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THE WATCHMAN
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STABBING AFFRAY.

A Number of Italians Use Their Knives.

A very serious stabbing affray occurred at Lachine early the other morning. The grey stone house near the bridge is occupied, it appears, by a number of Italians. Last night some twenty of them were drinking and carousing there. In the course of the general hilarity a dispute arose between some of the men and a general fight ensued. During the melee the combatants, seeing they were getting the worst of the tussle, drew knives and plunged them into the bodies of their opponents, one of them receiving a fearful gash in the abdomen and another in the neck near the jugular vein. The two would-be murderers escaped, and others followed them out. The unfortunate victims of the knife lay weltering in their blood until a physician was called in and ascertained that one of them was fatally injured. The other, though also badly hurt, is not considered in immediate danger of death. One of the would-be assassins was caught at the railroad station this morning by Constable Joly and handcuffed, and the other was shortly afterwards found hiding in the house. Marino, the man who is dying, is married and leaves a pretty young infant only a few days old. The other of the victims is single. Three physicians are in attendance on the dying and wounded men. The quarrel, it is stated, broke out first yesterday afternoon whilst some of the Italians were playing cards, two partners accusing their opponents of cheating. During the night the two adverse parties unfortunately met again and the trouble was renewed.

On Pig-Back.

There's many a slip between the—sidewalk and the street. Probably nothing more unexpected ever happened to the heroine of this anecdote than the sudden ride she took one day without a side saddle. It happened, according to a St Louis paper, on a street more or less frequented by shoppers.

There is an alley between two dry-goods stores which offers a tempting gateway for wandering swine, and half a dozen of the brutes at a time may be seen on pleasant days in the narrow passage picking up bits of garbage or lying in the gutters.

A lady well known in the city, having occasion to pass that way after a recent rain, saw a huge sow in the gutter which she wished to cross, and which was plentifully charged with soft mud. Thinking she would rather step over the beast than awaken it, as it seemed to be asleep, she lifted her foot to make the attempt.

Being a small woman, she miscalculated and, to her horror, just at that moment the big hog sprang up, and ran grunting down the street, carrying the lady with her. The unlucky rider instinctively seized the hog's ears to hold herself on, but she was as squarely mounted as Tam O'Shanter or John Gilpin, and evidently she was on pig-back "to stay."

The only effect of her clutch was to increase the creature's speed. The more she screamed, the faster the sow cantered, punctuating every jump with terrified squeaks and grunts; and the small boys and the passing pedestrians laughed till they cried.

A number of compassionate people began a chase, and the race had become quite exciting, when the lady lost her hold, and was dumped into the middle of the street. Leaving the pig to continue its mad career, the pursuers and bystanders assisted the lady into a neighboring store, and after making such necessary repairs as she could, she was driven to her residence in a coupe.

She does not believe in letting hogs run loose in the streets of a city, and so say we, all of us.

Bidding for Popular Favor.

In the race for sensational popularity between Mr. Spurgeon, Mr. Haweis, and himself—each representing one of the three leading denominations in London—Dr. Joseph Parker at present is ahead. He has attained this supremacy by means of a series of Monday talks to workingmen at the City Temple. To these he invites workingmen to come in their working clothes, and eat their dinners and smoke their pipes while he talks to them. The topic of his first talk was "Mistakes About Preachers." Certainly, there can be no mistake about Dr. Parker, for one. As Mr. Spurgeon is wrestling with the gout at Mentone, Mr. Haweis must be looked to for the next bid for popular favour.

Judge Kirkpatrick created a sensation in the Essex County Sessions, at Newark, N. J., by charging sharply upon the panel of petty jurors serving upon the court. He said that "the record the jury has made is perfectly unique, that since the present panel came into service not a conviction had been made, and that acquittal of prisoners seems to have been due to the desire to save trouble and delay for themselves."

A GREAT MISTAKE.

CHAPER I.

At a distance of sixty odd miles from London, stands Fieldenham, a small town of some three or four thousand inhabitants, and consisting, as do many such places, of one long street, with branches leading in the direction of the various neighbouring villages, to which it stands in the relation of metropolis. It is as peaceful and quiet, as dull and monotonous, as any small country-town need be; so that the stray visitor from London is wont to exclaim against the stagnation of the place, and to wonder what its inhabitants can find to interest them sufficently to keep them alive, or at anyrate awake. In this manner do those who dwell in the great centres of population speak of pretty towns and villages, forgetting that the drama of life has just as much engrossing interest for each of its actors when played on the tiniest stage in the world, as when it has the Metropolis itself for the theatre.

A little way from the town—A quarter of a mile, perhaps, from the hostel which marked the end of its High Street—stood a house known as the Elms Knoll, or more frequently "The Knoll" only; and here dwelt Mr Maurice Hythe. This gentleman was highly valued by the townsfolk on account of his promptness in payment, and absence of cavilling at whatever prices were charged; yet they regretted that he was of such secluded habits as seldom or never to be seen in the town. Moreover, no guests ever came to the Knoll, nor were those who called out of courtesy, encouraged to repeat the ceremony. Mr Hythe was an invalid, which partly accounted for his recluse habits; but he was, besides, a man of silent, almost morose manners, and wherever he was, the place was the gloomier for his presence. This was the testimony of his servants, who were likely to be right in such a matter. He had neither wife nor children; it was reported that he was a widower; but even his servants did not profess to know with certainty. He had perhaps chosen his residence from his hermit-like tastes, for it lay a long way back from the road, and the demesne was fenced and screened on all sides by lofty hedges and tall trees—a screen which became denser year by year, as the owner would not allow the hedges to be trimmed, and so the grounds grew to have a wild, lonely aspect. When Mr. Hythe had been at the Elms Knoll some four years, another strange family came to reside near Fieldenham, in itself an uncommon event; but what made it more singular in this case was, that the new-comers bore the same name as the proprietor of the Knoll, and then it was found that the head of the new family—Mr. Ignatius Hythe—was a brother of the elder resident. This was gratifying news to Fieldenham; for the new comer was not only married, with five or six children, the eldest, indeed being a young man of nineteen or twenty years, but he was a broad-faced, loud speaking, bustling man; had been a surgeon in the army; was altogether different from Mr. Maurice, and therefore likely, it was hoped, to effect a great change and improvement in the domestic economy of the Knoll. Time passed, however, and this improvement was not visible. Those who were on the alert to note what was going on in the neighborhood—and these comprised, it is probable, every living soul in it from seven years of age upwards—reported that while Mr. Ignatius Hythe was a frequent visitor at Elms Knoll, he was never accompanied by wife or any of his children; nor did his brother ever return the visit. Thus far it was easy to see; but beyond this no explanation was obtainable; so the habits and peculiarities of Mr. Maurice Hythe continued to be a tantalising problem to the townsfolk.

It was on an evening in midsummer, when one of the long beautiful days was declining, that the brothers were walking at the back of the Knoll House, pacing to and fro in a small meadow which, from its position and the closeness of its "hedgerow elms," formed the most retired spot of the demesne, and therefore, doubtless, the favourite retreat of the owner. It was so silent and gloomy indeed, as to be depressing for a man of Mr. Ignatius Hythe's temperament, and of his own free-will he would never have sought such a promenade. He said something of this to his brother, by way of breaking a long silence. Maurice turned his thin sunken face towards him, and with a smile which was almost more bitter than it was sad, said: "You have not gone through the discipline, Ignatius, which has been my lot."

"Discipline!" began the other; but evidently altering a speech which was intended to be sarcastic, continued; "But I was thinking, Maurice, that there was a time when you were the more hearty and lively of the two; and now"——

"And now I am a gloomy misanthrope—perhaps a madman, you would say," interposed Maurice. "But what I am, I have made myself; what I suffer, I have brought on myself—as you know."

"I know that you brood too much on the past," returned his brother. "Why don't you let bygones be bygones? You can't recall the past."

"No!" exclaimed Maurice; "I cannot, or my grief would not be so bitter. I have had the vision again, Ignatius; that is twice. On its third coming, it will be my death warning. I have seen my solicitor, and all is settled, as I have told you."

Ignatius smoked his cigar in silence, and there was an increased depression about him which implied that this announcement was not altogether to his taste. His brother, too, walked on silently, but there was nothing unusual in this.

"It is of no use my urging you to go among people again," said Ignatius at last. "I would stake my life that a single month of cheerful, rational society would get rid of all this hypochondrical delusion. It is nothing more. However, I will not press the matter; I know what you are. You will not even see the doctor I recommended, I suppose?"

"No, no," replied Maurice. "If he saw my wasted and broken figure, he would try all the commonplaces of his art upon me, and perhaps, when he heard me speak, would suggest still greater seclusion, or even restraint. His remedy would not be yours—the mixing with cheerful society. My present mode of living may seem to you a kind of penance; but penance is now all that I ought to live for."

"Well," he began at once, "I have had it out with him."

"Indeed!" exclaimed his wife. "And what does he say? Does he"——

Ignatius had probably anticipated some such ending to the discussion; for he made no attempt to prolong it, but spoke on different subjects, and ere long took his departure. The cheerfulness and bonhomie which had marked his manner during almost the whole of his interview with his brother, disappeared when he found himself outside the Knoll gates; and during the walk to his own residence, the expression of his face was as sombre as his brother's in his gloomiest mood.

His home was a smart modern villa, much smaller, much brighter-looking than the Knoll, and commanding from its windows all the gaiety which the high-road could afford; for there, no over-grown hedges or shadowing trees intercepted the view. Mrs. Hythe, a lady of middle age, was seated at work in a parlour commanding the aforesaid road; and to her the gentleman at once repaired.

"Oh! there is nothing fresh," returned Mr. Hythe. "The only satisfaction I have gained is to know that all is settled against us. I call it against us; of course he does not."

"What! all that nonsense about trustees and so on?" inquired the lady.

"Exactly," said her husband. "It is all settled now; the lawyers have done every thing. His property will remain in the hands of trustees for twenty years—all except that paltry sum in the funds; then, if no one appears in that time, it will go half to our heirs, and half to that precious hospital."

"Twenty years!" echoed his wife. "What good will it be to us in twenty years?"

"Not a fraction," said Hythe; "and there will be no raising money upon it; for although there may be a possibility of these shadows and dreams turning to realities, yet who would lend money on such a remote contingency?"

"He is mad: he ought to be put in an asylum!" exclaimed Mrs. Hythe angrily.

"Of course he ought," assented her husband; "and I can't think where the common-sense of his doctor has been—to say nothing of his conscience and the duty he owes to society—that he has not had him declared out of his mind, and put him where he would be taken care of, long ago." Mr. Hythe's tone and air as he said this were sufficiently decided to show that his conscience at anyrate would certainly have counselled the "taking care" of his brother after this fashion. He could not bear to sit quietly down under the disturbing influence of these thoughts, but announced his determination of taking a stroll into the town; and in pursuance of this resolve, set out, after a few minutes' further conversation with his wife.

Myrtle Villa, the name of Mr. Ignatius Hythe's residence, was not farther from the town than was Elms Knoll; the Knoll facing a cross-road, while the Villa, as intimated, looked upon the great London highway; so that Mr. Hythe was not long in reaching the entrance to Fieldenham. Although the sun had disappeared, the light out in the open country was still clear; but in the town under the shade of the buildings in the long High Street, the dullness of twilight prevailed, and in nearly all the shops the gas-lights were burning.

Some idea of business was possibly attached to this evening stroll, for he knocked at one of the smartest yet more substantial houses in the street, the door of which bore a large brass plate, on which was inscribed "BRAFF and MARDLE, Solicitors." In answer to his inquiry, however, it appeared that Mr. Mardle was not within.

"It does not greatly matter," muttered Hythe, as he turned away; "he could not have helped me; nor could he have told me anything I do not know."

He was so absorbed in his reflections, that he was rather surprised to find himself standing opposite to the *King's Arms Hotel and Posting-house*—its old title, which had descended from a past generation, but was now, as regarded the Posting-house, little better than a myth and a fable. In addition to this, the establishment held the Assembly Rooms also; and Mr Hythe had unconsciously halted in front of two large bills, which affixed to boards that leaned on each side of the doorway, announced that some performance would be held there that evening. He found that Professor Alberto Regaldini, assisted by Mademoiselle Lucile la Petite Tuso—he smiled as he read these incongruous names—would give his refined entertainment from the Royal Scientific Gallery, London, and as performed with triumphant success in all the chief cities and towns of the British Empire; introducing, the bill went on to say, the celebrated Monologue, in which Professor Ragladini would sustain six separate characters, with appropriate songs; and concluding with a grand ballet, supported by the before-mentioned Mademoiselle Lucile and Professor Alberto. There was a great deal of this; the changes were rung on the names in every possible way; but it was clear enough that there were no other performers unless we reckon the celebrated pianist Herr von Joinville as one of the Company. Beyond these three at anyrate, no other names appeared.

Moved by a sudden impulse, which, to judge from the cynical smile accompanying it, was hardly complimentary to the expected entertainment, Hythe entered the portal. He went along the silent and empty lobby until he reached what was evidently the pay-place; but no one sat at the receipt of custom, till, while he hesitated what to do, a young man appeared from the adjoining bar, evidently attracted by the sound of footsteps; so Mr. Hythe judged from observing that he passed the back of his hand quickly over his lips, on seeing the stranger. "I will take a ticket for this entertainment," said Hythe. "It has commenced, I presume?"

"Just this minit, sir," said the young man. He knew it had been in action for half an hour, but, as he afterwards observed to his friend, "he wasn't going to crab the business." "Reserved—stalls—or area, sir? Reserved is two shillings—stalls, one shilling—area, sixpence, sir. No half price."

"If there is room in the reserved, I will take one of them," said Hythe.

"O yes, sir; you will find room there.—Thank ye, sir," continued the young man, as he handed a yellow ticket marked 503, which, from its worn and limp condition, had evidently done duty many a night before.

Mr. Hythe passed through the green baize-covered door, and found himself in the Assembly Room. It was a large dull-looking place, with walls divided into old-fashioned panellings; a number of Windsor chairs and forms; a raised platform at the further end. The room would have seated between three and four hundred persons comfortably, and there were some seventeen or eighteen present. No one at all in the reserved seats; the hotel proprietor's children in the stalls; townspeople in the area.

Professor Regaldini was bowing and leaving the stage as Mr. Hythe entered; having just concluded his Mysterious Marvels of Modern Magic, as performed before the Court and Aristocracy—for the Professor was a conjurer also—and then the pianist struck up the *entr'acte* music. Hythe was able to tell that the haggard-looking man at the pianoforte was no common player; and he listened, with more interest than he had anticipated, to a piece which must have been caviare to the multitude.

Then Professor Regaldini came on for his celebrated Monologue Impersonations, and was in succession a Yorkshire farmer, a bonnie fishwife, a swell of the period, a Highlander, Paddy from Cork, and Mr Pickwick, spectacles and all. No doubt it was all very clever, but dreary; so horribly dreary, and so suggestive of something seen a hundred times before, that the scanty audience could not be roused to enthusiasm by the performance. Then came duets in character and out of character, by Mademoiselle Lucile and the Professor; and then the Grand Ballet, which would have been more miserable and depressing than anything that had gone before it, but for the wonderful grace and beauty of the child. She was only some twelve years old. The feeble, awkward dancing of her toilworn coadjutor; the wretched attempts at scenery or decoration; the empty room, with its hollow echoes—all were forgotten, or rendered of no account, by the extraordinary accomplishments of the girl, and Hythe found himself watching the dance with interest to the last. He would have remained to the last, had this performance been even more tedious than all which had preceded it, as an idea had formed and developed in his mind, while watching the earlier portion of the "entertainment."

The scanty audience filtered slowly from the hall; the gas was turned down; the "Company"—which, all told, consisted of the two performers, the musician, and the young man who had taken Mr. Hythe's money—began folding up "properties" and clearing off their miserable bits of scenery, &c. All this time Mr. Hythe was standing in the darkest corner of the room, unnoticed, or perhaps supposed to be connected with the house; but when the last article had been put aside, and the little group stood in the centre of the platform, counting over the few shillings which evidently constituted the takings of the evening—while the burly proprietor of the hotel eyed them curiously from a little distance—all looked up with a start as Mr. Hythe came forward; and he thought the scared expression on their faces indicated a dread that the stranger might be about to make some demand for money. "The entertainment is over," began Professor Regaldini.—"I beg your pardon," he continued, altering his tone; "I believe I saw you in the reserved seats?"

"Yes," replied Hythe; "I had the pleasure of seeing the entertainment this evening. I see it is announced for two nights only. Your stay in the town will not be longer, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir; it is announced for two nights," said the Professor in a lugubrious tone, and with a glance at the proprietor. "But the patronage received does not justify us in repeating the show. We shall not give the entertainment again."

The Professor was a tall, hungry looking man, narrow-chested, and stooping, without a trace of any nationality about him save the English, and London English too. A certain asthmatic shortness of breath, which made itself apparent every other minute, showed what a trial his work of that evening had involved. The other members of the Company were standing around, dejected enough, yet with a certain expectant curiosity, as though hoping something might come out of this unlooked-for discussion.

"Well, it is not to the credit of the town to neglect such a performance as yours," continued Hythe; "and for our reputation, I think something ought to be done to support you. If you are not engaged, I would ask the pleasure of your company at supper here, with, of course, Mademoiselle and Herr von Joinville.—Mr Bartell"—addressing the proprietor of the hotel—"you can give us a tolerable supper at once, no doubt?"

"Oh, certainly, sir!" exclaimed the landlord, who was no stranger to Mr. Hythe, and knew by repute the wealth of his brother. "In ten minutes, if you please, sir."

"Then let us have the best you can put on in that time," said Hythe. "I leave all to you. Your champagne I know already is good."

A flush lit up the haggard faces of the two men at this mention of a wine which showed the character of the expected feast; and being invited by the landlord to adjourn to the "small club-room," the party followed him at once, due provision being made for the regalement of the assistant elsewhere.

On their way, the Professor stole an instant to whisper to the pianist: "This is capital, isn't it? But I wonder what he means by it!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

On the Horrible in Fiction.

To speak of the horrible in fiction is at once to suggest the name of Mr. Rider Haggard, who as an inventor of things repulsive and ghastly occupies a very exalted position indeed among the sensational writers of the hour. No novelist of the present day has been so much talked about as Mr. Rider Haggard; no books have sold so fast as his, and no books, so far as we are aware, have yet equalled his in setting forth the cruelty and the thirst for blood which is in man. One would almost suppose that their author were not free from the taint himself, so gloatingly does he delight in details of carnage and horror and ferocity for their own ghastly sake. In massacre, cruelty, and bloody death Mr Rider Haggard finds his chiefest joy. To hug men until their ribs crack and crunch, to torture them until they wither like snakes, to drive knives right through their quivering bodies, to split their skulls down to the eyes with sharp steel, to crush the life out of them, to listen to the sickening crunching of their bones—to do and write of these things, and to linger fondly over the disgusting details, is Mr. Rider Haggard's great delight. And to linger with him over these details is the joy of many thousands of men and women, among whom may be found not a few who claim to have good taste and good sense, and who believe they are not without literary cultivation. We do not say that Mr. Haggard's romances are without literary value, for here and there are to be found descriptions not lacking the charms of art and poetry. But where there is no simplicity, no sincerity, no delicacy and simpathy; where sound judgment is outraged, cultivated taste set at naught, and refined discrimination conspicuous by its absence; where language used is all too often inelegant and even incorrect, and where the whole is pervaded by an imagination at once morbid and sensual—where these faults and disfigurements glare at one from page after page, we fail to see that much remains to interest and amuse anyone of intellectual tastes or of healthy mind.—[Carter Troop.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.

A Wife Seeks Refuge from Her Unnatural Partner by Sending for the Police.

A pitiful sight was witnessed the other morning at a Montreal police station, whither a poor woman named Kennedy, with an infant in her arms, had repaired to seek protection from her infuriated and brutal husband. It appears that Kennedy had come home drunk, as was his wont for some time past, and appeared to be determined to smash everything in the house, including his wife and child. Mrs. Kennedy, however, objected to being smashed and ran for a policeman, who clapped the irons upon the drunken husband and locked him up. Strange to say, when the prisoner was brought before the recorder at noon the wife pleaded hard for his release, saying that, notwithstanding the abuse she had received, the accused was her only support. His Honor took this view of the case and bound him over to keep the peace.

AGRICULTURAL.

AN OLD USE FOR WHEAT.

Very few of the farmers' boys and girls in Illinois know how little cash could be got for wheat in their State forty-five years ago. In those days, "trade" or "barter" was about all a farmer could get for his grain, even at the small prices at which he was obliged to sell. Speaking of this the other day, an old gentleman who was an interested party, handed us the copy of an agreement made some years ago, in what was then Stark Co., Illinois, thirty miles from Peoria. If some of the school "miss's" of to-day were paid in wheat instead of "orders," it would require larger "hand-bags" than they would wish to carry.

Article of agreement made and concluded this 21st day of March, A. D., 1844, between Angelina Wyckoff, of Stark County, of the first part, and the subscribers to this article of the second part.

Witnesseth, the said party of the first part agrees on her part to teach a day school for the term of four months, to commence on the first day of April, to be kept in a house on W. Trickle's place in district No. 4, in township No. 12, N. R., 5 E. Said school to commence at 8 o'clock A. M., and dismiss at 5 o'clock P. M.; further to teach the following branches of learning, to wit; Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar.

ANGELINA WYCKOFF.

The said party of the second part agrees on their part to furnish said house and fuel, and board said school miss, and pay her at the rate of $1.25 per week, to be paid as follows: To be paid in wheat at Peoria prices, delivered at N. Wyckoff's house by the first of October. Each of us to pay our proportion of said bill, according to the amount of scholars we have signed or may send to said school. Said school to be dismissed at any time the employers may think proper.

Subscribers' names.	No. scholars
Waanington Trickle	3
William W. Riggen	1
Charles Yocum	1
Rebecca Eagon	1
Joseph Smith	1
Benjamin Aby	1
John Eagon	1
Nehemiah Wyckoff	1
Stephen Trickle	2
L. P. Clifford	1

C. M. MANLY.

BURYING BEES LIKE POTATOES.

An Iowa Exchange says: Mr. Ed Harris, of Dallas County, Iowa, who for many years has been a successful bee-keeper, buries his bees. His method is to arrange his colonies compactly in a row with entrances all one direction. On this side of the row he places a wide board or several boards cleated together in a slanting position, allowing the edge to rest against and near the top edges of the hives.

Over hives, boards and all, there is placed several inches of straw, and this is covered with from ten to twelve inches of dirt, and the work is done until the grass begins to grow over them in the spring, when they are removed. He says he has experimented by inserting a ventilating tube, but they did much better without it.

This at least proves one thing, and that is that bees require very little air when placed away where conditions favor the greatest degree of quietude. In our cellars, usually a large number of colonies are kept in a comparatively small room, which raises the temperature, and this alone demands ventilation for regulating it. This is not true with the method I have described, for all the colonies are surrounded so closely with earth that this prevents a high temperature, and yet affords the necessary protection.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

A horse appreciates a comfortably fitting harness as much as he does a properly fitted shoe.

There is this difference between the poor and the good farmer: One complains of the bad seasons, the other rejoices in the good seasons.

Every effort should be made to save the waste materials of the farm. They should be worked into compost, and thus increase the manure heap.

There are single trees in Germany from which two wagon loads, for a span of horses, of apples are taken each year. The trees are 400 years old.

One advantage in keeping careful farm accounts is that they enable you to determine what products of the farm are profitable and which are not.

To prevent mice and rabbits gnawing fruit trees, cover the trunks with a wash made from lime, sulphur and copperas. Add glue to keep the rains from washing it off.

Choose a time when the ground is dry forr taking up plants. The plant is more dormant in dry than wet weather, and less likely to be injured by removal from its native soil.

Mulch your orchards. If you have a lot of old straw that you are tempted to burn, draw it to the orchards and cover the ground under each tree as far as the branches extend.

For feeding milch cows corn meal is good, as every dairyman knows, but when mixed in suitable proportions with wheat bran its effect is much better than when fed with coarse provender alone.

Most wood cutting is done in winter when the trees are bare of leaves, for the reason that this is the season of most leisure and that felling trees is more suited to cold weather than to hot. But if wood is wanted for great durability it should be felled while in full leaf. This is especially true of soft, porous wood. The leaves help to carry out a great deal of the moisture in the trees, and this rapid seasoning preserves the wood from speedy decay.

W. Drevson, of Vermont, says: "To sum it all up, I think corn the best of all crops for ensilage, and the nearer the glazing stage the better. Cut with the ears on it makes a cheap feed, and will not need much grain to make cows do well. They do not want a large ration, and nothing else. I feed a half bushel ensilage, night and morning, to each cow, and a little hay all the time. It will pay, and the feed will be good if the air and frost are kept from the pits. The silo should be near by the stable. Stables should be warm so that nothing freezes in them. The cattle will then enjoy summer weather in the barn, and will have the appearance and laxative condition of pastured cows. Of course, cows so cared for should never be left out in the cold of winter. Neither should they stand in cold winds to drink."

In the cities you can hardly walk a mile without seeing a broken down waggon, or a team stopped because the harness is broken. Of course these misfortunes are not as common in the country because the teams are not so numerous, but they happen, and they often happen because no trouble is taken to occasionally examine the wagon and harness. If we will stop to think how much damage results in various ways from carelessness of this character we may adopt more careful methods. Fires often occur because we do not examine pipes, flues, stoves, furnaces, etc. A great deal of vexation would be avoided if we would look over things quite often and see if the wagon-bolts were all right, the tires all right, and the harness was not getting weak in places. We might extend this care, too, as we have frequently suggested, to the horses and other stock, and if there are the least sign of disease, take steps to prevent further sickness.—[Prairie Farmer.

Armed Europe.

We Canadians are accustomed to look upon ourselves as an extravagantly taxed people. So we are when our burden is compared with that of the United States and when it is borne in mind that the cost of our national defence is almost nothing. The following table from the American Almanac shows how heavily the burden of taxation bears on the European countries compared with the United States and Canada:—

	Expenditure per head, 1887.
United States	$ 4 85
Canada	9 02
Austria-Hungary	11 97
France	23 22
Germany	13 17
Great Britain	12 87
Italy	11 11
Russia	6 38
Spain	10 21

Before the real significance of the figures can be grasped it must be premised that the Russian, Italian, Spanish, Austrian or German peasant is not able to bear a load that the Canadian or American farmer or workingman could endure. Having regard to the relative wealthiness of the peoples, it is not straining matters to put it that the German, Austrian, Spanish, Italian and Russian taxpayer pays twice as much, and the French taxpayer three times as much, as the Canadian; and the Canadian pays nearly twice as much as the taxpayer in the United States.

It would be a mystery what the European countries did with their money were it not for their army and navy budgets. No less a sum than $700,000,000 is spent annually on European armies, and even more noticeable than the present enormous strength of the armies is their tendency to increase in force. The following table shows the war strength of the principal armies in 1872 and in 1889—the term "war strength" meaning the numbers of men available for offensive operations, no account being taken of the reserves held at home:—

	1872.	1889.
Germany	1,205,000	2,520,000
France	1,200,000	2,440,000
Russia	1,800,000	2,495,000
Italy	750,000	1,010,000
Austria	822,000	1,145,000
Turkey	700,000	620,000
Balkan States	165,000	250,000
	6,142,000	10,480,000

Even those figures do not tell half the story. As well as offensive combatants the European nations maintain strong reserves. In the next table the first column corresponds with the second column in the table above; the second column gives the numbers of men who would be called to arms as soon as war broke out, and the third the number who compose the last levy called out when the country is actually invaded:—

	War. Strength	Second Reserve	Final Reserve.
Germany	2,520,000	1,520,000	1,860,000
France	2,440,000	1,570,000	1,700,000
Russia	2,495,000	1,980,000	2,200,000
Italy	1,010,000	1,320,000	1,200,000
Austria	1,145,000	1,470,000	1,700,000
Turkey	620,000	310,000	340,000
Balkan States	250,000	165,000	195,000
	10,480,000	8,335,000	9,195,000

That makes altogether 28,010,000 Europeans who may be set flying at one another's throats if Bismarck sneezes at the wrong moment; if young Emperor Wilhelm's ear should pain him so that he should make unendurable remarks, or if the French were convinced that they could recover Alsace-Lorraine.

The familiar illustration of a drunken man smoking on top of a powder barrel fails to describe either the delicacy or the seriousness of the situation. In the case of the man and the powder barrel there is the bare chance that his pipe may go out or the powder prove to be wet at the place where the spark drops. There is no such chance of escaping an explosion among the European nations. The greatest war that ever desolated the earth hangs over the Continent. Those who expect this war to be short and decisive as well as sharp, are, we are afraid, mistaken. When war next breaks out it will probably rage until one nation or alliance becomes undisputed master of the others.

THAT $400,000.

The Society of Jesus Not to Get it All—Laval to Have a Good Share.

QUEBEC, Feb. 30.—A report is current here to-night that the Pope has made a disposition of the $400,000 voted by the Quebec Legislature last session to the Jesuits, and it is stated that the Society of Jesus is not by any means to receive the whole of the amount.

The sum of $100,000 is to go to the Laval University, a like sum to the Montreal branch of the same institution, $100,000 to the Roman Catholic hierarchy for the purposes of higher education and the remainder, $100,000, to the Jesuits. It is stated, moreover, that his Holiness refuses to allow the incorporation of the society, but confirmation on this point is lacking.

Cannonading for Rain.

A rather peculiar petition was presented to the Kansas House Thursday by Mr. Sherman, of Rooks county. It was from 132 citizens of that county. They want the Legislature to make an appropriation for the purpose of experimenting in the matter of securing artificial rain fall by the means of cannonading. The petition was as follows:—"We, your petitioners, many of us veterans of the late war, knowing from experience that heavy rainfalls followed each battle or heavy cannonading, and believing that this fact indicates that man may produce rainfall by artificial perturbation of the atmosphere when otherwise it would not be experienced, and believing it would be wise for the State of Kansas to make a reasonable experiment in the matter of attempting to produce artificial rainfall, would most respectfully ask you to make an appropriation out of the Treasury for the purpose of such experiments either by cannonading or otherwise as may be deemed best.

"Ma," said a little boy, "when you get the cream whipped may I lick the dish?"

A prominent New York physician, finding himself rather "out of sorts," determined to commit some of his medical brethren on the subject, for few physicians like to trust themselves with themselves. He accordingly called upon five eminent members of the faculty in succession, and it is a positive fact that each one of them gave a different opinion as to the nature of his ailment, and recommended a different mode of treatment. It is his own belief that they were all wrong.

The Founder of the House of Rothschilds.

Few boys ever started in life under more unfavorable circumstances, and with less prospect of fame and fortune, than Meyer Anselm, the founder of the great banking house of Rothschild, and the man of whom Wilhelm, Landgrave of Hesse, exclaimed in his enthusiasm, "Such honesty has never been known in this world." Not only was Meyer Anselm poor, but he belonged to the then despised and persecuted race, the Jews. Living in this later day, when much of the hatred and prejudice felt against the Jew has given way to more just and liberal sentiments, we can hardly understand with what extreme contempt and loathing they were treated in young Anselm's day. As a specimen of it, however, we read that in Frankfort-on-the-Main, the city where he was born, the Jews were so detested by the other inhabitants that they were compelled to live in a certain quarter which was shut in by gates. During the day they might go about, but at night they must all retire to their own quarter, and there the gates were locked, so that they should not venture out again until morning. If by any chance a Jew was found outside the "Judengasse" after a certain hour, he was put to death. Think what a chance a poor little lad like this had of becoming one of the wealthiest and most distinguished personages of his age! Yet he did it, and that too by no other means than behaving with the utmost uprightness and honesty.

To add to his other misfortunes, young Anselm found himself at the age of eleven an orphan. Now his prospect was darker than ever, for the Jews are nearly always kind to their children, and do all they can to give them a start in the world. In some way or other, however, he secured some little education, and as a young man we find him employed in a banking-house in the town of Hanover. He was in no hurry to go into business for himself, as so many young men are, so it is not until he is in his thirtieth year that we find him back in Hanover, established as a broker and a money-lender, with red shield (Rothschild) as a sign hung over his shop. Here he did an excellent business, establishing the reputation for honesty that led to his good fortune. Yet all his dealings were not in prosaic stocks and bonds and other securities representing money; he found time to interest himself in what we now call "numismatics," and finally he became known as a dealer in and one of the best authorities upon rare and ancient coins. Among his customers for these was Landgrave William of Hesse.

American boys will remember this William, the elector of Hesse, as he afterward became, as the ruler who hired his soldiers to the King of Great Britain, who sent them over here to help the red-coats fight against us in the war of Independence. Not all the soldiers of King George, I think, caused such dismay among the simple farming folk in our New England valleys as these bearded Hessians with their strange German speech. But a terrible calamity was in store for William of Hesse. Napoleon's armies invaded his land, he was driven from his high place, and all his great wealth pronounced forfeit to the French crown. In his despair he placed all the money he could gather (it amounted to over a million dollars) in the hands of the honest banker Anselm for safe-keeping.

We all know the story of Napoleon's terrible downfall, how the allied armies crushed the great warrior, and Europe began to draw breath, and hope for rest and peace and security after her terrible experiences. The Landgrave of Hesse returned to his home. What was his astonishment when, a few days later, the eldest son of Meyer Anselm presented himself before him and placed in the astonished ruler's hands more than a million and a half of dollars, this being the amount to which the original sum intrusted to his father had been increased through judicious care and profitable investment! Do you wonder that the astonished Landgrave uttered the exclamation quoted at the beginning of this sketch? In his delight he knighted the young man at once, and for a long time his principal subject of conversation was the honesty and integrity of the banker. Of course, his fame grew. People having money to invest were one and all anxious to place it in his hands. Soon he became the accredited agent of Governments having loans to place, and from a simple German banking house the firm opened branches in several of the great cities of Europe. So enormous is the amount of business done and the influence exerted by the Rothschilds that it is currently said of them that on two or three occasions they have successfully exerted themselves to preserve the peace of Europe. Their house now has its establishments in London, Paris, Vienna and Frankfort, and its great agencies in New York and other great cities in both hemispheres. Their name is now a synonym for wealth, as in earlier days it stood, and still stands for fair-dealing.

What finer illustration could we have of the grand old adage that "honesty is the best policy!" What a very simple matter it would have been in that time of panic and confusion for Meyer Anselm to have retained, or at least made an unfair accounting of, the sum William had secretly placed in his care. Not so; he returned to his sovereign all he had given him, and all that had been won by its skillful management while in his hands. His reward was enduring fame and the largest fortune ever in the possession of a single family.

THE HARTFORD DISASTER.

Several Bodies Brought From the Ruins—The Walls to be Pulled Down.

Two additional bodies have been taken from the Park Central hotel, Hartford, both badly burned. One has been identified as that of Dr. Lavallerie Perrin, and the other is believed to be that of Mrs. Perrin. Two other bodies are now in sight and are being taken out.

While searching for bodies it was noticed that the rooms were split in two and open to inspection, and a suggestive picture of the flimsy construction was shown in the walls. The building has long been under suspicion. No Hartford insurance company would touch it and the local insurance officers have personally denounced it to the city government.

A third body has been brought in and proves to be that of Wm. Boyle, of Hartford city, who had a room in the hotel. A large fragment of the boiler has been found 75 feet from where the boiler originally stood. It was the back of it and weighs 240 pounds.

Wm. Boyle was found sitting on a barrel. He was evidently struck on the head and killed. It has been decided to pull down the remainder of the hotel, and tackle for that purpose has been sent for.

ALL PULLED DOWN.

All but the annex of the collapsed Park Central hotel has been pulled down. This has filled the excavation already made, and it will be some time before more bodies can be recovered. Body twelve, the only one remaining unknown, has been partially identified as R. B. Illoway, of Cincinnati. The bodies of the night clerk, Perry, and of Mr. Whiting, are the only ones still believed to be in the ruins.

How the Bismarcks Work.

Bismarck is always at his desk till the small hours of the morning, whether in Berlin, Friedrichsruhe, Varzin, or in the summer resorts which he is in the habit of frequenting. While engaged thus, a plate of green corn soup serves himself and [illegible] for refreshment. His constant companion while working is Privy Councillor Von Rottenberg, who is known in Berlin as "Bismarck's shadow," [illegible] runs continually between the palace where the Chancellor works and the [illegible] of the Foreign Ministry, where Count Herbert carries out his instructions. Few of the older Ministers, who envy Count Herbert his rapid promotion and the responsibility of his position, would consent to labor as he does. The frame and constitution of a Bismarck seem necessary to bear the strain.—[Berlin Letter.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

CHANGE OF TIME.

Although we were prepared for almost any wild assertion, however devoid of truth, eminating from the *Independent* whose editor is egotism, ignorance and desire for notoriety personified, yet we were not prepared for such a display of ignorance venom, and uncalled for abuse which occupied one of the small columns in its last issue. With the personal abuse, we will have nothing to do, but with the misrepresentations of facts an explanation is due to the public One would suppose that in the simple announcement of a change of time we could say or do nothing which would call forth such a tirade of personalities, which characterises the little paper and disgusts its few readers. We simply stated the truth, viz that the change had been made through petitions and representations made to the Post master General by our member Mr. J. C. Wilson. We respeat the assertion because we have actual knowledge of the facts, being in a position to obtain them. What connection Sir Hector Langevin could possible have with the matter is a mystery. Perhaps the editorial management of that Independent journal is not aware that the Hon. Jno Haggart is postmaster general, not Sir H. Langevin. So much for the origin of the change. Now as to its advantages. There can be no doubt in the minds of those who are acquianted with the facts that the change is a good one, giving general satisfaction. The only objection and a very infinitesimal one, which could possibly be urged against the change is that a few persons living near the station in Lachute cannot answer a short letter the same day it is received. We do not deny that to the few in such a position, the new arrangements may not be so convenient but the vast proportion of the people of Lachute were not in a position to answer letters in so short a time, and consequently suffer no inconvenience. Now what are the advantages. In the first place as a matter of commercial convenience the people of our country have an hour and a half longer in the city than under the old time table. Is this not an advantage and a very great advantage? Again the people of St. Scholastique have long complained because the morning train coming from Montreal did not stop. A letter for Lachute or any post office west posted in St. Scholastique on Friday Morning was taken to Montreal by the local train going east and sent up on Saturday causing a full days' delay. Under the present time bill, the letter will be delivered at Lachute, a few hours after its being posted at St. Scholastique. Surely this must be an advantage. In reference to St. Phillippe, Cushing, Stonefield, Grenville etc, we deny most emphatically that their grevience was the want of two mails daily. To some of these offices it would be impossible to give a bi-daily mail, without increasing the expenditure to a degree never contemplated either by the department or the people. What the people of Cushing, Stonefield and Grenville complained of, was the fact that a letter posted on one day in Cushing would only reach Grenville, Stonefield, Ottawa or in fact any post office west the following day. The reason for this was that as the morning train did not stop at St. Phillippe or Grenville consequently the mails going West could not be put on board. By the change this inconvenience is obviated because the local train going east stops at all stations, the mails from Cushing and Stonefield are put on the train at St. Phillippe, taken down to St. Scholastique, placed on the up train and dropped off at the stations where the trains do not stop. It is thus the complaints from Cushing and Stonefield have been remedied and it is a lamentable display of ignorance on the part of the *Independent* to say that things are worse than before.

As to the question of a bi-daily for Lachute we are just as desirous as anyone for such a boon, and will lend any aid possible in procuring such. It should be remembered, however, that to make a successful demand it would be necessary to secure the cooperation of all the counties between Montreal and Ottawa, through which the C. P. R. runs. Although, Lachute is becoming a very important town it cannot be supposed that a second mail would be placed on, simply for the convenience of Lachute. As to the *Independents* attacks on Mr. Wilson we can afford to let them pass unnoticed. It will take a hundred such scribbler to show that Mr. Wilson has not always been willing and has not been eminently successful in obtaining for his constituents all reasonable and just demands.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

On Monday afternoon a surprise was inflicted upon the House by Mr. Taylor M. P. who before the orders of the day were called made a statement that Dr. Robertson M. P. of Prince Edward Island had been in the employ of the Dominion Government and had therefore vacated his seat, and he moved that the matter be sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. On request of Mr. Laurier the motion was allowed to stand.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The debate on Canada having the right to negotiate her own commercial treaties was opened by Sir Richard Cartwright. This is one of the sticks which the reform party are using to build a platform. Sir Richard had expected to make this the debate of the session and last week endeavored to make arrangements for its continuance *de die in diem*. The whole affair collapsed however, in one evening much to the disappointment of the gentlemen who had been taking copious notes. From Sir Richards speech it is easily seen that the policy of the Liberal party in regard to Canada's future will be further separation from Great Britain, and as a result either Independence or annexation, probably the latter. The party seems to realise the absurdity of making a policy and buildin aplatform on a question which depends for its solution not on Canada but on the United States. Unrestricted Reciprocity cannot be gained by either party without the consent of the United States and this consent they have time and again refused. Seeing this weakness in their position the reform leaders are now endeavoring to make the people believe that, because of Englands' attitude towards the United States and the attitude of the English Ambassador together with the illegal, harsh and unjust treatment that Canada has inflicted on the Fishermen of United States, that because of these things the United States Government will not grant reciprocity. But if a Canadian Minister was at Washington, and a reform Government at Ottawa with the great "I am" Sir. Richard Cartwright as Finance Minister then United States would be willing to deal with Canadians. Such is the labored and circuitous method of reasoning by which Sir. Richard arrives at the conclusion that Unrestricted Reciprocity is a practical or a possible policy for his or any other party in Canada. The resolution moved was as follows:

Sir Richard Cartwright moved, That it has become a matter of extreme importance to the well being of the people of this Dominion that the Government and Parliament of Canada should acquire the power of negotiating commercial treaties with foreign States.

That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she will empower Her Representative, the Governor General of Canada, acting by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to enter, by an agent or representative of Canada into direct communication with any foreign State for the purpose of negotiating commercial arrangements tending to the advantage of Canada, subject to the prior consent or subsequent approval of the Parliament of Canada, signified by Act.

He contended that our position is without precedent or paralell. We are responsible for the good Government of half the continent. We find ourselves with power to do any amount of mischief but helpless to do anything for good. It is an intollerable state of things to which is due the exodus of Canadians to United States. A public spirit is wanted to weld our provinces into a perfect whole. Power to act Independently, to foster friendly relations would do away with many evils. Canadians are best able to deal with canadian affairs. We have a thousandfold more interest to maintain friendly relations with United States than to, depend upon a British ambassadors aid.

Mr. Foster arose to reply about 5.30 and was greeted with loud cheers. He spoke fluently and with that precision of expression which characterizes all his speeches. He said that what ever else the policy of the loyal opposition might be they could not be accused of a want of variety. In 1878 and in 1882 they had stood upon the firm rock of Free Trade. In 1887 they discarded Free Trade and told the manufacturers they had nothing to fear. Defeated at the polls they made another attempt and in less than six months after the elections their chief organs and some of the chief men were pledged to Commercial Union. A few months later Commercial Union was thrown aside and last year Sir. Richard came down to parliament with a bran new patent policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity. And now that policy has been thrown aside or if not they were afraid and had not the courage to stand by it on its merits, but introduced a new policy upon which the whole welfare of Canada depended. Thus they wandered from pillar to post. According to the first sentence of Sir Richard's motion it was stated that it was of extreme importance that Canada should have the power to negotiate her own Commercial Treaties. Had he shown any reasons which would warrant Canada in asking for such a grave change? If such a change were necessary surely some important occurrences must have taken place during the past seven years whereid Canada suffered because she did not possess this power? Sir Richard had not pointed out any. He was prepared to show that there had been nothing in the history of Canadas progress to justify such a change nor in the treatment which England had meted out to her colony. In every treaty made with foreign powers Canadas advice and views had always been taken and given the fullest consideration. At the Court of Spain, Madrid and at Washington Britain had always appointed a Canadian as a joint plenipotentiary who conducted the negotiations.

Mr. Foster, held that such a course as asked for by the resolution before the House tended to put farther and farther away the unity of the Empire, and to bring nearer and nearer absorption of Canada by the adjoining country, larger and more powerful than ourselves, Canada was now absolutely independent in regard to her legislation, whether with respect to her internal affairs or to trade with other countries, and the only danger ahead was if in the course of commercial negotiations or legislation the people of other parts of the British Empire should be descriminated against in favour possibly of a foreign country.

Taking up Sir Richard Cartwright's contention that a Canadian resident commissioner at Washington would have averted any trouble over the fisheries treaty or any threats of retaliation, he quoted in answer President Cleveland declaration to Congress that he had no fault to find with the action of the Canadian Government. Our position was fortified by the fact that the treaty of 1818, which Canada had enforced, was a treaty made by the British Government, and the whole power of the British army and navy was behind Canada to act if necessary in seeing that that treaty was carried out.

He reviewed the incidents connected with the negotiation of every treaty attempted of late years to be made with the United States or with other countries where Canada was interested, and showed that in every instance possible a Canadian statesman had been appointed on the commission. Every practicable benefit that could be got was obtained from the British Government. The conduct of Great Britain was now as generous as we could ask it to be. A declaration for independence was but slightly veiled under the motion of Sir Richard Cartwright. In conclusion, Mr. Foster pointed out the futility of attempting to secure the right to make treaties which Canada could not enforce without an army and navy which she did not desire to create so long as she could rest in security beside those of the Mother Country.

Mr. Foster was loudly cheered when he resumed his seat, the general consensus of opinion being that it was one of the ablest efforts ever made in the house.

Mr. Davies followed in his usual stumpy style but added nothing new to the debate. When Mr. Davies finished Sir John called "question." The opposition thinking the Government were to continue the debate were caught napping and sat paralised until the order was given "call in the members" when it was too late to speak on the question again. Hon. P. Mitchell was badly left, this was one of his pet subjects and he had been making copious notes and many interruptions always declaring that his turn would soon come when he would show up the Finance Minister. While Mr. Davies was speaking Mr. Mitchell slipped out to have a quiet smoke, or something else stronger and before he returned the members had been called in and he lost his chance. The usual noise and signing occured while the members were coming in and the vote being taken it was declare to be Yeas 66, Nays 94. A large number of members were absent.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Mr Owens replies to Mr Gagnon.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

If that is the position taken by this national Government we wish to know it. While the English minority are willing to continue in future as they have done in the past to work hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with the French-Canadians. In the advancement of the best interest of our Province. they will not be slow to resent insult such as have been hurled at them by the Provincial Secretary. Although the subject under discussion was our public lands and forests the Hon Prov. Secty. interspersed his speech frequently and forcibly with the words "*L'Anglaise Protestant Commerceant de Bois*." One would almost imagine that the lumbermen, in particular and the Protestants in general were under the special charge and Protection of the Conservatives, while this National Government championed the cause of the *pauvre colon* and the Prov Secty would have this House and the people of this Province to believe that the interests of the *colon* and the lumbermen are opposed to each other, which is not the case. It is only the jobber, a timber speculator, who obtains timber lands under the pretext of being a *colon* that the lumbermen object to, whereas the interests of the bona-fide *colon* and the lumbermen are identical, The bona fide settler or farmer produces what the lumberman requires for his shanties, such as hay, grain, flour' Pork, beef, etc, and supplies it all at a season of the year when) it would be impossible for the lumberman to haul his supplies, and the lumberman being the consumer provides for the farmer a home market for all he produces at prices more than double what he could obtain in any of the cities or commercial centres of this Province. Therefore the Hon members of this House can easily understand how necessary one is to the other and that each can carry on his legitimate operations to the advantage of the other. In fact for many years the only parties who made money out of the lumber operations, were the farmers and merchants who furnished the lumbermen during those years of depression, while the lumberman was loosing money, year after year, but kept struggling on, hoping that the tide of commerce, would turn in his favor, but the result of each years business shewed a further reduction of the capital which he had invested in the enterprise, until at last the climax was reached, and nearly every lumberman on the Ottawa river was forced into insolvency, and the lumbering operations closed. Those farmers who supplied them, realized then, if they did not before that they could not exist in those more northern sections of our country without the lumbermen, who bought the produce and furnished them with a home market.

It is true Mr Speaker, that under a Conservative Government, that very important department of Crown Lands was administered by an Irish Protestant, the Hon member for Brome. But neither the Hon Provincial Secretary nor any other Hon member of this house can show that there was one instance when injustice was done to a French-Canadian colonists nor one instance where a privilege was extended to Protestants and refused to French-Canadians during his administration. He has represented the county of Brome in this Legislature for over 18 years and during that time his name has never been associated with fraud or scandal either in connection with his department or otherwise, and if there is one member in this House, who is more than another, free from any spirit of prejudice or fanaticism or enjoys the confidence of the members on both sides of the House, it is the Hon member for Brome.

It is true that the lumber interest of Canada are to a great extent by English speaking people, (Not always *L'Anglais Protestant*,) but those forest reserves were not acquired through any favor or partiality on the part of the Hon Mr Lynch or any previous Government. It is long since the principal of selling our Timber Limits by auction has been adopted and that principle has been carried out by each successive Government. If these timber limits are now held by English speaking people it is because they had the capital and were not afraid to invest it in what every member in this House must admit is a tricky and hazardous enterprise. In support of this assertion I can mention one transaction that occurred less than 3 years ago when two of our wealthy Ottawa lumbermen purchased a limit for which they paid a bonus of $300,000. The following year fire ran through one section of that limit and although the timber was not altogether destroyed still men were obliged to cut all the timber off that portion of the land, that season in order to save it from destruction from the worms that penetrate pine timber if left standing after being killed, consequently those gentlemen after investing that large amount of money, in the purchase, were obliged to expend a large sum of money in the over production of logs, probably more than their mills could manufacture during two seasons. If the Hon Prov Secty requires any other argument to convince him that he was in error in charging that preceding Governments were responsible for the fact that our lumber industry is in the hands of the English speaking people, I will ask him to look into the other branches of those great manufacturing industries of this Province, those private enterprises entirely beyond the control of this Government and he may also look into our largest commercial and financial institutions and he will find that they too are controlled and administered by English speaking people.

In the eyes of the Hon Provincial Secretary it is no doubt a great misfortune that British Canadians should have embarked in these vast enterprises in this Province, and I am quite willing that he and his colleagues should enjoy their own narrow and prejudiced opinions on this subject. And no doubt this view of the case has induced this National Government to increase as they have done, the tax on our large commercial and financial institutions and inspired them in preparing their famous Mining Act now submitted to the house, which if carried into effect will completely destroy the mining industry, and prove almost as disastrous to the Province as their policy in reference to our Woods and Forests.

Mr Speaker, I do think that the Hon Prov Secty does very great injustice to the majority of French Canadians in arriving at the conclusion he does as to the relations that exist and have existed between the majority and minority in this Province. when we consider that in a Province, composed as this is with an overwhelming majority of French Canadians, governed as it has been by a French Canadian Government, it is to my mind the highest compliment that could be paid to the French Canadian majority and to the Conservative Government that has almost without interruption administered the affairs of this Province since confederation that the British Canadians and British capitalists had that confidence in your sense of justice and that you have always displayed towards the English minority in the past that instead of going into the United States or to the more English Provinces in this Dominion, they choose rather to invest their money in this Province and embark in their large lumbering and other manufacturing industries, the magnitude of which has so alarmed the Hon Provincial Secretary. I am confident that every member of this House who is not blinded by party and who has listened to the discussion on this subject by the Prov Secty and his friends on the part of the

TO BE CONTINUED.

BEWARE OF BURGLARS.—On Wednesday night the 27th inst, an attempt was made to burglarise the Store of Mr. Jousse, Watchmaker of this town. The burglars effected an entrance through the cellar window by wrenching the iron bars protecting the window, and by that means effected an entrance into the cellar then they attacked the preserves oranges and meat for they seemed to be hungry hounds After satisfying the inner man, they then ascended the stairs to the upper part of the house but fortunatly the stair door was locked, and Mr. Kennebrugh's baker was passing at the time (3 o'clock a. m.) they took fright and decamped going through Mr. Lavignes premises and thus made good their escape. It is a pity the baker could not make out who they were they were evidently inhabitants of the town and well acquainted with Mr. Jousse's premises.

Health Failing Fast.

I was swollen from head to foot from dropsy of six months standing, and my health was failing fast, but after taking one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, I am quite well, and think there is no other medicine equal to B. B. B. and to it I remain a true friend." Joseph Herie, Linwood, Ont.

A SOCIAL EVENT.

At the residence of J. T. Orchard yesterday noon was celebrated the nuptials of Mr. Alex McGregor of Minneapolis, Minn., and Miss Annie J. Peaslee, of this place, the Rev. C. R. Burdock officiating. Mr. and Mrs. McGregor left for Milwaukee about 4 p. m. via Oshkosh, and will be at home in Minneapolis after Feb 10th.

MRS. THOMAS ROSS.

The subject of this Memoir whose maiden name was SARAH LANCASTER, was the wife of Thomas Ross, of Belmore, Ontario, who died at Carrville, 7 years ago, and youngest daughter of Mrs. Wesley Watson, of Toronto, Lake Shore Road, who died in the triumphs of faith many years ago. Mrs. Ross was born and educated in Little York, now the Qeen City of the West, and was converted in early life at a Camp-meeting held on Yonge street, at Cumer's old farm, and was one of the few Methodists who at that time worshiped in the old Frame Meeting House on King street, Toronto, which small company proved to be the most progressive organization of Methodism in the Dominion. About that time she took charge of the girls school at the Credit Indian Mission, under the direction of Elder Case and Rev. Peter Jones. I think she was the first young lady who offered to work in the Missionary field. Soon after she was married to her late husband and moved to Yonge street, near Aurora. When the Rebellion of 1837 broke out, they with many others suffered loss and privations, and subsequently moved West and settled in Belmore, Ont., where Mr. Pearson Ross her son lives, and there our sister died on the 17th December, 1888, in her 88th year, with words of victory on her lips. She was only sick a few days but suffered a great deal. On being told that the Doctor said she might die suddenly, she said all is well. I shall soon join the angelic company. O! I am so happy! I feel like shouting and praising God all the time the prospect is so delightful. Her son who sat beside her said he never saw a more angelic face, as she shouted as loud as she was able in the midst of severe pain, Glory! Glory! while he repeated the promises of God's own word to help to sustain her while passing through the deep waters. She was buried at Belmore alongside of her daughter Rosetta, who died in her eighteenth year some years ago. As our old saints pass away, there is not much said about them in this fashionable age, who, when passing thro' the dark valley was so filled with the love of God as to cry 'Victory through the Blood of the Lamb!' but thank God their record is in heaven. Our beloved sister has left a memento which will last forever in her beautiful christian life; she lived and died a true soldier of the Cross; in fact her whole life was one of usefulness as well as trial, her husband being a sickly man, the family cares principally devolving on her; this along with five of her children, most of them grown up, who preceded her to their heavenly home, was a severe trial, and yet the writer who corresponded with her for more than forty years never heard her utter a desponding word, always cheerful, trusting the Lord at all times. She was a leading spirit in the Lord's work in her youth and when circumstances permitted was never absent, nor her voice hushed in silence when duty called. But she has passed safely through the storms of this life and joined the glorious company "Who have come out of great tribulation and are now before the throne of God" "Casting their crowns before Him lost in wonder love and praise."

These are they who bore the Cross,
Nobly for their Master stood;
Sufferers in His righteous cause,
Followers of the dying God.

ROSETTA WATSON KERR.

Lachute, Feb. 28th, 1889.

CIRCUIT COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC }
COUNTY OF TERREBONNE. }

In the Circuit Court for the County of Terrebonne.

Thomas Durocher farmer of the parish of St. Jerome, in said county of Terrebonne,

Plaintiff.

vs.

Lucien Gagnon formerly of the parish of Ste. Therese de Blainville, said County and now absent from this Province.

Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear before this Court in two months.

St. Jerome, 13 February 1889.

LOUIS LABELLE,
C. C. Clerk.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE have appointed David Raitt, Esq., as our Agent for the collection of water rates from this date. All parties indebted to us for water will therefore take notice and pay every three months as collection will be made quarterly.

STUART & RODRIGUE.

Lachute, March 1st 1889.

AUCTION SALE

Will be sold by public auction at the residence of THOMAS BARRON Esq., Lachute on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13th 1889.

The following articles, belonging to Mr. L. C. Barron.

11 Milch Cows, 1 thorough bred yearling Ayrshire Bull, 1 pr Bob Sled, 1 Tumbril cart, 1 Spring Cart, 1 Porty Dog Cart, 1 Mowing Machine, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Double Stove, 1 Kitchen Cooking Stove [new], 1 Light Driving Harness, 1 set Cart Harness, 1 set Bedroom Furniture [new], 1 Office Writing Desk, 1 hanging lamp, 1 pr Buffalos, 1 Gananoque Cutter, 1 Grindstone, Kitchen Utensils, 1 Churn, 1 Brussels Carpet [new]; Hay Forks, Fowls, 2 Collies, 1 Lot Cedar Pickets, Boullinier Lumber, Cedar Fence Posts, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale at 10 o'clock A. M. Sharp.

TERMS OF SALE.

$5.00 and under cash; over that amount nine months credit, by furnishing approved joint notes.

The Court House property will also be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, terms will be made known at time of sale.

J. PATENAUDE,
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, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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

New Spring Goods

R Banford, Lachute Mills, has now on hand a choice assortment of new prints at low prices.

New lot of Check Cottons, Grey Cottons, Dress Goods, Seersuckers, all bought low to sell low,

New lot of Boots & Shoes in stock and to arrive much cheaper than formerly.

Call and see my Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, Produce taken in exchange for Goods as usual. Don't Forget the Place,

R Banford.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe [illegible] effectual destroyer of worms [illegible] Adults.

Orr Coffee House.

Meals at all Hours.

OYSTERS by the glass or cooked as desired,

BOARD by the week or month at moderate prices.

BRIGHT COMFORTABLE ROOMS.

P. J. ORR

1889. 1889

Great Clearing Sale
OF
BOOTS & SHOES
UNTIL
MARCH the 15th 1889.

No Stock of 1837 or 38.

BUT

Fresh Goods Well Selected
IN
LATEST STYLES.

The whole to be sold regardless of cost. Call early and see a few lines of American and English imported goods. My aim is to fit the Boot to the feet, not the foot to the Boot.

M. McCALLUM,

{ MEIKLES BLOCK,
{ OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

On Friday and Saturday 8th and 9th Instant at 7 o'clock in the evening, at our Sale Room. Lachute, we will hold a great Clearing Sale of the balance of our stock of general lines of Dry Goods Groceries, Clocks &c &c

The whole will be sold without reserve

LOYNACHAN & BEATTIE.

Lachute, March 1, 1889

ICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SUPPLY any persons in the Town of Lachute during the coming summer season at a very low figure. Parties wanting ice should apply at once so as to ensure a supply.

S. E. SMITH,
Lachute

28 4in

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 $3,000, 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)
43-3 PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE.

TWO FARMS OF LAND in Cote du Midi, Lots 17 and 18 (new No) St. Andrews Que, consisting of 100 acres more or less, dwellings and outbuildings on each farm, good orchards sugar bush and good soil. Will sell one lot or both to suit purchaser. For terms and price apply to

THOMAS LAMB,
St. Andrews, Que.
or to
L. CAMERON,
Iriquois, Ont.

16tf

IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE

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

—ALSO—

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

T. STUART,

LACHUTE, March 30th 1888 tf.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

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

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

JOHN HOPE
Baker & Confectioner
Bread of First Quality

Buns, Rolls, Scones and Cakes of all kinds. Candies of the Purest. Fruits in Season, &c &c &c.

Market Square,
Lachute.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York

BOARD.

Mrs. Rostron of Main Street has just completed renovating and remodelling her capacious premises to obtain the greatest amount of warmth combined with necessary ventilation and sanitation and is now replete with ever convenience, for a few private boarders.

NOTICE

A MEETING OF THE ARGENTEUIL Co Alliance is called for Tuesday March 12th 30 p M in Lower Room of the Academy at Lachute. The object of said meeting is to elect officers for the coming year and also to transact any other business that may come up.

2—27

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

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

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

FARMER'S

DON'T forget that the first 10 logs you bring to Newton's Steam Saw Mills will be sawed for half price, come as soon as you can. The Baby Milk Food prepared by J. Newton is for sale in all the leading stores in the Town of Lachute and St. Jerome.

JOHN NEWTON,

Lachute, 8th Nov., 1888.

Photographs!

UNTIL further notice Photos will be taken and finished in first-class style by A. G. STACKHOUSE, from $1.25 per dozen upwards.

St. Andrews, 8th Dec. 1888.

TO RENT.

At Stanerville, a desirable place suitable for Store and Dwelling close to StPhillipe Station. Has Stabling and ground Rent $5.00 per month. Apply to H. E. Thompson Station agent StPhilipe for key &c.

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. 32-1y

R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Meikle & Walker,
(NOT INCORPORATED)

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

Lachute. Oct. 15th, 1886. 7-1yr

T. JOUSSE
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
LACHUTE.
Good assortment of Christmas and New Year's Presents.
—ALSO—
Christmas Cards.

A. J. PERIARD'S
Fall Stock Complete.

OVERCOATING
Full range of Meltons, Naps, Beavers and Pilots.

Scotch, English and Canadian Suitings.

Splendid stock of Trousering.

Ladies' Mantle and Jacket cloth, latest patterns.

Fur Caps, Collers and Cuffs.

Beaver, Persian Lamb, Otter, Nutrive.

Fine Stock of Haberdashery.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Lachute, Oct. 18th 1888.

ROLLED OATS
FOR SALE
—AT—
LACHUTE
Flour Mills.

P. CAMPBELL

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

SPECIAL NOTICE.

$4.75.

$8 Curl Jackets for $4.75
$8 Curl Jackets for $4.75
$8 Curl Jackets for $4.75

$5.50.

$9 Brown Stockinette Jackets for $5.50
$9 Brown Stockinette Jackets for $5.50
$9 Brown Stockinette Jackets for $5.50

$7.50.

$14 Jackets Trimmed with Beaver for $7.50
$14 Jackets Trimmed with Beaver for $7.50

$7.50.

$14 Drab Jackets, Trimmed Beaver, for $7.50
$14 Drab Jackets, Trimmed Beaver, for $7.50

$7.50.

$14 Brown Jackets, Trimmed Beaver, for $7.50
$14 Brown Jackets, Trimmed Beaver, for $7.50

$11.50.

$20 Brown Plush Jackets for $11.50
$20 Brown Plush Jackets for $11.50
$20 Brown Plush Jackets for $11.50

All kinds of Jackets to be had at

S. CARSLEY'S.

SPECIAL PRICES

$12.00 Black Cloth Dolmans for $8.75
$12.50 Black Cloth Dolmans for 9.00
$13.00 Black Cloth Dolmans for 9.50
$15.00 Black Cloth Dolmans for 10.00
$15.50 Black Cloth Dolmans for 11.00

All at clearing prices.

S. CARSLEY.

SPECIAL PRICES

$25.00 Cloth Dolmans.......for $19.00
$40.00 Lined Silk Mantles..for 25.00
$50.00 Fur Lined Mantles..for 32.00
$50.00 Fancy Silk Plush Mantles, for $25.00

For all kinds of Jackets Mantles, etc, come direct to

S. CARSLEY.

Cheap Millinery
Cheap Millinery

$14.00 Bonnets for $7.00
$12.00 Bonnets for $6.00
$ 9.75 Bonnets for $6.00

The above are some of the sweeping reductions made on the lot of Velvet Bonnets still on hand.

S. CARSLEY.

Millinery Bargains
Millinery Bargains

$13.00 Hats $8.00
$14.00 Hats $7.50
$ 7.00 Hats $4.00

The Velvet and trimmed hats still on hand are reduced as above.

S. CARSLEY

Mourning Millinery
Mourning Millinery
Mourning Millinery

Elegant designs, good quality and reasonable prices, are to be had at

S. CARSLEY'S.

Feathers and Flowers
Feathers and Flowers
Feathers and Flowers

Flowers and Feathers
Flowers and Feathers
Flowers and Feathers

Exquisite mounts and sprays arranged to suit everyone. Marabout and ostrich tips, also aigrettes in all evening shades.

S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Clapperton's Sewing Cotton it ahead of all other makes, being free from knots, smooth, finely finished, and the spool all in one length; none other can equal it for hand or machine sewing.

CORTICELLI SEWING SILK.

The Corticelli Sewing Silk which has lately appeared in the Canadian market is highly appreciated by all who have it, and will shortly be the leading tried sewing silk of the day.

Also the Florence Knitting Silk for its superiority is unequalled.

S. CARSLEY.

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

Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Special Notice. S. Carsley.
Removed.—J. S. Riddell.
Notice.—Stewart & Roderique.
Baker and Confectioner —J. Hope.
New Spring Goods.—R. Banford.
Sale.—Loynachan & Beattie.
Notice. Malcolm Smith.
Notice.—County Alliance.

DENTISTRY.

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

Black gros grain silk sold from 50 cents yard up, during the special sale at S. Carsley's.

Remember the concert this evening by Prof. Beal's class in Victoria Hall.

We are pleased to announce that Mr P. Campbell has so far recovered from his serious illness as to be able to walk over to his mill.

Nothing Like It.

"I was troubled with liver complaint for a good many years but was cured by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. I have never found any medicine to help me like B. B. B. In fact one bottle made a complete cure." W. J. West, Parkhill, Ont.

The pupils of Bourget College Rigaud will give a Grand Dramatic and Musical entertainment on Tuesday evening the 12th inst. in honor of St. Patricks Day. Persons wishing to spend an enjoyable evening should attend.

