THE WATCHMAN
—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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A FRENCH CRIME.

The Horrible Murder of a Woman in Paris

Another wretched female has been done to death in the French capital. The latest victim, Marguerite Dubois, did not hold the same position in the demi monde as those who fell by the knives of Pranzini and Prado. She exercised her wretched *metier* in a humbler quarter, occupying a small *appartement*, consisting merely of an ante-chamber, a bedroom, and a kitchen, in a squalid house in the Rue Payenne, rented at £14 a year. She was a short, dark women, thin and sallow. Miserable as was her life, she had contrived to put a little money by, and, like many females of her class, she was in the habit of boasting of her possessions. During the day she sat at her window sewing and watching the passers by, and when night fell she donned

HER BEST ATTIRE

and patrolled the footpaths between her street and the Place de la Bastile. She was a quiet woman enough, so far as her neighbours were concerned, and as she paid her rent regularly she was not molested by her landlord. Marguite Dubois was even on tolerably intimate terms with a married couple who live on the same floor, a work man and his wife named Bres. She used to look in and take coffee with them nearly every day ere she started for her nocturnal promenade. On Sunday morning Bres went out for an hour to make some purchases. He noticed that Dubosi's door was open, and finding that it was in the same state when he returned he at once jumped to the conclusion that some thing was wrong. He hurried downstairs to the porter, and on entering the apartment the two men found Marguerite Dubois laying on the floor in a pool of blood

WITH A DEEP STAB

between the shoulder blades. The woman was quite dead. She was in her ordinary dress. The police were at once communicated with, and an examination of the apartment showed that every drawer had been ransacked. The knife with which the deed was done was a common kitchen one, belonging to Marguerite Dubois. Part of a broken earring was found on the sofa, at the side of which she was lying, and it is presumed that she rolled off it, either in the struggle or after she was stabbed. There are traces of two slighter wounds near the shoulder blades, which were probably inflicted ere the blow which proved fatal was struck. The assassin has been discovered and has confessed his guilt. He is a workman named Sauer, about 30, puny and of delicate appearance, like his victim. Sauer is a married man, but for some time he has lived

APART FROM HIS WIFE,

whom he ill-treated. It was ascertained that he was a frequent visitor at the abode of Marguerite Dubois, a fact which was confirmed by a number of letters in his handwriting found among her papers. At first, when he was arrested, he denied all knowledge of the crime. Asked, however, to explain his movements on the evening of the crime, he was unable to give a satisfactory answer, and on Tuesday afternoon he made a clean breast of it to M. Goron, the head of the Criminal Department, in the presence of his lawful spouse. Sauer averred that he had murdered Dubois on his wife's account, as he had discovered that she assisted his better half in her interviews with lovers. Vengeance was, according to his story, the motive of the crime; but as he had taken away what ready money Marguerite Dubois had about her, implicit faith is not reposed in his version of the affair.

BURNED AT THE STAKE

The Sentence of a Woman Only a Century Ago in England.

What a little way we are after all from the dark ages! How many of my readers are aware that it is only 100 years this month since the last criminal was burned at the stake in London—and that criminal a woman? Here is the account of that event which a correspondent has sent me. I publish it with the more pleasure because it will enable my reader to realize without difficulty the feelings with which in 100 years' time people will recall the way the opponents of the Government were treated in Irish jails in 1889.

"On the 18th of March, 1789, nine wretches were executed at Newgate—four for burglary, one for theft, and three men and one women for coining. After the men were "turned off," as the phrase went, the wretched woman was brought out tied to a stake, and burned to ashes, after the form of strangling her had been gone through by removing the stool whereon she stood and so throwing her weight on the cord which bound her throat to the stake. Christian Murphy was (so far as I can discover) the last woman burned alive in London, though possibly a later victim may have been executed in some country town."—[Labouchere.

The Trout of the Mountain Stream.

Some sing of the bass with his glistening mail,
Or the giant tarpon with silver scale,
But the angler's joy, and the artist's dream,
Is the spotted trout of the mountain stream.

With his mottled sides and his shapely mould,
And his crimson stars with their fringe of gold,
With his painted fins and his silvery gleam,
He has stolen the hues of his mountain stream.

With mouth wide spread and with glittering eye,
He springs from the depths at the darcing fly,
And swift as the shaft from the bended bow
Shoots down to his home in the waves below.

When soft from the south the breezes blow,
When the waters are cleared of the melting snow,
When the earth awakes from the winter's dream,
I seek for the trout in his mountain stream.

When the apple blossoms are snowy white,
And the swamps with the scarlet maple bright,
When the silvery birch has donned its sheen,
And the marshy meadows are fringed with green;

When the bobolink on the "poke-stalk" swings,
And the hermit thrush in the woodland sings,
Then I'll seek the trout in his mountain home,
In the sparkling verge of the cataracts' foam.

'Tis then in the water's wildest play,
That he lies in wait for his floating prey,
Or shoots like a flash through the swiftest stream,
With an arrowy rush and a meteor gleam!

When the skies grow warm and the sun rides high,
By the spreading alders he loves to lie;
Or he seeks his lair, neath some mossy stone,
Which the frost from the hanging ledge had thrown.

Then, angler! if you would his capture try,
Choose your lightest line and your daintiest fly;
Let your step be light and your cast be true,
Or the trout will have nothing to say to you.

If the bending rod and the ringing reel
Give proof that you've fastened the tempered steel,
Be sure that the battle is but begun,
And not till he's landed is victory won.

Then, give me the trout of the mountain stream,
With his crimson stars and his golden gleam;
When he like a hero, gasping dies,
The angler has won his fairest prize!

—*Forest and Stream.*

The Old Rustic Chair.

BY W. T. S., TORONTO.

When the sunshine robes earth in a garment of light,
When society's fashion has attained to its height,
Like a queen on her throne she sits at the door
And looks with contempt on both rich folk and poor.
With a book in her lap she appears quite intent,
Tho' she reads not a word, understands not what's meant;
Should a person approach she'll pretend not to hear,
As she sits at the door in "the old rustic chair."

Yes, the sun in its glory shines bright, as it dips
To play round the curves of her two ruby lips;
And the Summer's soft wind, in touches so mild,
Caresses the form of this sweet gipsy child:
E'en the roof-drooping ivy and ground tendrils meet
In endeavours to twine round her small dainty feet.
No brush could portrait it, no picture compare,
For there's a worldful of art in "that old rustic chair."

'Tis romantic to see her thus day after day,
That sweet little gipsy girl just down the way,
Queen Nature at last through her image bespeaks,
And takes pride in the dimple of two rosy cheeks.
Time's fingers the memory never can blot
Of the angelic sweetness surrounding that spot;
Yes I mean to confess it—You may laugh if you dare—
But my heart's at the foot of "that old rustic chair."

How to Woo a Scotch Girl.

I knew a young fellow who was very sweet on a Scotch spinster, but if there is a kind of woman who must be loved economically and for herself alone it is a Scotch spinster. Scotch spinsters are warranted to make good wives all the time. It is awfully hard to be untrue to a Scotch woman. She makes you so very comfortable and holds you to her not so much by your heart as by your bank account. She doesn't always want new bonnets; she is rather liable to object even to your having a new hat until the old one is quite worn out. A Scotch wife can keep her husband neat and trim and herself and her children as well, at a smaller expense than any others. She doesn't want diamond earrings for her birthday. All you have to do is to show her your bank account and kiss her and tell her you owe the balance to her, and she is quite satisfied. This young fellow did not understand the Scotch spinster, and when he thought to please her he sent her a lovely and expensive basket of flowers. He went up to receive her thanks and smiles, and he was quite knocked over when she told him he hadn't a big enough salary to waste it buying flowers for her or anybody else, and she was sorry to see he was so extravagant, because otherwise he was "a very pleasin' young man." He lied himself back into her good graces by saying he had got the flowers for nothing, and he thought he could not make better use of them. She smiled graciously and said:—"Seein' they did na cost you anything, it's a great compliment." She was a woman after all.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

Count Moltke appears in public only when the Reichstag is sitting, and until quite lately he was one of the most regular members of the House, where he takes a front seat on the Conservative benches. If a speech is made in which he is particularly interested, he gets up, approaches the speaker, and holds his hands to his ear, in order to catch every word. He himself speaks very rarely, and the last time he said a few words was last year when he moved a vote of thanks to the president at the the conclusion of the session.

STANLEY IN AFRICA.

"Boston Globe:" No fictitious story of adventure was ever more thrillingly interesting than Stanley's true letters. Stanley s the modern Columbus.

"St. Paul Globe:" The latest from Stanley is that he is headed toward Zanzibar with 6,000 ivory tusks in his grip. It is very cold weather in central Africa when Henry M. is not looking out for the main chance.

Boston Herald: Mr. Stanley's letter is interesting, but he says nothing about the New York World's commissioner who was sent in search of him. Mr. Stanley should turn about and go in search of the commissioner.

Cincinati "Commercial Gazette:" This chapter of African history is the most remarkable in the record of the mysterious continent and Stanley is the hero. We are glad he brings Emin with him. That winds up the business.

Buffalo Express: Henry M. Stanley is a heroic figure. Even if he has perished during the seven months since his letter was written at Bungangeta he has cut another swath through the tangled wilderness and has let one more ray of light into the gloom of the dark continent.

New York "Commercial Advertiser": It is the European occupation of Africa which will alone stop the atrocity of Arab slave-trading, and it is the chief glory of Stanley's career that all his work in the dark continent has strongly tended to encourage and hasten the time of that occupation.

Philadelphia Press: It is no derogation to Stanley's heroism that he has accomplished nothing by his journey. That will not prevent the world applauding his daring courage, to which there can be no more enduring monument than the march to the Nyanza in the cause of humanity.

Milwaukee "Journal": The retreat of Napoleon from Moscow, the retreat of the English in the peninsular campaign, the exploits of British troops in India, the retreat of the Ten Thousand, all show remarkable human courage and endurance, but none of them had Stanley's ground to traverse or his obstacles to overcome. Taking all things together he has distanced the world in heroic exertions and has achieved undying fame by his devotion to the work in which he has been engaged.

Philadelphia "Record:" The legendary figure of Ulysses in his ten years' wanderings—now buffeted by winds and waves, and again at the mercy of cannibals, of sorcerers, and of sirens—has stood through the old times and the new as the embodiment of the spirit of adventure. And yet it may be questioned whether the exploits of the hero of the Greeks so greatly outshine those of this hero of the nineteenth century. It needs another Homer indeed to rightly tell Stanley's story, for it is worthy of being immortalized in another Odyssey.

Memphis "Avalanche:" For the second time Henry M. Stanley has found a man who was not lost and the greater part of the newspaper world is piping his praise. One would think, to read these columns of flattery, that the man-hunter had actually done great service to science and to humanity. Search the record of facts and it will be found that he has done nothing of the kind. He has not at least the merit of a discoverer, and the track of his expeditions is lined with the bones of natives whose only crime was the defense of their country against an arrogant invader. * * * Stanley at this writing is doubtless killing more niggers and gathering material for another book.

New York "World:" It will occur to most people that Henry M. Stanley is doing a tremendous amount of fighting in Africa with a very small army and a light supply of ammunition. However, Mr Stanley is the sole historian of his own campaigns—an advantage which will be appreciated by most military men. * * * Starting from the mouth of the Congo with a herd of sheepish negroes, Stanley claims to have advanced into the heart of warlike Africa, shooting and slaying as he went. How could his little band stand up against the fierce fighting hordes of the interior? It is remembered that Baker, Livingstone, Burton and other noted explorers found it easy to travel in Africa without resort to arms. Why is it that Mr. Stanley's course is ever marked by bloodshed? Why is it that he is ever wading through slaughter to the throne of science? Is it because he is a brute, or is it because he is a pompous, vainglorious liar?

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital—Large Transfer of Property.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 1.—The corner stone of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital was laid the other afternoon by Mrs. Nelson, wife of Lieutenant-Governor Nelson. A detachment of marines from H. M. S. Swiftsure and the band from the same ship enlivened the interest in the proceedings. About three thousand people were present, including 500 school children, who sang hymns. Addresses were made by the president of the hospital, T. R. Smith, Mayor Grant, Judge Crease and others. Mrs Nelson was presented with a silver trowel, beautifully chased and engraved, and the lady, after, a brief reply to the president's address, went through the ceremony of laying the stone, declaring the same well and truly laid. The proceedings were brought to a close with prayer by Archdeacon Scriver and the singing of the National Anthem by the school children.

W. P. Sayward's mill property in this city, and his timber limits on the Northern coast, have been sold to a syndicate of local capitalists for $260,000, E. M. Johnston, real estate agent of this city, manipulating the deal.

A Needed Reform.

It cannot be too often insisted on that really good work was never so imperatively demanded as it is now. In a world going more and more with the speed and unerring accuracy of machinery, the lazy man or woman, the indifferent man or woman, the happy go lucky man or woman, the man or woman who can do one thing or even several things only pretty well or well enough, instead of very well, is most certainly going to "get left." All, of course, have not the same gifts, and two men equally in earnest will not accomplish the same results, for the simple reason that the one is more richly endowed. But it is plain that if the man with the smaller talent is careless and indifferent about his work, taking no pains to do the very best he can, whatever that best may be, it is plain enough that the difference between him and his more brilliant competitor will be more glaring still. It is not genius that the world is so much in want of as genuinely earnest, painstaking industry, workmanship that always does its best, taking pride in itself, shunning botch work and sham as it would pestilence. Labour reform that will give us more of that sort of thing is badly needed.

A frank preacher at Haverhill, Mass., made this remark to his congregation on a recent Sunday: "If God found only one devil in the Twelve Apostles, how many devils have we among us? The way I figure it, you are entitled to forty-one in this church."

A METEOR IN THE SEA.

Unusual Phenomenon Observed by the Tropic in an Electric Storm.

The tramp steamship Tropic, from Progreso, with a cargo of hemp, had the roughest and most peculiar experience of the storm-battered fleet of vessels that arrived recently. She had pleasant weather until she reached Hatteras on Saturday last, when she encountered the electrical storm that created such havoc in the South. From 7 o'clock on Sunday morning, when her pumps broke down, until Wednesday, she was almost at the mercy of wind and wave. Oil poured over the weather side and through the closets saved her from being overwhelmed by the big seas.

Just about dawn on Sunday morning, when the wind was blowing a gale and the air was thick with white fog, the mist particles ahead were suddenly illumined. There was a hissing sound like that of heated metal plunged into water, and a ball of red fire bigger than a man's head descended almost vertically within twenty feet of the Tropic's bow. The ball spurted red sparks that fell all over the decks of the steamship. The glare was so great that the men were blinded for several minutes. The descent of the fiery sphere was unaccompanied by thunder or the usual features of a storm. Just after the ball plunged into the sea little globules of blue light—St. Elmo's fire—appeared on all points of the rigging, remaining there for several minutes.

Capt. Barber is inclined to think that the ball of fire was a meteor. The Tropic's canvas, which she set to keep her head to the sea when her pumps were out of order, was blown to shreds, her bridge was smashed, and her wheel chains were broken three times.

The steamship Pioneer, from Wilmington, reports that she passed a white steam launch, with her bows stove in, 43 miles southeast of Cape Henry, on Wednesday last. The Captain of the Pioneer thinks the launch belonged to the unfortunate Conserva. It has been passed in the same neighborhood several times by other vessels.

Irish Wit.

"The Irish are the most witty of all people," writes Edmund Kirke in the "North American Review," and he tells two anecdotes to illustrate the quickness at repartee which characterizes even the unlettered among them. "Go to your captain, and tell him you are the laziest rascal in the regiment," said a field officer to an Irish private.

"Plase, yer honor," replied Pat, "wud ye hev me go to the captain wid a lie in my mouth?"

When James Harper was Mayor of New York, he required that applicants for position on the police force should be able to read and write. Patrick Murphy, who could neither read nor write, was anxious to be on the "perlisse," and set himself to work accordingly.

When he could scrawl his own name in "coarse hand," he presented himself before the mayor, accompanied by several friends.

On making his application, he was told to write Patrick Murphy in a blank book. He wrote it, much to the surprise of his friends.

"Howly Moses!" exclaimed one. "Mike, d'ye mind that? Pat's a-writing! He's got a pen in his fist!"

"That will do," said Mayor Harper. "I'll make inquiry about you. Come again in a fortnight, and I'll see what can be done for you."

"Plase, yer honor," said one of Pat's amazed friends, "ask him to write somebody else's name."

"That is well thought of," answered Mr. Harper. "Patrick, write my name."

"Me write yer honor's name!" exclaimed Pat, jumping out of the trap before it could spring. "Me commit forgery, and I a-goin' on the perlisse! I can't do it, yer honor!"

The mayor, of course, saw through the ruse, but he loved a joke, and Patrick Murphy, in the course of time, exhibited himself to his admiring friends in the uniform of a policeman.

RESCUING A TOT

A Young Fireman's Notable Feat on a Cow-catcher.

About twenty years ago a young fireman of an engine on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad started one Spring morning from the Board and Washington Avenue Depot on his usual run. When nearing the town of Linwood he saw to his horror on ahead a little child playing between the rails. To stop in time to save the child was an impossibility. The engineer blew short, shrill blasts from the whistle, which only had the effect to make the little one, a mere baby, unconscious of his peril, clap his hands in glee. This fireman, pulling his cap tight down over his head, went swiftly through the cab window down over the foot-board to the cowcatcher, where lying flat upon his stomach he was just able to reach a few inches ahead. Then in an instant he stretched out his arm, and grabbing the child, with a mighty effort he lifted him clear of the track. He held on to the little fellow and at last placed him safe and unhurt where he should have been all along—at home. The fireman who did this is named Roberts, an engineer still employed in the same railroad company, and if I mistake not, is now secretary of the order of Railroad Engineers.

Montreal's New Chimes.

The City of Montreal is greatly pleased with its new chime of bells which a generous hearted lady named Mrs. Philips presented to the Church of St James the Apostle. There are ten bells in the chime and they were specially cast in one of Troy's famous factories. The largest is the E flat bell, which weighs 3,000 lbs. and bears the following inscription:—

"This chime of ten bells is presented for the honour and glory of God to the church of St. James the Apostle by Dame Ann Bain, widow of the late Charles Phillips, Esq., merchant of this city. Jacob Ellegood, M. A. Honorary Canon of Christ's Cathedral, rector; Wm. Isaac Fenwick, rector's warden; John Smythe Hall, people's warden; Charles Albert Edwin Harris, organist and rector chori"

The weights and inscriptions on the others are as follows:—

F. weight. 2,000 lbs.; G. 1,550 lbs.; A flat, 1,200 lbs.; C. 500 lbs., "Come let us join our Cheerful Voices;" B flat, 800 lbs., Let Christ be known around, and loved where'er I sound;" E flat, 350 lbs., "When I call come ye to the temple;" D 400 lbs., "May God bless all whom I do call;" D flat, 450 lbs. "The Lord to praise, my voice I'll raise;" F, 300 lbs., Though I am but small, I will be heard amongst you all."

It is said that the founder of the bells, with pardonable pride and perhaps just a little exaggeration, has declared them the finest peal of bells in America.

It is stated that M. Bouchez, the dismissed public prosecutor of France, informed General Boulanger, a fortnight before his flight, that he was to be arrested.

Mr. O'Brien's appeal from the sentence of six months' imprisonment was heard in Dublin yesterday, and the sentenced was reduced so that he will be released on May 22.

MACKEREL AND HOW THEY ARE CAUGHT.