Another lot of Choice Spanish Grapes only 25c. per pound, at Hope's.

A special sale of dress goods begins on Monday at S. Carsley's in order to clear out the stock, and make room for the new goods coming in.

Remember that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal as a specific for colds, coughs and affections of the throat and lungs. For nearly half a century it has been in greater demand than any other remedy for pulmonory complaints. All druggists have it for sale.

The Offices of the Registrar and Clerk of the Circuit Court have been removed to the New Court House Building.

DOG LOST.—A black and white spotted deer hound, a reward will be given to the finder Any person keeping it after this date will be prosecuted.

THOMAS R. RAITT.

Mr. George Hambleton left on Tuesday last for Nashua, N. H. U. S.

A Dreadful Doom.

To be unable to satisfy hunger without being distressed by heartburn, indigestion, sick stomach dizziness or faintness, seems a dreadful doom. All who suffer thus will find prompt relief and permanent cure in Burdock Blood Bitters. B. B. B, *positively cures* dyspepsia in any form.

The annual Social of the W. M. S. of Henrys church was held at the residence of Mr Thos Barron last Tuesday evening The weather unfortunately was very unfavorable but notwithstanding the house was filled to overflowing, every one seemed to enjoy the abundance of good things provided, after tea the company were favored with music, and Miss Barron sung two Sacred Songs. Mr. Hope also contributed to the evenings enjoyment by giving two choice readings. The society regretted very much that two or three of its leading members were absent owing to illness and the very bad condition of the roads, Mrs. David McFarlane was specially missed as she was to have read an essay upon Missions. The annual business meeting of the Society will be held at the Manse on March 1st. at 2½ p. m.

Services will be held in St Simeon's Church Lachute on Wednesday evening next (Ash Wednesday) at half past seven and every Wednesday evening at the same hour during Lent.

Avoid Appearances.—A worthy gentleman, having an unusually red nose, was long suspected of being a tippler on the sly, by those not well acquainted with his strictly temperate habits. His unfortunate disfigurement was readily cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Bargains" for next week's trade. S. Carsley has marked another large assortment of short, fancy, cloth dolmans, in all the newest designs, at prices that are sure to please all who will call and inspect them.

LOST.—On the 26th Feby. a Black and Tan Collie Dog the finder will please return it to William Hay Lachute.

Common Croup.

Is often fatal when not remedied in time. Leslie B. Nicholson, 18 Wellesley Ave. Toronto, says: As a quick cure for croup, colds, sore throat, chilblains, etc., I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil." It is a sure cure. Directions accompany each bottle.

An entertainment will be given in the East End School on Monday March 4th. at 7.30 p.m. Admission 15c. A good programme is being prepared, consisting of Music, Dialogues, Recitations, etc. Proceeds in aid of furnishing shool room with maps.

Partly Gave Up.

"In the year 1885 I coughed for six months, and having unsuccessfully tried many remedies, I partly gave up, thinking I had consumption. At last I tried Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, less than one bottle of which cured me, leaving me as well as ever I was." Henry W. Carns, Wabash, Ont.

Read the advertisement of Loynachan & Beattie in another column, announcing a great clearing sale of goods on the 8th and 9th instant. Mr. Loynachan is prepared to take charge of auction sales in any part of the district on reasonable terms, satisfaction guaranteed.

A High Valuation.

"If there was only one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba, I would give one hundred dollars for it," writes Phillip H. Brant, of Monteith, Manitoba, after having used it for a severe wound and for frozen fingers, with, as he says astonishing good results.

The Montreal & Ottawa Boom Co. have withdrawn their bill for incorporation because of the strong opposition from various quarters. Among those who opposed the bill was our member J. C. Wilson Esq. acting in the interests of the front part of our county.

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.

$93 Sewing-Machine FREE To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for." —R. T. Schmittou, Dickson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."—Benjamin M. Johnson, M. D., Thomas Hill, Mo.

"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel."—Mabel C. Hardy, Delavan, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health." —Miss Thirza L. Crerar, Palmyra, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—F. A. Pinkham, South Moluncus, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.

Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: "After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

MY PROPERTY SITUATED ON THE West River Road adjoining the English Church Parsonage, House under construction, for terms apply to R. T. Manley or W. J. Simpson Lachute, or to the proprietor,

G. M. BISHOP,
106 Inspector St. Montreal.

CAPE BRETON RAILWAY

Tenders for a Bridge at the Grand Narrows, C. B

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Bridge," will be received until noon on Wednesday, the 6th March, 1889.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the chief Engineer of Government Railways, where forms of tender may be obtained on and after Wednesday, 20th February instant.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to 5 per centum of the amount of the tender. The deposit may consist of cash or of an accepted bank cheque made payable to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and it will be forfeited if the person tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or if after entering in to a contract he fails to complete the work satisfactorily according to the plan specification, and contract.

If the tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 7th February, 1889.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED MALcolm Smith of Beech Ridge, begs to announce that he is now prepared to attend to sales as an AUCTIONEER and guarantees satisfaction.

Parties wanting Fruit Trees of any kind can be supplied by me at $25 per hundred. The trees are from New Brunswick and therefore more adapted to our climate than those procured from the west.

MALCOLM SMITH.
P O Box 125 Lachute.

Lachute March 1 1888.
17—3 mos.

FEBRUARY CHEAP SALE.

REDUCED PRICES TO CLEAR OUT STOCK.

20 Men's Overcoats from 5.00 up.
1 Boy's Brown Overcoat cheap.
1 Lot Men's pants 1.75 to 2.00.
1 Lot Remnants Shaker Flannel 12c yd.
1 Lot Remnants Grey Cotton 14 yd for 1.00. 1 Lot White Cotton cheap.
1 Lot Pers. Lamb Caps from 1.50 to 3.00
1 Lot Remts. Ginghams at 10 cents pr. yd. 1 Heavy Jersey Jacket only 2.00

Call early as these goods must be sold.

W. BANFORD.

It Is Very cold!

And unless you keep your feet warm you will be very apt to have chilblains, neuralgia, Toothache, etc. etc. and it is going to be warm by and bye, when it will be hard to keep your feet dry and getting your feet wet is even more productive of disease especially of a bad cough that precursor of Decline. Now G. L Meikle & Co feeling anxious to secure the *Comfort* and *happiness* of their numerous customers to whom they feel grateful for their patronage in the past, have just opened out one of largest stocks ever brought into this Town. These having been made especially to order for G. L. M. & Co. by several of the best Manufactures in the province under instruction, to spare no pains to get up a *good comfortable seat and durable* Boot. We are happy to say prove to be exceptionally true to order. By purchasing from G L M & Co. you will be sure to secure COMFORT in the make up and finish of the Boot and not asked to pay any more for these GOOD, COMFORTABLE, NEAT & DURABLE Boots than you are asked elsewhere for a common Boot got up to sell and that in fact they are even cheaper. Now that the difficulty of deciding where to go to buy your Boot wear is solved, parties in want of any style of Boot have only to come at once to the OLD STAND and buy from

G. L. Meikle & Co.

-VALENTINES-

Go to KERR'S Book & Stationery Store

For your Valentines, where you will find a large assortment of very fine Valentines also a fine lot of splitsiding Comic Valentines.

—BOOKS &c.—

Every description of SCHOOL BOOKS and School requisites always kept on hand, and sold cheap.

BIBLES and TESTAMENTS in great variety.
SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARY BOOKS,
SABBATH SCHOOL CARDS.
LILY SERIES, PANSY SERIES and other books.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, PRESBYTERIAN and METHODIST BOOKS.
All of the BRITISH POETS
FANCY WRITING PAPER in Boxes.
BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Carnival Nos. of STAR and WITNESS.
SILVER AND GOLD PAPER.
TISSUE PAPER, CARD BOARD in colors,
DRAWING PAPER. Paper of all kinds.
LEGAL CAPS. Paper in Boxes
CHILDREN'S SLEIGHS and BROOMS,
MOUTH ORGANS and JEWS HARPS.
TOYS OF ALL KINDS.
CUPS, SAUCERS and MUGS.
DOLLS large and small.
LADIES HAIR and HAT PINS.
PERFUMERY and FLORIDA WATER,
SHELL BOXES.
SILVER WIRE for BOUQUETS &c. &c.

R. W. KERR.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company to be called "The Ottawa and Montreal Boom Company," for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Ottawa River, from the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa, to the north easterly end of the Island of Montreal, and either by one or both the channels to the Northwest of said Island, for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of rafts, timber, sawlogs, railway ties, cedars and other timber on the said river and various rapids thereof, with power to construct, purchase or acquire any booms or piers in the said part of the said river, and the branches thereof, and to construct and maintain any dam, side wharf, pier, boom, or other work necessary to facilitate the transmission and towing of rafts, timber, sawlogs, railway ties, cedars and other timber down the said part of the Ottawa River, and to blast rocks, dredge or remove shoals or other impediments, or otherwise improve the navigation of the said part of the said river, and to purchase and acquire lands along the shores and Islands of the said river, for the said purposes and to construct, acquire, navigate and maintain steamboats and tugs on the said river, for the towing of rafts, timber, railway ties, cedars and sawlogs on the said part of the said river, and to levy tolls for the use of any such slides, dams, piers, wharves and improvements with power to amalgamate any other company or corporation for the like or similar powers or purposes and generally with power to do all other acts and things necessary or conducive to the above purposes and any of them.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th Day of December, A D 1888.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & CHRISTIE.
Solicitors for Applicants

BANK VILLE MARIE,

LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention

—AND—

are promptly remitted at Lowest Rate.

H. FROST,
Manager

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY MADE AND REPAIRED

CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN BRASS OR IRON

SCHOOL DESKS

SCHOOL DESKS

Well known for DURABILITY, COMFORT *and* ELEGANCE.

WE have an immense stock of all kinds of FIRST CLASS STOVES. ALL BELOW CITY PRICES

—ALSO—

A few second-hand stoves and [illegible] at very low prices.

COAL STOVES,
Wood Stoves,
Coal Furnaces,
Wood Furnaces,
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.

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 (Breaking Colts, a speciality.) He is a safe and experienced hand and is going to make a [illegible] 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 JERSEYS 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

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.

WEST END WOOD YARD

FOR SALE at the Licensed Wood Yard all kinds of WOOD and Pressed HAY. Office hours from 8 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to [illegible] P. M.

CHARLES BRADFORD.
GEORGE BRADFORD, Agent.

NOTICE.

The Lachute Lumber Company have now prepared to give the

HIGHEST PRICES

for all kinds of dimention timber, and all kinds of

Hard-Wood and Soft-Wood Saw Logs

at their Mills at

Brownsburg,

also announce that their Mills are thoroughly repaired and prepared to do sawing for customers and therefore solicit your patronage.

Brownsburg Dec. 14th 1888. 12-1ly.

WANTED.

A BLACKSMITH to do all kinds of blacksmith work. Apply to

W. D. GRAHAM, Jr.
Arundel,

17—2m

Clearing off Sale

At the Crooked Sign West End.

Purchased in dry goods at cost price.
Purchase in Boots & Shoes.
Purchase in Caps and Hats,
Purchase in Crockery.
Purchase in Glassware.
Purchase in Wall Paper.

My stock of Groceries always complete and the lowest market price all the above mentioned goods will be sold at cost price for cash only all kind of merchantable produce takinb in exchange.

F. X. BERTRAND.
West End Lachute.

CHRISTMAS.

Call and see Fraser Bros full and well selected stock of Christmas Goods

"FURS."

Ladies' Childrens LAMB CAPS

ROBES.

Black and Grey Goat, Price from 7.50 to 12.00.

DEER SKIN Moccasins, Mitts, Gauntlets.

Gents Silk Hdk's, Gents Silk Scarfs, Gents something fine. Also Flour, [illegible] Orders received through Telephone No. 28 and delivered to any part of the town.

FRASER BROS.

Doube Brech Loadin g Guns $15 to $85. Double and Single Muzzel loading, Repeating and Single Shot Rifles, at corresponding low prices. Creadmore long range at one half original wholesale cost. Paper shot gun shells at 60 per 100. 44 Winchester Center fire $18.00 per 1000. We keep in stock all the leading sizes of Cartridges Special sizes can be had on short notice

A large andwell asssorted stock of Steel Skates chp.

SNOW SHOES

Surveying, Lumbermen and Club.

Just received a large stock of Crockery, Hanging, Hall, and Hand Lamps. We carry the largest stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware in Town; at reasonable prices at the Sign of the Big Saw.

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE

LACHUTE.

Removing

I will remove on or about the 1st of April to the store at presen occupied by J H Lafond, opptose Lachute College.

JOHN S RIDDELL,

R. T. MANLEY,

—WEST END POST OFFICE—

Has now on hand a beautiful collection of Christmas Card

—A full line of Groceries—

New stock of Furniture at the very lowest prices

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Lamps, Chamber sets, Tea sets, Glassware, Earthenware &c.

R. T. MANLEY

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. H. CUSHING & Co.

Cushing, 10th Sept., 1888.

VALUABLE FARM AND BUSH LOT FOR SALE.

Mr. Andrew Curran's farm in the 1st range of the Township of Gore containing about 200 acres; of which 120 acres are under cultivation and the balance in wood; The farm is well watered and convenient to both church and school and has a good dwelling house and outbuildings thereon; Terms reasonable

Apply to
G. J. WALKER.

Lachute Nov. 12th 1888. 12-3m.

PAINTING.

Jos. St Quintin, & Son

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

Foundry St. or address

P. O. BOX 100, LACHUTE

Brownsburg Grist & Saw Mills.

OUR MILLS HAVING UNDERGONE extensive repairs, we have put in new machinery and are now prepared to do custom work second to none in the county. Give us a trial.

22—3m McGI[illegible]ON BROS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

A company has been formed at Windsor for the purpose of boring for gas within the corporation limits.

A bill has been introduced into the Dominion Parliament by Mr. Ellis, of St John, to render civil servants liable for income tax.

During the year 1888 there were eleven elections for the repeal of the Scott Act, and in every instance except one the Act was defeated.

About half a million ties have been taken out along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Winnipeg and Port Arthur this season.

It is understood that the Dominion Government have in contemplation the question of increasing the grant for the Sault Ste. Marie canal.

An American who attended the Montreal carnival is now under the care of physicians in that city with his hands, ears, and nose badly frozen.

The prohibitionists in the Dominion Parliament are hopeful of forcing the House to a vote this year, even if it should be an unfavorable one.

The Knights of Labour intend using their influence with the Quebec Legislature to do away with property qualifications in Montreal municipal elections.

At the meeting of the Permanent Central Farmers' Institute a resolution was passed recommending the withdrawal of the Provincial Exhibition grants.

Nearly all the members of Parliament have signed a petition asking the Government to remove the duty on collie dogs imported for breeding purpose.

The Commissioners of the Niagara State Reservation recommend the construction of a bridge at the Whirlpool to connect the New York park with the Queen Victoria park on the Canadian side.

The Dominion Government has refunded to Messrs. Fuller & Co. $7,000, on account of an error made by the Customs department in 1885, in seizing a quantity of dynamite which was said to have been undervalued.

Principal Grant has published a criticism of "Robert Elsmere" in the Queen's University "Journal." While he admits the skill with which Mrs. Ward has written the novel, he believes the book will soon die.

The manager of the Collins Bay Rafting and Forwarding Company has written an open letter to Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, strongly advocating the passage of Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill in favour of reciprocity in wrecking on the lakes.

AMERICAN.

The United States Secretary of War has awarded a contract for the construction of seven dynamite guns.

John Devoy, of New York, says Col. LeCaron's evidence before the Parnell Commission is false from beginning to end.

Mrs. Althouse, of Attica, N. Y., has awakened from her trance, which lasted a few hours over 35 days. She is excessively weak.

The managers of the Nicaragua Canal Company say they will begin work as soon as President Cleveland signs the bill incorporating the company.

No successor has yet been appointed to Lord Sackville at the Washington legation, and the opinion prevails that England is in no particular hurry in the matter.

The whaling barque Mary Frazer, of Edgartown, Mass., while cruising off the Azores, was seized by a Portuguese gun boat and is detained. The United States Government will demand an explanation.

The other night 60 prominent ladies of Prosser, Neb., raided a saloon, wrecked the place, emptied the liquor into the gutters, and generally advanced the cause of temperance in a very rowdy manner.

Seventy-four pounds of dynamite exploded on Friday in a tent near Leavenworth, Kan., where seven railroad labourers were stopped, and strange to say, while the tent was blown to shreds and a hole over eight feet deep was excavated, none of the men were injured.

FOREIGN.

The action brought in the Edinburgh Court by Mr. Parnell against Mr. Walter, of the "Times," has been dismissed.

Mr. Thomas Condon, M. P. for East Tipperary, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for inciting to boycotting.

The London "World" says the true story of Prince Rudolf's death will disclose a tale of horror and disgrace without a parallel.

Gen. Boulanger has declared his programme is the adoption of the American constitution, with a ten years' presidency.

Empress Frederick denies that she inspired or approved the recent article in the "Contemporary Review" on the Bismarck regime.

The Glasgow steamer Glencoe was sunk on Monday in a collision off Beachy Head, and her crew, numbering fifty-two men, were drowned.

Germany has temporarily suspended negotiations for the ransom of the missionaries captured by the Zanzibar rebels, the terms being exorbitant.

Don Carlos is reorganizing his party, which will take part in constitutional struggles, using legal weapons, pending a chance for military activity.

Father Coveney referring to the killing of Inspector Martin at Gweedore, prayed that Almighty God may strengthen the hands of the murderer.

Mr. Labouchere, of London "Truth," hints that Prince Rudolf was "removed" at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, on account of his pro-Russian opinions.

It is stated that the Czar and Czarina are daily seen together on the streets of St. Petersburg with a single attendant, and that his Majesty seems to have no fear for his personal safety.

The English Liberals are arranging for a monster petition to the Queen, urging her Majesty, in view of the change in public sentiment shown by the recent bye-elections, to dissolve Parliament.

Lord Charles Beresford had an interview recently with Emperor William and Prince Bismarck, both of whom pointed out the advantage of a defensive alliance between England and Germany.

At Meran, where the priests refused to officiate at requiem mass for Prince Rudolf, the whole populace went into the church and sang a requiem service without accompaniment or bell ringing.

Both Royalists and Bonapartists are surprised at the strength General Boulanger has developed on the country, and the Government propose making changes in the Cabinet to increase its popularity.

It is rumoured that the English Liberals will introduce a resolution into Parliament deploring the treatment of Mr. William O'Brien, and expressing regret at the Irish policy of the Imperial Government.

The St. Petersburg "Grashdanin" predicts that Gen. Boulanger will be forced into a war of revenge, while the "Svet" believes he will form a strong Government which will guarantee the peace of Europe.

The action of von Tisza, the Hungarian Prime Minister, in introducing the army bill has rendered him very unpopular, and he has received a number of letters threatening him with death unless he resigns.

Mr. Labouchere, of London *Truth*, suggests that the United States Senate could intervene on behalf of Ireland, by refusing to confirm the appointment of any Minister to England as long as the Irish representatives are treated as felons.

The hangman at Fort Smith, who has sprung the trap on about seventy men, says that if the condemned will only behave himself and follow directions, he can make his death as painless as turning over the bed.

Birds of the Bible.

Some one has called birds "living winged flowers," but they are more than this, for within the frame of the tiniest bird there is a something which lifts it far above the inanimated beauties of our earth, and this distinguishing power is life; be the coat of feathers a plain one, and the song be hushed, there is still something more than the sweetest breathed flower can offer.

The Bible, so full of poetry, has drawn much of its imagery from bird life—birds which hovered around the dwellings of the patriarchs, which cheered the prophets and whose sweet voices echoed the shepherd's song.

Birds in the Scriptures are divided into two classes—the clean, or those fit for food, and the unclean, or those unfit for food. For the most part the first named were those that lived on grain, while the unclean birds were those that fed on flesh or carrion.

In the books of the Bible, where may be found the laws that governed the Jews, there is mention of these clean and unclean birds. Further on, in the Prophets and the Psalms, allusions to birds and birdlife are seen in most poetical setting; while in the book of Job interlining as it were its poetry, there may be found much that tells of the life and habits of birds, and later on the gentle Teacher of the New Testament tells his hearers that they are of more value than many sparrows, although not even a sparrow falls to the ground without the Father's knowledge.

A minister once preached on the text "I am the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valleys," and he so clearly traced the analogies between these flowers and the Saviour, of whom they are holy emblems, that some one who heard the sermon said that the words of the sermon came to his mind whenever he saw lilies or roses, and made the flowers all the lovelier. Is it not some such association that has made man to regard the dove with feelings of love? Its peaceful, tender nature is immortalized in having been chosen as symbol of the Holy Spirit.

The life of the bird, its cleanly habits, its love and faith for its mate, all tend to make it a favorite.

The swallow is mentioned four times in the Holy Book, when reference is made to its friendliness; it comes and makes its dwelling with man, and the legends say that no barn where the swallows build will be ever struck by lightning.

Sparrows, as spoken of in the Bible, designate a class of birds. Some naturalists claim that any bird smaller than a pigeon belongs to the sparrow kind.

The sacred writings make mention twice of the swan. It was one of the birds that the Jews were forbidden to eat.

The beauty and grace of this bird has given the writers from Chaucer down the subject of many a poem.

Some claim that the wild swan has its song; while that is disputed, no one cares to even seek to destroy the tradition that makes the dying swan sing its own elegy. It dies "soaring and singing," so the poet says.

In olden times in England so great was the value of the swan that no one but the son of a king or one with 5 marks a year was permitted to own one.

The ostrich is mentioned several times in the English translation of the Bible. This bird is a native of the deserts of Africa and Arabia, and the drearier the desert the more the ostrich loves it as its home.

The ancients made use of the shells of the ostrich egg as cups, of its skin as leather, and its plumes bedecked them as they do the wealthy of the present day.

In the book of Job is found a graphic poetical description of the ostrich, where reference is made to its habits and life.

The peacock is a native of the East Indies. This bird is also mentioned in the book of Job. These birds were held in high honor by the ancient Greeks and Romans, and were sacred to Juno, the queen of heaven. They were first brought into the Holy Land by King Solomon about 992 B. C. But alas, the outward beauty is the peacock's sole riches; as some one has said, "the train of an angel, but the voice of the devil." Alas, then, for beauty that is but skin deep!

The pelican, also mentioned in the Bible, is a native of Africa and its name is derived from a Hebrew word meaning vomiter. It is a sad and melancholy bird, slow to move and then only to obtain its food. It is classed among the unclean birds.

Tradition makes the mother pelican to feed her young upon her blood, for which she pierces her own breast. This is doubtless a refined and poetical version of the filthy habit which gave rise to the name of pelican or vomiter.

The crane, another of the birds of the Bible, is noted for its high flight and trumpet-like voice. The migrations of the crane indicate with unfailing exactness changes in the weather and seasons.

Plutarch tells us that the cranes were blinded and kept in coops to fatten for tables of the nobles of Greece and the feasts of the rich in Rome.

The hawk, although regarded by the Egyptians as sacred, is mentioned three times in the Bible as an unclean bird.

The partridge is spoken of twice in the Old Testament, and each time a knowledge of the habits of the bird is necessary to understand the reference.

That "ebony bird" the raven, is a very sagacious one, easily learning all sorts of tricks.

In the Bible the raven is one of the actors in two interesting episodes, one where Noah sent a raven forth to see if the waters had abated, and secondly, when Elijah, by the brook Chereth, was fed by the ravens.

The Romans consecrated this bird to Apollo, and its flight and croakings were noticed with much care, and many writers, from the days of Isaiah to the time when the fevered brain of Poe produced his poem, "The Raven," have surrounded this bird with mystery, and from its gloomy croakings read ominous tidings to man.

The quail in many countries is very abundant and an article of food. We are told in the Bible of two occasions where God sent quails to feed his people on their journey in the wilderness.

The eagle is mentioned many times by the Psalmist and Isaiah. This bird is remarkable for its longevity, renewing its strength every year with the renewal of its feathers.

The gloomy owl finds a place among the birds of the good book, as also the gentle stork, whose loving care of its young is so often embodied in some legend. In many countries to this day the stork is regarded with peculiar friendship; the ancient Thessalonians, it is said, so venerated these birds that any one who killed a stork must expiate the crime with his own life.

Many others of our friends in feathers are mentioned in the Bible and have thus a deeper interest to us; but the only domestic fowls to be read of in the holy book are the hen, whose watchful care of her brood is noticed, and the cock, before whose second crowing Peter denied his master.

Much more knowledge of the birds of the Bible, which become an interesting study, may be had by reading a good old book by a good man, Rev. H. Harbaugh, who spent many of his leisure moments in preparing a work called "The Birds of the Bible." Whatever be the reason, in spite of the spirit of the day, whatsoever we can associate with the Bible becomes dearer. The dove, the sparrow and the raven recall scenes and stories we learned of God's care and love when we stood at mother's knee ready to believe as true what she told us as truth. How it hurts even now to have the hallowed associations with our birds set aside as fables, or at best but beautiful legends! Be that as it may,

> "He prayeth well who loveth well
> Both man and bird and beast;
> He prayeth best who loveth best,
> All things both great and small;
> For the dear God who loveth us,
> He made and loveth all."

Miss Agnes Huntington is having very great success in Carl Rosa's new comic opera, "Paul Jones."

A YOUNG HERO.

Story of an Adventure on the Sea.

It was at Bourbon—the most neglected of the French ports in the Indies.

A number of vessels rode at anchor in the harbour, when with the rapidity which generally accompanies the appearance of tidal waves, the announcement was made by the Semaphore that a tidal wave was about to burst over the port, and immediately a canon shot from the fort conveyed the order, usually given in such cases in these latitudes, that all the vessels in the port should take to the open sea.

The crews hastily regained their vessels, and in less than half an hour all, except one, were sailing away towards the horizon. The one which remained, despising the orders of the harbour-master, was a large brig in ballast, on whose deck not a living soul could be seen. A second shot was fired to enforce the order to quit the port, and then the brig was seen to pivot on herself, and with flapping sails make for the open sea, but still no human being could be distinguished on deck.

An hour later, we heard with stupefaction that the entire crew of the brig had been detained on shore by uncontrollable circumstances, and that there remained on board the vessel no other living being than the apprentice, a lad fifteen years old, and the captain's dog. In order to obey the repeated injunctions of the Semaphore, the little fellow must apparently have let the anchor chain slip, and have cut the hawser with his hatchet. But what could his feebleness do against the hurricane; how could it possibly be hoped that he would be able to GOVERN THE HEAVY SHIP? Where would he get the strength and energy to hold the helm and make head against the cyclone? It was madness to think of such a thing, and consternation was great all through St. Denis.

As the days succeeded each other these lugubrious fears gained ground; all the other vessels returned to port when the storm had passed, the brig alone did not come back. And yet, with a tenacity which savoured of madness, all the 'prentice's shipmates, from the captain to the scullion, passed the entire day on the beach with their eyes convulsively fixed on the horizon.

Suddenly, on the morning of the fourth day, the naked profile of a mast was seen on the horizon. It was at first but a stick, but it seemed to grow longer by degrees, then the cradle emerged from the waves, and the yards were seen, and lastly appeared the hull. All the sails were furled, the brig, for it was a brig, was sailing under masts and cordage only, kept on her course by her little jib hoisted to a third of its height, and beating against the ropes like a pocket handkerchief.

A shout, immense, savage, delirious, escaped from the breasts of the twenty sailors who were along the shore. Then, rushing towards the port with the swiftness of the wind, they dashed into the naval office, and with tears of joy in their eyes, implored the harbour-master to send out a tug. A quarter-of-an-hour later the tug was alongside the brig. The apprentice, a hero fifteen years of age, had brought the brig back to Bourbon, after more than three days of inexpressible strife with THE UNCHAINED ELEMENTS.

As the captain had surmised, the boy had first waited, and then seeing no one come, had let the anchor go, as he was not able to hoist it, and had sawed the hawser in twain, and then, rushing to the helm, had bravely set her head out to sea. Did he despair? Not he. Instead of weeping and whining, the little fellow formed the resolution of riding down the storm! Slipping a rope, with a running-knot, starboard and larboard, in order to prevent the sudden lurches of the tiller which he was too weak to control, he remained at his dangerous post during seventeen hours, measuring with his eyes the strength of the waves, and, with the courage of a man, avoiding, time after time, being caught by a wave on the broadside and sent to the bottom.

Beside him, seated on his haunches, with his eyes tenderly fixed on the boy, as if he understood that his life depended on the child's heroism, sat the captain's dog, motionless, and even when the mighty waves struck the ship and sent her pitching in the trough of the sea, the dog did not budge an inch. But after seventeen hours, when the cyclone had subsided, and the sea had become calm, the boy, exhausted by the sudden thought of his triumph, remembered THAT HE WAS HUNGRY.

To the horrible sensation of hunger there was added the reaction arising from the enormous expenditure of strength and energy which he had put forth, and he was near falling in a fainting fit on the deck.

But to fall thus ignominiously after the victory he had just achieved over the elements, ah no! The young hero dreamed of bringing back his ship to Bourbon, that is to say, of accomplishing the most incomparable feat of the kind ever registered in the annals of the sea, and to do this he must not let himself die of hunger.

"Cartahu!" cried the youth. The dog jumped up with alacrity.

"Come here and hold the helm," said the boy, with almost dramatic seriousness; "you know, my good dog, that since there are only two of us on board, we must take our turn at the helm. So while you remain here I will run down to the larder and see if I can find a morsel to put under our teeth. You are hungry, Cartahu, are you not?" The dog wagged his tail frantically.

"Well, then, come here. You see this rope's end which I have made fast to the helm? Yes? Well, you will take it between your white teeth and hold on to it for bare life. Above all, don't let go, Cartahu, because if you did she would veer round, and that is not my idea. Well, you understand, don't you? Be good, and I shan't be long."

And then, making sure that the dog HAD A GOOD GRIP of the rope and was holding on tooth and nail, the child rushed to the cook-house and seized on a bag of biscuits, some wine, sugar, sausages, and a small keg of water, with which he came back, placing them triumphantly on the deck beside the helm.

"There," said he joyously, "you see, my old Cartahu, that there is a good God for brave apprentices and brave dogs that do their duty. We have grub enough there for a week, and I am blessed if in that time we are not in Bourbon."

And the boy kept his word. On the fourth day, navigating by sun and stars, he saw at last the peaks of the Island of Reunion, and the tug-boat threw upon the deck his comrades, who were mad with joy, enthusiasm, and happiness.

The colonists raised a subscription for the brave child, and recommended by all, he was sent to the Marine School, whence he came out an officer. Where he is now I know not, but this I do know, he must have made his mark, that heroic young apprentice of days gone by.

Another Arctic Expedition.

The footsteps of Greely, Nares, and the host of other Arctic adventurers are about to be followed by another expedition. It is to be fitted out in Norway, and will make its way northward during the summer of 1890. The route selected is that by way of Franz Josef Land, the scene of the efforts of Payer and Weyprecht a few years ago. For a leader it is hoped to secure Dr. Frithjof Nansen, the gallant young scientist who last year tramped across the snow-fields of Southern Greenland. As he is, however, spending the winter in ice-bound seclusion on the shore of Davis' strait, it is not known whether he will consent to assume such a task. There is a fascination in Arctic exploration that will doubtless continue to draw men toward the North Pole, regardless of peril and the ghastly record of their predecessors, until the secrets of the unknown lands shall be revealed.—[New York Tribune.

Heroic Rescue.

Private Coyle of the Twenty Second Infantry, U. S. A., has recently distinguished himself by his heroic rescue of a lady from a horrible death. Coyle was one of a detail of soldiers in the government park at Yellowstone, guarding the property, and stationed near Old Faithful geyser, which is well known to tourists who have inspected the wonders of the Yellowstone. A few days ago a party of ladies from the East were doing the park, and in the course of their rambles they strolled in the vicinity of the crater of the geyser, and one daring spirit essayed to penetrate the mysteries of a spot where frequent but fruitless efforts have been made TO FIND THE BOTTOM.

She passed in safety along a narrow ridge which divides a pool of boiling water, and peered into the dangerous crater a few feet distant. Old Faithful geyser derives its name from the fact that every fifty-five minutes there is a discharge from its depths which replenishes the pool near which the venturesome tourist stood. Premonitory symptoms of an eruption are conveyed by a hissing sound, as of escaping steam, and the day in question the tourists had been frequently notified of the fact. Female curiosity, however, would not be baffled, the lady approached nearer to the forbidden ground, which is a mere crust of limestone and sulphur formation. Suddenly there was the usual sign given by old Old Faithful geyser of his intentions, and the lady tourist, startled by the sound, shrieked and fell back into the pool of hot water. About ten feet distant the crater yawned in front of her, and in her frantic efforts she was rapidly drifting towards the bottomless pit. At this juncture Private Coyle bravely sprang into boiling water to the rescue of the unfortunate victim of her curiosity, and, unmindful of the fact that he was being badly scalded, succeeded in saving tourist and himself but not without terrible results. It was only about twenty feet across the pool, and the water was not more than three feet deep, but in an incredibly short space of time both the lady and HER BRAVE DELIVERER were terribly scalded, and in a helpless condition. When the lady fell into the pool she made an attempt to spring forward, and fell upon her face in the seething waters, and her principal injuries were found to be about the face and head, while her clothing had protected other portions of her body. A few seconds and all would have been over with her, for in her struggles she had approached the brink of the crater, and as she grabbed with her hands at the apparent rocky formation, it crumbled like powder. Luckily, Coyle knew the dangerous character of the surroundings of the pool, and amid the plaudits of a few spectators he carefully retraced his steps along the narrow pathway to firm ground and sank unconscious beside the senseless form of the rescued woman. At regimental parade that afternoon the heroism of the brave fellow who had dared so much on behalf of a woman was fittingly commended, and a story of the affair sent to General Ruger, who will transmit the details to the Secretary of War.

It is proposed by friends of the lady that an appropriate reward shall be made for the services of Private Coyle, and it has been suggested that a Lieutenant's commission would not be too great a recompense for his self-sacrificing performance.

CATTLE KATE.

How a Woman Saved the Lives of a Couple of Gamblers.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 28.—Mrs. Kate Maxwell, the "Belle Starr" of Wyoming, closed up a gambling house at Bessemer on Monday night, recovered several thousand dollars which had been lost by her cowboys, and then saved the lives of the two gamblers just as the infuriated cowboys were going to string him up. She is known as "Cattle Kate," and runs a small ranch near Bessemer. On Sunday she was robbed of $1,500 by her own men, and her resentment was aroused against the gamblers. Their room at Bessemer was crowded on Monday night when Kate strode in, accompanied by her foreman, both armed to the teeth. While Kate covered the dealer with a six-shooter, Mason, her foreman, secured the box and showed the crowd that the game was an unfair, or "brace" one. This enraged the cowboys, and Gamblers Farley and Bodell were terribly beaten and ordered to prepare for lynching. The ropes were in sight when "Cattle Kate" interceded for the two wretches and announced that she would divide their money. Bodell and Farley were then chased out of town and their place was fired, and all hands went over to Mrs. Maxwell's ranche, where a dance and general good time followed.

An Old Time Telephone.

There are not so many new things under the sun as people suppose. The telephone has the credit of being an entire novelty, yet Robert Hooke, two hundred and twenty-four years ago, wrote: "I have by a distended wire propogated sound to a very considerable distance in an instant, or with as seemingly quick a motion as that of light; and this not only in a straight line, or direct, but in one bended in many angles." Here was the invention of the telephone right in hand, so to speak, only Hooke did not follow up the lead. So the world had to wait two centuries for the admirable instrument which saves so much of humanity's time to-day.—[Golden Days.

A Story of Dickens.

Says James Payn in the "Independent": "Dickens used to tell a story of meeting with a clergyman in a railway train, who held forth to his fellow-passengers ever so long upon the novelist's private failings. 'Dickens is an atheist, sir, as I happen to know; he is also a gambler, and I regret to say drinks,' and so on. 'Dear me, how sad. Have you ever seen him drunk?' asked Dickens. 'Well, not exactly drunk; no, but certainly overtaken by liquor.' 'Have you ever seen him sober?' 'Well, that is too much to say. Oh, yes, I have seen him sober.' 'Often?' 'Yes, often.' 'No, sir, only once. You see him now for the first time.'" (Curtain.)

Women as School Trustees.

"Am. Exchange:" Mr. Charles H. Ham, author of "Manual Training," in the last number of the "Teacher" maintains and dilates upon the following propositions with reference to the service of women on boards of education: (1) They are less selfish than men and devote themselves to their work with more singleness of purpose. (2) They have, as a rule, "been spared the stupefying influence and loss of time involved in college and professional training." (3) They are more economical than men and will prevent waste. (4) They are more honest. (5) They are more moral, and their intuitions as to school environment keener. (6) They have more leisure and can visit the schools more frequently than men. (7) The majority of teachers are women, and their wants and capacities are better judged by women. There will be a disposition on the part of some to add to or subtract from these claims, but they come from an individual who has given the subject of education years of observation and thought.

The Electric Light

Is a matter of small importance compared with other applications of electricity. By this agency Polson's Nerviline is made to penetrate to the most remote nerve—every bone, muscle and ligament is made to feel its beneficent power. Nerviline, pleasant to take, even by the youngest child, yet so powerfully far-reaching in its work, that the most agonizing internal pain yields as if by magic. Neglect no longer to try Nerviline. Buy to-day a ten cent trial bottle and be relieved from all pain. Sold by druggists and country dealers everywhere

COTTONS FOR CHINA.

The Export Assuming Large Proportions—A Growing Trade.

The export of cotton goods from Canada to China, though only commenced some nine or ten months ago, is already assuming large proportions, the total amount already exported being about 12,000 bales. Although this innovation was started by the two largest holders of cotton stock, the first orders were generously divided amongst the various factories, and the trade has been generally taken up. The goods made here for the Chinese market are known as "shirtings," but instead of being 8½ lbs. for 37½ yards, which is the standard make in England for the Chinese market, they weigh about 10 to 12 lbs, being 3 to 3½ yds, to the pound. They are shipped per Canadian Pacific Railway and steamers to Shanghai at lower rates then the American manufacturers can obtain, consequently the Canadian makers reap an additional advantage. The goods have met with great approval in this new market and are in good demand, so that the trade is likely to be a constant and increasing one. The effect on the Canadian cotton trade has already begun to be apparent, but will speedily be felt to a far greater degree. An advance of 10 per cent. has already been made on gray cottons and this is not unlikely to be followed by another. The position of the manufacturers at present is a very strong one, and as they have not been making anything more than a bare living profit at the best for a long time back, it is likely that better times are in store. Buyers have been confident that stocks in all hands were very large and have not been in a hurry to fill up their own wants, believing that lower prices could be obtained. But a general stocktaking recently revealed the fact that the stock of grey cotton in manufacturers' hands, all over the Dominion, was only 1500 bales, or about two weeks' supply. The consequence is that orders are pouring in very fast, and it has now become evident that cotton stocks all round are very low. The orders being received are not large, but are very general in the variety of goods, and in the widespread character of the orders. The cotton trade will now have a means of disposing of its surplus production and the mills will be able to run all their machinery on full time, at the same time allowing a fair profit to manufacturers, as well as to wholesale and retail merchants.

Jewels and Laces.

> "Oh, girl with the jewelled fingers,
> Oh, maid with laces rare!"

What are your jewels and what are your laces worth to you? You would give them all if you could get back your health. Well, you can and you can keep your jewels and your laces too. Thousands of women know by happy experience that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription restores the health. It is a positive remedy for those derangements, irregularities and weaknesses so common to woman. In fact it is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, *under a positive guarantee*, from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Is it to keep "Adam's apple" out of sight that the clergy wear such close high collars?

> "Old King Cole
> Was a merry old soul,
> And a merry old soul was he."

But his royal majesty never would have been so merry had he suffered from Constipation, or deranged liver, or dyspepsia, or piles, or any other complaint that comes from a system out of sorts and causes impurities of the blood. If you suffer from any of these things you will feel morose, melancholy, mournful, aye, mad or anything else but merry. To be merry you must be well. To be well take Dr. Pierce's world-famed Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Easy to take, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, prompt, and pleasant in their action; only one for a dose.

It is easy for a bald-headed man to find his barings.

If all so-called remedies have failed, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

An Indiana court has decided that unless a woman is pleased with her photographs she need not pay for them. Since this decision was rendered forty-five photographers have spilled their chemicals out of the window and left the State.

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To the Editor,—

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A German savant has discovered that plants can think. The trouble with the symplocarpus fœtidus is that it thinks out loud.

A. P. 438.

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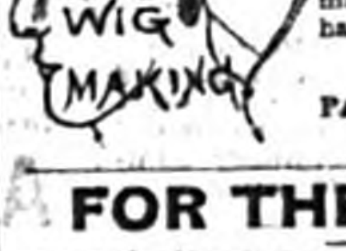

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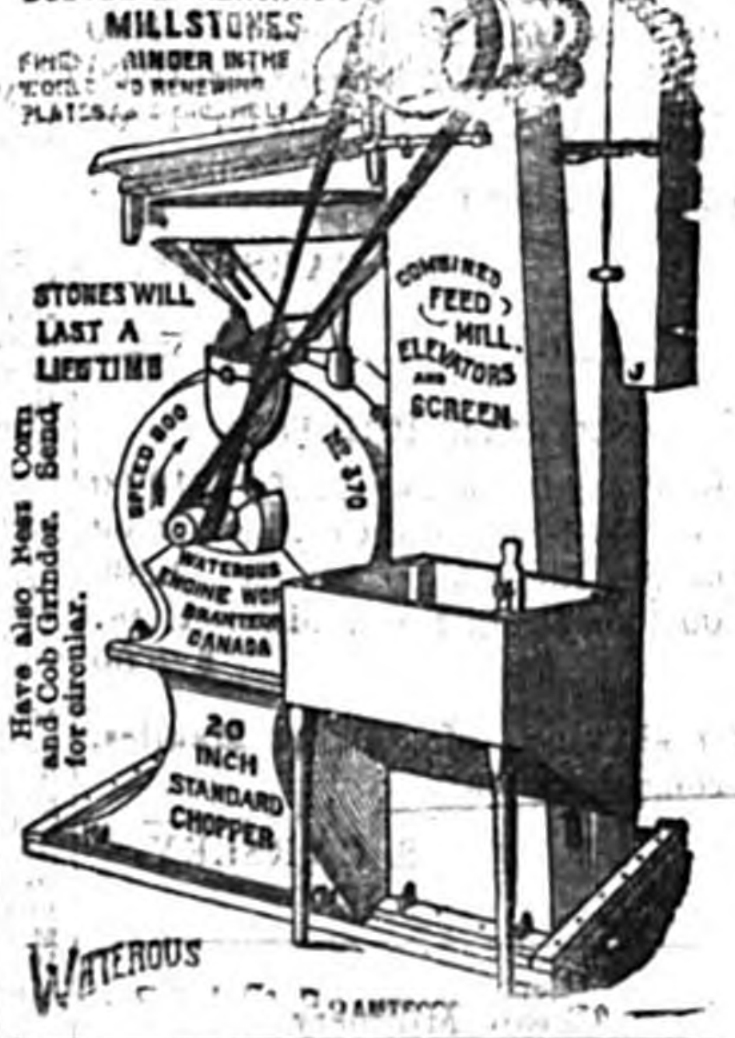

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THE WATCHMAN,
And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XII LACHUTE. QUE., FRIDAY, MARCH 8. 1889. NO 28

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—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Those of us who did not draw breath from the loins of Kings may seek such comfort as we may from the fact that the royalty of Europe is threatened with extermination due to insanity, consequent, it is said, upon too frequent and too close intermarriage between blood relations, and also, one might say without much lack of charity, consequent upon the impurity of life for which their lofty stations have afforded great opportunities, which few of them have been willing to resist. A leading financial paper published in Britain is responsible for the statement that more than twenty of the European princes and princesses now living have been at different times under medical treatment for various forms of mental disease, and that the numbers show a tendency to increase rather than diminish.

It was a disappointment to many who hoped that in her old age Queen Victoria was going to show a more conciliatory spirit respecting the costumes of the ladies whom she honours by receiving at court. It had been mistakenly announced that henceforth the low necked dresses were to be merely voluntary exhibitions, and that no woman's loyalty was to be tasked to the extent of compelling her to sacrifice her modesty, and oftentimes her health, by exposing in broad daylight, and oftentimes amid the worst kind of weather, those charms of her person which are generally concealed altogether or reserved for inspection beneath the semi-protective glare of the gas burner or electric light. It seems that now as always the low-necked dress is to be the rule, exceptions to which can only be made by express declaration of the august personages, whose duty it shall be to sit in judgment upon all applications for dispensation.

It seems to be looked upon as a matter of surprise by the correspondents of the daily newspapers that the informer, Le Caron, who has made a noteworthy appearance in the Parnell trial, gained an unenviable reputation in America during and after the civil war. A Washington journal asserts that before his name in the record of the war department appear the words, "coward and mutineer," a Pittsburg paper has taken the trouble to search out and publish the fact that he was at one time charged with forgery. We do not think, however, that all this changes materially the value and force of Le Caron's evidence. When an informer is required, the government wishing to employ him does not seek its man among high toned and reputable persons. The work to be done is thoroughly discreditable to the man, no matter how valuable it may be to those who employ him, and this has to be taken into account in weighing the value of testimony thus obtained. Le Caron's career will probably compare not unfavorably with that of informers of almost every class, and there are a large number of them in the world, for there are probably few governments, certainly none of the European governments, that do not have quite a number of informers in their pay. They are men willing to do dirty work, in consideration of the high pay given, and the fact that so many of them are retained in one form or another in active service shows that those who engage them believe that they receive from them the value of the money expended. Probably the judges at the Parnell trial will give to the statements of Le Caron that degree of qualification which his peculiar relations with the authorities plainly call for.

Bismarck is represented as having declared his readiness to conclude a defensive alliance with England. The foxy statesman tried to make Lord Charles Beresford believe that France was about as likely to attack England as Germany. A defensive alliance between England and Germany would be a good thing for the latter power. France would hesitate to attack Germany with England in the rear bound by treaty obligations to make the most effective war upon France that could be made. An invasion of France would doubtless be considered the most affective way to draw strength from the French army invading Germany. France would thus be between two fires. If she should be defeated on either side, the experience of 1870 might be expected. The weak point in Bismarck's advice is that no one but himself sees any present probability of a war between France and England. Since 1870 England has ceased to be the natural enemy of France. The desire to avenge Waterloo is lost in the more ardent desire to recover the provinces ceded to Germany as the price of peace in 1870. Bismarck's advice to England to "put her house in order" is good, though possibly not entirely disinterested. If the construction of large navies and the maintenance of immense armies may be considered as putting one's house in order, all Europe is doing that. In fact the greatest certainty of war in the near future arises from these very preparations. The peace that is maintained is too costly to last. Peace is more expensive now than war used to be. The general distrust which makes a reduction of the armies impossible, combined with the inability of the people to stand the strain deemed unavoidable by these rulers, must lead either to a general European war or the overthrow of two or three of the most aggressive European thrones.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

CHAPTER II.

The host of "King's Arms" was as good as his word; in a very few minutes supper was ready; and, moreover, it was a supper which did the "King's Arms" credit. The next day being market day, was probably a reason for the larder being unusually well stocked; while the presence and guarantee of Mr. Hythe of Myrtle Villa was certainly a reason for drawing upon the best of that larder's resources. John and William, the well-known first and second waiters, were in attendance; but on Mr. Hythe expressing his wish to that effect, they retired, and the party began supping in earnest.

As might be expected, there was but little conversation at first, what little there was being contributed by the founder of the feast, even his remarks sinking after a while to a very low key, and then chiefly addressed to the Professor. Civility of course demanded an assenting monosyllable now and again; but it was plain that the Professor's attention was mainly directed to his supper; yet a change came over him anon; he looked uneasily at the speaker, glanced meaningly at his companions; then laying down his knife and fork, he said, in as low a tone as he had been addressed: "If you will be good enough to wait a few minutes, sir, until we get rid of the child, I think it will be better. I understand you pretty well."

Mr. Hythe nodded assent; and the Professor resumed his meal, although with a more troubled aspect than before. His companions looked wonderingly on during this whispered colloquy, without speaking, until presently the Professor said: "Now, sir; with your permission, I will give Mademoiselle Lucile one glass of champagne, and then call the baggage-man to take her to our lodgings; for, as you will readily guess, we do not put up at the "King's Arms; and I do not care about her keeping very late hours."

"If you prefer it, I will order her a room here," said Hythe in an undertone. "She will surely be very dull in going to a strange house by herself—will be nervous."

"Oh, she don't mind!" exclaimed Regaldini with a smile, though there was sadness in it. "In our life, sir, children soon grow out of the nervous fancies you are thinking about. The real hardships of life kill the fanciful ones, and they get enough of *them*, poor creatures!"

So the attendant was summoned, and was directed to take the little girl to Mrs. Blimmy's, Back Church Row; a very different address from the Market Place or High Street.

When he had fairly gone, Hythe desired the others to select their wine, light their cigars, and make themselves comfortable. "And that you may be more at ease, in a business point of view," he continued, "I will make up your losses of to-day, on your giving me a fair statement; as I have always been a supporter of—of music and the drama, I suppose I must say."

"You are very good, sir; indeed I do not know how to thank you," said the Professor; "for this most awful frost—I mean this failure—has fairly broken us. How we should have reached the next town, I don't know; or how we should have opened when we got there, I don't know either."

"Have you settled for the room?" began Hythe.

The other interrupted him with a laugh. "Settled! I should think we had, sir," he said. "You don't think the landlord here would run any risk? I wanted him to appoint some one to take the money, and so pay himself; but he said that was not in his line. He knew the town; *I* didn't.—But, sir, you were speaking of some business in which you thought I could serve you. Now the child is gone, you may speak out."

"But—you see it was private," began Hythe.

"And so it will be now, I guarantee," interposed the Professor. "I will answer for Charley—that's my friend—and so would you, if you knew him. Because, I fancy the business will be more in his line than my own, if I correctly caught your meaning."

Hythe hesitated a few seconds, as though rather disconcerted at having to confide in two persons instead of one; but shaking off this reluctance, began: "Seeing the ease with which you assumed character after character, each so widely differing from the others, Mr. Regaldini, and the wonderful manner in which you concealed your identity, it occurred to me that you might, at little trouble to yourself, do a great service to a near relative of my own, who is gradually sinking into fixed melancholy, if not insanity, by dwelling on a fixed idea—a delusion. Now, there will not be the slightest risk to yourself, as you will see, and you will be well paid for your kindness; I ought, perhaps, to say 'for your talent,' as I have no doubt your kindly feeling would prompt you to serve an unfortunate gentleman disinterestedly. I have a brother, Mr. Regaldini"——

"Excuse me, sir," interrupted the Professor; "but now that we are coming to business, I should take it as a favor if you would call me 'Styles,' which is my name, the other being only professional."

"Certainly, Mr. Styles," assented Hythe. "And your friend?"

"Well, he really is a foreigner," said Styles; "but not with such a name as we have given him. If you call him Mr. Charles, that will do, and indeed that's what his name means.—Now, sir, we are at your service."

The musician had scarcely spoken a single word in Mr. Hythe's hearing, but had listened intently. "My brother, gentlemen," proceeded Mr. Hythe, "labours under an increasing remorse for a wrong which he did many years ago; and despite of all argument to prove how unavailing this morbid regret and self-reproach now is, he gives way to it more and more. Nay, so completely has the feeling possessed him, that he will alienate his property from his real family, or at anyrate postpone their possession of it for many years, and even then they will only share it with some charitable institution. My children and I are the family I refer to, gentlemen. You see I treat you with perfect frankness, as I am not a man to do things by halves; and having said this, you will not wonder when I say it is worth my while to give a twenty-pound note, in addition to all expenses and losses, which latter I will settle at once, in order to get the business to which I allude done, and well done."

The attention of the listeners became keener after this sentence, and Mr. Styles involuntarily hitched his chair a little closer to the speaker, as though anxious not to lose a word.

"My brother"—Mr. Hythe hesitated a little here, as though he knew that this was the keystone of his communication—"my brother, early in life while on his travels, was entangled, as many young men before him have been, by a certain intimacy. He says now that he was married; but that I believe to be a delusion. However, to adopt his own fancy, he was abroad with his wife, and becoming ashamed, I suppose, of the connection, he—he left her; left her with one child. He was under another name at the time; there is no doubt of that; but he heard of his father's death while he was abroad, and so was anxious to come home to take his property, and not anxious, as you may suppose, to bring home the half-bred foreigner—a Brazilian, or Bolivian, or something of that kind. So he left her.—You follow me so far?"

"Yes, sir; all right!" said Styles.

"Yes, sir; there is no mistake about what your brother did," said the musician, speaking for the first time. He spoke with a strong foreign accent, which slightly distorted his words, but he spoke readily enough. 'Serve the foreign person right, for being such a fool.'

"Ah! well, I won't say exactly that," returned Hythe, speaking compassionately on behalf of the foreigner. "It was not handsome on his part; but there was great excuse for him. He left her all the money he could spare. But after he came home, his previous infatuation returned, and acted upon him so strongly that he positively went back to where he had left her—New Orleans."

"New Orleans!" echoed the musician. "I beg your pardon, sir, but I follow you with great interest." So he probably did, for his thin, eager face was thrust forward, and his sunken eyes gleamed so brightly under the ragged hair which hung over his forehead and around his head, that Hythe felt almost uncomfortable when he encountered their glance.

"But he could not find her," resumed Hythe; "yet he heard of her, unfortunately. He heard a great deal of exaggeration, no doubt, about her despair at being left; but that would not have mattered so much, only that he heard also of her having been robbed by those around her, and left with her child almost penniless. She had gone away from New Orleans; and it was supposed she had tried to reach her friends—an attempt almost hopeless, as they were said to live hundreds of miles away; where, my brother never exactly knew. His mind perhaps was a little affected by some irregularities and exciting adventures in which he had been a partaker. Whatever the cause, this incident preyed on him greatly. He returned to England, led the life of a hermit, kept out of society, and made no secret to me that he did not consider himself at liberty to marry, having a belief that his wife—as he called her—was still alive. We—I—well, his family were naturally satisfied with this arrangement; but a few years ago he had a dream—he talks of it as a vision, a revelation—in which he saw his wife and child"——

"This child—was it a girl or a boy?" asked the musician.

"A girl," replied Hythe. "Well, he thought he saw them, and they told him the child was still alive, and would live to see him. On the strength of this dream, he has altered his will to the detriment of his friends, as I have told you; and as a delusion gets the stronger the longer it is indulged in, you will not be in the least surprised to hear that he has had the dream again very recently indeed, and to the same effect."

"But how do you wish us to help you?" asked Mr. Styles, as the speaker paused. "I think you said"——

"I am coming to that now," resumed Mr. Hythe; "but it was necessary to enter upon this rather lengthy preamble, that you might understand precisely how things were. I want some one to personate a relative of this young woman; her brother indeed. I have told you she was a foreigner; consequently her relatives were foreigners also; and coming as she did from some precious South American republic, or some such out-of-the-way place, there is not likely to be any one in England who can say you are or are not her brother. I have by me a photograph of the young fellow. I had copies taken, unknown to my brother, from one in his possession, as I thought it might come in handy some day. Now, making yourself up as much like this man as you can, allowing of course for the lapse of ten or a dozen years, you wait upon Mr. Maurice Hythe, say you have come over to England on other business, but called to deliver a message you had held in charge for several years"——

"Pardon, sir," interrupted the musician; "but you have tell us that this gentleman was under another name, a name of assumption. If that is so, he will say, quite, natural, how do you know where I live—how do you know me at all?"

"Hum!—yes; that's true," returned Hythe thoughtfully. "I must think it over. But I fancy I see a way out of the difficulty; so we will proceed. When you have introduced yourself, you must speak to him of your sister; say that when he left her, she sought refuge with an old lover to whom she was greatly attached, and telling him that she was left a widow, induced him to marry her; that she lived with him several years, until both she and her daughter died of fever or cholera, or something."

"Very good, sir; most good," said the musician, as Hythe paused to pour out a glass of wine. "The idea is excellent. It will be easy to defame her character. Besides, being dead, and only a foolish girl when alive, why, it does not matter."

Hythe cast a doubtful look at the speaker, as though there was something in this mode of support which jarred upon him.

"This communication," he continued, "which I have no hesitation in saying—knowing my brother's character—will be implicitly received as authentic, will at once and for ever settle all this delirium about dreams and visions."

"I have heard of some such plan, when a man thought himself haunted by a ghost," said Styles: "they got some one to represent the ghost, and"——

"Ah! this is not at all like that," hastily interrupted Hythe. "My brother does not believe himself haunted, and you will not have to personate any one he has ever seen. You can come with me to my house to-night, Mr. Styles, and I will give you the portrait of the man you are to personate."

"I can't do it, sir—I can't indeed," said Styles; "my nerves are gone, sir. What with continual ill-luck, and five-and-thirty years of this life, and—and—I must own—some hard drinking of late, I haven't the nerves for such work. That's why I told you to take Charley into consultation. He is wonderful good at all disguises, and I don't believe he's afraid of anybody or anything in the world."

"But I was so struck by your cleverness to-night," urged Hythe, "that I thought you were just the man; while Mr. Charles here, if that be his name, cannot have had much experience."

"Bless you, sir!" returned Styles, with a melancholy smile, "what you saw me do, is mere habit and knack. All the tricks are handed down from one showman to another; there's not a spark of originality in the business. As for Charley's experience! if he chooses to do it, sir, he can alter his face while he is sitting there, so that you could hardly know him.—Couldn't you, Charley?" In lieu of answering in words, the musician bowed his head for a moment, ran his hand hastily through his wild hair, altered his necktie, then suddenly lifting his face, thrust it forward towards Mr. Hythe, with so fearful a grin, and so terrible an expression in his eyes, that the gentleman half leaped from his chair with an exclamation of alarm.

"Aha!" cried Styles; "has he changed his expression, sir?"

"Changed his expression!" echoed Mr. Hythe. "I never was so startled in my life. I would sooner have found myself face to face with a mad wolf or a tiger.—I do not know whether you will take it as a compliment, Mr. Charles, but I assure you I never saw so hideous a face on human shoulders before. I don't want any further proof of your power."

Styles laughed at this speech; so did Charley; but whether the latter intended the grin to be in keeping with his wolfish aspect or not, it certainly made Hythe shudder again, and cast a second look, to assure himself that the musician had not gone suddenly mad.

"You are satisfied then, sir?" asked Styles. "I can tell you there is not a man in the profession who could have made such a change without paint or dress, as Charley has just done."

"I should think not," said Hythe, with emphasis; "I may almost say I hope not. I should have preferred you, I must own, Mr. Styles; but after what you have said, I have no choice but to take Mr. Charles.—It will be as well, sir"—addressing the musician—"to come with me at once to my house, which is only on the outskirts of the town, and I will give you the photograph."

"We will both go," struck in Styles; "a walk will do me good, and Lucile is asleep by this time."

"Then your daughter's name is really what you call it," said Hythe, with a smile. "I did not feel certain of that, as I must say you allow yourself a good deal of latitude in your selection of names."

"The public will have it, sir," replied Styles, very seriously. "If we were to keep to our own names, or were particular about countries and propriety, and all that, we should not draw a penny. But Mademoiselle is not my daughter; she is not related to me; she is a relative of Charley's," he continued, dropping his voice—the musician was putting on his coat at the further end of the room. "He does not like to talk about her before strangers, yet he dotes upon her, though he don't show it, and would kill anybody, or himself, or her either, rather than she should come to any harm. He is a strange fellow, he"——

The musician coming towards them at this moment, Mr. Styles abruptly checked himself, and after a brief conversation bearing upon the financial result of the entertainment, the three left the *King's Arms* in company.

Very little was spoken among them on the road to Myrtle Villa; Hythe and "Mr. Charles" were evidently absorbed in reflection; while Styles, who would possibly have been more loquacious if left to himself, was overawed by the silence of his companions, and conscious perhaps of having drunk sufficient wine to render loquacity dangerous. The inmates of Myrtle Villa had retired; but Mr. Hythe opened the front door with his key, and took the others into what was apparently his own room. Here he unlocked a desk, and taking from it a packet of photographs, selected one which he threw towards Charles. "You will find his name on the back of it," he said—"Don Something. You of course pretend to be him. Do you think you can 'make up' anything in his style?"

"That he can!" exclaimed Styles, who was looking at the picture over the musician's shoulder; "he will do it to perfection, for he has just got the face for it.—Charley, my boy! If the part had been written for you, it could not have suited you better."

"There is one thing, Mr. Hythe, which we must not at all forget," said the musician; he was still looking at the portrait, and he spoke in so low a voice that, his head being bowed, he could hardly be heard; "I cannot arrange without knowing this gentleman's other name. How can I go and see Mr. Hythe, when you tell me he travelled as Mr. Somebody-else? You said you would think over that. There is no other way but telling me this name."

"No—I suppose not," slowly returned Hythe. "I have been turning it over in my mind a good deal since we spoke, and I see it would be absurd for you to go on such an errand and not know his assumed name. However, I expect he will be too excited to ask how you found him out. Say, will you undertake the business? You understand the pay."

"I will undertake it, sir," said the musician, lifting head suddenly. His dark, sallow face was almost of an ashy paleness, and although the vicious, tiger-like expression was not there, there was something so unearthly in his look, that Mr. Hythe recoiled with an ejaculation which was almost of terror. "I will undertake it, sir," said Charles; "and shall be quite satisfied to leave all question of pay to yourself. I trust you will say I have done my work thoroughly, when that work is finished. I shall be ready to-morrow. Will that suit?"

"Yes; the sooner the better," returned Mr. Hythe. "You are sure to find him at home—that is one comfort."

A short consultation then took place, in which Hythe gave some further advice as to the proceeding of Mr. Charles, and then the two professionals took their departure.

"A clever man, no doubt, and will just suit the business," muttered Hythe, standing at his door, while he watched his confederates as they crossed a patch of moonlight and then disappeared in the shadow of some buildings. "A very clever man; but I think if I had known as much of him when I began, as I know now, I would not have had anything to do with him. A foolish prejudice, I daresay; but it seems as if I were in partnership with a hyena."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Another Version.

A London special cable to the New York "Tribune" says:—There have been so many versions of the circumstances under which the Crown Prince of Austria died, it is needless to add another. But I believe the true story to be that the Emperor, Empress, and Crown Princess were exasperated beyond endurance at an intrigue which had been discovered between him and one of the ladies of the court. They informed him, after a most painful and stormy interview, that his conduct was so infamous they had determined to appeal to the Pope for a decree, and would never forgive or see him again. The Crown Prince went to Meyerling. On the fatal evening, after spending some hours drinking and singing with Count Hoyos and the cabman, Brahful, he sent them away, making arrangements for Count Hoyos to shoot with him in the morning. After they had left him, the Crown Prince left the house and went to the cottage of the gamekeeper, who had a remarkable pretty wife. The gamekeeper was out, but returned before the Prince had left. The latter, on hearing the husband return, escaped through a window. The husband seeing a man leave his wife's room, fired a shot at the Prince, not knowing who it was. The Prince, badly hit and bleeding, limped back to the chateau. Maddened with pain, drink and despair, he locked himself into his room and there shot himself. I have the best authority for saying this is the true account.

Do not allow yourself to lose temper, or to speak excitedly.

AMONG ENEMIES IN AFRICA.

The Flight of Dr. Pruen and His Wife Through a Hostile Region.

A white baby less than 2 years old has just been brought to Zanzibar, in a hammock from Ugogo, about 250 miles on the way to the big African lake. The baby is well and happy, but her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Pruen, and Mr. Ashe, all missionaries, are sadly used up, having made forced marches through the disaffected tribes. They were six weeks on the way, and at times hardly expected to reach the coast alive.

They came here in answer to the summons to return to Zanzibar, as the lives of all missionaries on the mainland would soon be in peril. They started not a day too soon, and as it was, they would doubtless have been killed or driven back if Dr. Pruen had not thought of an expedient that happily succeeded. When about 120 miles from the coast the news came that Abdullah, the Governor of Saadani, had ordered that all whites found in the country be killed. All the natives where the little party were in camp assured them that to advance would be sure death. The porters were badly scared and refused to go another step. Dr. Pruen thereupon chose two of his best men to take two letters, written on very small pieces of paper, to the Sultan of Zanzibar. One letter he sewed in the lining of a coat, and the other messenger's letter was concealed among his food supplies. Both men reached the coast in safety, though they had been repeatedly searched on the way for mail matter.

The Sultan thereupon ordered Abdullah, the very man who had commanded the killing of all whites to go to Usagara in person and escort the fugitives to the coast, adding that he would be held responsible for the safety of the missionaries. Abdullah performed the service with a very bad grace, but he carried out his mission, reaching the party at the very time when, despairing of relief, they had started to return to the interior. The party reached here very ragged and almost dead with fatigue, having crowded two days' march into one for many days.

At one village they were asked if they were English or Germans, and were coolly informed that had they said they were Germans they would have been killed on the spot. Mrs. Pruen says, however, she was not much afraid of the natives, as the sight of a few guns makes cowards of them, but she was very fearful of meeting Arabs, who could have made short work of the little party.

"Even had I not been so anxious for our safety," says Mrs. Pruen, "I don't think I would have enjoyed my hammock journey. The paths are so narrow, and I was dragged through such masses of thorns and thick grass that I had hard work to keep the baby and myself from getting scratched. Then we were bumped against numberless stumps, and sometimes had little food except for the baby, who was in crowing condition most of the time, and seemed to think we were on a pleasure trip."

ESCAPED TO HIS DEATH.

The Sad Ending of an Insane Young Man's Life.

LONDON, March 2.—A young man named Edward Trevethick, about 21 years of age the other night wandered from his home Egerton street, and perished in the cold. The unfortunate fellow, who for some time past had showed symptoms of insanity, had been employed at his trade of carriage painter in Ingersoll for several months, and returned to this city Tuesday afternoon. His demeanor on the train at the station, where he prayed and talked on religious subjects, caused a railway constable to arrest him, and as stated in yesterday's despatches, he was handed over to the city police. He was only kept in custody a short time, during which he appeared quiet and rational, when his father and uncle and aunt (Mrs. and Mrs. Hodgins) came and took him home. About nine o'clock in the evening, after he had undressed and gone to bed, his father and uncle, who were watching him, left the room for a few minutes. The young man got up and with nothing on but a light shirt, a pair of pants and socks jumped through the window, breaking the sash and glass into fragments, and escaped. The alarm was given and word sent to the police station, in response to which a policeman went up. A searching party started out and the young man's footsteps were traced through the snow to Dundas street, in a north-easterly direction from his father's house. In his wanderings he called at the house of a Mr. Weston, where he was given a coat and a pair of boots, after which all trace of him was lost. The next heard of him was at an early hour this morning, when his dead body was found just outside the fence on the London and Port Stanley railroad track, between the fifth concession of Westminster and Glanworth, about two and a half miles south of the latter place.

The Bishop of Lincoln's Trial.

A New York *Post* special London cable, Feb. 12, says:—Great interest is felt in church circles in the trial to-day before the Archbishop of Canterbury, with episcopal and legal assessors, of the Right Rev. Edward King, D. D., Bishop of Lincoln, for ritualistic practices, such as using altar lights, a mixed chalice, the eastward position, singing the *Agnus Dei*, making the sign of the cross during the benediction, cleansing the paten and chalice, and drinking the wine and water before the congregation. All this is habitual practice in Ritualistic churches throughout the country, but all has been declared illegal by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The prosecution is promoted by the Church Association, the evangelical organization aiming at the suppression of Ritualism. The Archbishop failed to effect a compromise, and has been compelled by the Judicial Committee to try the issue. He does this very reluctantly, as he himself, when Bishop of Truro, used the same ritual. Bishop King was formerly Divinity Professor at Oxford, and is greatly beloved and universally respected. The trial is a test case, and is likely to have a serious effect on the future of the Church of England. If Bishop King is condemned, a Ritualistic secession is spoken of. This is not likely, but a condemnation would hasten disestablishment.

Origin of New York's Sobriquet.

The name "Gotham" was first given to New York by Washington Irving and James K. Paulding in "Salmagundi," in allusion to the fact noted by them that New Yorkers were accustomed to regard themselves as wiseacres without due justification. The use of the term had reference to the nursery legend concerning the "Three wise men of Gotham" who "went to sea in a bowl." The original Gotham of the nursery rhyme is a parish in Nottinghamshire, England, whose people were noted for their remarkable stupidity and self-conceit. These traits in the people of the parish were so widely known that they gave rise to a number of proverbs, and to the word "Gothamite," which is recognized in literature and in the dictionaries as an established synonym for "a fool wise in his own conceit."—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE MYSTERY OF A GAS WELL

Remarkable Tragedy Occurring in the Bowels of the Earth.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Feb. 28.—Yesterday morning, while Sam Varner, head driller for the Litchfield Natural Gas Company, was at work at a well the drill got stuck. The drill is a large bar of steel, weighing about a half ton, and is drawn up by a windlass, then dropped, sometimes as much as fifty feet. This drill forces its way through thick strata of rock, and is often sunk about 300 feet. Varner worked for nearly an hour before he could get the drill free, and he then brought it to the surface and was astonished to discover that it was covered with blood, as was the rope for several feet above the drill.

The ponderous bar of steel had punctured the life out of something far down in the bowels of the earth. Varner placed his ear to the mouth of the tubing, and could plainly hear a roaring sound. While he was in this posture a voice came up, "You have killed somebody down here," and Varner and his assistant made for the village at a rapid rate, and told their story.

People flocked to the well and examined the bloody evidence of the subterranean tragedy. A physician and a chemist both declared that the red clots on the drill tip were blood, but could not tell whether it was human or not. Late in the evening the mystery was explained by the presentation of the following bill by the Litchfield Coal Company:

"Litchfield Natural Gas Company, Dr.

"To one mule killed by gas company's drill this day, $50.

"And, fellow citizens, there was never a more faithful or useful mule in a coal mine than old Tom, who has met so tragic a death."

The Drum and Its Tum-Tum.

Oh, the drum!
There is some
Intonation in thy grum
Monotony of utterance that strikes the spirit dumb,
As we hear
Through the clear
And unclouded atmosphere,
Thy palpitating syllables roll in upon the ear!

There's a part
Of the art
Of thy music-throbbing heart,
That thrills a something in us that awakens with a start,
And in rhyme
With the chime
And exactitude of time,
Goes marching on to glory of the melody sublime.

And the guest
Of the breast
That thy rolling robs of rest
Is a patriotic spirit as a Continental dressed;
And he looms
From the glooms
Of a century of tombs,
And the blood he spilled at Lexington in living beauty blooms.

And his eyes
Wear the guise
Of a purpose pure and wise;
As the love of them is lifted to a something in the skies,
That is bright
Red and white,
With a blur of starry light,
As it laughs in silken ripples to the breezes day and night.

There are deep
Hushes creep
O'er the pulses as they leap,
And the murmur, fainter growing on the silence falls asleep.
While the prayer
Rising there
Wills the sea and earth and air
As a heritage to freedom's sons and daughters everywhere.

Then, with sound
As profound
As the thunderings resound,
Come thy wild reverberations in a throe that shakes the ground,
And a cry
Flung on high,
Like the flag it flutters by
Wings rapturously upward till it nestles in the sky.

Oh, the drum!
There is some
Intonation in thy grum
Monotony of utterance that strikes the spirit dumb.
As we hear
Through the clear
And unclouded atmosphere
Thy palpitating syllables roll in upon the ear!

—[James Whitcomb Riley.

A FATHER'S CRIME.

The Fearful Crime of a Trotting Horse Owner in Michigan.

ADRIAN, Feb. 28.—Frank Silvers, the owner of the trotting horse Banker Rothschild, has been living with wife and two daughters at Tecumseh, ten miles north of here. The girls had just entered their teens. Village Marshal Tom Kyle lives near the Silvers homestead. This morning Mrs. Kyle noticed no sign of life about Silvers's house, and spoke to her husband about it. An hour later the village marshal and his wife went to the house and forced open one of the doors. In a chair in the parlor sat Mrs. Silvers. She had been shot dead, a bullet having passed through her temples. Neighbors were quickly summoned, and the investigation was resumed.

In a little room up stairs the horrified searchers found the two girls lying side by side in a bed which was covered with blood. They had been shot through the head also, and both were dead. On the floor at the foot of the bed was Silvers, who, although shot in the head, was still alive. A revolver lay at his side. He was in his stocking feet and coatless. Silvers bought the pistol yesterday and it is supposed he began his slaughter at 8 o'clock last night, when pistol shots were heard by the neighbors. It is believed family troubles led to the tragedy. Silvers left a letter which provides for the disposition of his property. He will die.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Man Shoots His Wife, Fires His Buildings and Suicides.

DICKINSON, Dak., March 5.—John Heller, living two miles from here, quarrelled with his wife yesterday and threatened the lives of the whole family. His wife finaly went to a neighbor's for safety. Heller followed her with a rifle and shot her dead. He then blew the top of his head off. Before committing the deed he locked his five children in the house and fired it, as well as grain stacks, hay and barn. The children escaped. Some years ago Heller killed a farmer's wife in the East, and three years ago was accused of burning his house to obtain the insurance.

HER LIFE SPENT IN SLEEP.

She Grew From Childhood to Womanhood in the Land of Dreams.

The strange case of Mrs. Ewing Althouse whose very recent awakening from a sleep of over thirty days has caused considerable newspaper comment, had a more than equally strange counterpart right here in Tennessee, the difference being that while Mrs. Althouse slept days, the Tennessee woman slumbered for years, and grew from a child of 10 to a woman of 32 while she slept. The father of the girl still resides near Troy, the county seat of Obion county, where he is a small farmer. His name is Henry Godsey. His family was large.

Among the younger children was Susie, who up to her tenth year was the brightest and prettiest of the whole lot. Just at this age she was taken ill, and a physician was called in. He visited her a number of times, and finally administered a dose of some medicine which gave her a severe chill. From this she passed into a deep sleep, and continued so for some days. The family thought her dead, but close investigation saved her from being buried alive. After a few days she awoke at sunrise and remained awake probably half an hour. She was perfectly rational, ate, and complained of no pain, but dropped asleep again. After that for months she awoke about the same hour daily, when she was given food. Her physical condition during this time was apparently excellent. But after a time the regular waking ceased, and it occurred at varying intervals and the periods of wakefulness also varied in length. Generally they were of but a few minutes' duration. Again they extended to an hour and an hour and a half, but this was seldom, and on the whole her hours of wakefulness grew fewer. Her return to a comatose condition was marked by a hiccough, a spasmodic jerking of the head and shoulders, followed by a sneeze. These premonitory symptoms lasted long enough for her to reach her couch. All efforts to keep her awake failed, though nothing suggested was left undone. Electricity was applied in many ways. In the course of time she wakened every five or ten minutes, day and night, but never to exceed two minutes.

Finally a purse was raised when she was about 15, and her father took her to St. Louis, where some of the best physicians experimented on her. They fairly blistered her with electricity, made her flesh raw, puncturing it with needles, and sent her home worse than before. She continued in this condition until her age was 32, when she died while asleep.

During her life she was visited by thousands, and her funeral attracted an immense multitude, who came from every direction to catch a parting glimpse of one who had grown from girlhood to womanhood while fast asleep.

Adventure With White Caps.

This is a tale of the White Caps. Thomas Benton Smith is over six feet in height and broad in proportion, with bones like rods of steel and muscles like bundles of wire. Unlike most men of large stature he delights in strife. He was one of the bravest veterans who followed Grant all through the struggles of the Wilderness. In his neighborhood are a number of wild but good-hearted young men who had read blood-curdling accounts of the White Caps in the daily papers until their own souls began to yearn for a little of the gore. In an old abandoned logging camp at midnight the Cumberland County White Caps were organized with many a strange and mystic rite. Thomas Benton Smith was selected to be the first victim. He was charged with living with a woman. The woman was his wife, but this fact was overlooked by the eager band.

Smith was chopping in the woods on the afternoon before the appointed night, January 22, when a friend came along and told him what was up. When the old veteran heard the news he flung his axe into the woods, leaped into the air, clapped his heels together and shouted at the top of his lungs, "Glory to God!" Then he started for the house capering and talking to himself like a happy boy.

From the old attic he brought down four old Queen Anne muskets with big barrels. Pouring a handful of powder into one of these he filled it to the muzzle with rock salt. The others he treated in the same manner. He then went out into his workshop and prepared a dry basswood war-club twenty feet long and three inches in diameter. Around one end he wrapped two old bed quilts, tying them on with a clothes line.

It was night. Twenty ghostly forms were gliding over the snow toward the residence of Thomas Benton Smith. Long white capes concealed their forms and heads; small holes were for eyes and mouth. Two of these phantom-like forms carried a bucket of warm, steaming tar; two held old pillows full of feathers under their arms, another bore a strong rail on his shoulders; the others held bundles of switches in their hands. This ghostly band halted a few feet from the front door. Two of them glided noiselessly around to the back of the house.

Never from the gathering shower clouds did the lurid lightning flash and stream with such swift and spiteful fury as those old Queen Anne muskets flamed upon that ghostly scene. Flash followed flash with such startling rapidity that all blended together in one blinding glare of angry light. This was followed by a yell as blood-curdling as if all the wild animals in Barnum's circus had broken loose at once. Towards these astounded White Caps, with flying leaps, came an appalling figure, magnified by the darkness and their own terrors. In its hands this figure bore a war-club that looked like the trunk of some great forest tree. Beside this terrible war-club Goliath's famous spear would have been like a straw in the hands of a child.

"Going ter soak the old man in hot tar, air ye?" screamed the figure, as the huge war-club swung against the foremost White Cap with such force that the affrighted wretch shot up into the air and over the fence as if fired from a cannon. Three of his fellows shared a similar fate, but the rest escaped. "Hold on, boys, hold on!" he shouted. "I ain't got half enough; I ain't fairly warmed up yet. Come back!" The only answer was the sound of men running as for their lives.

Next day a huge grave could be seen on this now famous spot. On it were piled two buckets of tar. At the head of the grave rose a rude stone, shaped from white boards nailed together. On this stone in bold, black letters, was rudely painted:

Sacred
to the memory of the
Cumberland County White Caps.
Erected
by one
who loved them like a brother:
who would have gathered them to
his bosom even as a hen gathereth
her brood in a shower—but they
would not wait.
Requiescat in pace.

Stitch, Stitch, Stitch!

A reporter of the Chicago "Herald" has a window that commands a view of a sewing-room over a gentleman's furnishing store. Every morning when the reporter gets up he sees a slender girl sewing by the work room window. Often when he comes home at night she is still there and still sewing. She is making eyelets in shirt fronts. It is slow and delicate work, though she does it with the persistency of a machine. She takes thirty stitches every minute. That is 1,800 every hour, or 18,000 every day. In a week she takes 108,000 stitches. Her hand moves a yard for every stitch. In a week she measures off precisely six miles and a quarter of space with that hand. The pay for this prodigious amount of labour is $1 a day, and she is considered a high-priced skilled workwoman.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

MR. CHAMBERS RETURN FROM MANITOBA.

Mr. Chambers just arrived in Lachute on Tuesday last having spent some time in Manitoba and the North West examining lands for settlement. Mr. Chambers says the country is far ahead of what he expected to find, and has no doubt but that a great many farmers from this County will go there and take up land. Mr. Chambers has also secured a great reduction in the price of Land, and also a great reduction for passenger and freight rates, parties purposing settling in Manitoba or the North West should correspond or call upon him before doing so. Mr. L. O. Armstrong who has taken a great interest in the people of Argenteuil gave Mr. Chambers a great deal of valuable information before he went out west. Having known Mr, Chambers for a number of years we have no hesitation in saying any information given by him can be thoroughly relied upon to be the truth without exaggeration, so that parties getting information from him need not fear of being deceived, he is known from one end of Argenteuil to the other and fully respected by all nationalities.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Mr Owens replies to Mr Gagnon.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

and by the member for Gaspe and friends on this side the House, must admit that the Conservative Government succeeded in gaining the confidence of the British and inducing them to invest their capital in this province their position towards the French Canadian colon was muchmore favorable than the vacillating policy of the present Government. Permit me in conclusion Mr Speaker to refer to the subject more properly under discussion.

The Legislation respecting our Public Lands and Forests, one of the most important if not the most important, that comes before this Legislature and it will effect more than any other the future welfare of the Province. Since I have occupied a seat in this Legislature I have invariably supported all Legislation having for its object the protection of our forests I realize that in protecting our Forests, we are protecting the future revenue of our Province, and in that view I am in accord not only with the leaders of the Conservative party on this side of the House but also in and with the leaders of the Liberal party when that party was in existence in this Province. I may name more particularly the Hon. Messrs Joly and Bovine who were always ready when this important question came before the Legislature to cast aside the question of party and assist their political opponents in carrying out a policy which they considered so important to the future revenue and prosperity of our Province. It is a subject of regret that the present Government have been so unfortunate in their legislation respecting our public Lands and Forests.

I will say without fear of contradiction by any member of this house who has given the subject that study and attention which its importance deserves. That the Legislation passed last session, abolishing our Forests is in as far as our future revenue is concerned, is the most dangerous Legislation passed in the Province since confederation, and now they come before this House to amend that Legislation and make it if possible more dangerous than before. If this act comes into force with powers asked for in Bill 44, granting as it does the privilege of starting fires between April 1 and July 1 the most dangerous season of the year (and as I stated the other day when discussing that Bill) the season of the year when bush fires have proved most disastrous in the past.

QUEBEC, FEB. 25th, 1889.

The sensation of the week has been the introduction by Mr Trudel, the Nationalist member for Champlain of the following resolutions;

That this House desires to express its feelings of the deepest regret at the unhappy and humiliating position into which our Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII has been forced, who is the spiritual father of over three hundred millions of souls, amongst whom are three millions of the most loyal and most devoted subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of England.

That this House desires to record in the most energetic manner, its protest against the captivity of the head of the captivity of the head of the Catholic Church, who is a prisoner in his palace of the Vatican, as being an outrage upon the feelings of loyal and devoted Catholic subjects of Her Majesty, as being further, a serious hindrance which obstructs and paralyzes to a great extent the administration of matters appertaining to their religion, and to the exercise of their rights and consequently interferes with their liberty of conscience.

That this House desires to express its opinion that it would be a gracious act on the part of Her Majesty the Queen if she were to evince her good will by exerting her influence in order to obtain for our Sovereign Pontiff, a restoration of the ancient patrimony of St Peter, bequeathed over a thousand years ago to the predecessors of Leo XIII and whilst effecting this restitution to restore the temporal power of this great Pope, persuaded as we are that the possession of such power would be an assurance of peace for the whole of the civilized world, and that it would never be used except for the purposes of ensuring the triumph of law and justice.

It did not seem to occur to the worthy member that it would be the height of impertinence for the Queen to interfere in the domestic affairs of a foreign state, and that it would be equally impertinent for the Legislature to ask her to do so. It seems strange that the Liberals who have all along been crying out against the Federal Government for interfering have been persistently encroaching on the rights of the Federal Government and have been severely snubbed for instructing the Imperial Government as to how they should Govern Ireland. It would be a 'more serious matter still if they attempted to interfere in Italian affairs. It is thought that the Nationalists intended this as a reply to the Protestant agitation in Ontario.

TO BE CONTINUED.

WHAT FUN IS THERE IN IT.

And again may not something be said against some modern devices of maintaining Sunday Schools. If children are to be bribed into the Sunday School and kept there by Sabbath School pictures, prizes, festivals, etc, Can we expect that they will maintain an interest in religious matters if the novelty wears off? Should it not rather be impressed upon the minds of the scholars, that the one great object of the Sunday School is to familiarize them with the teachings of the Bible and the necessity of their obtaining Salvation upon its terms.

Use the blackboard, have illustrated lectures, tell pretty stories, *but teach the Word of God.* A Sunday School Superintendent having told his school one day that if he should say that he saw a bear climbing a pole and if they would believe it, their belief would be faith, was staried to hear shortly afterwards, that "faith" is a bear climbing a pole. So there are Sunday School methods, which bewilder and confuse, leaving instead of the right impression only the buss of the Sunday School machinery which wearies and disgusts. Teach God's truth plainly and forcibly and in its proportions and souls will be saved, continually and chiefly seek new devices and "modern methods" and the appetite for fun will be so whetted that unless it is satisfied the scholars will seek for their fun elsewhere. And if these methods are applied to the church itself so that every means sensational or otherwise, must be called into play in order to get men to attend church or any religious gathering, what else may be expected but instability and fickleness, a departure from the Church or organization, when the novelty or fun are ended? Have we not come down from a dependence upon the power of God's spirit and of His Word, and do we not seek to win men by human devices. Have we not in some instances made the mistake of trying to win men by one set of motives, and to hold them by another set of motives?

In the matter of raising money for religious objects have we not too much catered to the spirit which we seek to condemn? And has not the Lords treasury thus been robbed? The reader will pardon the mentionof aludicrous incident which came under the writers notice. A church found itself lacking some $50. Various ways and means were suggested for raising it. Finally a "chowder" supper seemed to be the thing. Some 150 came and ate chowder at 10c per plate; (revenue $15) but just this sum was paid for the chowder. Those who had heated themselves with chowder cooled themselves with ice-cream. But this was served so lavishly that the cream brought less than it cost. The church found themselves out of pocket for part of the ice cream; for the rent and light of the hall which was used; for their advertising expenses etc. and yet each of the 150 persons had paid an average of 25c that evening or $37.50. They had expended nearly the sum required, found themselves in debt, and nothing in the treasury for the church. People had gone into the project saying, "What fun it will be" yet there appeared to be very little fun in the result. How much better to have gratefully given to the Lord the sum expended in His name. Better the Lord's way of *freely giving.* Better because of the results accomplished better because of the spirit cultivated in the giver. He gives because he loves to give and not for "fun." Oh for a return to apostolic simplicity; Oh, for the christianity which wins men more truly to Christ and to loyal unswerving service of Him! Do we not need to be on the alert? Have we not been sweetening the "sincere milk of the Word" with the treacle of worldliness?

Of course we must have a christianity which is suited to these times. But such cannot be secured conforming to the world, but by adopting and living in the old doctrine of the close followers of Christ: unless we are daily cross bearers, unless we grieve not the Holy Spirit of God, unless we seek to be a glorious church, without spot or wrinkle or any such thing. And when we have such a mind and purpose and seek to lead others in spiritual paths, the holiness of our living will rebuke for ever so frivolous a query as "What fun is there in it"?

CONCLUDED.

C. H. W.

Mr. J. W. Cottinghams building on Bethany street, and its contents were completely destroyed by fire last night, partly covered by Insurance the origin of the fire is unknown.

Mr. Olin Robinson Grandson of Mr. John Robinson formerly of this town was killed on the 27th ult. by being crushed between two cars at Trenton N. J.

THOMAS BOYD MILLER.

We copy from the "Oroville Register" California the following obituary notice of a former well known and respected resident of Lachute.

The funeral of the late Thos. B. Millar of Yuba County, took place at Marysville on Sunday last under the auspices of Marysville Commandery No 7 Knight Templars. The religious ceremonies were conducted by Rev E R Willis of the M E Church and were most fitting and appropriate. They were followed by the impressive ceremonies of the Sir Knights. Past Grand Commander P. W Keyser presiding, Past Commander J B Fuller as Captain General and M E Sanborn as Prelate. A number of beautiful floral offerings covered the casket wherein lay all that was mortal of the departed companion The choir consisted of Mrs E A Davis as organist, A D Cutts, E A Davis, Miss H Coult, Miss Marie Fuller, and Mrs J H Corley. Their part of the services was at once touching and appropriate. The pall bearers were W T Ellis, G H Baird, A W Oakeley, Geo Holland W F Peck and J F Barrie. The funeral procession was one of the largest ever formed in Marysville, the Pacific Brass band with muffled drums leading the march and a long line of carriages following the remains of the departed. The ceremonies at the grave were the usual impressive ones of the Commandery.

Thos B Millar was born in the town of Lachute, in what is now the Province of Quebec on February 11th 1841 and lived there until a young man. He came to California by way of Panama, in April 1868 and after living at the Central House one year with his uncle, the late P R Hutchins he went to Summit Station on the C P R R and worked six months. He then associated himself with his brother Robert who had preceeded him to this state, in farming upon the Plumas Ranch on Bear River in Yuba County. In 1872 they leased the New England Orchard and in 1874 bought their present home, known as the Eldorado Orchard. In April 1879, he married Miss Lillie, eldest daughter of W. P Hanson of Sutter County. Two children a son and a daughter were the issue of the marriage. Mr Millar joined Yuba Lodge, F & A, M in 1876, Washington Chapter, R A M in 1876, Marysville Commandery K T in 1877.

Mr Millar was of a warm hearted affectionate and jovial disposition. Even during his long illness, lasting over a year, he seldom lost his good spirits, though for a long time prior to his death he realized that he could not live. During an acquaintance of over fifteen years we never saw him really angry, but always found him under any and all provocation kind in manner, and thoughtful of the well being and comfort of others. He was devoted to his wife and children and they repaid him with the sincerest love. During his protracted illness his wife was untiring in her attendance and it is but just to say his very life was lengthened for months by her watchful care.

A year ago on the 14th of Feb. D Powell of Marysville successfully performed tracheotomy upon the throat of the deceased, thus prolonging his day but nothing could stay the hand of the angel of Death which touched him on Wednesday, February 6th, and he passed into a higher and brighter world.

DEATH OF W. ROBERTSON.

Brother of Dr. P. Robertson of St. Andrews.

We copy the following obituary notice from the Montreal *Gazette.*

It is with regret we record the death of Mr. Robertson Insurance manager for Canada of the London & Lancashire Life Company of England. Mr. Robertson was a Canadian by birth, being the son of the late Dr. William Robertson who practised his profession for many years at St. Andrews Que. The deceased gentlemen was born at Lachute in November, 1847, and came to Montreal when very young entered the insurance office of Messrs. Simpson & Bethune. He soon acquired a knowledge of insurance business, and for a year or two acted as sub-agent to the Life Association of Scotland, at that time doing a large business in Canada.

About the year 1873, the Canadian agency of the London & Lancashire Life insurance company became vacant and Mr. Robertson was strongly recommended as a suitable man and was appointed local general manager for Canada. He was an untried man, but from his gentlemanly manner and high business qualities he from the very outset gave satisfaction to the home board of directors, whose entire confidence he obtained and held to the end. Mr. Robertson with more than ordinary forethought powerfully advocated with his board the advisability of lowering their rates, so as to enable his company to compete with other companies purely American or Canadian. In referring to this subject the *Insurance and Finance Chronicle* of July, 1885, remarks "that to Mr. Robertson is largely due the success which has attended the operation of British life companies in Canada." On his recommendation the London & Lancashire Life company Canadianized its business in this Dominion, which means the investing of all assets of the Canadian branch in Canadian securities. As evidence of the beneficial results of this change, and also of the confidence of the Canadian public in the management of the company, we may state that before the change was agreed to the Government deposit reached the sum of $100,000, and at the present time the security in the hands of the Government is over $1,000,000. To Mr. Robertson was due the suggestion for this equitable change, and the results have become so marked that nearly all other British companies doing business in Canada have followed the lead. We have given a short and very imperfect sketch of his life. He was a man of most amiable disposition, a fast friend and in every respect a true Christain gentleman. His loss will be felt by many in the community. There was something peculiarly attractive about him; while strictly a business man, he could be generous and benevolent. Mr. Robertson was taken ill some three years ago, and attributed the cause to his devotion to the interests of his company. Last year he wintered at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and again last November he was advised to leave Canada for a more genial clime. He removed to Denver, and while there contracted pneumonia, which proved fatal on Tuesday, 26th February, 1889, at the early age of 41 years.

The funeral took place from deceased's late residence, 75 Redpath street, and was attended by a large number of the leading business men of the city. The cortege proceeded down Mackay street and along St. Catherine to St. James the Apostle church. Inside, the chancel rails, lectern and pulpit were draped in black, and as the procession entered the church the solemn strains of the Dead March in Saul were heard. The rector read the Church of England burial service which is so touching in its simplicity, so solemn and impressive. The benediction having been pronounced, the funeral proceeded to the cemetery where the remains were consigned to the earth. The coffin was covered with choice floral wreaths, and at the foot was a silver plate bearing the engraving "At Rest."

DEATH.

MILLAR.—At his residence in New Edinburgh Ward Ottawa on Sunday morning, 3rd inst John Millar born in Riccarton Ayrshire, Scotland 19 December, 18[illegible], Aged 7[illegible] years 2 months and [illegible] days. He was a former resident of Lachute.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Partly Gave Up.

"In the year 18[illegible] I coughed for six months and having unsuccessfully tried many remedies I partly gave up, thinking I had consumption. At last I tried Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, less than one bottle of which cured me, leaving me as well as ever I was." Henry W, Carns, Wabash, Ont.

J. H. LAFOND

Has the pleasure to inform his customers and the public in general that he has removed from opposite the College to Rodrigues new block, and has on hand a full stock of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, Millinery, &c. &c, 28—3m

FOR SALE.

A FARM SITUATED IN THE BEECH Ridge, Lots Nos. 9 and 10 known as the Bond farm containing 180 arpents, about one hundred arpents cleared the balance good bush, about 500 good maple trees, two barns and other outbuildings thereon erected the farm is within two and one half miles of Lachute town.

For further particulars apply to John Cooke Beech Ridge, or to the undersigned.

ALFRED CENTRE,
Attorney,
St Andrews.

Lachute, March 8th 1889
1 ms—38

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF FELIX BIGROW (formerly owned by Mr. Charles Moore) in the Township of Arundel, comprising 15 acres of Land more or less, a good house, blacksmith shop, outbuildings, and a young orchard, for further particulars apply to

JOHN BIGROW
Lake View,
Harrington.

Feby. 28th 1889. 28-4in

Orr Coffee House,

Meals at all Hours.
OYSTERS by the glass or cooked as desired,
BOARD by the week or month at moderate prices.
BRIGHT COMFORTABLE ROOMS.
P. J. ORR.

AUCTION SALE

Will be sold by public auction at the residence of THOMAS BARRON Esq., Lachute on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13th 1889.

the following articles, belonging to Mr. L. C. Barron.

11 Milch Cows, 1 thorough bred yearling Ayrshire Bull, 1 pr Bob Sled, 1 Tumbril Cart, 1 Spring Cart, 1 Perry Dog Cart, 1 Mowing Machine, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Double Stove, 1 Kitchen Cooking Stove [new], 1 Light Driving Harness. 1 set Cart Harness, 1 set Bedroom Furniture [new], 1 Office Writing Desk, 1 Hanging lamp, 1 pr Buffalos, 1 Gananoque Cutter, 1 Grindstone, Kitchen Utensils, 1 Churn, 1 Brussels Carpet [new], Hay Forks, Fowls, 2 Pullies, 1 Lot Cedar Pickets, Boulliniers Lumber, Cedar Fence Posts, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale at 10 o'clock A. M. Sharp.

TERMS OF SALE.

$5.00 and under cash; over that amount nine months credit, by furnishing approved joint notes.

The Court House property will also be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, terms will be made known at time of sale.

J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED MALcolm Smith of Beech Ridge, begs to announce that he is now prepared to attend to sales as an AUCTIONEER and guarantees satisfaction.

Parties wanting Fruit Trees of any kind can be supplied by me at $25 per hundred. The trees are from New Brunswick and therefore more adapted to our climate than those procured from the west.

MALCOLM SMITH.
P O Box 125 Lachute.

Lachute March 1 1888.
17—3 mos.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

MY PROPERTY SITUATED ON THE West River Road adjoining the English Church Parsonage, House under construction, for terms apply to R T. Manley or W. J, Simpson Lachute, or to the proprietor,

G. M. BISHOP,
105 Inspector St. Montreal.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE have appointed David Raitt, Esq., as our Agent for the collection of water rates from this date. All parties indebted to us for water will therefore take notice and pay every three months as collection will be made quarterly.

STUART & RODRIGUE.

Lachute, March 1st 1889.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

BOARD.

Mrs. Rostrick of Main Street has just completed renovating and remodelling her capacious premises to obtain the greatest amount of warmth combined with necessary ventilation and sanitation and is now replete with every convenience, for a few private boarders.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

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

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

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

R. T. MANLEY,
---WEST END POST OFFICE---
Has now on hand a beautiful collection of Christmas Cards
—*A full line of Groceries.*—
New stock of Furniture at the very lowest prices
—ALSO—
A large assortment of Lamps, Chamber sets, Tea sets, Glassware, Earthenware &c.
R. T. MANLEY

New Spring Goods

R Banford, Lachute Mills, has now on hand a choice assortment of new prints at low prices.

New lot of Check Cottons, Grey Cottons, Dress Goods, Seersuckers, all bought low to sell low,

New lot of Boots & Shoes in stock and to arrive much cheaper than formerly.

Call and see my Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, Produce taken in exchange for Goods as usual. Don't Forget the Place,

R Banford.

BURDOCK PILLS
SUGAR COATED
A SURE CURE
FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

1889. 1889.
Great Clearing Sale
OF
BOOTS & SHOES
UNTIL
MARCH the 15th 1889.
No Stock of 1887 or 88.
BUT
Fresh Goods Well Selected
IN
LATEST STYLES.

The whole to be sold regardless of cost. Call early and see a few lines of American and English imported goods. My aim is to fit the Boot to the foot, not the foot to the Boot.

M. McCALLUM,
Meikles Block,
Opposite Post Office.

On Friday and Saturday 8th and 9th Instant at 7 o'clock in the evening, at our Sale Room. Lachute, we will hold a great Clearing Sale of the balance of our stock of general lines of Dry Goods Groceries, Clocks &c &c

The whole will be sold without reserve

LOYNACHAN & BEATTIE.
Lachute, March 1, 1889

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS.

The undersigned having fitted up, at an expense of over $2,000, 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)
43-3 PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE.

TWO FARMS OF LAND in Cote du Midi, Lots 17 and 18 (new No) St. Andrews Que, consisting of 100 acres more or less, dwellings and outbuildings on each farm, good orchards sugar bush and good soil. Will sell one lot or both to suit purchaser. For terms and price apply to

THOMAS LAMB,
St. Andrews, Que
or to
L. CAMERON,
Iriquois, Ont.

6tf

IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE

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

—ALSO—

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

T. STUART,
LACHUTE, March 30th 1888

THE KEY TO HEALTH.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

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

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size $1.

For sale by all dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

JOHN HOPE
Baker & Confectioner
Bread of First Quality

Buns, Rolls, Scones and Cakes of all kinds. Candies of the Purest. Fruits in Season, &c &c &c.

Market Square.
Lachute.

$85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

NOTICE

A MEETING OF THE ARGENTEUIL Co Alliance is called for Tuesday March 12th 2 p M in Lower Room of the Academy at Lachute. The object of said meeting is to elect officers for the coming year and also to transact any other business that may come up.

2—27

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

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

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

FARMER'S

DON'T forget that the first 10 logs you bring to Newton's Steam Saw Mills will be sawed for half price, come as soon as you can. The Baby Milk Food prepared by J. Newton is for sale in all the leading stores in the Town of Lachute and St. Jerome.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lachute, 8th Nov., 1888.

Photographs!

UNTIL further notice Photos will be taken and finished in first-class style by A. G. STACKHOUSE, from $1.25 per dozen upwards.

St. Andrews, 8th Dec. 1888.

TO RENT

At Stanerville, a desirable place suitable for Store and Dwelling close to StPhilippe Station. Has Stabling and ground Rent $ 00 per month Apply to H. E. Thompson Station agent StPhilippe for key &c

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. 30-1y

R G MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER
BANKING HOUSE
OF
Meikle & Walker,
(NOT INCORPORATED)
—Money received on Deposit—
—Money lent on good Joint Notes—
—Collections promptly attended to—
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Lachute, Oct. 15th, 1886. 7-1yr

T. JOUSSE
Watchmaker and Jeweller.
LACHUTE
Good assortment of Christmas and New Year's Presents.
—ALSO—
Christmas Cards.

A. J. PERIARD'S
Fall Stock Complete.

OVERCOATING
Full range of Meltons; Naps, Beavers and Pilots.

Scotch, English and Canadian Suitings.

Splendid stock of Trousering.

Ladies' Mantle and Jacket cloth, latest patterns.

Fur Caps, Collers and Cuffs.

Beaver, Persian Lamb, Otter, Nutrive.

Fine Stock of Haberdashery.

INSPECTION INVITED.
Lachute, Oct. 18th 1888.

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

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Furniture Covering
Furniture Covering
Furniture Covering

In Tapestry, figured velours, plain and figured plushes, spun silk, raw silk, ramies, jute, &c., &c. Prices very low.

S. CARSLEY.

Cornice Poles
Cornice Poles
Cornice Poles

A magnificient line of Cornice Poles in brass and combination of wood and brass, also a splendid line of Extension Poles. Poles from 37c.

S. CARSLEY

Window Shades
Window Shades
Window Shades

A large assortment of beautiful Window Shades with elegant dadoes windows measured and shades put up with reliable spring rollers, charges very moderate.

S. CARSLEY.

New Art Muslins
New Art Muslins
New Art Muslins

Just received an importation of Art Muslins in new and beautiful combinations of color, from 12½c upwards, single and double widths.

S. CARSLEY.

Special Makes
Special Makes
Special Makes

Of white English cottons for Ladies' Summer Wear, free from dressing, soft and easy for machine sewing.

Special Makes
Special Makes
Special Makes

Of White Cottons for Men's Shirts, full line of Horrock's best makes, light and heavy quality.

S. CARSLEY

For Men's
For Men's
For Men's

Night Shirts, Horrock's Twilled and English Double Warp Cottons, large stock to select from.

Lawns And Cambrics
Lawns And Cambrics
Lawns And Cambrics

For Evening Dresses.
For Children's Dresses.
For Infants' Robes.
Choice assortment of New Spring Goods.

S. CARSLEY.

Bolton Sheeting
Bolton Sheeting
Bolton Sheeting

Just to hand, for fancy work. Bed Quilts and Pillows, 2 yds. wide.

English Sheeting
English Sheeting
English Sheeting

Grass Bleached, now in stock for Spring trade. A full line, all widths, from 2 yds. up to 3 yds. wide, ranging from 32c up to 85c per yd.

S. CARSLEY.

Canadian And American
Canadian And American
Canadian And American

White Cotton Sheeting for Single Beds, for Hospital Beds, for Double Beds, Plain and Twilled.

Pillow Cotton
Pillow Cotton
Pillow Cotton

Plain and Tubular, 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 inches wide, English and Canadian makes.

S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Clapperton's Sewing Cotton it ahead of all other makes, being free from knots, smooth, finely finished, and the spool all in one length; none other can equal it for hand or machine sewing.

CORTICELLI SEWING SILK.

The Corticelli Sewing Silk which has lately appeared in the Canadian market is highly appreciated by all who have tried it, and will shortly be the leading sewing silk of the day.

Also the Florence Knitting Silk for its superiority is unequalled.

S. CARSLEY.

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

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Furniture Covering.—S. Carsley
Wanted for Spring—G. L. Meikle.
New Store.—J. G. Davidson.
J. H. Lafond.
Farm for sale.—Alfred Center.
Ready made clothing.—John E. Bradford.
Books—R. W. Kerr.
For Sale.—John Birrow.
Shingles.—Fraser Bros.

DENTISTRY.

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

Health Failing Fast.

I was swollen from head to foot from dropsy of six months standing, and my health was failing fast, but after taking one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, I am quite well and think there is no other medicine equal to B. B. B. and to it I remain a true friend." Baeph Herlo, Linwood, Ont.

Mrs. Buchan of Ottawa, is a guest of her father Mr. Alex McGibbon.

Alex Pridham Esq. Warden of the County was in town yesterday.

A High Valuation.

"If there was only one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil in Manitoba, I would give $100 for it," writes Phillip H. Brant, of Montoith, Manitoba, after having used it for a severe wound and for frozen fingers, with as he says, "astonishing good results."

Messrs John Millar and M. Millar of l'Original were in Town on Thursday last attending the funeral of the late John Millar.

Lost.—On the 26th Feby. a Black and Tan Collie Dog the finder will please return it to William Hay Lachute.

Farmers wanting Grass seed would do well to call at the West End Wood Yard. GEORGE BRADFORD, Lachute Mills.
28.2in.

A Dreadful Doom.

To be unable to satisfy hunger without being distressed by heartburn, indigestion, sick stomach, dizziness or faintness, seems a dreadful doom. All who suffer thus will find prompt relief and permanent cure in Burdock Blood Bitters. B. B. B. positively cures dyspepsia in all form.

The large increase of business doing in the carpet department at S. Carsley's shows that people have found out, where to get the best value in carpets for the least money.

Just received a fine lot of new tweed suitings and trowserings at S. Carsley's.

Common Croup.

Is fatal when not remedied in time, Leslie B. Nicholson, 19 Wellesley Ave., Toronto says: "As a quick cure for croup, colds, sore throat chilblains, etc., I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil." It is a sure cure. Directions accompany each bottle.

The right house for Jerseys this season is S. Carsleys, the latest styles at lowest prices only.

Another lot of Choice Spanish Grapes only 25c. per pound, at Hope's.

Nothing Like It.

"I was troubled with liver complaint for a good many years, but was cured by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. I have never found any medicine to help me like B. B. B., in fact one bottle made a complete cure." W. J. West, Parkhill, Ont.

Read the advertisement of Loynachan & Beattie in another column, announcing a great clearing sale of goods on the 8th and 9th instant. Mr. Loynachan is prepared to take charge of auction sales in any part of the district on reasonable terms, satisfaction guaranteed.

Remember the Auction sale of the Old Court House property farm stock implements etc. on Wednesday next at Mr. Barrons, see advertisement in another column.

Bad blood causes dyspepsia and dyspepsia reacts by causing bad blood. So both go on, growing worse, until the whole system is poisoned. The surest means of relief for the victim is a thorough and persistent course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Dont fail to read the advertisement of J. G. Davidson in another column.

Found.—A fur can the owner can have the same by proving property and paying cost of this advertisement apply to

Wm. THORNTON, Lachute.

Miss Bessie H. Bedloe, of Burlington, Vt had a disease of the scalp which caused her hair to become very harsh and dry and to fall so freely she scarcely dared comb it. Ayer's Hair Vigor gave her a healthy scalp, and made the hair beautifully thick and glossy.

Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute every Saturday until further notice.

We will give our readers in next issue an address delivered at the annual Womans Missionery Society of Henrys church.

Lost.—On the road between Lachute and St. Andrews, a box addressed to J. A. N. McKay Esq. of St. Andrews, the parties who found it on the road will please return it to the owner at once. as they are known and will be prosecuted if not returned at once.

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,

DISTRICT NEWS.

BROWNSBURG.

On Wednesday evening of last week numerous merry sleigh bells might be heard ringing round the four corners and finally wending their way towards the residence of Mrs. D. McOuat, to join the social gathering there, and about half-past seven the result was a crowded house. The exercises of the evening consisted of music, songs, readings, etc. The singing of "Little drops of water," by little Freddie and Lottie Pickering commended marked attention. Miss Geegan evoked much mirth by the effective manner in which she read "The bachelors dream," as also did Mr Leach's comic reading of "The broken leg," followed by a duett "The days when you'l forget me," by the Misses Millar and Howard which was commendably rendered. M. Kelly gave an excellant Irish recitation, in which he well personified a native of the Emerald Isle. Several recitations by the little folks finished the programme. The Scotch airs on the accordian by Mr. R. A Hardie interspersed with the various numbers were highly appreciated. A few games were then indulged in, one of which instituted by By Mrs. Smith and Miss Cass, called forth such peals of laughter as would dispel the gloom of the most confirmed melancholic. The visitors from Lachute and Cushing took a lively interest in the proceedings, and expressed themselves as being pleased with their night. After a hearty vote of thanks to the aged host and hostess for their kind invitation to the Society, and the hospitable manner in which all were received, the company bade them adieu. The next social is to be at Mr. Wm. Polson's on the evening of 13th inst. It is expected this will be the event of the season, and a large attendance is solicited.

A band of Christian Workers organised a prayermeeting in the church here last Thursday. Rev. Mr. McDowell was among the number. It is earnestly hoped that many will come to these meetings and both benefit themselves and encourage the workers.

Miss Cass of Cushing, who was seriously injured by a fall some weeks ago is now rapidly regaining her former strength, was the guest of Mrs Smith last week, and thence proceeded to Lachute to visit friends in that locality.

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, the result is certain. Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured."—John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight."—Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.,) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months."—T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared and I was completely cured."—Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

The Favorite

Medicine for Throat and Lung Difficulties has long been, and still is, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma; soothes irritation of the Larynx and Fauces; strengthens the Vocal Organs; allays soreness of the Lungs; prevents Consumption, and, even in advanced stages of that disease, relieves Coughing and induces Sleep. There is no other preparation for diseases of the throat and lungs to be compared with this remedy.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectorel, which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this

Cough Medicine

to every one afflicted."—Robert Horton, Foreman *Headlight*, Morrillton, Ark.

"I have been afflicted with asthma for forty years. Last spring I was taken with a violent cough, which threatened to terminate my days. Every one pronounced me in consumption. I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effects were magical. I was immediately relieved and continued to improve until entirely recovered."—Joel Bullard, Guilford, Conn.

"Six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by an incessant cough which deprived me of sleep and rest. I tried various remedies, but obtained no relief until I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A few bottles of this medicine cured me." Mrs. E. Coburn, 19 Second st., Lowell, Mass.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of Whooping Cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1257 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

PAINTING.

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

Brownsburg Grist & Saw Mills,

OUR MILLS HAVING UNDERGO extensive repairs, we have put in machinery and are now prepared to do more work. second to none in the country. Give us a trial.

McGIBBON BROS

—22 7m

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.

Sewing-Machine FREE

[illegible]

ICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SUPPLY any persons in the Town of Lachute during the ensuing summer season at a very low figure. Parties wanting ice should apply at once so as to ensure a supply.

S. E. SMITH,
Lachute
36-4in

FEBRUARY CHEAP SALE.

REDUCED PRICES TO CLEAR OUT STOCK.

20 Men's Overcoats from 5.00 up.
1 Boy's Brown Overcoat cheap.
1 Lot Men's pants 1.75 to 2.00.
1 Lot Remnants Shaker Flannel 12c yd.
1 Lot. Remnants Grey Cotton 14 yd. for 1.00. 1 Lot White Cotton cheap.
1 Lot Pers. Lamb Caps from 1.50 to 3.00
1 Lot Remts. Ginghams at 10 cents pr. yd. 1 Heavy Jersey Jacket only 2.00

Call early as these goods must be sold.

W. BANFORD.

D. LOWS
WORM SYRUP
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

Wanted for Spring

A new Hard Hat.
A new Soft Hat.
A new Tweed Hat.
A new suit of Clothes, made to order.
A new Pair of Extra fine pants.
A new Spring Overcoat.
A new spring Waterprof.
A new Nice Shirt and Collar.
A new Pair nice fitting Boots.
A new Umbrella.

All of the above wants can best be supplied now at G L Meikle & Co as will be found by giving them a call and seeing their immense stock of new goods just received

G. L. Meikle & Co.

Go to KERR'S Book & Stationery Store for your

—BOOKS &c.—

Every description of SCHOOL BOOKS and School requisites always kept on hand, and sold cheap.
BIBLES and TESTAMENTS in great variety.
SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARY BOOKS.
SABBATH SCHOOL CARDS.
LILY SERIES, PANSY SERIES and other books.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, PRESBYTERIAN and METHODIST BOOKS.
All of the BRITISH POETS
FANCY WRITING PAPER in Boxes.
BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SILVER AND GOLD PAPER.
TISSUE PAPER, CARD BOARD in colors,
DRAWING PAPER. Paper of all kinds.
LEGAL CAPS. Paper in Boxes.
CHILDREN'S SLEIGHS and BROOMS.
MOUTH ORGANS and JEWS HARPS.
TOYS OF ALL KINDS.
CUPS, SAUCERS and MUGS.
DOLLS large and small.
LADIES HAIR and HAT PINS.
PERFUMERY and FLORIDA WATER.
SHELL BOXES.
SILVER WIRE for BOUQUETS &c. &c.

R. W. KERR.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company to be called "The Ottawa and Montreal Boom Company," for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Ottawa River, from the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa, to the north easterly end of the Island of Montreal, and either by one or both the channels to the Northwest of said Island, for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of rafts, timber, sawlogs, railway ties, cedars and other timber on the said river and various rapids thereof, with power to construct purchase or acquire any booms or piers in the said part of the said river, and the branches thereof, and to construct and maintain any dam, side wharf, pier, boom, or other work necessary to facilitate the transmission and towing of rafts, timber, sawlogs, railway ties, cedars and other timber down the said part of the Ottawa River, and to blast rocks, dredge or remove shoals or other impediments, or otherwise improve the navigation of the said part of the said river, and to purchase and acquire lands along the shores and Islands of the said river, for the said purposes and to construct, acquire, navigate and maintain steamboats and tugs on the said river, for the towing of rafts, timber railway ties, cedars and sawlogs on the said part of the said river, and to levy tolls for the use of any such slides, dams piers, wharves and improvements with power to amalgamate any other company or corporation for the like or similar powers or purposes and generally with power to do all other acts and things necessary or conducive to the above purposes and any of them.

Dated at Ottawa, this 19th Day of December, A. D. 1888.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & CHRISTIE.
Solicitors for Applicants

BANK VILLE MARIE,

LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention

—AND—

are promptly remitted at Lowest Rate.

H. FROST,
Manager

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY MADE AND REPAIRED
CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN BRASS OR IRON

SCHOOL DESKS

SCHOOL DESKS

Well known for DURABILITY, COMFORT *and* ELEGANCE.

WE have an immense stock of
of all kinds of
FIRST CLASS STOVES.
ALL BELOW CITY PRICES
—ALSO—
A few second hand stoves and plows at very low prices.

COAL STOVES,
Wood Stoves,
Coal Furnaces,
Wood Furnaces.
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.

McOuat & McRae,

Lachute

NOTICE

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

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

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

W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.
Lachute, March 16th, 1888.

Valuable Town PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property known as the old Cour 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 ronting on the Main Street. Apply to

L. C. BARRON.

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.

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 4 to 6 P. M.

CHARLES BRADFORD.
GEORGE BRADFORD, Agent.

NOTICE.

The Lachute Lumber Company have now prepared to give the

HIGHEST PRICES

for all kinds of dimention timber, and all kinds of

Hard-Wood and Soft-Wood Saw Logs

at their Mills at

Brownsburg,

also announce that their Mills are thoroughly repaired and prepared to do sawing for customers and therefore solicit your patronage.

Brownsburg Dec. 14th 1888. 12-1ly.

Clearing off Sale

At the Crooked Sign West End.

Purchased in dry goods at cost price.
Purchase in Boots & Shoes.
Purchase in Caps, and Hats,
Purchase in Crockery.
Purchase in Glassware.
Purchase in Wall Paper.

My stock of Groceries always complete and the lowest market price all the above mentoined goods will be sold at cost price for cash only all kind of merchantable produce takinb in exchange.

F. X. BERTRAND.
West End Lachute.

READY MADE CLOTHING

—AT—

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S WEST END.

Great Bargains in latest styles and best Fitting Mens, Youths and Childrens clothing, which I am selling at prices that will defy Competition.

Gents Finest Tweed, and, Black Suits from $5 to $20 Pants from $1.75 upward, Youths, Boys and Childrens Suits from $2, up.

—ALSO—

A complete stock of Groceries and Dry Goods, Prints, Grey Cotton, Dress Goods, Seersuckers, Ginghams, &c, &c. Glassware and Crockery.

Please call and see my Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S.

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. COUSINEAU
Cushing 10 Sept 1888.

SHINGLES.

PINE,
CEDAR,
AND SPRUCE
SHINGLES,
FOR SALE AT

FRASER BROS.

Double Breech Loading Guns $15 to $85. Double and Single Muzzel loading, Repeating and Single Shot Rifles, at corresponding low prices. Creadmore long range at one half original wholesale cost. Paper shot gun shells at 60c per 100. 44 Winchester, Center fire $13.00 per 1000. We keep in stock all the leading sizes of Cartridges Special sizes can be had on short notice.

A large and well assorted stock of Steel Skates cheap.

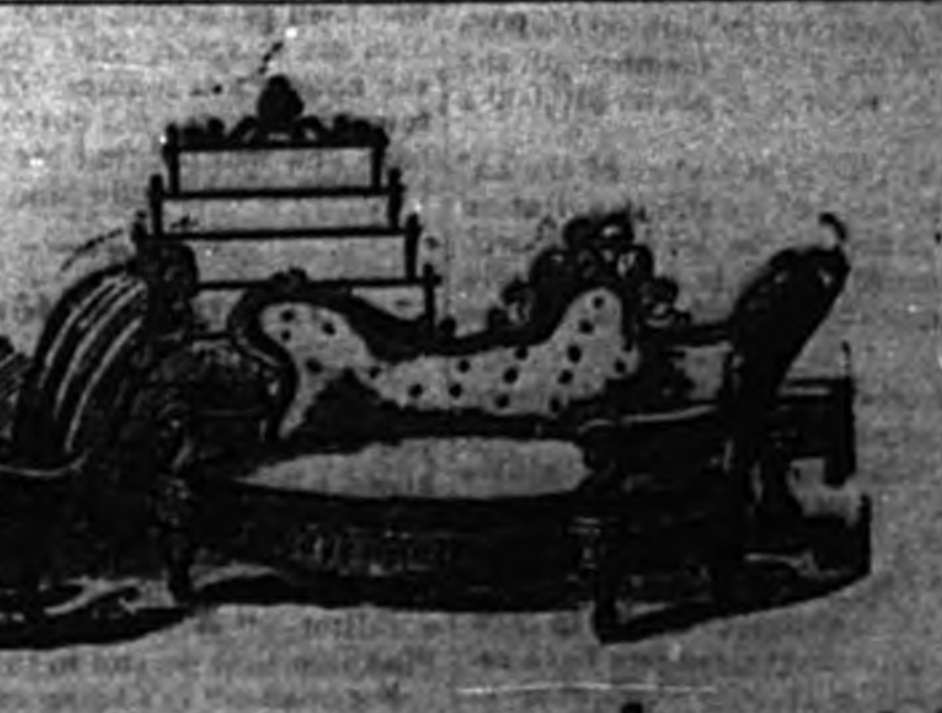
SNOW SHOES

Surveying, Lumbermen and Club.

Just received a large stock of Crockery, Hanging, Hall, and Hand Lamps. We carry the largest stock of hardware in Town at reasonable prices at the Sign of the Big Saw.

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE

LACHUTE.



Removing

◆

I will remove on or about the 1st of April to the store at present occupied by J H Lafond, opposite Lachute College.

JOHN S RIDDELL.

NEW STORE.

The undersigned will open about the 20th inst in the premises at present occupied by Mr. J. S. Riddell, with a full line of ready made clothing, gents furnishing, tailoring, boots & Shoes also a first class Millinery establishment will be kept in connection with my other business where the ladies can be supplied with the best quality of goods at a lower price than charged at other places and satisfaction guarranted.

In the gents furnishing department will be found a large stock of the best quality including a great variety of the best English, American and Canadian Tweeds, every suit turned out guaranteed to be satisfactory.

Best of references can be given if required from my former place of business Aylmer.

J. G. DAVIDSON.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

The Ontario Government have decided not to abolish township agricultural societies.

Several wealthy citizens of St Thomas are taking steps to establish a general hospital.

It is rumored that Collie dogs imported for breeding purposes will be placed on the free list.

The loss caused by the burning of Mr. McDougall's elevator in Montreal on Saturday amounts to $37,000.

There is likely to be a cut rate competition amongst the Atlantic liners for freight, which may extend to passenger rates before long.

Sir John Macdonald has assumed the management of the Department of Railways and Canals, owing to the serious illness of Mr. Pope.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company intend expending in the neighbourhood of $250,000 on necessary buildings in Winnipeg this year.

Montreal post-office only showed the transmission of a couple of hundred of valentines, where a few years ago there used to be thousands.

The case in which the Grand Ligne Mission was ordered by Judge Charland, of St. John's, Que., to restore Adeline Morrissette to her parents, is to be appealed.

It is rumoured that an Edison Electric Lighting Company, using the incandescent system, will shortly be formed in London, Ont., with a capital of $250,000.

Mrs. F. K. Quintil, who died recently at Montreal at the age of 95, had fourteen children, 118 grandchildren, 138 great-grandchildren, and 123 great-great-grandchildren.

Twelve tons of quartz from the Wahnapetie gold mine, near Orillia, has been sent to Toronto to be crushed and assayed, and upon the result will depend the future of the mine.

Prof. Goldwin Smith praises the Dominion Parliamentary library, and says that it is owing to the fact of there being no library worthy of the name in Toronto that he has to visit Ottawa.

The report of the Inspector of Canadian Penitentiaries shows that the total number of prisoners in the five penitentiaries on June 30 was 1,094, a decrease of fifty compared with the previous year.

The St. Thomas relief officers say there is more poverty in the city now than in years past, there being a great deal of distress among the recent English immigrants, most of whom are helpless and shiftless.

AMERICAN.

Chicago at present is infested with highwaymen who are exceedingly bold in their proceeding.

John Powers, of Middletown, N. Y., aged eleven, has become a raving maniac from the effects of cigarette smoking.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Herald" believes that no tariff bill will pass the House this session.

Orders have been issued on the Pennsylvania railroad that no freight, except perishable, shall run in future on Sundays.

The people of Missouri on Monday voted on a constitutional amendment, giving the Legislature power to establish lotteries.

A bill is before Congress, on the lines of the Mill Tariff bill, with the object of reducing the revenues of the United States by $70,000,000.

A section of the Alabama negroes want a coloured representative in the Harrison Cabinet, and suggest the name of Joseph W. Braxdale, a barber.

A furniture manufacturer of Michigan contemplates establishing works at Windsor to supply the Canadian market with church and school furniture.

At a mass meeting held in Washington on Saturday night, which was presided over by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, $800 was raised for the Parnell defence fund.

The Washington Court of Claims have given judgment for $1,002,527 in favor of the Central Pacific railway against the United States for withholding dividends.

John C. Klein, the American newspaper correspondent charged with leading the natives of Samoa in the recent battle with the Germans, has arrived in San Francisco.

Mr. Sidney Bartlett, a prominent lawyer of Boston, who yesterday celebrated his 90th birthday, is still an active member of the bar, and earns an income of about $10,000 a year.

Mr. Blaine says he is in favour of the annexation of Canada, but he thinks agitation on the subject is useless, as let alone it will come about naturally. He is more strongly in favour of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States.

The Irish-American societies of Chicago have decided to have a procession, "with ornaments and banners, as becomes gentle good manners," instead of devoting the money for such a display to the Parnell defence fund as heretofore.

There is trouble in religious circles in New York over the treatment strangers have received on going to St. Thomas' P. E. church. The lay manager, upon being interviewed, said they did not want strangers, and if they came they were sent away.

A number of Canadian residents of Detroit have formed a Canadian-American League, with the object of encouraging the naturalization of Canadian residents and awakening in them an interest in the institutions of the country of their adoption.

As a result of recent strike failures in the United States, it is said through the treachery of prominent labour agitators, it is proposed to establish secret labour tribunals, before which offenders can be tried, and if found guilty punished by having their ears cut off. A Vehmgerichte in the United States would be a strange anomaly.

FOREIGN.

The Hamburg *Nachrichten* says Count Herbert Bismarck will never become Chancellor.

Many members of the Viennese aristocracy have been swindled in buying brass filings for Russian gold dust.

It is alleged that the Ameer of Afghanistan is beheading 300 persons daily for interfering with frontier traffic.

The German missionaries in Zanzibar have not yet been released owing to a hitch in the negotiations for their release.

Patrick Molloy, charged with committing perjury before the Parnell Commission, was committed for trial yesterday.

Signor Costa, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, will be prosecuted for making a revolutionary speech.

George Ewton, whose family have occupied a farm on the Gladstone estates for 200 years, has been evicted for non-payment of rent.

It is rumoured that the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons has decided to erase the name of Sir Morell Mackenzie from its rolls.

It is reported that the Russians are treating Ishak-Khan, the Afghan insurrectionary leader, with great honour at Samarcand.

There was another tumultuous scene in the Lower Diet of the Austrian Parliament on Friday, when Premier Tisza was advised to go hang himself.

Although there are disquieting rumours in the Isthmus of Panama, and a large number of canal labourers unemployed, there is no increase of crime.

Count [illegible], who returned to Vienna on Monday from a mourning service for Prince Rudolph, committed suicide by shooting himself before a mirror.

It is reported that at the coming session of Parliament the Government will propose a defence loan of one million pounds to increase the efficiency of the navy.

At the trial of Mr. Wm. O'Brien at Tralee yesterday, Mr. Healy, his counsel, called the magistrate a sneak, and upon refusing to retract was forcibly ejected from court.

The Vatican is much displeased with Lord Salisbury for refusing diplomatic relations. Many English and American visitors have left Rome in consequence of the recent riots.

In the opinion of the officials of the German Foreign Office, Gen. Boulanger is master of the situation in France, and grave international consequences are regarded as probable.

The Russian Government have granted a concession for eighty-one years to a company who propose to join the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The company has a capital of 85,000,000 francs.

WHERE IT WOULD NOT DISFIGURE.

Another Account of the Rudolph Suicide.

A recent letter from Vienna a correspondent, giving the facts that led up to the suicide of the Crown Prince Rudolf and his mistress, says:—When he notified his father of his intention to apply for a divorce from his wife, and to marry the Baroness Vetshera, the Emperor sternly rebuked him, and threatened to banish him from the country. It will never be known, says the correspondent, whether the Crown Prince ever attempted to put his divorce project into execution, for the nunciature does not leak as do most other embassies.

The correspondent continues: On Sunday night the lovers left the ball at the German embassy together. The suicide had been determined upon. That night in the cold, clear moonlight together they traversed the ghostly shadows of the beautiful Weiner Wald in an open carriage. Early in the morning they reached the priory of Meyerling, which three years before the prince had bought from the monks of Heiligen Kreuz, and, save by the servants, they were never seen again in life. Count Hoyos and the Duke of Coburgh, his friends and confidants, watched at Baden on the Meyerling road to guard against interruption from the direction of the court.

What happened between this time and Wednesday night no one knows with certainty. At daybreak Wednesday morning the servants were aroused by the sharp report in quick succession of two pistol shots.

When the apartment was broken open the young girl was found all clothed in white, with orange blossoms in her hair, lying dead upon the bed. The bullet had penetrated her back between the shoulder blades, "where it would not show and least disfigure," as her lover said in one of his letters. By the bedside on his knees, and clutching her hand with icy grip, the Crown Prince was found. The pistol lay beside him, and a purple mark in the temple showed where the deadly bullet had gone.

Saved by a Cat.

During the time when England was rent and torn by civil strife between the two factions represented by the red and white roses, Sir Henry Wyatt, a brave and noble soldier, wore the red rose, and after a brilliant victory won by his enemies, was captured and imprisoned, as the record tells us, "in a cold and dark tower." Here he was allowed to languish unsupplied with sufficient food to keep the wheels of life moving on. In vain he begged his jailer to increase his allowance, but fearing to disobey those who ruled over him the man refused. One day Sir Henry discovered that a visitor had made her way into his dark and narrow cell. She purred and rubbed against him and soon the knight and the newcomer were fast friends. Every day she came for a while through a narrow aperture in the wall and day by day the attachment grew. Whether in the course of their interviews Sir Henry told his new friend how hungry he was we do not know. Perhaps it was only puss' desire to show her affection for him; but one day she came lugging something in her mouth and soon she laid a fine fat pigeon at the knight's feet. Here was food and just in time to save his life. The jailer was not heartless, and though he dared not buy food for his prisoner, he did not refuse to cook what the knight supplied. In the course of a little while puss brought another bird. Then one came every day. Sir Henry began to recover and grow strong. Finally his enemies, learning how miraculously his life had been preserved, granted him a pardon. You can imagine, after this, how grateful the knight was to puss. To show his feeling towards her, the old chronicle says, "Perhaps you will not find his picture anywhere but with a cat beside him."

Illustrated Journalism.

Foreman of composing-room (speaking through tube to managing editor)—"You say you want that article about the woman who killed a bear and three cubs illustrated with a cut of the woman?"

Managing editor—"Yes, I do."

Foreman—"What cut shall I use?"

Editor—"Where is that cut of Lydia Pinkham that we run in the Weekly?"

Foreman—"It's being used in the first form to illustrate that article on Queen Victoria."

"Well, then, run that picture of Harriet Hubbard Ayer for the woman who killed the bears."

"All right, but what are we going to do for cuts for that article about Joseph Chamberlain and his bride?"

"Well, supposing you run that cut of W. L. Douglass that goes with his $3 shoe ad for Sir Joseph and that old hand bill cut of Emma Abbott for his bride."

"All right, and I suppose that old cut of the new Colorado Capitol will do for Sir Joseph's castle, won't it?"

"Yes, yes; run anything you can find for the castle. There's a lot of old cuts in the job room. See if you can find something there for an article I'm going to send down about the Emperor William and his wife. I guess that old cut we run a few weeks ago of Coquelin and Jane Hading will do."

"All right, sir; Hading and Coquelin goes."

Professional Honors.

The honor of the medical men of Vienna was at stake in the recent death of Crown Prince Rudolf. They vindicated themselves by refusing to certify to any other than the real cause of death. The pressure brought to bear in a case where the highest personages in the land were [illegible] must have been great. The court physicians, who would in general be naturally strongly influenced by official custom and requirements, were urged to return a report in vague terms so that the scandal and disgrace might be avoided, and the mourning members of the imperial family spared. It was represented to them according to the London "Times," that every death comes from stoppage of blood at the heart, and that consequently they would be saying nothing untrue in omitting to state the causes of the stoppage. They firmly declined to adopt any course except signing nothing or declaring the truth. No doubt under all the circumstances there must have been strong temptation to comply with the demands. It would injure no one. The feelings of the parents would be spared. The physicians, however, allowed no specious arguments to weigh with them, and the unfortunate affair was made public, as the best interests of the people required it to be.

To Cure a Corn.

There is no lack of so-called cures for the common ailment known 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.

THE FLORIDA EVERGLADES.

A Mysterious Region of Which but Little is Known.