"Oh how delicious!" said the good lady at my left, as we sat at the dinner-table one day last September, eating broiled fresh mackerel; and, indeed, they were delicious.

Scomber vernalis is the scientific name given to the American species, which differs in some respects from the European. They are very abundant, and this is not very strange when it is known that as many as a half a million eggs have been counted in a single fish.

They are so well known that I will not attempt a full description of form or appearance, and will only say that not another fish in ocean, lake, river or brooklet has finer proportions. Every "line" seems designed and eminently adapted for speed. I am not sure that Burgess did not consult them as models in determining the "lines" of the "Mayflower" and the "Volunteer." The muscles on the back and near the tail are very large and compact, giving great powers of endurance. They are beautiful fishes, and those who have seen only the salted ones which are taken back into the country, or even those exposed for sale in the city markets can have little idea of the brilliant rainbow coloring upon the sides of those just taken from the water.

Early one morning, while dressing, I looked from my cottage window at Pigeon Cove, and saw a dory loaded down almost to the water's edge, and I said to myself, "There must be a boat load of mackerel, and how nice a couple of them would be for breakfast this morning."

I hastened down to the water, and hailed the fisherman as he was rowing past, and induced him to come alongside a projecting rock upon which I was standing. He was sitting half buried in mackerel. Indeed, there were mackerel before him, mackerel behind him, and mackerel all around him. They were still alive, and flapping vigorously. They glistened in the morning sun, and presented a beautiful display of iridescence of green, of purple and of gold.

It is said that "there is not a color of the rainbow, not a metallic reflection, nor a hue of a precious stone which may not be seen in the bands and spots and scales of fishes."

If this be true, these mackerel have been favored with their share of such attractions.

It selected two or three of the plumpest, returned to the house for a knife, dressed them, and in five minutes they were broiling over a hot fire. They were soon on the table, and did well their part in furnishing an admirable breakfast for our guests.

Our birds, at certain periods of the year, spend a good deal of their time in building their nests, hatching and feeding their young, and in the ecstacy of song, and some fishes even build nests and guard their young. But the mackerel are employed in no such vocation, and all they seem to do is to travel, to eat, and to try to keep from being eaten, for the greater part of the young are devoured by larger fishes or aquatic birds.

The way in which they are caught by their other enemy, man, are various.

Occasionally they are driven by their foes, the bluefish and the horse-mackerel, to seek refuge in the little inlets along the coast, and at such times they may be caught with the hook. I remember, that when a boy, I was returning from Salem market where I had been with vegetables from the farm. I saw a large number of men and boys engaged in fishing from a wharf near the roadside.

I was eager to join them and try my luck, but where were my pole and line? With a five-cent piece, I quickly secured them from a small boy, and taking a half-bushel basket from the waggon, I nearly filled it in a very short time, and took them home in boyish triumph. It was something new for me to catch anything but shiners, perch or hornpouts or, perhaps, an occasional pickerel.

I could distinctly see the fishes in the water, and noticed that many of them were badly scarred upon their backs and sides by the cruel teeth of their voracious foes, showing that they had a narrow escape from sudden death and burial.

In former times most of the vessels engaged in catching mackerel used the hook and line. These vessels were small schooners of from twenty to eighty tons, the largest of which would hold about three hundred barrels, and they carried crews of from five to fifteen men.

But a very little of the bait used is placed upon the hook, as you have placed worms or cockles, but it consists of small fish of various kinds, even small mackerel being used for the purpose.

These are ground up in large quantities, in a bait mill which might be mistaken for a huge coffee-grinder, and the bait thus prepared is tossed overboard with a sort of wooden spoon called bait-heaver. Into this are thrown the hooks, and the hungry mackerel in their haste eagerly catch even at the bare hook, and are caught by hundreds.

The fishermen do not stop to take them in their hands to unhook them, but holding the line in one hand, they give it a sudden jerk which tears the hook from the mouth, and the fish drops upon the deck. The victim is quickly followed by another and another, for mackerel never nibble, nibble, nibble to take away your bait and your patience, but, when they bite at all, bite with a will.

Years ago when this was the only way to catch mackerel, and before there were so many resorts for invalids on shore, it was quite the thing for young men, somewhat out of health, or for college students, who desired a summer outing, to take a trip of five or six weeks along the coast of Maine and to the eastward. The exhilarating sea air and the sport of fishing often proved an excellent restorative, and they returned much improved in flesh and spirits.

When a schooner strikes a "biting school," there is lively sport for all hands. One morning I saw a vessel drifting in near the shore. Along its side were ranged ten or a dozen men, each with from two to four lines to which were attached "jigs" or hooks with lead run on to their shanks to serve as sinkers.

So rapidly were they drawing in mackerel that I could see two or three in the air all the time. The hat of one of the men had fallen off, but so eager was he in his fishing, that although it was raining fast he did not stop to pick it up.

At times, weeks would pass when the fleet would be surrounded by millions, sporting day after day near the surface, and yet scarcely one would be taken, since for some cause they would not take the hook. For this reason, about 1872 a plan was devised to capture willing or unwilling, bite or no bite. Very long nets called seines are used for this purpose. These are sometimes fifteen hundred feet long, and one hundred and forty-four wide, weighing when complete three thousand pounds, and costing one thousand dollars each, if of the largest size.

Upon the upper edge are placed cork floats to keep it at the surface, while upon the lower edge are leaden sinkers. The corks are placed about eight inches apart and the sinkers three feet apart. Some kind of fish live and feed at the bottom of the sea, but the mackerel are always found nearer the surface, and frequently are huddled together in large numbers. Such an assembly is called a "school" or "shoal." On the coast of Maine it is sometimes called a "pod," and you may hear an old skipper say "We set round a pod."

When schooling, they come to the surface, and cause a ripple which is quickly noticed by the experienced fisherman on the lookout. The vessel is left in charge of a keeper, and ten men take their places in a large seine boat. This boat, which is about thirty feet long, has been towed behind, carrying the seine ready for use.

Seven men take oars for rowing, one stands in the stern with an oar to steer, and two near the centre of the boat ready to throw the seine. The large boat is accompanied by a dory in which is a man who holds one end of the seine, keeping his boat still, while the oarsmen in the other boat row in a circle as rapidly as possible around the school. The seine man throws the net overboard as they go, and they are soon back to the dory they have left.

The ends of the seine are joined in the large boat, and the fish are surrounded. The slack is taken in, the purse line, which runs through rings at the bottom of the seine is drawn up as a lady draws the string in her work-bag, and there are the mackerel completely enclosed.

Success in this method is by no means certain, for the school may take fright before they are enclosed, and so escape or they may dive and pass under the seine before it is pursed up, and thus leave it empty. This is very provoking, since it may take two hours to prepare it to throw again.

Sometimes three hundred barrels or even more are caught at a single haul. Formerly, if more were secured than could be taken care of, they were given away to the crew of some vessel which might chance to be near. Of late, immense bags are placed along side, in which the fish are kept alive until they can receive attention. In this way a schooner of one hundred and fifty tons may be filled with the catch of a single throw of the seine.

If fresh mackerel are scarce and the vessel is near a market, they are placed upon ice and taken there as quickly as possible. If this is not thought best, they are split down the back, dressed and packed in "wash" barrels, a small handful of salt being scattered over each. About a bushel to a barrel is used. They are afterwards taken ashore, and repacked according to size and quality, and before being sold they are inspected by a state officer.

If you will look in the fish-market reports in the papers, you will see them quoted as Extra's, No. 1's, No. 2's, No 3's. The very largest, if fat, are called Extra's. The next largest, if thirteen inches long and in good condition, are rated as No. 1's. No. 2's must be eleven inches long, No. 3's nine inches. Very small ones are called "tinkers."

Gloucester and Provincetown have the largest mackerel catching fleet of any Massachusetts ports, while Portland, Deer Isle and Boothbay upon the Maine coast, as well as many smaller towns in both States, are extensively engaged in the same pursuit.

Drag-nets are also used to some extent. Several gill-nets, sometimes to the number of thirty, each sixty yards long, are fastened together end to end, and are slowly drawn after the vessel. On these nets cedar balls take the place of cork floats.

This method is often quite successful. For example, the little schooner "Jenny Lind" sailed up one afternoon last September to near the mouth of the Merrimac, and in a light breeze drifted slowly all night long, dragging her nets behind her, until in the morning she was off to the eastward of Cape Ann.

The mackerel in crossing the track of the net attempt to go through it, but if too large they are caught in its meshes, and are held by their gills or fins.

Upon taking in the nets, between four and five thousand were found, and many were so large that a little more than a hundred filled a barrel. The night's catch was sold at once for about three hundred dollars, which was divided among the crew,—three men and a boy. A good night's work, you will say, and so it was, but you must remember that fisherman's luck is more often the other way.

They are very apt "to toil all night and catch nothing."

In some fishing fields stationary nets are placed where mackerel will be likely to pass, and many are caught in them in the same manner as when drag nets are employed. If not frequently visited, the nets may become so filled and loaded down as to sink, and this in very severe weather could not be avoided. When this occurs the whole catch may be spoiled.

Why does that man with a little brown dog come day after day, take his seat upon that particular rock and look out over the water? He is watching his mackerel trap, to see if any have entered it since his early morning visit. This form of trap consists of nets so arranged that fishes swimming along the shore in either direction are stopped by a net reaching from the shore to the trap. Having entered this they swim around and around, never finding the opening by which they entered.

In due time the owner "purses up" the nets, and the fish are taken out by dip-nets into dories, and rowed to the wharves to be put on ice or salted as shall be thought best.

In fish traps, of course, all kinds of surface fish may be captured together. Sometimes a huge shark or horse mackerel makes sad havoc of the nests, and a large school of blue-fish may do them immense damage.

Upon the shores of Cape Cod and along the coast of Maine traps called "weirs" are used. These consist of poles driven into the sand very close together and so arranged that fishes of any kind once having entered will fail to find their way out again. They can then be gathered up by the fishermen at their leisure.

These are the many ways in which this most excellent table fish is secured for our markets.

The mackerel is a migratory fish, and follows the fashion of going south for the winter, leaving the New England coast in the latter part of October or early in November. As early as March or April the fleet has been accustomed to start south to meet them upon their return. This they usually did off the coast of Virginia. Those first caught were usually placed on ice, and taken to New York.

But now a United States law prohibits the landing of mackerel before June 1st. The object is to prevent their being taken before they have deposited their spawn.

By June they reach the coast of Massachusetts, and most of them continue northward to the Bay of Chaleur, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and even to the coast of Labrador where the best summer fishing is found. Some years, however, they are quite plenty along our coast during the whole season, but the last two years they have been very scarce.

As they return from the north in the autumn, and take their little ones in charge for a trip to warmer waters there is busy work for the fishermen. On the Twenty-fourth of September last, I counted one hundred and seventy-one vessels in sight and most of them were in pursuit of mackerel. Sailing before a stiff "mackerel breeze" toward every point of the compass, the sails of some in sunlight and some in shadow, they present a magnificent spectacle.

At night, too, you may see their red and green lights moving here and there over the waves, or at times when the whole fleet is at anchor, their lights gleam forth so that you may think you are looking upon a city built upon the waters. This branch of the fisheries is an industry of no mean importance, since two hundred and fifty thousand barrels of mackerel have been inspected in a single year in Massachusetts alone, to say nothing of those sold fresh.—[Granville B. Putnam.

LATE CABLE NEWS.

King Milan a Spiritualist—The German Emperor's Sister-in-law's Wedding—The Austrian Empress' Condition.

It would be a funny thing if that tangle of occult phenomena variously called mesmerism, hypnotism, thought reading, &c., should disturb the balance of European politics, but it is not altogether impossible. The latest advices from Servia begin to show the true inwardness of Nathalie's expulsion and Milan's abdication, and read much like the Diss Debar trial in New York. Mme. Artemisia Christech, the wife of the Prime Minister, has been doing a great many things to the King in the last year until it is the accepted belief of Servian Court circles that he has no will left of his own. She is a big dark woman with a low forehead and no external evidences of much intellectual capacity. Her eyes are very sharp and penetrating, and being quite close together, have given her the sobriquet of the serpent-eyed, and her possession of feminine cunning is very marked. She and her sister are enthusiastic students of hypnotism, and the seances held at the place have been numerous, with Spiritualistic high jinks included.

Now it appears that King Milan has been her chosen subject. Her influence over him has long been known, but it was not suspected that it had been obtained in this extraordinary way. When he was urged not to abdicate, however, his manner was so strange and his answer, "It's no use, I must do it," coupled with similar eccentricities on a former occasion, gave rise to a general conviction that Mme. Artemisia has been running the Government by hypnotism, a new and highly interesting departure in statecraft.

The German Emperor in ordering the trousseau for Princess Sophia of Schleswig-Holstein, sister of the Empress, who is to be married to Prince Frederick Leopold, and that of his own sister Princess Sophia of Prussia, who is to be married to the Duke of Sparata, stipulates that they shall be entirely of German manufacture, and specially forbids the use of any French silk, lace linen or other material. The Berlin milliners are in a rush of business. All the members of the imperial family will make presents of jewelry, which have been ordered in Germany.

WHOLE DAYS WITHOUT SPEAKING.

The arrangements for the visit to Berlin of Emperor Francis Joseph have been stopped. Since her sojourn at Ichl the condition of the Empress has slightly improved. Prof. Krafft Ebing, an expert in nervous diseases, who attended the Duchess of Cumberland while she was insane, has charge of the Empress. He predicts a gradual amelioration of her condition. Meantime, Her Majesty passes whole days without speaking or moving. If the Empress improves she will go to Wiesbaden, but if her disease becomes aggravated preparations will be made to take her to Styria.

The Late King John.

King John of Abyssinia was first known as Prince Dejach Kassai, and was appointed Governor of Tigre by the King of Amhara, who had thrown off the yoke of King Theodore, the Abyssinian tyrant, in 1867. He himself rebelled against his master, and having rendered valuable assistance to the British expedition against Theodore, led by Lord Napier, of Magdala, became a leading candidate for the Abyssinian throne after the overthrow and suicide of Theodore. He was crowned King under the title of Johannes II., in 1872, and has been an able ruler. He was for a long time a thorn in the side of the Khedives of Egypt, and was called upon more than once to oppose an armed force. In 1875 he routed his opponents utterly, but in 1877 he was defeated, and Gen. Gordon, who was then Governor of the Soudan, succeeded in negotiating a peace. In 1879, when a new treaty was proposed, he treated Gordon with great indignity, but the latter brought him to terms in the end. During the recent troubles in the Soudan he preserved a position of expectant neutrality, but made little the effort to relieve the besieged Egyptian garrison at Kassala. Recently his name has been constantly before the public in connection with the disasters to the Italian forces invading his territory, especially the crowning catastrophe at Dogali, when a large body of Italians was cut to pieces by the warriors of the famous native general, Ras Alula. This defeat has been unavenged as yet, and the greater part of the Italian expedition was withdrawn last autumn, but camps are still maintained at Massowah, Dogali, and Sahati, and about five thousand Italian troops remain there as garrisons. Modern fortifications of considerable strength have been erected at these points, against which any savage attack would be quite powerless. When the Italian Government intends to begin a new campaign is uncertain, but the work of road making and railroad laying is constantly going on—[N. Y. Evening Post.

The Outlaw Morrison.

The case of Morrison, the Lower Canadian who shot a special constable, and hid himself so securely that every effort of the law to secure him has so far been unavailing, has attracted much attention, and aroused very genuine sympathy for the unfortunate man. There are some cases of manslaughter which are quite justifiable, and others which are only very excusable. If Morrison's case was not one of the former kind, it was certainly one of the latter. Morrison was an unfortunate fellow, who had fallen among men who were too sharp for him, and had despoiled both him and his father of their farm and much hard earned money. He was technically liable to arrest as an offender against the Civil law, but the special constable who undertook to make the arrest did so in a way which made Morrison so certain that he intended to use his revolver on him, that he drew his own revolver and frustrated the bully's purpose by shooting him dead. Not a justifiable action certainly, but one for which, under all the circumstances there was some excuse. Morrison had reason to feel himself a deeply wronged man. He had been cheated out of money and property, and goaded to desperation, by those who accomplished his ruin. The actions of the constable were very threatening, and as every man has a right to defend his own life, Morrison no doubt argued that he was privileged to resort to self-defence of the last degree. All the time that he has been a fugitive from justice, he has received assistance from many who were glad to aid him in evading the clutch of the law, and it is said that if he gives himself up, both money and the best legal talent will be forthcoming for his defence.

A craze for taking flowers to school recently sprung up among children in Athens Ga., and eventually resulted in so much extra work for the janitors that an order excluding flowers from classrooms had to be issued.

Beware of people between whose ears and mouth there is no partition. Before you make a bosom friend of any man, be sure that he is secret tight. The mischief that the non-retentives do is infinite. In war they often mar the best-laid schemes and render futile the most profound strategy. In social life they sometimes set whole communities by the ears, frequently break up families, and are the cause of innumerable misfortunes, miseries, and crimes. In business they spoil many a promising speculation, and involve hundreds in bankruptcy and ruin. Therefore be very careful to whom you intrust information of vital importance to your own interests or to the interests of those you hold dear.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

POLITICS IN ARGENTEUIL.

Our esteemed Contemporary, the Montreal *Herald* in its issue of Tuesday last publishes the following editorial under the heading "Argenteuil."

Hints thrown out in certain quarters some time ago, that Hon. J. J. C. Abbott might take the portfolio of railways and seek a seat in the Commons, are again revived in more specific form. The electors of Argenteuil are somewhat agitated over the report that Mr. Wilson is to be made a Senator, taking Mr. Abbott's seat in that chamber, that the latter is to be made Minister of Railways and will run for that constituency. In confirmation of this report it is noted that his speech in the Senate on the financial and industrial condition of Canada has been printed in pamphlet form and is being circulated broadcast over the county. This is very naturally regarded as the shadow of a coming event. Reliable information from the county is to the effect that influential Conservatives object to the consummation of such a deal. They say that at a critical time Mr. Abbott left the county and the Conservative party to take care of itself, and now when he wants a constituency he proposes to make a trade with the Senatorship, backed up by the tempting influences of a Cabinet portfolio. Some of these Conservatives say that Mr. Wilson could not be re-elected under any circumstances, and they object to his being relegated to the Senate as a representative of that division. They are not prepared to have a free constituency dickered with in such a way to suit the conveniences of the Government. Hon. Mr. Abbott and Mr. Wilson. Mr. Owens, M. P. P. for the county, is said to have been opposed to Mr. Wilson's nomination in 1887, claiming that he himself had the best right to it. He also objected to the exchange between Mr. Abbott and Mr. Wilson when it was hinted at some time ago. Now that the project has been again revived, Mr. Owens' friends say that advantage is being taken of his absence in Manitoba to bring the scheme to a head. In consequence there is some decided talk being indulged in by that gentleman's supporters, and a determination is expressed by many Conservatives, whose respectability and influence cannot be gainsaid, that if the constituency is opened for Mr. Abbott he will receive vigorous opposition. Just what the Liberals of the county propose doing is not known. Probably they will not move until it is definitely ascertained that the constituency is to be opened to provide a seat for the prospective Minister of Railways. Under any circumstances, however, they should not be caught napping.