The Everglades comprise an area of about four thousand square miles, uninhabitable at present, but certainly reclaimable. They present the appearance of an acquatic jungle, wild, weird and tangled in a wonderful mass of semi-tropic vegetation, intermingled with masses of chaotic rocks. The New York "Herald" expedition failed to penetrate them. General Childs crossed them on nearly a south-east line between the upper and lower Everglades from Miami to Wadgy-Hajos Landing. The "Times-Democrat" expedition, protected by Major Edward A. Burke, under Major A. P. Williams, was the most successful exploration ever made in them, and was conducted on a north and south line which fairly divided them. The middle and southern Everglades are most interesting, presenting the appearance of a wild inland sea, with innumerable islands and rocky projections and masses of floating, interwoven vegetation. On the islands are beautiful cabbage palms, with wide, overhanging tops that look like inverted umbrellas; wild figs, india-rubber trees and custard apples. These islands are usually mere crusts, underneath which is bottomless mud. The sky is almost invisible, because of swarms of noxious insects. Snakes and alligators abound beyond estimate. An entrance to the 'glades is everywhere cut off by miles of scrub willows, saw grass and custard apples growing in dense masses and interwoven with gourd and other vines. The flutter of bird and insect life is like the sand storms of the Sahara in places, and in others the atmosphere is free. The most terrible inhabitant of the region is the warm pea, which fatally resembles the water lilly. It grows thickly in the water and stings fiercely with burns, and pricks whatever flesh comes in contact with it, even through the clothing. Vast flocks of ducks, geese and other aquatic and edible birds exist here, never migrating, and are too infested with parasites and worms to be of value as food. Water turkeys, buzzards, herons and alligators make the night hideous with cries and flap of wings. Sleep is impossible; mosquitoes swarm on one, worms crawl out of the earth over the sleeper in all forms and descriptions; bugs, ticks, lice and other animals, small in size, but terrible in action, drop on the occupant of the hammock and promenade over the person, while the baying of alligators, the hoots of owls, the cries of water turkeys and the din of insect pests prevent the sleeper from enjoying an unadulterated paradise of repose. Leeches by the thousand attack the boots, and failing to reach the flesh, crawl up the trousers for a favorable opening. The moccasin snake actively opposes the intruder; the mud is treacherous and of uncertain depth, and the daring explorer's way is made considerably lively and entertaining.

Shooting Ptarmigan.

Writing on an expedition after ptarmigan a well-known sportsman says:—About half way up we fell in with a large flock of ptarmigan. In rising they took us by surprise while struggling through a heavy squall accompanied by fine, hard snow, which stung our faces unpleasantly. In the midst of this we were suddenly conscious that the air was full also of white wings, for the plumage of the birds was at this season nearly as pure as the snow itself. It soon became evident that owing to the stormy weather and the birds being packed they were far wilder than we had supposed they ever could be, and that there was little chance of doing much by pursuing them in ordinary fashion. So we agreed to separate and work singly about the mountain, varying our direction and elevation on the terraces as each judged best for himself. These tactics succeeded admirably. The ptarmigan, when flushed by one wandering gun, swept round the buttresses of their rocky citadel, which they naturally never left, and were sure before long to encounter another, swinging past him, or over his head, or lighting within view, only to be flushed again and passed on once more. While this state of things lasted the shooting was as wild and sporting as a man could desire, but it was bitterly cold work. Earthly enjoyment consists a good deal in the absence or cessation of discomfort, as one fully realized on that day when, stretched in positive luxury under the lee of a big boulder and not feeling a breath of the biting winds, one gnawed greedily chunks of cold ryper and black bread, washed down with ardent spirits. In the afternoon, however, the squalls abated and there were transient gleams of sunshine, when, as the packs were partly broken and disorganized, some few birds took to crouching tamely and fell easy victims. I cannot say how many we lost of those which dropped over steep, slippery places, where for our lives we durst not follow them. Some, indeed, were eventually retrieved by making long circuits but a considerable number were never gathered. Our united bags, when turned out, produced 29 brace, which, under the circumstances represented, I think, an excellent bit of wild shooting.

SUICIDE AT BRANTFORD.

A Despondent Merchant Puts a Bullet Through his Brain.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 28.—The city is very much excited over a case of suicide which took place the other morning. Mr. J. R. Russell, a former school teacher, purchased a stock of goods and started a grocery store in the city. The business did not pay as he expected and the matter preyed upon his mind. This morning he arose as usual and ate a hearty breakfast and then went back into the bedroom. In a few minutes his wife heard the report of a revolver and on going into the room found him lying on the floor with a bullet hole in his temple. The revolver was lying a few feet away still smoking.

Dr. Harrison and Dr. Harris were soon on hand and P. C. Wallace arrived in a few moments. He was beyond human aid and never regained consciousness. He lived on until noon (three hours after the shooting), life being only perceptible by his regular labored breathing. His family relations were of the happiest kind and nothing but the business matter troubled him. He had considerable money and it is said could have met his liabilities twice over.

He must have gone very deliberately about it as he wrote a letter to his wife and children bidding them good-bye. The revolver was a small, cheap affair, and the bullet lodged in the brain. The coroner has been notified and will hold a post mortem and an inquest. The affair has created considerable excitement, as he was well known in town. He was 43 years of age and had always acted as sane as possible.

Behring Sea Open.

The fragmentary papers on the Behring Sea seal fisheries, published at Washington, throw some light, if not very definite, upon the situation. It is apparent that Secretary Bayard has backed down from the untenable position that the United States have a valid claim to this open sea as a territorial possession. This appears from his having sent instructions to the United States Ministers to the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Russia, Sweden and Norway and Japan, inviting their Governments to enter into arrangements to prevent their subjects from killing seals north of the fiftieth degree of latitude and between the hundred and sixtieth and hundred and seventieth degrees of longitude, during a close season from April to November. This is an evident recognition of the fact that the United States has no territorial control of Behring Sea. In fact they seem to have reverted at Washington to their old contention when Russia put forward the preposterous claim. It was only when the United States bought Alaska that they pretended they had also bought Behring Sea, which they had hitherto contended was not Russia's to hold or sell.

There could hardly be a clearer acknowledgment of the piratical nature of the seizure of Canadian vessels far out on the open sea.

UNDER THE ICE.

What Belden Thought of when he was Floating from Air Hole to Air Hole.

Merrick Belden of Hanover, who walked into an air hole in the Mississippi the other night while returning home from chopping wood, and was miraculously saved while his companion, Chas. Bailey, a farmer of Sand Prairie, was drowned, related to a correspondent his horrible experience under the ice, and circumstances attending his rescue.

"Bailey and myself," said he, "were walking at a fair pace on the ice in the evening on our way home from one of the islands where we had been chopping wood. The moon had not yet risen, and we were busily engaged in conversation. Suddenly Bailey, who was a foot or two in advance of me,

UTTERED A CRY,

there was a quick splash of water, and before I could save myself we were both in the air hole together. My friend tried hard to clutch the ice so as to prevent himself from being hauled under by the current, but was unsuccessful, and disappeared in an instant. As for myself, I succeeded in grasping the edge of the ice, and held on for about the space of a minute, I should judge, making a superhuman effort to haul myself to the surface. But the ice, which was thin gave way, and I was drawn under the water and whirled along, my head and body scraping along the under surface of the ice. My sensations for an instant were horrible, but these feelings were superseded by a trance-like state, which was like going into a sweet sleep. All at once I experienced a sudden jerk, which roused me from my lethargy, and opening my eyes I found myself floundering in another and much larger air hole than the one into which I had fallen.

I CLUTCHED MADLY

at the edge of the ice and cried loudly for help. The current, which was very swift, carried me to the lower edge of the hole, and, throwing my arms out onto the ice, I succeeded in holding on and bracing myself until I was hauled out by John Connelly, a fisherman, who heard my cry for help. I cannot tell how long I was under water, but the air hole from which I was rescued was upward of 300 feet from where I first fell in. I kept my mouth closed all the time, and when taken out the blood was issuing from my nose and ears. I wish I was able to explain the horrors I experienced the first few seconds I was being whirled along under the ice, but words cannot express my sensations. I can only tell you that I lived my life over in that brief period, and that I would not go though the same experience again for all the gold in the universe."

A Chapter of English History.

Two hundred years ago, on the morning of Jan. 22, 1689, an assembly met at Westminster, so unique in English history that it is known simply as "The Convention."

The revolution of 1688, provoked by the usurpation and bigotry of James the II., and supported by his son-in-law, William of Orange, with an invading army of 14,000 troops, resulted in the complete overthrow of the king's government and his own ignominious flight to France on Dec. 23 of that year. James had done what he could to reduce his kingdom to anarchy, having disbanded the army, burned the writs convoking a new parliament, and thrown the great seal into the Thames. The miracle of wisdom, the British constitution was completely upset for want of a king that there was no legal government left in England and no legal method of establishing one. William was strongly advised to assume the crown by right of conquest, but chose rather to convene the lords and a second chamber made up of commoners of the region of Charles II. and representatives of the municipality of London. This improvised parliament requested William to take on himself the provisional government, and to issue circular letters to the towns and counties inviting the electors to send representatives to the convention, which met, as before stated, on Jan. 22.

On the fourth day of the session the commons resolved without a division that King James II., having endeavored to subvert the constitution of the kingdom by breaking the original contract between king and people, and, by the advise of Jesuits and other wicked persons, having violated fundamental laws, and having withdrawn himself out of the kingdom, had abdicated the government, and that the throne had thereby become vacant. The commons further resolved "that it is inconsistent with the safety and welfare of this Protestant nation to be governed by a popish king," a declaration that is still the law of England.

Can Geese Reckon?

About thirty years ago the small town in which I reside was skirted by an open common, upon which a number of geese were kept by the cottagers. Our corn market at that time was held in the street in front of the principal inn, and on the market day a good deal of corn was scattered from sample bags by the millers. Somehow the geese found out about the spilling of corn, and they appear to have held a consultation upon the subject. From this time they never missed their opportunity, and the entry of the geese was always looked for. On the morning after the market, early, and always on the proper morning, fortnightly, in they came, cackling and gobbling in a merry mood, and they never came on the wrong day. The corn, of course, was the attraction; but in what manner did they mark the time? One might have supposed that their perceptions were awakened on the market day by the smell of the corn. It happened one year that a day of national humiliation was kept, and the day appointed was that on which our market should have been held. The market was postponed, and the geese, for once, were baffled. There was no corn to tickle their olfactory organs from afar, no traffic to appeal to their sense of hearing. The geese should have stopped away; but they knew their day, and came as usual. I do not pretend to remember under what precise circumstances the habit of coming into the street was acquired. It may have been formed by degrees, and continued from year to year; but how the old birds, who must have led the way, marked the time so as to come in regularly and fortnightly, on a particular day of the week, I am at a loss to conceive.

He Objected to Duelling.

The eccentric H. H. Breckenridge, one of that judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, when a young man, was challenged to fight a duel by an English officer, whom he answered as follows:—I have two objections to this duel matter—the one is, lest I should hurt you; the other is, lest you should hurt me. I don't see any good it would do me to put a ball through your body. I could make no use of you when dead for any culinary purpose, as I would a rabbit or turkey. I am no cannibal to feed upon the flesh of men. Why, then, shoot down a human creature, of whom I could make no use? A buffalo would do better. You might make a good barbecue, it is true, being of the nature of a racoon or opossum; but people are not in the habit of barbecuing anything that is human now. And as to your hide, it is not worth taking off—being little better than a two-year-old colt's. So much for you. As for myself—I do not like to stand in the way of anything that is hurtful. I am under the impression that you might hit me. This being the case, I thing it most advisable to stay in the distance. If you mean to try your pistol, take some object—a tree or a barn door—about my dimensions. If you hit that, send me word, and I will acknowledge that if I had been in the same place you might also have hit me."

The trial of the Right Rev. Edward King, Bishop of Lincoln, for ultra ritualistic practices, was begun yesterday before the Ecclesiastical Court of Bishops at Lambeth Palace. The clergy and laity of his diocese have subscribed £17,000 towards the expenses of the case.

The Australian and New Zealand press strongly condemn British apathy in permitting German oppression and injustice to take place in the Samoan Islands while English warships remain idle in the harbours.

Mr. Gladstone passed through Rome on Thursday evening. He was met at the railway station by Premier Crispi, but declined his invitation to pass a few days in the city owing to the nearness of the opening of Parliament.

The Light of Home.

A cheerful, healthy woman is the light of home, but through over-exertion in her efforts to minister to the happiness of the household, her health is often impaired, or weakness, or displacement brought on, making life miserable, and clouding an otherwise happy home with gloom. The thoughtful and tender husband, in such cases, should be intelligent enough to perceive the cause of such gloom and suffering, relieve the faithful wife from drudgery, and furnish her with that best of friends to women, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now recognized and used in thousands of homes as a certain cure for all those delicate afflictions peculiar to the female sex. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, "under a positive guarantee" from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. The guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

The Russians in Bokhara are alarmed at the encroachments of the Afghans, 30,000 of whom are on the frontier.

Prof. Huxley on the Morals of Health.

Prof. Huxley has predicted that the time will come when it will be a reproach to be sick. When one friend meets another he will as soon ask "Are you honest?" as "Are you well?" for a man will be considered foolish, not to say criminal, who gets sick. Such a state of public feeling will sometime be brought about. Certainly it is true that the morals of health are receiving more and more attention. A greatly increasing number of people every year prevent the development of all blood, pulmonary and liver diseases. This is proved by the enormously increased use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which nips all such ailments in the bud.

Richly colored silk neckties are now taking the place of the white puff among neat dressers. The favorite colors are garnet, dark blue, black, with a small neat figure, and red.

"Man wants but little here below." This is particularly true of medicine, and he really needs a very small amount, provided it be of the right kind. Dr. Pierce's Pellets fill the bill in respect of size, and are stupendous in point of effectiveness. If you desire immediate relief from headache, "liver complaint," indigestion, and constipation, they will not fail you.

Tan-colored, undressed kid gloves are now being worn by gentlemen on cold days. They do not hold the hand so tightly as the dressed kid does.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor,—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Resp'y, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 164 West Adelaide St. Toronto, Ont.

Men are wearing more jewelry now than they have ever done before.

Coff No More.

Watson's cough drops are the best in the world for the throat and chest, for the voice unequalled. See that the letters R. & T. W. are stamped on each drop.

Elderly men are wearing solid gold bands similar to wedding rings.

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.

The English cape ulster, with snug-fitting sleeves, is the correct thing to wear with evening dress this winter. The Inverness top coat is now out of fashion.

A. P. 439

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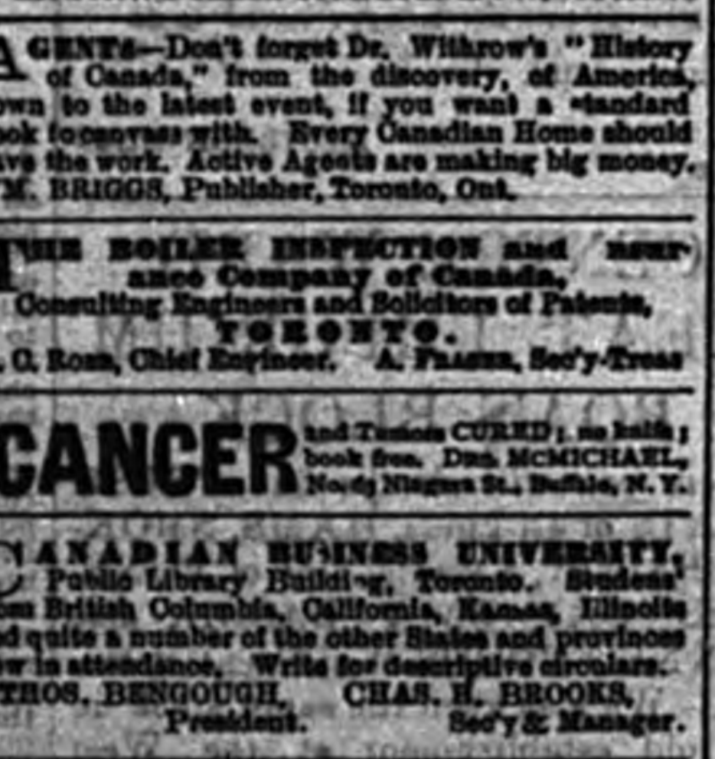

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—AND—

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REIDSVILLE HAUNTED HOUSE.

The People Very Much Perturbed by Noises They Cannot Explain.

The town of Reidsville, N. C., is in the throes of excitement over the unaccountable noise which is daily heard in one of the rooms of the old Farris House. The other day a self-appointed committee of nearly a hundred of the most prominent citizens tried to solve the mystery which is supposed to attach to this rather mystifying affair. They repaired to the supposedly haunted house, determined never again to issue alive without the secret tightly clutched in their semi-official hands. But, alas! the well-meaning committee came out of the place neither wiser nor better men.

A few hours after the investigators, who were prepared for every emergency, had entered the large, vacant room of the place, and while all were beginning to doubt the authenticity of the alarming reports concerning this mysterious affair, one of the party suddenly cried out:—

"Hush! There it is!"

In an instant the whole assemblage was silent, for all had heard the noise, which was nothing less than a dying, struggling, strangling groan that seemed to proceed from the floor. Three times, at intervals of from five to ten minutes, these groans were repeated.

The investigators stamped the floor over the mystic spot, and then tore up the flooring, only to discover—nothing! And at midnight they left the house none the wiser

WHAT THE INVESTAGATORS SAY

A correspondent interviewed some of the investigators later on, and this is what they say about the mystery:—

"The sound was of a person strangling. I cannot account for it.

"Imagine a person choking and struggling to get breath and you have the sound. It had all the vibrating effect of a big brass horn blown near the ear. It came right up from the floor. I felt the jar, and I confess to a very uncomfortable touch of fright."

"It was between a gasp and a groan, as if some one was catching for breath. I cannot account for it."

"I never heard such a noise and it scared me."

"I wouldn't stay in that house for all the money in Reidsville. Why, I felt the thing tingling in my feet."

THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

The house is a dingy looking two story frame building, in the very centre of the town, and is owned by Martin Durham, a countryman, who is anxious that the mystery be solved and the noise be stopped, as it is damaging his property seriously. In one of the lower rooms is a barroom kept by a negro, and a colored family named Ellington lived upstairs in a room adjoining the haunted one until they moved recently because the children couldn't sleep at night for the noise. These negroes say that the noise has been heard ever since last Christmas; that it comes on regularly every morning at six or seven o'clock, then at noon, then at dusk and again at night, about ten o'clock. It comes in the shape of three distinct groans. But it is never heard on Sunday.

To the suggestion that the negro bartender below might be a ventriloquist, the Ellingtons said that that couldn't be, as he was frequently closed up and at home when the noise was heard.

THEORIES.

Public curiosity is on tiptoe, and all sorts of theories have been advanced and discussed. Mr. Paul J. Carraway, bookkeeper for A. H. Motley & Co., who was present at the investigation, said he thought that, as the noise is never heard at night until the trains have passed, it is probable that the trains are running over a stratum of soft earth connected with that over which the house stands, though it is sometimes half an hour or more after the trains have passed before it is heard. It is now proposed to have the house demolished by the town authorities and a guard stationed at every corner and approach to it in order to solve the mystery if possible.

A Young Wife Burned to Death.

SUMMIT, PA.,—Mrs. James Wescott, the young wife of a prominent citizen and lumber merchant at Hazzard's, and a servant, Jennie Walters, were fatally burned the other morning. The servant tried to light the fire in the kitchen stove, but the wood was damp and, in order to facilitate matters, she poured coal oil on freely. When she lighted the wood she still held the can in her hand. The flames shot up, ignited the oil and caused an explosion. Mrs. Wescott, who was still in bed, rushed down in her night clothes and quickly wrapped some old garments around the girl. Mrs. Wescott's night-dress took fire also and she was terribly burned. Mrs. Wescott died soon after physicians had been summoned. She was nineteen years old and was married on Christmas Day. Miss Walters will die.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

CHAPTER III.

The good people of Fieldham were advised by printed bills, that owing to circumstances over which the manager had no control, the entertainment announced for the second night would not be given. The townsfolk bore this disappointment with great equanimity. The day was marked with a white stone in the memories of Professor Regaldini and Mademoiselle Lucile—to recur once more to the dignity of professional names—for, on the strength of the windfall which had dropped so unexpectedly in his path, the former treated his little friend with an excursion to a very famous spot some few miles from the town. If the scenery from this point was scarcely appreciated at its real worth by the pair, so much could not be said of the cakes and syllabubs for which the resort was so noted.

On their return, which was in time for early tea, the Professor was in time to see his coadjutor set forth on his errand, duly prepared for the impersonation of this unknown foreigner. It had indeed been arranged that Styles should return in time to see Charley and give his opinion. The latter was first to call at Myrtle Villa; and then, if his assumption were pronounced satisfactory, he would proceed at once to Elms Knoll. Styles—we find we have descended again to the prose of real life—was anxious to see his friend in character, not only to give his opinion as to its success, but to aid him by suggesting some improvements—suggestions which his own experience would render valuable.

Mr. Charles was sitting in the little parlour at their lodgings, his back to the light, and leaning his head upon his hand in a thoughtful attitude. Mr. Styles stepped briskly into the room, hesitated, faltered out two or three doubtful words; then Charles looked up and smiled.

"My eye!" exclaimed Styles. He was almost speechless from astonishment, envy, and admiration. He drew a breath, and repeated his ejaculation: "My eye! How you do mug up, Charley! You might go through this town, ah! if you owed money in every shop, and I don't believe a soul would know you."

"It is good, then?" said the musician.

"Good!" repeated the other. "It would puzzle your mother and father to swear to you. And what's more extraordinary than all, Charley, is that you have hit on just the expression of that photo."

"You think so?" asked the musician again.

"Think! my boy! It's a certainty!" almost rapturously exclaimed Styles. "Of course it's an accident, a lucky accident, a lucky accident; but I don't believe—I really don't, Charley—that I could have made you up better myself, if I had been here."

Charles smiled his quiet meaning smile again, and after receiving some further congratulations, started on his errand. Mr. Styles, in the fullness of his admiration, was anxious to show Lucile so splendid a "make-up," that young lady being quite as good a judge of such matters as her elders; but it appeared she had gone out with the landlady. Mr. Styles was vexed at this; for, as he said, the girl might never have such another chance.

A few minutes sufficed to take the musician to Myrtle Villa, where, on inquiring for Mr. Hythe, and giving his name as Mr. Carlos Villada, he was shown into the presence of that gentleman who was of course expecting him to call.

"Pray, be seated, sir, said Mr. Hythe, as his visitor bowed. "I have not the pleasure—I think—of knowing you. May I ask what you wish to see me for?"

The face into which he was looking as he spoke, gradually changed in expression; a familiar light played in the eyes, and the lips curved into a smile.

"Is it possible?" exclaimed Hythe.

Well, did your friend say that I might safely intrust the business in your hands, for the transformation is wonderful. Let me hear if you quite understand the history; if you do, all the rest is safe."

"I am fully certain of the business," returned Charles. "There is no merit in that, for all is so simple. Your brother having been foolish enough to throw himself away on a foreigner—contemptible and worthless, of course—justly punished her presumption in allying herself with the respectable English, by deserting her. That she was left in a strange country with an infant helpless, only made the position more disagreeable for your worthy brother; yet now he weakly repents of his conduct; and if not judiciously taken care of, he will squander much money on this foreign person's memory to the detriment of his family. That is not respectable—not English! If the foreign person did not die, she ought to have died. Am I right so far, sir?"

"You *are* right so far," returned Hythe with a good deal of emphasis; "you are perfectly right, sir. But, whether it is from your not being thoroughly acquainted with our language, or not, I can't say, you put the matter in as disagreeable a light as possible."

"Pardon. I am very wrong, no doubt," said Charles with a bow. "It must be as you say, because I have bad acquaintance with the English language. Well, sir, then I have to see Mr. Maurice Hythe, tell him I am the relative of this foreign person, whom he married under the name of Wilstone"——

"Why, confound it! I did not tell you *that* last night!" interrupted Hythe.

"Tell me what, sir?" asked the other, with another smile; he smiled each time he spoke.

"Why, I did not tell you the name under which he married," continued Hythe. "I know we talked about it; but I have been trying to manage without explaining that point."

"Well, sir," replied Charles, with another smile and a shrug of his shoulders. "If you did not tell me, how shall I know? Consider, sir, and without doubt you will recall what you say to me in this very room, just before we leave you."

"I suppose it was in this room, if anywhere," growled Mr. Hythe; "and now you mention it, I seem to think we did refer to it again. Well, I must have told you, and forgot about it; and was a fool for telling you, that is all."

"That is all, certainly," assented the other, with a cheerful, satisfied smile, as though he had just confirmed the speaker in the most flattering of assertions. "I tell him, then, that the foreign person is dead. I shall tell him, as you advise, that she marry again, and live happy; that she tell me all about it, and ask me to find him if I ever go to England. To explain how I know him, I shall say I have find a letter addressed to him in his right name; I say this was among the foreign person's papers, and she think it refer to some one else. I think not—so I keep it, and see, I have find him by this; and now I find him, I tell him the person dead, and her baby dead too; that after he desert them, and she marry, she live seven years, and—I think this very fine point—she ask his forgiveness for having married again. Being, as I learn from your description, a gentleman of very honourable and sensitive feelings, easily moved to pity, and so on, I should think that would be very effective. Do you not agree?"

"Yes," returned Hythe, after a pause, during which he had eyed the musician with a look of no great admiration—"yes, that will do. In fact, Mr. Charles, or, whatever your name is, you may say and do what you like, for it's my belief that the Evil One himself could not hold a candle to you.—That's plain speaking."

"Ah, sir, you flatter me," returned the musician. "Yet, after all, it is but natural. We foreigners are cunning and deceitful, I know. I know it well; I have heard it said five hundred times since I have been among the English. Alas! it is our misfortune; we cannot equal their truth, their candour, their faithfulness. Certainly not! Well, good afternoon, sir. I shall now present myself to the Elmes Knoll, and hope to have much agreeable interview with your brother. Adieu, sir."

Saying this, the musician bowed himself out, a good deal to the relief of Mr Hythe, who drew a long breath as he disappeared, and exclaimed in an undertone: "Confound the fellow! I hate him worse every moment I am in his company: I compared him last night to a hyena. Some crawling poisonous snake would be more like him, to my thinking now. But he is just the man I want, for all that."

The musician, on leaving Myrtle Villa, did not follow the high-road on his way to the Knoll, although this was the nearer, but took a somewhat devious path which led across the fields; and by the stile which bounded this path, and separated it from the main road, he found seated on a bench under a tree, evidently awaiting him, his landlady and Lucile. With scarcely a word, he took the girl's hand and led her away, pausing, however, after crossing the stile, to make certain that the landlady had really gone back, and was not lingering to watch them. Apparently the girl was used to his silent mood, for she accompanied him without question until they reached the Elms Knoll gate. This the musician opened unhesitatingly, and went quickly towards the house. Some large shrubs stood outside the chief door of the building, so large and so close that it was impossible for any one in the house to see a person sheltered by them even if the door were opened. At the brief direction of her conductor, the girl stood quietly behind the trees while he knocked at the door, which was promptly opened by a maid servant. In answer to the visitor's inquiry, he was informed that Mr. Hythe was within. Giving his name as Mr. Joinville, the musician requested the favour of a few minutes' interview on business. The maid civilly asked him to enter; but the musician preferred to wait where he was, until her return. When she did return with a message to the effect that Mr. Hythe would be happy to see the gentleman, the servant was startled to see a girl standing by the visitor's side. "May I ask the favour of the young lady being allowed to wait in the house until I have spoken to Mr. Hythe?" said he.

"Certainly, sir," replied the maid. "I did not see the young lady at first, so did not mention her to Mr. Hythe."

"That is of no consequence," returned Mr. Joinville. "If you will kindly take her in your charge, and let me know where I can find her in case Mr. Hythe should desire to see her, I shall be much obliged."

This was soon arranged; Lucile being taken into a parlour on the ground-floor, which doubtless served as the housekeeper's sitting-room, for here she found a middle-aged lady, to whom the servant paid much deference.

The musician was ushered into a library, where, surrounded by a chaos of papers and books, sat the worn, enfeebled figure of the master of the house. He looked up with an air of some curiosity as his visitor entered; but the weary, disappointed expression so common to his features, was not brightened or changed. The man was a stranger.

"You wished to see me on business, Mr. Joinville," he began; "so I understand from the servant. Is it"——

"Excuse the interruption, sir," said the stranger; "but my name is not Joinville. I sent that in, being my professional name, thinking you might probably have heard of me as a musician."

Mr Hythe shook his head with a slight, sad smile.

"It does not greatly matter," said the other, seating himself in compliance with a gesture made by Mr Hythe, "as my business here has certainly no reference to professional affairs.—I believe, Mr Hythe, you were married abroad, about twelve or fourteen years ago, to some foreign girl. Lucia, her Christian name was, if I am right."

Hythe roused himself, and gazed with mingled surprise and alarm at the speaker; "I was. Is your business connected with that?"

"Finding yourself saddled with a wife for whom you had ceased to care—quite properly, I grant — and burdened with an infant whom you hated as interfering with your prospects in England— quite properly on your part, I again grant, you left them to their fate in a country which was as foreign to them as to yourself"——

"You understand, if you do not misrepresent what occurred," interposed Hythe. "I have borne with your commenas so far, as you are the first man who has ever spoken to me concerning that painful period of my life. I own my wrong-doing; I bitterly regret it; I would give the world to restore the wife and child I lost. But my conduct was not so inhuman as you describe it."

"Well, no; I daresay not—from your view; from what I perceive is the respectable, and therefore the British view of the case," returned the other, in unmoved accents. "But I believe the foreign girl had a different impression. She was of a violent temperament, as these foreigners, who know no better, often are; and she eventually hated you with an intensity equal to the fierceness of the love she bore you at first—women, you know, are always in extremes—and she cursed you in her dying hour."

"Impossible!" cried Hythe. "Badly as I behaved, she would never have done that. But even if she did, how could you have known it?"

"You will hear, sir. To tell you what I know, and how I know it, is my business here," said the stranger, dropping his half-mocking tone for one of greater earnestness. "She had friends, but they were at a great distance. Robbed by those among whom you left her, she made her way under great privations and through such trials and hardships as ought never to have fallen to any woman's lot, especially to one so dearly loved and tenderly nurtured as she had been. Among her relatives, Mr. Hythe, she had a brother—a brother, who would have given his life to have saved her; and to him she came. He first believed she had erred, as women have erred too often; but he received her with his kindest love even then; and when he learnt the truth, he felt——But you shall hear more of his feeling presently. Her privations and her trials killed her; she died in his arms. To him she told her story; to his care she left her unprotected child. To him, also, she bequeathed her betrothal ring—a diamond which I here submit for your inspection." He drew a ring from his pocket as he spoke. "To him she intrusted her revenge. He was poor, very poor, sir, although not always had he been so; yet he resolved to visit England, and to spare no trouble to find this man, and avenge his sister. He kept his word; he came to England accompanied by the child—your daughter."

Hythe started, breathed quickly, while the gaze he fixed on the speaker's face grew wilder and more intense.

"You have, I believe, seen a portrait of this brother," continued the musician; "given to you by your wife. She was a foolish, trusting girl, as you too well know, and loved her brother dearly. His name, as you must often have read on the portrait, was Carlos Villada; he it is who is now in England—he it is who now speaks to you. *I* am Carlos Villada."

Hythe thrust back his chair, drew a long breath, and fixed his eyes resolutely on the stranger, as though expecting some violent movement.

"Oh, fear me not, sir!" exclaimed the musician, or Villada as we may now call him. "It is true that I sought England to be my sister's avenger, and that, baffled by your change of name—you were Mr Hildred Wilstone in those days, you know my search was unavailing, until an accident discovered you at this obscure town; but I find my purpose practically achieved. I have heard enough of you to know that your greatest punishment will be to live—to live consumed by remorse and the unavailing desire to atone for the injury you have inflicted; a desire and remorse which shall be a hundred-fold bitterer to you when you know how nearly it has been in your power to repair the wrong you had done. Yes; when you shall once, for the last, the only time, have seen your daughter, your only child; when she leaves your sight forever, having once stood under the roof of your accursed house——"

"Under my roof! Is she here now?" cried Hythe. "I do not doubt your story; I believed it, and will forgive all you have said, if you but tell me she is here!"

"You have your wish, sir, for she is here, and you shall see her." returned Villada. Then rising, he opened the door of the room and called Lucile. The girl came at once; and the musician taking her hand, led her into the apartment. "This, Mr. Hythe," continued Villada, "is the daughter of the foreign person who called herself Lucia Wilstone. Does she resemble her?"

"Herself again!" gasped Hythe. He strove to rise from his chair, but sank back, and clasped his hands for a moment before his eyes. "An instant," he said, "and I shall be myself again. Had you shown me one from the dead, you could not have thrilled me more!"

"You are satisfied, then"—— began the musician.

"I am.—Lucia! come to me! Let me beg a mother's pardon through her child," entreated Hythe.—"You will not, cannot dream of taking her away?"

"She leaves your presence now and for ever!" was the harsh return.

"She shall not! She is my child, and I dare you to remove her.—Lucia! I am your father! Come to me, my child.—I will not be stopped!"

Villada had thrown himself before the girl; and now thrust Hythe back with such force as to stagger him.

"Let the gentleman come to me, Carlos!" exclaimed the girl, speaking for the first time." "I am sure he does not wish to harm me."

"My child—my dear child! I am your father—your most unhappy father!" cried Hythe—"Stand aside, sir!—Help!

A brief struggle accompanied these exclamations which, from the vengeful expression on the stranger's face might have had some terrible termination, but the broken strength of Hythe gave way, and he fell unconscious into his chair. A glance was sufficient to assure Villada that he was really insensible; then grasping the child tightly by the wrist he led her from the room and the house, telling the servant who opened the door that he thought her matter was unwell.

The shadows had gathered; twilight was past and gone, and night had come, while Mr. Styles sat at the little parlor window of Back Church Row smoking his pipe, and looking anxiously for the appearance of the musician with the girl; for the landlady having returned without the child, had been obliged to tell how she had parted from her; and, to quote exactly from the current of Mr. Style's reflections, that gentleman was "blessed if he could see what sort of game Charley was up to now. In fact, when you once got in with them foreigners, there was never any telling what would come of it."

While sufficient light remained for him to distinguish figures at the corner where Back Church Row joined the larger thoroughfare, the Professor sat at the window and watched; but at last with a sigh, he drew down the blinds, turned away and lit the gas. He had not done this three minutes, before a knock was heard, a knock he well knew; and the next instant the musician entered, leading Lucile.

"I am glad to see you both," exclaimed Styles; "for I have been fancying all sorts of things.—Well, is it all right? Have you managed the business and got the money?"

"Money! Ha, ha, ha!" laughed the musician.—His laugh was so strange and wild, that Styles started and change colour.—"Money! Better! I have had revenge! I have seen your Maurice Hythe, and he has seen me. He has seen the brother of the woman he deserted! He has seen her child—*his* child. I have left him to live! The miserable wretch is to live! Her brother has spared him—to live!"

"Yes, yes; I know," said Styles uneasily. "You were to represent her brother, of course; but in reality, did you"——

"Represent!" cried the other. "Talk not to me of represent. I scorn and throw away all your poor plays and acting grimace! I have done with them for ever! We say farewell! We leave you for ever!"

"Are you mad?" exclaimed Styles, seriously alarmed by his associate's manner. "Where is the twenty pounds? And what is the use of your talking about leaving me, when we are to open to-morrow, and when Lucile is articled to me?"

"I leave you, Styles; Lucia leaves you," continued the musician. "We laugh at your articles; we laugh at your towns of Bingledon. We are revenged, Styles; that is enough! All is settled; we go."

"But you can't—you shan't go like this!" exclaimed the hapless Professor. "What am I to do? I can't keep my engagement; you must not"—

"Styles! Senor Styles," said the other, dropping his voice, and speaking in a low, penetrating tone which the Professor instinctively felt was dangerous; "you will remain with your pipes and your beers, if you are wise; for if you hold out a hand to stay me, I will cut that hand off at the wrist; and you know it; I see you do. Ah! You will be careful of yourself, and run no risk. That is well!—Come, Lucia—Lucile no more. We quit for ever this wretched mimicry."

"But where are you going with the child?"

S[illegible]es. "You have no money. How will she live? Where will you take her?"

"Fate will decide," replied the musician; "our destiny may lie in this world or in the next. We go to fulfil it, whatever and wherever it is."

And with this they were gone.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Deer Dann Captured.

In December, 1886, Milton Dann, head sawyer in the Palley Mills, was deer hunting near Palley's Ford, Pa., and a large doe with a fawn at her side was driven to the runway where he was posted. He fired his buckshot barrel at the doe and killed her. The fawn stopped a few paces ahead of where its mother had fallen. Dann's first thought was to kill the fawn also, but from the dazed way in which it acted he made up his mind that he might capture it alive, which he succeeded in doing without much difficulty.

He took the young deer home, and it soon became entirely at home in the inclosure where it was placed, and it thrived on cow's milk, with which it was fed. It became a great pet with the family, and as it grew older mingled and fed with the cattle, and showed no disposition to return to the woods, although it ran at liberty through the fields. Every one knew Dann's pet deer, and no harm was ever offered it. It was so apparently content with its condition, and the natural wild disposition of the deer family was so absent in it, that when it was missed one day in the fall of 1887 no one belived that it had gone away of its own will, but that some one had stolen the deer. Reward were offered for it and suspected persons closely watched, but no sign or trace of the deer could be discovered.

It was then believed that the true nature of the deer had asserted itself at last, and that the fawn, now grown to be a splendid doe, had returned to the woods and its kind. Consequently, the surprise of Milton Dann may be imagined when, one morning early in the following spring he went out to feed his cattle, he found the doe among the stock, chewing away at the fodder stack as contentedly and composedly as if she had never been anywhere else. A few weeks later, when Dann went out to his stock inclosure, he found not only his doe, but a new-born fawn by her side. She was no way inclined to have any one approach her offspring, and not until the fawn had grown to be a month or two old would the mother permit it to be fondled by any one.

This fawn thrived as its mother had done in the settlement, and was as tame and docile. It developed finely and last fall one morning both it and the doe were missing. It was that time understood that they had gone to the woods, but Dann hardly hoped to ever see them back again. They went away in November. A few days ago both the doe and the yearling fawn returned to Dann's, and the prospects for a still grater increase in this remarkable family of deer are exceedingly promising.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS

A Remarkable Story Told by a Dying Man.

KINGSTON, March 13.—A strange story comes from Calabogie. About thirty years ago three young men were chopping in that vicinity. One of the neighboring settler's children (a little lad) happened to come along just as a tree was about to fall. Somehow he got in the way, the tree fell upon him and crushed him terribly. The three men were terrified and chopped the little fellow out as quickly as possible, but he was so badly hurt that they thought it impossible for him to live. Between fear of the consequences to themselves and pity for the boy's sufferings they resolved, like young fools, to put him out of pain so each of them struck him one blow with his axe and the boy died. They then bound themselves with a solemn oath that the deed was not to be known till the last one of the three was on his death bed. They buried the body in the bush and went on with their work. By-and-bye the child was missed, a general search was instituted, and among the keenest of the searchers were the young men. Of course they could not find the lad, and the sorrowing parents concluded he had been eaten by wild beasts. About two years ago the last of the three choppers died and he told the story. A sister of the little victim, named Mrs. Legree, narrated the above circumstances.

FOR BUSINESS.

Pay as you go.

Never fool in business matters.

Do not kick every one in your path.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Keep ahead of rather than behind the times.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

Have order, system, regularity and also promptness.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing about.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford because it is fashionable.

Learn to say No. No necessity for snapping it out dog fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

If you have a place of business, be found there when wanted. No man can get rich by sitting around stoves in saloons.

Old Established Names.

The "Saskatchewan Herald' announces that the post-office at Carlton has been re-opened under the name of Wingard. Our contemporary adds:—"We are sorry to see the historic name Carlton done away with, as it is one of the oldest, and many years ago was one of the most important, posts of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Saskatchewan. The old established names of places should not be lightly done away with." The Calgary Herald heartily endorses this protest. It is to be hoped that the Government will be content to allow the old historic names of the country to remain as they are. The practice of replacing old names by others perpetuating the memory of Jones, Brown, and other nonentities should be brought to a full stop. Above all, let us try to preserve as many Indian names as possible. We owe it to the original possessors of these plains, as well as to our own taste and love of the musical in names.—Calgary Herald.

Precocious Naturalists.

A predilection for the companionship of brute nature, and for the study of its repulsive forms, sometimes manifests itself in a strange way. A recent book of travel gives this observation, made by the author in Cairo:

Yesterday a little fellow, who was awaiting patronage by the hotel garden gate, cried out to me, "Want to see snakes, Howadji?" and the next moment he emptied a bag of sluggish reptiles at my feet, and began twining them about his neck and arms.

That boy goes to sleep in the afternoon with his bag of snakes for a pillow.

Falsehood runs faster than truth at the start, but it is sooner winded.

A REBELLION ROMANCE.

Another Instance of the Strange Things Civil War Makes Possible.

Nelson Holden, of Troupe county, Georgia joined one of the first regiments from that State when the war broke out. He left behind a young wife, having been married only a few months. Holden was a good soldier, and only once during the war did he obtain furlough and visit his wife. He was at home for a short time in the summer of 1863, and soon after he returned to the war he was taken prisoner. Before Holden had an opportunity of writing to his wife after his capture, he was taken ill with a slow malarial fever. When captured, Holden had become separated from his company and his comrades thought he had been killed in the battle. Mrs. Holden's first notice of the supposed death of her husband was contained in some resolutions passed by his company, a copy of which was forwarded to the family. Without making any investigation, Mrs. Holden mourned her husband as dead, while he was lingering between life and death in a northern prison. It was many months before he fully recovered from the effects of the terrible fever. Holden was not released until after the close of the war, and, weak from his long illness and penniless, he started to make his way to the little home in Georgia. He was compelled to seek employment several times to earn money to continue his journey, and it was late in the autumn of 1865 when Holden came in sight of the little home. He was a wreck of his former self, and fully realized that it would be difficult for his own wife to recognize him.

Arriving at the home he had left more than two years before, Holden found it occupied by strangers. Without disclosing his identity he asked where Mrs. Holden was. "Oh, she married Chris Jones and moved away last spring," was the answer he received.

Holden was prostrated by the shock of this startling intelligence, but, without giving his name, he turned and walked slowly away from the little home where the happiest hours of his life had been passed. He made no effort to find his wife, but continued his journey to Clay county, Ala. Holden worked a while as a farm laborer, and finally saved enough money to purchase a small farm of his own. In time the old love was forgotten and he married again. Holden prospered, and after a few years owned one of the best farms in the county. Several children were born, and it was not long until his first marriage seemed like a dream. About four years ago Mrs. Holden No. 2 died, leaving five children.

About a year after the death of his wife Mr. Holden sold a portion of his farm to a man named Jones from Georgia. Mr. Jones built a house and moved his family to Alabama. Soon the two farmers became good friends, but Mr. Holden had never been to the house of his neighbor, and had never seen his wife.

Less than a year ago Mr. Jones died. His neighbor, Mr. Holden, of course attended the funeral, and caused no little excitement by going off in a dead faint when introduced to the weeping widow of the dead man. That was not the time or place for explanations, and the next day after the funeral Mr. Holden called on his former wife, and this time the recognition was mutual.

Mrs. Jones's period of mourning will expire in a few days, and then she will be quietly married again to the husband of her youth. She has three children living and Mr. Holden has five. Only a few of their most intimate friends know the secret of their former marriage.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sound Sleepers.

Mr. Boyle says that it is one of the amusements of West Africa to show strangers how a Fantee boy can sleep. A friend of his wishing to rouse some servants and send them to close the shutters and lock the doors, said to him, "I'll show you something which you wouldn't believe on hearsay."

Thereon he grasped a boy by the heels, dragged him a yard or so, turned him over, and roughly lifted him to a sitting posture; the youth sat up, rubbed his eyes, scratched his head, and went to sleep again as he lay. To another he did the same, with a like result.

Having thus got the two alongside, fast asleep, he dragged one on top of the other, and left them a moment; they slumbered placidly in that position. He then ran a-muck at them, being in slippers, and upset the pair, and ordered them loudly to close the shutters. They both got up, eyes wide open, and apparently conscious; one walked gravely down-stairs, the other retired, with all semblance of reason, to the pantry alongside.

The one who went down came up again in two minutes, still with his eyes wide open, and leisurely lay down to sleep again; the other we found fast snoozing in the pantry on a stool. We took them up, and shook them violently; they rubbed themselves, and went to sleep again.

Dragging them into the dining-room, without a word, they silently set about their work, fastening shutters and doors.

"Do you think they are awake?" asked my friend. "Tell them to get you something."

They quietly went back, their work completed, and dropped asleep upon their mats. Fast stupefied with sleep all the time!

Her Heavy Footfalls.

A clever actor was playing the role of the heavy villain in an unsuccessful melodrama, and although the house was half empty, he was working as hard as he could at the only good scene in the play. He had just finished the consultation with the low comedy villain, which occurs in all properly conducted melodramas, and had spoken the cue for the heroine's entrance: "Away! She comes! I hear her footsteps." As he made this speech the property man accidentally dropped a sixteen pound shot down the staircase which led to the dressing room. There was a succession of deliberate crashes, which somewhat resembled the footsteps of a giant, and the audience saw the ludicrous side of the situation at once.

The actor stood rooted to the spot, bursting with suppressed laughter and not knowing what to do. The leading lady was unfortunately somewhat stout, and, on hearing the noise, refused to make her entrance, vowing that the whole thing had been arranged for the purpose of insulting her. Entreaties and threats had no effect; she remained obdurate, and the curtain had to be rung down and the audience dismissed. The "leading lady" left the company the next morning.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

A Cousin of the Patriot Joins Dr. Wild's Church.

TORONTO, March 7.—There were nine candidates for membership in Bond street church Sunday morning. One of the nine was an old lady, 90 years of age, named Mrs. Julia O'Connell Brown, a cousin of Daniel O'Connell. She heard Dr. Wild in Brooklyn, and, although a life-long Roman Catholic, applied to become a member of his church. The old lady is in possession of all her faculties, but is unable to walk to church, and was driven to and from the church. She is the oldest member of Bond street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The recent shock of earthquake in Edinburgh extended over the whole of the east of Scotland south of the Forth.

A singular explosion occurred recently in a Roman Catholic School. A laborer named Davies found a detonator, which he ignorantly gave his boy to use as a pencil-case. While the boy was knocking a piece of slate pencil into the case at the school, the dynamite exploded, and blew off the boy's right forefinger and a portion of the thumb.

These are the days certainly in which many run to and fro, and knowledge is increased, even though in some respect Wisdom, the sad-eyed Sister of Knowledge, lingers. Having itching ears we heap to ourselves teachers who are not always safe guides, and not having learned themselves, are no safe guides for the inexperienced and unwary among the pitfalls and slippery places of life.

The following are among the best washing fluids:—

To five quarts of water put one pound of sal soda, half a pound of unslacked lime, and a small lump of borax. Boil, when cold pour off and bottle. Use one teacupful for every boiler of clothes.

One tablespoonful of soda and one teacup of coal oil to ten gallons of water.

One-half bar of soap, one ounce each of saltpetre and borax dissolved in four quarts of water, when cold add five ounces of spirits of ammonia. Bottle and use as soap.

The citizens of New York State are becoming more and more dissatisfied with the results of the demagogue tactics which condemned the many hundreds of prisoners confined in the State prisons to absolute idleness, a state of things which is misery and certain moral degradation to the poor wretches themselves, and an injury to the law abiding people of the State who have to support them without getting any return from their labour. It is a disgrace to the Legislature of the Empire State that demagogues enough should have been found in it to make possible so retrograde a step in law-making as that involved in the Yates Bill which condemns the 1600 prisoners in Sing Sing to the curse of having to drag out their days in debasing idleness.

Amid all these rumours of war it is not surprising to find earnest-minded people who regard them as in some way direct manifestations of fulfilled and fulfilling prophecy, and who look upon the next few years of this century and the beginning of the next, as likely to be pregnant with events of portentous interest to mankind. Many of the most earnest, devout and intelligent students of Bible prophecy believe that there are good grounds for the opinion they hold, that the years mentioned will witness such over-turnings of the present conditions of things as shall witness in an unmistakeable way, to all who have eyes to see, ears to hear, and the intelligence to understand, to the near approach of the second coming of Christ which shall herald tremendous conflict between the forces of good and those of evil, issuing in the triumph of the former, and the personal reign of Christ on the earth.

A great deal of interest has been created in France by the novel form and operation of an electric clock, recently introduced, the peculiarity in the construction of which consists in the presence of two kinds of batteries, one a wet zinc-iron element and the other a dry zinc-iron element. The former consists of an iron bottle five and one-half inches high by three and one-half inches diameter, which forms one electrode; the other electrode is a zinc rod passing through an india rubber stopper into the interior of the bottle, this being filled with caustic potash and oxide of mercury. There is no diaphragm, and the zinc is gradually consumed, while the oxide of mercury is reduced; the e. m. f. is 1.3 volts, and the internal resistance only .2 of an ohm. These clocks receive an impulse forty times a minute, and exhibit no weakening of the power either in the dry or the wet cell. An easy calculation will show the interesting fact that the total number of electrical impulses exceeds twenty-one million per annum—certainly a most severe duty for any battery.

The French Republic.

The French Republic has not fallen as yet but is in the fair way of coming down by the run. Apparently France cannot have permanent peace except under the hand of a master, though to be sure this is scarcely true, for she has enjoyed but very uneasy and short-lived slumbers under any of her "heroes" and her past eighteen years of Republican government have seen her both as quiet and peaceful as during any period of similar length in this century at any rate. With the prospect that she will never again be so abjectly under the heel of a master as she has previously been once and again, We hope that even yet the French may be wiser than to set about the destruction of the present form of government in order to make way for some unscrupulous and self-seeking soldier who may have his play and his glory at the expense of better men. Everybody talks of war as if it were a dead certainty in the near future. Perhaps so, perhaps not, in any case not much can be said in favour of the current Christianity generally preferred by the coming combatants when apparently it has no better work for its professors than to set them to cut each others' throats and blow men by thousands into smithereens. What a confused clamour in the shape of prayer will ascend into heaven when the usindy has actually commenced. No wonder that a kind, reverent soul like the late Emperor Frederick ridiculed those conflicting war prayers with which all so-called Christian fighters assail the heavens with such earnestness and such unbroken gravity. What an awful waste of praying power there must be somewhere!

Exciting Scene at a Bull Fight

A terrible scene was witnessed a few days ago at a bull fight at Cordova. The bull, a lithe, powerful animal of the Estremadura breed, on being turned into the arena, charged straight at the torero Martinez, one of the most distinguished men of his profession, and wounded him severely in the neck. A professional associate known by the name of Melo went immediately to Martinez's assistance when he too was attacked by the bull and wounded in the left breast. The animal next rushed at a mounted picador, whose horse he killed. Its rider, who was violently dismounted picked up unconscious, with a fractured skull. An indescribable panic ensued and for a time the bull was left victorious in the ring. To restore confidence among the audience, the espada Guerrita, who happened to be present, entered the ring, and amid the general applause managed to give the death blow to the infuriated animal. Martinez died the same evening of his wound, and the Spanish newspapers are now extolling his exploits in the arena.

Dr. Tanner's Latest Scheme.

Dr. Tanner announces that he proposes to have himself buried alive, and, when he is disinterred after four weeks, to resume consciousness. This is rather a ghastly experiment. One serious objection to it is that the people whom the world would miss least will be the last to imitate it. His idea seems to be to attract attention to the dangers of being buried alive which he thinks are great. In this he is doubtless mistaken. The common notions upon this subject are greatly exaggerated. In the town of Mannheim, in Germany, it has been the custom to provide against it by keeping all dead bodies a certain time in a house with a bell so arranged that the slightest motion of the supposed dead body would give a loud signal. During forty-five years that this system was continued, the bell was rung only once, and then the ringing was not due to resuscitation. The doctors who waited during all those forty-five years for the bell to ring must have grown almost as tired as Dr. Tanner will if he gets into the grave and expects to get out of it again.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

TAXATION.

There is no question which appeals so strongly to the minds of people generally than that of taxation, probably because it appeals specially to the pocket. There is no question seized upon more often by the politician local, provincial or Dominion, in order to arouse a want of confidence in the governing body of the day. There can be no doubt that if Canada's total expenditure was raised by direct taxation that expenditure would be materially decreased it might be and most probably would be to the detriment of the Country. Leaving aside however the general question of taxation, it might be interesting to examine one of the stock arguments used against the Dominion Government of laying a heavy burden of taxation upon the people of this country especially upon the farmers. Their argument is something after this style. The average taxation per head of the population in Canada is $5.66. A small farmer or a poor laborer has a family of 10, there he pays annually the enormous tax of $56.60 to the Dominion treasury. Such a statement is rank nonsence. It is quite true the average rate of taxation per head is $5.66 but it the only the *average* rate. It does not mean that every individual pays that amount. Some pay very much more, a large number pay very much less. As the Minister of Finance pointed out, there are two kinds of taxation, viz. Voluntary and involuntary. Let us take as an illustration a farmer in Argenteuil, who neither drinks nor smokes, of whom many examples are to be found, of the twenty-eight million dollars raised by taxation, over eight million was raised by the tax on tobacco and intoxicating liquors or an average of $1 55 per head. The farmer does not need to pay the $1 83 unless he desires to indulge in these luxuries which are not necessities of life. Thus the involuntary taxation by these two items are thus reduced from $5 66 to $3 88. If we further examine the condition of the farmer it will be found that his burden is extremely light compared with other classes of the community He raises his own wheat (speaking of the farmers of Canada as a whole) then he pays no tax on that, his oats are raised by himself and there is no tax on them, he raises his own beef cattle and pays no taxes on his beef. His eggs are not imported and consequently there is no tax paid on that score. His milk, butter, cheese, stockings, clothing, etc., are produced by himself and pay no taxes The wood for his furniture, lumber for his buildings, the leather for his harness pay no taxes, and in fact almost everything the farmer requires outside of luxuries which he must pay for if he wants contribute nothing to the revenue of the country.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Mr Spencer M P P for Missisquoi, has introduced a bill to provide for the formation of Farmers' and Dairymen's Associations. The bill provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorise the formation, in each judicial district of the Province, of an association having for its object the promotion of agriculture, the improvement in the manufacture of butter and cheese, the inspection of butter and cheese factories and all other things in connection therewith, to be called the 'Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of the District of . The Association shall consist of at least 25 persons and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Colonization shall be a member *ex officio*. Each County shall have the right to elect three directors. The object of this bill is to promote the manufacture of butter and cheese, and to provide for the inspection of butter and cheese factories with a view to an improved and more uniform system of manufacturing these articles.

Mr Spencer has also introduced a bill providing for the exemption from Municipal and School taxes of the property belonging to and used by the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. These Agricultural and Horticultural shows do so much good not only to the place in which they are held but to the whole county, that the demand for exemption is only reasonable, Both these bills have passed their second reading and been referred to the committee on Legislation.

The Nationalists have been in almost open revolt against the Government during the past week and the relations between them and the Liberal branch of the party have been very strained. On Thursday night it came to a climax when Messrs Pelletier and Lemieux came to an open quarrel in the House and used language to each other that was anything but complimentary or Parliamentary. The whole trouble arose out of a bill to make a friend of Mr Pelletier's a lawyer, by act of Parliament. It was beaten first by the casting vote of the Premier, but the Government had to yield to the Nationalists in the end.

Hon Mr Stowes introduced a bill in Council to provide for the incorporation of National and benevolent Societies It was discovered however that under its provisions that Free Masons and Orangemen could be incorporated and the bill was dropped with righteous horror.

Mr Mercier has introduced a resolution empowering the Lieut Governor in Council to remit fines imposed for infringements of license law. The temperance societies will in future have to devote their attention to saloon keepers who are not supporters of the Government for it will be impossible to punish any other.

Mr Mercier has succeeded in passing through the House, several objectionable and even dangerous measures. Evidently the worst of these was the bill authorizing the Lieut Governor in Council to incorporate railways, by letters patent upon the simple report of the Attorney General. Our experience of the last three years teaches us how little the public interest weighs when it conflicts with those of party friends. Thus when a railway is projected for the benefit perhaps, of two or three counties anyone who has influence enough with the Attorney General can get up a bogus company, procure a charter quietly and when the genuine line comes to be built the promoters will have to buy out the other company at their own price or throw up the scheme. A number of the supporters of the Government protested against this outrageous scheme but to no avail for Mr Mercier was determined to carry it through, and he did, though with a reduced majority of 12.

The Richmond *Guardian* of last week makes a bitter and altogether uncalled for attack on the English members of the House and says that with the exception of Hon Messrs Lynch, Flynn, and Robertson, they were all men of very small calibre. Now as a matter of fact the English members (those on the side of the Opposition at least,) are all men of sound common sense and possessed of debating powers of no mean order. And to prove how little the writer knows of the matter it is only necessary to say that Hon Mr Flynn, who is classed as an English member, prides himself upon being a French-Canadian and always speaks French in the House,

IMPORTANCE OF MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The following address delivered at the annual Womans' Missionary Social of Henry's Church by a lady member we commend to the perusal of our readers.

This annual social calls us to witness the close of our fourth missionary year. It has fled as a recording angel to the throne of God bearing with it a record of all our opportunities, all our responsibilities very memorable it has been for many things perhaps for nothing more so than its great advance in missions, and its great missionary conference, towards which the eyes of the whole Christian world turned with interest, and at which 1,500 delegates from every nation of the world from every religious denomination met to report and consider how best to obey that last command of our Saviour, "Go ye into the *world* and preach the Gospel to *every* creature," and what was their report? One word tells it all, *progress*, progress all along the line of that great army who had gone up to the "help of the Lord against the mighty" For ten days those 1,500 pondered over their work, unacquainted with one another, No line of sect dividing them, they met on one common ground for the promoting of Christs glory And the 4th important topic brought up, was Woman's place in the church and our Woman's Missionary Societies, and the fact was announced to that great assembly that in this Dominion alone they had added to the treasury of the Lord $35000. And as one thought is always followed by another, so the thought suggested to my mind was we do not properly estimate the value of our mission schemes and our missionary societies if each individual took the matter home to his own conscience, there certainly would be no need of those admirable associations but such is not the case. The missionary society is often the parent of many a noble institution such as Pointe aux Tremble for instance in which the great truths of the gospel are taught and from which many go forth and prove a blessing to the world, From an institution like the above named might come forth a Knox, a Luther, a Calvin, a Moody, we know not whom but who might be the means of breaking up the powers of darkness. Then again many a church which would doubtless have become extinct, has been kept alive untill it rose above the need of assistance from the mission schemes, then again new churches have been planted in destitute and remote places that gratefully to day acknowledge the fostering care they received while in their infant state. As an instance of this if you will turn to your August record you will see that the church in the town of Calgary is ahead of all other churches in regard to contributing to the mission schemes averaging 40 dollars per family this church is only 6 years old? and was planted by Rev. T. Robertson Superintendant of missions for the North West. Furthermore could we but visit some of those heathen isles today and see hands that were once red with a fellow brother's blood, lifted in adoration to God, feel that were swift to destroy, far swifter to obey the servant of God, and ask what has produced the marvelous change, the simple reply would be the gospel carried to them by means of the missionary society. Lastly but not leastly, it is a grand means for promoting a missionary spirit in our congregation, and when we come to this point another thought rushes to our mind. have our congregation a missionary spirit for if it is in proportion to our contribution it must be a very small atom indeed. Let us for a moment suppose that in our two united congregations we have at the lowest calculation 300 members, and we have more, if each one of those members gave one cent each day that sum at the end of the year would amount to 1095 dollars for the year. How does this balance in the scale with $110 our united contributions of last year! I know I am addressing many who give far more than a cent per day but am speaking of our congregation collectively. We are only beginning to learn that we can honor God with our *substance* as well as by our lives. But the time has come when we ought to learn the lesson very quickly both for our own good and the good of others. It is only a few short months since we saw a young friend from this place relinquish all his worldly prospects and they were bright, his home, friends and all he held dear, to help carry the gospel to the perishing millions of China that land where it is said that 1000 sink every hour into a christless grave, such a sight as this may well arouse us from religious indifference and make us feel how small is our missionary spirit yet even in contributing this our mite we are fellow workers with him. Look at it in what light you may the missionary society is a grand means for spreading the gospel. It was the sum total of King Davids prayer that the "whole earth might be filled with the glory of the Lord," and we as a christian people profess to make it the sum total of our prayers, but if ever the earth is to be filled with the glory of the Lord our congregations must put forth more energy than what they are doing. Our missionaries must be supported and if the Apostle Paul were standing in our midst to night he would say to us what he said to the Corinthian Brethern of old "They are the messengers of our Churches." "The glory of Christ" and every man or woman has a right to ask themselves am I a Christian when I feel no desire to contribute to a missionary society? A strange sort of christian-ness he must be who having been placed out of danger himself is yet indifferent to the sending of the Gospel to millions of his perishing fellow mortals.

During the past year circumstances have arisen over which we had no control that have tended to separate this society from that of the sister church we have parted in all charity but it has left it a question with us whether we are to go backward or forward Go back there should be no such word for a Christian. A woman once looked back and we have been told most emphatically to "remember Lot's wife" what her fate was' and in this cause of missions every report brought in to the late General assembly should be an inducement to us to make new and extended efforts. And in the happy result of the labors of our missionaries the voice of the Almighty is heard as distinctly as it was heard by the Israelites of old saying "Speak unto this people that they go forward and my presence shall go with them.'

The Letter That Came.

From Mr. J. Hayden, 139 Chatham St., Montreal, says: "I was troubled for years with biliousness and liver complaint, and I never found any medicine to help me like Burdock Blood Bitters, in fact one bottle made a complete cure.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DISTRICT NEWS.

ST. ANDREWS.

On Sunday morning Dr. Robertson was awakened by vigorous knocking at his door upon going to enquire what was wanted, he found to his amazement his kitchen in flame. a number of people gathered and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it reached the house, loss between two and three hundred dollars covered by insurance.

LAKEFIELD.

On the 18th inst. Mr. [illegible] of Boissevain Manitoba and formerly of Lakefield Que. while on a visit to [illegible] Wm. Good, discovered a fox and on procuring a shot gun which was already charged took aim and killed him instantly.

BURNSIDE.

The roads which have been blocked up with the recent severe storms are now improving.

Carriere's steam saw mill which has undergone extensive repairs is again buzzing and the logs are coming in fast.

The farmers are beginning to lay in their supply of ice to cool off on next summer.

There is a project on foot for the erection of a church in this place, which is much needed, some four or five hundred dollars has been subscribed already and considerable more is expected, if the requisite funds are forthcoming it is proposed to commence operations in the spring.

BROWNSBURG.

Miss Maggie McOuat of Burnside Brownsburg, and Mr. D. Campbell of Dalesville, were united in marriage by the Rev. J. King, on Wednesday of last week. The bride looked charming as all brides do, attired in a cream colored cashmere trimmed with lace and ribbon of the same hue. After the impressive ceremony and the usual congratulations a bountiful supper was enjoyed, which comprised almost every delicacy that could be desired. The presents were numerous and useful and such as will assist in making home comfortable in the far West. In the evening the happy couple boarded the train at Lachute, where a large concourse of friends assembled to take farewell, and tender their best wishes for future happiness. Among the guests were Mr and Miss Earl, of Belle Riviere.

Mr. Geo. McMartin, Provincial Land Surveyor of St. Andrews was this week surveying bush lands west of this neighborhood.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

The Municipal Council of the County of Two Mountains at its session held at St. Scholastique on the 13th instant, Mr. Antoine Sequin farmer of St. Eustache was re elected as Prefect for the twelfth time. And Mr. Antoine Fortier Notary of St Scholastique, was re-appointed Secretary Treasurer which position he is now occupying for thirty three consecutive years.

Try To Benefit Others

"I had a very bad pain in my side of which one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil made a complete cure. I hope this may be of some benefit to those who read it." A. R. T. Walker, 4½ High St, City. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a specific for all inflammatory pain.

A Substitute for the Town Pump.

Those interested in fire extinguishers can be initiated *gratis* by the pithy *litterateur* of the *Independant* in the mysteries of a very novel hydraulic fire combative. Persons who have seen it in involuntary action say its a "Dasy."

COM.

County Council.

A session of the County Council was held on Wednesday last, at which were present, Alex Pridham Esq Warden, and Mayors Chambers, Dunbar, Cushing, Simpson, Millway, Brown, Jekill, Sale, Strong and Graham and G J Walker Secretary Treasurer.

The Auditor's report was read and adopted

Mayor Simpson and Milway were appointed delegates for the ensuing year

Messrs Phineas Lane and W. J. Simpson were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

The Council also instructed J. A. N. McKay Esq to defend the Court House case now taken to appeal

Lachute, March 14th 1889

Mr. W. J. Simpson,
Agent Northern Assurance Co.

Dear Sir—Please accept my thanks for the very prompt manner in which my claim for loss by fire on the seventh instant was paid by your company.

JAS. W. COTTINGHAM.

NOTICE.

The Great Northern Railway Company has deposited in the office of the Registrar of the county of Argenteuil a plan and book of reference of that section of their Railway between Lachute and St. Andrews.

LOST.—On the road between Lachute and St. Andrews, a box addressed to J. A. N. McKay Esq. of St. Andrews, the parties who found it on the road will please return it to the owner at once, as they are known and will be prosecuted if not returned at once.

MARVELOUS
MEMORY
DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefitted. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the Christian Advocate, N. Y., Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post free by Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Boots & Shoes
RUBBERS.

New goods for spring and summer, wear are now being received at

GILES

Without enumerating the different kinds of Boots & Shoes for Men, Ladies, Misses and children we do safely say our stock is almost altogether of custom made work, was never better assorted the quality never better nor the prices more liberal we invite inspection.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Trunks from 1.50 to 7.00 each. Leather Satchels and Valises, Ladies Hand Bags, Shawl Straps, School Bags, &c. &c.