While we are glad to see the *Herald* take an interest in our county, it is unfortunate that journal derives its information from very unreliable sources. On several occasions it has made statements concerning Lachute town, which were altogether incorrect and the above article, as every person who is at all *au fait* with the political history of the county well knows is from beginning to end an ingenious fabrication. We would advise the *Herald* not to allow itself to be misled by enterprizing reporters who know as much about the political feeling of Argenteuil as they know about the cause of the *Aurora Borealis*. That the electors of Argenteuil are at all agitated about the above report is not true, simply because they should be perfectly satisfied with such a change. Neither are they anxious that it should occur. Mr. Abbott would be as acceptable to Argenteuil now as he always was, suffering defeat at the polls on one occasion only. Mr. Wilson is also acceptable to the county, his conduct since his enterance to Parliament has given general satisfaction, he has exerted himself faithfully, and urged every reasonable claim with his utmost capacity. In many cases he has been eminently successful, and is personally stronger to-day than when he was elected by the largest conservative majority ever polled in the county. Should he be deemed worthy of a place in the Senate, the people of Argenteuil would be the first to congratulate him on his promotion. It will be seen that it is falsely stated that Mr. Abbott's speech "has been printed in *pamphlet form* and is being circulated broadcast over the county." The only grounds for this assertion is that last week the WATCHMAN published his speech in a supplement. We can assure our readers our only reasons for so-doing were simply because the speech was recognized to be perhaps the most concise, pratical and plain statement of the "Unrestricted Reciprocity" question, as well as perhaps the shortest, most intelligible condemnation of the Liberal Policy ever presented. The general public will perhaps place as much reliance in our statements in regard to this matter as in those of the Hon. H. Mitchell, who is not we think in the confidence of the Premier. When the rumor was first made public some time ago, we gave it as our opinion, that it was untrue, and although not knowing what unlooked for circumstances may arise, we believe that the whole story is a fabrication and that Mr. Abbott will still remain in the Senate. In reference to the remarks concerning Mr. Owens, we may say it is untrue that he claimed the nomination for the Commons. The nomination was offered to him but he refused it. He never objected to the alleged proposed change, and that his absence in Manitoba has anything to do with the question is as absurd as many other absurdities which daily appear in the *Herald*.

For the information of the *Herald* let it be known that at present the Liberal Party in the County of Argenteuil is dead. We say it with all due respect to the many good, honest, conscientious Liberals, whom we know and respect. But the fact remains that at present it would be madness for any Liberal to oppose either Mr. Wilson, Mr. Abbott or Mr. Owens.

A dry, hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to bronchitis. No promptier remedy can be had than Ayer's Cherry pectoral, which is both an anodyne and expectorant.

A lie once published and not contradicted is apt to be accepted generally as the truth. The Ottawa *Free Press* published a deliberate mistatement for which there is not the lighest excuse. As a result all the Ontario Liberal papers followed suit. The Montreal *Witness* even went so far as to assert it editorially, and endeavor to make a point against Mr. Foster. The *Press* stated that on Mr. Fisher's amendment concerning the permit system in the North West, Mr. Foster shirked the vote. Now the facts are a follows, shortly before the vote Mr Foster took seriously ill, and was compelled leave the house and go home for the rest of the day, but before going he paired with Mr. Charlton. The reporters of both the *Free Press* and *Witness* must have been aware of this fact as Mr. Mills called attention to the absence Mr. Foster. And Sir John immediately arose and stated the circumstances and the pair. This will be found in *Hansard*. If Mr. Foster shirked the vote, then so did Mr. Charlton. But as a matter of fact neither did, as a pair is always regarded as equal to a vote.

For Five Years.

For over five years we have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil in our family for coughs and colds, burns and sore throat, and our experience is so satisfactory that we would recommend the medicine to any person. Mrs F Sanderson, Bosworth Ont

COURT OF REVIEW.

HARDY VS. MCDONALD—DAVIDSON, J.—The plaintiff complains that on the 1st of May, 1886, he bought from defendant lot No. 6601 in Lachute, with warranty of title, and with stipulation in the deed of immediate possession; that he found one Stevenson in occupation, and defendant having refused, although protested to reject him, plaintiff had to do so at heavy costs and with much delay. Damages to the extent of $350 are claimed. Defendant says that Stevenson's monthly lease was terminable *ipso facto* by a sale of the property; that plaintiff knew he was there, negotiated with him about leaving, and assumed him. Then plaintiff answers that it is true he knew Stevenson was there, but it was defendant who was to turn him out. In the judgment which dismissed the action it was considered that plaintiff knew of Stevenson and assumed him, that the verbal evidence was sufficient and that the Stevenson lease was in fact and *ipso facto* terminated by the sale. After having protested defendant, plaintiff instituted an action of resiliation of lease against Stevenson, and in his declaration—as it is important to notice—alleged that he was vested with all the "rights and privileges of his said vender," and in the notice thereof claimed that he had "a right to have the said defendant summarily ejected from the said premises." Well, Stevenson fought, but to no purpose, and plaintiff found himself in possession of a judgment against an adversary who was worth nothing. So having had to pay his own legal expenses, amounting to $171, he makes these an item of his present demand. The plaintiff expressly admits that he knew of Stevenson's occupancy when he signed the deed of sale—but he declares that the defendants were to turn him out. No such stipulation appears in the deed, the possession which it gave him was subject to the tenancy which he knew to exist. The evidence of the notary and Mr Simpson is conclusive and admissible as to the facts. Thus the latter swears, "I invariably told the plaintiff the premises in question were in possession of one Stevenson as the tenant thereof, and that if he purchased the property he would have to put the tenant out himself and make it his own personal affair." And again, "I always told him when he purchased he would have to deal with Stevenson himself." As already noticed this is the very position taken by plaintiff himself in his action against Stevenson. He declares himself to be in the defendants position and possession, which was subject to Stevenson's monthly tenancy, and he cannot now repudiate his once acceptance. Moreover the plaintiff stood silent until his protest of the 20th May and never took action against the defendants until the December following. They were not made parties to his self chosen attack upon Stevenson, and certainly could not under any circumstances be held liable for the $171 or attendant costs, which makes up the greater part of the plaintiff's demand. We consider the judgement in all respects correct, and we confirm it with costs.

J. PALLISER, Attorney for Plt. — R. P. DE LARONDE, Attorney for Def.

The value of a remedy should be estimated by its curative properties. According to this standard, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best and most economical blood medicine in the market, because the most pure and concentrated. Price $1. Worth $5, a bottle.

Answered by the Public.

WHY SUCH A CROWD AROUND M. McCALLUMS' BOOT & SHOE STORE?

1st—Because he sells cheaper than any one else between Montreal and Ottawa.

2nd—Because he keeps nothing but first class goods, and in latest styles.

HOW AND WHY?

1st—Because he deals direct with the manufacturers.

2nd—Because he gives his customers the benefit of the commission other merchants have to pay commercial travellers.

3rd—Because he guarantees to fit every Boot before leaving the store.

4th—Because he gives his whole attention to Boots & Shoes.

Call and be Convinced.
AT
M. McCALLUM,
MEIKLES BLOCK
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

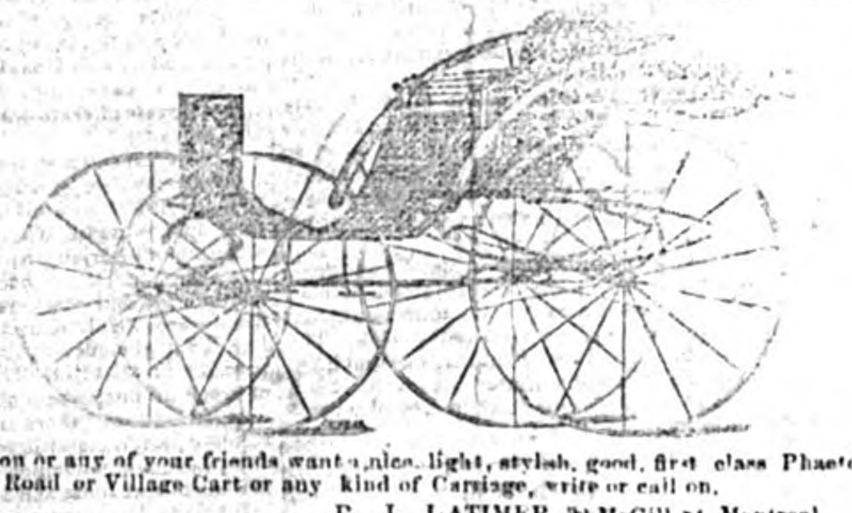
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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 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
R. T. MANLEY



If you or any of your friends want a nice, light, stylish, good, first class Phaeton, Buggy, Road or Village Cart or any kind of Carriage, write or call on,
R. J. LATIMER, 32 McGill St. Montreal
Cash purchases nicely crated and delivered at the nearest railroad station, or steamboat wharf. Freights paid within 100 miles of Montreal or Quebec. Send for Catalogue.

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.

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

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.

FOR SALE.

TWO FARMS OF LAND in Cote du Midi, Lots 7 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.
6f

PAINTING.

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

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS.

The undersigned having fitted up, at an expense of over $ 600, 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 1st. The building is fitted up in first class and elegant style, with all the latest and modern improvements.

Jos. Delorme,
(LATE OF OTTAWA)
PROPRIETOR.
3-3

IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE.

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of
IRON ROLLER ——
GRUBBERS ——
CRUMPLE 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 41

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.

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 Neckties 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.

PLASTERING

Parties wishing to have plastering done or wishing to see me will please call at Mr. M McCallums, boot & shoe Store.
J. W. COTTINGHAM.
Lachute, 19th April 1889. 34 tf

HOTEL TO LET.
Grenville House, Grenville P. Q.

That well known and old established house originally called "Ritchies Hotel" for sale. In good repair and fresh painted within and without. For particulars enquire of
MRS R. S. McINTYRE.
31-8in Grenville P. Q.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. } No 48.

Dame Margaret Wickliffe, of the Township of Chatham, said District, wife of James Townsend, of the same place, Farmer, has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

R. P. DE LARONDE
Atty for Plaintiff
St Scholastique, 27th March, 1889.

SEALED TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNdersigned for the erection of a Methodist church at the St Canute appointment up to noon, May 15th 1889. Plans and specifications may be seen by calling upon the Secretary of Trustee Board.
WM SCHOLLFIELD Sec.
Mirabel P Q
J V MACDOWELL
Pastor, 2m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON TUESDAY The Seventh day of May next coming (1889) at the hour of Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the late residence of the late Dame Rebecca Cole in her lifetime, of the Town of Lachute, in the district of Terrebonne, widow of the late Richard Dudderidge, in his lifetime of the same place Esquire, Carriage Maker, will be sold by the undersigned Notary Public, proceeding to the inventory of the property of the estate of the said Dame Rebecca Cole, all the moveables belonging to the said estate and succession without reserve or exception, as well in the absence as in the presence of all the parties interested.

Lachute Town, this twenty-seventh day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine.
A. BERTHELOT, N. P.

TO LET.

Two Houses on Bethany Street 5 rooms each, cellar and wood shed, Rent $5 00 p month,
Apply to
JOHN HOPE, Baker,
31 tf. Lachute

FURNITURE.

Cheaper than ever. Thanking the public for their past patronage I would ask a continuance in the future.

Caskets 50 to 100 per cent cheaper than ever to make room for other goods.

Chas. Geiger ts,
Funeral Director,
Main St, Lachute
Lachute May 3rd 1889.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention
—AND—
are promptly remitted at Lowest R...
H. FROST.
Manag...

NOTICE.

Mr. John Hope Baker & Confectioner having decided to relinquish his branch business in the West Ward, and made arrangements with the undersigned to keep as at present Bread, Cakes, Buns, Rolls, &c. &c. &c. at my grocery store where all customers and the public will always find on hand a good supply and best quality Groceries, Candies, Fruits, Toys and Fancy Goods, Soft Drinks, &c. &c.

Robert Kettyle
WEST END
Opposite ... Goods Store.

...E

THE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE Estate of the late Thomas Jeff... situated in the village of ... Andrew consisting of a good brick dwelling, good outbuildings, and about twelve acres of good land, the house contains ten rooms, bath room and cystran, terms of payment half down, the balance can remain on the property if the purchaser so desires, or can be leased immediately, apply to
GEORGE B. HOOKER.
Executor
Lachute Mills
Lachute, April 5th. 1889. 32 1n

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.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED will be prepared to do all kinds of Gristing and Sawing in their saw and Flouring Mills, from and after the 20th September instant.
J B CUSHING & CO
Cushing 19 Sept 1886

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

KERR'S
Book, Stationery, Paper, Toys,
—AND—
FANCY GOODS STORE

Has been removed to the premises formerly occupied by the Misses Fulton as a Millinery establishment where the public are invited to call and examine the large and varied assortment of new Goods just laid in and which will be disposed of Cheap for cash.
A very fine lot of Booklets and Easter cards, Birthday Booklets and Cards.

—STATIONARY—

Foolscap, Letter [Prize] and Notepaper Envelopes in all sizes, Gold and Silver paper Drawing Board, Card board, Perforated card board in Gold, silver, White and Black. A large assortment of school Books in English, French, Latin and Greek. writing pens Ink, (red and black) in small and large bottles. A new style of lead pencil and compass combined for Drawing, slate pencils in wood. Architect's Design book.

—ALSO—

Merchants sets of account books from 100 up to 1000 pages each and other Account books &c. &c.
Lachute, April, 1889.

BURDOCK PILLS

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.

NEW PRINTS,
NEW GINGHAM,
NEW DRESS GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS,
IN TASTY COLORS,
IN LIGHT SHADES,
IN DARK SHADES.
AT

W. BANFORD'S

A Job Lot Mens & Boys hats selling out at 25 cents each.

New Dry Goods
AT
GILES

Our stock of both staple and fancy dry goods never more complete nor better assorted nor prices more favorable partly comprising the following, viz.

A nice range of TWEEDS for mens' suitings, pantings and coatings, ladies jackets and for Boys wear 50cts per yd good value. Henrietta cloths in all colors. Black and colored

CASHMERES
CHAMBRYS
ZEPHERS
GINGHAMS

Zephyr Gingham Seersuckers, Shaker Flannels, Prints, Cretonnes, Grey Cottons, Bleached Cottons, Grey and bleached sheetings, pillow case cottons, Cottonades, checked shirtings, &c. &c Gloves in Black and colored Kid, silk Sashes, and Cotton colored and white Embroideries and insertions, lace, &c. A complete stock of gents furnishings to select from.

We keep the Crompton Corsets only for children, misses and Ladies from 50c each to $200 and from 18 inches to 36 inches.

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,
24 St. James St.
31-tf. Montreal.

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

TIRED WOMEN!

Procure a Light Running N Y Singer or a ... Wanzer C".

For sale on easy payments and old machines taken in part payment at Wales' St. Andrews

Buy a Royal Wringer the Enterprise Meat Cutter and other labor saving requisites for the kitchen not overlooking Pearline, and our "Mechanics" soap for scouring tinware, Oil Stoves (a variety) the Combination Cook stove, the "Gem" Spring bed.
CHAS. WALES,

Mrs. Hampton's

Millinery, Dress Making and Fancy Good establishment is now replete 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 ...c. and other goods at proportionately low figures.
31-3m.

J. B. MENZIES, M. D.
(Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.
OFFICE (DAY AND NIGHT)
—IN—
J ... 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 & LEBRIST
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 Mill 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 STAKHOUSE,
from $1.25 per dozen upwards.
St. Andrews, 6th Dec. 1888.

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

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 Soating
Spring ...,
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

WANTED.

TWO ... cheese makers, for terms and particulars apply to the undersigned
W. J. MORAW,
Cheese Manufacturer,
St. Andrews Que

BOARD.

By month or week with all the comforts of a home.
MRS ROSTRON, 54
Main Street

CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

About A Fine Linen B rgain
About A Fine Linen B rgain
About A Fine Linen B rgain
About A Fine Linen B rgain
About A Fine Linen B rgain
About A Fine Linen Bargain
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About A Fine Linen Bargain
About A Fine Linen Bargain

S. CARSLEY

Just received two large shipments extra fine Bleached Irish Linen thirt six inches wide the production of a Belfast manufacturer, and bought at less than ten shillings in the pound, or below half price.

LISTEN.

These Linens are of the very finest qualities, and retailed in Canada from $1.00 to $1.10 per yard.

Y.

Their Use
Their Use
Their Use
Their Use
Their Use
Their Use
Their Use
Their Use
Their Use
Their Use

Some of them are of a fine Lawn Finish, and are used by the nobility in Europe for ladies' Underwear, for wedding trousseaux Also by the fi English trade for gentlemen's Shirts throughout.

S.

Other Uses
Other Uses
Other Uses
Other Uses
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Other Uses
Other Uses
Other Uses

These Fine Linens are also used expensive collars and cuffs, pocket handkerchiefs, pillow shams, infants underwear, first class underwear, bibs and tuck white chokers and a host of other uses

S. CARSLEY

Exactly Half Price
Exactly Half Price
Exactly Half Price
Exactly Half Price
Exactly H Price
Exactly Half Price
Exactly Half Price
Exactly Half Price
Exactly Half Price
Exactly Half Price

To-morrow we offer these fine Linens at exactly half price — the $1 10 for 55c and the $1.00 quality for 50c.

Further Inducement
Further Inducement
Further Inducement
Further Inducement
Further Inducement

Anyone taking a full piece will be allowed ten per cent discount or five percent off on half a piece,

S CARSELY.

To the Trade
To the Trade
To the Trade
To the Trade
To the Trade

Dry Goods Dealers, both wholesale and retailers, will be allowed an extra five off and with approved credit give 30 days time.

S CARSLEY

Sale Begins
Sale Begins
Sale Begins
Sale Begins
Sale Begins

The special sale of fine Irish Linen Lawns commences every morning nine o'clock.

S CARSLEY

OTHER LOTS.

In order to make this Linen sale grand success we will, for a few days offer all our regular makes of fine Linen at reduced rates

Fine Linens from 30c yr

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.
1765, 1767, 1769, 17..
1773, 1775, 17..
Notre Dame Street
MONTREAL.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Auction Sale Walter McOuat.
Public Notice — A ...rtheiot, N. P.
Linen — S. Carsley.
Stoves — A. Boa.
Tenders — J. V. MacDowell.
Circuit Court L. I. D. Lalonde,
Furniture. — Chas Geigers.
Buggies — R. J. Latimer.

DENTISTRY.

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

Miss Ella Meikle left here on Tuesday last having spent a pleasant time with her friends she will call on some of her friends in Ontario before returning to her home in Carman City Manitoba.

Our Vancouver Correspondent.

From Esquimault, B. C., Mrs. A. R. Cameron writes that being very much troubled with dyspepsia she tried two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, which gave great relief, and hopes that others may be induced to try it also and receive like benefits.

John Mc Callum, Esq. Postmaster of Avoca, was in town this week

The House of Commons

Cannot pass a law that will prevent people having coughs, colds asthma, bronchitis and lung troubles, but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam does away with the difficulty by promptly curing all affections of the throat and lungs. It is the pleasantest and safest cough remedy in use.

See advertisement sale of furniture Estate late Mrs R. Dudderidge in another column.

Life And Limb

are often in jeopardy through various accidents on land and water. A prompt relief and sure cure for all painful wounds, bruises, burns, cuts, scalds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and croup is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, known as reliable over 30 years. Keep it in the house always.

Rev W. Harris late incumbent of Arundel Mission, takes charge of Grenville district this week,

Like Half a Dollar.

"About 8 years ago my feet and legs became poisoned, and came out in great sores as large as half of a ... in almost to h... After the failure of ... remedies ... were completely healed by ... of Burdock Blood Bitters. Joseph ...son, Tupperville, Ont.

Ladies' Travelling Wraps of every description can be had at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

Said to be ..dia

I am pl... [illegible]

[illegible]

Persons wishing to improve memories or strengthen their power ... send ... 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y. ... [illegible]

WANTED — [illegible] ... about 500 trees ... Wilson. Apply ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Robt que's ...

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.

The House of Commons prorogued yesterday after a lengthy session.

WANTED.—A number of men boys and girls at the Lachute Rope and Cordage factory

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of Walter McOuat Lachute, on Thursday the 16th May 1889.

All his farm stock farming implements household furniture, dairy utensils Lumber, a large quantity of cord wood and slab wood, Carpenter tools, &c. &c.

Three lots of Bush land situated in Thomas' Gore, west of James Berry's.

One piece of land opposite the residence of Richard Patterson Lachute.

Also 36 acres of Land on the North side of the north River between the properties of Andrew McOuat and William Armstrong.

Terms made known on day of sale.

WALTER McOUAT,
McOuats Mills Lachute.

Lachute 3rd, May 1889. 36-2in

PASTURAGE.

The undersigned offers pasturage to a limited number of young cattle. Application should be made at once.

A few village cows can have good pasturage on the farm of Mr. G J, Walker.

Apply at once,
P... NE

CIRCUIT COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } District of Terrebonne } No. 14

St. Jerome the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine.

Moise Piche, carter, of the town of St. Jerome, County of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs

Francois Gareau, of the same place.

Defendant.

&

Charles Ethier, Owner of Mills, of the parish of Ste. Agathe des Monts, said county.

Tiers Saisi,

The defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

(By order)

LOUIS LABELLE,
Clerk of the said court

Mr. W. B. NANTEL,
Plaintiffs Attorney.

DISTRICT NEWS

SHREWSBURY.

At the regular annual vestry meeting of St. John's Church Shrewsbury. The following officers were elected, Incumbents warden, John Chambers, Mayor. Peoples, William Morrison J. P. Lay Delegates to Synod, William Morrison J. P., and John Chambers, Mayor.

LAKEFIELD.

The annual Easter vestry meeting was held in Trinity Church Lakefield on Easter Monday the 22nd of April. Rev R. D. Irwin, incumbent in the chair. A considerable amount of business was transacted and the meeting was well attended. Messrs Thos. Copeland and Geo. S Rogers were elected wardens for the ensuing year. Thos. Copeland and Wm. Strong, Delegates to Synod.

Devoted thanks were given to Rev. R. D. Irwin for his ... in taking the trouble of collecting considerable outside pecuniary aid towards the new parsonage. The meeting closed with the benediction. Special services have been held two weeks for the past five weeks during the season of lent in different parts of the parish. Great interest was manifested and meetings were moderately well attended.

Miss M, L Groulx of this place took part in a Concert given in Montreal on Friday evening last, her friends will be pleased to find her such an excellent Musician as to take part in a Concert before such a critical audience as she would have to face in the city of Montreal.

Rev. N. A. F, Bourne arrived in St Andrews on Wednesday with his family Mr. Bourne will on Sunday next take up his duties in Christ Church as Rector,

Mr George Fraser of Lachute road has purchased a thoroughbred stallion just imported from the old country, Stock raisers should see him.

We are compelled to leave over until next week the Report of the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society, Montreal.

J. C. Wilson Esq. M. P. is now in town looking after his interest at his Mills.

[illegible] ... Railway.

Another awful catastrophy on the Grand Trunk Railroad ... [illegible]

[illegible] ... Town ...

[illegible]

A general session of Lachute Town Council was held on Wednesday evening attended by Mayor Christie, and Councillors Lavigne Fraser, McRae, Bedard, Bertrand Boa, Lane, Patenaude and Cresswell.

The report of the Finance Committee was read and passed

A petition from a number merchants objecting to the Market By-law was presented.

Councillor Cresswell's By-law to annul the Market By-law was defeated.

Councillors Boa and Lane, moved that the Town purchase the old Court House property, providing it can be secured at a reasonable figure, and the ratepayers are willing to buy it by means of a loan.

The Town Officer was instructed to enforce the Dog By-law and By-law No 35 relating to stove-pipes and cleanliness of the Town. He was also instructed to take proceedings against any person violating either of those By-laws

The Secretary Treasurer was instructed to notify the valuators to commence their duties at once,

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Argenteuil Agricultural Societies Spring Exhibition of horses took place at StPhillippe yesterday.

Judges, J. Hamilton, Belle Riviere, J. Crosby, Point Fortune and J. Gill, Grenville.

The following prizes were awarded.

Thoroughbred certified Pedgree, John Hay first.

Certified Pedfgree 3 year old, George Fraser first,

Heavy draught class, John Ma... 1st W. J. Todd 2nd.

Light draugat John hoy 1st W Armstrong 2nd M. Brayerton 3rd John Pete 4th.

Carriage class, P. Campbell 1st, John Boa 2nd.

Three year old grades, Wm. Law 1st, R. Beattie 2nd

Saddle class, ... ane 1st, J. Bonhomme 2nd.

The Show was one of the best held in this County both as to number and quality of horses.

We also noticed on the ground a fine thoroughbred 2 year old colt owned by Messrs. W J Todd, and J Patenaude. Also a grade 2 year old colt, owned by Mr David Blair both colts are hard to get ahead of in any County, and cannot be surpassed in ours,

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.

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 Moluneus, 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.

LADIES

In want of new Spring Goods will find the following in great variety at G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Something entirely new in Dress Goods from 13c per yd up.
All kinds of Trimmings,
New Silks in blk and Colors,
New Cashmere Prints,
New Chambrays Scotch,
New Ginghams, fine patterns,
New Skirting.
New Summer hose for Ladies and Children from 10c up.
New Gloves for spring & Summer all shades.
New Scotch Sateen Prints,
New waterproof garments in mantel shape,
New Parasols.
New Umbrellas,
New Embroidery,
New all over embroidery,

NEW BLACK SILK LACE,
40 IN. WIDE.

New White Lace 40 in. wide,
New Jerseys, New Collars & Cuffs,
New Jersey suits for little boys,
Almost anything you want at

G. L. Meikle & Co.

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.





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 ETC ALL BELOW CITY PRICES
—ALSO—
few second hand stoves and plows at very low prices.

COAL STOVES,
Wood Stoves,
Coal Furnace
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,
agent

NOTICE

W.M. ARMSTRONG Blacksmith & Horse Farrier, would respectfully announce to the people ... generally that he is prepared to attend all troubles in Horse 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 18th, 1888.

Valuable town PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property known as the old ... [illegible] ... ing 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 ... Yard all kinds of WOOD and Pressed HAY. Office hours from 6 to 8 A. M. and from 1 to 4 to 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 18.. 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 menteised 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 Earl's Mills, in the fifth concession of the Township of Chatham, Lots Nos. 2 ... containing about 100 acres, all under cultivation, with the exception of a young sugar bush containing about 2000 trees, a ... brick dwelling, 3 barns, stables and ... are erected upon the property. Also ... building lots situated in West Ward of Lachute Town on the ... street, near my Brick yard, also a ... house 20 x 24 with lot, the house will be finished by the first of ... and for sale Brick and Lime.

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S.

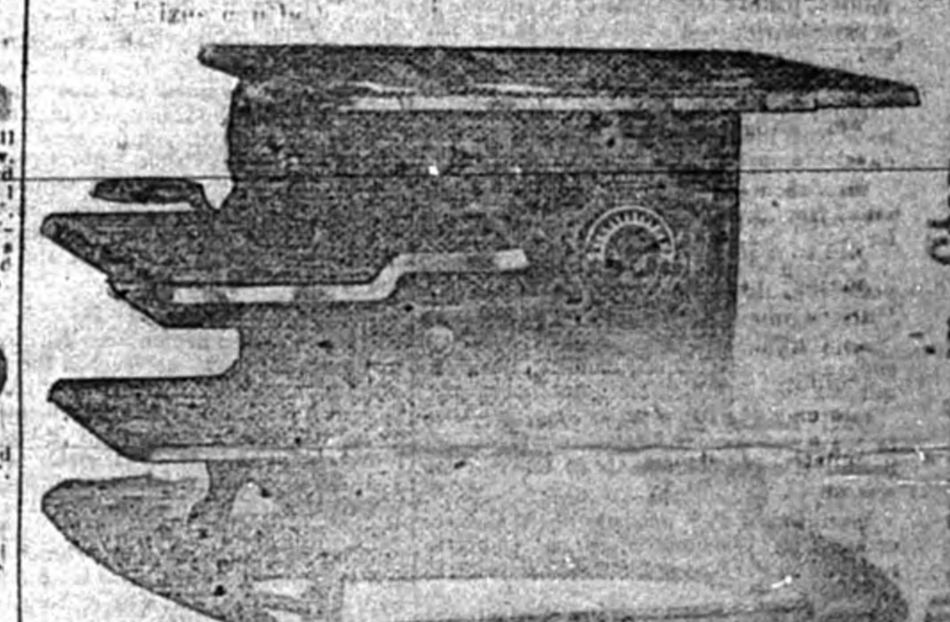
TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it FREE to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McDougal Street, New York.

SHINGLES.

PINE,
CEDAR,
AND SPRUCE
SHINGLES,
FOR SALE AT
FRASER BROS.



Double Barrel Loading Gun $15 to $... Double and Single Muzzl loading, Repeating and Single Shot Rifles, at corresponding low prices. ... Single ... at one half original wholesale ... Paper ... 44 Winchester Calibre ... We keep in stock all the leading sizes of Cartridges ...



Bargains in Stoves

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE

NEW STORE.

The undersigned has now opened in the premises lately occupied by Mr J. ... Riddell, with a full line of ready made clothing, gents furnishing tailoring, Boots & Shoes also a first class Millinery establishment will be kept in connecton 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.

NOTICE,

To all Whom it may Concern

Know ye, that one third of your life is spent in bed and why not make that part of your life enjoyable by purchasing for yourself A WOVEN WIRE MATTRASS, the best and cheapest spring bed at present in the market. The above mattress can be had at

The Lachute Furniture Store Opposite the College,

for $2.50 and upwards.

Bed room suites $15.00, "Parlor suites" $3..0, sideboards $8.50, extension dining tables $7.00. And a full line of household furniture comprising, chairs, rockers, easy chairs, ... canadian chairs, fancy & center tables, wood and iron beds, ... carriages, curtain poles, curtain chains, mirrors, pictures, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Picture framing upholstering and repairing neatly executed at shortest notice. ... prices come and give us a call before going elsewhere.

Tenders on all kinds of Carpenter and Building Work.

J. S. RIDDELL,
LACHUTE

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

A branch of Canada's new party has been organized at Peterborough.

Mr. E. W. Rathbun, Deseronto, has given $10,000 to Queen's University Endowment Fund.

The Hamilton City Council have reduced the penalty for the adulteration of milk from $50 to $20.

The Governor-General has definitely intimated that he will visit British Columbia in September.

A large quantity of whitefish and salmon trout fry were deposited in the lake near Belleville on Saturday.

The Hamilton Young Men's Christian Association have decided on plans, specifications, and tenders for a new building to cost about $25,000.

The overcrowded condition of the Public and Separate school of Toronto was dealt with at length in a report by the Local Medical Health Officer.

E. S. Allis, of Cornwall, Ont., was shot in a careless way in Tacoma, W. T., recently, by a friend named Thornton, also of Cornwall. The wound is serious.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy has been established in Queen's University for students who take a four years' course after obtaining their M. A. degree.

A meeting of representatives of the various cotton companies is to be held in Montreal to deliberate on the desirability of re-establishing the cotton combine.

Further evidence as to the bad quality of clothing given to the militia was furnished by officers of the Queen's Own to the Public Accounts Committee recently.

In the Montreal goal yesterday a prisoner named Mainville, who enjoys the dignity of "Captain of the Ward," was flogged as part of his sentence for indecent conduct.

Thomas Crawford and John Scott have bought 2,800 head of fat cattle from Hiram Walker & Sons, Walkerville. The cattle will be exported in May and June.

Annie Keating, twenty-one years of age, who arrived in Quebec some time ago from Labrador in destitute circumstances, died on Friday, it is supposed from starvation.

The license commissioners of West Elgin, have adopted a rule which will abolish the little side door in connection with taverns, as well as seats for loafers at the front door.

Michael Eifenbaugh, of Pelee island, while drilling for water struck a gas and oil vein at a depth of 49 feet. The gas was set on fire and is burning with a good, steady flame.

The Ontario Government have presented to the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park the collection of Provincial minerals that was exhibited last summer at the Cincinnati Centennial.

The visible supply of wheat on this Continent decreased nearly a million bushels the past week, and the stock is now 27,780,000 bushels, as compared with 32,970,000 bushels a year ago.

The bill allowing the Toronto Board of Trade to hold real estate valued at half a million, instead of quarter of a million, as at present, was read a third time in the Senate.

AMERICAN.

Eight sets of twins and five triplets have been born in Pike county, Ga., within two days.

Five thousand three hundred emigrants sailed from Bremen and Hamburg yesterday for New York.

A saloon was opened in Jackson, Miss., yesterday, after two years and a half of a "dry" spell. The licence cost $2,000.

At Castle Garden, yesterday over 200 emigrants, out of 4,000 landed, were detained as liable to become a public charge.

David Lindsley shot his son David fatally in a quarrel near Bridgewater, Mich., on Saturday. The old man is 61 and the son was 28.

Won Kwang Pei, formerly of the Chinese embassy at Washington, urges China to retaliate on the States for their exclusion of Chinese.

Prof. Wiley, chemist of the Agricultural Department at Washington, reports that sorghum sugar cannot be profitably manufactured.

Rev. Hall Miller quelled a disturbance in his Sunday school, Navasoto, Tex., last Sunday by shooting the disturber dead with a shotgun.

Mrs. Belle E. Jacobs has brought suit in the Toledo, Ohio, court for a divorce from her husband on the ground that he is a baseball crank.

Statistics read at the closing session of the Mormon conference in Salt Lake City show that the present Mormon population numbers 152,911.

The White Caps are again creating consternation in the neighbourhood of Evansville, Ind., where they have committed many outrages.

Libbie Beechler, who killed H. W. King, jr., in the Paxton house at Omaha some months ago, has been acquitted. The defence was insanity.

The steamer City of Paris, sister ship to the City of New York, made the passage from Queenstown to New York in 6 days 18 hours and 53 minutes.

A forest fire has been raging near Danville, Va., since Friday, burning an area ten miles long and from three to six wide. Over a hundred families are homeless.

Mr. Russell Harrison, son of the President of the United States, was arrested in New York yesterday, charged with libel, and was liberated on $5,000 bail.

Charles F. Hatch, president of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Railway Company, committed suicide yesterday in his office at Minneapolis, by shooting.

Farmers in the vicinity of Winona, Minn., have almost completed the seeding of small grain. Preparations are being made to plant an unusually large acreage of corn.

Although 146 men perished in the disaster at Samoa, not more than forty bodies have been recovered, and these had to be burned where they were found owing to the heat.

The whole Harrison family have suffered more or less since their arrival at the White House owing to defective drainage and the constant opening of doors to admit callers.

P. F. Lockwood, a well-known real estate dealer and capitalist of Minneapolis, committed suicide Saturday night by taking poison. He was 65 years old and quite wealthy.

It is reported from Chicago that 20,000 men threaten to quit the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railway owing to the action of the company in regard to compulsory insurance.

The five Central American Republics, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras, have agreed upon a treaty binding them to settle disputes by arbitration instead of war.

The Maine Senators and representatives have had several conferences with Secretary Blaine on the fisheries question, and they are looking for an aggressive policy on the part of the Harrison Administration.

Boston, a town 85 miles south of Lamar, Col., is in the hands of a gang of outlaws, who have taken possession of everything. The inhabitants are flying. It is expected when the gang have looted the place they will set it on fire.

FOREIGN.

The Czar's second son George will visit the French Exposition.

The Persian Government have ceded the fortress of Kelal Kadri, in Khorassan, to Russia.

The British Commons yesterday rejected Mr. Clark's motion to grant Home Rule to Scotland.

Violent earthquakes are reported to have occurred in Epirus. The extent of damage is unknown.

Boulanger is permitted to remain in Brussels on condition of his abstaining from political agitation.

Two thousand emigrants left Liverpool on Saturday for the States, making 12,000 who have started during the past week.

It is stated that the Empress of Austria has become insane, and constantly accuses herself of causing the death of Prince Rudolf.

The judges of the English Court of Queen's Bench have decided that women are not eligible to membership in the London County Council.

Despatches from India say that 15,000 persons were rendered homeless by the great fire at Surat, and cholera has now broken out in the town.

The Price of Naples, the only son of the King of Italy, will shortly marry Princess Clementine, the youngest daughter of the King of Belgium.

Seventeen members of the Boulangist party will be indicted by the French Senate, and they will deny the jurisdiction of the Senate to try them.

Owing to the distressed conditian of the negroes on the Panama canal works, the British Consul on Monday distributed bread among the sufferers.

The London "Era," theatrical organ, has been condemned to pay $1,500 for describing a dance at the Brighton Alhambra as "a disgusting exhibition."

Sir James Fergusson, Under Secretary for the Foreign Office, in the House of Commons yesterday denied that Persia has ceded Kalet Kadir to Russia.

Mr. Labouchere, of London "Truth," doubts the utility of perilous marches into Central Africa, which result in much loss of life and cruelty to the natives.

Patrick Malloy, one of the (Times') witnesses before the Parnell Commission, was yesterday convicted of perjury and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

A BOY'S HEROISM.

His Pluck and Presence of Mind Save the Life of His Sister.

In the Winter of 1859, notable for s numerous snowstorms, Rachel Martin, a poor widow, lived on a small tract of land three miles from the town of P—, in Grey County. She had two children, Minnie and Jacob, aged respectively 10 and 12 years. They attended school in the neighboring town, walking there in the morning and returning in the evening. One day in the middle of January, the weather bitter cold and the snow very deep, they set out as usual, but had hardly gone a mile when they were overtaken by

A TERRIBLE SNOWSTORM.

The wind blew with the force of a cyclone and the snow, mingled with particles of ice, cut into the skin like needles. To turn back was impossible. Soon the strength of the girl gave way. Crying, she said she could go no further. The boy, calm and sturdy, saw they were close by to two rocks, which, projecting from the hill, made a shelf over one side of the road, where they had often taken refuge from the rain and Summer's heat. Quickly he tore his slate from his bag and with it scooped the snow from under the rocks until he had made a snug retreat for his sister. He wrapped her up in his storm coat, placed the lunch basket at her side and telling her to be brave and he would soon come with help, banked the snow up high around her until she was completely protected from the violence of the storm.

He then with stiffened fingers scrawled on the back of his copybook, "*My sister is buried here,*" and tied it with his schoolbag to a branch of a tree depending from the rocks. With his face turned in the direction of the town he struggled against the fury of the wind. Finally,

COVERED WITH ICE

and snow, and so benumbed with cold as to be unable to speak, he reached the school, where the teacher and a few of the older boys still remained. When sufficiently restored to give an account of himself, the brave lad refused to be cared for until he had won a promise that some one should go immediately to the succor of his sister. They found Minnie, cold and frightened, nibbling the contents of the lunch-basket, and very much at her ease in comparison with her brother, to whose heroism she doubtless owed her life.

BAPTIZED IN BLOOD.