Harness, Harness.

Always on hand or made to order Buggy Harness, Express Harness Cart Harness, Heavy Draft and Plough Harness, Scotch Collors, whips. &c. &c. &c.

J. H. LAFOND

Has the pleasure to inform his customers and the public in general that he has removed from opposite the College to Rodrigues new block, and has on hand a full stock of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, Millinery, &c. &c, 28—3m

FOR SALE.

A FARM SITUATED IN NORTH SIDE of Beech Ridge, property of Thomas Loynachan, California, Lots Nos. 9 and 10 known as the Bond farm containing 140 arpents, about one hundred arpents cleared the balance good bush, about 500 good maple trees, two barns and other outbuildings thereon erected the farm is within two and one half miles of Lachute town.

For further particulars apply to John Cooke Beech Ridge, or to the undersigned,

ALFRED CENTRE.
Attorney,
St Andrews.

Lachute, March 8th 1889
2 ms—28

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF FELIX BIGROW (formerly owned by Mr. Charles Moore) in the Township of Arundel, comprising 15 acres of Land more or less, a good house, blacksmith shop, outbuildings, and a young orchard, for further particulars apply to

JOHN BIGROW'
Lake View,
Harrington.

Feby. 28th 1889. 26 4in

Orr Coffee House.

Meals at all Hours.
OYSTERS by the glass or cooked as desired.
BOARD by the week or month at moderate prices.
BRIGHT COMFORTABLE ROOMS.
P. J. ORR.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED MALcolm Smith of Beech Ridge, begs to announce that he is now prepared to attend to sales as an AUCTIONEER and guarantees satisfaction.

Parties wanting Fruit Trees of any kind can be supplied by me at $25 per hundred. The trees are from New Brunswick and therefore more adapted to our climate than those procured from the west.

MALCOLM SMITH.
P O Box 125 Lachute.

Lachute March 1 1888.
17—3 mos.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

MY PROPERTY SITUATED ON THE West River Road adjoining the English Church Parsonage, House under construction, for terms apply to R. T. Manley or W. J. Simpson Lachute, or to the proprietor,

G. M. BISHOP,
105 Inspector St. Montreal.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE have appointed David Raill, Esq., as our Agent for the collection of water rates from this date. All parties indebted to us for water will therefore take notice and pay every three months as collection will be made quarterly.

STUART & RODRIGUE.

Lachute, March 1st 1889.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

BOARD.

Mrs. Rostron of Main Street has just completed renovating and remodelling her capacious premises to obtain the greatest amount of warmth combined with necessary ventilation and sanitation and is now replete with every convenience, for a few private boarders.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

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

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

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

R. T. MANLEY,
---WEST END POST OFFICE---

Has now on hand a beautiful collection of Christmas Cards
—*A full line of Groceries.*—
New stock of Furniture at the very lowest prices
—ALSO—
A large assortment of Lamps, Chamber sets, Tea sets, Glassware, Earthenware &c.
R. T. MANLEY

NewSpring Goods

R Banford, Lachute Mills. has now on hand a choice assortment of new prints at low prices.

New lot of Check Cottons, Grey Cottons, Dress Goods, Seersuckers, all bought low to sell low,

New lot of Boots & Shoes in stock and to arrive much cheaper than formerly.

Call and see my Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, Produce taken in exchange for Goods as usual. Don't Forget the Place,

R Banford.

BURDOCK PILLS
SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

1889. 1889.

Great Clearing Sale
OF
BOOTS & SHOES
UNTIL
MARCH the 15th 1889.
No Stock of 1887 or 88.
BUT
Fresh Goods Well Selected
IN
LATEST STYLES.

The whole to be sold regardless of cost. Call early and see a few lines of American and English imported goods.

My aim is to fit the Boot to the foot, not the foot to the Boot.

M. McCALLUM,
Meikle's Block,
Opposite Post Office.

On Friday and Saturday 8th and 9th Instant at 7 o'clock in the evening, at our Sale Room. Lachute, we will hold a great Clearing Sale of the balance of our stock of general lines of Dry Goods Groceries, Clocks &c &c

The whole will be sold without reserve

LOYNACHAN & BEATTIE.

Lachute, March 1, 1889

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS.

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

FOR SALE.

TWO FARMS OF LAND in Cote du Midi, Lots 17 and 18 (new No) St. Andrews Que, consisting of 100 acres more or less, dwellings and outbuildings on each farm, good orchards sugar bush and good soil. Will sell one lot or both to suit purchaser For terms and price apply to

THOMAS LAMB,
St. Andrews, Que
or to
L. CAMERON,
Iriquois Ont.
6tf

IMPLEMENT
WAREHOUSE

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

—ALSO—

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

T. STUART,

LACHUTE, March 30th 1888

THE KEY TO HEALTH.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

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

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size $1.

For sale by all dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

JOHN HOPE
Baker & Confectioner
Bread of First Quality

Buns, Rolls, Scones and Cakes of all kinds. Candies of the Purest. Fruits in Season, &c &c &c.

Market Square.
Lachute.

FREE

FREE

$85 Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

NOTICE

A MEETING OF THE ARGENTEUIL Co Alliance is called for Tuesday March 12th 30 p M in Lower Room of the Academy at Lachute. The object of said meeting is to elect officers for the coming year and also to transact any other business that may come up

[illegible]

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

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

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

FARMER'S

DON'T forget that the first 10 logs you bring to Newton's Steam Saw Mills will be sawed for half price, come as soon as you can, The Baby Milk Food prepared by J. Newton is for sale in all the leading stores in the Town of Lachute and St. Jerome.

JOHN NEWTON.

Lachute, 8th Nov., 1888.

Photographs!

UNTIL further notice Photos will be taken and finished in first-class style by A. G. STACKHOUSE, from $1.25 per dozen upwards.

St. Andrews, 6th Dec. 1888.

TO RENT

At Stanerville, a desirable place suitable for Store and Dwelling close to StPhillipe Station. Has Stabling and ground Rent $5.00 per month. Apply to H. E. Thompson Station agent StPhilipe for key &c.

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-ly

R G MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER
BANKING HOUSE
OF
Meikle & Walker,
(NOT INCORPORATED)
—Money received on Deposit—
—Money lent on good Joint Notes—
-Collections promptly attended to-
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Lachute, Oct. 15th, 1886. 7-1yr

T. JOUSSE
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Main Street.

Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Spectacles, also best assortment of Watches defying competition,

FOR SPRING
A. J. PERIARD
Just Received
All The Latest Styles,
Spring Overcoating,
Spring Coating,
Spring Suitings,
Spring Trowserings,

Spring ties and scarfs,
Spring shirts,
Spring underwear,
Spring Haberdashery.

Woodrows Hats, all styles sold cheaper here than in Montreal. Come and See.

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

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

SPECIAL
BUTTON SALE,

—AT—

Five Cents Per Dozen
Five Cents Per Dozen
Five Cents Per Dozen

In Ivory
In Metal
In Jet
In Pearl

At S. CARSLEY'S.

Buttons For Prints
5c per doz.
Buttons For Ginghams
5c per doz.
Buttons For Chambrays
5c per doz.
Buttons For Cashmeres
5c per doz.
Buttons For Silk
5c per doz.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

Men's Light Overcoats
Men's Light Overcoats
Men's Light Overcoats

Received a shipment of Men's Spring Overcoats, in all sizes and best English styles, at very reasonable prices.

S. CARSLEY.

Mens' Light Melton Overcoats
Mens' Light Melton Overcoats
Mens' Light Melton Overcoats

For perfect-fitting Overcoats come direct to

S. CARSLEY'S.

New Tweeds
New Tweeds
New Tweeds

For choice Suitings, latest styles in Trouserings and fine Coatings, in Black and newest colors.

The best assortment to be seen in the trade, and at lowest prices is at

S. CARSLEY'S,

New Scotch Ginghams
New Scotch Ginghams
New Scotch Ginghams

Do not fail to examine the very fine display of Chambrays and Ginghams in all the newest Stripes, Checks and Borderings.

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Jerseys
Ladies' Jerseys
Ladies' Jerseys

Just put in stock a very fine importation of Jerseys, such as no other house in the city can show. Latest styles and lowest prices.

S. CARSLEY.

New French Sateens
New French Sateens
New French Sateens

Ladies should call early and select newest Patterns in choice French Sateens just opened.

S. CARSLEY.

New English Prints
New English Prints
New English Prints

Inspection is invited to the immense range choice Patterns and Newest Colorings in English Prints,

S. CARSLEY.

FIRST COMMUNION.

New Swiss Skirting
New Swiss Skirting
New Swiss Skirting

Before purchasing elsewhere see the immense range in Patterns in Swiss Skirtings for First Communion at prices to suit all.

S. CARSLEY.

Chambray Skirtings
Chambray Skirtings
Chambray Skirtings

All new designs, latest colors, with Allover and Edgings to match.

S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Clapperton's Sewing Cotton it ahead of all other makes, being free from knots, smooth, finely finished, and the spool all in one length; none other can equal it for hand or machine sewing.

CORTICELLI SEWING SILK.

The Corticelli Sewing Silk which has lately appeared in the Canadian market is highly appreciated by all who have tried it, and will shortly be the leading sewing silk of the day.

Also the Florence Knitting Silk for its superiority is unequalled.

S. CARSLEY.

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

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Special button sale.—S. Carsley.
Memory —A. Loisette.
Boots and Shoes.—Giles.
Jeweller.—T. Jousse.
For Spring.—A. J. Perlard.
Notice.—St Andrews Railway.

DENTISTRY.

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

Bargains in Pompons at S Carsley's. A good assortment of shades to choose from.

Mr John McLaughlan, of Hawkesbury was in town on Wednesday last

Lost.—On the 26th Feby. a Black and Tan Collie Dog the finder will please return it to William Hay Lachute.

A Feeble Failure.

Many persons become feeble and fail in health from disease of the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach when prompt use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the grand purifying and regulating tonic would quickly regulate every bodily function and restore to perfect health,

Another lot of Choice Spanish Grapes only 25c. per pound, at Hope's.

We are sorry to learn of the serious illness of Mr Andrew Walker, Senr., but hope he will soon be recovered.

Farmers wanting Grass seed would do well to call at the West End Wood Yard. GEORGE BRADFORD, Lachute Mills.
28-2m.

See A J. Periards advertisement of spring importations of coatings, suitings, trowserings, haberdashery and Hats.

Those dresses for children selling at S.Carsley,s for 95c and $1 20 are the greatest bargains ever offered

Mr W J Todd had part of a finger taken off on Friday last.

Important To Workingmen.

Artizans, Mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries as well as painful cords stiff joints and lameness. To all thus troubled we would recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure for outward or internal use.

Persons wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof Loisette, 237 Fifth Avenue, N Y for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column.

Pattern Braid Trimming is still very much used. S Carsley has a very large assortment of those braids to choose from. All shades.

Dont fail to read the advertisement of J G. Davidson in another column.

Mr W J Todd, Mrs Todd and Miss Alma Fraser were visiting friends in Huntingdon this week

Read the advertisement of Loynachan & Beattie in another column, announcing a great clearing sale of goods on the 8th and 9th instant. Mr. Loynachan, is prepared to take charge of auction sales in any part of the district on reasonable terms, satisfaction guaranteed.

A Life Of Fate.

Miss Lizzie Ratcliffe, writing from Falkirk, Can., says; "I had such a cough I could not sleep and was fast going into consumption; I tried every thing I could hear of without relief but when I got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I soon got ease. It is the best medicine I ever tried." Lizzie Ratcliffe, Falkirk, Ont.

Mr John Clark of Lachute, Mr William Hay, of Chatham, and Mr William Murray of Thomas' Gore, left here last night for Manitoba, each of them took a car loaded with horses cattle, farming utensils &c

S Carsley is now showing a very choice lot of English flannelletts, very superior quality in all the latest colors and designs, suitable for children's dresses.

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.

Found.—A fur cap the owner can have the same by proving property and paying cost of this advertisement apply to

WM. THORNTON, Lachute,

See posters for unreserved sale of household goods, etc, belonging to the estate of the late Thos Jefferson, a first class piano will be sold with the other goods,

"Ayer's Medicines have been satisfactory to me throughout my practice, especially Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has been used by many of my patients, one of whom says he knows it saved his life,"—F. L. Morris, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted.—A servant girl for general housework. Apply to

J G DAVIDSON;
Hope's Block, Lachute.

Hats, Hats, Hats, we have them just the thing and can suit every man boy youth or child in all colors all shades in either stiff or soft, see for yourselves. H. GILES & SON.

We learn that a Parlor Social under the auspices of the Ladies' Association of St. Mungo's church, is to be held (*D. V.*) in the home of Mrs. George Noyes, Front of Chatham on the evening of Friday 19th March at 7 o'clock.

Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute every Saturday until further notice.

Eighty Per Cent.

Of the human race, according to a high authority, suffer from one or other form of blood taint. Never allow this latent evil to develop into serious disease while the blood can be kept pure and the system clean by proper precautions, such as using Burdock Blood Bitters, whenever any scrofulous symptoms appear. No medicine equals B. B. B, as a blood cleanser.

That tired, debilitated feeling, so peculiar to Spring, indicates depraved blood. Now is the time to prove the beneficial Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the system, restores physical energy, and infuses new life and vigor into every fibre of the body.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria,

Ask For Ayer's

Sarsaparilla, and be sure you get it, when you want the best blood-purifier.

With its forty years of unexampled success in the cure of Blood Diseases, you can make no mistake in preferring Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

to any other. The fore-runner of modern blood medicines, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is still the most popular, being in greater demand than all others combined.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is selling faster than ever before. I never hesitate to recommend it."—George W. Whitman, Druggist, Albany, Ind.

"I am safe in saying that my sales of Ayer's Sarsaparilla far excel those of any other, and it gives thorough satisfaction."—L. H. Bush, Des Moines, Iowa.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills are the best selling medicines in my store. I can recommend them conscientiously."—C. Bickhaus, Pharmacist, Roseland, Ill.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"I have sold your medicines for the last seventeen years, and always keep them in stock, as they are staples. 'There is nothing so good for the youthful blood' as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—R. L. Parker, Fox Lake, Wis.

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives the best satisfaction of any medicine I have in stock. I recommend it, or, as the Doctors say, 'I prescribe it over the counter.' It never fails to meet the cases for which I recommend it, even where the doctors' prescriptions have been of no avail."—C. F. Calhoun, Monmouth, Kansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Constipation

Demands prompt treatment. The results of neglect may be serious. Avoid all harsh and drastic purgatives, the tendency of which is to weaken the bowels. **The best remedy is Ayer's Pills.** Being purely vegetable, their action is prompt and their effect always beneficial. They are an admirable Liver and After-dinner pill, and everywhere endorsed by the profession.

"Ayer's Pills are highly and universally spoken of by the people about here. I make daily use of them in my practice."—Dr. I. E. Fowler, Bridgeport, Conn.

"I can recommend Ayer's Pills above all others, having long proved their value as a cathartic for myself and family."—J. T. Hess, Leithsville, Pa.

"For several years Ayer's Pills have been used in my family. We find them an

Effective Remedy

for constipation and indigestion, and are never without them in the house." —Moses Grenier, Lowell, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Pills, for liver troubles and indigestion, during many years, and have always found them prompt and efficient in their action."—L. N. Smith, Utica, N. Y.

"I suffered from constipation which assumed such an obstinate form that I feared it would cause a stoppage of the bowels. Two boxes of Ayer's Pills effected a complete cure."—D. Burke, Saco, Me.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine. I know of no better remedy for liver troubles, and have always found them a prompt cure for dyspepsia."—James Quinn, 90 Middle st., Hartford, Conn.

"Having been troubled with costiveness, which seems inevitable with persons of sedentary habits, I have tried Ayer's Pills, hoping for relief. I am glad to say that they have served me better than any other medicine. I arrive at this conclusion only after a faithful trial of their merits."—Samuel T. Jones, Oak st., Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

PAINTING.

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

Brownsburg Grist & Saw Mills.

OUR MILLS HAVING UNDERGO extensive repair, we have put in new machinery and are now prepared to do work second to none in the country. Give us a trial.

McGIBBON BROS

—25m

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.

$93 Sewing-Machine FREE

To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America.

TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

ICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SUPPLY any persons in the Town of Lachute during the ensuing summer season at a very low figure. Parties wanting ice should apply at once so as to ensure a supply.

S. E. SMITH,
Lachute
32 6m

FEBRUARY CHEAP SALE,

REDUCED PRICES TO CLEAR OUT STOCK.

20 Men's Overcoats from 5.00 up.
1 Boy's Brown Overcoat cheap.
1 Lot Men's pants 1 75 to 2.00.
1 Lot Remnants Shaker Flannel 12c yd.
1 Lot Remnants Grey Cotton 14 yd. for 1.00. 1 Lot White Cotton cheap.
1 Lot Pers. Lamb Caps from 1.50 to 3.00
1 Lot Remts. Ginghams at 10 cents pr yd. 1 Heavy Jersey Jacket only 2.00

Call early as these goods must be sold.

W. BANFORD.

Dr LOW'S WORM SYRUP

DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

Wanted for Spring

A new Hard Hat.
A new Soft Hat.
A new Tweed Hat.
A new suit of Clothes, made to order.
A new Pair of Extra fine pants.
A new Spring Overcoat.
A new spring Waterprof.
A new Nice Shirt and Collar.
A new Pair nice fitting Boots,
A new Umbrella.

All of the above wants can best be supplied now at G L. Meikle & Co as will be found by giving them a call and seeing their immense stock of new goods just received

G. L. Meikle & Co.

Go to KERR'S Book & Stationery Store for your

—BOOKS &c.—

Every description of SCHOOL BOOKS and School requisites always kept on hand, and sold cheap.
BIBLES and TESTAMENTS in great variety.
SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARY BOOKS.
SABBATH SCHOOL CARDS.
LILY SERIES, PANSY SERIES and other books.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND, PRESBYTERIAN and METHODIST BOOKS.
All of the BRITISH POETS
FANCY WRITING PAPER in Boxes.
BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SILVER AND GOLD PAPER.
TISSUE PAPER, CARD BOARD in colors,
DRAWING PAPER, Paper of all kinds.
LEGAL CAPS, Paper in Boxes.
CHILDREN'S SLEIGHS and BROOMS.
MOUTH ORGANS and JEWS HARPS.
TOYS OF ALL KINDS.
CUPS, SAUCERS and MUGS.
DOLLS large and small.
LADIES HAIR and HAT PINS.
PERFUMERY and FLORIDA WATER.
SHELL BOXES.
SILVER WIRE for BOUQUETS &c. &c.

R. W. KERR.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act to incorporate a company to be called "The Ottawa and Montreal Boom Company," for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Ottawa River, from the Chaudiere Falls at Ottawa, to the north easterly end of the Island of Montreal, and either by one or both the channels to the Northwest of said Island, for the purpose of facilitating the transmission of rafts, timber, sawlogs, railway ties, cedars and other timber on the said river and various rapids thereof, with power to construct purchase or acquire any booms or piers in the said part of the said river, and the branches thereof, and to construct and maintain any dam, slide wharf, pier, boom, or other work necessary to facilitate the transmission and towing of rafts, timber, sawlogs, railway ties, cedars and other timber down the said part of the Ottawa River, and to blast rocks, dredge or remove shoals or other impediments, or otherwise improve the navigation of the said part of the said river, and to purchase and acquire lands along the shores and Islands of the said river, for the said purposes and to construct, acquire, navigate and maintain steamboats and tugs on the said river, for the towing of rafts, timber railway ties, cedars and sawlogs on the said part of the said river, and to levy tolls for the use of any such slides dams piers, wharves and improvements with power to amalgamate any other company or corporation for the like or similar powers or purposes and generally with power to do all other acts and things necessary or conducive to the above purposes and any of them.

Dated at Ottawa, this 10th Day of December, A. D. 1888.

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & CHRISTIE.
Solicitors for Applicants

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.

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

H. FROST,
Manager

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY MADE
AND REPAIRED
CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN BRASS OR IRON

WE have an immense stock of all kinds of
FIRST CLASS STOVES.
ALL BELOW CITY PRICES
—ALSO—
A few second hand stoves and plows at very low prices.

COAL STOVES,
Wood Stoves,
Coal Furnaces,
Wood Furnaces.

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.

SCHOOL DESKS

SCHOOL DESKS

Well known for DURABILITY, COMFORT *and* ELEGANCE.

McOuat & McRae,
Lachute

NOTICE

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

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

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

W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.

Lachute, March 16th, 1888.

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.

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.

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 4 to 6 P. M.

CHARLES BRADFORD.
GEORGE BRADFORD, Agent.

NOTICE.

The Lachute Lumber Company have now prepared to give the

HIGHEST PRICES

for all kinds of dimention timber, and all kinds of

Hard-Wood and Soft-Wood Saw Logs
at their Mills at
Brownsburg,

also announce that their Mills are thoroughly repaired and prepared to do sawing for customers and therefore solicit your patronage.

Brownsburg Dec. 14th 1888. 12-1ly.

Clearing off Sale
At the Crooked Sign West End.

Purchased in dry goods at cost price.
Purchase in Boots & Shoes.
Purchase in Caps, and Hats,
Purchase in Crockery.
Purchase in Glassware.
Purchase in Wall Paper.

My stock of Groceries always complete and the lowest market price all the above mentioned goods will be sold at cost price for cash only all kind of merchantable produce takinb in exchange.

F. X. BERTRAND.
West End Lachute.

READY MADE CLOTHING

—AT—

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S WEST END.

Great Bargains in latest styles and best Fitting Mens, Youths and Childrens clothing, which I am selling at prices that will defy Competition.

Gents Finest Tweed and Black Suits from $5 to $20 Pants from $1.75 upward, Youths, Boys and Childrens Suits from $2, up.

—ALSO—

A complete stock of Groceries and Dry Goods, Prints, Grey Cotton, Dress Goods, Seersuckers, Ginghams, &c, &c. Glassware and Crockery.

Please call and see my Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S.

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.

B. C USHING & CO

Cushing 10 Sept 1888.

SHINGLES.

PINE,
CEDAR,
AND SPRUCE
SHINGLES,
FOR SALE AT

FRASER BROS.

Double Breech Loading Guns $15 to $85. Double and Single Muzzel loading, Repeating and Single Shot Rifles, at corresponding low prices. Creedmore long range at one half original wholesale cost. Paper shot gun shells at 60c per 100. 44 Winchester Center fire $13,00 per 1000. We keep in stock all the leading sizes of Cartridges Special sizes can be had on short notice.

A large and well assorted stock of Steel Skates cheap.

SNOW SHOES

Surveying, Lumbermen and Club.

Just received a large stock of Crockery, Hanging, Hall and Hand Lamps. We carry the largest stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware shown at reasonable prices at the Sign of the Big Saw.

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE
LACHUTE.

Removing

I will remove on or about the 1st of April to the store at present occupied by J H Lafond, opposite Lachute College.

JOHN S RIDDELL;

NEW STORE.

The undersigned will open about the 20th inst in the premises at present occupied by Mr. J. S. Riddell, with a full line of ready made clothing, gents furnishing, tailoring, boots & Shoes also a first class Millinery establishment will be kept in connection with my other business where the ladies can be supplied with the best quality of goods at a lower price than charged at other places and satisfaction guarranted.

In the gents furnishing department will be found a large stock of the best quality including a great variety of the best English, American and Canadian Tweeds, every suit turned out guaranteed to be satisfactory.

Best of references can be given if required from my former place of business Aylmer.

J. G. DAVIDSON.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

A petition is being signed in Montreal against Mr. Brown's bill, contending that pigeon-shooting is not a cruel sport.

During the six months ended December 31st last, Canada imported 154,896 barrels of flour from the United States for consumption.

The Prince Edward County Council on Friday passed a resolution declaring that the time had arrived when the Parliament of Canada should give to the people of the Dominion a prohibitory liquor law.

The members of the Prince Edward Island Government in Ottawa at present have appealed to the Ottawa authorities for permission to hold the Dominion Exhibition at Charlottetown, P. E. I., this year.

On the arrival of the Scandinavian at Halifax she was searched without success for William and Patrick Cole, the supposed murderers of Police Inspector Martin, at Derrybeg, Ireland, believed by the authorities at Dublin Castle to be on board.

At the meeting of the Stormont Cotton Company, held in Montreal, the manager was sustained in the question in dispute between him and the operatives, and the mills were ordered to be shut down, thus throwing 400 hands out of work.

In the case of Dalgleish v. Bond, tried in Montreal yesterday before the Superior Court, for the recovery of a note for $4,825, Judge Loranger decided that as the note had been given in connection with an illegal bucket shop transaction the value could not be recovered.

The report of the Department of Railways and Canals, brought down yesterday, shows that there are now in the Dominion 12,332 miles of railway, of which 11,157 were laid with steel rails. The earnings last year were $38,842,000 and the working expenses $27,-624,683.

AMERICAN.

Scarlet fever of a very fatal type is prevailing in a portion of Dakota.

Mr. James C. Flood, the Californian millionaire, died yesterday at Heidelberg, Germany.

Dr. D. W. Bliss, who attended President Garfield during his illness, died yesterday in Washington.

Two children were attacked and devoured by wolves while returning from school near Aitken, Minn., a few days ago.

A mass meeting was held in New York on Friday night to start an agitation for a uniform scale of eight hours' work a day.

The anthracite coal companies of Pennsylvania have determined to reduce their output by shutting down two days each week.

The other morning 101 persons left New York on the Welland, constituting the first Roman Catholic pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

An explosion took place in a squib factory at Plymouth, Pa., yesterday, and nine girls were burned to death and seventeen severely injured.

President Cleveland has approved the bill to admit as States of the Union Washington, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Two hundred German workingmen assembled at Maplewood, Ill., to form a branch of the Chicago anarchist band. A score of women raised such a row that the meeting had to be abandoned. It was then decided to start a Sunday school.

Congressman Butterworth will shortly introduce a resolution asking for an appropriation towards paying for a trip for the members of the Dominion Parliament and Provincial Legislatures, with the object of promoting more friendly feelings and encouraging closer business relations between the two countries.

FOREIGN.

It is announced that Prince Alexander of Battenburg will marry the opera singer Leisinger, and thereafter reside in Italy.

Queen Victoria's visit to Biarritz early next month will be a private one, the Queen travelling under the title of the Countess of Balmoral.

The French Cabinet is regarded as very weak. General Boulanger regards its manifesto as the last meaningless words of a dying man.

At Tralee yesterday Mr. William O'Brien was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, without hard labour, for violation of the Crimes Act.

Workmen on the Panama canal are leaving in hundreds, West Indian negroes and Frenchmen going home and white laborers to Chili to work on railways.

The London "Chronicle" says a special commission of Cardinals has been convoked by the Vatican to prepare a propaganda in favour of Papal arbitration.

The Paris correspondent of the London "Times" says President Carnot, during the present crisis, has made a very poor impression regarding his capacity as a ruler.

It is now believed that Henry M. Stanley will not return either via the Congo or via Zanzibar, but that he intends to capture Khartoum and wrest the Soudan from the Mahdi.

At a meeting of Prussian Poles a resolution was passed declaring the prohibition of Polish elementary schools a violation of national rights guaranteed by international treaties.

Lord Carnarvon has signified his intention of appealing to the House of Lords to interfere and put a stop to the ecclesiastical prosecution of the Bishop of Lincoln for ritualistic practices.

Two London Literary Women.

Mrs. Cashel Hoey and Mrs. Campell Praed are both "in society." The first named is an Irish lady of about sixty or sixty-five, short, stout, round-faced, and always dressed —according to American ideas—very unfashionably. The Queen is the grandest of the grand army of dowdily-dressed old English ladies, whose apparel would drive an American woman crazy if she were obliged to wear it. Loosely fitting bodices, lace shawls, enormous caps, plainly braided hair—natural or a "scratch"—mitts and reticule, are component parts of this get-up *a la* Reine Victoria. By its wearers it is considered the dignified and becoming thing for elderly women; while the yellow-skinned, thin old woman, with an abundance of elaborately dressed gray hair, no cap, diamond earrings and tightly-fitting Parisian costume is looked upon as one of the most offensive of American products, and is the constant subject of derision from English pens, pencils and voices.

Although Mrs. Cashel Hoey has been for many years before the public as a writer, and has produced excellent work in fiction, she has never been fortunate enough to achieve a wonderful paying success. She has told me that her earnings average £500 a year, about $2,500, or $50 a week. She values her American connection very highly, and acknowledges that the larger part of her income is derived from America. Having formed a literary partnership for copyright purposes with John Lillie, the Harpers are able to protect her later writings, and pay her with the promptness and liberality for which their name is a synonym. Mrs Hoey lives in a pretty house in the old Court suburb, Kensington, not far from the beautiful town house of the Duke of Argyll on Campden Hill. Her husband is a legal light, and is a permanent member of the counsel for the management of the Prince of Wales' Rothesay estates. This office brings him a salary of £1,000 per annum, so that financially as well as socially, Mr. and Mrs. Cashel Hoey are in an enviable position.

Mrs. Campbell Praed is a graceful, delicate young woman about thirty-five. She comes of a good family, and the name of her husband is also that of one of the gentility. She is a charmingly artistic dresser, and as far as her health will permit associates with a gay and fashionable set. Her novels are widely read, but in England are kept away from young readers, exactly as those of Ouida. They are in a certain sense brilliant, but are restricted to the delineations of scenes and manners of a fast and loose class of people—a kind only too prominent in large cities in this feverish age. Her literary style violates all canons of the art, as understood and studied by more serious writers; nevertheless, there is a glamour in her periods, a fascination in her study of character which causes a reader to pursue her fiction breathlessly to the end, and then toss it away, vowing that the time spent in reading it might and should be more profitably employed. Mrs. Campbell Praed has been in America, having made the now regulation trip thither with her friend Justin McCarthy.

A TRAGEDY OF THE WOODS.

One Woodman Chops Another with an Axe and Leaves Him to Freeze in a Snow Storm.

Henry Robinson, a lumber chopper, died in the shanty of a Norwegian named Anthony Anderson Oakes, another lumberman, near Turtle Point, Pa., recently. He was found early one Wednesday morning, lying across a log near Oakes's shanty, with a frightful gash in his head, and his hands, feet, and legs were badly frozen. Across the sill of the shanty door lay an axe, covered with blood. A snow storm had prevailed during the night before, and as Robinson was nearly

BURIED IN SNOW,

he had evidently been lying all night where he was found. He was alive, but unconscious. He was carried to the shanty. Oakes had disappeared. Soon after the finding of Robinson, John McAuley, who worked with Robinson, appeared at the shanty. He said that he and Robinson went to Oakes's on Tuesday evening. They had spent the evening drinking alcohol diluted with water. At about 11 o'clock, after they had drunk several times, Oakes had proposed the heating of the alcohol to make it more pleasant drinking. Robinson went out to get some wood to replenish the fire. The snow was falling fast. As Robinson entered the shanty, Oakes, for some reason, ordered him out. Robinson refused to go, and Oakes picked up an axe and struck Robinson a blow with the edge. Robinson fell to the floor, apparently dead. Oakes then picked him up, carried him out doors, threw him across the log, and then rushed at McAuley with the axe. McAuley ran away. Robinson did not recover consciousness, but lived over forty-eight hours after he was found.

The missing Norwegian was found on Thursday by the officers who had started in search of him between Turtle Point and Smethport. His story is that McAuley and Robinson came to his shanty on Tuesday night drunk and demanded a drink. He gave them a drink, and refused to comply with their demands for more. Robinson

THREATENED HIM,

and finally picked up the axe and made for him. A desperate struggle ensued between them for the possession of the axe. Oakes wrenched it from Robinson. The latter forced the Norwegian to his knees and Oakes struck him with the axe. He fell, and the Norwegian, believing he had killed him and fearing that McAuley, who had left the shanty during the fight, would in turn murder him, he ran away. When arrested he said he was on his way to Smethport to give himself up. Oakes, who is known all through the region as "Tony Anderson," has lived in the county for years, and has always borne an excellent reputation. On hearing that Robinson was dead he burst into tears, and exclaimed:

"I wish I had been killed instead of him!"

The general opinion is that the Norwegian's version of the affair is the true one.

Changed.

I never doubted once since we were wed,
The only love you prize or crave is mine;
No sigh, no look, no word your lips have said,
Has wounded me nor showed that you repine.
Dearer each day since you became my own,
I love you, darling; yet, sometimes a breath,
Chill as a charnel's, whispers and is flown.
"Love, in your home, has somewhere walked with death."

If, when all unexpected I draw near,
Your glance, a flush of pleasure would confess,
And in your voice that vibrant note appear,
Which makes the simplest welcome a caress.
If I could know and in your dear eyes see,
When in my arms I fold you to my breast,
Your heart was thrilled, your thought all given me,
Divided not in framing some request.
If when our children climb upon your knee,
That look of infinite, sweet mother-love,
I could again, as oft I used to, see
When you, Madonna like, would bend above
Some other's sweet faced babe you chanced to meet,
And lover's eyes could read in your flushed cheek
And heaving breast, with timid tremor sweet,
A tender prayer of hope you dared not speak.
If your dear lips would once unquestioned say,
"These years have never brought regret to me;
More tenderly love binds me every day,"
Fulfilled, indeed, my lover's dreams would be.

Should that dark phantom which I sometimes see,
Already beckoning, call me from your sight,
If I could know you would not haunted be
By sorrow that you made not home more bright,
Had faith in Heaven survived my faith in love,
Could I still know what now I but believe,
That in that realm of pure, sweet peace above,
Where naught is hidden, nothing can deceive.
Again, with rapture when we two shall meet,
Undimmed the olden love light I shall see
In your glad, tender, tearless eyes, then sweet,
Oh! love, how sweet that call would come to me.

Strange Fatality.

The Hartford calamity completes one of a series of tragedies which for its suddenness and contrast is rarely paralleled in common observation. Frank Wesson, a prosperous pistol manufacturer, whose name is familiar through a revolver that bears it, was a young millionaire, a graduate at Yale, and noted not only for culture but for the better possession of a sunny, genial disposition. He married the belle of Springfield, Mass., and became the father of five interesting children. Life flowed smoothly for the family, and Wesson might well be considered one of the most fortunate of men. But on his way to the Montreal carnival two years ago he was killed in the White River accident. And now the fall of the Hartford hotel kills his wife and five children. Thus in little more than two years the whole family has been blotted out.

The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

SAMOA.

There are eight of the Samoan Islands, all volcanic in origin, and situated about nineteen hundred miles southwest of the Hawaiian group. They are in the direct line of the American steamers running from San Francisco to Auckland, New Zealand, and Sydney, and they possess unusual natural advantages, which are more valuable to the United States than to any other country. By treaty that country possesses the harbor of Pago-Pago, the most beautiful, the largest, and safest harbor in Polynesia. If either of the two projected canals is ever finished, this will undoubtedly be the most important and valuable station in the Pacific, and in time of war would command nearly all of the commerce in that ocean, and would be invaluable to whatever power might possess it. Of its value and importance Germany is well aware. The Germans find it profitable to run a line of steamers from Sydney to Apia.

The climate is moist and tropical; cotton of the finest texture and coffee of the best quality are produced, and sugar-cane grows abundantly when planted. Copra, the dried kernel of the cocoanut, is the most important product. Annually many hundreds of tons are exported to Germany. Fruits of the many tropical varieties grow in profusion, which with fish, taro, and bread-fruit furnish food for the natives. The climate being warm, the natives require but little clothing, which usually consists of a piece of American cotton print, or native cloth made from the inner bark of a tree, worn about the loins. Their houses are simple and are made of cocoa-nut leaves plaited together to form the sides, and roofs thatched with sugar-cane leaves, much in the form of a big beehive.

Physically the Samoans seem to be almost perfect. The men are large, well proportioned, and handsome specimens of manhood. The women are gentle in disposition, graceful of form and movement, and attractive with their simple, natural manners. They have straight black hair, which, like their persons, they keep well anointed with cocoanut oil. Like all Polynesians, they seem to be semi-aquatic—swim like fish, which they capture very cleverly in a number of ways. They are not a warlike people, but peaceable and quiet in disposition, and have a strong love for their homes. When, however, aroused to fight, they become wild, cruel, and desperate. With foreigners they are kind and generous and hospitable, and those whose fortune it may be to visit their homes cannot help becoming interested in them. Some one in writing of them has said, "Taking the Samoans for all and all, judging from their past and present condition, there is not a people more worthy of consideration and protection, more susceptible of improvement, or more willing to be taught to take the position amongst the enlightened races that they have so often and so earnestly sought our help to win."

Until within a little more than thirty years Samoa had no commerce, although United States and British consuls were first sent there over fifty years ago. About 1857 a powerful Hamburg firm selected Apia, the chief city of the islands, as a centre of their operations in the South Pacific. American interests in Samoa may be said to have begun about 1872. In 1878 a treaty was made whereby the United States was granted a coaling station in the harbor of Pago-Pago. In 1873 a special agent was sent to the United States with the request that she should protect all of the islands. But neither then nor later has the United States wished to assume a protectorate. Secretary BAYARD'S first long despatch, dated June 19, 1885, stated that it would be our policy to remain neutrally aloof from the internal feuds of Samoa so long as American rights were respected and the dominion over the islands was not transferred to a single foreign flag. Further evidence of our neutrality is found in the fact that the first formal international treaty which Samoa made was one with the United States in 1878, in which was recognized the independent nationality of the native government of the group.

Owing to the half-civilized condition of the Samoans, and frequent bloody rivalries among themselves, no adequate protection was given to foreigners. To secure this a convention was in 1879 entered into by the English, German, and American consuls for the purpose of establishing a good local government for the town and adjacent territory of Apia. This was signed only by the two former, but the American consul cooperated with them. Although there has been a constant contention among the chiefs for the kingship, King Malietoa was the representative of the native authority by which the foreign treaties had been made, and it was therefore considered to be the better policy to countenance him as the one most likely to bring about stable government.

The financial and local interests of the Germans in Samoa have far outstripped those of any other nation. The British and the Americans each lay claim to about twice as much land as the Germans, but unfortunately this is no criterion. The Germans are the only ones who have invested large sums of money in the improvement and systematic cultivation of their lands. They own and work enormous plantations, employing many hundreds of laborers. They raise and export cotton, coffee, cocoa-nuts, and copra, the dried kernel of the last. From the basis of these facts the Germans have assumed a right to control Samoan affairs. They began in 1880 by encouraging the native opposition in a war upon Malietoa. In November, 1884, the Germans intimidated the weak King Malietoa into signing a treaty whereby nearly the entire control of Samoan affairs was surrendered to the Germans. When Malietoa, a little later, refused to carry out this convention, and gave offence to the German consul-general in some other respects, they seized the sovereign rights of the King in the municipality of Apia, and drove him from his seat of government at Mulinuu and raised the German flag.

Malietoa then offered the islands to the American consul, and induced him to assume the authority of extending to Malietoa and his possessions the formal protectorate of the United States. This action was promptly disavowed by the U. S. government, and Germany and England were so informed. The State Department continued in its former policy, holding that as each power had its treaty with the native government, their several rights ran side by side, so that any preponderance of one would clash with the interests of the others. That order might be re-established on a firm basis, the U. S. Secretary of State proposed to Lord Salisbury and Prince Bismarck that representatives of the three powers devise a plan for the election of a suitable chief by the natives, who should be upheld by England, Germany, and the United States. The plan was adopted, and in the summer of 1886 each power first sent a commissioner to Samoa to make a report on its condition. On account of the antipathies between the consuls of the powers it was agreed to replace them. It was also understood that the *status quo* should be maintained pending the result of the conference.

The conference first met in Washington in June, 1887. After several sittings on agreement having been reached, the conference adjourned until autumn, in order that each member might consult his government. It was still taken as a matter of course that the *status quo* would be preserved. But Germany had a way of her own. She resolved to act independently, protect her own interests, and demand satisfaction of Malietoa for the past and guarantees for the future. The demands of the German consul were humiliating and overbearing in the extreme, and of such a nature that it must have been foreseen (and probably so intended) that Malietoa could not comply with them in the few hours allowed him. Two days later the revolutionist Tamasese was proclaimed King by the German consul in spite of the protests of those of Great Britain and the United States. For two or three weeks Malietoa was a fugitive, but afterward he was taken on board a flag-ship of the German squadron.

Thus the Germans, by making fine diplomatic phrases and benevolent promises to Great Britain and the United States, while carrying out a nameless policy toward the weak and half-civilized, gained all but the full control of affairs in Samoa. Their actions during the past few months have differed from their earlier ones mainly in degree merely, and are of too recent date to make their mention necessary.

JEFF DAVIS.

The Home of the Ex-Rebel Chief—A Short History of How Life is Spent in His Southern Home.

The mansion belonging to the Davis estate is a typical Southern residence of large proportions, set in the midst of nearly a dozen cottages and other buildings. When erected it was one of the finest on the Gulf coast. Wide verandas, or galleries, as they are called here, nearly surround both the mansion and cottages. Up a long flight of steps and across the front gallery one makes his entrance into a spacious hall, extending nearly the entire length of the house and communicating with a rear gallery. This is one of the finest old halls anywhere to be seen in the South, with its high ceilings and its situation to secure a cool breeze from any direction whence it blows.

Two divans in the centre invite one to test its comfort, and the sides are lined with bric-a-brac of much interest. On either side of the hall are the parlor, library and living rooms, square in shape and filled with comfortable, home-like furniture. Upon the walls are to be seen many souvenirs—gifts that commemorate scenes in the life of their owner, antique pictures, and many articles gathered during travels in this and other countries.

The home life of Mr. Davis and his family is something pleasant to look upon and long to be remembered. Mr. and Mrs. Davis and a daughter, Miss Winnie, constitute the immediate family. Another daughter is married and lives in Colorado. A body of well-trained servants attends the house and grounds, and, contrary to the rule in Southern homes, the servants are white instead of colored. Besides those whom I have mentioned as composing the family circle it is rarely the case that there is not some one to occupy one of the guest cottages, close by the mansion, and add one or more to the dining-table. It may be a relative or it may be a friend, perhaps claiming little little right to hospitality, but offered the benefit to health of a Winter in the South. Perhaps it is only a caller, who steps off the train at the station, wishing to pay his respects to the Davis family. He finds when he has done so that his host anticipates his inability to obtain accommodations elsewhere, there being no public house, indeed scarcely a house of any sort in the vicinity, and he is cordially made welcome until such time as he takes the train to depart. All visitors are made perfectly "at home" for the time being; the whole household, from the master to the wee little servant girl who stands smilingly at the door to receive guests, has caught the spirit and mastered the fine art of entertaining. You feel, when you hear the order given for the carriage to save you a half-mile walk in the heavy sand, almost as though you are parting from friends of long standing, who will follow you with their interest, instead of from the acquaintance of an afternoon. Mrs. Davis, upon being brought to speak of the almost constant demand upon their time by strangers, says that they have scarcely to note an instance of imposition. On the contrary, they feel that often they have "entertained angels unawares."

Mr. Davis was permitted to enjoy life with his first wife—the daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor—but a few years before the occasion of her death. The present Mrs. Davis was Miss Hawell, of Mississippi, and she is a fine, motherly looking woman, some twenty years younger than her husband.

Miss Winnie Davis is a young woman of attractive appearance, tall, with dark hair and regular features. She is universally beloved by the Southern people, and is recognized as a belle in society circles of Northern as well as Southern cities. But her own tastes lead her into a quiet home life. She was educated in Germany and is a highly cultured woman. She is skilful with an artist's brush, and also finds time to handle in very meritorious fashion the pen of an authoress; and while her constant reading, added to the varied scenes of her life, fit her to succeed in this field, she is, first of all, the comfort and cheer of the home to which she is much attached. Both Mrs. Davis and her daughter shine as conversationalists. They are people of liberal minds. Nothing of the narrow prejudice which betokens a life shut up from other people's interests and ideas is to be detected; and yet in expressing their views the flavor of emphasis is not lost. They can respect, if they do not always share, your opinions.

On the day of the visit in question Mr. Davis was feeling quite ill, and as a consequence he did not rise until after the noon hour. He is troubled somewhat with sciatica, but aside from that his general health is good. He is now past eighty years of age, his last birthday having been the 3rd of last June, and yet he stands as straight as ever he did in his life, but his step has not that firmness and elasticity which marked it a dozen years ago. His head is covered with a good coating of hair, and like his short-cropped full beard, it is as white as snow. His courtly bearing, so quickly observed on his entrance into the parlor, is that of the polished Southern gentleman, and his first word after introduction is enough to make you feel that you may be at ease during the remainder of your stay. Although his hair is white and his voice not so strong as in the prime of life, Mr. Davis is intellectually as clear and bright as ever, and his fund of humor, instead of diminishing, seem to be growing greater.

A SOLDIER SHOT.

By an Unknown Man Who Was Approaching the Richmond Magazine.

HALIFAX, March 13.—Private Byford, of the West Riding Regiment, says that while on guard at the magazine at Richmond the other night about 11.30 he saw a man approaching the magazine through an opening in the fence and that he challenged him. The man gave no reply, and he (the soldier) walked up to the intruder, and when close to him the man fired a revolver at his head at close quarters. He put up his hand and received a bullet through his fingers. The man then ran through the hole by which he entered. The sentry followed, and while he was getting through the fence the man again fired at him from the railway track and blew his cap off. The man then ran up the railway track, the soldier following and firing three shots after him. The rest of the guards having turned out, the wounded man was taken to the military hospital, where a finger was found to be so shattered that it had to be amputated close up to the palm. Three empty military cartridges and a soldier's cap, partly burned, were found on the railway track, which goes to corroborate the man's statement. A court of enquiry composed of officers of the regiment and doctors of the hospital are engaged in investigating the case.

What Bothered Him.

Some amusing experiences of Oliver Wendell Holmes were related on the recent occasion of the presentation of his medical library to the Boston Medical Library Association. Last summer, going down to Gloucester, Dr. Holmes sat in a front seat of the car, and entertained a fellow passenger with some of his brilliant talk. A countryman, sitting in the little corner seat before them, overheard the conversation, and finally leaned over, took the Autocrat's hat, looked at the number inside, then at his own, and said, very demurely:—"I read something in the paper the other day about the size of your'n. But what bothers me is my head's the biggest of the two!"—[Boston Herald.

It is stated that the Czar has chosen a new Prince for Bulgaria, but that the time was not ripe to name him.

The total number of exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition will be in round numbers 43,000, of whom 28,000 will be French. The French exhibitors will thus be fewer than at the Exhibition of 1878. Among the 15,000 foreign exhibitors there are some 1600 Belgian, 1000 Italian, and 800 English.

Last year the total amount of land under cultivation in Great Britain increased by 32 371 acres, being 9655 acres in England, 9715 in Wales, and 13,001 acres in Scotland. In Ireland there was, on the other hand, a decrease in the cultivated area of 66 855 acres, that area being now 15,062 252 acres, compared with 15,129,107 in 1887.

They "Mean Business."

For many years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have offered, in good faith, $500 reward for a case of Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents. This wonderful remedy has fairly attained a world wide reputation. If you have dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed; if there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter; together with scabs from ulcers, the voice being changed and has a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility, you are suffering from nasal catarrh. The more complicated your disease, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians.

"There's a queer roomer afloat," remarked the hotel porter as he fished an insane suicide out of the bath tub.

A Happy Woman.

Happy is the woman without bodily ills, but happier is the woman who having them knows of the saving properties of Dr. Price's Favorite Prescription. When relieved, as she surely will be upon a trial of it, she can contrast her condition with her former one of suffering and appreciate health as none can who have not for a time been deprived of it. The "Favorite Prescription" corrects unnatural discharges and cures all "weakness" and irregularities.

Hot water is said to cure nervousness. Cold water will, too, if you stay at the bottom of it long enough.

Sensible People

will have nothing to do with "cure alls"—medicines that are advertised to cure everything from a chilblain to a broken neck. Read the list of diseases that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure: Affection of the throat and lungs, incipient consumption, disordered liver, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, ulcers, tumors, and swellings caused by scrofula and bad blood; fever and ague and dropsy. This seemes like a cure all but it is not. This great "Discovery" will really cure all these complaints simply because it "purifies the blood" upon which they depend and builds up the weak places of the body. By druggists.

The lazy man digs only a small cellar under his house because man needs but little here below.

Coff No More.

Watson's cough drops are the best in the world for the throat and chest, for the voice unequalled. See that the letters R. & T. W. are stamped on each drop.

Never judge a man by the coat he wears. It may be a borrowed one.

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.

It is stated that Princess Victoria, sister of Emperor William, will be shortly betrothed to Prince Charles of Sweden.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor,—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Resp'y, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 164 West Adelaide St. Toronto, Ont.

Sarah Bernhardt punch is to be found a nearly all receptions these days. They call it that because it is so thin.

A. P. 440

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THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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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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Mrs. Chamberlain in Scotland.

While Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain were in Glasgow a few days ago the latter was presented with an address by the West of Scotland Women's Liberal Unionist Association. In replying for his wife Mr Chamberlain said that he had been deeply touched by the cordiality of her reception in her new home and new country. He continued.—

"After all, ladies and gentlemen, although the distance, the physical geographical distance, which separates us from America may be very great, the distance measured by sympathy and by kindred and by thoughts and ideas is very small. (Cheers.) An Englishman goes from Dover to Calais within an hour, and finds himself in a land which is indeed strange to him if he has never been there before; among people whose appearance and manners, whose language, whose religion, and whose politics all have marked and distinctive characteristics different from those which he has left behind him. But if the same Englishman should go 3,000 miles across the stormy sea from Liverpool to New York, he might well be excused when he lands in the new England which he will find on the other side of the water if he still imagines that he is at home—(cheers); and if he experiences anything like what I myself experienced—(laughter and cheers)—when I went to the country, he will say that at all events he is recognized as a relation and as a friend. Ladies and gentlemen, I claim for my wife and I claimed for myself when I was in America, that we are not foreigners in each other's country, not even strangers; and your reception of her to-night is a confirmation of the sentiments which I have expressed. (Cheers)"

Benefit of North West Frosts.

The benefit of a frozen stratum of earth persisting until late in summer has long been recognized in the North-west. The frozen sub soil supplies moisture to the roots of plants in the dry springs of that climate, and tends to counteract the effect of the sometimes excessive heat poured down through the clear atmosphere of the prairies. The depth of frozen ground and the length of time the frost continues with other cognate matters have been made the subjects of an investigation by a committee of the British Association, and interesting though not unexpected phenomena are revealed. The depth to which the frost penetrates varies greatly according to the nature of soil, the degree of winter protection, the quantity or moisture present and various other conditions. A very perceptible difference between bare and snow covered ground is noticed. In one instance, about the middle of March, the ground under a covering of 13 inches of snow was found frozen to a depth of 51 inches; but where the snow was only 6 inches deep the frost extended to 63 inches. On March 31, only 36 inches of frozen earth was found under 30 inches of snow; while a few feet away where the snow was but 18 inches in depth, the frost had penetrated 68 inches. Ploughed fields in spring were found thawed out to a depth of two feet, when sod covered ground had thawed to less than a foot and a half. It was found also that frost penetrates further in moist ground than in dry. The fact has a practical bearing in regard to early sowing. It also suggests that wet, undrained lands may retain a frozen or scarcely thawed stratum so late in summer as to aid in the production of early frost such as that which damaged the wheat crop last August. Drainage will yet have to become a leading matter for concerted action in the North-west.

A Hostile Country.

"San Francisco Call:" Public sentiment in the United States has been in a certain sense hostile to England for the last quarter of a century for the part she took in the civil war of 1861 65. While there is a good deal of personal good feeling between the people of the two countries, there is, in a national sense, an undercurrent of antagonism. Should England become involved in a war with France or with Russia, American sympathy would be against her. It might be difficult to give a reason why it should be, but there is hardly a doubt but that a vast majority of Americans would like to see England humiliated.

Fast Railroading.

ST. THOMAS, March 14—Cornelius Vanderbilt and party passed over the Canadian Southern division of the M. C. R. the other day on route from Windsor to Buffalo on a special train, which made an exceptionally fast run. The train, which consisted of four cars, left Windsor at 1.58 p.m., arriving at St. Thomas at 4 02 p. m., and deducting 19 minutes for stops, made the run of 112 miles in 165 minutes. East of St. Thomas the train ran at a speed of more than a mile a minute over a considerable portion of the division, arriving in Buffalo exactly five hours after leaving Windsor.

Of the threads spun by the full-grown spider 10,000 are not equal in substance to the size of a single hair.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

CHAPTER IV.

Mr. Styles sat silent and stupefied, after the departure of his colleague. The pipe had gone out, and was not rekindled; while the jug of beer, which had given point to the sarcasm of Charley—as he still called him in his reverie—remained untouched at his elbows. The situation was indeed a serious one for the unlucky Professor. He had been buoyed up by the prospect of this unexpected windfall; he had seen his way to taking larger halls, and "working" larger towns for the next week or two at anyrate, by its help; and now it had utterly vanished, plunging him, as a matter of course, as deep into despair as its prospect had raised him into hope. He had sent the baggage-man and the properties on to Bingledon where he was announced to open the next night; a deposit was paid on the large room at the Town Hall; bills by this time were circulated, his posters had been out for some days. And now all this trouble was lost; his outlay was forfeited. He could not open by himself. Even if a musician could be found in Bingledon, a thing hardly likely in so sedate and prim a town—such a musician as would suit *him*—what was he to do without Lucile? Her loss was utterly fatal to the speculation; in fact, her loss would be fatal to his business altogether. His slender resources would not, could not, hold out until he had replaced her. His properties would be seized, and he should be ruined. "My health's a going," he muttered, as he reached this stage of his reverie; "and I shall have to go to the workhouse. I little thought when I took old Ben Boley half a crown and a pound of tea last year, that I should so soon come to be where I saw him; but it's what I am coming to."

A tremendous knock at the street door interrupted and startled him. He listened with a foreboding of some fresh evil; but ere he could determine who was the visitor, the door of his room was thrown open, and Mr Ignatius Hythe came hurriedly and excitedly in. "Here's a pretty go!" exclaimed that gentleman, who could scarcely gasp out the words—"here's a pretty go! Where's that confounded foreign scoundrel? He has done it! A nice thing I have made of it by employing him."

"What has he done? I should really be glad if you would tell me," returned Styles; "for he has been here talking in a crazy style about being revenged, and says he is actually the person we employed him to represent."

"So he is!" cried Hythe. "The vagabond was just the last man in the world we ought to have spoken to. He has nearly killed my brother, and has entirely ruined me."

"What *has* he done?" exclaimed Styles, who was partly excited and partly frightened, as his visitor plunged frantically about the room. "How has he killed your brother? How has he ruined you?"

"He has given my brother a shock from which he will never recover," said Mr. Ignatius; "he has had a fit in consequence, and in his weak state it will be fatal. But he has actually seen his daughter! This abominable foreign musician, or whatever you choose to call him, is her uncle. He showed her to Maurice. He took her away with a threat that Maurice should never see her again. What is the consequence? My brother now knows that she is alive, while previously he only dreamed it. His conscience, which was morbid and troublesome enough before, is now irresistible. He means to telegraph for his solicitor to-morrow. He will alter his will in favour of this child, so that now we shall get nothing at all! If she had remained here, it would not have mattered, as he would have been content with providing for her, and compensating by kindness for any wrong he had done; but he regards what has now happened as a judgment, and that on account of it he is bound to mortify himself and all his friends.—And by Jove, sir, it *is* mortifying!" concluded Mr. Hythe, with an abrupt change of tone.

"Well, what are you going to do? What do you want me to do?" asked Styles. "He has entirely broken up my tour. I have billed my two next towns, paid a deposit on the hall at Bingledon; and here am I without a chance of giving the show, and hardly enough money left for my railway fare."

"Oh! here's some money; take it; I want your help," exclaimed Hythe, throwing a number of sovereigns on the table.

With sparkling eyes, the Professor scrambled them up. "Well, what help do you want from me?" he asked.

"We must find this fellow; we must get back the girl!" returned Mr. Hythe. "Confound him! He has no right to keep her from her parent. It's unnatural—it's atrocious. If I can get hold of her, I have not the least doubt, from what I know of my brother, that we can manage him very well. So we will follow this foreign scoundrel, and catch him if we can. I will claim the girl, and call in the police if necessary. Gad, if it's necessary, I will seize her by force, and you must back me up!"

"Oh!" ejaculated Styles, with a perceptible lengthening of his visage; "I don't altogether like that idea. He's a dangerous fellow, and he carries the ugliest knife you ever saw out of a butcher's shop."

"I don't care for his knives or any of his foreign tricks!" exclaimed the desperate Ignatius, "I'll knock him down with my stick, if we really come to a fight. But for the matter of that, I would just as soon be run through the body as not, if we don't get the girl back."

"Ah! but I wouldn't," said the cautious Styles; "and I give you fair warning that while I will do all I can in the way of persuasion, or will back you up in case we fetch the police, if it comes to fighting—keep me out!"

"I'll do that part of the business," said his resolute visitor. "Rather than not keep my brother from altering his will, I would face twenty foreigners with twenty knives apiece.—Now, come on. How shall we get on his trail?"

"That won't be very difficult to begin with, at anyrate," said Styles. "He must have gone by rail, if he has gone at all; and a little gossiping place like this has one advantage—everybody knows everybody; and I'll defy such conspicuous characters as Charley and Lucile to take tickets without their being known and their destination remembered. We are right for the first stage, I am certain."

"Then on with your coat, and off we go," continued Hythe. "If there's a train any time to-night in the direction they have taken, we follow."

"But about Bingledon?"—— began Styles.

"Let Bingledon shift for itself! The people at Bingledon can do without you, I daresay. Telegraph in the morning, or do what you like; but let us lose no time now."

Thus urged, Mr Styles had no option but to comply. The sovereigns that had been so lavishly thrust upon him softened in a wonderful way his feelings regarding the disappointment of the good people of Bingledon.

In a few minutes they had left the house, and were at the railway station, where the correctness of Mr. Styles's judgment was at once made manifest. The clerk and porter each recollected the departure of Mr. Joinville, as they called him, accompanied by Mademoiselle Tuscano, and recollected also that they had taken tickets for a station named Bushfield. The night-mail, due in about an hour and a half, stopped at that station.

"He will change there, and go across to Stumpley, which is on the South-western line," said Hythe. "He means to go on to Southampton, and take a steamer for America; that's his game."

"But I don't think he has enough money"——said Styles.

"Oh! there's never any telling with these foreigners," interrupted Hythe. "He may have been screwing and saving up ever since he has been with you."

Mr. Styles made no reply to this suggestion; but by an expressive frown and shake of the head, he might have been of opinion that "Charley," as he still called him, was not likely to have saved much while in his company.

To follow their journeyings in quest of the fugitives would only weary the reader. Suffice it, therefore, to note that Mr. Hythe and Styles at length found themselves—*en route* for Southampton—at Bushfield Junction.

The junction was at a very lonely spot; a straggling village was the nearest approach to a town for several miles; while out on the bare downs beyond, or in the narrow dull lanes which served for byroads, there were but few cottages to be seen, and still fewer buildings which deserved the name of farmhouses. So there was little to invite any one to go strolling about in the quiet light of the sinking sun, which was now just visible above the low hills which bounded the view to the west. Thus argued Styles; but Hythe was of a different opinion. Luckily, however, he did not deem it necessary to insist on the Professor accompanying him in his ramble; and so, comfortably ensconced in the village inn, with the London paper to read, his legs resting on the long seat, the oft deferred meal at last served, Styles awaited his companion's return without impatience.

Mr. Hythe, restless as before, soon got beyond the limits of the village, and crossed the wide common which lies immediately beyond. He then turned to retrace his steps, as twilight had set in; and the occasional barking of dogs reminded him that it might be unpleasant to find his way back after dark. Passing one of the few houses which were of somewhat better grade than the poorest laborers' cottages, he saw a woman standing at the door, who looked so earnestly at him, that he thought she was about to speak. Slackening his pace, he looked fixedly at her in turn. The woman noticing it, said apologetically, and dropping a rustic courtesy, as she spoke: "I thought, sir, you might be Dr. Camm, or some one from him; that's what I was looking out for, sir."

"I am sorry you are disappointed," replied Hythe. "I hope you have no serious cause for wishing to see a doctor."

"Indeed, I have, sir," said the woman; "and I am afraid Davy—that's my boy, sir—hasn't found Dr. Camm at home, he has been so long gone."

"I have been a doctor, although now retired from the profession," said Hythe. "If I can be of any service till your own doctor comes——"

"You are very kind, sir," replied the woman, as Hythe paused; "and if you would not mind looking in, I should be a great deal easier in my mind. We have had a gentleman and little girl staying here for a day or two."

"Eh? a gentleman and little girl!" repeated Hythe, roused into the keenest attention at once.

"Yes, sir," she continued. "They are foreigners, I think; and he is mortal bad to-day. I think he is going out of his mind, as well as being dreadful ill, sir; and the little girl is so frightened."

"Where is he?" exclaimed Hythe, in a decided tone. "I will see him at once."

"I don't know sir," said the woman hesitatingly, "whether he has got any money; and we are too poor"——

"Oh! that is of no consequence," returned Hythe, with a readiness which at once impressed the poor woman with a sense of his generosity. "Just show me to his room."

The woman turned, and led the stranger into the front-room, which, meanly furnished as it was, was evidently the best parlour of the house. A low moaning sound was audible as he entered. "That is the poor gentleman, sir," she continued. "He is in the back-room. I will go and see if he is sensible.—This gentleman is a doctor, my dear, and will cure your uncle." This last phrase was addressed to a girl who sat cowering and shy in the darkest corner of the apartment.

Hythe had not seen her until he followed the direction of the woman's eyes "Ah! it's all right! I have her now," was his mental ejaculation. The girl looked up at him without any recognition in her eyes.—"This is a strange place for you, my dear," said Hythe. "I know from the landlady that you have not been here long. Were you about to settle in this village?"

"No; I think not, sir," replied the girl. "I hardly know what Mr Charles was going to do; I think he meant to go back to America."

"I was not far out in my guess, then," thought Hythe.

The return of the woman stopped further conversation; and he accompanied her to the bedroom, where, restlessly turning on his couch, lay the man whom he had sought.

As would have been the case with every other doctor, personal feelings, likings and dislikings, all ideas of danger to himself from this man, were instantly banished, and Hythe saw in him only a suffering patient. "His brain is dreadfully affected and he is in great danger," said he to the landlady presently. "I think it is more than probable that he will die here."

"O dear me! deary me!" exclaimed the poor soul, wringing hands. "Whatever shall we do? My husband has been out of work these four weeks with a bad hand."

"I will wait until I see your local doctor," continued Hythe; "and will ask him to send a nurse down to assist you. As it strangely happens that I know this man, I will be responsible for all expenses, and will take the girl to her friends. There is a person waiting for me at the "Half Moon Inn at Bushfield, to whom the little girl is well known. Can you send for him?"

"O yes, sir!" exclaimed the woman, whose face had brightened considerably. "I do think I hear our Davy outside now. He will go."

She was correct. Davy came in with the news that he had been waiting until Dr. Camm returned; that he had seen that gentleman, who had promised to follow him in a quarter of an hour. Stimulated by the promise of a shilling, Davy lost no time in hurrying back to Bushfield as fast as his heavy, clay clogged boots would carry him, bearing Mr. Hythe's card, with a request for the immediate attendance of Styles.

The doctor arrived first, and promptly coincided with the opinion already expressed by Hythe as to the fatal nature of the illness. He readily agreed to find a nurse, and took charge of a few pounds which Hythe left in his hands for current expenses. As he did so, a little bustle was heard in the parlour, followed by an exclamation of delight and surprise from the girl. With a word of apology for his abruptness, Hythe hurried to the room, where he saw, as he expected, the girl clinging round Styles's neck in a transport of delight.

"Have you come to take me back?" said the child. "I do not love Mr Charles as I love you." (She had been taught to speak of him always as "Mr Charles" in the company.) "He does not love me at all. Do not send me away again!"

"No, Lucile, never; you shall never leave me again," said Styles; "that is," he added, as he recollected the claims of Mr. Maurice Hythe, "you shall never go anywhere but where you please, and where you are happy.—She always took to me, you know," he continued in a low tone to Mr Hythe. "We have been together these two years, and I always considered her as my daughter."

The girl would not part from Styles; and so, holding his hand, she presently set out to walk to the junction, Hythe following closely, after a final consultation with the surgeon, who promised to let him know, by telegraph, the patient's state in the morning—if he lasted till then; but unless some unlooked-for change took place, he probably would not hold out.

Catching an early train, the three reached Fieldenham by midnight, where, under pretence of not disturbing their landlady, and after repeated promises from Styles to call for her the next day, the girl consented to go to Myrtle Villa to sleep, and there met with a warm reception, Mrs. Hythe being quite as much alive to the importance of her restoration as was her husband.

In the morning, Styles came round punctually; and as he came to the gate, there arrived also a telegraph messenger whose tidings were brief, but final—Villada was dead. There was an unavoidable shock in hearing this; but both Hythe and Styles were secretly conscious of a feeling of relief. Lucile—we shall for the brief remainder of our story preserve her old name—who had had no idea of his danger, was not told of his death for some days.

Early in the forenoon, as may be supposed, Mr Hythe took the girl round to his brother, who was now so weak that he could not stand, and was lying on a couch which faced the window; but the interview which followed shall be outlined in the description given of it by Mr. Ignatius to his wife.