The Great Rush For Oklahoma Lands.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The Daily News' special from Guthrie says:—The country threatens to be a tremendous disappointment. The Salt Fork of the Arkansas River was swollen and two outfits were lost in attempting to make the ford. The railway bridge was planked by the troops, and the schoooners and trains passed in this novel manner. When the border was crossed the prospect was most cheerless. The landscape is duplicated on the great American desert. The surface revealed a soil as red as brickdust. There was no vegetation save the scant and scattered bunch grass, and the heat was tropical. Such a shabby introduction to the promised land weighed heavily upon the pilgrims, but all were firm to advance. As the hour of noon yesterday arrived the boomers spread out along a line half a mile long. The mounted men crowded upon the fronts, the drivers of strong teams gathered their reins in one hand while those with jaded teams dropped behind to avoid the rush. The lieutenant commanding the soldiers stood in the open space at some distance behind his men.

At 12 o'clock the officer made a sign, the bugles sounded on both flanks, the cavalry rolled back, closed up and then swung away like a huge gate. Shrill cheers rose from the boomers, their whip lashes resounded, the horsemen among them shot forward impetuously. The teams tugged at the rattling harness and the whole motley crowd swept forward with gathering motion. The race was to be swift, the galloping horsemen disappearing over the first crest ere the teams in harness had half covered the ascent. One man who had run his horse like a deer in the lead of a hot chase leaped to the ground on the top of the ridge and began driving stakes. This was the first homestead legally taken up in Oklahoma. He was wished a welcome to his claim and the rest went tearing on. Several hundred men, who had been in Guthrie three or four days, had staked out town lots before the train with the boomers arrived. They pretend to have complied with the law.

Courage in Life.

Courage is of more value to man or woman than much gold. It is the lever wherewith the real force that is in him can come into effective contest with opposing force. A man without courage can never be truly himself. There is so much that he would like to do, so much that he could so easily do, so much which he eagerly covets, and which his hand could so easily grasp—if he only had a little more courage. Cowardice, moral and physical, is responsible for a frightful amount of failure in this world. How often is it the case that very common-place men outstrip more brilliant runners in the race simply because they have never had a moment's hesitation about doing what they wanted to do. There may never be a call on them for any manifestation of what we call heroic courage; such cases are comparatively few, and it is not, generally speaking, failure in such great emergencies that has a prejudicial effect on success in life. But in the comparative trifles of life, in things which call more for resolution and decision of character, than courage in the usual sense, it is the bold plucky man who knows what he wants and goes straight at it who will win prizes when his abler but more timid companion will hesitate and fail.

Imitation

Is sometimes called the sincere form of flattery. This may account for the number of imitations of the original and only positive corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. All such fail to possess equal merit, so when purchasing get the genuine "Putnam's." Safe, sure, and painless. All druggists.

A CANADIAN RAILWAY.

Complained of to the United States Commissioners.

Mr. Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has returned from his interview with the Interstate Commisson. Judging from the numbers of interviews published in New York newspapers he has been besieged with newspaper reporters to some purpose. Being asked concerning the position of affairs, and for some explanation of the powers and prerogatives of the Interstate Commission, Mr. Hickson said that it came into existence by act of the United States Congress, April 1878, to deal with questions as to rates and transportation arrangements of traffic between states in the Union. Most of the states have commissions dealing with such questions within their boundaries, but there was no other tribunal, except the law courts, that could deal with these questions between States. Pooling arrangements are forbidden between railways. Discrimination of rates between different shippers is prohibited, and the charging of a higher rate for a shorter distance when the traffic is going over the same line in the same direction, is also prohibited. The Grand Trunk Company being engaged in carrying traffic

BETWEEN STATES IN THE UNITED STATES

through Canada, and, in some instances, wholly within the United States, recognized that its arrangements in regard to all such traffic must be made in accordance with the law, and that the Interstate Commissioners are fully authorized to deal with all questions arising in regard to such traffic, although a portion of it may have been carried through Canadian territory. The charges on such traffic are usually paid by United States citizens. The Grand Trunk Company in regard to such business has complied with every regulation of the Interstate Commissioners and will continue to do so.

"I have seen in the *Gazette* this morning," Mr. Hickson went on, "an article apparently taken from the New York *Times*. A representative of that paper interviewed me in New York, as did the reporters of some other journals on Wednesday. The case which is referred to in the interview in question relates to coal coming across the Niagara frontier for places in Canada. The coal is purchased in the United States by dealers in Toronto and other cities. They make their own arrangements with the American railway companies, which are generally the vendors of the coal. We have nothing whatever to do with the price they pay for the coal, or the charges for transportation up to the frontier. Hitherto we have made rates for the coal, from the United States side of the international bridges to points in Canada. For a portion of this traffic the Michigan Central Company, which controls the Canada Southern Line between the Niagara and Detroit rivers, competes with the Grand Trunk, but for only a very small portion of it indeed.

THERE HAS BEEN NO SECRECY

about the rates made for the transportation of this coal by the Grand Trunk Company, which has claimed the right, believing it to be in its interest and also in the interest of the trade, to make lower rates for large quantities where the consignees provide their own facilities for handling coal and the prompt discharge of the cars in which it is loaded, as compared with the rates for small quantities of coal delivered in the Company's yards, and where there is frequently very considerable detention of cars. The Michigan Central Company has claimed that the Interstate Commissioners have a right to regulate the rates for this coal to its destination in Canada. We say they have only the right to regulate the rates for it to the frontier. The counsel for the Michigan Central admitted before the Commissioners that if the coal went, say, from Suspension Bridge to Toronto, and was subsequently shipped from Toronto to some other place, the Interstate Commissioners would have no jurisdiction over the rate charged from Toronto. It has seemed to us that if the consignees, who are Canadian subjects, make arrangements for the delivery of their coal on the Canadian side of the international bridges, it would at any rate

MAKE AN END OF THE CONTROVERSY

as the situation would be exactly the same in regard to the rates from that point to any interior point in Canada as it would be in regard to coal going to Toronto, and sent to some other point. No citizen of the United States is in any way affected by the arrangements of the Grand Trunk in regard to this business, excepting that the arrangements of the Grand Trunk being such as to develop the traffic, it is an absolute advantage to the vendor of the coal in the United States. As I have said, the Michigan Central are not competitors at all for the greater portion of this coal; and the action of that Company seems to have arisen more out of a feeling of ill-will and irritation than any substantial basis or interest they have in the question."

Being asked concerning the last sentence of the interview referred to, which stated that if annexation were ever to come it would be only through the cultivation of friendly relations, Mr. Hickson replied that this was said in answer to question asked by the reporters, to whom he had naturally remarked that it could come by no process of friction or irritation. Being asked his opinion of the Interstate Commissioners as to any bias governing their decision, he remarked that he believed they would decide upon the merits of the case. If the Company had had any idea they were discriminating unjustly it would have been an easy matter to say to the consignees that they would take their coal on the Canadian side of the lines.

Jumbo's Last Home.

A Boston despatch to the New York "World," says: — The last sad rites have been performed and poor old Jumbo has reached his final resting place in the museum at Tufts College. His elephantine excellency was unloaded this morning from his special car and slid heavily forth upon his carriage into the soft spring mud of West Somerville. Six strong horses in funeral array dragged the huge stuffed body slowly up the college hill. Tufts is a pretty big college in its way, but architecturally it was too small for Jumbo, so they had to chip off several blocks of the costly marble framework of the door and archway. Jumbo was then conducted into the big museum room. Jumbo is a gift to the museum of Tufts, which bears the great showman's name.

Lord Francis Cecil, the second son of the Marquis of Exeter, has been declared a bankrupt, with liabilities placed at £21,000.

Colchester, N. S., is a queer place. A few years ago the people adopted the Scott Act by a majority of 1,418 to 184. The other day almost the entire voting population turned around and joined the ranks of the 184, and the Act was repealed. The movement for repeal, it is said, was actually opposed by the liquor interest, and was supported by the Temperance organization and the ministers, who preferred to work under the Provincial license laws.

We have a near neighbor in space about which much fascinating information has recently been published by a Prof. Schiaparelli. Our neighbour Mars is noticeable for what are called its canals, which appear to be parallel depressions always of equal breadth, and which open into what are termed lakes. These lakes are always duplicated. The canals form nets of straight lines, and the lakes form knots of junction. What these canals and lakes really are is not yet known, perhaps never can be by merely human appliances. We do know that Mars has an atmosphere, however, like our own earth, and that he has vegetation also, and snow caps at the poles. In fact, the probabilities are all in favour of its presenting environments for living creatures very similar to those which our own world presents, and if it has inhabitants it is curiously interesting to think that they too may be earnestly speculating about this planet of ours and theorizing about what sort of creatures live on it.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

Terrific Fight Between Wild Dogs and Bears.

"There have been savage fights between wild beasts of antagonistic nature meeting in the forest depths, the jungle, or unobstructed plain," said an ex army officer who spent many years on the great Western frontier, "but I doubt if ever there was one in which all the elements of ferocious, unrelenting, bloody combat were so completely and fiercely engaged as they were in one it was my fortune to be a witness to some years ago among the mountains of Warm Spring Basin, in the wild region drained by the Upper Wind River and its tumbling tributaries. In no other region that I ever heard of could such a combat have occurred, for it is not probable that a similar race of animals exists anywhere else.

"A number of years ago there was an officer at Fort Washakie who was a great lover of blooded dogs, and he always had several of different breeds at his quarters. He had grey-hounds for jackrabbit and antelope coursing, staghounds for deer, bulldogs for fighting, and dogs of many other kinds and degree. Once he imported a magnificent specimen of the Scotch staghound and one of the ugliest, most misshapen, vicious-looking English bulldogs I ever saw. The latter was a female. A few days after these two dogs arrived at Fort Washakie they disappeared. The country was

SEARCHED FOR MILES AROUND.

but no trace of the missing animals could be found. They must have taken up their abode somewhere in the fastnesses of the Upper Wind River Mountains, for a race of wild dogs, with a resemblance to both the stag-hound and the bulldog, possessing the speed, endurance, and intelligence of the former and the ferocity, pugnacity, and tenacity of the latter, has developed in that region since the two dogs disappeared. These dogs are not the nondescript animals known as the Indian dogs of Montana which are a mixture of dog, wolf, and coyote, and partake of the nature of all three. These animals are savage enough, as every frontiersman knows, and can only be domesticated by Indians, around whose tepees they swarm; but you might as well compare a pet Maltese kitten with a catamount for fierceness as to compare one of these nondescripts with the wild dogs of Upper Wind River. The latter are a more dreaded and dangerous beast even than the rare and ferocious timber wolf of the Canadian border, which has claws like a tiger and paws six inches long, and the timber wolf is the herdsman's and the hunter's particular terror. The wild dogs of Wind River are the scourge of the region. They hunt in immense packs, and are the implacable enemy of every other living thing that roams mountain or plain. Speedy, tireless, savage, and stubborn, the fleetest footed denizens of the woods cannot escape them, the most formidable and ferocious fail to long withstand their attacks, and no difficulties or obstacles can deter them in the chase or turn them from their purpose. They have but one mission—to pursue, slay, and devour.

"The king of the Rocky Mountain bear family is the dreaded silver tip. This bear is believed to be a mongrel, a cross between the true grizzly and the brown bear of the Rockies. All the qualities of both these bears are possessed by the silver tip, and the curious fact is that he holds all of them in a much greater degree than either of his progenitors. The grizzly bear is of enormous size, ferocious, and possessed of fabulous strength and toughness, but he has little sagacity and no agility. The brown bear is agile, wily

SAGACIOUS, AND STUBBORN.

The silver tip is bigger, more ferocious, stronger, and tougher than the grizzly, and at the same time can give the brown bear points on agility, sagacity, and stubbornness. Consequently, when a hunter runs across a silver tip and concludes to bag him he must make up his mind that he has taken the contract to circumvent a grizzly, a brown bear, and a silver tip all at the same time.

"One fall I heard that a number of silver tips were in the habit of coming down from the Upper Wind River Mountains to enjoy their favorite siestas on the bright, sunny hills of the Warm Spring Basin. I was in that region, deer hunting, and one day thought I would make a quiet tour of the slopes, thinking that I might happen to get sight of some of the mountain monsters, if not a shot at one. After half an hour's clambering about along the slopes without seeing or hearing anything to indicate that there had ever been a bear in that locality, I concluded to return to camp. I stood in a piece of thick timber, but looking ahead through the trees I saw that there was an open space a short distance further on, and thought I would make for that to see what prospect it overlooked before turning back. I found that the open space was a wide plateau, extending along the face of the hill for a long distance. It was only a few rods in width, and terminated abruptly, having evidently a perpendicular face. I walked to the top of the bluff and found that it overlooked a beautiful valley not more than 200 yards wide, the bluff forming its boundary on one side and a dense growth of timber enclosing it on the further border. The timber was on ground that led in a gradual slope to the base of a high and rocky mountain a mile or more away. The valley lay at least a hundred feet below me, and at any other time I would undoubtedly have lingered in rapt admiration of the charming picture it and its environments presented, but my eyes rested on another sight, and valley, woods, and sun-capped heights faded away before it.

"Scattered about between the base of the bluff and the edge of the woods, and all within range of my eye, some stretched lazily at full length on the ground, others wrestling and sparring in comical sport among themselves, and still others shambling

LAZILY AND AIMLESSLY

about, was a collection of silver tips such as I had never hoped to gaze upon. There were fifteen of them, and every one was an enormous specimen of its kind. For ten minutes I looked down upon this most interesting spectacle, and was about making up my mind to try what effect the sending of a rifle ball into one of the unsuspecting bears would have on the gathering, when suddenly a change came over each and every silver tip. Those that were snoozing in the sun sprang to their feet. The wrestling and sparring ceased, and every bear stood in an attitude of intent listening.

"A few seconds later I heard a prolonged wailing or baying, evidently subdued by distance, and borne from the direction of the mountain beyond the woods. It did not seem possible that the bears I now saw below me could be the same ones I had seen a few minutes before, the personification of supineness and listlessness. They tramped to and fro, every posture and movement showing that they were furious with rage. The stiff hair on their necks stood erect, and I could see, even at that distance, their eyes glaring fiercely. A chorus of savage growls denoted their intense displeasure.

"The strange baying I had heard rapidly came nearer, until I could distinguish that it was made up of savage yelps and barks and vicious snarling. I supposed that a pack of wolves was rushing toward the valley, and that the silver tips were preparing to give it a bloody greeting for intruding upon their retreat. The noise made by the advancing pack had become one wild wave of discordant sound, made up of

BLOOD CURDLING YELLS

and yelps and howls. The bears had massed themselves not far from the base of the bluff, and immediately beneath where I was standing. That there was to be a terrible combat of some kind I knew, and as my excitement and suspense increased I threw myself flat on the ground and peered over the edge of the bluff, feeling that I could not possibly stand with safety on the height and witness the battle.

"I had scarcely taken my position when the edge of the woods seemed to become suddenly alive. From between the trees along the timber border for a long distance, yelling and howling like demons, crowding, pushing, and tumbling over one another in their haste for blood, swarmed a horde the most ferocious-looking beasts it could be possible to imagine. I saw at once that they were not wolves, and then I knew they must be a pack of the dreaded wild dogs of Wind River. They had come down from their mountain haunts and trailed the silver tips to their sunning place in this quiet valley. There must have been more than a hundred wild dogs in the pack. The bristling, savage front those fifteen ponderous bears presented would have halted the fiercest, hungriest pack of timber wolves that ever sought prey and sent it back in hasty retreat. But these wild dogs rushed on like a compact, unhesitating billow. They threw themselves upon the massed silver tips, and the terrific conflict began. The mingled roars of the bears and the snarling, howling, and yelping of the wild dogs filled that peaceful vale with such sound as has assailed few human ears. In less than a minute the ground was strewn with the bloody and mutilated bodies of wild dogs, and two of the enormous bears were literally torn to pieces.

GENERAL NEWS.

Frank Whittle, a deaf mute, attempted suicide by drowning at Hoosick Falls because of disappointment in love. He was arrested.

Rich placer diggings are said to have been discovered in the Bear Paw mountains, fifty miles north of Fort Benton, Montana.

A dynamite bomb to protect fishermen by giving warning of ocean steamers, was recently tested off Gloucester, and worked very satisfactorily.

Mrs. Elora E. Haines has been employed during the past year by the Maine Labor Commission to gather statistics concerning women wage-earners. She finds in that State over fifty different employments in which women are engaged, ranging from cotton and other manufacturers to the professions. By far the greatest number are employed in manufacturing, there being about 7,000 thus employed. The average weekly salary is $8, and one maker of portraits in crayon gets $1,600. One woman is the proprietor of a prosperous newspaper; another owns an extensive orchard; there are a dozen regularly endorsed physicians in practice, and three ordained ministers, all Universalists.

Martin Rubenis and Joseph Drudel, of San Francisco, were great friends. Joseph, who came from Austria, had corresponded with a young woman there, Annie Swabeck by name, and was loud in her praises to Martin. Martin fell in love with the picture drawn by Joseph, and asked him why he didn't send for Annie. Joseph said he hadn't the needful $130. "I'll let you have the money," said Martin, "and if she'll marry me I'll call the debt square." So Annie was sent for and came, and Martin was introduced to her as her future husband. 'Give me time to think," said Annie. She thought for six months and then rejected Martin's suit. He asked Joseph for his money. Joseph refused, saying that he didn't control Annie's affections. All this came to the public the other day when Martin sued Joseph for the $130.

It is asserted that the smallest screws in the world are those used in the production of watches. Thus, the fourth jewel-wheel screw is the next thing to being invisible, and to the naked eye it looks like dust, with a glass, however, it is seen to be a small screw, with 260 threads to the inch, and with a very fine glass the threads may be seen quite clearly. These minute screws are 4 1,000th of an inch in diameter, and the heads are double; it is also estimated that an ordinary lady's thimble would hold 100,000 of these screws. No attempt is ever made to count them, the method pursued in determining the number being to place 100 of them on a very delicate balance, and the number of the whole amount is determined by the weight of these. After being cut, the screws are hardened and put in frames, about 100 to the frame, heads up, this being done very rapidly by sense of touch instead of by sight, and the heads are then polished in an automatic machine, 10,000 at a time. The plate on which the polishing is performed is covered with oil and a grinding compound, and on this the machine moves them rapidly by reversing motion.

John Lewis, one of the pioneers of Calaveras county, California, tells of a remarkable shot that he once made. It's a true story, too. For many months a fox had been playing havoc with Mr. Lewis's hens and, do what he would, he could not catch or shoot the fellow. There was a big tree, about 300 feet long, that had fallen just above his cabin, and when he tried to shoot the fox the sly beast would dodge around the upturned roots, sneak along the further side of the tree untill it reached the top, and then make a bolt and escape. One moonlight night Lewis heard a commotion among the hens, and, running out with his gun, saw the fox, as usual, slip around the root end of the tree. He raised his gun, and with the muzzle followed along the tree at about the rate he thought the fox would travel, and when the muzzle cleared the upper end of the tree he fired into the shadow. Then he went back to bed. The next morning he went out to the tree top, and there lay the fox dead, riddled with buckshot.

Stock in the North-West.

TORONTO, April 25.—Mr. J. J. English, one of the oldest settlers in the neighbourhood of the Cypress Hills, was in the city the other day on his way home after a visit to friends in the east. Mr. English is well known to the travelling public, as he had the reputation of keeping the best hotel between Winnipeg and Vancouver in the early days of the C. P. R. In conversation with a reporter, he said: "The stock raisers are all in high glee over the way their stock passed the winter. In our section (Maple Creek) I have not heard of anyone losing a single animal, and the herds came out of the winter looking as well as when they entered it. Last fall Mr. Murray and Mr. Auxhart imported a number of blooded stallions and mares from England. They have one of the best herds in the country. Within the past few months Sir John Lister Kays has taken up three or four townships twenty miles east of us, and this summer is putting on a large stock of thoroughbred horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. Sir John Kays selected his locality, after a thorough examination of the whole country, as the best for stock raising. The mildness of the winters and the liberal supply of good water and grass admirably adapts it for the purpose of stock raising." Mr. English says that this spring a large number of settlers are coming in, and he expects to see a small sized boom in Maple Creek by the time he gets home.