"It was like a resurrection, Maria! If you had seen a ghost, you would not have been more frightened than at seeing that panting hollow-eyed fellow rise up with a sort of scream—But she wasn't frightened; not a bit. How she knew he did not mean her any harm, I can't say, but she took to him directly. He says he shall get well now; and I believe he will.—I had a long talk with him, and it will be all right, Maria."

It *was* all right, from the Myrtle Villa point of view. Delighted at the restoration of his daughter; thankful for the opportunity of undoing his wrong, in part at least, Maurice Hythe became a new man; and never forgetful that it was to his brother's energy and wonderful sagacity he owed these boons, his lawyer was again summoned, and the will was this time altered in a manner which gave general satisfaction.

A very handsome present to the poor woman at Bushfield Common raised her to the seventh heaven of delight, as it did also her husband who had the bad hand, and "Davy" the messenger; while Mr Styles—— But he also shall speak for himself. He often did speak of himself as he sat over his glass of grog in the select parlour of the *Three Blind Mice* at Kentish Town, N. W., which hostel stands at the corner of the street in which were situated Mr Styles's apartments. "And that's how it was, sir," he would say, when finishing his oft-repeated narrative. "The tour which I thought was going to be a complete bust-up for me, was the making of me. The loss of my dancer and my pianist, which made me think of the workhouse, was the only thing, as it turned out, which could have kept me from it. I never went a tour again, and never shall now, and I don't want to. She don't forget the old man, sir; and if I ain't rich, I ain't poor, and I can jog on quiet and comfortable, as long as I've got the breath to do it. This is the only time, sir, I ever knew a game won by making a great mistake, which was what we certainly did when we put Charley on the business."

[THE END.]

Mysterious Murder.

—Accomac County, Va, is greatly excited over a mysterious murder, supposed to be the fatal outcome of a scandal. Thursday night Cornelius Annas, a well-known young man, was shot and mortally wounded by an unknown person while visiting the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, twelve miles from Onancock. Mrs. Taylor recently separated from her husband. It was about 9 o'clock, and Annas and Mrs. Taylor were the only persons in the house at the time. They had been sitting before the fire, and as Annas rose to leave some one on the outside shot him through the window, striking him in the left arm and side, inflicting frightful wounds. Twenty-five large buckshot struck him, tearing his arm to pieces and lacerating his side fearfully. Two of the shot penetrated the inner lining of the stomach. His watch was shattered to pieces. Annas was standing between two windows when he was shot, and the glass in both windows was broken. Mrs. Taylor give the alarm to her neighbors.

Dr. Fletcher Drummond of the neighboring village of Leemont, being summoned, amputated Annas' arm and dressed his wounds, but the injured man soon lost consciousness. and died last night. No one has yet been arrested.

It is understood that Taylor and his wife had lived disagreeably for some time past. Last December Taylor and his wife signed a deed of separation by which they agreed to live apart from each other. Taylor gave his wife $200 in money and some personal property, in consideration of which she agreed to relinquish all claims on his estate. Taylor convenanted in this deed to allow his wife to live where she pleased and to conduct any business she might like. He also agreed never to molest, visit or speak to her or enter any house where she might be.

No noise was heard around the house at the time of the shooting, and no footprints were found to give a clew to the perpetrator of the deed.

Mrs. Taylor is more than 40 years old, while Annas is about 25 and unmarried.

Mrs. Taylor says that her husband has been recently making overtures to her with a view of reconciliation, but that she has always refused him. Taylor is a brother of A. Taylor, of the same section, who died mysteriously, about two months ago, and whose wife is now in jail awaiting trial on the charge of having poisoned him. The body of the dead man was recently exhumed and the Virginia State Chemist is making an analysis of the stomach.

Belfast is pleased at the prospect of a royal visit next month. The new graving dock there will be open'd by, opened by Prince Albert Victoria, who at once consented to perform the ceremony, subject to the consent of the Queen, which was readily given. The young Prince will remain two days in Belfast. The first sod of the new dock was cut in the spring of 1885 by the Princess of Wales

"CATTLE KATE" MAXWELL.

She Commands the Wyoming "Rustlers, and is a Pretty Bad Woman.

There is going to be trouble over in Carbon County, Wyoming, about "Cattle Kate" Maxwell, who recently so thoroughly "cleared out" a gambling house at Bessemer. The woman's place is a retreat for lawless characters like herself. Her men are "rustlers" and beef-thieves, and she advises and even participates in the raids upon the herds of neighbors. One of two things must occur before summer: The gang will be broken up by violence, or Kate and her retainers will be legally proceeded against by the Wyoming Stock-growers' Association, a powerful organization of cattle-men.

Mrs. Maxwell is altogether a most remarkable woman. She is a native of a small Michigan town. In 1883 Maxwell met her in a variety theater in Chicago, married and brought her to his Sand Creek ranch, one of the finest on the plains. The woman took kindly to ranch life, but made many startling innovations. She built a fine gymnasium, with shooting gallery and bowling alley, and interested the cowboys and her neighbors in athletics. She imported bulldogs and game chickens, bought running horses and presided at boxing tournaments, foot races and shooting matches, taught club-swinging and tumbling and fencing, and in every way sought to improve the physical condition of those about her.

Kate precipitated a short but bloody Indian war before she had been in Wyoming six months. At a running meeting her black mare, Magdalen, threw dust into the eyes of the Arapahoe pony Flying Spot, owned by Chief Sharpnose himself. The Indians lost everything but their brass nose rings, and though they usually accept defeat with good grace, for some reason cried foul and declared war against the white squaw. The redskins were driven from the Maxwell ranges with a loss of three braves, and for revenge murdered half a dozen white settlers while en route to their reservation.

Handsome Tom Mason, ex-gambler and "top" cowhand, became foreman of the Maxwell ranch and made love to his employer's wife. Kate reciprocated the affection, and it is believed that her passion for the adventurer caused Maxwell's death, as his friends stoutly aver that he was poisoned, and the woman herself has hinted that she "put him out of the way."

Three years ago the cattle business had a set-back. Mrs. Maxwell lost nothing however. She fooled a poor market by shipping more cattle, while her herds grew instead of diminishing. That she, or her men, were stealing soon became known, but there was no help for it. The gang was large and powerful, and included many desperate characters. The stealing has been going on ever since, but can not continue much longer.

Kate has been the assaulting party in two shooting scrapes and numerous minor encounters. Without thinking twice, she shot down a drunken Mexican who offered her an insult. No serious consequences followed this murder. In a measure, it was considered justifiable, and then a live Mexican amounted to but little, while a dead greaser was nil. The fellow's name was Juan Medino.

Mrs. Maxwell's subjects rather objected to a precedent she established during the roundup last fall. The cowboys were having trouble with a bunch of wild steers. The woman rebuked one of the riders—Frank Eckles—for some fancied error. In remonstrating he inadvertently called her "Katie." She resented the familiarity by sending a ball from her revolver crashing through his shoulder. Eckles was a favorite with his companions and they protested. All were silenced in short order, but Kate carefully nursed the man back to health.

Kate played a brilliant engagement in Cheyenne a couple of years ago. She cut a dash at her hotel and was out horseback riding every afternoon. Once a gambler signaled to her from the sidewalk. She rode up, gave him several cuts across the face with her whip and followed him to the door of a saloon before desisting.

Kate's last escapade, raiding of the Bessemer gambling house and the rescue of the cheating gamblers from her own mob, has brought her into almost national prominence. It is certain that the theft of money from herself by her own men nerved her to the deed, which was a most desperate and daring one. It is a wonder that a bloody fight did not ensue when Kate demanded the return of the money won from her men by Falley & Boden. These men, by the way, reached civilization in safety. They are now in Salt Lake, where they relate almost incredible tales of doings at the Maxwell ranch.

A prolonged drunken orgie has been in progress at Kate's home since the recovery of the $9000 from the "skin" gamblers. There is always a large stock of liquor on the ranch, but no one is permitted to drink to excess except on rare occasions. The place is now a veritable den, being enlivened by the presence of a half a score of lewd women. A fatal row is liable to occur at any minute and a messenger is hourly expected to reach Rawlins with the intelligence that there has been a killing or two at the Maxwell ranch.

One of Kate's men was killed Tuesday, when Ben Westphaul downed Jack Cooper in a duel to the death over a "maverick."

Both were thieves and bad men.

Mrs. Maxwell is a tall, erect, dark woman, striking facial contour, not displeasing, smiles seldom, seemingly always on her dignity, has sharp eyes, large hands, small feet, is fond of jewelry and sports half a pint of diamonds, dresses richly and is just a bit loud, speaks grammatically, using but little slang, plays the piano and sings, but aside from being handy with the needle, has few other boarding school accomplishments.

A Sensible Gift.

A despatch from Vienna says that Baron Hirsch has donated the sum of 120,000 francs yearly to assist tradesmen who are on the brink of financial ruin in Austria, and a similar sum to impecunious business men in Hungary. The benevolence of the spirit that prompts such a gift will be recognized by everybody, and tradesmen who know what it is to find the torture-chamber of their responsibilities coming closer and closer around them with its deadly grip will appreciate the wish of the kindly millionaire to help their suffering brotherhood. The administration of such a gift, however, will demand an administration of conspicuous wisdom to save it from abuse. It is one of the hardest things in the world to be discreetly benevolent. Gifts demoralize as often as they help. To discriminate between the shiftless and idle and the persevering and frugal tradesman who is overcome by misfortune will find those who administer Baron Hirsch's donation enough to do.

The proposal of General Wolseley to resort to conscription in order to fill the ranks of the British army meets with no favour and will never in all likelihood be thought seriously about. Soldiers are no doubt, as society is at present constituted, a necessary evil, but they are an evil all the same and the man who talks of the humanising and elevating influence of a few years' residence in barracks is either very credulous or presumes very much on the credulity of others.

AGRICULTURAL.

TREES HAVING COMMERCIAL VALUE.

At the winter meeting, just passed, of the Marshall County, Ill., Horticultural Society, Mr. A. H. Gaston recommended the following varieties of trees for planting: Black walnut, hardy catalpa, black locust, black cherry, black birch, European larch, hard maple, white ash, shell-barked hickory, burr oak, and white pine.

Commenting on these, Mr. Gaston remarked: "The above-named varieties all have a commercial value in their timber, as well as shade and ornament. The black walnut has now, and will have, in the future, the greatest commercial value of any of the above-named varieties of timber, and should be planted by the American people by the hundred million, or by the billion. Every farm, from Maine to California, should be planted, along the hedges or fences, broken or bottom lands and all waste places, with nuts or trees of the black walnut, and used for living barbed-wire fence-posts, as far as possible.

"The black walnut usually commences to bear nuts at about ten years of age. The nuts have some commercial value in them. They make food for hogs, and are very valuable for fuel. They can be gathered in great quantities in the fall, and thrown in open sheds, or piled on an open platform made of boards, hull and all; after they get dry they make a fuel equal or superior to our ordinary soft coal, and will make a good substitute for coal in places where it cannot be obtained. The stumps, logs, and crotches have now, and will in the future have a great value for cabinet making and veneering purposes. The tops make excellent cord-wood.

"Every black walnut tree, grown with plenty of room to develop, can, in fifty years, at the present price of the lumber, be made worth at least $50; in one hundred years, $100; in two hundred years, $200; in four hundred years, $400. The nuts for fuel and other purposes will pay good interest on the land they occupy."

GO FOR SOME SPECIALTY.

A word on this subject might, perhaps, cause some person to change his mode of scrubbing along, "from hand to mouth," which frequently is the case on the farm, where a person tries to do a little of everything. My idea is to make a specialty of some commercial output, I care not what it is, but make it your especial study how to get the most money from your specialty.

Many of my acquaintances are raising sheep, and driving along the road, the chances are you would remark: "There is a thrifty farmer." And the fact is, you are right. If he makes sheep-raising a specialty, he never lets any cares come between him and the welfare of his flock, and he makes their wants his constant study.

I trudged along for some years in mixed-farming business—no settled crop to show any really particular attention to—and in the line of stock a little of everything, and in fact not much of anything. What was the consequence? Here it is. Sometimes I got a five-dollar bill, and before I got another, that was gone, and nothing to show for it. Many is the reader of this who can corroborate the statement. Finally I went for a specialty, and put my whole mind to peach-raising, and, like the sheep man, I allowed no farm cares to come between me and the care of my trees or crops, which in this location are not very sure. But I am satisfied I made a wise selection when I selected my specialty.

H. F. TORRY

Washington Co., O.

A PLEA FOR THE OLD ORCHARDS.

Now I want to put in a plea for the old orchards. You know that you orchards are very much injured by the past hard winters, and hot and dry summers. Some trees are entirely dead, others partially so. And it was the opinion that they would not produce any more fruit. But you know that they produced beyond any expectations last year. Now, I think if there was some attention given them this winter and spring, there might be some benefit derived from them yet, and, perhaps, till new orchards can be planted and come into bearing.

You will notice that the last year's growth was healthy. Now, cut out all of the dead branches, with axe and saw. Many of the limbs are large, and you can not expect to make as nice a job as on smaller trees. Nevertheless, go at it, and you will find that when you are done, you have top enough left.

Now, plow the ground shallow, and give it something it has never had before—manure. Put in some hoed crop, and I think you will be surprised at the result.

The orchard is the most abused piece of ground on the farm. You expect it to produce a crop of apples, a crop of hay, and pasture, besides, and make no returns to the land. I will venture to say that there is not an orchard in the town or county of six years' standing, but is down to a stiff blue-grass sod. If not so, please inform me, and the owner will have a present of a volume of our State Horticultural Society's transactions.

S. G. MINKLER.

Oswego, Ill.

TO CURE HENS OF EGG EATING.

Keep all egg shells away from the hens and try the following, which has proved successful in the case of one who was troubled with egg-eating hens and may in yours. The relator says, I made the nest boxes as follows: Eight feet long, fourteen inches deep, and eleven inches wide, then divided it into eight nests, with one side of the box six inches, so that when it was covered they had eight inches left to enter the nest; then I set them one foot from the wall and one foot from the floor, so they could enter the nest yet not be able to enter it from the floor.

In there it was dark; the space covered with a lid which could be removed to remove the eggs. In this secluded spot they would deposit their eggs, and only one hen could occupy each nest, and she hadn't room or light enough to do much damage."

POULTRY NOTES.

Eggs for hatching should not be over two weeks old.

Iron nails thrown into the drinking water makes a good tonic for the fowls.

Ground beef and bone is one of the best foods for both fowls and young chickens.

Flour of sulphur sprinkled occasionally in the nests is a good preventive against lice.

Too Much Married.

MONTREAL, March 18.—There is at the present time in the common jail of Sherbrooke a French-Canadian woman named Fissitte who seventeen years ago married a Monsier Breton, of St. Nicholas, County of Levis. Three years after the marriage Mrs. Breton left her husband, went to the States and on the 8th of August, 1887, became the wife of a second husband named Barrington at Portland, Maine. Husband No. 2 hearing that his better half was already married, had her arrested charged with bigamy, and both are now held awaiting the trial. It is likewise said that Breton is in Sherbrooke and is also about to lay a claim to the much-married woman.

Don't Mortgage the Farm.

Two country bankers were sitting in the directors' room of a Toledo savings bank, discussing rates of interest and the banking business generally. Said one, a banker in a farming county in Northern Ohio: "Our best loans are made to farmers, or in discounting farmers' notes." "Farmers' notes?" "Yes; notes given to implement men. There are stacks of them offered us every year, and we can generally make twelve per cent on them." "Down our way," said the other visitor, "I don't believe you can find a farm that is not mortgaged, or if there are any such they will not remain so long." "They are sending a good deal of money into our county from Michigan," said the first speaker, "and loaning it on farms at seven per cent. I think $60,000 has been placed there this summer. There are very few farms that are not mortgaged."

In a general way all bankers know that farmers are money-borrowers, and much sympathy is given them because of this burden of debt they carry, but it is not sure that this sympathy is well placed, or called for. On the contrary, it is a plain indication of the lack of good business judgment among farmers. They are perpetually discounting the future; they are working to-day on the strength they expect from to-morrow's baked meat. They are spending in the spring the money they expect to receive from the autumn's crops. Everybody is willing to give credit to the owner of land. Why? Not because he is more honest than other men; not because his crops are sure; not because he desires to pay more than others do; but because the sheriff can find his land easily when the creditors desire to levy on it. It is said that only five per cent of the men who enter business succeed in it. If they all went into debt as recklessly as farmers do not one would succeed. The five per cent that succeed learn to make money before they spend it and therein lies success.

Take an average farmer in the Middle States. Beginning in spring he goes in debt for all he eats and all he wears, on the promise of the harvest. In March he gets trusted for a plow; in April for a harrow; in May for a mowing machine; in July for a thrashing machine; in September for a corn-sheller, and at almost any time for a lightning rod and a windmill. When harvest comes the crops rarely meet his expectations. If not scanty because of too much or two little rain, the price is too low because of bounteous crops everywhere. In either case he rarely sells when the crops are ready. Some one in that neighborhood, once upon a time, sold his wheat at ninety cents when if he had waited ten days longer he could have sold for ninety-one, and thereafter no one would run the risk of selling early and losing that cent.

The merchant is anxious for the amount of his account; he receives a note; the note gets into the bank. So also the notes given for machines find their way to the bank, and the farmer walks in with his interest. In six months more there is more interest, and some renewing of notes. Another six months and some of the notes are pressed upon his attention. More notes are out. The gross amount of these is a large sum. He is afraid he will be sued, and is even threatened with the law. How easy to borrow enough to take up these notes by giving a mortgage on the farm! The bank is glad to accommodate him at seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. It is so easy that he adds a couple of hundred to the amount to cover some machines he thinks of buying, and the loan is made.

"I made a gilt-edged loan," said one of my visitors; "$800 on an eighty acre farm, at eight per cent." "Do you get eight per cent often?" I asked. "Yes, oftener than less; but eastern money is coming in from insurance and investment companies and reducing the rate. They are satisfied with seven and even six per cent down there."

The farmer who has thirty-two dollars interest to pay every six months on this "gilt-edged" loan has assumed a comparatively light burden, yet it is a burden which all things considered, a shrewd business man would avoid with fear. It costs him more than eight per cent. Among a community where all farms are mortgaged it may not be a disgrace to be in this condition, but the men who give him credit thereafter will take into account the fact that his security is no longer what it was. As the years go on he will scarcely see the time when it is convenient to pay any part of the principal; but machines will wear out, buildings will need repairs, misfortune come to the family, or to the stock, and the mortgage recorded in Vol. so-and-so, Page so-and-so, in the recorder's office, will rise like a ghost to frighten away those who would now lend but for this.

For many years I traveled regularly over a good part of Ohio and Indiana doing business with the hardware dealers. These men were usually local agents for machines, plows, wagons, etc. They would talk to me freely of their sales and their profits, as well as of their troubles in collecting their bills. I used to think then, and I think now that a majority of our farmers were working 365 days in the year for the sole benefit of the implement men. The absurd desire of every man to own every machine that his neighbor had, and the facility with which he could buy it, on a year's time, by giving his note, led the community as a whole into purchases that were positively absurd, and kept every farmer's nose to the grindstone for the benefit of the implement maker and the money-lender. As a business man I see the same condition of affairs to-day, and as director of a bank I hear these complaints from first hands. A mortgage on a man's homestead, except a purchase-money mortgage, ought to be avoided by every man, unless he can show excellent reasons for it. Teach yourself and your family to keep out of debt and keep the homestead from mortgages.—[WILLIAM H. MAHER, Ohio.

A REVOLTING OUTRAGE.

An Eleven Year Old Girl Assaulted by a Penetentiary Bird.

MONTREAL, March 21.—A horrible outrage was committed late last evening upon a little girl named Agnes Morin, 11 years of age, by a penitentiary bird known as Andrew Mainville who has long since been regarded with loathsome terror by all respectable people in the neighborhood frequented by the villain in question. The child would probably have been killed had not the fiend been surprised in his designs by the brother of the victim. Mainville managed to escape and ran and told some carters what he had done, saying at the same time that he would shave off his moustache and thus prevent his recognition by the police. One of the carters, however, was possessed of sufficient humanity to go and get a constable, who, after considerable search, succeeded in landing the scoundrel in the police station. This morning he was brought before the magistrate and committed for trial to the Court of Queen's Bench.

Courtesy to Dumb Brutes.

Animals appreciate kind words and show their appreciation of them. Speak to a canary and it will call to you and in its way keep up a chirping conversation. Notice a dog or cat and it becomes your friend.

Not far from the writer's home there lives a fine Newfoundland dog, and long before becoming acquainted with the animal's owner a great friendship existed, for every day in passing the garden where the dog was usually standing, like a great black sentinel beside the gate, the writer would stop and talk a little with "Jack," or if in haste, she did not tarry for a talk, the dog would whine and cry until she returned for the usual greeting. This continued for many months, when one day Jack's owner said, "Oh, you passed here late to-day. I knew when you passed by Jack's bark. Indeed, before I met you personally, I knew every day just when you passed our house, for Jack told us of your coming."

Try speaking politely and kindly to your brute friends and you will find that they will appreciate it, and find some way to repay it.

The Watchman

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

A VICTORY FOR THE UNIVERSITIES.

The success which has attended what is known as the "Lynch B. A. Bill" in the Provincial Legislature is a cause of congratulation on the part of those interested in higher education. The position heretofore occupied in regard to the admission to study the learned professions has been one unknown in any other civilized country. A graduate of any University holding the degree of B. A. was compelled to submit himself to a further examination before men possessing a less general education and answer questions on subjects the knowledge of which is not considered by modern educationists to be at all essential to or indicative of a liberal education. The result has been that a course of study extending over four years, conducted by some of the best teachers in America, supplemented by the most searching examination has been held not to be any guarantee of a sufficient parlimentary education to enter upon the study of law or medicine Had the examination conducted by the bar, been more searching, or had they intended to secure for the profession a higher educated membership there might have been some grounds for refusing to recognize the B. A, degree, but the contrary was the case. Boys, fresh from the grammar school, crammed specially for this examination, have succeeded in answering questions in Ancient philosophy and other subjects, which in the opinion of English authorities on education do not in themselves constitute any guarantee of nor are necessary for a liberal education. Sir Wm. Dawson has for years pointed out the absurdity of the bar regulations, referring to them as "a barbarism peculiar to the Province of Quebec." The victory must be especially pleasing to those who have been agitating and fighting for this change so long. The main section of the Lynch Bill reads as follows:—"No candidate for admission to the study of the legal Notarial or Medical profession who is holder of a degree of Bachelor of Arts conferred on him by any Canadian or British University shall be obliged to pass the examinations required by the act incorporating the members of any of the said professions." The bill passed the legislature by a majority of 10 Mr. Owens voted in favor of the bill.

IMPROVED MAIL SERVICE.

The Post Office Department is being constantly besieged with applications for extended mail services in the rural districts of Canada. While it is no doubt the desire of the Government to facilitate the means of communication which these small backwood settlements have with the great cities of our Dominion, yet they feel compelled to endeavor as far as possible to keep the expenditure within the revenue. There are many post-offices not paying expenses, yet they are a convenience to the people and cannot be dispensed with. Our member J. C. Wilson, Esq. has been exerting himself for some time past to obtain better mail service for several of our back post offices. After pressing their needs upon the attention of the Postmaster-General he has succeeded in procuring a tri-weekly mail for Lakefield, Shrewsbury and Dunnanny. This change will no doubt be greatly appreciated by the inhabitants of these points and fill a want which has been felt for some time. We might say that Mr Wilson hopes to obtain an improved service for Calumet. The Postmaster-General is not likely to insist on that part of the Post-office Amendments which creates a postage fee on monthly publications.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Quebec, March 5th. 1889.

The only incident of any interest during the past week was the passage at arms between the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition. The Premier has asked the opposition to allow certain items of the estimates to pass and he would make his speech in reply to Desjardin's criticism of the budjet next Government day, last Tuesday, when Tuesday came and the motion made to go into committee of supply Mr. Mercier did not seem disposed to speak. Mr. Taillon reminded him of his promise but only elicited the rather impudent response that there was no law to compel him to speak till he was ready. This rather nettled Mr. Taillon who responded. No there is no law to make you keep your promise but you will not pass many items to-day. Obstruction was the order of the day and Messers Leblanc and Nantel occupied the whole afternoon and went on into the evening talking about one thing an another, everything in fact but the subject under discussion The ministerialists howled, laughed, shouted and did everything to choke them off but in vain, they only gave the obstructionists time to rest and when the din was over they would start again as fresh as ever. Only two items were passed when the Government seeing that they were only wasting time, gave up the conflict. On Friday Mr. Mercier did make his speech and the real reason for his delay became apparent. He had not much more to say than his friend, Hon. Francois Langelier, when he went on his $3000 trip to Ottawa. He confined himself to saying that the Provincial Treasurer claimed a surplus of $372,000 while Mr. Desjardin held that there was a deficit of $914,000. This was a difference of over one million in the result of a budget of three millions between the conclusions of the two financial men of the House. Somebody must be wrong and the Premier did not seem to be very clear as to who it was but he would say that Mr. Shehyn was known in the financial world while Mr. Desjardins was neither a business man nor banker. On these slender grounds he agreed that the latter was likely to be wrong.

Hon. Mr. Robertson said the Premier had been frank enough to admit when he rose to address the House that he was not an authority in financial matters and he (Mr. Robertson) after listening to his speech had arrived at the same conclusion. Mr. Mercier had based his attack on Mr. Desjardin upon the supposition that he had claimed a deficit of $914,000. Now, if he had understood Mr. Desjardins rightly, and he felt sure he had, the member for Montmorency had not claimed that the deficit actually was $914,000, but that if he were to criticise the present Treasurer and his budget as the present Treasurer had criticised him and his financial expose when Treasurer of the province, a similarity of reasoning would produce the result in question.

Mr. Desjardin reminded the Premier that a number of our most successful financiers had not been either business men or bankers He closed by moving the following amendment.

That all the words after "that" be struck out and replaced by the following:

This House is prepared to vote the Supplies to Her Majesty for the requirements of the public service in this province but wishes to protest:

1. Against the incorrectness of the official statement made in the Speech from the Throne to the effect that the hopes expressed with reference to a considerable surplus for the last year 1887 88 have been realized and that every possible economy has been observed in the ordinary expenditure.

2. Against the assertion of the Treasurer that there is a surplus of the ordinary regular receipts of the year over ordinary expenditure for the year 1887 88 when in fact there is a considerable deficit caused by the increase of the ordinary annual expenditure.

3. Against the improvidence of the Government which has as yet failed to suggest any adequate or effective means to put an end to the deficits, of establishing a true policy of economy and of providing for the payment of the floating debt, which by the legislation of the session of 1888, granting subsidies to Railways and by the increasing of the ordinary expenses under the present ministry, reached to more than four million two hundred thousand dollars on the first of January 1889.

4. Against the system inaugurated by the ministry of carrying to capital account expenses which are really the ordinary disbursements for the public service of the Province and which for the year 1887-88, amounted to $187,767,76, because such system is calculated to lead the House and the public into error as to the true state of the financial affairs of the Province by allowing the Treasurer to claim a surplus in the ordinary annual operations of the Treasury when there has really been a deficit, and because it is not good policy and would be dangerous for the credit of the Province to borrow every year to meet the greater portion of the expenses entered in the Budget under the head of special expenditure such expenses having to be paid out of the annual revenu

5. Against the use which has been made of the last loan of $3,500,000; the said loan, which was intended for the payment of the floating debt as calculated by the Treasurer and set forth in the preamble of the Act 50 Vict., chap. 2, having, to a great extent, been employed in paying subsidies to railways authorised by the Act 51-52 Vict., chap. 91, 1888, which still leaves more than a million and a half of dollars still unpaid out of the floating debt which, according to the Government, existed on the 31st of January 1887.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 12 to 33, a number of the conservatives having gone home on the understanding that the vote was not to be taken till Monday.

Hon. Francois Langelier has submitted his little bill for his famous trip to Ottawa. It is as follows:—

November 2. 1888 conference with Hon. Mr. Mercier and discussion of constitutional question	$ 50
November 3. 1888, conference with Hon. Mr. Mercier and discussion of constitutional question	50
November 4 to 19, fees for preparation of case, interview with Hon. Mr. Mercier, correspondence with Hon. Mr. Mowat, searching authorities, correspondence with agent at Ottawa, etc	2,000
November 19 to 25, visit to Ottawa for pleading of case	600
Travelling expenses and disbursements	300
Total	$3,000

With respect to the third item Mr. Langelier, in one of his letters to Mr. Mercier, stated that he had written to Hon. Mr. Mowat for the case and that it had been sent to him. The sole service he seems to have performed for this $2,000, therefore was to read the document and inform the Premier that Manitoba's claim was so strong that it could not be upset, an opinion that was not altogether justified by the results. Mr. Langelier knew how to profit by a good opportunity. He charged $100 a day as fees and $50 a day for expenses for going to Ottawa and $50 each for consultations in Quebec. It is altogether a most shameless transaction.

O. R. N. CO. EXTENSION.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

Having noticed in the public prints that the above named Co. intend to extend their line of Railway to connect with the C. P. R. at Grenville or Calumet, in order to bring down timber to be rafted at Carillon, the move is a good one, but I would suggest when they are about it that they extend their line eastward to Sault au Recollet and there dump off timber for the Quebec market, and that for Montreal at Carillon, now is the time for the people from Carillon to the Sault au Recollet to bestir themselves let the municipalities grant bonuses and the voters sett their M. Ps. and M. P. Ps. to work on the different Governments and I have no doubt if properly gone about the subsidies and grants could be got and the long talked of Loop line be a thing accomplished, It is not only that such a line would give them easy access to the cities, but our great water power at the Carillon Dam is only waiting for Railway communication to be utilised now is your opportunity, more especially as it seems the Directors of the Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway may adopt the penny wise and pound foolish policy of cutting their own throats by building their line away from the front, Point Fortune is not envious of the prosperity of her neighbors over the Creek,

Yours,

JOCK.

BOISSEVAIN, FEB. 12th 1889

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN:

DEAR SIR,—Now the municipal elections are over, your readers may have time to peruse some other subjects and as its coming near spring time, Manitoba, no doubt, is talked of by a great many, so perhaps a few plain facts may not come amiss to some of your readers I have been in this country some three years and have during this time travelled pretty extensively over Southern Manitoba in search of land, and in all my rambles I have seen nothing I preferred to this famous and well merited, Turtle Mountain District. Either for grain or stock raising and as for picturesqueness surpassed by few. The country round is rolling prairie. It is not so subject to frosts as counties along the main line which is low and heavy and alkali soil. The M. S. W. R. R. runs through here and we have all the modern conveniences in the way of Churches, Schools, Markets, Elevators, and wood and water etc. etc. which is quite a big item to make farming a success. Being in close proximity to the Souris coal fields renders fuel of either kind cheap. There was a vein of coal struck some nine miles from town which if it proves a success will prove very beneficial to this town. There are no free homesteads in this part having all been taken some two years ago? But we have some Rail Road lands yet which are of the best and for sale at prices ranging from $3.50 to $5.00 per acre. You are only asked to pay one tenth down and balance in the annual installments. This I say then is much more preferable (as well as profitable) to go 50 to 60 miles from a Railway where your chances of a Rail Road are often times very dubious and certainly very uncertain where it will go I think I can safely say that I shall never have cause to regret having purchased in this Turtle Mountain District. I would advise any young man (or old one either) coming out this country to look well around him before purchasing, as its much easier to become possessor of a poor low alkali farm, than it is to dispose of one There is as much danger and I might say more of getting too heavy a soil than too light one. The former are the ones most subject to frosts. Look and examine for yourselves and be sure to visit this District before purchasing elsewhere. There are a number of Argenteuil families here who would be only too glad to answer any questions you may desire. Letters addressed to Jno. Kettle M. P. P., A. M. Arnott, W. McKnight and G. W. Meikle to Boissevain will be replied to giving whatever information you may desire on the country Hoping to see some of our old Argenteuil friends this spring and thanking you Mr. Editor for your valuable space I remain,

Yours truly,

FARMER.

DISTRICT NEWS.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

Andrew McConnell vs John Fritzgerald.—Mr. McConnell sued Mr. Fritzgerald before the Superior Court at St. Scholastique requesting the sum of $500,00 for damages suffered in his character and reputation, in as much as Mr. Fritzgerald had accused him of having been drunk in Montreal and at St. Scholastique of being a *Liar* and also of having threatened to smash his face. The accusation was met by a *Plea* of compensation; Fritzgerald pleaded that McConnell had accused him of keeping an Indecent and Improper house, of setting people drunk and taking their money out of their *pockets*. This accusation was also met by a Cross-action to the amount of $1000.00. Over 20 *witnesses* were heard on Monday and Tuesday before his Honor M. Justice Henri L. Taschereau and J. A. N. Mackay Esq. advocate occupied as the attorney of Mr. Fritzgerald and C. S. Borraughs Esq Mr. McConnell's attorney. After the address of both counsels the Hon Justice rendered his judgement *Instanter* He declared that the allegations of the plea and of the Cross-action had been established, that both parties were respectable Citizens and had not sustained any damages in their reputation and character. He remarked that Mr. McConnell had ill-chosen his time and place at a public auction to advocate the principles of temperance and try to advise Mr. Fritzgerald. The cause of temperance, added he, is a very good one, but very often the *overzeal* of its advocates injure more than assist it and they are its most injurious foes. He was satisfied that Mr Fritzgerald kept a most respectable hotel and had he not answered the provocation first addressed to him by McConnell, he would probably have condemned the latter, to pay heavy damages, but he considered that Mr. Fritzgerald retaliated in a very strong manner on McConnell and thereby had revenge; Consequently he thought it his duty to dismiss the action of Mr. McConnell & the Cross-action of Mr. Fritzgerald each party paying their own costs. He advised them to be same friends and also remarked, that this action for damages should not have been brought before the Court.

OGDENSBURG.

William Townsend jr. started for Manitoba last Thursday, to work on the farm of Mr. Owens. Some of the girls will miss him but we wish him luck in his distant home.

Mr. Duncan McKiddie has returned from Michigan, he looks well after his winters work in the woods.

Mr. Thos. Smilie shot a fox the other night he is a dead shot every time.

AVOCA.

In the WATCHMAN of 1st inst. I perused your editorial showing the advantages the change of the new time table of the C. P. R. gives to the people residing east of St. Phillipe to Montreal but at the same time the change causes quite a disappointment in the other portion of the route from the Calumet to Ottawa, as all mail matter mailed at the branch offices intended for either Montreal or Ottawa will have to remain at the forward offices until the next day owing to this change, when the residents of the west part of this county gave their signatures to one of the number of the petitions going the rounds in November last, they did it under the impression that our member J. C. Wilson Esq. through his influence would induce our new Postmaster General to cause the C. P. R. to stop the morning mail train going west at every mail station as was done in the past, and unless that is done the mail service will be a bone of contention on this portion of the line. And in making this last change it is just as likely that the C. P. R. found it more convenient to make the change to answer their purpose rather than accommodate the public,

JOHN MCCALLUM.

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.

MARRIED.

WANLESS—DAUM—At Emerson on Tuesday March 12th, by the Rev H. L. Watts, G. P. eldest son of Capt. Wanless of St Andrews, P. Q. to Mamie A. youngest daughter of Henry Daum Esq., of Turstock Ont.

BOYD—WOODS—At Ottawa, March 14, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, Rev. T. Boyd to Charlotte Woods.

DEATH.

MCARTHUR—At Kincardin County of Bruce on the 7th inst Elizabeth Law beloved wife of Peter McArthur (formerly of Dalesville) a native of New Deer Aberdeenshire Scotland, aged 70 years, 1 months and 2 days, deceased was a daughter of the late James Law, and sister of Mr. William Law of this place.

WANTED.

TWO assistant cheese makers, for terms and particulars apply to the undersigned

W. J. MORAW,
Cheese Manufacturer,
St. Andrews Que

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of L. P. Guellemette, St. Jerome P.Q. Insolvent.

Will be sold by public auction at Marcotte & Ecrement Auction Room No. 95 St. James street Montreal, on Thursday the 28th March 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M. all the assets of said insolvent as follows.

Stock of fancy and staple dry goods	1619,65
Shop, furniture and show cases	89.50
Book Debts	412.51
	$ 151,66

Also the balance of Lease of the premises Stock and Inventory can be seen on the premises on the 25th and 27th March 1889. For further information apply to

BELODIAN & RENAUD,
Curators, 15 St. James S
MARCOTTE & ECREMENT,
Auctioneers.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership here-to-fore existing under the firm, name and style of C. T. WALES & CO. as general merchants St. Andrews, Que. was dissolved, by limitation of time on the 23rd day of January 1889. Charles T. Wales who succeeds to the business, is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm, and we bespeak for him a continuance of the patronage extended to us in the past.

CHAS. T. WALES,
LAETITIA P. WALES,
M. S. LAMB,
A. L. MORRISON,
B. N. WALES,
M. M. DRYSDALE,
G. P. WALES.

A CARD.

The undersigned in thanking the patrons of the late firm for favors in the past would take this opportunity of announcing the arrival of new SPRING GOODS. and trust the assortment will be such as to maintain the remark often made when enquiring for an article is not readily found, "Try Wales' they will likely have it." Soliciting a share of the public patronage.

CHAS. T. WALES.

St. Andrews, March 16th 1889,

GRAND CONCERT,

In aid of the Funds of the Musical Convention)

—IN THE—

Victoria Hall
LACHUTE,
Tuesday Ev'ng, March 26'89.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

DUET—"Witches Flight"...Misses Meikle and Barron.
SONG—Selected...Mr. W. H. Stevens
RECITATION—"The Dog and Lobster" Mr F. Weegar
SONG—"In Dreams I've heard the Seraphs Sing" Miss Macpherson
SELECTION—Scotch Airs...Mrs. McIntyre
DUET—"What are the Wild Waves saying" Mr. and Mrs. F. Weegar
SONG—"My Lady's Bower"...Miss Barron
DUET—Cornet and Piano...Mr. and Miss Mitchell

PART II.

DUET—Selected...The Misses McIntyre
SONG—"Marguerite"...Miss Ritchie
SELECTION—Scotch Airs...Mrs. McIntyre
SONG—"Last Night"...Miss Macpherson
SONG—Selected...Mr. W. H. Stevens
DUET—Minute Gun at Sea...Messrs Boyd and McCallum
SONG—"Jerusalem"...Miss Barron
DUET—Cornet and Piano...Mr. and Miss Mitchel

God Save the Queen

Concert to commence at 8 o'clock p.m. sharp.

AUCTION SALE

Will be sold by public auction at the residence of MRS. R. DUDDERIDGE, Lachute on

Tuesday, 16th April 1889.

The following articles:

25 cords hard wood [stove length.] 3 stoves [2 heating 1 cooking,] 1 extension table, ½ doz. dining room chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 washing machine, 1 pump, ½ doz egg cases, a lot of tin, crockery and glassware, pictures, poultry, fencing, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp

TERMS OF SALE.

$5 00 and under cash over that amount 9 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

J. PATENAUDE.
Auctioneer.

Boots & Shoes
RUBBERS.

New goods for spring and summer, wear are now being received at

GILES

Without enumerating the different kinds of Boots & Shoes for Men, Ladies, Misses and children we do safely say our stock is almost altogether of custom made work, was never better assorted the quality never better nor the prices more liberal we invite inspection.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment if Trunks from 1.50 to 7.00 each. Leather Satchels and Valises, Ladies Hand Bags, Shawl Straps, School Bags, &c. &c.

Harness, Harness.

Always on hand or made to order Buggy Harness, Express Harness Cart Harness, Heavy Draft and Plough Harness, Scotch Collars, whips, &c. &c. &c.

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 10 Sept 1888.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

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

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

R. T. MANLEY,
---WEST END POST OFFICE---

Has now on hand a beautiful collection of **Christmas Cards**

——*A full line of Groceries.*——
New stock of Furniture at the very lowest prices
—ALSO—
A large assortment of Lamps, Chamber sets, Tea sets, Glassware, Earthenware &c.

R. T. MANLEY

NewSpring Goods

R Banford, Lachute Mills, has now on hand a choice assortment of new prints at low prices.

New lot of Check Cottons, Grey Cottons, Dress Goods, Seersuckers, all bought low to sell low,

New lot of Boots & Shoes in stock and to arrive much cheaper than formerly.

Call and see my Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, Produce taken in exchange for Goods as usual. Don't Forget the Place,

R Banford.

FOR SALE.

A FARM SITUATED IN NORTH SIDE of Beech Ridge, property of Thomas Loynachan, California, Lots Nos. 9 and 10 known as the Bond farm containing 180 arpents, about one hundred arpents cleared the balance good bush, about 500 good maple trees, two barns and other outbuildings thereon erected the farm is within two and one half miles of Lachute town.

For further particulars apply to John Cooke Beech Ridge, or to the undersigned.

ALFRED CENTRE.
Attorney,
St Andrews.

Lachute, March 8th 1889
2 ms—38

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF FELIX BIGROW (formerly owned by Mr. Charles Moore) in the Township of Arundel, comprising 15 acres of Land more or less, a good house, blacksmith shop, outbuildings, and a young orchard, for further particulars apply to

JOHN BIGROW
Lake View,
Harrington.

Feby. 28th 1889. 28-4in

Orr Coffee House,

Meals at all Hours.
OYSTERS by the glass or cooked as desired,
BOARD by the week or month at moderate prices.
BRIGHT COMFORTABLE ROOMS.
P. J. ORR.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED MALcolm Smith of Beech Ridge, begs to announce that he is now prepared to attend to sales as an AUCTIONEER and guarantees satisfaction.

Parties wanting Fruit Trees of any kind can be supplied by me at $25 per hundred. The trees are from New Brunswick and therefore more adapted to our climate than those procured from the west.

MALCOLM SMITH.
P O Box 125 Lachute.

Lachute March 1 1888.
17—3 mos.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

MY PROPERTY SITUATED ON THE West River Road adjoining the English Church Parsonage, House under construction, for terms apply to R. T. Manley or W. J. Simpson Lachute, or to the proprietor,

G. M. BISHOP,
105 Inspector St. Montreal.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE have appointed David Raitt, Esq., as our Agent for the collection of water rates from this date. All parties indebted to us for water will therefore take notice and pay every three months as collection will be made quarterly.

STUART & RODRIGUE.

Lachute, March 1st 1889.

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

FOR SALE.

TWO FARMS OF LAND in Cote du Midi, Lots and 18 (new No) St. Andrews Que, consisting of 100 acres more or less, dwellings and outbuildings on each farm, good orchards sugarbush and good soil. Will sell one lot or both to suit purchaser For terms and price apply to

THOMAS LAMB,
St. Andrews, Que.
or to
L. CAMERON,
Iriquois Ont.
64f

IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE

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

—ALSO—

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

T. STUART,

LACHUTE, March 30th 1888 44

JOHN HOPE

Baker & Confectioner

Bread of First Quality

Buns, Rolls, Scones and Cakes of all kinds, Candies of the Purest. Fruits in Season, &c &c &c,

Market Square.
Lachute.

J. H. LAFOND

Has the pleasure to inform his customers and the public in general that he has removed from opposite the College to Rodrigues new block, and has on hand a full stock of Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, Millinery, &c. &c, 28—3m

MARVELOUS
MEMORY
DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training.
Four Books Learned in one reading.
Mind wandering cured.
Every child and adult greatly benefitted.
Great inducements to Correspondence Classes.

Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the Christian Advocate, N. Y., Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post free by

PROF. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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

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

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

FARMER'S

DON'T forget that the first 10 logs you bring to Newton's Steam Saw Mills will be sawed for half price, come as soon as you can. The Baby Milk Food prepared by J. Newton is for sale in all the leading stores in the Town of Lachute and St. Jerome.

JOHN NEWTON,

Lachute, 8th Nov., 1888.

Photographs!

UNTIL further notice Photos will be taken and finished in first-class style by A. G. STACKHOUSE, from $1.25 per dozen upwards,

St. Andrews, 6th Dec. 1888.

TO RENT

At Stanerville, a desirable place suitable for Store and Dwelling close to St Phillipe Station. Has Stabling and ground Rent $5 00 per month. Apply to J. E. Thompson Station agent St Phillipe for key &c

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. 32-ly

R G MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Meikle & Walker,
(NOT INCORPORATED)

—Money received on Deposit—
—Money lent on good Joint Notes—
—Collections promptly attended to—
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Lachute, Oct. 15th, 1886. 7-1yr

T. JOUSSE
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Main Street.

Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry, Spectacles, also best assortment of Watches defying competition,

FOR SPRING
A. J. PERIARD
Just Received
All The Latest Styles,
Spring Overcoating,
Spring Coating,
Spring Suitings,
Spring Trowserings,

Spring ties and scarfs,
Spring shirts,
Spring underwear,
Spring Haberdashery.

Woodrows Hats
Woodrows Hats, all styles sold cheaper here than in Montreal. Come and See.

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

BOARD.

Mrs. Rostron of Main Street has just completed renovating and remodelling her premises and is now prepared to accommodate a limited amount of boarders combined with necessary ventilation and sanitation, capacious rooms, with every convenience, for a few private boarders.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Ladies Corset Covers 13c
Ladies Corset Covers 13c
Ladies Corset Covers 13c

For a few days 13c will be the starting price for Ladies' Corset Covers, a lower line expected.

At S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Night Dresses 45c
Ladies Night Dresses 45c
Ladies' Night Dresses 45c
Ladies' Night Dresses 45c
Ladies' Night Dresses 45c

For a few days 45c will be the starting price for Ladies Night Dresses a lower line expected.

At S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Chemises 22c
Ladies' Chemises 22c
Ladies' Chemises 22c
Ladies' Chemises 22c
Ladies' Chemises 22c

For a few days 22c will be the starting price for Ladies' Chemises, a lower line expected,

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Drawers 22c
Ladies' Drawers 22c
Ladies' Drawers 22c
Ladies' Drawers 22c

For a few days 22c will be the starting price for Ladies' Drawers, a lower line expected.

S. CARSLEY.

Notice to Housekeepers
Notice to Housekeepers
Notice to Housekeepers

Just received a line of Double Damask, with Napkins to match, best quality, newest patterns.

S. CARSLEY,

Notice to Hotel-keepers
Notice to Hotel keepers
Notice to Hotel keepers
Notice to Hote -keepers

Just to hand, a very large lot of Scotch Table Linen, in extra wide widths, for square tables with Napkins to match, hemmed ready for use,

S. CARSLEY.

Notice to Caterers
Notice to Caterers
Notice to Caterers
Notice to Caterers

Just now in stock, a special lot of White Table Cloths, with Napkins to match, already hemmed, choice patterns, best makes, all sizes.

S. CARSLEY.

Notice To All
Notice To All
Notice To All
Notice To All

Linen for Breakfast Cloths, Linen for Dinner Cloths, Linen for Supper Clothes, White, Cream, and Colored, all widths, all qualities and prices.

S. CARSLEY.

Just To Hand
Just To Hand
Just To Hand
Just To Hand

A new lot of Tray cloths, large and medium sizes. A new lot of Carvers' clothes and Table Runners.

Hot Crossed Buns
Hot Crossed Buns
Hot Crossed Buns
Hot Crossed Buns

New in stock, special lines of "St Georges Cross" Napkins for Buns, Light Cakes and Muffins, something new,

S. CARSLEY.

No More Lint
No More Lint
No More Lint
No More Lint

On the Dishes if you buy the Scotch Flaxen Dish Toweling now being sold at

S. CARSLEY'S.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Clapperton's Sewing Cotton it ahead of all other makes, being free from knots, smooth, finely finished, and the spool all in one length; none other can equal it for hand or machine sewing.

CORTICELLI SEWING SILK.

The Corticelli Sewing Silk which has lately appeared in the Canadian market is highly appreciated by all who have tried it, and will shortly be the leading sewing silk of the day.

Also the Florence Knitting Silk for the superiority is unequalled.

S. CARSLEY.

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

Notre Dame Street
MONTREAL.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Clothing—J. E. Bradford.
Card of Thanks—J. S. Riddell.
Dissolution Partnership—C. T. Wales.
Removed—R. W. Kerr.
Auction Sale—Mrs. Dudderidge.
Wanted—W. J. Moran.
Insolvent Notice—Bilodian & Renaud.
Concert.

DENTISTRY.

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

S. Carsley received this week, a full stock of black and fancy veilings a full stock of Torchon lace, a full stock of long real lace scarfs, a full stock of handkerchiefs, all kinds. All these goods are now in stock and at very reasonable prices.

See advertisement of C. T. Wales in another column.

A Feeble Failure.

Many persons become feeble and fail in health from disease of the blood, liver, kidneys stomach when prompt use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the grand purifying and regulating tonic, would quickly regulate every bodily function and restore to perfect health,

Read the advertisement in another column of Concert to be given in Victoria Hall on the 26th. instant.

The Rev. Mrs. Whiteside is visiting her relatives here.

Important to Workingmen.

Artizans, Mechanics and laboring men are liable to sudden accidents and injuries as well as painful cords stiff joints and lameness. To all thus troubled we would recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the handy and reliable pain cure for outward or internal use.

Special attention is called to the very choice Fancy Satins, with plain to match, just opened out at S. Carsley's.

Rev. Mr. Harris of Arundel was in Town this week,

R. H. Buchanan & Co of Montreal placed in Mr. Wilsons Paper Mills here last fall one of their Worthington Steam fire Pumps, being tested it was found to give satisfaction.

The Pump was again tested last Saturday to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Wilson.

Great credit must be given Mr. Perry as no doubt his able superintendance of the work in no small manner added to the satisfactory working of the pump.

A Life Of Ease.

Miss Lizzie Ratcliffe, writing from Falkirk, Ont., says; 'I had such a cough I could not sleep and I was fast going into consumption; I tried every thing I could hear of without relief, but when I got Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam I soon got ease. It is the best medicine I ever tried." Lizzie Ratcliffe, Falkirk, Ont.

Another lot of Choice Spanish Grapes only 25c. per pound, at Hope's.

Monday, 25th. inst., is a Bank Holiday. Notes due on that day will be payable on Tuesday.

WANTED.—A servant girl for general housework. Apply to

J G DAVIDSON,
Hope's Block, Lachute.

Eighty Per Cent.

Of the human race, according to a high authority, suffer from one or other form of blood taint. Never allow this latent evil to develop into serious disease while the blood can be kept pure and the system clean by proper precautions, such as using Burdock Blood Bitters, whenever any scrofulous symptoms appear. No medicine equals B. B. B, as a blood cleanser.

Hats, Hats, Hats, we have them just the thing and can suit every man boy youth or child in all colors and shades in either stiff or soft, see for yourselves. H. GILES & SON.

Mr. Thomas Millar of Portage La Prarie, Manitoba was in Town this week.

Try To Benefit Others

"I had a very bad pain in my side of which one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil made a complete cure. I hope this may be of some benefit to those who "sad it." A. R. T. Walker, 44 High St, City. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a specific for all inflammatory pain.

Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute every Saturday until further notice.

Persons going to Manitoba or the North West will find it to their advantage to call upon or write to John Chambers Esq and secure tickets and freight rates, at lower rates than can be secured elswhere. Mr. Chambers Post Office address is Shrewsbury, P.Q.

The Letter That Came.

From Mr. J. Hayden, 139 Chatham St., Montreal, says: "I was troubled for years with biliousness and liver complaint, and I never found any medicine to help me like Burdock Blood Bitters, in fact one bottle made a complete cure.

W. Owens, Esq. M. P. P. arrived from Quebec yesterday, his health and spirits not in the least effected by the arderous duties of the session.

For the cure of colds, coughs, and all derangements of the respiratory organs no other medicine so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It relieves the asthmatic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease, and has saved innumerable lives.

An adjourned general session of Lachute Town Council was held on Monday evening last attended by Mayor Christie and Councilor Bertrand, McRae, Lavigne, Bedard, Cresswell, Boa, Patenaude, Lane and Fraser. The contract for building a bridge at Cruises Gully was given to Mr. Peter Crusie for the sum of $300,00.

A petition from Mr. Nos. Larose to keep a hotel in the West Ward was presented, and referred to the License Committee. The Court House appeal case was handed to Mr. De Laronde to look after the interests of the Town.

Mr. De Laronde's opinion in reference to the Office of Secretary Treasurer, stating that he was of opinion the council could not legally have the Office open only one day in the week, was then read.

After disposing of several other matters the Council adjourned.

"When Macbeth ironically asked, "Cans thou minister to a mind diseased?" he little knew that mankind would one day be blessed with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In purifying the blood, this powerful alterative gives tone and strength to every function and faculty of the system.

The Teacher

Who advised her pupils to strengthen their minds by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, appreciated the truth that bodily health is essential to mental vigor. For persons of delicate and feeble constitution, whether young or old, this medicine is remarkably beneficial. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring and fall I take a number of bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and am greatly benefited."—Mrs. James H. Eastman, Stoneham, Mass.

"I have taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla with great benefit to my general health."—Miss Thirza L. Crerar, Palmyra, Md.

"My daughter, twelve years of age, has suffered for the past year from

General Debility.

A few weeks since, we began to give her Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Her health has greatly improved."—Mrs. Harriet H. Battles, South Chelmsford, Mass.

"About a year ago I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for debility and neuralgia resulting from malarial exposure in the army. I was in a very bad condition, but six bottles of the Sarsaparilla, with occasional doses of Ayer's Pills, have greatly improved my health. I am now able to work, and feel that I cannot say too much for your excellent remedies."—F. A. Pinkham, South Moluncus, Me.

"My daughter, sixteen years old, is using Ayer's Sarsaparilla with good effect."—Rev. S. J. Graham, United Brethren Church, Buckhannon, W. Va.

"I suffered from

Nervous Prostration,

with lame back and headache, and have been much benefited by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I am now 80 years of age, and am satisfied that my present health and prolonged life are due to the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Lucy Moffitt, Killingly, Conn.

Mrs. Ann H. Farnsworth, a lady 79 years old, So. Woodstock, Vt., writes: "After several weeks' suffering from nervous prostration, I procured a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken half of it my usual health returned."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Beauty

Is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for."—R. T. Schmittou, Dickson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."—Benjamin M. Johnson, M. D., Thomas Hill, Mo.

"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel."—Mabel C. Hardy, Delavan, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PAINTING.

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

Brownsburg Grist & Saw Mills.

OUR MILLS HAVING UNDERGO extensive repair, we have put in machinery and are now prepared to do custom work second to none in the county. Give us a trial.

McGIBBON BROS

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.
33 tf.

ICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SUPPLY any persons in the Town of Lachute during the ensuing summer season at a very low figure. Parties wanting ice should apply at once so as to ensure a supply.

S. H. SMITH,
Lachute
25-4m

BANK VILLE MARIE,

LACHUTE.

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

H. FROST,
Manager

FEBRUARY CHEAP SALE.

REDUCED PRICES TO CLEAR OUT STOCK.

20 Men's Overcoats from 5.00 up.
1 Boy's Brown Overcoat cheap.
1 Lot Men's pants 1.75 to 2.00.
1 Lot Remnants Shaker Flannel 12c yd.
1 Lot Remnants Grey Cotton 14 yd. for 1.00. 1 Lot White Cotton cheap.
1 Lot Pers. Lamb Caps from 1.50 to 3.00
1 Lot Remts. Ginghams at 10 cents pr. yd. 1 Heavy Jersey Jacket only 2.00

Call early as these goods must be sold.

W. BANFORD.

HAGYARDS
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

---

Wanted for Spring

A new Hard Hat.
A new Soft Hat.
A new Tweed Hat.
A new suit of Clothes, made to order.
A new Pair of Extra fine pants,
A new Spring Overcoat.
A new spring Waterprof.
A new Nice Shirt and Collar.
A new Pair nice fitting Boots,
A new Umbrella.

All of the above wants con best be supplied now at G L. Meikle & Co as will be found by giving them a call and seeing their immense stock of new goods just received

G. L. Meikle & Co.

REMOVED

Lachute Book & Stationary
STORE.

Will be removed on or before the 1st May to the premises formerly owned by Mr, William Fulton, situated between the Methodist church and Mr. Joseph Palliser's Law Office, Main Street, Lachute.

R. W. KERR.

Card of Thanks.

Having removed my furniture business from Hope's Block to the building owned by Mr. William Strong opposite the Lachute College.

I take this opportunity of thanking the public for the liberal patronage extended to me in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same.

As usual I will keep constantly on hand a full line of Furniture suitable to all classes.

J. S Riddell,
Lachute, March 22nd 1889.

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY MADE AND REPAIRED
CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN BRASS OR IRON

WE have an immense stock of of all kinds of
FIRST CLASS STOVES.
ALL BELOW CITY PRICES
—ALSO—
A few second hand stoves and plows at very low prices.

COAL STOVES,
Wood Stoves,
Coal Furnaces,
Wood Furnaces.

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.

SCHOOL DESKS
SCHOOL DESKS

Well known for DURABILITY, COMFORT *and* ELEGANCE.

McOuat & McRae,

Lachute

NOTICE

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

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

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

W. ARMSTRONG,
Farrier.
Lachute, March 16th, 1888.

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

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.

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 4 to 6 P. M.

CHARLES BRADFORD,
GEORGE BRADFORD, Agent.

NOTICE.

The Lachute Lumber Company have now prepared to give the

HIGHEST PRICES

for all kinds of dimention timber, and all kinds of

Hard-Wood and Soft-Wood Saw Logs

at their Mills at

Brownsburg,

also announce that their Mills are thoroughly repaired and prepared to do sawing for customers and therefore solicit your patronage.

Brownsburg Dec. 14th 1888. 12-1ly.

Clearing off Sale

At the Crooked Sign West End.

Purchased in dry goods at cost price.
Purchase in Boots & Shoes.
Purchase in Caps, and Hats,
Purchase in Crockery.
Purchase in Glassware.
Purchase in Wall Paper.

My stock of Groceries always complete and the lowest market price all the above mentcined goods will be sold at cost price for cash only all kind of merchantable produce takinb in exchange.

F. X. BERTRAND.
West End Lachute.

READY MADE CLOTHING

—AT—

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S WEST END.

Great Bargains in latest styles and best Fitting Mens, Youths and Childrens clothing, which I am selling at prices that will defy Competition.

Gents Finest Tweed and Black Suits from $5 to $20 Pants from $1.75 upward. Youths, Boys and Childrens Suits from $2, up.

—ALSO—

A complete stock of Groceries and Dry Goods, Prints, Grey Cotton, Dress Goods, Seersuckers, Ginghams, &c, &c. Glassware and Crockery.

Please call and see my Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

I now offer my farm for sale beautifully situated on the banks of the North River opposite Earls Mills, in the fifth concession of the Township of Chatham, Lots Nos. 2 and 3 containing about 100acres, all under cultivation, with the exception of a young sugar bush containing about 2000 trees, a good brick dwelling, 3 barns, stables and sheds are erected upon the property.

Also for sale 3 building lots situated in the West Ward of Lachute Town on the front street, near my Brick yard, also a new house 20 x 24 with lot, the house will be finished by the first of June. hand for sale Brick and Lime.

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of twenty-three years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any Person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

SHINGLES.

PINE,
CEDAR,
AND SPRUCE
SHINGLES,
FOR SALE AT

FRASER BROS.

Double Breech loading Guns $15 to $85. Double and Single Muzzel loading, Repeating and Single Shot Rifles, at corresponding low prices. Creadmore long range at one half original wholesale figures. Paper sot gun shells at 60c per 100. 44 Winchester calibre $13.00 per 1000. We keep in stock all the leading sizes of Cartridge special sizes can be had on short notice

A large and well assorted stock of Steel Skates cheap.

SNOW SHOES

Surveying, Lumbermen and Club.

Just received a large stock of Crockery, Hanging, Hall and Hand Lamps. We carry the largest stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware in at reasonable prices at the Sign of the Big Saw.

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE

LACHUTE.

NEW STORE.

The undersigned will open about the 20th instant the premises at present occupied by Mr. J. S. Riddell, with a full line of ready made clothing, gents furnishing, tailoring, boots & Shoes also a first class Millinery establishment will be kept in connection with my other business where the ladies can be supplied with the best quality of goods at a lower price than charged at other places and satisfaction guarranted.

In the gents furnishing department will be found a large stock of the best quality including a great variety of the best English, American and Canadian Tweeds, every suit turned out guaranteed to be satisfactory.

Best of references can be given if required from my former place of business Aylmer.

J. G. DAVIDSON.

Burdock
Blood
Bitters

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

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

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

NOTICE

The Great Northern Railway Company has deposited in the office of the Registrar of the county of Argenteuil a plan and book of reference of that section of their Railway between Lachute and St. Andrews,

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1889. 1889.

Great Clearing Sale

OF

BOOTS & SHOES

UNTIL

MARCH the 15th 1889.

No Stock of 1887 or 88.

BUT

Fresh Goods Well Selected

IN

LATEST STYLES

The whole to be sold regardless of cost. Call early as I see a few lines of American and English imported goods. My aim is to fit the foot to the shoe, not the foot to the Boot.

M. McCALLUM,

Marshall Block, Opposite Post Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

Sir John Macdonald will introduce a resolution extending the pension system to the North-West Mounted Police.

An Imperial Federation League meeting was held on Saturday at Kingston, at which Principal Grant made a vigorous speech.

A Juror in Montreal was excused from attendance, pleading that he was too easily swayed by the eloquence of the counsel and the judge.

In his charge to the grand jury at Montreal yesterday, Judge Cross made an important reference to the crime-producing capacities of drinking saloons.

A committee of the Ministerial Association of Hamilton have recommended that efforts be made by the authorities to suppress immoral dance-houses.

The superintendent of Forest Rangers on the Ottawa complains of the wholesale netting of trout during the spawning season and the reckless slaughter of deer.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's financial return for January shows a net profit of $150,963, as compared with a net profit $22,286 for the corresponding month of 1888.

A young woman, whose husband recently died in the hospital at Hamilton, endeavoured to commit suicide on Saturday evening on learning that he had another wife living at Ottawa.

Dame Marie Dussault is suing the Grand Trunk Railway Company for $10,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was killed on the Cote St. Paul road, St. Henri, in July, 1887.

It is the intention of the London Trades and Labour Council to circulate a petition throughout the Dominion of Canada in the near future to secure legislation in favour of eight hours constituting a day's work.

In a case argued in the Superior Court, Montreal, yesterday, Judge Tait held that a saloon-keeper could not be fined for supplying liquor to minors unless he actually knew that they were under twenty-one years old.

Victor Emile Michea, whose extradition was sought in the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, for forging a power of attorney in France, was liberated yesterday. He was re-arrested, and will be extradited for embezzling the money which the forged document enabled him to secure.

AMERICAN.

A lad of sixteen, arrested at Mecosta, Mich., on a charge of theft, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the heart.

Seven hundred persons on the Lichfield estates in Iowa are to be evicted next week, and the wildest excitement prevails among the holders.

A crazy Indian got abroad with a Winchester rifle in the everglades of Florida the other day and killed eight persons before he was overpowered.

In the United States Senate on Saturday Mr. Sherman reported back favourably the House's joint resolution to promote Commercial Union with Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper expects an early and amicable settlement of the fisheries questions, and that the negotiations will be re-opened from Washington.

It is reported that there are 18,000,000 bushels of wheat in farmer's hands and elevators in Dakota, and that it will require 13,000,000 bushels for seed and bread.

Dr. Carver's herd of thirty wild buffaloes, from the plains of Manitoba and the North-West Territory, the last of their race, arrived at Detroit yesterday on their way to the Paris Exposition.

In the United States Congress yesterday the House adopted an amendment to the Senate bill for the protection of the Alaskan salmon fisheries, ordering a stringent enforcement of the seal fisheries restrictions and the seizure of all vessels unlawfully engaged in seal hunting. The amendment, on being reported to the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the ground that it raised an important and difficult question.

FOREIGN.

The Afghan forces are advancing from Herat, and the Emir of Bokhara is preparing to attack them.

The snowstorms throughout Germany are increasing in severity, and railway traffic is seriously interrupted.

The Ameer is marching upon the Russian frontier, and a collision with the Russians appears to be inevitable.

Over a thousand labourers have left the Isthmus of Panama, and work on the canal is almost entirely stopped.

A special despatch from Rome says that Judge Baby has been made a Grand Croix de St. Gregoire by the Pope.

During the month of January there were 142 patients at the Pasteur Institute, all of whom except two recovered.

Mr. Gladstone's eldest son is suffering from partial paralysis, and his eldest brother, Sir Thomas, is also seriously ill.

The Marquis of Ailesbury and his wife, reconciled and happy, are on their way to Italy to enjoy a second honeymoon.

Mrs. Parnell has received a despatch from her son's physician stating that Mr. Parnell was never better than at present.

The German Government has decided to prevent Dr. Peters' Emin Bey relief expedition from proceeding into the interior of Africa.

Mr. Parnell is greatly chagrined at Pigott's suicide, as it limits the chances of unearthing the conspiracy that he believes existed.

Gen. Boulanger says it is deplorable that France, who had not fired a gun for so long a time, should now fire on her friends, the Russians.

The Pope celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday on Saturday. To a deputation of Cardinals he complained bitterly of his loss of temporal power.

Baron Hirsch has donated 120,000 francs yearly to Austria and a similar amount to Hungary for the relief of tradesmen in danger of financial ruin.

It is reported that the Czar is scandalized by the irregular life of his brothers, and has ordered Grand Duke Vladimir to resign the commandership of the Guards.

A mind reader has informed Gen. Boulanger that President Carnot has only a six months' lease of power, and that then the General will march on Germany via Stuttgart.

A Berlin correspondent says it is certain the German squadron in the Pacific will be strengthened in order that condign punishment may be inflicted on the natives of Samoa for murdering German marines and injuring German interests.