"What's female beauty, but an air divine,
Through which the mind's all-gentler graces shine."

This may be good logic in poetry but in real life "the mind's all-gentler graces shine" to better advantage when enclosed in a sound physique. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

When a collar and cuffs of embroidery trim lawns or ginghams it is well to mount them separately, as they soil easily and may need washing when the dress is still clean.

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.

Striped home-spun cloths are used for spring ulsters, and large sleeves are a feature of these useful wraps.

"The Naked Truth."

Whilst Truth was one day bathing in a limpid river, Falsehood happened to pass, and noticing the garments of Truth on the bank of the stream, conceived the idea of exchanging his clothing for that of the bather, who came from the bath and mourned the loss sustained, but, disdaining Falsehood's garb, has since gone naked through the world. Whether the origin of the expression—"the naked truth"—is mythical or otherwise, it is universally known to be the "naked truth" that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as a curative agent for consumption (lung scrofula), bronchitis, chronic nasal catarrh, asthma, and kindred diseases of the throat and lungs.

On the skirts of young ladies' delaine dresses and edging their wing draperies are narrow tucks arranged very close together in clusters

The awe-struck audience gazed
On the figure, gaunt and gray;
'Twas the murdered king, or the ghost of him,
And Hamlet was the play.
His hour was brief, he said,
He must go ere light of day,
To the place of torment prepared for him,
Till his sins were purged away.
Yes, purged was the word he used,
And I thought what a remedy rare
Would Pierce's Purgative Pellets prove,
In his case then and there.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets have no equal as a cathartic in derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Small, pleasant in action, and purely vegetable.

A P 447.

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THE WATCHMAN,
And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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—AND—
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SLAIN BY ELEPHANTS.

Seven Men Killed by Five Animals in the Depths of an African Forest.

In Capt. Wissmann's new book describing his trip across Africa is a very stirring picture representing two elephants chasing hunters, black and white, through the tall grass. The only hope of the hunters is to gain the bank of a river near at hand and strike out for the other shore. The enraged brutes, with trunks and tails aloft, are tearing through the grass at the top of their speed, and they are about the ugliest customers one could meet. The story of a very tragical elephant hunt has just been told by Capt. Brosseland, of the French army, who served a while ago on the commission which determined the boundary between French Senegambia and Portuguese New Guinea.

Arriving on the banks of the Rio Grande, Capt. Brosseland requested the natives to take him on an elephant hunt. They promised to do so as soon as elephants were reported in the neighborhood. A few days later some natives came rushing into the village and said they had seen the tracks of a young elephant, and as they saw no other tracks they thought the rest of the herd must be on the other side of the little Koliba river. Their experience told them that the young elephant would not remain long away from the rest of the herd. Capt. Brosseland happened to be absent from the village, and the hunters could not await his return. So eight of them set out after their prey, and the fact that Brosseland was left behind was the luckiest incident of his life.

The eight hunters had plenty of powder and ball and big English muskets which they could load to the muzzle. Through the tangle of vines and thickets they traveled until they struck the trail. Suddenly they came upon a clearing where they saw the animal, almost a baby elephant, before them. They were astonished that its companions had left it alone. The young brute, scenting danger, began to make tracks for the forest. Several shots were fired at it, and the sorely wounded animal's loud cries of distress echoed far through the forest.

The hunters started toward the elephant, keeping, however, in the edge of the timber, where they would be less exposed to an offensive sally from their victim. All of a sudden they heard cries responding to those of the young elephant. The hunters at once comprehended that they were in danger. The other elephants were not far off, and were running in answer to the cries of their comrade. The blacks immediately abandoned their victim, which had fallen to the ground. They could hear behind them the cracking of the undergrowth as the ponderous animals hastened to the scene.

Unfortunately for the hunters, they ran into a thicket of thorny shrubs, through which they could not force their way. After a desperate effort to get through they were compelled, with bleeding limbs, to turn back and seek some better route. They had gone but a few steps when they saw five elephants rushing toward them. Further flight was impossible, and so with their eight guns they blazed away at the enemy. The bullets hit the mark, but an elephant is hard to kill by a front shot, and the animals with redoubled fury rushed upon the helpless men.

Seven of the men were lifted high in the air on the trunks of the animals and then dashed to the ground, broken against the trees, and crushed under foot. One man made his escape and hurried back to the village, whose people were horror stricken at his recital. A strong party was sent out to the scene of the tragedy. The seven victims were found so terribly mutilated that their own relatives could hardly recognize them. One of the five elephants was on the ground so seriously wounded that he could not move. The young elephant, whose cries had brought the comrades that so terribly avenged it, was dying and the others had disappeared.

STABBING AFFRAY.

How John Flynn Paid for his Breakfast.

TORONTO, May 8.—James Gunning, 281 Wilton avenue, and another man named John Flynn, alias Jas Jenkinson, went into Young's restaurant, 172 Adelaide street east, about ten o'clock the other morning to get some breakfast. After getting served they started off without paying the bill. The waiter, a young man named John Gick, objected and requested them to pay. An altercation ensued. Gunning settled it by paying twenty cents. Flynn settled it by drawing from his pocket a pair of paper-hanger's scissors about 14 inches long, and plunging them into Gick's right shoulder. Flynn made off and Gick fell to the ground, bleeding profusely, the muscles connecting the shoulder with the body being severed. Dr. Edmund King was summoned and dressed the wound. Gunning was arrested one hour afterwards at the Brunswick Hotel, but Flynn has not yet been found. Gick was removed to his home very weak from the loss of blood.

AGRICULTURAL.

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

Farmers have fewer luxuries in the way of garden vegetables than the mechanic or day laborer in the cities. Grow an acre less of wheat and make a garden; almost every seedsman's catalogue will give the needed directions. The great majority of vegetables are sown in the open ground. If the weather is warm enough there are a few vegetables that one likes to have a little earlier than can be had by sowing them in the open ground, and the seeds of these are sown and the young plants forwarded. There are a number of methods of accomplishing this, but to those who have had no experience, or have not the time to learn their management, the simplest and the surest is the window box. Any kind of rough box will answer, but as these boxes are usually planted at the sunny window of the kitchen or other occupied room, and are to be seen for months, it is pleasanter to have neat boxes that fit the window. If a supply of suitable soil was not placed under cover last autumn it may be had by digging away the heap; otherwise a heap may be made with a few loads of fermented manure in a corner of the garden or where the soil is suitable. In this way the soil may soon be thawed out. When it is thawed take up a good supply of the soil and place it in the cellar or elsewhere where it will not freeze.

Hardy and Tender Vegetables.—Those plants that were orginally natives of tropical or suptropical countries, such as cucumbers, melons and all of that family, beans both dwarf and pole, tomatoes and a few others, including sweet corn, are tender, the plants being killed by the slightest frost. Every locality has its time, varying from the middle of May till the middle of June, when experience has shown that the crop of prolific corn may be sown without risk of frost. This season is a guide to the time of planting all kinds of tender garden vegetables, which if sown at "corn planting time" will usually be safe.

Early Vegetables.—Those not above enumerated are regarded as "hardy," but they differ somewhat in this respect. Onion seed may been sown in the fall, and some very early in the spring. Spinach is sown in the fall in time to be half grown before freezing weather, and completes its growth in early spring. As a rule, root crops may be sown as soon as the soil will work well.

HELIOTROPE CULTURE.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—The fragrance of the heliotrope is so pleasant that everybody likes it. Its easy culture during summer out of doors, and suitableness for bouquet-making, make it always in demand by plant-growers. It is, however, one of those plants that well repay a suitable position and good culture, grown either as a pot plant or planted in the flower bed. An open exposure, with an abundance of plant food, are requisite in maintaining unchecked growth and plenty of blossoms. I often have complaints from customers of their plants not producing many flowers, the cause of which I generally find to be their being planted in the shade of some larger-growing plant and in poor, dry soil. Under such circumstances heliotropes are never satisfactory.

The same principle holds good with them grown as pot plants. Let us take the newly rooted cutting and pot it in a two-inch pot with a soil composed of thoroughly rotted manure and sandy loam in equal parts, and if kept in a temperature of not less than 50° or 55° it will at once start into growth. When about three inches high, pinch out the point of the shoot, to reduce branching, and as soon as the pot is well filled with roots, shift into a 4-inch pot and again pinch the points of the shoots off, which will induce more branching, and if kept in a sunny position every point will produce a good large spike of flowers. If wanted for pot culture it will have to be potted into large pots to maintain a healthy growth, as the soil gets exhausted; or else give every few days an application of liquid manure.

Some of our finer varieties are subject to rust on the foliage, the best preventive of which is an unchecked growth in a sunny position. The darkest variety we have is Queen of Violets, which under poor treatment, is always covered with rust, and has for this reason been discarded by many growers, but I find no trouble with it when liberally supplied with food and moisture. It is probably the most beautiful dark-flowering heliotrope in cultivation.[M. Milton, Mahoning County, O.

HOW TO GROW CURRANTS.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Six years' experiments with currants have led me to abandon wholly the handsome tree form for a much larger and more economically harvested yield. I allow each year from four to six new shoots to grow from the ground surface on each bush, keeping the soil well fertilized and cultivated clean, destroying the currant worm when it appears by a careful dusting especially of the under surfaces of the leaves with powder of the white hellebore applied while the dew is on. When the currants are sufficiently ripened (and for perfection in making jelly, they should hardly all be red or ripe) the pickers cut off with a corn-knife or grass hook every branch which is in bearing, lay the branches carefully in the garden barrow, and wheel them off and dump them in the shade, where they afterward sit and strip the branches at leisure. As all the currants under this treatment grow on new wood the fruit is finer and more abundant, and the dread of picking while "squat like a toad" in the boiling heat of July has vanished. After six years of this apparently severe treatment my old bushes are more vigorous than when I commenced, and in better condition than the new planting which I then made in the expectation of killing out the old ones and relying on the new. I estimate the time required for picking as not more than half that consumed by the old way. The increased comfort of the pickers and the improved quality of the crop cannot be estimated.

C. H. O. — Buckland, Conn.

GRAPES.

In towns and cities people might have grapes with but little trouble if they would just plant a vine or two. No matter if the surroundings are paved with brick, the vines may be carried to the second or third story and trained in front of a balcony, where grapes enough for a family might be grown. I saw in Philadelphia, a vine covering a space 20 by 12 feet at least thirty feet from the ground on the west side of a house. It shaded a balcony and the vine was one mass of purple, with Isabella grapes quite free from rot. As fine Catawbas as I ever ate, grew sixty feet from the ground, on a cherry tree.

"My Smoke-House."

A man who lives in Albany, and whose business is that of clerk, said that he had lately built a house that cost him three thousand dollars.

His friends expressed their wonder that he could afford to build so fine a dwelling.

"Why," said he, "that is my smoke-house."

"Your smoke-house! What do you mean?"

"I mean that twenty years ago I left off smoking and I have put the money saved from smoke, with the interest, into my house. So I call it my smoke-house."

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF SEALS.

Thousands of Them Killed Within a Short Time on the Atlantic Coast.

Despatches from the Lower St. Lawrence and the Gulf tell of the most remarkable event that has ever occurred in these localities. From the upper end of Anticosti Island to the Magdalen Island a driving, blinding snowstorm began on Tuesday, and on the night of the same day great floes of ice began to come down from the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay. The few people along the north and south shores and on Anticosti who were astir on Wednesday morning witnessed a sight that startled them. As far as the eye could see up, down and across the gulf the floes still moving were packed with harp or Greenland seals. The ice was fairly black with them. It was impossible to hunt them in the moving ice, but during the afternoon the snowstorm ceased and the ice packed. Then everybody, old women, boys, girls, old men, priests and farmers from miles around armed themselves with clubs, hatchets or any other weapon they could get hold of, and went on to the ice after the seals. It was a fearful slaughter, and the poor animals seemed so dazed by the sudden attack that they were absolutely incapable of making any escape. A knock in the head was sufficient to settle them, and before night every person that could walk had his or her pile of dead seals awaiting transfer to the shore from Cape Derosiers and Lanse au Griffin to Fourillon.

In Gaspe there were over four thousand killed, and one priest had 300 to his credit. Along the north shore, from Cape Tiennot to the Mingan Isles, there were 3,000 taken, and in the Esquimaux Isles the slaughter was fearful. On Anticosti the greatest number were taken at Point au Lepinette, where the shores are still heaped with the carcasses awaiting skinning and boiling down. The son of the lighthouse keeper at Point Cormorant killed 450 seals, and lost 100 of them because he could not get them ashore before night set in, when it became dangerous to go on the ice. In the Magdalen Islands and on the Bird Rock the killing amounted to 7,000 up to Friday morning, and it was still going on. At Havre au Basque the inhabitants continued their work at night, the floes covered with seals drifting into the horseshoe-like harbor and remaining there. At Grinsbue, the wonderful incursion of seals was a God-send to the people, who have earned enough within a few days to keep them a year. In the Bird rocks the carcases are piled up like so many bags of potatoes, and the people are opulent in their richness. There must have been at least five hundred thousand seen altogether, and the total number killed during three days will reach over one hundred and fifty thousand. They are not the fur seal of Alaska, but are valuable for their oil, and their hides are used for boots, trunk-covers, &c. They are worth here $3 each, and the fat is worth $5 per hundredweight. Fishermen have been sent from Quebec to the Gulf, and an enormous number of seals are expected to be killed. Never in the history of the Gulf have so many been seen at one time, and the more ignorant are offering up masses as thanks for the God-send.

The "Dead Line" in the Ministry

A particularly foolish individual living in Boston, has recently secured unenviable notoriety by some stupid utterances about what is known as "the deadline" in the ministry. There is a wholly unwarrantable, and quite anserine notion in some intellects that there is a "deadline of fifty," meaning by that expression that after a "preacher of the gospel" has passed his half-century the beginning of the end of his usefulness has been reached, and it is time he was taking a back seat, and allowing "young blood" to come in and usurp the place of chief influence. Such reasoning, which would almost testify to fitness for the lunatic asylum, if propounded about law, medicine, politics, architecture or any other profession or business that could be named, has been outrivalled by a lower depth of imbecility by the "bloomin' idyut" in Boston, already referred to. This genius would push the "deadline" back to forty. He wishes the world to believe that when ministers have passed that age they "don't amount to very much." They are no longer young. Their power of convincing and converting sinners, and building up saints in the knowledge of God, may be questioned, and their eligibility compared with that of some fresh, beardless youth, lately out of college, an almost unknown quantity. Assuredly a more deplorable piece of essential silliness never issued out of Bedlam. It's author plainly shows that his "deadline" is already passed, whether he be twenty or sixty, for his brain has stopped growing, and begun to wither up. If a man is fit for the ministry at all, there ought to be twenty years and more of good work in him when he has reached the age of forty before he is not to be eminently preferred as a soul guide to any of the "young men" who have their "deadline" far before them.

FOUND IN THE BAY.

The Body of Alex. S. Morrow Taken from the Water.

TORONTO, May 1.—Scarcely a day passes but what the dead body of some unfortunate is cast up from the slimy waters of the Bay. The other morning shortly after ten o'clock Mr. Edward Morrison, with the Ball Electric Light Co., while seated at the Toronto Rowing Club, observed the ghastly spectacle of a bloated and partly decomposed body floating by within a few feet of him. Mr. Morrison made known his discovery to Policeman Reburn, who called the patrol waggon and sent the body to the morgue, where it was identified during the afternoon as Alexander S. Morrow. The deceased was a member of the Oddfellows, a certificate of membership bearing date January 31st, 1883, and signed by George Graham, N. G., Equity Lodge, 223, Hagersville, was found upon the body, as were a number of letters and receipts. So far as can be learned the deceased was last seen by William McCutcheon, 80 Colborne street, who met Morrow the Tuesday before Good Friday, opposite the Bay Horse hotel, Yonge street. It would appear that Morrow had been living with McCutcheon's father, who is an old friend of the family of the deceased.

A Girl's Guild.

The Girl's Guild of Good Life is an unobtrusive society organization in North London. The society was founded in 1885 "for the cultivation of such habits and graces as tend to the building up of a pure and happy home life," and derives its name from a book by Dr. B. W. Richardson. The week's engagements at the Hoxton Hall, where the work is carried on, begin with a Bible class, on Sundays, and include classes in cookery, instrumental music and singing, Swedish gymnastics and hygiene. Each year a competition is held in some subject of domestic economy or health, and papers are written by the girls and duly examined by competent persons. Prizes are given for the best dresses, hats, etc., made at the parlor meetings.—[London Echo.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

The Royal Grenadiers of Toronto are to have new uniforms at once.

District Magistrate Champagne in Montreal awarded $20 damages against Medard Paquette for attempting to kiss a girl against her will.

A meeting of the representatives of the different temperance organizations of the Province of Quebec was held in Montreal to organize for united political action.

One of five convicts, who were being taken to Kingston penitentiary by a party of constables recently, jumped from the train at Newcastle. He was pursued and captured.

The Hamilton Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals recently passed a resolution commending Mr. Adam Brown's bill, and urging him to again press it next session.

Sir John Macdonald announced in the House on Saturday that it is the intention of the Government to submit a supplementary list of railway subsidies before the close of the session.

James Vannetta, while lifting a slab from the saw in Jackson's mill at Kendall on Wednesday, accidentlaly let the slab touch the saw, upon which he was thrown and cut to pieces, dying almost instantly.

An Italian workman named Carmine Mondia slipped from the bridge being rebuilt at at Niagara Falls and fell 190 feet to the water. His body rose to the surface but sank again before it could be secured.

Donald Morrison was captured at his father's house at Marsden, 54 miles from Sherbrooke, by Constable McMahon, of Montreal, and an Indian scout named Lefevre, on Sunday night. There was a desperate fight, and Morrison was wounded in the hip. The captive was taken to Sherbrooke.

A Jew named Hehler was arrested in Hamilton recently charged with obtaining money under false pretences. His method of operation was ingenious. Ascertaining the presence in Toronto of a country merchant, he telegraphed in his name to his wife for a certain sum of money, which, upon its arrival, he appropriated to his own uses.

Principal Grant made a forcible two hours' speech in Kingston on Tuesday in favour of Imperial Federation, in which he contended that the time had arrived for making a change in the political condition of Canada, and that what was required was full citizenship and partnership with the old land, and a share in its responsibilities, risks, and dangers, with commercial discriminations in favour of all those in the Union.

AMERICAN.

The Missouri has arrived at Philadelphia, bringing a portion of the Danmark's passengers.

A salt syndicate has been formed in the United States to control the entire outpost of the country.

The men arriving at Oklahoma,, Kansas, are all armed to the teeth, and many bloody conflicts are expected.

Several elevators and much other property were destroyed by fire in New York last evening. Loss over $3,000,000.

Four Chinamen of high standing in the Celestial Empire have arrived in Washington to study American civilization.

On Saturday, at Dunmore, Pa, two little sons of Michael Cunningham, aged 9 and 10 years, ate wild parsnips and died in great agony.

Ten American fishing vessels have already taken out licenses at Canso under the "modus vivendi," and a number of others are there waiting to do so.