Mr. John Aird, M.P. for North Paddington, writes to the "Times" with reference to the speech made by Mr. Parnell on Friday night, and asks whether all parties cannot unite in the appointment of a commission that will command the confidence of Parliament to settle the Home Rule question, with due regard to the claims of Ulster.

Cup-and-Saucer Campanula.

This is a comparatively new departure of the old Canterbury bell of the gardens. In the original type of a single bell, it is not observable, but under cultivation, two, three or even four bells are seen to be compressed into the outer one. The duplex, as seen in the calycanthema forms, is one in which one bell grows in the other, the combined two representing a cup standing in a saucer. Seeds sown early in the season will flower from the end of June on. There are a great many shades of color now, although the old ones [illegible] contain only white and blue. The colors most likely to [illegible] are blue, white, mauve, purple, pink rose and salmon. They range in height from 18 to 24 inches, forming [illegible] pyramidal masses of flowers.

A STALLION KILLS A BEAR.

Goes Gallantly to the Rescue of His Master, Who had Given up the Fight.

Delas Woodcock, who lives in the southwest corner of Lehigh township, Pa., owns an old stallion that he calls Harry. The horse is a chunky brown animal of a Canadian variety, nearly 17 years old. He has a large mane and foretop, and a thick black tail, and for years he has been so cross and vicious that no one except Mr. Woodcock could handle him in the stable or harness him. Mr. Woodcock, who owns a small farm in sight of the Lehigh River, has had the stallion for eleven years, and twice during that time the horse has come within an ace of killing his owner, and Mr. Woodcock has often threatened to sell old Harry for what he could get; but he had had the animal so long that he hated to part with him, and now he says he is glad that he didn't sell the horse. The reason why he is glad is because the vicious old stallion saved his life on Monday, Feb. 25, and since then Mr. Woodcock has looked upon old Harry as a hero.

Late on that afternoon Mr. Woodcock rode the stallion over to Giles Chadwick's place after a bag of oats of a new variety that he wanted to sow in the spring. Chadwick lives on a hill between Trout Run and Tobyhanna Creek, and the distance between the two farms is nearly three miles by the shortest cut. For a mile and a half the route leads along the west side of what is known as the Big Marsh and through a long strip of timber land. Mr. Woodcock's little dog Josh tagged along behind the old stallion on the way over to Chadwick's.

It was about sundown when Mr. Woodcock placed the bag of seed oats on the old stallion's back, mounted the horse behind it, and left Chadwick's place for his own home across Lehigh. Owing to the bag of oats the horse could not go faster than a walk, and it was getting dusk when he struck the woodland path close to the side of the Big Marsh. Up to that time the little dog Josh had been trotting along in the rear of the old stallion, but all at once Mr. Woodcock noticed

THAT JOSH WAS NOT FOLLOWING

the horse, and so he reined in the stallion and whistled for the dog to come on. Josh made no response to his master's call, and Mr. Woodcock wheeled the horse around, rode back a few rods and called aloud to the dog.

Just then he heard Josh yelping on the frozen surface of the laurel and alder covered swamp, and he rode the horse back and forth, and tried to catch a glimpse of the dog through the openings in the bushes still calling Josh by name, and coaxing him to come out; but the little dog paid no attention to the repeated calls, barking more furiously than ever, and seeming to be teasing some kind of an animal with all the energy he possessed, and Mr. Woodcock seeing that it was impossible for him to make the dog mind, concluded to hitch the horse and go into the swamp to see what Josh had tackled. Mr. Woodcock said that Josh yelped like sixty just then and so he dismounted, took off the bag of oats, and placed it on the ground near the roots of a tree, and was leading the stallion towards a sapling to hitch him, when out of the swamp sprang the little dog howling from fright.

Close to his heels tramped an old she bear, frothing at the mouth and snorting, and it was she that Josh had been yelping at and disturbing in her nest under the roots of a fallen tree. Mr. Woodcock said that the little dog ran past him as though he was scared half to death, and got out of sight in no time, and that he himself was so startled by the bear's sudden appearance that he forgot to hitch the horse. The angry old bear seemed to think no more of her tormentor the moment she saw the bag of oats lying there, for she pounced upon it with a roar that made the stallion prick up his ears and look mad, and began to rip and tear it all to pieces, and make the precious seed oats fly.

Mr. Woodcock said that this caper of the old bear's caused him to act more suddenly than he usually does, and that, without stopping to hitch the stallion to the sapling, he grabbed a dead limb, rushed at the bear, and began to maul her over the head. The first blow made her bellow, but instead of turning tail, as he expected she would, she plunged at him and knocked him heels over head, forced him over in the snow, and nearly broke one of his legs. He squirmed from under her paws—feeling that she would kill him before he could get to the horse, for in the struggle he had lost his club; but just as he got upon his knees, the

BEAR SPRANG AT HIM WITH ANOTHER ROAR,

and pitched him head first into a mass of bushes near the side of the road. Then he was sure that the old bear would kill him, but he pulled himself away from her by grabbing hold of some short twigs, and just then he heard the old stallion snort a couple of times, as he had heard the animal do before when he was real mad, and the next thing he realized the horse bounded past him and came down on the bear with both fore feet.

The weight of the horse and the sharp calks on his shoes tore the bear's hide, but that only made her more murderous than ever, as she turned upon the horse and tried to strike him down. By this time Mr. Woodcock had got his arms around a tree, where he could see what was going on. All of the stallion's old viciousness seemed to have come back to him in an instant, for he struck at the bear with his fore feet at least half a dozen times in less than a minute, tearing the bear's flesh and hide at every lunge. The bear drew blood on the stallion's shoulder once, and then the horse gave a snort of rage, whirled as quick as a flash, and drove both of his hind feet against the bear's left side three or four times. That knocked the wind out of the bear, but the horse was not through with her yet, for he right about faced and went to stamping on her, keeping that up until he had killed her.

When the bear had stopped kicking, Mr. Woodcock said, the stallion cooled off and acted as if he was satisfied. It was pretty dark by that time, and Mr. Woodcock, who had been badly bruised by the bear, and whose face had been considerably scratched in the briers, picked up what was left of the injured bag, mounted the horse, and rode home. Little Josh had got there before him, and had sneaked into the house with his tail between his legs, the bear having frightened him so much that he couldn't be got to leave the house for three days.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Woodcock and Giles Goodarich, a neighbor, went to where the dead bear lay. In the course of half an hour they found her nest, and in it lay two tiny cubs snug and warm, but very hungry. They took the cunning little fellows home with them, fed them milk from a bottle and kept them where it was warm, and yesterday the cubs were all right. Mr. Woodcock means to keep the old stallion till death takes him away.

Four Hundredth Anniversary.

The year 1892 will be the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. The Spanish Government some time ago began to make preparations for a great exhibition, representing the arts and industries of Spanish America, to be held in honour of the event; and now our neighbours are moving in a similar direction. After much deliberation, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs at Washington has decided that the American celebration shall take the form of the establishment of a permanent exhibit of the resources, arts, and industries of the United States, and also of the fifteen Spanish-American Republics, the Empire of Brazil, the Dominion of Canada, and the various other colonies of the two continents. It is proposed that the expense shall be defrayed by those taking part. A National Board of Promotion has been formed to take charge of the whole affair, and Congress is to be asked to appropriate $25,000 to carry on the preliminary work. It is hoped that the proposed exhibition will not only do much to illustrate American progress in civilization, but will also promote the preservation of American antiquities and historical records.

WHEN PEOPLE DIE.

Does any Particular Hour Show the Greatest Mortality?

For many years medical science has been wondering whether there is any particular hour in the 24 at which more deaths occur than at any other time of day, and while statistics have been compiled and the figures subjected to exhaustive investigations, but little, if any, light has been thrown upon the subject. Here in this city the physicians at the different hospitals are almost entirely of the opinion that there is no reason to believe that people die at any particular hour any more than there is to believe that people are taken sick at a certain hour, and, as no statistics as to the hours at which patients died have been kept,

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO STATE

even if there are more deaths at one time of the day than at another.

Dr. Wells, the chief physician at the Almshouse Hospital, said he could not believe there could be anything in the idea. "Of course," said he, "there are certain diseases which are attended by fever during the night, and as a natural result the patient will die of exhaustion after the tension upon the nervous system incident to the fever has relaxed. The relaxation occurs with the coming of daylight, but the patient does not necessarily die at that time, the hour of death depending entirely upon his or her constitution.

"If they be strong and hardy patients, whose ailments are attended by fever, they will last much longer than patients whose constitutions are run down, and who are physical wrecks. Apart from this there are a thousand and one reasons which could be advanced in denial of any existing theory as to the hour at which most deaths occur. The time of a person's death depends entirely upon the age, the sex, the physical condition, and numerous other things,

WITHOUT CONSIDERING THE DISEASE.

"The idea of a person dying at a given hour is made ridiculous by the fact that one physician might be able to prolong a patient's dissolution several days by a treatment unknown to another physician, who, perhaps, might hasten death. Even if sick people were allowed to go without medical treatment, the physical and other conditions which I have named would still exist and have their influence upon the time of expiration and refute all theories as to a set hour for dying."

At the Presbyterian and Pennsylvania hospitals, the doctors to whom the same questions were propounded could not see how there could be any basis for the idea, advancing the same arguments practically as given by Dr. Wells.

Dr. Pere, an eminent French specialist, some 20 years ago became imbued with the idea that the varying atmospheric conditions that existed during the progress of 24 hours had a great deal to do with the extinguishing or prolonging of the vital spark in human nature, and he began to make a

SPECIAL STUDY OF SUBJECT.

As he was connected with one of the largest hospitals in Paris, where the rate of mortality among the patients was from 10 to 50 persons per day, he was given ample material upon which to base his investigations and make his deductions.

After studying from all possible views the figures collated in the first 10 years, he has lately announced that there are no marked peculiarities in the hour of death of all the patients, with the exception that the fewest occurred between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock at night, and the most between 4 and 6 o'clock in the morning. He accounts for these peculiarities, however, by the statement that the people who die during the morning hours were mostly sufferers from diseases and injuries that produced a high fever at night, causing exhaustion and death in the early morning hours.

The time of the year and the condition of the weather, he says, have much to do with the death of fever patients. Dissolution or prolonging of life is, in a measure, controlled by the air currents, upon which depend the amount of humidity in the air or its clearness. —[Philadelphia Record.

DEATH ON THE TRACK.

Miss Eliza Prosser, of Toronto, Killed by a C. P. R. Engine.

TORONTO, March 14.—The third railway fatality in the Toronto district within a week occurred last evening. Miss Eliza Prosser, of 100 Manning avenue, was killed at the Keeler street crossing, West Toronto Junction, at 8.43 by the Canadian Pacific Railway Express from St. Thomas. Miss Prosser went to the Junction in the afternoon in company with Miss Sarah Galbraith, of 188 Euclid avenue, to visit Mrs. Pritchard, of Toronto Junction. She went to take tea with Mrs. Burford and returned to Mrs. Pritchard's to deliver a letter, left Pritchard's to take the train to the city, and as she was crossing the track at Keeler street the engine struck her, knocking her down and instantly killing her.

Switchman Berry says he told the ladies to get off the track. Miss Galbraith denies this and is almost out of her mind, and walks the floor moaning and crying.

Miss Prosser was a class teacher in the College avenue Baptist church. Her father is a gardner, and at present in England and will return in May.

The body is not disfigured, except a slight wound over the right temple. The engineer was Wm. Beakill.

Mr. Spreckle's Long Nap.

Mr. Sprecklee, as we named our pet turtle, was brought to us from his native woods near Peekskill-on-the-Hudson. It had a beautiful shell with orange colored markings on a black ground, and his eyes were dark and bright; he was about five inches long and three inches high to the top of his shell. He was very shy at first and would not put out his head, much as we longed to see his face, but at last he decided to unpack and make himself at home. Then he began walking about the little garden, creeping in and out between the plants, and taking noonday naps in the shade of the tall geraniums. If he knew we were looking at him he would lie for hours tucked up in his shell and perfectly motionless, but when he thought himself quite alone he used to start off suddenly. He went so fast over the grass plat one up the stone curb to the flower-beds that we could not help thinking of the old fable of "The Hare and the Tortoise," in which the two animals agree to run a race, and the slow old tortoise plods steadily on, while the fleet little hare gets out of breath and lies down to rest, not waking until he has lost the race. "More haste, less speed," seems to be Mr. Spreckles's motto, for he does not get at all flustered, but goes on steadily with what he has to do, and never stops until it is done.

When autumn came he dug a number of holes in the ground, and we learned that he felt cold and wanted to go into winter quarters. The ground was very hard, so we dug it for him, put him in, about eight inches down, and covered him with earth and leaves. There he stayed under the snow all winter, and when Easter Sunday came as could not restrain our anxiety, but proceeded to dig him up. After a few minutes' search we found him, lying on his back, and much nearer the surface than we had put him. He was evidently drowsy but in the course of the day he began creeping about as usual, and seemed to be quite refreshed and rested after his five months' nap.—[S. Smithson.

A Single Trial

Is all that is needed to prove that Polson's Nerviline is the most rapid and certain remedy in the world for pain. It only costs 10 cents for a trial bottle. A single trial bottle will prove Nerviline to be equally efficacious as an external or internal remedy, and for pain of every description it has no equal. Try a 10 cent sample bottle. Sold by druggists. Large bottles 25 cents. Avoid substitutes.

THE OLD MEETING-HOUSE.

BY KATE THORN.

We don't have any meeting-houses now. We have churches and places of worship instead.

When we were young there used to be meeting-houses.

How well we can see that old meeting-house where first we heard the terrors of the law laid down, and very little, if anything, said about the rewards.

It stood on a hill. All meeting-houses used to be located on a hill, that their light might shine abroad. It was a square-bodied building, with white-washed walls, and two chimneys, one at each end, and set just as far apart as they could possibly be, just as if there was danger of their quarreling if they were in too close vicinity; and it had six long windows on each side, and one fan-shaped window over the pulpit, and two more of the same shape over the singing seats; and there were two doors in the end, and a flight of windy stone steps leading thereto; and around those steps the young men used to congregate, to talk about crops, and watch the female portion of the worshippers as they tripped along in their Sunday best, with their reticules on their arms, with lunches therein for the whole family. For in those days our ministers used to give us our money's worth, and two sermons a day of two hours long, and a shorter service in the evening, was considered a moderate allowance.

Inside, the structure was bare and monastic. The walls were white, and the windows were shadeless. The sun used to pour in as if bound to scorch us all to cinders in our sins; and the flies used to buzz like mad on the dingy panes, and the slim-waisted wasps crawled at their leisure through the filmy cobwebs up to their drab honeycomb homes in the upper corners of the windows.

The pews were large, and square, and high, and when once you were inside of them, and the door was shut, and buttoned on the outside, you felt as if doom had closed down upon you, and there you had to stay, let what might betide, until the sermon was over.

There were no carpets, no cushions, and the seats were made only for long-legged persons, and we used to sit on those hard boards, and twist, and wriggle, and try vainly to touch our toes to the floor, just to make sure that it was there, and that we were not actually swinging on nothing, above that terrible abyss on which the preacher seemed so delighted to expatiate to us.

How long the time seemed! We counted the wasps' nests by way of diversion, and wondered if it would be possible to get our hair plastered down as tight and smooth to our face as Deacon Jones had his plastered; and we speculated on what the people would do if we should break loose and rush down the long, bare aisle, out into the sunshine, and give a whoop of intense relief, just as we wanted to do?

The pulpit was a work of art. It was placed at a dizzy height, and in those days only a man with a steady head was fit for a preacher. Over the head of the minister, like the sword of Damocles, hung suspended that invention of ancient times, a "sounding board;" and as the preacher waxed eloquent, the contrivance caught the inspiration, and began to go round, slowly at first, but increasing in vigor as the whacks on the pulpit-desk grew heavier and more frequent, and the denunciation of sinners more emphatic. We used to feel afraid for the preacher; we lived in momentary expectation that the "board" would fall and crush him where he stood; but we comforted ourself with the thought that he had so much religion he wouldn't mind it if it did.

Down on ot, and below the pulpit, was the deacons seat, and here, Sabbath after Sabbath, the two venerable deacons, who had worked hard all the week, reminded themselves that the Sabbath was a day of rest, and slept as peacefully as children, with their red bandanas spread over their heads, to keep the flies from tickling the bald places.

Up in the singing seats, the bass viol player surreptitiously tuned his viol when the demonstrations from the sacred desk were noisiest; and the goodlooking tenor made eyes at the first soprano, and the younger singers passed around cloves, and peppermint, and wrote tender messages on the fly-leaves of the hymn books.

And when the time came for singing, it was worth something to see and hear that choir! How they braced up to the effort! How they hemmed and hawed in preparation! How they drew in their breaths, and their faces grew red, and the veins in their foreheads swelled, and their necks lengthened out, and the way they gave nineteen verses of Watts' hymns—select—would make the hair rise on the heads of one of our modern quartettes!

After the service closed, neighbors greeted each other in a quiet, subdued way; and asked after Sam, and Tom, who had the measles; and Susan, and Maria, and Jane, who were wrestling with hooping-cough. Everybody remembered it was Sunday, and secular conversation was avoided; but the good sisters could not help seeing if there were any new bonnet trimmings, or freshly "done over" leghorns, on the heads of the congregation.

There was a grove back of the meeting-house where we went to eat our lunch, and a spring supplied the liquid necessary to wash down the seed cake, and hard gingerbread, and solidified doughnuts. And thus fortified, we were ready for another two hours of oratory.

And when it was over, and the minister put on his tall, white hat and shook hands with the people, and we filed out into the fresh air and sunshine once more, everybody was secretly glad that Sunday was well over, and the requirements of a good conscience had been answered by attending meeting all day.

NEW FISHERY TROUBLE.

Newfoundland to Refuse Licenses to American Boats.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 20.—Reports from Newfoundland say the issue of licenses to American vessels for the purchase of bait and other necessary outfits will be refused this season, and that the Government will coincide with the Dominion Government in their policy.

The reason alleged is that American vessels last season violated the licenses given them, and bait purchased at Newfoundland was sold to the French at St. Pierre.

Fishermen who have recently returned from Fortune and Placentia bays say the cutters are already patrolling the coast, and every port is strictly guarded. Cargoes can be purchased for export under a $10,000 bond that they are to be landed in American ports, a receipt from the consignee through the British Consul being also required.

It Would not Work.

A Methodist church with a theatre and a ball and concert room in the rear would be a novelty which some of our church-going friends would regard with little favour. A church thus arranged, however, seems to be the beau ideal of a sanctuary which floats before the mind's eye of the Rev. J. Fletcher Brown, of the M. E. church of Oswego. In a sermon preached in that church on Sunday night Mr. Brown advocated harmless games of cards—"free from the slush and blood of the euchre deck"—and other recreative amusements likely to attract young people. He recommended that if young people wanted to dance they should be trained to do so—the girls together, and the boys together. Never under any circumstances should they be allowed to embrace each other, as in the modern waltzs. The spectacle of a ball room conducted on Mr. Brown's ideas, with the ladies dancing on one side and the gentlemen on the other, would be decidedly amusing. We do not think this kind of Shakerism is likely to find much favour just at present.

Fortunately in New Zealand some of the birds are protected by governmental laws, but already many of the species have died out.

A Bismarck Museum.

A project is on foot to buy a house in Unter den Linden for the purpose of establishing a Bismarck museum, in which will be preserved objects associated with the chancellor. This shows what whirlabout changes come with the passage of the years. There was a time when the iron-willed chancellor was the most hated man in Berlin. But his calm, rock-like steadfastness of purpose has conquered all opponents. On one occasion he was being pursued by a yelling crowd through the streets of Berlin. Suddenly he stopped, and faced about on the throng, putting his hand in the breast-pocket of his coat. The hooting mob fell back, thinking he was going to draw a revolver. But he only took out his cigar case and laughed. When he had lit his cigar he walked calmly on, while his revilers shrunk away abashed. Now they are going to institute a museum for him. We wonder if it will contain that cigar case.

Is any "Flower Born to Blush Unseen"?

The old wives tell us "that blushing is virtue's livery." But, alas! to many a maiden, whose soul is purity itself, has been denied the gracious privilege of wearing the delicate crimson; and all because her skin is covered with blotches, pimples, yellow "liver spots," and other discolorations. Who can tell how such a maiden loathes the very sight of herself, or who shall intrude upon her as she weeps bitter tears over her uncomely appearance? Thrice unhappy she, if by the use of cosmetics, she shall seek to hide her wretched complexion. But if she will use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, to regulate the liver and purify the blood of all poisonous humors, she will find that her "flesh shall come again like unto the flesh of a little child." It cures scrofula, tetter, salt-rheum, pimples, blotches, eruptions, and all skin diseases. Druggists.

Cherry county, Nebraska, with an area larger than several eastern states, hasn't a practicing physician within its borders.

The Fastest Time on Record.

In the direction of the nearest drug store, is not too fast for any person to make who is troubled with constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaint, or sick headache, and is, therefore, in need of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Gentle and effective; one a dose.

Youth is the time of hope. When a man gets a little older he stops hoping and begins reaching out for whatever he can get.

100,000 People Perish.

More than 100,000 persons annually die in this country from Consumption, which is but the child of Catarrh. $500 reward is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists: 50 cents.

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A. P. 441

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VOL. XII LACHUTE. QUE. FRIDAY, MARCH 29. 1889. NO 31

THE WATCHMAN
—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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LATE CABLE NEWS.

All For Atchinoff—The Filibustering Cossack causes the Patriotic League Much Trouble.

The Paris "Clairon," the organ of the Patriotic League, publishes a letter from M. Atchinoff, the leader of the Cossack expedition to the Red Sea, in which he protests against the French bombardment of the position occupied by his expedition at Sagallo, and complains of the action of the Governor of Obock in refusing to permit the transmission of despatches from him to the Russian government.

The police have made further searches of the residences of members of the Patriotic League. It is reported that they have seized papers showing that a plan had been matured for a descent by members of the League upon the Palais Bourbon (where the sessions of the legislative Chambers are held) and the Elysee (the residence of the President).

AUSTRIAN RUMORS.

There have been persistent rumors from Vienna during the week, and even explicit statements by the 'Standard's" correspondent there, that Austria is hastily preparing for warlike complications on the Servian frontier. These stories are contradicted by the officials, but are to a certain extent credited at the Foreign Office here. Much will depend on the decision of Queen Nathalie, who is being warmly urged on one side to return to Belgrade and vehemently warned off on the other. Her friends here believe she will decide to return, and if Milan keeps his word, also returning in such a case and contesting her claim to the guardianship of their son there must be civil war. The situation there at present almost amounts to that, for an open row has broken out between the Regents and the Ministry. It would not be surprising if the whole Balkans were in flames before Easter and all Europe were throbbing with the excitement of the long-dreaded crisis between Russia and Austria.

King Milan's Abdication.

The abdication of King Milan, of Servia, if it has any political importance at all, will simply result in throwing the kingdom more completely than ever under Austrian domination—an almost necessary consequence of a regency which must last eight years, if the heir to the throne lives so long. Party spirit in Servia runs very high, and politics are still in the primitive stage in which statesmen are accused of plotting the assassination of their rivals. This state of things was of course aggravated by the King's mental condition, which for a good while has bordered on lunacy. During the past year he has been kept in a continual excitement by his desire to get rid of his wife, by his fear of the Radicals, and by the manufacture, under his personal supervision, of a new Constitution. The Constitution had just been drafted by the Commission of Revision when he made up his mind, or what passed for his mind, to abandon the throne. The Constitution is to be laid before an extraordinary meeting of the Skuptschina to be elected in September next, and to sit in October. It is drafted on the French model, and provides for general compulsory military service. What will become of it now it would be hard to say. That will probably depend on the view taken of it in Vienna—[N. Y. Post.

Infant Prodigies.

Little Hofmann, and to a greater extent little Otto Hegner, gained immediate success, not because they were clever children, but because they were fully entitled by their talent to rank with grown artists. This being the fact, their extreme youth was of course in their favor, in very much the same way that on the operatic stage, granted two prima donne of equal gifts, the prettier girl is worth the higher salary. In the history o the art, the large majorities of famous musicians were infant prodigies. Mozart, as everybody knows, was exploited as a juvenile phenomenon, and among the juvenile prodigies were Mme. Schumann, Joachim, Liszt, Rubenstein, Arabella Goddard, Patti, Mendelssohn and hosts of others. All these distinguished persons, after making a certain mark as children, afterwards studied seriously and assiduously, even as little Otto Hegner has during the autumn been doing under Hans Huber, of Bale, and as little Hofmann is now doing in Berlin.

The agricultural professors tell us that the raising of 30 bushels of wheat to the acre will remove from the land 51 pounds of nitrogen, 24 pounds of phosphoric acid and 37 pounds of potash. This could be replaced by 60 pounds of sulphate ammonia, 171 pounds of superphosphate of lime and 76 pounds of chloride of potash.

NAPOLEON A FAST EATER.

His Hurry Cost Him Two Battles and Lots of Trouble.

Those animals which were intended to feed hurriedly were either gifted with the power of rumination or provided with gizzards. Man is not so furnished, and it is safe to assume that he was intended to eat slowly. We must apologize for reminding our readers of facts so familar, The matter may seem a small one, but it is not so. Just as a man may go on for years with defective teeth, imperfectly masticating his food, and wondering why he suffers from indigestion, so a man may habitually live under an infliction of hurried dinners and endure the consequent loss of health, without knowing why he is not well, or how easily the cause of his illness might be remedied.

The habit of eating fast and carelessly is supposed to have paralyzed Napoleon on two of the most critical occasions of his life—the battles of Borodino and Leipsic. On each of these occasions he is known to have been suffering from indigestion. On the third day of Dresden, too (as the German novelist, Hoffman, who was in the town, asserts)

THE EMPEROR'S ENERGIES

were impaired by the effects of a shoulder of mutton stuffed with onions. There can be no doubt that Napoleon's irregularity as to meals injured his health and shortened his life. The general order to his household was to have cutlets and roast chicken ready at all hours, night and day, and it was observed to the letter by his *Maitre d' hotel*, Dunand, who had been a celebrated cook. In his more dignified capacity, he contrived to fall in with the humors of his Imperial master, and by so doing, to be of essential use at critical emergencies, when an hour of prolonged flurry or irritation might have cost a province or a throne. On one occasion when matters had gone wrong in some quarter, Napoleon returned from the *Conseil d' Etat* in one of his worst tempers and most discontented moods. A *dejeuner a la fourchette*, comprising his favorite dishes was served up, and Napoleon, who had fasted since daybreak, took his seat. But he had hardly swallowed a mouthful, when apparently some inopportune thought or recollection

STUNG HIS BRAIN TO MADNESS;

receding from the table without rising from his chair, he uplifted his foot—dash! went the table—crash! went the *dejeuner*: and the emperor, springing up, paced the room with rapid and perturbed, stride, indicative of the most frenzied rage. Dunand looked on without moving a muscle, and quietly gave the fighting orders to his staff. Quick as thought the wreck was cleared away, an exact duplicate of the *dejeuner* appeared as if magic, and its presence was quietly announced by the customary "*Sa majeste est servie.*" Napoleon felt the delicacy, and appreciated the tact, of this mode of service. "*Merci bien, mon cher* Dunand!" and one of his inimitable smiles, showed that the hurricane had blown over. Whether Napoleon was a hero to his *valet de chambre* we will not pretend to say, but he was certainly a hero to *his maitre d'hotel*.

TYPOGRAPHERS' ERRORS.

Funny Mistakes Made by Stupid Setters of Type.

Perhaps no newspaper writer was ever more disturbed by a trifle, says a writer in the Epoch, than was the society reporter who, in describing the belle of a recent fashionable party, intended to say "she looked au fait," but found that an unfeeling blacksmith had made it "she looked all feet."

Of all editorial writers, Horace Greeley was most noted for illegible copy. On one occasion the "modern Franklin" penned something about "Suburban journalism advancing," but the typesetter, thinking it one of his famous agricultural articles, launched out wildly with the words: "Superb Jerusalem artichokes."

It is somewhat singular how often the omission of a single seemingly insignificant letter will alter the entire meaning of a sentence. For instance, several errors are recorded where the letter "n" has been omitted from the word "window," invariably placing a "widow" in some embarrassing position; as where, on the occasion of a street pageant, a gentleman unwittingly advertised "several widows for hire," and the even worse blunders in a religious paper, which gratefully recorded the fact that Mr. —— had very generously placed a stained glass widow in the church at ——."

Errors of substitution are usually caused by bad distribution, or by letters dropping into an adjoining box in an over full case of type. That the letters "o" and "a" are so frequently transposed is due to the fact that these letters are kept in adjoining boxes, and the same rule holds good regard to other vowels and most frequently used letters. An error of this description recently occurred in an article by the present writer, where an allusion to the time-honored tune of "Yankee Doodle" was printed as "Yankee Boodle." The proofreader who allowed this error to pass, evidently hailed from Canada and considered the new title as more suggestive and appropriate to the present day.

A poem in the Somerville (Mass.) Journal once contained this remarkable stanza:

> "Who took me from my childhood's home,
> And said he'd love me all alone,
> And for my sacrifice atone?
> Dickinson My husband."

"Dickinson' was not the husband's name; it was simply a quad put in wrong side up, showing the maker's name, which is usually stamped on the bottom of type.

We will close our citations of some of the torments of typography by mentioning what is perhaps the most important printer's blunder on record. It is stated, on the authority of the historian, Kinglake, that it was the intention of Louis Napoleon to call himself simply Napoleon, and that the title, Napoleon III., was due solely to an error of the types. Just before the coup d'etat, a minister of the home office, busy preparing public sentiment, wrote: "Que le mot d'ordre soit vive Napoleon!!!" The printer took the exclamations for "III." and so the proclamation went out, was copied by the press, and incorporated in public speech. It was no time for explanations, and so the nephew of his uncle adopted his title.

It is not often that we hear of men refusing an increase of salary, and comparatively few would even very strongly object to a legislative bill being passed in their favour to raise their salary, and have the action of the bill made retroactive, so as to cover several years of their past life. But that is what Colonel Lamont, ex President Cleveland's private Secretary, has done. A Colonel Scott of Pennsylvania, had prepared a nice little benefit for Colonel Lamont, when he should once more find himself in private life, by bringing in an amendment to what is known as the Deficiency bill, retroactively increasing the salary of the Presidential Private Secretary from $3,200 to $5,000, so that if carried, Colonel Lamont might have stepped out with a neat egg of $7,200. But Colonel Lamont is not that kind of a man, but on the contrary, a very sensitive and high-minded gentleman, and he wrote to his would-be benefactor to inform him that he had accepted the office of Private Secretary on the full understanding that the salary was only $3,200, and that he had no desire to be enriched in any such way as that which had been proposed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Jasper Stevenson, known throughout the north of England generally, and especially for his breeding and feeding of black-faced sheep, is dead.

The stove founders of the Maritime Provinces have formed a combine to meet upper province competition and prevent the establishment of new factories.

Canterbury, N. H., has a Quaker church that was built in 1792, and has not been shingled since that time. The shingles then put on the roof were of heart pine, and were fastened on with wooden pegs.

Sir Henry A. Layard, the distinguished explorer and discoverer of Nineveh, has written General Di Cesnola, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, expressing profound regret at his inability to accept an invitation of the trustees to visit the United States.

The women are knocking at the door of the medical faculty of McGill University, Montreal, but the doctors' hearts are harder than the nether millstone, and they respond with a discouraging "No." But the times are against them, girls, and you will succeed if you have patience.

Catherine Fowler, aged seventeen, Liverpool servant girl, recently eloped with the ten-year-old son of her employer. The boy repented after a few days, deserted her and walked home. As she took some articles of wearing apparel belonging to her employer with her she was arrested and is now in goal.

At the last presentation of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" by Sara Bernhardt, in Milan, she was called before the curtain at the end to receive a gold medal from the Dramatic Society of Italy. When about to accept it, she was seized with an attack or hysterics, and for over an hour was in the hands of the doctors. The audience waited in a state of great excitement until it was over.

An Austrain doctor has invented a process for the manufacture of artificial leather from red beechwood. The trees from which the wood is taken should be old—from fifty to sixty years of age—and the wood should be cut in the spring and worked up immediately. After undergoing several processes—steaming, treating with chemicals, etc.—the prepared wood is subjected to heavy pressure. A solid leather can be obtained, superior to natural leather.

The custom of ringing the curfew bell is still observed in some English towns; but fire and candle—which terms, we suppose, include gas and electricity—no longer cease to illumine at its summons. The municipal authorities, too, have taken the liberty of changing the hour. At Ormskirk, in Lancashire, the bells are rung at eight in the winter and nine in the summer. Heads of families there are said to approve of this friendly reminder to the young people to go home.

An Italian, Antoine Meucci, who is dying in Staten Island, New York, is said to have been the inventor of the telephone, or at any rate to have made applications of the principle. A pension of one hundred dollars a month, it is reported, has been paid to him by the Bell company in recognition of his claims. The telephone, strictly speaking, appears to have been discovered long ago, but its adaptation to practical uses was no doubt the invention of Bell, who seems to have traced the preliminaries of its adaptation independently of other discoverers

The war sore refuses to heal. General Rosser, one of the old Southern men, has been speaking at Baltimore and is there reported as having declared that "a Southern gentleman could whip a Puritanical Yankee any time, and that the South in the war yielded to starvation only." The Northern papers comment upon him severely for such utterance. Then Governor Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, the "nephew of his uncle" in a banquet in New York the other day inveighed against colored rule, and remarked: "We contend that as white men founded this Government white men shall rule it." The outlook is not as promising as it might be.

The dollar was adopted by Congress as the unit of the American currency, August 5, 1785. It was to contain 375 64 grains of pure silver; but when the mint was established, in 1792, the requirement was reduced to 371.25 grains of pure silver. The coinage of dollars began in 1794. The American dollar was an adaptation of the Spanish milled dollar, which had been in circulation in the United States from before the Revolution. It will be understood that the dollar was described as a milled one from the circumstance of its having the rim notched just as our present coins are notched. The practice of notching the rim was adopted to prevent the clippers of coin reducing its size by taking off a shaving all around, as they used to do with English coins.

The Indianapolis lawyer, General Benjamin F. Harrison, now reigns in the White House, and his wife is the first among her equals, the uncrowned queens of the Republic; while Mr. Grover Cleveland, who for four years has stood so conspicuously in the world's eye, is now a simple New York lawyer, and his pretty young wife must take her chances among hundreds of other social aspirants as pretty as herself. So wags the world in a Republic, and such are the ups and downs in a democracy where the people rule, and raise up or put down as they will, or rather, it ought to be said, as they are moved by the unseen Power which is above and behind them, and which uses the will of the multitude no less than the volitions of the autocrat to work out His sovereign disposal of events to His own glory.

The popular feeling against slavery which is one of the most noteworthy characteristics of the day, is becoming steadily intensified and assuming the extent and enthusiasm of a real crusade. Anti-slavery Societies have been formed in many of the chief cities of France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Spain, Portugal and Switzerland. Much of the credit for the strength of this movement is due to Cardinal Lavigerie, who has shown himself such an uncompromising enemy to the accursed African traffic and has exerted himself to turn the might of the Roman Catholic church against that form of iniquity. America ought to join with Europe in seriously undertaking a crusade which is sorely needed to cleanse this earth from one of its foulest moral plague spots.

President Harrison's inaugural address was in no way remarkable. It was not brilliant, nor profound. It was plain matter of fact, ungarnished by rhetoric, and unspoiled by dramatic efforts at eloquence. Some critics professed to find in it evidence of the hand of Mr. Blaine, especially in those parts which had to do with foreign policy. It is possible of course, that the veteran politician from Maine, may have had his opinion asked, but the likelihoods are that the address represented General Harrison's own views, and that he was indebted to no-one for their expression. Only northern and north-western States are represented in his Cabinet. There were clauses in the address which intimate the President's opinions that the treasury surplus ought to be largely devoted to improving the navy. Whether Congress will be willing to adopt the same view, remains of course, to be seen.

Lessons of the Snow

This is an age of doubt, almost of despair. And yet, while many of us are troubling ourselves about questions tot great to be answered here and now, the assurance comes strong upon us that after all this is God's world and we are God's children, and all things are working together for our good, and, therefore for the glory of the divine name. A sudden burst of sunshine is often all that is needed to scatter a thousand brooding doubts and fill the soul with rest and peace.

One of those beautiful snow-storms, in which old and young delight can help us to understand the meaning of the word "sublime;" for no other word would more than half describe the beauty of that scene that meets our walking vision next morning, when all our little world at least is wrapped in a robe of silent whiteness. What the Psalmist said three thousand years ago. as he gazed on the gentle snow, falling flake on flake on Olivet or on the loftier steeps of Lebanon, comes unbidden to the lips: He giveth snow like wool; He scattereth the hoar-frosts like ashes." The truth is, that these Hebrew poets had a very happy way of seeing God in all things, and what we often very indefinitely describe as nature they regarded as but the chosen methods of the divine procedure. They felt what a sweet singer of our own age has grandly said:

> Thou art, O, God the life and light
> Of all this wondrous world we see;
> Its glow by day, its smile by night,
> Are but reflections caught from Thee;
> Where'er we turn Thy glories shine,
> And all things fair and bright are Thine.

The magnificent snow-storm that came to us on the wings of March impressed upon us the truth that all seasons have their own special beauty. There is one glory of the sun and another glory of the moon and another of the stars, and one star differeth from another star in glory. So it is ever and always—in the resurrection of the dead, and in the life that now is; in the world above us, and in the world about our feet. All seasons have their beauty—the fair, faint lights of spring, the blaze of summer, the splendors of the golden autumn, and the frosty light and snowy fields of winter. As Solomon said so long ago, "He hath made everything beautiful in his time;" and he might have added, "Every time rich in its own especial beauty." A man may go a thousand times to see the Falls of Niagara, and every time be dumb in the presence of its august splendors; but whether Niagara is more magnificent in the winter or the summer he will find it very difficult to tell. But coming back to our snow-storms, what a message of impartial, gentle grace that grand vision had to tell. It fell everywhere, and like the God who sent it, knew no difference and made no distinction. It covered the rich man's house with soft falling beauty, and did not forget the poor man's cottage, for his very barn looked like a barn built of crystals, and the rude wood-pile became a mountain of transparent whiteness. Every tree waved wings of spotless purity, and the evergreen pines bent their green boughs beneath a burden of crystal treasures. The lowly as well as the stately wore robes of stainless purity.

> The snow began in the gloaming,
> And busily all the night,
> Heaped the highway and the furrow
> With a silence deep and white.
> Every pine and fir and hemlock
> Wore ermine too dear for an earl;
> And the poorest twig on the elm tree
> Was rigid inch-deep with pearl.

But these snow-storms are full of mercy and full of promise. They come to serve a ministry of tender care. They will drop their gentle dews to the very hearts of the flowers that have been sleeping all the winter long. Beneath this white robe the genial bosom of the earth will soon expand and the hills and valleys and fields will soon be rich with flowers. And these storms are full of promise. They are the heralds of the nearing spring. Some night soon we shall feel the south wind blowing gently on our faces, and with the morning the birds we have missed so long will break into chorus, and lo! the spring will be about our feet. And in all this we may read a parable. The winter of the ages is coming to an end. The everlasting spring draws on apace. Not far away the river of the water of life is flowing, and all along its banks the trees of life are waving the fruits of everlasting peace.—[Henry Ward Beecher.

Stanley's Labors on the Congo.

A railroad has been planned to carry freight around the cataracts. Soon, trading stations will be scattered along the five thousand miles of navigable waters of the great river. Stanley found a vast country that had no owner. The river drains a region containing more than a million square miles, much of which is well peopled. The Congo Free State, founded by Stanley's friend, Leopold II., King of the Belgians, lies chiefly south of the great bend of the river, and contains an area of one million five hundred and eight thousand square miles; its population is more than forty-two millions. The articles collected from the African trade are ivory, palm-oil, gum-copal, rubber, beeswax, cabinet-woods, hippopotamus teeth and hides, monkey-skins and divers other things. These are bought with goods, such as colored beads, brass and copper wire, cotton cloth, cutlery, gun ammunition and a great variety of articles known as "notions" or "trade-goods." The basis of all buying and selling in the Congo Free State is free trade; all nations that participated in the Berlin Congo Conference have right to trade and barter and establish posts with the boundaries of that territory, vast and rich, made accessible through the labors of Stanley.—From "The White Pasha," by Nora Brooks, in St. Nicholas for February.

London Barrel Works Destroyed.

LONDON, March 21.—Fire broke out about ten o'clock the other morning in the London and Petrolea Barrel Works, on Simcoe street, near Adelaide. The blaze started near the kiln, and in this building were the engine, boilers, a large quantity of valuable machinery, besides a considerable amount of dry material used in the business of the factory. The flames spread rapidly, and for a time the Duffield Oil Refinery was in great danger. The origin of the blaze is a mystery, as there was no fire in use in the building where the conflagration started. The loss is estimated at $12,500 and the insurance is $10,500 in the Ontario Mutual, City Mutual, Commercial Union, Queen and Royal companies. The company had large orders from Montreal, Prescott and Owen Sound to fill. The firemen were badly embarrassed in their operations by the bursting of several comparatively new lengths of hose. It is probable the work of rebuilding will be begun as soon as possible, though the company have had various inducements to remove the works to Petrolea.

The Witnesses.

> Whether we face the lions in the den,
> Or sail o'er martyrdom's red, fiery seas,
> Around us camp, invisible to men,
> "The cloud of witnesses."
> No chains can bind, no flames consume the soul;
> God's breath dissolves the avalanche of ill,
> When the dark clouds of suffering around us roll,
> He sends His angels still.
> Thomas L. Harris.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN

On Friday night thieves entered St. Anne's Roman Catholic church, in Ottawa, and stole a statue of St. Joseph.

A romantic story from Kingston tells of the death-bed confession of the murder of a boy at Calabogie thirty years ago.

There are 9,865 Sunday-school pupils and 1,223 officers in County Brant, making about 33 per cent, of the population.

Mr. Sol White, of Windsor, will shortly make a tour of the United States, and lecture on Political Union in the principal cities.

Mr. Cook proposes to introduce a motion in the Dominion House making a five years' residence prerequisite to an appointment in the Civil Service.

The Jesuits have engaged Messrs. Geoffrion, Curran, and Doherty, of the Montreal bar, to assist Senator Trudel in their suit against the "Mail."

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has forwarded a petition to the Dominion Government praying that no more bonuses be granted to competing lines.

Sir Charles Tupper agrees that the withdrawal of assisted passages has been a very good thing, as it has given Canada a class of immigrants of a very high order.

It is understood in Montreal that a degree has been issued by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, ordering a new division of the archdioceses of Montreal and Ottawa.

A deputation waited upon Sir John Macdonald and asked for a grant of $2,000 to assist the citizens of Ottawa to entertain the American Society of Mining Engineers, when they visit that city next October.

Senator Macdonald delivered an elaborate speech in the Senate, showing that Canada would do better by extending her trade relations to South America and the West Indies than with the distant region of Australia.

It is not expected that the absurd motion of Mr. Mills, of Annapolis, looking to the annexation of the Eastern States, will be reached this session, nor if reached that the Government will allow the question to be debated.

The telegraph system of Vancouver Island is to be extended up the east coast and across to Alberni and Cape Beale. The extension will prove of benefit to the Comox collieries, which, it is expected, will employ a thousand men within a year.

At an early hour Monday morning the Grand Trunk express from Detroit left the track when within two miles of Lucan. The first coach became detached, and went down an embankment. Several persons were more or less injured, but none seriously.

A large number of graduates and undergraduates of McGill University have signed a petition to the Faculty of Arts, asking is to place the study of Canadian history on its curriculum on the same basis as the study of the history of England, Greece, and Rome.

A Committee of Investigation has been appointed by the Quebec Government to enquire into certain allegations by *L'Electeur*. That journal charges that two Government contractors paid the Ross-Taillon Government $50,000 each to get their accounts settled.

A number of the Irish-Canadian and

In the jury trial in Montreal of Dame Dusseault v. the Grand Trunk railway for damages for the death of her husband, who was killed by a train, a verdict was rendered for $3,500, notwithstanding that the judge charged on every point of law in favor of the company.

On Sunday night as Miss Mary Marshall came out of church at Watford Ont., a man named Albert Wilson, with whom the young lady refused to keep company, put a revolver to her head and fired, killing her instantly. He made his escape in the confusion and has not yet been captured.

A deputation of prominent citizens of Toronto waited upon Sir John Macdonald yesterday at Ottawa and urged the Government to make a grant of $10,000 towards defraying the expenses of receiving the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the occasion of their visit to Toronto in August next.

AMERICAN.

The American baseball team played yesterday on the Parc Aerostatique, Paris, before a large crowd of spectators.

Some Detroit and Buffalo capitalists are making arrangements for supplying Detroit with natural gas from Kingsville, Ont.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the new British Minister to the United States, will start for Washington about the end of the month.

About 6,000 of the weavers of Fall River, Mass., are on strike for an advance in wages, and fifty mills are practically shut down.

The German plate mirror glass combine in the States has broken up, and prices are now lower than before the combination was formed.

A through train is now running between Washington and the City of Mexico, taking something over four days to make the journey.

During the last United States Congress nearly $10,000,000 were appropriated for the construction and improvement of public buildings.

A New York company have bought the east point of Big Island, on the St. Lawrence, near Kingston, and are going to build a big hotel there.

The Mexican Conservative *El Tiempo* sees in President Harrison's policy a menace to the peace of the Spanish Americans, and principally Mexico.

The Vatican is satisfied with the Harrison Administration, and believes that the relations between the States and the Holy See will be most cordial.

The Irish societies of New York have decided to make the celebration of St. Patrick's day a demonstration in honour of Mr. Parnell and the Irish patriots.

The will of James C. Flood, the Californian millionaire, was proved yesterday. He leaves $4,200,000, one half to his widow and the other half to his daughter and son.

The Executive Council of the Fenian Brotherhood in New York have adopted a resolution declaring that the spy LeCaron was never a member of the Brotherhood.

The Allan Steamship Company have put in a tender for swift ocean mail service, promising to put on the Atlantic route vessels fully equal to those now leaving New York.

The New York Court of Appeals yesterday affirmed the probate of Jesse Hoyt's will, the suit to prevent the admission of which was commenced by Hoyt's daughter, Mary Irene, six years ago.

Daniel McLachlan, aged 22, eloped from Paw-Paw, Ill., with Cora Carnahan, aged 13, and, when hard pressed by the detectives on their track, the young man killed the girl and then committed suicide.

The American baseball teams will play in Paris to-day. A special cable to "The Mail" says that President Carnot spoke warmly of the game as suited to the nervous, wiry physique of the American and French people.

FOREIGN.

The Queen sailed from Portsmouth yesterday for Cherbourg, on her way to Biarritz.

The British vessel El Dorado has passed for fifteen miles through the Panama canal.

The Salvation Army has been prohibited from carrying on its work in Berlin, Germany.

It is reported that the Abyssinian army is besieging Kassala, and that Senoussi's army is marching on Khartoum.

Work on the Panama Canal is as nearly suspended as it well could be without being entirely so.

Owing to his state of health King Milan of Servia has abdicated in favour of his son, who was born April 14, 1876.

Mr. Macdonald, the manager of the London "Times," resigned his position on Saturday, and his resignation was accepted.

The French Government have determined to prosecute the chief of the Patriotic League for conspiracy against the State.

Viscount Manderville, eldest son of the Duke of Manchester, has been declared a bankrupt, with liabilities placed at $60,000.

Statistics published in Berlin show that 2,500,000 emigrants have left Germany since 1871, of whom 2,000,000 went to America.

The Arabs of Zanzibar are greatly incensed because one of their dhows was fired upon by a German gunboat and its capain killed.

Owing to the recent floods in China distress is widespread, and it is feared that thousands will perish of cold and starvation before next summer.

It is rumored that the convict Patrick Delaney, implicated in the Phoenix Park murders, has been pardoned since testifying before the Parnell Commission.

The Queen arrived yesterday at Biarritz, where she received a very hearty welcome, and President Carnot placed a military band at her disposal during her stay.

The Austrian Cabinet is in consternation over the abdication of King Milan of Servia, as they believe it will be followed by Russian supremacy in that country.

Owing to the financial pressure Italy has determined to reduce the strength of her army, and in consequence Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky are uneasy.

The London Salvation Army has provided a shelter for 200 destitute women and 50 children in Hanbury street, the locality of the recent Whitechapel murders.

The British man-of-war Sultan, iron-plated, of 9,290 tons, carrying nineteen guns, has been wrecked in the Mediterranean. The captain and the crew were saved.

It is rumoured that King Milan obtained a divorce from Queen Natalie and more recently abdicated his throne that he may marry the woman whom he loves.

While Mr. Creigh, a landlord in County Clare, and his sister were driving to church on Sunday they were fired upon by unknown persons, and both seriously wounded.

In the Imperial House of Commons yesterday, Mr. W. H. Smith moved closure on the debate on the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech, which was carried by 247 to 66.

The Berlin correspondent of the London "Standard" says the difficulties in the Samoan affair are practically removed by diplomatic negotiations and the recall of officials.

The death of the King of Holland is imminent. It is stated that when death occurs Prince Bismarck favours joining Alsace-Lorraine with Luxembourg, and making the Duke of Nassau King.

A special cable to THE MAIL gives a detailed account of the suicide in Paris of M. Denfert Rochereau, whose financial difficulties with the Comptoir d'Escompte are supposed to have led to the act.

The Nihilist Committee of St. Petersburg has issued a secret circular announcing that the apparent inactivity of the Nihilist leaders is merely a blind intended to lull the authorities into a false security.

Dr. Sedton, who in January eloped from Nice with Miss Ida Wilcox, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment by the Nice authorities for appropriating a cheque which Miss Wilcox took from her mother.

The rush of fortune-seekers to the gold fields of Santa Clara, in Lower California, is increasing, and the rich finds of surface gold encourage the belief that in still unexplored regions mines of immense value will be found.

The excitement over the new gold mines of Lower California is subsiding, and there is a shrewd suspicion that the stories of their extraordinary richness were set afloat by land companies to inflate the values of their lands.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

A Montreal Woman Cuts her Throat.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25—Sarah Hillis, wife of Robt. Throsby, a respectable machinist residing on Delisle street, committed suicide the other morning by cutting her throat with a large butcher knife. Throsby awoke about five o'clock and missed his wife from bed. As it was unusual for her to be up at such an early hour, he went in quest of her. On reaching the kitchen a horrible sight met his gaze. There, lying upon the floor, near the stove, was his wife, cold in death, with a terrible gash across her throat. Beside her lay the weapon with which she committed the deed, a curious shaped butcher knife about two inches wide, with a sharp blade and a saw back. Throsby was greatly overcome by the sight, and it was some minutes before he recovered sufficiently to arouse his sons. Dr. Armstrong was summoned, but his services were of no avail, as the woman had been dead probably two hours previous to her discovery. The coroner was notified and held an inquest next morning, when it was ascertained from the evidence given that the deceased had of late had attacks of epilepsy, during which her mind became affected, and she was not accountable for her actions. It was during one of these attacks that she ended her life. A verdict of suicide while in a state of mental aberration was rendered. The deceased was 46 years of age and the mother of several children.

Overrun with Mad Dogs.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, W. VA., March 16—Nearly 300 dogs suspected of being mad have been killed in this country during the past month. The interior of the county still seems to be overrun and there is general alarm. There has been considerable loss of swine, sheep and cattle, which have died from being bitten by infected dogs, and in two instances horses have succumbed. Several people have also been bitten, but in no instance has any serious result followed. Farmers consider it dangerous to go along the roads unarmed, and dog-killing squads are out daily. One man has seven dogs believed to be mad. They have taken to the woods and are running wild with dozens of other dogs in a like condition. These dogs spread the disease by biting other dogs, live stock, etc. The disease first appeared in Fishing Creek last Agust and has been growing worse steadily.

Stories About Cats.

I have often read of cats and other savage preying animals taking care of and nursing with great fondness the young of animals on which they preyed, but not until recently did any such incident come under my immediate observation.

A neighbor of mine had a cat whose kittens were all drowned which seemed greatly to disturb Mrs. Puss and she hunted around very eagerly for her lost babies, but did not find them of course. She did find two little rabbits, though, and greatly surprised her owners by coming in with the little rabbits in her mouth. She carried them to her bed and adopted them as her kitties and they accepted her as their mama and thrived under her care. She would carry them in her mouth just as cats do their kittens from one place to another, up stairs and down stairs until one day, alas! for the little rabbits, in carrying them up stairs, the one time too many for them, she broke the skin accidentally. The taste of blood brought all her savage preying instinct back upon her in full force and she devoured her nurslings without any compunction. After having them so long we would have thought she would have become attached to them, but it took very little to make her their devourer.

Now, here is another incident still more remarkable. I did not see for myself, but the gentleman who told it, and at whose house it happened, did, and he is a man of such strict integrity that his word is above all suspicion. One of his cats lost her kittens and in hunting around for them, came upon a wounded or sick rat, and she adopted it for her lost kittens and took care of it and nursed it until it got well. In this instance I do not know the sequel, but do not think it ended as tragically as the other, or I should have heard it. I am under the impression that when the rat got well it returned to its own race.

Cats are not generally supposed to be endowed with a loving nature, but I have seen quite many that showed very strong attachment to their owners and disproved this idea in their own indivividual cases at least. Once at my home one of the cats had such a tiny morsel of a kitten that I called it Midget. It continued so small that I felt a compassion for the little creature and thinking that perhaps its mother did not give it enough milk, I began giving it some fresh milk every day, morning and evening, when the milkmaid brought the milk to strain, and she soon begun to improve and as fat and sleek, though not much in size. She became very fond of me and made me pet her and take notice of her in spite of myself. I was taken very sick soon after I began my attentions to her and was not by to see that she got her fresh milk. I would not have known that she was not served, but for her running to my room climbing upon my bed and purring and rubbing against me. At first I did not know what she wanted and kept putting her down, but Midget was very persistent, so I called the servant then, and asked her if she had given Midget her milk and found that she had not. As soon then as she had called her, Midget jumped down and ran to get her milk and as long as I was sick if she was not given her milk when it was strained, she would run to me and tell as plain as words could. Now I think this was very clever in her. She became so attached to me that she would follow be about like a little dog; go out walking with me, run ahead of me and climb trees and fences and every now and then run back to meet me. I am not particularly fond of cats in general, but I was bound to love this little thing when she loved me so. She did not seem to care for any one, but the sound of my voice was enough to make her happy. I went off for a visit and was gone ten days. When I came back little Midget was sitting quietly on the hearth by the fire and I called to her, "Why, Midget!" The little thing sprang to me and jumped in my lap, rolled over and over, reached up to my face and rubbed against it and showed the strongest feelings of delight. Poor little thing, she came to a tragic but accidental death soon after.

Perhaps another time I may tell of some other animals and their clever and affectionate ways. One thing I am sure of, though, and that is, that the love and devotion of almost any thing can be won by kindness and care for them and are much more useful and tractable than if controlled by harshness, so, children, be kind to every thing. N. C.

BRYSON WILL BE HANGED.

A Former Torontonians Last Crime.

BOULDER, Mont., March 21. The jury in the case of Geo. D. Bryson, late of Toronto, Ont, charged with the murder of Mrs. Annie Lindstrom, whose body was found in a prospect hole in the outskirts of this city last August brought in a verdict late last night of murder in the first degree. While the clerk was reading the verdict the prisoner did not look up. His eyelashes moved with great rapidity, but otherwise he appeared unconcerned. When being returned to his cell his fellow-prisoners were anxious to know the result. He remarked:

"The jury say I must climb the golden stairs, but I don't believe I will."

He was again brought into court to receive his sentence. When told to stand up he did so, looking the judge straight in the face. While his doom was being pronounced he did not change a muscle and was as cool as a soldier on dress parade.

He is to be executed on the 9th day of August. This day was fixed to give the Supreme Court a chance to decide on his case if it be carried up. His attorney gave notice of a motion for a new trial, but it is not probable it will be granted.

When removed to jail he finally gave way to his feelings for a few minutes only. He persists that he is innocent, and promises to create a great sensation at the proper time. The verdict gives general satisfaction. The defendant's coolness throughout the trial and on hearing the verdict was most remarkable. The trial was conducted only on evidence, and no points of law were in dispute. The charge to the jury and instructions were pronounced as just and fair.

EIGHT TERSELY TOLD TRUTHS

An English tug recently towed a ship from the south coast of Brazil to Greenock, Scotland, a distance of about four thousand miles. It is the second longest tow on record.

Peter Hastings and Anna Smith of Utica, had been married fifteen minutes when he called her a liar, and clawed one of his eyes almost out and walked seven miles to her father's house.

Sylvanus Cobb only wanted an hour to lay the plot of a story and place his characters. It would have been harder for him to write a school composition than a serial to run for twenty weeks.

Olive Logan has been looking into the domestic economy of the French, and she finds it to consist in doing without things. She says they make nothing go further than other people, unless it is talk.

Jersey City has abolished its Newsboys Home. It was found that the boys used it for a loafing place, and that four-fifths of its lodgers were boys who ran away from home and had no real need for its conveniences.

A dead-beat, who had but 60 cents to his name, took blank checks, went from store to store in Cairo, and made purchases of over $400, filling out a check in each case. A man who signs his name to a check with a great flourish is supposed to be rich.

The annual report of the Indian Department of Canada says there are encouraging indications that the Indian element will eventually become amalgamated with the general population of the country. The Indian population of the Dominion is 124,589.

A woman in New England goes to a town and takes the name of some influential citizen, and claims relationship, and the first move the man makes is to give her from $500 to $1,000 to get out of town and go home. She says she makes $3,000 per year.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

THE RESULT.

The contested elections are over, it is to be hoped the petitioners and the rate payers are satisfied with the result. The announcement of the result was apparently hailed with satisfaction by the public, if infamous accusations against honest citizens proved to be false, are a criterion of public sentiment, then it can be proudly proclaimed public sentiment is in favor of the innocent and against the false accusers. The actions against Councillor Patenaude, Bertrand and Lavigne were dismissed as having no vestige of foundation in law or fact. If retaliation was the policy of the party in power it would make many victims amongst their opponents, who have sought by means more foul than fair to injure from base motives of spite

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

Quebec, March 19th. 1889

The Opposition has been showing up the reckless extravagance of the Govt. since they attained to power and the following figures compiled by Hon. Mr. Taillon, and presented to the House re a motion of non confidence gives a very clear idea of the manner in which they have run up the expenses in every Dept:—

Legislation 1888 89.	$224,544 16
do 1885-86	181,987 75
Increase	$ 42,556 41
Civil Government 1888 89	$231,763 50
do 1885-86	183,675 41
Increase	$ 48,088 09
Administration of Justice 1888 89	$402,770 98
do do 1885-86	363,746 4[illegible]
Increase	$ 39,024 50
Police 1888-89	$19,049 33
do 1885-86	14,090 00
Increase	$ 4,959 33
Inspection of Public offices 1888-89	$9,000 00
do do 1885-86	6,337 33
Increase	$2,662 67
Public Works and buildings 1888 89	$235,568 13
do do 1885-86	82,584 40
Increase	$152,983 73
Royal Commission on Lunatic Asylums 1888-89	$5,000 00
Crown Lands Department 1888-89	$201,200 00
do do 1885-86	130,000 00
Increase	$ 71,200 00

It will be seen that there is a large increase in every Dept. amounting in all to about $367,500. This with an empty Treasury, a large floating debt that was to have been wiped off with the proceeds of the $3,500,000, but was not, and the expenditure of the past year about $350,000 in excess of the ordinary revenue, shows that the Province is in a very bad financial position unless there is a speedy change. The Govt. will be obliged before another year to resort to direct taxation though they may stave it off for a time by raising a new loan.

Some time ago the Govt. entrusted Mr. Beausoleil, Mr. Mercier's partner, with the collection of arrears of the Commercial Corporation tax, making no terms with him as to how much he was to be paid. The Premier afterwards stated that he would not be paid more than 2½ per cent, but in the meantime Mr. Beausoleil is holding back $31,000 out of the $511,000 he collected. Mr. Leblanc moved that he be compelled to return this amount but the motion was lost by a vote of 34 to 24. Several other motions of no confidence were defeated by majorities of from 5 to 10.

The Provincial Secretary Hon. Mr. Gagnon, distinguished himself the other night by referring to the farmers as third class men. The imputation was promptly resented by the Conservatives and Mr. Gagnon came in for a dressing down under which he fairly succumbed and bolted from the House.

The charges made against the ex-Ministers by Mr. Pacaud in *L'Electeur*, have acted like a boomerang and recoiled on his own head: He was examined before the Special Committee and acknowledged that he had published the charges on hearsay evidence. The ex-Ministers naturally wanted to know from whom he got his information but he refused to speak and was supported by the Govt. when the matter came up in the House. After a long fight Mr. Gagnon carried a motion for adjournment by a majority of four, and next day when the discussion was renewed got Mr. Pacaud sustained by a majority of five. Messrs Whelan and Charlebois testified that the charges were false in every particular and that they had never given a cent to any member of the ex-Govt. or to anyone else to get their claims settled. In fact their claims were settled by the present Govt. Mr. Whelan stated further that he had subscribed to the election funds of some of his *friends* but where he had subscribed $1 to the Conservatives he had given $10 to the Liberals. He was asked if he had given money to Mr. Pacaud personally or if he had given $5000 to Mr. Mercier but both questions were objected to by the Liberals on grounds best known to themselves. The whole accusation having fallen through the Govt. postponed the investigation till after the session, and until that time, the ex Ministers will have no chance to bring up their witnesses. In the meantime they have fyled a formal declaration, which is recorded in the proceedings of the House, to the effect that in no way had any of them entered into such a scandalous arrangement, that they were wholly ignorant of it. When the time comes Mr. Pacaud will get such an answer as he never dreamed of.

THE LATE JOHN MILLAR.

In making *brief* announcement in our columns last week of the death of Mr. John Millar, father of Mr. Matthew Millar, of this town, we promised to give in this week's issue a sketch of the life of the deceased gentleman knowing that such sketch, brief though it might be, would prove of great interest to the many friends who regretfully heard the tidings of Mr. Millar's death at his *home* in [illegible] Ward, Ottawa, on Sunday, the 3rd of the present month.

The deceased gentleman, like many others who have played prominent and useful parts in Canadian affairs, was a Scotchman having been born in [illegible] Ayrshire, on the 29th December, 1809. In his youth he was sent to one of the parish schools, then common in his native land, and received a good education. At the close of his school course he was apprenticed to the trade of milwright, serving his time in the town of Kilmarnock. He had not wholly reached man's estate when he arrived in Canada, now almost 60 years ago. For a short time he remained in Montreal, whence he removed to the present town of Lachute, Quebec. During his residence there he followed his trade, and, along with his brother, was employed at the erection of the earliest milling establishment in that section of the country. As he witnessed the first of such establishments in Lachute, in like manner he saw the first of them in the capital of the Dominion. Over fifty years ago, when the late Mr. Dan McLauchlin, father and founder of the present firm of McLauchlin Brothers, Arnprior, was about to begin the first grist mill ever known in old Bytown, Mr. Millar went there to assist at the erection of the building. In 1870 he took up permanent abode in the capital, remaining there until the hour of his death. When the call came he had reached the advanced age of 79 years, 2 months and 2 days.

We cannot conclude the foregoing short sketch of Mr. Millar's life without saying that a wide circle of friends remain to mourn his decease. He was a man of sterling worth and of a disposition so genial and kindly as to win for him the affection and respect of his fellows. It is natural that they should regret his departure, but in their sorrow they have the consolation of knowing that Mr. Millar's life afforded an example worthy of imitation by all who would wish to occupy a position similar to that which he held in the hearts of all who knew him. *L'Orignal Advertiser.*

ST. PATRICKS DAY CELEBRATED AT GRENVILLE.

On the occasion of the grand old anniversary, special services were held in the Catholic Church of Grenville on Monday 18th. inst. The Rev. O Berube of L'Orignal officiating, assisted by the Rev. Father's Sauve and Chatelion. The musical portion of the service was rendered with fine effect under the direction of Mr. Sylvestre of Rigaud. An eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. F Morrill of Montreal.

The evenings entertainment given in the Town Hall was in every respect a complete success, surpassing all previous efforts. The Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The programme consisted of a variety of pieces selected to suit many tastes. It is as follows:—

PART FIRST

Piano	"Irish Airs"	Miss Rainboth
Chorus	"Dear little Shamrock"	Choir
Solo		H. Charlebois
Lecture		Rev. F. Morrill
Solo	"Marguerite"	Miss Ritchie
Piano Duett		Miss E. McIntyre & Burn-
Comic Song		J. Mackin
Solo	"Kathleen Mavourneen"	Mrs. Furniss
Dialogue	"A bad toothache"	

Cast of Characters
Irving, Jas. Barron
Jones, E. Kelly
Mrs. Jones, Miss Atkinson
Smallbones, S. Filion
Griffin, P. McCardell
Twist, E. Chantal
Miss Jones, Miss M. Barron

Piano Solo		Mr. Sylvestre
Solo		E. Kelly
Comic Song		G. K. McDowell

PART SECOND

Piano Duett		Mrs. McIntyre & Miss Kelly
Solo		G. Dagnault
Violin & Piano		Miss Weldon & Miss Ritchie
Quartett	"The professor at home"	Mrs. Furniss, Miss Little, Mr. Pharand, Mr. G. K. McDowell.
Piano		Miss Rai[illegible]
Comic Duett		H. Charlebois & G. Dagnault
Piano Duet		Miss Howard & Miss McIntyre
Comedie	"Le Divorce due Tailleur"	
Duett		Misses Kelly & Atkinson

God Save the Queen.