Geo. J. Fryer, who skipped from Glencoe in 1885 with $6,000 belonging to the American Express Company, has been arrested in Nebraska and brought to London.

Josephus McCall, who is at the point of death in Chicago, has confessed to killing his brother Thomas in a quarrel sixteen years ago, and throwing his body into a well.

The first affray between Oklahoma boomers over land occurred yesterday, when George Kramer was shot dead by Charles Heidke, and the latter was, perhaps, fatally wounded.

George Albert Stitt, formerly of Toronto, 22 years of age, was recently married in Buffalo to the widow of General Scroggs, who is 62 years of age and the possessor of a large fortune.

C. W. Waldron, who skipped from Hillsdale, Mich., some time ago, was arrested in New York on Monday and is now in jail at Hillsdale. The charge, made against him by his wife, is adultery.

A despatch from Washington says it is not improbable that Canadian freight cars entering the States and running over United States railroads will have to pay the regular rate of duty at the points of entry.

Edgar King shot his aged father dead and afterward suicided, at West Farms, near Springfield, Mass,, yesterday. The house was also burned by the son, who was of dissolute habits, and mentally unbalanced.

A week ago Charles Neir, of Scranton, ran a needle into his foot. Surgeons sought in vain for it. Friday afternoon Neir was taken to the plant of the Suburban Electric railway and his foot held near one of the dynamos. In fifteen minutes the needle was drawn out.

Five hundred thousand bushels of corn were despatched yesterday from Toledo to England. It comes by lake and canal to Kingston, Canada, thence by rail to New York. This is one of the largest shipments of grain ever made from Toledo. It filled eleven boats, which all left together.

FOREIGN.

Emperor William insists that the trousseaux of the Princesses Sophia must be made in Germany of German goods.

A young Englishman named Harrison has been arrested at Gweedore, Ireland, for supplying food to besieged tenants.

Father McFadden, arrested on a charge of participating in the murder of Inspector Martin, of Gweedore, has been admitted to bail.

Notwithstanding efforts at concealment there is no doubt that the Empress of Austria is insane with strong suicidal tendencies.

Mr. Parnell has engaged Sir Charles Russell to conduct his libel suit against the "Times." The trial will take place in the autumn.

Gen. Boulanger has been notified by the Belgian authorities that he must leave the country, and he started for London on Wednesday.

The Boulangist leaders in Brussels have decided to remain quiet during the exhibition, provided the Government adopts a similar course.

In the Clyde market yesterday crushed sugar was excited. Everything offered was sold twenty minutes after market opened. Prices were 1s. higher.

It is reported in Belgrade that ex King Milan has become a Monk of Jerusalem, with a view to eventually becoming Patriarch of all the Servians.

A plot has been discovered in St. Petersburgh, hatched by Nihilists, to kill the Czar with dynamite while attending the funeral of Gen. Paucker.

The Queen will visit the Prince of Wales at Sandringham this week, and Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry have been commanded to appear before her Majesty.

As a result of the repeatedly expressed desire of Emperor William to erect a church in Berlin, sufficient subscriptions have been received for the building of four churches.

The Colonel Grant who urges that some official honor be bestowed on Mr. Stanley is the Colonel Grant who was with Speke. He recounts Mr. Stanley's services and achievements, and wants to know why the Government alone should ignore them.

CAPT. WHITE'S SHORTAGE.

He Lost Ten Thousand Dollars in Opium, but Says he Will Repay it.

TACOMA, W. T., May 7.—In conversation with Capt. White, late commander of the Canadian Pacific steamer Premier, who absconded from Seattle some months ago, his own statement of the trouble is that he used the $10,000 which was the extent of his shortage, in purchasing opium to be smuggled into the country. He had the whole of the opium on board the steamer on his last trip to Seattle, and when he reached Port Townsend received a warning that the vessel would be seized on its arrival at Seattle, as the customs authorities had been informed of the presence of opium on the boat. He, therefore, set to work and threw the whole consignment of opium over-board through a port hole, and when the vessel arrived at Seattle the customs officers were unable to find any opium on board, and no seizure could be made. Finding that the money was all lost he telegraphed his brother to furnish him with funds to make good his shortage, and that not arriving in time he left St. Paul, where he had but $35 on his arrival. He then started around the world, and only arrived at Port Townsend a few days ago. He has shipped as first officer of the steamer Libbie, under Capt. Beecher, and has stated that he will work in every way so as to make up his shortage as quickly as possible.

A BRAVE FRENCH LAD.

The Story of Baptiste Armand who Died to Save his Father.

I think the story, which I know to be true, about Baptiste Armand can indeed be called heroic. Maxime Armand, a French gentleman living at Tours, was known to be very antagonistic to the Government, and in educating his son Baptiste he had been very careful to imbue his heir with his own ideas. When Baptiste was 12 years old, affairs reached such a crisis that the arrest and execution of the elder Armand was ordered. Anticipating this, Maxime had built a sub-cellar, stored it with water and provisions and the necessary means for procuring air. This secret cellar and its means of access were known only to the father and son. For several days they had been hidden in this cellar, when Baptiste went above and out to see if the French gendarmes had yet appeared.

Just as he stepped out the police rode up, and, fearing to flee in their presence, he bravely faced them. "Where is your father, little boy?" asked the leader, in a persuasive voice, at the same time rattling some gold pieces in his pocket. "See here, all these if you will tell me." But the boy remained silent, and no offer could make him speak. At last they bound him, hand and foot, and stood him up against a wall near by. "If you don't tell I will have you shot!" roared the gendarme. "One, two, three, fire!" And when the smoke cleared away Baptiste lay dead, pierced by four musket balls. Blood, too, was spurting out of his mouth, and it was found that the lad, rather than betray his father, had bitten his tongue off. He was left lying there. His father buried his mangled corpse and raised a prayer for the safety of his soul.

School Teachers' Salaries.

If the esteem in which the character of work is held by a community is to be estimated according to the money paid for its performance, then Canadians cannot be praised for their ideas about the importance of primary education, for they pay very small salaries to those whom they employ to cultivate the latent mental powers of future citizens. The average salary paid to a first-class male teacher in the common schools of New Brunswick is only $526. In Nova Scotia it is still lower, being only $439, and in Ontario it is more meagre still, being $425, less by a good deal than the wages which hundreds of very ordinary clerks are worth to their employers. Female teachers in these three provinces are, of course, paid on a correspondingly paltry scale, the average rate being $328 in New Brunswick, $298 in Nova Scotia, and $292 in Ontario. These remunerations, it must be remembered, are for the aristocrats among the common school teachers, the men and women whose talents have secured them first-class certificates. Third class pedagogues in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are rated at $190 and $231 for males, and $161 and $187 for females. In Ontario the averages are correspondingly low. It is not creditable to any of these provinces, which are willing to absorb so much praise for their enlightened educational policies, that the services of men and women who devote themselves to the honorable and responsible life-work of training minds in the most susceptible stage of their existence should be rated at such contemptibly low figures. The work will not attract the talent it ought to have for its proper performance until the remuneration is something more like adequately proportioned to its importance. Many of our teachers are men and women of estimable qualifications both of mind and heart, but it is only what might be expected, that the rank and file of the profession are intellectually, and in what may be called the general equipment of nature, below the standard that ought to be required of those to whom Canada entrusts the training of the young citizens. It is scandalous that the rewards of teaching should depend as much as they do on the numbers of those who are anxious to teach. Competition ought to reduce the price of most things perhaps, but it ought not to be allowed to reduce the remuneration of such a profession as that of the teacher below the level of respectable mediocrity as is now the case.

In response to a motion of Mr. Gladstone, the divorce statistics of England have been brought down in the shape of a parliamentary return. With these facts before him Mr. Gladstone has written to Mr. Gemmill of Ottawa, acknowledging the latter's work on divorce, and saying, "I think it highly probable that the Canadian system, of which I had not previously been aware, is the best as being attended with the least danger." This is significant.

IN A TREE TOP.

An Adventure with a Huge Boa Constrictor.

We were fitted out to shoot monkeys, and accompanied by several Malay natives, left Anjer, in the island of Java, with the Maryland in the harbor safe at anchor, and taking in a supply of water, to climb the upland in search of our game. Mr. Frisbee and myself and the carpenter mounted the diminutive ponies of the place, and piloted by our guides, made our way through the majestic palm grove toward the distant mountain side.

The guides were not only needed to show us in which direction to proceed to find our game, but also to cut pathways through the almost impassible chapperel and undergrowth through which we had at times to force our way.

As we entered the jungle we separated somewhat, each with two guides to cut down such obstructions as we should meet. We kept within the sound of each other's voice, but far enough apart so as not to shoot into each other should we find game. As for myself, what with mopping my face on account of the intense heat, and looking for serpents under foot, with which the island abounds, I was not very ardous in the pursuit. However, we ranged it, and a shot once in a while from the carpenter or Mr. Frisbee, with an inquiry from myself as to what it was, announced the fact that a few pheasants, parrots, cockatoos and sundry other small game had already fallen victims to our skill with our fire-arms.

As we advanced further into the jungle my guide made signs that we were approaching the place where we might expect to find the monkeys in the tree-tops, and just then we were saluted with their screams and chattering.

Luckily for the success of our sport, the undergrowth here was less dense, and we soon had an opportunity

TO CHASE THEM ABOUT

from tree-top to tree-top and to bag a considerable number. Each one that was killed elicited a cry of joy and delight from the Malays, and they were as elated as a New England farmer would have been to see a crow or hen-hawk exterminated.

My companions finally strayed away to a distance, and a discharge from their fire-arms once in awhile alone denoted where they were. I had sometime since ceased, on account of the excessive heat, to follow up the fleeing and frightened monkeys, having become satiated with the sport, and was sitting down on a trunk of a tree when the carpenter with his guides appeared in an opening in the jungle, coming toward me.

He had been very successful, and the Malays were loaded down with game. The carpenter came and sat down beside me, and for a few moments we spent the time in comparing notes, and then waited to hear the report of Mr. Frisbee's gun, which had not been discharged for some little time. Finally, becoming somewhat alarmed at the prolonged silence, we commenced shouting for him, but received no reply. The natives also with us began to gesticulate and chatter and then to listen.

Presently we were all of us startled by a low but very distinct moan, that of a human being in peril.

At this very moment Mr. Frisbee's guides came rushing in upon us with signs of terror depicted upon their faces, showing plainly that something terrible had occurred, probably to Mr. Frisbee.

By signs they gave us to understand that it had something to do with a snake, and seizing our guns we started towards the jungle and made signs for the Malays to show us the spot where they had left Mr. Frisbee.

They ran towards the jungle, on the opposite side, and plunged in, and with anxiety and apprehension we followed them, until we came out upon

A SORT OF OPENING,

in the centre of which stood a stunted tree with sparse foliage and, lo and behold! in its very top was perched Mr. Frisbee, with a face devoid of all color, and seemingly in a fainting state, armed with a small branch of a tree that he had broken off in his right hand, awaiting the slow but steady approach of a huge boa constrictor that was winding himself round about the tree, and steadily ascending toward him.

We were just in time. With the same impulse the carpenter and myself discharged our guns into the hideous, glistening body of the horrid monster, and saw the thrill of death pass through its glossy skin from head to tail, and thus held up by its numerous folds over branch and limb and trunk it lay an inanimate mass.

The natives rushed forward the moment they saw that the serpent was destroyed, but barely in time to receive the body of Mr. Frisbee, on whom the mental strain had been too great, and who, tottering, lost his hold and came falling through the branches into the out-stretched arms of the natives.

We soon brought him to, and found that, with the exception of severe nervous prostration, he had received no injury.

The Malays took him in their arms and carried him to the place where the ponies had been left, and then went back to get the serpent.

Mr. Frisbee gradually regained his natural courage and strength, and told us how the adventure had happened.

It seems that, like myself, he had become tired of the sport, and sat down upon a log to rest, on the outskirts of the jungle, and facing this lonely tree, when all at once his guides jumped up and ran away from him with the speed of the wind.

Looking about in amazement to see what had startled them, he saw with horror, directly behind him, and not ten feet distant,

THIS HORRID MONSTER,

gliding along over the tangled undergrowth and dead trunks of trees. He had no time for thought, or time to recover his gun, which, unfortunately, he had carelessly placed at some distance from him, but with one desperate bound made for the stunted tree before him, climbed to its top and broke off a bough to protect himself with.

It was at this time, and as the fascination had already gained upon him, that he must have made that frightful moan. He could not shout, his voice seemed to be lost, and all power of self-control was fast leaving him. Luckily for him we were in time, and he was saved from a horrible death. Long afterward we used to joke about this adventure, but at the time it occurred it seemed like a frightful nightmare. The Malays appeared as Mr. Frisbee finished his recital, with a huge boa constrictor at least twenty-eight feet in length, but Mr. Frisbee could not bear to look at it, and it had to be kept out of his sight. Mounted on our ponies we returned to town, our guides following after with our prize, which created great interest among the natives and the Dutch officials at the Anjer fort. The boa was skinned and the hide tanned, and Mr. Frisbee has it now in his possession; but it was weeks after we put to sea on our way to China before Mr. Frisbee completely recovered from the shock.

A mummy sent by Maspero, the Egyptologist, to friends in France, was halted at Marseilles by a customs officer who opened the case, and unable to find anything about duties on Pharos on his printed list, classified it as "dried fish," and levied the corresponding C. O. D. duty. This is not otherwise a fish story.

LATE CABLE NEWS.

Emperor William's Movements—Emigration to the Argentine Republic—Approaching Wedding of a Reigning Beauty—a Hanging in Dundee.

A correspondent sends some interesting information about the German Emperor's prospective movements. Naval officers have received information that after his visits to England at the end of July, the Kaiser will probably make a cruise along the Norwegian coast as far as the Lofoden Islands. He has been attracted by the accounts of the great beauty of the scenery on this coast. It is also on the cards that he will pay a visit to the royal family of Greece in October. This statement is not confirmed in Germany, but I learn that preparations are making in Athens for the event.

A London newspaper, commenting on the enormous Italian emigration to the Argentine Republic, gloats over the prospect of an Italian republic in South America able to hold its own against the United States and European nations. England in particular is invited to hurry up and secure a share of the coming riches.

The Prince of Wales has warmly congratulated the Duke of Portland upon his betrothal to handsome Miss Dallas Yorke, and has intimated his intention to be present with the Princess at the wedding. Society is full of rumors of the splendor which is to mark the marriage of one of the richest peers of England to the most beautiful woman in the United Kingdom. Among the hundreds of presents the new Duchess will receive is a dozen pairs of lovely silk stockings from the framework knitters of Sutton, Ashfield, one of numerous villages owned by the Duke.

A man named Bury, hanged at Dundee the other day, for wife murder, left a written confession which should furnish material for Zola. Bury and his wife went to Dundee from London, spent the woman's fortune in drink, and found themselves on the verge of starvation. The woman proposed to earn money by immoral means, which so upset the finely strung nerves of her husband that in a frenzy of rage he strangled her. Then he spent his last shilling in whiskey, went to bed drunk, and passed the night within a few feet of the corpse. He awoke sober to meet the glassy glare of his murdered wife's eyes. Bury, in an excess of maddened fear, seized a big knife and slashed and hacked the corpse for hours. When at length he recovered his self possession, he proceeded more methodically to work the idea being to dismember the body then throw the remains piecemeal into the river. But he soon became deadly sick, lost his nerve, and was unable to finish the gastly task. Finally he wedged the mutilated remains into a big trunk, and night after night for a whole week sat up with the fearsome thing alone, save for the gibbering fiends with which his terrified imagination peopled the room. At the end of the week he surrendered to the police.

FREAKS IN AFRICA.

The Dwarfs, Horned Men and Other Curiosities of the Dark Continent.

Mr. Carl Steckelman, who lived several years in West Africa, made a large collection of curiosities illustrating the arts, habits and superstitions of the natives. His collection, which is now in Indiana, where he lives, has attracted attention, and there were many visitors to the museum which he opened in Indianapolis last winter. There are curiosities of other sorts, however, in all parts of Africa, and it would not take a smart showman long to pick up freaks enough on the west coast to stock a dozen museums.

Entirely outside the dwarf tribes, who are among the strangest people in the world, explorers find here and there little folks of advanced years who are made much of and are usually seen at the residence of some chief. Only one of these little fellows has been honored with much attention in records of travel, and his picture appears in Speke's story of his discovery of the Nile sources. On the west coast Doko dwarfs may sometimes be seen in the crowds along the shore when a vessel arrives. Mr. A. H. Ellis was of the opinion that with one of these dwarfs, a boy he saw

WITH TWO STOMACHS,

a few Albinos, who are by no means uncommon, and two or three horned men, he could set up a dime museum of no mean pretensions.

The horned men, sad to relate, wear their horns not on their foreheads, but on their cheek bones. They belong to a small tribe that is found north of Ashanti, and a few of them sometimes get down to the coast, where they have ceased to be curiosities. Some surgeons who examined two of these men a few years ago, decided that the excrescences on their cheeks were of an osseous nature. They form lumps, rounded at the extremity and projecting about an inch from the face. They are not particularly ornamental, but they would probably be worth a fair salary to the possessor if exhibited in any place of amusement. Two or three travellers have written of a Roman Catholic priest in Fernando Po who is willing to make affidavit that he has seen three men in Gaboon with short tails. These curiosities seem to have made good their escape. Many travellers in the early days recorded

MARVELLOUS STORIES

of Africans who wore tails, but none of the chroniclers had salt enough to catch them. Years ago a female slave, who was said to have come from Central Africa, was examined in Constantinople by a physician in the hospital there, and he declared she had an unmistakable tail about two inches long smooth and hairless. She said she belonged to the great Niam-Niam tribe. The fame of this tribe as wearers of tails was spread far and wide in Africa long before a white man ever visited them, and Mr. Ellis says the story still circulates on the coast. But Schweinfurth spoiled the sensation, though he pronounced the Niam-Niam the finest specimens of physical beauty he ever saw.

Other curious people in Africa are persons who seem to be naturally spotted, not like the leopard boy known to our museums, but with patches of yellow or brown which diversify their otherwise black skins. Another interesting peculiarity has also been recently observed. That is that different members of the same family are sometimes of different colors. Black children and brown children are found to be brothers and sisters, just as we have brunettes and blondes in the same family. This peculiarity has also been recently observed by Dr. Finsch among the natives of New Guinea.

What Edison Believes.

Edison believes that the time is coming when transportation through the air will be as common as terrestrial carriage is now. This enthusiast looks forward to railroad lines in the sky—or steamship lines more properly speaking. The great drawback to this he thinks will be that criminals will be more easily able to escape from the scene of their iniquity. If this is the only objection, then we cannot have our air ships and trans-continental sky lines too soon. A generation that can build its transportation facilities in that style can be trusted to look after its criminals. All this looks much like an enthusiast's dream, but who can say where mere enthusiastic dreaming ends, and practical potentiality begins in the case of such a man as Edison. The past fifty years has seen too many "dreams" which were ridiculed by wise and "practical" men, turn out the most solid kind of realities, to make it safe for the sceptic to be too sceptical. Too much faith is really more reasonable in these days of invention than too little. Who shall say to what splendors of accomplishment the human mind, by the blessing of God, shall yet attain?