OBITUARY.

The many friends of Mr. William M Bradshaw, formerly of Brentford, Middlesex, England, but for the last seven years of Grenville, P.Q. tender him their most sincere sympathy in the sad loss of his wife, whose death took place March 8th. 1889 at the early age of 25 years, and just six weeks after the birth of a beautiful little daughter, who, with a little brother aged 2 years and sister aged 5 years, still survive their Mother. The deceased young woman had just been called to mourn the death of a brother, John Byrne, aged 23 years, and one to whom she was much attached, whose death took place only seven weeks before her own.

> "They were lovely and pleasant
> in their lives and in death they
> were not devided."

The deceased brother and sister had many friends all of whom now unite in extending their sympathy to the sorrowing relatives.

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.

G. J. WALKER Esq.,
Insurance Agent.

Dear Sir:—Please allow me to thank you for the prompt and satisfactory way your Insurance Company paid my recent loss by fire.

Yours Truly
WILLIAM J. WOOD,
March 25th. 1889. Morin Flats.

Young and old persons troubled with rheumatism, chills or fevers, should sleep in the Asaitic Sheeting now being sold at S Caraley's in red, white and grey, highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Mr J Davidson has opened his store in Hope's Block, Main street, and has on hand, for sale, a large stock of Millinery, Ready-made Clothing Boots and Shoes, also ready for orders in his Tailoring Department. He will sell boots and shoes every Saturday at cost.

The new flannellettes received at S Caraley's for this seasons trade are better value than ever

DEATH.

BERTHELOT.—At the residence of A. Bertrand Esq. Lachute on the 2[illegible]th instant Jules N. N. Berthelot, son of the late Jules N. Berthelot Esq. P. S. C of the District of Terrebonne aged 2[illegible] years and 4 months.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Dress Goods!!

New Stock just opened up, at

G. L. Meikle & Co.

including novelties in Dress Goods in roduced for the first time in the Dominion.

Also a new stock of Prints, Chambrays, &c, &c.

Colored Felts for Table Covers.

The largest and best assorted stock of carpets and floor oilcloths in town at

G. L. Meikle & Co.

T. JOUSSE

Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Main Street.

Largest assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver plated goods, and clocks, of all descriptions ever offered for sale in Lachute and at moderate prices.

A call solicited,

BURDOCK PILLS

SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of WILLIAM FULTON, on Saturday April 6th

The following Goods

2 bedroom sets, 2 bedsteads, extension dining table and chairs, half doz cane chairs, sewing machine, pictures, clock, lamps, cupboard, 2 bureaus, cooking stove, kitchen tables and cooking utensils, a quantity of Millinery Goods and other articles too numerous to mention.

SALE AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M. SHARP.

TERMS.—$5 and under cash over that amount six months credit on furnishing approved joint notes,

J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of L. P. Guellenette, St. Jerome P.Q. Insolvent,

Will be sold by public auction at Marcotte & Ecrement Auction Room No 85 St James street Montreal on Friday the 5th day April 1889 at 11 o'clock A. M. all the assets of said insolvent as follows

Stock of fancy and staple dry goods	1049,65
Shop, furniture and show cases	89.70
Book Debts	412.51
	$ 151,86

Also the balance of Lease of the premises Stock and Inventory can be seen on the premises on the 2nd and 3rd day of April 1889. For further information apply to

BILODEAU & RENAUD,
Curators, 15 St. James S
MARCOTTE & ECREMENT,
Auctioneers.

WANTED.

TWO assistant cheese makers, for terms and particulars apply to the undersigned

W. J. MORAW,
Cheese Manufacturer,
St. Andrews Que

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership here-to-fore existing under the firm, name and style of C. T WALES & CO. as general merchants St. Andrews Que. was dissolved, by limitation of time on the 23rd day of January 1889. Charles T. Wales who succeeds to the business, is authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm, and we bespeak for him a continuance of the patronage extended to us in the past.

CHAS. T WALES,
LAETITIA P. WALES,
M. S. LAMB.
A. L. MORRISON,
B. N. WALES,
M. M. DRYSDALE,
G. P. WALES,

A CARD.

The undersigned in thanking the patrons of the late firm for favors in the past would take this opportunity of announcing the arrival of new SPRING GOODS and trust the assortment will be such as to maintain the remark often made when enquiring for an article is not readily found, "Try Wales' they will likely have it." Soliciting a share of the public patronage.

CHAS. T. WALES.
St. Andrews, March 16th 1889,

PAINTING.

Jos. St Quintin, & Son

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Foundry St, or address
P. O. BOX 100, LACHUTE

Brownsburg Grist & Saw Mills.

OUR MILLS HAVING UNDERGONE extensive repairs, we [illegible] machinery and are now prepared to do work second to none in the [illegible]. Give us a trial.

McGIBBON BROS
1—26?m

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

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

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

R. T. MANLEY,

---WEST END POST OFFICE---

Has now on hand a beautiful collection of Christmas Cards

——*A full line of Groceries.*——

New stock of Furniture at the very lowest prices

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Lamps, Chamber sets, Tea sets, Glassware, Earthenware &c.

R. T. MANLEY

New Spring Goods

R Banford, Lachute Mills. has now on hand a choice assortment of new prints at low prices.

New lot of Check Cottons, Grey Cottons, Dress Goods, seersuckers, all bought low to sell low,

New lot of Boots & Shoes in stock and to arrive much cheaper than formerly.

Call and see my Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, Produce taken in exchange for Goods as usual, Don't Forget the Place,

R Banford.

Dr LOW'S WORM SYRUP

DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

FOR SALE.

A FARM SITUATED IN NORTH SIDE of Beech Ridge, property of Thomas Loynachan, California, Lots Nos. 9 and 10 known as the Bond farm containing 180 arpents, about one hundred arpents cleared the balance good bush, about 800 good maple trees, two barns and other outbuildings thereon erected, the farm is within two and one half miles of Lachute town.

For further particulars apply to John Cooke Beech Ridge, or to the undersigned.

ALFRED CENTRE.
Attorney,
St Andrews.

Lachute, March 8th 1889
2 ms—28

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF FELIX BIGROW (formerly owned by Mr. Charles Moore) in the Township of Arundel, comprising 15 acres of Land more or less, a good house, blacksmith shop, outbuildings, and a young orchard, for further particulars apply to

JOHN BIGROW
Lake View,
Harrington.

Feby. 28th 1889. 28 4in

Orr Coffee House.

Meals at all Hours.

OYSTERS by the glass or cooked as desired,

BOARD by the week or month at moderate prices.

BRIGHT COMFORTABLE ROOMS.

P. J. ORR.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED MALcolm Smith of Beech Ridge, begs to announce that he is now prepared to attend to sales as an AUCTIONEER and guarantees satisfaction.

Parties wanting Fruit Trees of any kind can be supplied by me at $25 per hundred. The trees are from New Brunswick and therefore more adapted to our climate than those procured from the west.

MALCOLM SMITH.
P O Box 125 Lachute.
Lachute March 1 1888.
17—6 mos.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

MY PROPERTY SITUATED ON THE West River Road adjoining the English Church Parsonage, House under construction, for terms apply to R. T. Manley or W. J. Simpson Lachute, or to the proprietor,

G. M. BISHOP,
103 Inspector St. Montreal.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE have appointed David Raitt, Esq., as our agent for the collection of water rates from this date. All parties indebted to us for water will therefore take notice and pay every three months as collection will be made quarterly.

STUART & RODRIGUE.
Lachute, March 1st 1889.

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 4th. The building is fitted up in first class and elegant style, with all the latest and modern improvements.

Jos. Delorme,
(LATE OF OTTAWA)
42-3 PROPRIETOR.

FOR SALE.

TWO FARMS OF LAND in Cote du Midi, Lots 17 and 18 (new No) St. Andrews Que. consisting of 100 acres more or less, dwellings and outbuildings on each farm, good orchards sugar bush and good soil. Will sell one lot or both to suit purchaser. For terms and price apply to

THOMAS LAMB,
St. Andrews, Que.
or to
L. CAMERON,
4t Iriquois. Ont.

IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE

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

—ALSO—

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

T. STUART,
LACHUTE, March 30th 1888 4t

JOHN HOPE

Baker & Confectioner

Bread of First Quality

Buns, Rolls, Scones and Cakes of all kinds. Candies of the Purest. Fruit in Season, &c &c &c,

Market Square.
Lachute.

SEE LAFOND

New Store and New Prices

For Fancy and plain Tweed, Mens soft and stiff hats, white and colored shirts and fine assortment of all colors and qualities Ladies will please notice that they can choose from a fine stock of Dress Goods, and fashionable trimmings, they can also get hats and bonnets trimmed in the latest city styles, at much lower prices Also remark that from the 1st April

MRS CHARTIER

Will open at my establishment, a fashionable cutting and fitting room A call respectfully solicited.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Only Genuine System of Memory Training. Four Books Learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Every child and adult greatly benefited. Great inducements to Correspondence Classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, the world-famed Specialist in Mind Diseases, Daniel Greenleaf Thompson, the great Psychologist, J. M. Buckley, D.D., editor of the Christian Advocate, [illegible] Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post free by Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

REMOVED

Lachute Book & Stationary

STORE.

Will be removed on or before the 1st May to the premises formerly owned by Mr, William Fulton, situated between the Methodist church and Mr. Joseph Palliser's Law Office, Main Street, Lachute.

R. W. KERR.

FEBRUARY CHEAP SALE.

REDUCED PRICES TO CLEAR OUT STOCK.

20 Men's Overcoats from 5.00 up.
1 Boy's Brown Overcoat cheap.
1 Lot Men's pants 1 75 to 2.00.
1 Lot Remnants Shaker Flannel 12c yd.
1 Lot Remnants Grey Cotton 14 yd. or 1.00. 1 Lot White Cotton cheap.
1 Lot Pers. Lamb Caps from 1.50 to 3.00
1 Lot Rem's. Ginghams at 10 cents pr. yd. 1 Heavy Jersey Jacket only 2,00

Call early as these goods must be sold.

W. BANFORD.

Boots & Shoes

RUBBERS.

New goods for spring and summer wear are now being received at

GILES

Without enumerating the different kinds of Boots & Shoes for Men, Ladies, Misses and children we do safely say our stock is almost altogether of custom made work, was never better assorted the quality never better nor the prices more liberal we invite inspection.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Trunks from 1.50 to 7.00 each Leather Satchels and Valises, Ladies Hand Bags, Shawl Straps, School Bags, &c. &c

Harness, Harness.

Always on hand or made to order Buggy Harness, Express Harness Cart Harness, Heavy Draft and Plough Harness, Scotch Collors, whips. &c. &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE

Will be sold by public auction at the residence of MRS. R. DUDDERIDGE, Lachute on

Tuesday, 16th April 1889.

The following articles:

25 cords hard wood [stove length.] 3 stoves [2 heating 1 cooking.] 1 extension table, ½ doz, dining room chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 washing machine, 1 pump, ½ doz egg cases, a lot of tin, crockery and glassware, pictures, poultry, fencing, 1 bookcase, 1 sideboard, 1 breakfast set, 1 dinner set, garden tools, 1 lawn-mower, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp

TERMS OF SALE.

$5 00 and under cash over that amount 9 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

J. PATENAUDE.
Auctioneer.

HOUSE TO LET.

The residence of the undersigned situated in the West Ward Lachute, will be rented low to a careful tenant In First class repair. Address

FRANK WEIR,
214 St. James St,
31-tf. Montreal.

$93 Sewing-Machine FREE To at once establish trade in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. This grand machine is made after the Singer patents, which have run out; before patents run out it sold for $93, with the attachments, and now sells for $50. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

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.

[illegible] & CO
Cushing 10 Sept 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. 30-1ly

---

FORTIER & FORRIST

NOTARIES PUBLIC,
St. Scholastique, Que.
MONEY TO LEND.

FARMER'S

DON'T forget that the first 10 logs you bring to Newton's Steam Saw Mills will be sawed for half price, come as soon as you can. The Baby Mills Food prepared by J Newton is for sale in all the leading stores in the Town of Lachute and St. Jerome.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lachute, 8th Nov., 1888.

Photographs!

UNTIL further notice Photos will be taken and finished in first-class style by A. G. STACKHOUSE, from $1.25 per dozen upwards.

St. Andrews, 6th Dec. 1888.

TO RENT

At Stanerville, a desirable place suitable for Store and Dwelling close to St Phillipe station. Has Stabling and ground Rent $5 00 per month. Apply to [illegible] Thompson Station Agent St Phillipe for key &c

---

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. 32-ly

R G MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Meikle & Walker,

(NOT INCORPORATED)

—Money received on Deposit—
—Money lent on good Joint Notes—
—Collections promptly attended to—
Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Lachute, Oct. 15th, 1886. 7-1yr

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.

FOR SPRING

A. J. PERIARD

Just Received

All The Latest Styles,
Spring Overcoating,
Spring Coating.
Spring Suitings,
Spring Trowserings,

Spring ties and scarfs,
Spring shirts,
Spring underwear,
Spring Haberdashery.

Woodrows Hats

Woodrows Hats, all styles sold cheaper here than in Montreal. Come and See

---

ROLLED OATS

FOR SALE

—AT—

LACHUTE

Flour Mills.

P. CAMPBELL

BOARD.

Mrs. Rexton of Main Street has just completed renovating and remodelling her capacious premises to obtain the greatest amount of warmth combined with necessary ventilation and sanitation and is now replete with every convenience, for a few private boarders.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

PARIS.

New Spring Dress Goods
New Spring Dress Goods
New Spring Dress Goods

Just received, New Dress Goods [French fabric], in all the leading shades to be sold at special low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

BERLIN.

New Spring Dress Goods
New Spring Dress Goods
New Spring Dress Goods
New Spring Dress Goods

A large quantity of New Spring Dress Materials, "German Fabric," in all the most desirable designs and shades, Come and choose while the stock is fresh.

S. CARSLEY.

BRADFORD.

New Spring Dress Goods
New Spring Dress Goods
New Spring Dress Goods
New Spring Dress Goods

Just opened several cases of New Spring Dress Materials, in all the leading patterns and shades.

S. CARSLEY.

CHOICE.

New Spring Dress Goods
New Spring Dress Goods
New Soring Dress Goods
New Spring Dress Goods

A large assortment of Choice Dress Materials, in Robes and by the yard, will be shown next week.

S. CARSLEY.

Children's Light Tweed Suits
Children's Light Tweed Suits
Children's Light Tweed Suits
Children's Light Tweed Suits

A large assortment of the above in beautiful Light Summer Tweeds, two pieces, pants and Jacket.

S. CARSLEY.

Boys' Light Tweed Suits
Boys' Light Tweed Suits
Boys' Light Tweed Suits
Boys' Light Tweed Suits

A splendid assortment of Boys Suits, in summer tweeds, consisting of Coat, Vest and Pants.

S. CARSLEY.

Youths Light Tweed Suits
Youths Light Tweed Suits
Youths Light Tweed Suits
Youths Light Tweed Suits

An elegant lot of Youths' Suits in summer tweeds, consisting of Coat, Vest, and Trousers,

S. CARSLEY.

Hand Made Halifax Tweed Suits
Hand Made Halifax Tweed Suits
Hand Made Halifax Tweed Suits
Hand Made Halifax Tweed Suits

Childrens' Boy's and Youths' Suits in genuine hand made Halifax Tweed Positively won't wear out,

S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Clapperton's Sewing Cotton it ahead of all other makes, being free from knots, smooth, finely finished, and the spool all in one length; none other can equal it for hand or machine sewing.

CORTICELLI SEWING SILK.

The Corticelli Sewing Silk which has lately appeared in the Canadian market is highly appreciated by all who have tried it, and will shortly be the leading sewing silk of the day.

Also the Florence Knitting Silk for its superiority is unequalled.

S. CARSLEY.

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

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Insolvent Notice—Bi deau & Renaud.
Dress Goods.—G. J. Meikle & Co.
Watchmaker & Jeweller —T. Jousse.
To Let.—J. h Hope
House to Let—Frank Weir.
A. P. Bradley.
Auction Sale J. Patenaude.
Millinery &c.—Mrs. Hampton.
New Store —J. H. Lafond
New Dress Goods.—S. Carsley.

DENTISTRY.

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

Lost.—In the town of Lachute a watch, the finder will please leave it at this office and be rewarded.

Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute every Saturday until further notice.

Eighty Per Cent.

Of the human race, according to a high authority, suffer from one or other form of blood taint. Never allow this latent evil to develop into serious disease while the blood can be kept pure and the system clean by proper precautions, such as using Burdock Blood Bitters, whenever any scrofulous symptoms appear. No medicine equals B. B. B. as a blood cleanser

Read Mrs. Hampton's advertisement about her spring Goods in another column.

No medicine has had greater success in checking consumption in its early stages, than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It stops coughing, soothes the throat and lungs, and induces much-needed repose. Hundreds have testified to the remarkable virtues of this preparation

Read the advertisement of Mr Frank Weir in another column.

Try To Benefit Others

"I had a very bad pain in my side of which one bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil made a complete cure. I hope this may be of some benefit to those who read it." A. R. T. Walker, 4 High St. City. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is a specific for all inflammatory pain.

The Sugar House and Pig-pen, of Mr W Hume, Hill Head, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, a large quantity of sap and sugaring utensils were destroyed in the sugar-house, and a pig in the pig pen.

Mrs. McIntyre, Miss Bella McIntyre, Miss Ritchie, and Miss Byrne, of Grenville, were guests of Mr John Hope, this week.

For purifying the blood, stimulating the appetite, and invigorating the system in the Spring and early Summer, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is unsurpassed. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and no other, else the result may be anything but satisfactory.

We are exceedingly sorry to announce the very serious illness of Mrs Richard Dalderidge. About 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening, she received a stroke of paralysis, Medical aid was instantly secured, but owing to her advanced years little hopes are entertained for her recovery.

A Feeble Failure.

Many persons become feeble and fall in health from disease of the blood, liver, kidneys stomach when prompt use of Burdock Blood Bitters, the grand purifying and regulating tonic would quickly regulate every bodily function and restore to perfect health.

Miss. Macpherson, niece of Mr Charles Garth, of Montreal is a guest of Mr Lane.

The Letter That Came.

From Mr. J. Hayden, 133 Chatham St., Montreal, says: "I was troubled for years with biliousness and liver complaint, and I never found any medicine to help me like Burdock Blood Bitters, in fact one bottle made a complete cure.

Parties requiring first class millinery should call and examine the large stock in Mr Davidson's establishment, the great variety to choose from, and varying in prices to suit all classes of customers, don't forget the place, Hope's Block.

See the new Ginghams and Chambrays at S Carsleys, prettier shades or finer patterns never placed in this market.

DISTRICT NEWS.

STONEFIELD.

Scarlet fever has visited us once more several families have it.

Mr. Dougal Owens has been on a visit to his father Mr. George Owens. He intends starting in a few days for the North West with a carload of horses.

BROWNSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lammadin accompanied by their niece left for Bridgeport Conn. on Thursday morning last. Their exodus is very generally regretted in the community, as they proved to be kind and respectful neighbors.

A largely attended social was held at Mr W olson's on Wednesday evening, there being upwards of fifty present, who were received so kindly by the happy (?) bachelor that the absence of Mrs. P. was scarcely noticeable. Instrumental and vocal music, readings etc, were the Exercises, and those participated before were by no means idle on this occasion. After an hours enjoyment of pleasing conviviality and the choice refreshments served by the ladies, came the unwelcome moment of parting with Mrs. Lammadin and niece, the former being an esteemed member of the Ladies Circle. The President requested the attention of the audience while Miss Mary Millar delivered the following valediction.

It is a few months since I met you here
As neighbors and friends sincere,
Those months have flown, how swiftly o'er
We part perhaps to meet no more,
But where ere my lot shall be,
You will all share my memory,
Though foreign lands my footsteps trace
And western breezes fan my face,
Or should that distant home be mine,
Where the luxurious prairies shine,
Still will I treasure in my mind,
The thoughts of your hearts so kind,
With sorrow thats too deep to tell
I'll bid you all farewell.

A large and tastefully arranged bouquet of flowers contributed by the ladies of the Circle was then presented to the little lady by Mrs. D. D. McGibbon also a short address in the name of the society was read by the secretary as follows.

Miss Millar.

It is with universal regret that this society learn of the early departure of you and your kind friends from our midst. Although but two short years with us, you have won our admiration and respect. The floral offering which has been presented to you is a very small token, yet serves to express our gratitude and appreciation of your assistance in the series of entertainments during the season now almost past, your well selected contributions from time to time have pleasingly permeated the atmosphere of our meeting and your sweet voice and courteous manner will leave a verdant impress in our recollections. We wish you each a safe and pleasant journey home, and a pleasing reception with former friends and playmates, so that our loss may be your great gain. Finally we earnestly hope that should we meet not again in this vale of tears our voices will unite in a nobler sweeter song in that circle where parting is unknown.

The recipient was completely surprised, and amid tears of mingled joy and sorrow responded. "Please accept my heartfelt thanks for your little token of remembrance again I bid you all good bye."

With the exception of the sad closing scene the evening was a very enjoyable one, and only those who came can estimate the loss of those who remained away. At an early hour the company separated with a hopeful desire to again visit the genial host, when he will be the happy possessor of some fair and fortunate companion.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Douglas arrived home from Nevada on Thursday last having experienced the climate of an autumn and winter in the West. Mrs. Douglas's health is not much improved.

The Sons of Temperance here are ably assisted by Mr Dunbeck G. W. S. of the Grand Div. of the U. S. recently from Conn. and at present a machinist in the Cartridge Factory.

On Wednesday of last week a social was given by Mrs. Wm. Murdock, Mt. Maple, in aid of the Ladies Circle of this place which proved a gratifying success both in points of finance and enjoyment. The consequence of uniting the two neighbor hoods was a full house, being over seventy present. The amusements were chiefly vocal and instrumental music, C. Worthen and D. McGibbin being especially praiseworthy. Games were also indulged in by the youth whose glowing countenances denoted greatly their intense enjoyment. A hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr and Mrs Murdock for their kindness to the gathering, and at a seasonable hour all separated for their homes. The next social will be at D. McOuats Jr. on 17th, April

ST. CANUTE.

Mr. James Murphy was elected Mayor of St. Canute, in February last by the Municipal Council of this parish. Mr Murphy has been Councillor and Mayor of St. Canute for twenty-one consecutive years, always elected by acclamation, owing to his ability in Municipal affairs and to his honesty and uprightness as a public man. We congratulate Mr Murphy for this signal honor which is the best proof that he is enjoying the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

St. Scholastique was nearly being the scene of a fatal accident on Saturday last, a young lady passenger on the Ottawa Train went out on the platform of one of the cars to be ready to alight at the station when the train arrived there, and in some manner fell off when a few hundred yards away from the station, she was thrown down a small embankment and received great many bruises and contusion both upon her body and face.

A Musical treat was given in Victoria Hall on the evening of Tuesday the 26th. The Hall was comfortably filled and the audience expressed their delight with the pieces rendered by loud applause. A duet on the piano by Miss M. Barron, and Miss M. Meikle was given in a finished and artistic manner. A song, The Gay Hussar by Mr. W. H. Steavens was all that could be desired, Mr Weegar gave a humorous recitation in a manner that caught the house and an encore was demanded which was kindly given, this gentleman is a finished artist in this particular line, we hope that this is not the last time a Lachute audience will hear him and his worthy lady. The next was a song by Miss Macpherson, this lady has a voice of vocal compass and well under control. The next was a selection of Scotch Airs on the piano by Miss McIntyre, this gifted lady carried the house by storm and an encore was demanded which was given. The manner in which this lady manipulates the keys of the instrument was wonderful, she will be a welcome acquisition to future concerts in Lachute. A vocal duett was next given by Mr. and Mrs. Weegar, an encore was demanded and given. The next was a song by Lachute's old-time favorite Miss Barron. This ladys talent is too well known and appreciated to need any comment, we don't hear enough of her. The next was a duett by Miss B. McIntyre and Miss Byrnes. These young ladies were the wonder and delight of all present there ages are 8 and 11 respectivly and are musical prodegies, the rendering of their peices and the time kept on the instrument were marvelous. They have established themselves in the hearts of the people of Lachute. They are both pupils of Mrs. MacIntyres. The next was a song by Miss Ritchie. This young lady sings with sweetness and feeling and will also be a welcome artist to future concerts. Altogether this was one of the best entertainments ever given in Lachute. Unforseen circumstances prevented our being at the concert, we are indebted to a local musician for the above report.

Section of Railway between Annapolis and Digby.

Tender for the Works of Construction.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Section of Railway between Annapolis and Digby," will be received at this office up to noon on Monday, the 8th day of April, 1889 for certain works of construction

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the Office of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways at Ottawa, on and after the 25th day of March, 1889, when the general specification and form of tender may be obtained upon application.

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

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa 9th March, 1889. 31,2in

TO LET.

Two Houses on Bethany Street 5 rooms each, cellar and wood shed, Rent $3.00 per month,

Apply to
JOHN HOPE, Baker,
Lachute.
31 tf.

Mrs. Hampton's

Millinery, Dress Making and Fancy Good establishment is now complete with a full and varied stock of Spring and Summer goods.

Ladies, Misses, and Children can be supplied, all her stock is new and of the latest styles.

Boys Sailor hats only 10c. and other goods at proportionally low figures.

31-3m.

Best of All

Cough medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is in greater demand than ever. No preparation for Throat and Lung Troubles is so prompt in its effects, so agreeable to the taste, and so widely known, as this. It is the family medicine in thousands of households.

"I have suffered for years from a bronchial trouble that, whenever I take cold or am exposed to inclement weather, shows itself by a very annoying tickling sensation in the throat and by difficulty in breathing. I have tried a great many remedies, but none does so well as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which always gives prompt relief in returns of my old complaint." — Ernest A. Hepler, Inspector of Public Roads, Parish Terre Bonne, La.

"I consider Ayer's Cherry Pectoral a most important remedy

For Home Use.

I have tested its curative power, in my family, many times during the past thirty years, and have never known it to fail. It will relieve the most serious affections of the throat and lungs, whether in children or adults." — Mrs. E. G. Edgerly, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded me no relief and considered my case hopeless. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, before I had finished one bottle, found relief. I continued to take this medicine until a cure was effected. I believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life." — Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"Six years ago I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and soon developed all the alarming symptoms of Consumption. I had a cough, night sweats, bleeding of the lungs, pains in chest and sides, and was so prostrated as to be confined to my bed most of the time. After trying various prescriptions, without benefit, my physician finally determined to give me Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took it, and the effect was magical. I seemed to rally from the first dose of this medicine, and, after using only three bottles, am as well and sound as ever." — Rodney Johnson, Springfield, Ill.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

Long-Standing

Blood Diseases are cured by the persevering use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

This medicine is an Alterative, and causes a radical change in the system. The process, in some cases, may not be quite so rapid as in others; but, with persistence, the result is certain. Read these testimonials:—

"For two years I suffered from a severe pain in my right side, and had other troubles caused by a torpid liver and dyspepsia. After giving several medicines a fair trial without a cure, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was greatly benefited by the first bottle, and after taking five bottles I was completely cured." — John W. Benson, 70 Lawrence st., Lowell, Mass.

Last May a large carbuncle broke out on my arm. The usual remedies had no effect and I was confined to my bed for eight weeks. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Less than three bottles healed the sore. In all my experience with medicine, I never saw more

Wonderful Results.

Another marked effect of the use of this medicine was the strengthening of my sight." — Mrs. Carrie Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I had a dry scaly humor for years, and suffered terribly; and, as my brother and sister were similarly afflicted, I presume the malady is hereditary. Last winter, Dr. Tyron, (of Fernandina, Fla.,) recommended me to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and continue it for a year. For five months I took it daily. I have not had a blemish upon my body for the last three months." — T. E. Wiley, 146 Chambers st., New York City.

"Last fall and winter I was troubled with a dull, heavy pain in my side. I did not notice it much at first, but it gradually grew worse until it became almost unbearable. During the latter part of this time, disorders of the stomach and liver increased my troubles. I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after faithfully continuing the use of this medicine for some months, the pain disappeared and I was completely cured." — Mrs. Augusta A. Furbush, Haverhill, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Card of Thanks.

Having removed my furniture business from Hope's Block to the building owned by Mr. William Strong opposite the Lachute College,

I take this opportunity of thanking the public for the liberal patronage extended to me in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same.

As usual I will keep constantly on hand a full line of Furniture suitable to all classes.

J. S Riddell,

Lachute, March 22nd 1889.

BANK VILLE MARIE,

LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention

—AND—

are promptly remitted at Lowest Rate.

H. FROST,
Manager

ICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SUPPLY any persons in the Town of Lachute during the ensuing summer season at a very low figure. Parties wanting ice should apply at once so as to ensure a supply.

S. E. SMITH,
Lachute
23-4in

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY MADE AND REPAIRED

CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN BRASS OR IRON

WE have an immense stock of
of all kinds of
FIRST CLASS STOVES.
ALL BELOW CITY PRICES
—ALSO—
A few second hand stoves and plows at very low prices.

SCHOOL DESKS **SCHOOL DESKS**

Well known for DURABILITY, COMFORT *and* ELEGANCE.

COAL STOVES,
Wood Stoves,
Coal Furnaces,
Wood Furnaces.
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.

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 (Casting 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, 1889.

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

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.

WEST END WOODYARD

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

CHARLES BRADFORD.
GEORGE BRADFORD, gent.

NOTICE.

The Lachute Lumber Company have now prepared to give the

HIGHEST PRICES

for all kinds of dimention timber, and all kinds of

Hard-Wood and Soft-Wood Saw Logs

at their Mills at

Brownsburg.

also announce that their Mills are thoroughly repaired and prepared to do sawing for customers and therefore solicit your patronage.

Brownsburg Dec. 14th 1888. 12-1ly.

Clearing off Sale

At the Crooked Sign West End.

Purchased in dry goods at cost price.
Purchase in Boots & Shoes.
Purchase in Caps, and Hats,
Purchase in Crockery.
Purchase in Glassware.
Purchase in Wall Paper.

My stock of Groceries always complete and the lowest market price all the above mentoined goods will be sold at cost price for cash only all kind of merchantable produce takinb in exchange.

F. X. BERTRAND.
West End Lachute.

READY MADE CLOTHING

—AT—

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S WEST END.

Great Bargains in latest styles and best Fitting Mens, Youths and Childrens clothing, which I am selling at prices that will defy Competition.

Gents Finest Tweed and Black Suits from $5 to $20 Pants from $1.75 upward. Youths, Boys and Childrens Suits from $2. up.

—ALSO—

A complete stock of Groceries and Dry Goods, Prints, Grey Cotton, Dress Goods, Seersuckers, Ginghams, &c, &c. Glassware and Crockery.

Please call and see my Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

I now offer my farm for sale beautifully situated on the banks of the North River opposite Earls Mills, in the fifth concession of the Township of Chatham, Lots Nos 2 and 3 containing about 100 acres, all under cultivation, with the exception of a young sugar-bush containing about 2000 trees, a good brick dwelling, 3 barns, stables and sheds are erected upon the property.

Also for sale 3 building lots situated in the West Ward of Lachute Town on the front street, near my Brick yard, also a new house 20 x 24 with lot, the house will be finished by the first of June. On hand for sale Brick and Lime.

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noise in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any Person who applies to Nicholson, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

SHINGLES.

PINE,
CEDAR,
AND SPRUCE
SHINGLES,
FOR SALE AT
FRASER BROS.

Double Breech Loading Guns $15 to $85. Double and Single Muzzel loading, Repeating and Single Shot Rifles, at corresponding low prices. Creedmore long range at one half original wholesale price. Paper shot gun shells at 6c per 100. 44 Winchester Calibre $13.00 per 1000. We keep in stock all the leading sizes of Cartridge Special sizes can be had on short notice.

A [illegible] assorted stock of Steel Skates cheap.

SNOW **SHOES**

Surveying, Lumbermen and Club

Just received a large stock of Crockery, Hanging, Hall, and Hand Lamps. We carry the largest stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware at reasonable prices at the Sign of the Big Saw.

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE

LACHUTE.

NEW STORE.

The undersigned will open about the 29th instant the premises at present occupied by Mr. J. S. Riddell, with a full line of ready made clothing, gents furnishing, tailoring, boots & Shoes also a first class Millinery establishment will be kept in connection with my other business where the ladies can be supplied with the best quality of goods at a lower price than charged at other places and satisfaction guarranted.

In the gents furnishing department will be found a large stock of the best quality including a great variety of the best English, American and Canadian Tweeds, every suit turned out guaranteed to be satisfactory.

Best of references can be given if required from my former place of business Aylmer

J. G. DAVIDSON

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

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

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size $1.

For sale by all dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

NOTICE.

The Great Northern Railway Company has deposited in the office of the Registrar of the county of Argenteuil a plan and book of reference of that section of their Railway between Lachute and St. Andrews.

1889. 1889.

Great Clearing Sale

OF

BOOTS & SHOES

UNTIL

MARCH the 15th 1889.

No Stock of 1887 or 88

BUT

Fresh Goods Well Selected

IN

LATEST STYLES

The whole to be sold regardless of cost. Call early and see a few lines of American and English imported goods. My aim is to fit the Boot to the foot, not the foot to the Boot.

M. McCALLUM,

Meikle's Block,
Opposite Post Office

BARONESS MARY VETSERA.

The Lady Who Committed Suicide with the Crown Prince of Austria.

A Berlin journal gives a likeness of the Baroness Mary Vetsera, who played such a sad part in the life of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, to whom death seemed preferable to life without her. In contemplation of an early death, Mary Vetsera had had some photographs of herself taken by one of the foremost photographers in the Austrian Capitol, of which likenesses the German paper gave a correct reproduction. They were intended, as stated in the *Matin*, only for her most intimate friends. "Take them! I shall soon be no more, and wish to leave you a memento." Scarcely a fortnight afterwards the blooming young life had faded away, and those large blue, imploring eyes, serene as the heavens and unfathomable as the sea, were closed forever. A lucky star had guided the family Vetsera up to the time when in the darkness of night it was obscured by the tragedy at Meyerling.

The family ranked among the so-called "official nobility." The father of Baroness Mary came from that part of Hungary where the Roumanian language is spoken, although his parents lived in the neighborhood of Presburg. He was educated at the Oriental Academy at Vienna, and in 1855 became Drageman of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy at Constantinople. At that place he

BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH HIS WIFE,

Miss Baltazzi, whose father was a Greek from Chios, and was long employed in the celebrated banking house of "Laffette." He thereupon located as a banker at Smyrna, and subsequently at Constantinople, when he became a subject of Turkey. He had also been the Sultan's banker for a long series of years. In this position he is said to have accumulated his wealth, and his heirs to this day are enjoying the revenues of the toll collected upon the bridge at Stamboul. The children of the Turkish court banker were at an early age sent to school in Austria, where they received a splendid education; the girls to a seminary for young ladies of noble birth, and the boys to military and other aristocratic educational institutes.

Their love for the most popular of all aristocratic sports, racing, soon won them the

ENTREE INTO THE HIGHER CIRCLE

of society. Aristed Baltazzi, by his ownership of Kisber, the only prize racehorse who ever won the English Derby, made a name for himself in the sporting annals of his country. His brother, Hector, is equally well known upon the German, Austrian and French racecourses as a gentleman rider. Both brothers connected themselves by marriage with the highest aristocracy, the older marrying the Countess Stockan, and the other the Countess Ugarte. Of their sisters, one became the wife of Count George Stockan, and thus the aunt of her brother. The other married Baron Vetsera, of which union Baroness Mary Vetsera, the heroine of to day, was the issue.

Upon the death of her father Mrs. Von Pelstra Baltazzi inherited a fortune of several millions. Her husband was at different times in the diplomatic service at Bukarest, Darmstadt and finally at Cairo. In 1880 he withdrew from public service and with his wife and children occupied an elegant residence in Vienna. He died in 1887. One of his sons perished in the fire which destroyed the Ring theater. His second son is now 16 years of age; Baroness Hannah, the elder of his daughters, aged 21 and Baroness Mary, aged 19

AT THE TIME OF HER DEATH,

together with the heir to the Austrian crown, completed his family. Up to the time of her acquaintance with Rudolf, Baroness Mary was one of the ornaments of Viennese society, in which the attentions of her equals in rank were showered upon her from all sides. She had attended the last fall meeting of the race association at Frankfort together with her mother and sister. Upon that occasion the Prince of Wales spent considerable time in the society of these ladies, and the Prince Van Braganza, brother-in-law of Archduke Karl Ludwig, was counted among her most ardent admirers.

It was an unhappy fate that brought her in contact with the Crown Prince in those romantic years of her early youth, and at a time when the Prince was under the influence of depressing domestic troubles. The excitable nature of the young girl and the passionate temperament of the Prince soon matured a burning, unconquerable love. The greater the obstacles in the way of their hopes, so much the warmer glowed the passion in their breasts. Since Mary Vetsera on her part had sacrificed her all for his love, so the Prince, on his side, was ready to relinquish crown and scepter—to desert wife and child for her. This great scandal the Emperor attempted to avoid by his veto, but a much greater scandal was the consequence. The tragedy at Meierling is still fresh in everybody's mind. Though there may be still much lacking to explain many of the details, it is certain that the dead bodies of Baroness Mary and the Crown Prince were found together upon the same couch. Her body was carefully arranged and covered with flowers, and at the head of the bed were candles burnt to the socket. She had given her life for her romantic love, and now, far away from the home of her youth, a tomb in Venice gives her rest and peace.

BEHRING SEA.

President Harrison Issues an Important Proclamation.

NEW YORK, March 27.—A Washington despatch to the "Post" says: President Harrison will soon issue a proclamation declaring that the Behring sea is a closed sea. In the closing hours of the last Congress an amendment was incorporated in the Inter-Territorial Salmon Fishing Act, which extends the provisions of the Salmon Fishing Act to seal fishing in Behring sea; that is to say, the Act forbids the taking of seal by any one not authorized by the Act within the waters of Behring sea, and does not exclude them merely from fishing on certain islands. The Act may give rise to important international complications. It is an attempt by legislative enactment to settle an international question which the great powers interested may consider still an open one.

England's Navy.

LONDON, March 16—In the House of Commons to-day Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated that the Government proposed to build eight first-class men-of-war, of 14,000 tons each, and 2 of 9,000 tons, 9 first-class cruisers, 29 smaller cruisers, 4 of the Pandora type of cruisers, and 18 of the sharpshooter type of torpedo vessels. The total tonnage of all these vessels will be 318,000, and the total cost £21,500,000. Lord George asked that £10,000,000 be appropriated from the consolidated fund for the proposed increase of the navy, and that the remainder of the sum required be provided for in the ordinary estimates. He promised that the Admiralty's programme would be executed within four and a half years. Lord George did not think the proposed increase would induce other nations to attempt to rival England in naval strength, because England had refrained from military rivalry. He did not believe that any other power was capable of executing such an extensive programme in so short a time.

Ill Temper

is more rapidly improved by relief from physical suffering than in any other way. Step on your friend's corn, and the impulse to strike is strongest. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, by quickly and painlessly removing them, insures good nature. Fifty imitations prove its value. Beware of substitutes. "Putnam's," sure, safe, painless.

RUSSIAN COLD.

Fatal Consequences to Creatures and Human Beings.

The cold in St. Petersburg, says a correspondent, is at times too intense for any outdoor amusement. Last year, for example, a brilliant fete on the ice had to be put off three or four times in succession owing to the cold, the thermometer registering no less than 25 6° below zero (Fahrenheit). It is on days like these that one realizes what a northern winter is generally supposed to be, when all schools are closed, the university unvisited by professors and students, and the churches literally empty. Generally speaking, when the cold is so intense as 25 6° there is little or no wind. This is very fortunate for those unhappy people whom duty or misfortune obliges to be out of doors, for on a day like that the faintest breeze that even spread its wings would prove sharper than a razor's blade, and mayhap quite as dangerous. As a rule, however, the day is calm, the air perfectly still, and the vault of a delightful blue. At such times I have occasionally seen, and more frequently heard of, birds in the air suddenly stopping in their flight and dropping down like stones rigid and cold to the earth below. I have also come across a far more painful sight—men and horses whose earthly career had been similarly put an end to. This is often the case with car-drivers. Of course the carmen often drop off asleep during the weary hours of the night while waiting for the fare that never comes, and when the thermometer is at 25° below zero, sleep invariably merges into death. Well meant efforts are perseveringly made to keep these unfortunate men from being mortally frozen. Immense fires, for example, like the funeral pyres of old, are lighted in all the frequented streets, and kept burning night and day, the red glow of the coal and wood fire forming a charming contrast to the white glistening sheet of snow, especially when twilight, the "parent of dim enchantments," heralds in the night. But, in spite of all precautions, every winter a large number of isvoschtschiks are found frozen in their droschkys by shivering policemen—themselves but a few removes from death's door.

Naturally people try to keep within doors when the mercury gets below 20°, for, in spite of their northern climate, educated Russians are incomparably more sensitive to the cold than we are. This, of course, is the inevitable result of the enervating training they receive. Brought up, as they are, in houses built with a special eye to warmth, and in rooms heated by Cyclopean stoves, which maintain a temperature varying from 66° to 77° Fahrenheit, once they sally forth from these hot houses in winter they are wrapped up in furs, goats' hair kerchiefs and other articles of apparel to such an extent that their own mothers would not recognize them. There is, however, one absurd idea in connection with a Russian winter, set afloat, I believe, by De Maister, which should be exploded once for all. I allude to the alleged frequency with which a perfect stranger, generally a peasant, will sidle up to an unsuspecting passer-by, and, snatching up a handful of fine snow, will set to work, without a word of warning, and scrub his cheeks and rub and pull his nose till they have changed their white color for a ruddier hue, which would be very embarrassing if it only lasted. Now, I have spent many winters in this country, and had favorable opportunities for observing exciting incidents of this kind, if they occurred, yet I have never once seen anything answering to the description, nor met a man who had.

Girls and House Linen.

It was a good old custom for a girl to prepare household linen for herself as soon as she became old enough to sew intelligently. The supply of household linen which the bride formerly brought to her husband's house is now often replaced by showy bridal gifts, more costly but far less useful. The old custom of keeping girls sewing for years on household linen, knitting bags full of stockings in anticipation of the coming husband who never came, has been ridiculed till girls are half ashamed to own household linen of their own making. While it is certainly foolish to bring up a girl with the idea that marriage is a necessity to her well-being and happiness, it is equally foolish to stultify the highest and most womanly instincts of the growing girl by turning her thoughts away from home matters. Wherever the true woman comes,

HOME IS ALWAYS AROUND HER.

She instinctively turns the most barren attic-room into a semblance of comfort and rest. It is an excellent domestic training for girls to have and prepare household linen as well as their own clothes. Even though they may never be married, they may yet have happy homes. It is no longer necessary for unmarried women to seclude themselves in an undesirable room in a boarding-house, where they are given a grudging reception. It is becoming more and more the fashion for women who are self-supporting to build up homes for themselves, and these are some of the most delightful households of our great cities. For the sake of dividing expenses, one or more women frequently unite their incomes and keep house together. Thus it becomes evident that training a girl for domestic life does not necessarily mean training her for marriage, but simply for home life, toward which the taste and ambition of the true woman will tend whether she be married or single.

SUCH DOMESTIC TRAINING

need not interfere with a training for a life's work, studying a profession, or anything else that a girl desires to do to make herself a useful, self-supporting individual. The old way was a good way. It trained the girl for cooking, needlework and every branch of housework better than all the technical schools in the world could, but it seems an impossible feature to introduce into the advanced ideas of to-day. But, as far as possible, let a girl look forward towards her home life and prepare linen as of old, owning her own and taking housewifely pride in it. There are blessed homes, where the unselfishness and gentleness of one sheds a heavenly glory on all who cross her threshold, and other homes where the selfishness and contention of two who should live as one make the life of every one around them a barren desert. "Home is a place of peace; the shelter, not only from all injury, but from all terror, doubt and division. For a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than ceiled with cedar, or painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet life far for those who were homeless."—[New York Weekly Tribune.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.

Four Men Killed Instantly and Others Injured on the I. C. R.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, March 25.—At eleven o'clock the other morning the Halifax express collided with a freight special a mile and a quarter from Rimouski station. H. Michaud, conductor of the special; Whitney, driver of the express; Fohey, his fireman and Levesque, fireman on the special, were killed instantly. Driver A. Jolivite, A. Levesque, a brakesman on the special, and the express messenger were badly hurt, but not fatally. The two engines, baggage car and a couple of freight cars are badly smashed. Driver Whitney was found sitting in his engine with his skull cut open. Michaud and Levesque are still under the wreck. Fohey was found in the snow. It appears that the down special had stuck in the snow between Bic and Rimouski, and was running on the express' time. None of the passengers at all injured.

The stairway leading to the office of a professional man in Atlanta is fitted up with a wire which communicates with a small bell in the office. Any one going up the stairway steps on the concealed wire and rings the bell. Near the bell is a small window, and when the alarm is sounded the professional man looks out, and if the caller is a collector he is "not in."

THE VICTORIA NUGGET.

An Eye-Witness of the Discovery Gives an Account of the Wonderful Find.

A correspondent sends us the following very interesting account of the finding of this wonderful nugget: As I was present at the time the first large nugget was found there, I thought perhaps you or your readers would like to know a little more about it. Having left Campbell's Creek shallow diggings, fairly healed in January, 1853 with three chums to try our luck in deep sinking, we accordingly packed up our dunnage and tools and started for Canadian, Gulley, or Gulch Ballarat, and took up a claim about 150 yards or so from the claim from which the famed Victoria nugget was taken out. It was reported at that time to weigh 156 pounds. The name was given to the largest solid nugget ever yet discovered in Australia, or, I believe, for that matter, in any other country. I remember well the day in February of the discovery. My cousin, Frank Nickleson, was one of the gold commissioners at this time. The party of six men owning and working the claim had been for a long time out of luck, in fact, having to depend upon their neighbors for grub, and had offered to sell their claim for four ounces of gold. Their claim, as far as I can recollect, was about 150 feet deep, and about six by eight feet wide, and many of us having just such claims (our own being 156 feet deep) which panned out nothing, of course, purchasers were scarce. However, one of the party, just as they were about to abandon the claim, made the remark: "I will take off one more foot of dirt before I leave, and if I don't come to bed rock then let the old claim go to Tophet." He had been at work a short time only when he struck something with his pick. He knew by the concussion it was not a rock, and carefully cleaning around he unearthed the famous Victoria nugget. Word was at once sent down to the Government camp about a mile below, and my cousin and two mounted police came up to escort and place the nugget in the hands of the Government escort for safety and transportation to Melbourne. I saw it when first taken out. It was shaped somewhat like a cocoanut, pure water-washed smooth gold with the exception of a small thread of quartz passing about the centre and lengthways. I well remember seeing the indentation made by the pick about three inches from the centre of the nugget. It was afterward on exhibition in Melbourne and Geelong, at twenty-five cents admission: thence it was taken to England and exhibited in London and the principal cities and before the Queen, and is now (if I am not mistaken) in the British Museum. One of the lucky finders became crazy through excessive excitement. I knew the whole party by seeing them constantly going to and returning from work previous to their finding the great Victoria nugget. I will add that after finding the big nugget they were about to abandon the claim, when some miner suggested that they should clean up the claim, when they found some sixty or seventy pounds more of gold, among which I recollect a very handsome nugget weighing some four or five pounds.

THE HAPSBURGS.

The Strength of the Reigning Austrian Family.

In the "composite" empire the sovereign is as completely head of the Executive as the Emperor William is in Prussia. No Minister lives for a day under his displeasure, every order of importance is referred to his will, and when he has decided discussion ends. After forty years of experience these hardly friendly peoples unite in exalting him, and when he decides that they shall have no festival, as they had all hoped, but shall spend in charity all they would have spent in pomp and enjoyment, they

TAKE DOWN EVERY FLAG,

stop every half arranged ceremonial, and rain gold upon the impoverished charitable foundations. There is no complaint, no disappointment even, for that is the Emperor's will, and he is entitled to be obeyed. Such a position, attained after three disastrous campaigns, reflects the highest credit upon the Emperor; but it never could have been attained if the conditions had not existed which serve for its foundation stones; if, that is, every "Austrian" had not felt in his heart that, wanting the Hapsburgs, his political destiny might be, probably would be, nearly unendurable. These conditions can not end, unless, indeed, some incalculable revolution extinguishes or radically transmutes the military autocracy we call "Russia"; and they will support the next Emperor just as they have supported the Emperor Francis Joseph. Of the five great States of Europe Austria is supposed to be the most loosely knit; but of the five it is probably the one which it would be hard to shatter by

ONE DECISIVE BLOW.

Austria has a unity which is necessary to the sectional safety, the sectional pride, and the sectional aspirations of every individual within it, a unity without which they all must be abandoned. "Austria" is not only necessary to Europe, as has been so often said, but to her own peoples, and they perceive it so clearly that extreme danger only binds them more closely together and induces them, with a political wisdom for which they get insufficient credit, to leave their Executive, like their army, one and undivided. The Emperor bears many titles, but he is always the same man, and it is to his place as pivot of the empire, as well as to his personal ability, that the unquestioning obedience now paid to his orders is mainly due.

The Trans-Siberian Railroad.

One of the stupendous engineering feats of the day is the projected trans-Siberian railroad of the Russian government. When completed, Siberia may reveal herself to the world as a much more formidable rival to the wheat growers of America than any one imagines, for she is not the mere desert of popular idea, but has many fertile districts which are said to be quite as productive and suitable for wheat growing as the best parts of the American North-West. The districts of Tobolsk, Tomsk and Irkutsk are capable of producing vast quantities of wheat, rye and barley. They can also furnish large herds of cattle, sheep and horses. Such facts are indications that a Pacific railroad of the kind contemplated might be a commercially profitable enterprise not less than an important military road, which doubtless is the consideration uppermost in the mind of a military government like that of Russia. The difficulties in the way of constructing such a road are of course enormous, but the human mind has the happy faculty of courage and determination to overcome difficulties, and there is no reason to think that Russian engineers are any more likely to be baffled by the difficulties of Siberia, than American engineers were baffled by the apparently insurmountable difficulties which they encountered among the Rocky Mountains, or the Andes. The chief difficulty will lie in bridging the numerous large and swift-running Siberian rivers. And then too there is a Steppe which will need to be crossed, which during the rainy season becomes an impassable marsh where sand and stone sink to a depth of 20 ft. But *perseverantia vincit omnia* will doubtless prove as true in this case as in so many others, and in five years or so it may be possible to reach Shanghai from London in 21 or 22 days.

Dear Friends.

According to the "Reichanzeiger" of Berlin, the late Crown Prince Rudolf was "the dearly loved friend" of the present German Emperor. A few months ago these dear friends were in converse with each other. Rudolf talked of literature and science. William then said, insolently, "Oh, I don't understand any of that. Such dry stuff is unworthy of a Prince." "There is," replied Rudolf, "only one thing unworthy of a prince, and that is to aspire to the throne while his father is yet alive."

AGRICULTURAL.

BEDDING PLANTS FROM SEED.

To raise a large quantity of bedding plants from cuttings and winter them over in greenhouses, is expensive and not everybody can spare the cash. To those so situated, there is a goodly number that for the expense of a five or ten-cent package of seeds, hundreds can be raised with the help of a hot-bed. All of the following can be purchased now with colors nearly true from seed, and with such plants only, if nicely arranged, a good effect can be produced. They are valuable also for variety, as well as an easy way of increasing the quantity, even with such as have the greenhouse kinds as well. All our park gardeners make more or less use of them. For blues, there is nothing better than the lobelia, low-growing plants, of which speciosa and pumila are good examples. Quite another shade of the same group on the purple order, are the Ageratums, or Mexican floss flowers, quite compact and useful.

Of yellows, but in the foliage and not in the flower, is the golden feather, much used for edges or bands, and of a higher-growing plant, the calceolaria amplexicaulis is easily raised from seed. Asters give a large variety of colors, many now exceedingly showy; Balsams, or ladies' slippers, those of red, white, lavender and intermediate shades; Gaillardia picta, yellow and bronze. Delphinium formosum, a good tall blue, the annual pinks, many shades of colors, as is the same with the Phlox Drummondi, of which there is no better plant from seed, are very choice. Heliotrope also may be raised from seed. The verbena is another well known plant, old but very showy. Nasturtiums have been greatly improved of late, and now give compact, tree-flowering plants of various colors. Petunias are splendid flowers for display, from the commonest old white to the choicest product of the later florists. Countess of Ellesmere is a good pink color.

Among plants conspicuous for their foliage, that are good, may be noted the cannas in many sizes of growth and variety of color and foliage. One of the very best for dark foliage, almost equal to a dracoena, is he C. Atronigricans. Some of the flowers of the newer kinds are nearly equal to a gladiolus. Acanthus mollis, a variety of bear's-breech, is a good foliage plant. The Brazilian beets with their colored foliage are good, as are the castor-oil bean, and the striped Japanese corn.

THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

Take the country at large, the farmer's garden is a sorry looking sight. The planting of it is frequently left till after all the field crops are in; then it is often neglected and allowed to grow to weeds, because the farmer thinks he cannot afford the time necessary to keep them out. There are other gardens besides those of farmers that do not show up very well in any thing but weeds. Why? Because the little weeds are so tedious to pull by hand that they get the start of the plants or vegetables to such a degree that it is almost impossible to pull them without uprooting the latter; so "both grow together until the harvest," and the weeds usually—always make the best crop. We never saw a ripened crop of weeds that paid. It is business policy to raise no crop that does not pay, if it is possible to avoid it. It is possible not to raise a crop of weeds in your garden. If you want to know how to get rid of it drop a postal card to Deere & Mansur Co., Moline, Ill., and ask them to tell you about McGee, and we are sure you will thank us for advising you to do so.

THE CANADIAN MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The eight annual meeting of "The Canadian Mutual Aid Association" was held at the company's office, 10 King street east, Toronto, on Thursday, 24 inst., a good representative gathering being present.

The President, Mr. William Rennie, occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting expressed his pleasure at seeing so many of the policy holders present, and was also specially pleased to see the number of the active agents of the Company present. Great success, he said, had been the experience of the past year. Although steady progress had marked the work of the Association from its organization, yet the past year far exceeded its predecessors in the volume of new business. He attributed this to the growing popularity of the assessment system of the insurance and more especially to the equitable and popular plan of our Company. We issued during the year 1888, new and renewed policies, 1,508, representing insurance to the amount of $2,306,000; the total number of policies now in force being 4,393, representing a total insurance of $9,017,000. In Reserve Fund there is now in the credit of policy-holders about $40,000. During the past year there was paid out to beneficiaries to the large sum of $88,776. This system of insurance, he said, evidently filled a long felt want, giving, as it did insurance at such rates as were within the reach of the people who most needed such protection. Our Company aimed, not alone at CHEAP INSURANCE, but rather RELIABLE INSURANCE at REASONABLE COST, and our success is the best evidence of the wisdom of our plan of insurance.

The manager, Mr. Wm. Pemberton Page, was then called upon to read the Directors' Report. The following is condensed from the financial statement:

Assets.		
Reserve Funds (Mortgages)		$34,390 00
Cash in Bank and due		$9 817 02
Interest due and accrued		1,072 13
Amount due from members on assessment to be made for claims accepted		20,400 00
Furniture and Fixtures		366 77
Total assets		$66,045 92
Liabilities.		
Claims for death losses—Adjusted but not due		$25,000 00
Due on account of general expenses		2,128 90
Total liability		$27,128 90
Surplus to credit of policy holders (Assets in excess of liabilities)		$38,917 00
Income.		
Collected on assessments for the year, annual dues, &c		$123,536 68
Interest		1,944 44
		$125,481 12
Amount on hand at begining of year		1,887 45
Total income		$127,368 57
Expenditure.		
Cash paid for death and disability losses	$88,776 25	
Legal expenses	130 33	
		$88,906 58
Commissions to agents	$13,430 13	
Cash paid for salaries and other expenses of officials, including general agents	7,254 00	
Other expenses	3,511 15	
		$24,195 28
Postage, printing, etc		3,953 77
Total expenditure		$117,055 63
Amount of cash on hand (including amount carried to "Reserve and Disbursement Fund.)		10,312 94
Total		$127,368 57

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the President and Directors of the Canadian Mutual Aid Association.

GENTLEMEN,—We have carefully audited the books and accounts of your Company, and compared vouchers with expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1888, and have found them correct. We have also had free access to all bonds, mortgages and other securities held by the Company, and have much pleasure in certifying to their accuracy as shown in the Directors' report.

We find $23,000 of the funds (Reserve and Disbursement) invested at 6 per cent. $11,390 at 7 per cent, and all deposits in banks are drawing 4 per cent.

We would also express our approval of the very satisfactory manner in which we find the affairs of the Company.

JOHN PETERS, Hastings, } Auditors.
JOHN WALES, Oakville, }
Toronto, Jan. 24, 1889.

The Jews' Wailing Place.

The Jews' wailing place, under the western wall of the Haram in Jerusalem, is their only heritage in their own city. It is a little narrow court, close by the miserable hovels of the Moghrebins, or Moslems, from the northwest of Africa. But in this court rises the celebrated wall, 52 yards long and 56 in height, of massive stones—one being 16 feet and one 13 in length—all that is left to the Jews of their marvelous temple. It is one of the most affecting sights in that city of strange memories to see the "ancient people" standing there, psalter in hand, wailing out words which have a singular significance in that place. The place is sacred with the tears of many generations, for even so far back as the time of St. Jerome we find mourners, who, in his day, paid the Roman soldiers for allowing them to go and weep over the ruins of their temple. And many a time since then have those old walls echoed back this passionate cry. "Zion is a wilderness, Jerusalem a desolation. Our holy and our beautiful house, where our fathers praised Thee, is burned up with fire, and all our pleasant things are laid waste! O God, the heathen are come into Thine inheritance, Thy holy temple have they defiled; they have lain Jerusalem on heaps. How long, Lord! Wilt Thou be angry forever?"

Sea-Calming Cartridges.

A cartridge has been invented by Mr. Albert H. Walker, of Hartford, Conn., which when filled with oil and discharged, will pacify the stormiest of seas. The receptacle is of ordinary cartridge size, but is made of heavy paper, and is weighted at the further end with a small piece of lead. It will hold about two ounces of oil. It is fitted in an ordinary cartridge shell, and fastened to it by means of cotton shreds. The cartridge is put into a breech-loader and the trigger is pulled. The cotton connecting the cartridge and the shell is ignited by the powder. It is burned, and the cartridge, filled with oil, is sent spinning away over the waves. Then, at any point the navigator may wish, the cartridge, because of the lead at its head, will sink into the waves. The oil being lighter than the water, rises to the top of the sea and spreads over it like a film over the waves. By means of these cartridges a path an eighth of a mill broad can be made through the heaviest of seas. Seafaring men are much delighted at this invention.—[N. Y. Evening Sun.

Longfellow's Maiden,

who is—

"Standing, with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet!"

is a type of thousands of young girls who are emerging from the chrysalis stage of their existence, as they enter upon their "teens" Nervous, excitable, irritable stirred by strange, unknowable forces within them each a mystery unto herself, our girls need the tenderest care, the aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, to safely carry them through this critical period, during which, in too many lives, alas, are sown the seeds of distressing forms of diseases peculiar to the female sex. But this boon to womankind will prevent all such diseases, or bure them if they have already seized a victim. Woman owes it to herself, to her family, and to her social station, to be well and strong. Let her then not neglect the sure means of cure. "Favorite Prescription" is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skilful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in and condition of the system.

A purchase of cheese at Chicago, the second week in January, included 4,500 boxes Summer-made Wisconsin cheese, which was fine, and was taken by a Canadian operator for through shipment to Liverpool.

$500, or Cure Your Catarrh.

For a long series of years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, who are thoroughly responsible, financially, as any one can easily ascertain by proper enquiry, have offered, through nearly every newspaper in the land, a standing reward of $500 for a case of nasal catarrh, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by all druggists at only 50 cents. It is mild, soothing, cleansing, deodorizing, antiseptic and healing.

There are so many explorers lost in Africa now they ought to go to work at finding each other.

Resolutions.

Whereas, We are a free and enlightened people, and in duty bound to take the greatest care of the health of the community in general, and of ourselves in particular. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in all cases where we are afflicted with constipation, inactive or diseased liver, biliousness, derangement of the stomach, jaundice and kidney troubles—we will procure Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets and use the same immediately.

"I proposed to the widow Packenhouse last night, Quimby." "You did? What did she say?" "She declined." "Said she'd be a sister to you, I suppose?" "No, She said she'd be a mother to me. She owns up to fifty."

Coff No More.

Watson's cough drops are the best in the world for the throat and chest, for the voice unequalled. See that the letters R. & T. W. are stamped on each drop.

Look out for dark days when the Signal Service men prophesy light rains.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor,—

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Resp'y, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 164 West Adelaide St. Toronto, Ont.

Politeness pays in the cow stable. A gentle man gets more milk than a harsh one.

A P. 442

BRONCHITIS CURED.

After spending Ten Winters South, was Cured by Scott's Emulsion.

146 Centre St., New York. }
June 25th, 1888. }

The Winter after the great fire in Chicago I contracted Bronchial affections, and since then have been obliged to spend nearly every Winter South. Last November was advised to try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites and to my surprise was relieved at once, and by continuing its use three months was entirely cured, gained flesh and strength and was able to stand even the Blizzard and attend to business every day. C. T. CHURCHILL.

Sold by all Druggists. 50c. and $1.00.

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AGENTS—Having purchased, at a low figure, the entire stock of the large edition—two volumes in one, of H. M. Stanley's, "Through the dark Continent; or, the Sources of the Nile," we have made a big reduction in the retail price. This work contains Maps, Illustrations, and over 1,000 pages, and bound in cloth. It is nearly 9 inches long, 6½ inches wide, and over 2½ inches thick. An immense book. Terms Liberal. WM. BRIGGS, Publisher, Toronto.

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Pat. hydraulic, hand and steam elevators.
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At Current Rates of Interest

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IRON AND STEEL BOILERS ANY SIZE.
TORONTO ENGINE WORKS
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Restores Grey Hair, Stops Falling out of the Hair, Removes Dandruff; in Baldness where the roots are not gone, Magic will produce a fine growth. It is unfailing. Try it. All druggists everywhere.
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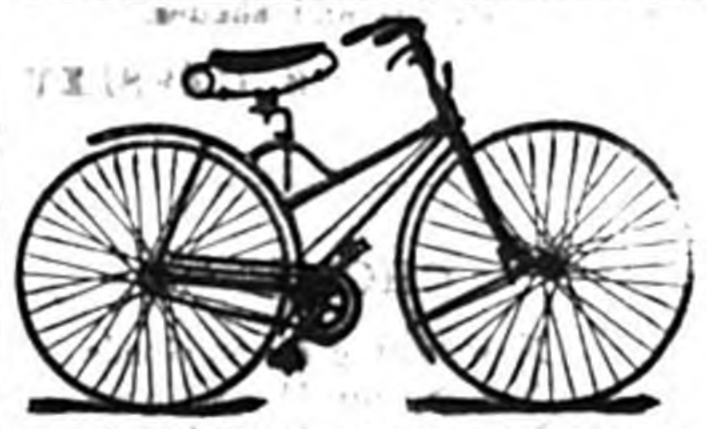

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When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of
FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS
A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
H. G. ROOT, M.C., 164 West Adelaide St.
TORONTO, ONT.

We are children who cheerfully join in the chorus
When Breadmaker's Yeast is the subject before us—
Mamma tried all the rest,
So she knows it's the best,
'Cause her bread is the whitest, her buns are the lightest,
And we eat all the pancakes she dare set before us.
BUY THE BREADMAKER'S YEAST. PRICE 5 CENTS.

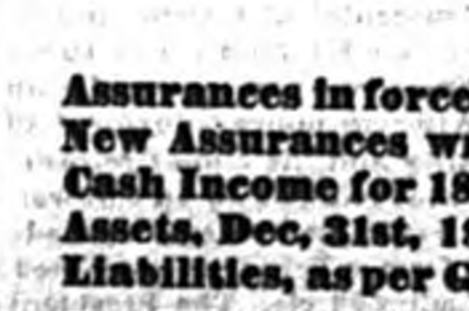
Economy, Equity, Stability.

The Ontario Mutual Life,
ESTABLISHED 1870.

Assurances in force, Jan. 1st, 1889	$12,041,914 00
New Assurances written in 1888	2,518,650 00
Cash Income for 1888	393,074 00
Assets, Dec, 31st, 1888	1,313,853 00
Liabilities, as per Government Valuation	1,223 516 00

SURPLUS, - $90,337.00

The New Business for January and February of this year is MUCH GREATER than was ever before written by the Company during the same months, while, with over $12,000,000 on our books, the death losses have been only $6,500!
Wm. HENDRY, Manager. W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary.



a Valuable Food for Dyspeptics
Because it can be so easily digested that the weakest stomach can retain and thoroughly assimilate it. It imparts stimulus to the system, strengthens and enriches the blood, invigorates and nourishes the body and builds up a strong and robust constitution.
THE GREAT STRENGTH-GIVER.

Planers, Matchers and Moulders Combined.
CHEAPEST, THOROUGHLY GOOD MACHINES BUILT.
SHINGLE, LATH and VENEER MACHINES.

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For Elevating and Conveying
SAWS,
GUMMERS,
SWAGES.
Send for Sawyers' Guide.
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