The Watchman
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OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

THE AGITATION

The recent meeting held in Montreal in connection with the Jesuit agitation has called forth many comments both favorable and unfavorable. Every agitation should have some definite end in view, and the agitators should adopt some plan by which that end may be attained. Such has not been the result of the Montreal meeting and without such, the meeting amounts to nothing more than the roar of canon when firing blank cartridge. There is not the slightest fear in flooding the Governor-General-in-Council, the Queen or any other person with petitions for disallowance of the bill. The government have already announced their decision on that question and they must stand or fall by it. Their view was supported by the almost unanimous vote of parliament, whose members in the meantime hold the power delegated to them by the people, and in the face of that vote, the government could scarcely be expected to reverse their former decision. The will of the people is, and can only be conveyed to the government through their representatives, not by public meetings. The question of the constitutionality of the act is one that should be settled by the highest legal tribunal of the Empire,—the Privy Council of England, and if some of our more enthusiastic and gallant opponents of the bill, instead of evincing an ardent desire to shoulder the musket and shoot their fellow country men, or to revenge themselves on those members of the House of Commons who have not pleased them, would manifest their extreme loyalty by subscribing a day's pay towards obtaining that decision, they would be taking some practical means of preventing the Jesuits from obtaining the money and with much less inconvenience than by taking the field. With much that was said at the meeting we are in hearty accord. There is no doubt that the Protestants of Quebec are under certain disabilities, especially in regard to education. It is unfortunate that our real grievances should be mixed up with a question about which there is such a great divergence of opinion. There are no two views among protestants as to the injustice of a large portion of tax on incorporated companies, the capital of which is owned by protestants, being used for catholic schools; as to the recognition of our university degrees; as to the law which makes a marriage between a catholic and protestant legal if celebrated by a priest and illegal if celebrated by a protestant minister; but many protestants good and true, do believe that the responsibility for the passing of the Jesuit bill should not be placed upon the Dominion government but upon the Mercier government. In an agitation to obtain our rights, it is highly important that we should be united, but on the treatment of the Jesuit question by the Dominion parliament protestants will never be united, hence the wisdom of separating real from doubtful grievances. We do not mean to say the Jesuit grievance is a doubtful one, but that the Federal parliament had power to disallow the bill is doubted by thousands.

ST ANDREWS RAILWAY

A deputation consisting of Messrs. McKay, Buchan, Robertson, and others from St Andrews visited Mr Mercier in Montreal last week to press him for a land grant to the St Andrews railway. The reply of the Premier was condition, al. If the directorate of the road suited him he might probably grant their request. It would seem that there is a chance of the road being built this summer. It is true, people do not put much faith in the report that the road is to be built as they have been disappointed so often of late. On this occasion, however, we may face the issue squarely and say, that if the road is not built now with the Dominion and Provincial subsidies and the bonus from St Andrews, we see very little cause for holding out any hopes for a railway for some time to come. When a survey was made two years ago, people said it was an election dodge. They say so now, but there was no election then and it is not probable that there will be any now. Our sincerest desire is however, that it may be built, by whom we care not.

The Hamilton Estate.

A meeting of the creditors of the above firm met at St Scholastique, on Tuesday last before Mr deMontigney, the Prothonotary. A large number was present from Lachute and Montreal. The voting for the election of curator resulted in a majority of over $300 of unpreferred claims for Mr. W. J. Smirson. Owing to some legal points the Prothonotary reserved his decision. Mr Hope made an offer of 33½ cents on the dollar, which was accepted by the majority of creditors present. The factory was opened on Wednesday, last and is now running. The following trustees were appointed, R Gardner, Montreal, P. Lane, T McOuat, A Box and H Frost, Lachute.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES NEWS.

Final arrangements have been made with gentlemen from Stratford Ont. for the erection of a flour mill in this Town, citizens and others granting a bonus of four thousand five hundred dollars. The mill is to be built of solid stone. Capacity 200 brls. of flour per day and to be completed by 1st Nov. 1889.

Tenders are also published in our local paper for the erection of an intermediate School House to be built on the North side of Railway street, east of said building to be two thousand dollars and to be completed by the 10th day of August next.

The Episcopal church which is being built of solid stone is in rapid progress and will no doubt be completed at an early date.

Our parson is also urging upon his flock the necessity of building a Parsonage. He expresses himself as being tired of living alone and wishes to procure a helpmate. May he succeed and prosper. No doubt the Parsonage will be built. Three dwelling houses are being raised up and several more to follow.

Trees are also being planted on the premises of Messrs W. C. Cuttingham, P. Dallen and others. In fact every thing is booming and a grand prospect is pending over the heads of those who reside here.

Messrs. G. W. Meikle and J. Patton were in town yesterday and looked well.

Mr. John Robinson of Lakefield Que. who arrived here about 3 weeks ago, has secured a farm and is now building a residence thereon. He says he likes the country well.

Miss Martha McKnight formerly of Grenville Que. who arrived in this vicinity on 2nd inst. with her brother Samuel is in Town to-day and says "Oh what a lively little place."

For Five Years.

For over five years we have used Henry ard's Yellow Oil in our family for coughs and colds, burns and sore throats, and our experience is so satisfactory that we would recommend the medicine to any person Mrs F Sanderson, Bosworth Ont

ST. ANDREWS.

A largely attended missionary Meeting was held in the Town Hall, St Andrews, on the evening of, Monday 29th April, under the united auspices of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, the Woman's Missionary Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church, and the Society of Christian Endeavor. Mr. W. R Holland occupied the chair. A paper was read by one of the Leaders, on the "China Inland Mission", that had been written by Mrs. Williams of Montreal who intended to go as a Missionary to that country.

An address, descriptive of work in the N. W., among the Indians of the McKenzie River, was delivered by Mrs. Bompas, wife of the Missionary Bishop of Athabasca, whose diocese extends to the shores of the Arctic Sea she gave an interesting account of the hardships and dangers of the work in a country where the natives are sometimes driven by by famine to the horible practise of Canibalism. The proceedings were varied by readings, recitations, and delightful music from representatives of the Choirs of the different Churches. The Ministers of the village also took part in the meeting. At the close a thanks-offering was given in the form of a collection on behalf of the starving in China. It amounted to $32.00.

A USEFUL SOCIETY.—The *Young People Society of Christian Endeavor* is not a literary association, as some suppose, but, decidedly religous in its aim.

The Active members promise to help each other to a more earnest Christian life.

In 1881 only two societies had been organized, now there are 4,000 having a total membership of 400,000. In Cities it is usual for each Church to have its separate Society with one or more Union meetings during each year, but, in small places where they have been started, all denominations unite together.

There are now 180 Union Societies.

Temperance work has been aided by many Societies, providing interesting Temperance meetings occasionaly, and helping in various ways the good cause.

Rev. F. E. Clark, now of Boston, organized the first Christian Endeavor Society, and he has been chosen President of the United Societies, being also Editor of "The Golden Rule" an excellent paper devoted exclusively to the interests of these associations.

The St. Andrews Society was started in Jany. 1887 with but eight members, but is now 48 on the roll, besides several who are temporarily absent. A weekly meeting is held for bible study and prayer, the leader having selected a subject the week previous. All members are expected to come prepared for taking some part in the exercises. Every alternate month there is a Missionary meeting which has served to extend the interest in Missions, and increase the disposition for active work.

The value of a remedy should be estimated by its curative properties. According to this standard, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best and most economical blood medicine in the market, because the most pure and concentrated. Price $1. Worth $5, a bottle.

Report of the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society, Montreal.

The meeting took place in the David Morrice Hall which was beautifull decorated with plants and hot house flowers in glass baskets. Mrs. L. Campbell delivered an address of welcome to the delegates, to which the delegate from Lachute and the delegate from Howick replied. The presidents address followed, the report next, the election of officers for next year. Mr. Lindsey represented the Episcopal board of Foreign Missions, Mrs. Williams the Methodist Denomination, Mrs. Williams the Congregational board and Miss Derrick the Theodore Society of McGill, each spoke a very few words.

A solo was beautifully rendered by Miss McPherson. The evening meeting was held in Erskine Church under the presidency of Dr. Warden who opened the meeting with the 162 Hymn, Dr. Campbell reading 1st. Chap. of Acts. Dr. Warden said Missions were not confined to any one particular department, but the fields lying within our own Dominion had upon us the first claim, where was the heathen Indian tribes of the North West, the Chinese of British Columbia.

It was expected that the emigration this year would be larger than last year, and it was our duty as well as privelige to claim those fields if possible and give them the gospel. Upon our hands devolved a task not easily accomplished, it was all very well to send money to China, Japan, the Hebrides India. But the foreigners within our own shores were the foreign Missions to see after. Then there was the French Canadians work he had been priveleged to assist in dispelling the communion at Pointe aux Trembles last Sabbath, there were present 115 pupils, 18 of whom were on public confession of their faith in Christ, recieved in to the fellowship of the Church. The occasion was one of deep interest, at the Communion last Dec., 21 were recieved making in all 56, most of them from Roman Catholic homes, he had individually examined them as to the steps they were about to take and was fully convinced as to the sincerity of their profession. He had privately inquired about pupils after they left the institution and had never heard of one who had disgraced their profession of the Lord's name in fact he did not know of any class more interesting or sincere, about 70 or 80 this year were refused admittance not being able to accomodate them, and it was his earnest hope that they might see accomplished what they had undertaken to do in regard to enlarging this building. Solo by Miss Mathias. Trembling soul adore and be still.

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.

EVERY MAN
His Own Painter

Buy LIQUID PAINTS ready for the brush at WALES' ST. ANDREWS.

Opened out for the Summer trade New Dress Materials and braided sets to match. CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Specials—
Chambrays, Zephyrs, and Sateen prints; attractive prices.

Laces and other white goods, at prices that will interest the ladies.

Boys' Clothing,
CALL EARLY FOR CHOICE.

CHAS. T. WALES,
The Peoples Cash Store
St. Andrews.

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 Card

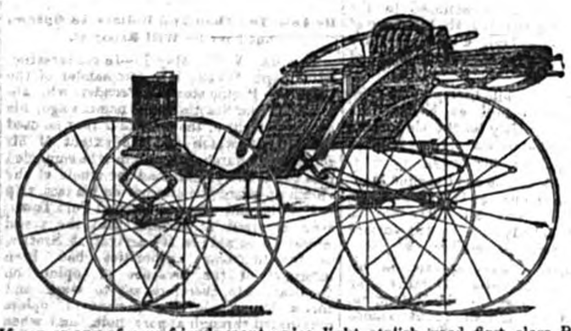
A full line of Groceries.

New stock of Furniture at the very lowest prices

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Lamps, Chamber sets, Tea sets, Glassware, Earthenware

R. T. MANLEY



If you or any of your friends want a nice, light, stylish, good, first class Pleaton, Buggy, Road or Village Cart or any kind of Carriage, write or call on,

R. J. LATIMER, 92 McGill St, Montreal

Cash purchases nicely crated and delivered at the nearest rail-road station, or steamboat wharf. Freights paid within 100 miles of Montreal or Quebec. Send for Catalogue.

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.

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 150 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 mos—29

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 mds.

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.

FOR SALE.

TWO FARMS OF LAND in Cote du Midi, Lots 17 and 18 (now 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 prise apply to

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

PAINTING.

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

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)
PROPRIETOR.

43-3

IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE

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

—ALSO—

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

T. STUART,
LACHUTE, March 30th 1888 46.

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.

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 Neckties 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.

PLASTERING.

Parties desiring to have plastering done or whitening to do me will please call at Mr. M McCallums, boot & Shoe Store.

J. W. COTTINGHAM.

Lachute, 19th April 1889. 3t tf

HOTEL TO LET
Grenville House, Grenville P. Q.

That well known and old established house originally called "Ritchies Hote." for sale. In good repair and fresh painted within and without. For particulars enquire of

MRS. R. S. McINTYRE.
31-3in Grenville P. Q.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. } No 48.

Dame Margaret Wickliffe, of the Township of Chatham, said District, wife of James Townsend, of the same place, Farmer, has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

R. P. DE LARONDE,
Atty for Plaintiff.

St Scholastique, 27th March, 1889.

SEALED TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNdersigned for the erection of a Methodist church at the St Canute appointment up to noon, May 18th, 1889. Plans and specifications may be seen by calling upon the Secretary of Trustee Board.

WM SCHOLEFIELD, Sec.
Maribel, P. O

J V MACDOWELL,
Pastor, 2-in

TO LET.

Two Houses on Bethany Street 5 rooms each, cellar and wood shed, Rent $5.00 per month,

Apply to
JOHN HOPE, Baker,
31-tf. Lachute

FURNITURE.

Cheaper than ever, thanking the public for their past patronage, I would ask a continuance in the future.

Caskets 50 to 100 per cent cheaper than ever to make room for other goods.

Chas. Geigers,
Funeral Director,
Main St. Lachute

Lachute May 3rd 1889.

BANK VILLE MARIE,
LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention

—AND—

are promptly remitted at Lowest Rate.

H. FROST,
Manage

NOTICE.

Mr. John Hope Baker & Confectioner, having decided to relinquish his branch business in the West Ward, and made arrangements with the undersigned to keep as at present Bread, Cakes, Buns, Rolls, &c. &c. &c. at my grocery store where all customers and the public will always find on hand a good supply and best quality. Groceries, Candies, Fruits, Toyan d Fancy Goods, Soft Drinks, &c. &c.

Robert Kettyle,
WEST END
Opposite R. Banfords Store.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE Estate of the Late Thomas Jefferson, situated in the village of St Andrews, consisting of a good brick dwelling, good out buildings, and about twelve acres of good land, the house contains ten rooms, bath room and cystrans, terms of payment half down, the balance can remain on the property if the purchaser so desires, or can be leased immediately, apply to

GEORGE D. HOOKER,
Executor.
Lachute Mills

Lachute, April 5th. 1889. 32-tin

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.

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED will be prepared to do all kinds of Gristing and Sawing her Saw and Flouring Mills, from and after the 20th September instant.

J. B. CUSHING & CO

Cushing 10 Sept 1888.

Answered by the Public.

WHY SUCH A CROWD AROUND M. McCALLUMS' BOOT & SHOE STORE?

1st.—Because he sells cheaper than any one else between Montreal and Ottawa.

2nd—Because he keeps nothing but first class goods, and in Latest styles.

HOW AND WHY?

1st—Because he deals direct with the manufacturers.

2nd—Because he gives his customers the benefit of the commission other merchants have to pay commercial travellers.

3rd—Because he guarantees to fit every Boot before leaving the store.

4th—Because he gives his whole attention to Boots & Shoes.

Call and be Convinced
AT
M. McCALLUM,
MEIKLES BLOCK
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

Mrs. Hampton's

Millinery, Dress Making and Fancy Good establishment is now replete with a full and varied stock of Spring and Summer goods.

Ladies, Misses, and Children can be supplied, all her stock in new and of the latest styles.

Boys Sailor hats only 10c: and other goods at proportionatly low figures.

3i-3m.

KERR'S
Book, Stationery, Paper, Toys,
—AND—
FANCY GOODS STORE

Has been removed to the premises formerly occupied by the Misses Fulton as a Millinery establishment, where the public are invited to call and examine the large and varied assortment of New Goods just laid in and which will be disposed of Cheap for cash.

A very fine lot of Booklets and Easter cards, Birthday Booklets and Cards.

—STATIONERY—

Foolscap, Letter [large] and Note paper Envelopes in all sizes, Gold and Silver paper Drawing Board, Card board, Perforated card board in Gold, Silver, White and Black. A large assortment of School Books in English, French, Latin and Greek, writing pens, Ink, (red and black) in small and large bottles. A new style of lead pencil and compass combined for Drawing, slate pencils in wood. Architect's Design Book.

—ALSO—

Merchants sets of account books from 100 up to 1000 pages each and other Account books, &c. &c.

Lachute, April, 1889.

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.

NEW PRINTS,
NEW GINGHAM,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS,
IN TASTY COLORS,
IN LIGHT SHADES,
IN DARK SHADES,
AT
W. BANFORD'S

A Job Lot Mens & Boys hats selling out at 25 cents each.

New Dry Goods
AT
GILES

Our stock of both staple and fancy dry goods never more complete nor better assorted, nor prices more favorable partly comprising the following viz.

A nice range of TWEEDS for mens' suitings, pantings and coatings, ladies jackets and for Boys wear 50cts per yd up good value. Henrietta cloths in all colors: Black add colored

CASHMERES
CHAMBRYS
ZEPHERS
GINGHAMS

Zepher Ginghams, Seer-suckers, Shaker Flannells, Prints etc etc, Grey Cottons, Bleached Cottons, Gray and bleached sheetings, pillow case cottons, Cottonades, checked shirtings, &c. &c Gloves in Black and colored Kid, silk, Lisles, and Cotton, colored and white embroideries and insertions lace, &c, A complete stock of gents furnishings to select from.

We keep the Crompton Corsets only for children, misses and Ladies from 50c each to $200 and from 18 inches to 36 inches.

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 Disease, 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, 257 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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.

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

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. 30-1y

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

FARMER'S
DONT 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. STAKHOUSE,
from $1.25 per dozen upwards.
St. Andrews, 6th Dec. 1888.

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

R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER
BANKING 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 Soating,
Spring uitings,
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

WANTED:
TWO [illegible] for terms and particulars apply to the undersigned
W. J. MORAW,
Cheese Manufacturer,
St. Andrews Que

BOARD:
By month or week with all the Comforts of a home;
Mrs Rostrand,
Main Street

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

MORE NEW DRESS SILK

AT

S. CARSLEY'S.

BLACK SILK

New Black Silk
New Black Silk
New Black Silk
New Black Silk
New Black Silk
New Black Silk
New Black Silk
New Black Silk
New Black Silk
New Black Silk

More New Black Gros Grain Silk, special quality, to be sold at low prices.

S. CARSLEY.

Summer Silk at 89c per Yard.

COLORED DRESS SILK.

New Colored Dress Silk
New Colored Dress Silk
New Colored Dress Silk
New Colored Dress Silk
New Colored Dress Silk
New Colored Dress Silk
New Colored Dress Silk
New Colored Dress Silk
New Colored Dress Silk
New Colored Dress Silk

A special quality of New Dress Silk, in all the most recherche shades, at 75c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

Go to S. Carsley's for Ladies' Waterproofs.

SUMMER SILK.

More New Summer Silk
More New Summer Silk
More New Summer Silk
More New Summer Silk
More New Summer Silk
More New Summer Silk
More New Summer Silk
More New Summer Silk
More New Summer Silk
More New Summer Silk

Just received a special line of New Summer Silk in all the leading shades and designs, to be sold at 49c yard.

S CARSELY.

See Ladies' Waterproofs.

SATIN. SATIN.

New Dress Satin
New Dress Satin
New Dress Satin
New Dress Satin
New Dress Satin
New Dress Satin
New Dress Satin
New Dress Satin
New Dress Satin
New Dress Satin

Two cases of New Dress Satins in all the leading shades to be sold at 34c per yard, extra value.

S CARSLEY.

Ladies' New Waterproofs.

"What building is that?" asked a stranger of a boy, pointing to the school.

"That," said the boy, "why, that's a tannery."

And he feelingly rubbed his back and passed on.—*Tid Bits.*

Parisian Millinery
Parisian Millinery
Parisian Millinery
Parisian Millinery
Parisian Millinery
Parisian Millinery
Parisian Millinery
Parisian Millinery
Parisian Millinery
Parisian Millinery

The largest and most elegant selection of Millinery Novelties in the city is to be seen at

S. CARSLEY'S.

Feathers
Feathers
Feathers
Feathers
Feathers
Feathers
Feathers
Feathers
Feathers
Feathers

Black, Colored and Shaded Feathers, also Tips, in all new shades.

S. CARSLEY.

Colored Wreaths
Colored Wreaths
Colored Wreaths
Colored Wreaths
Colored Wreaths

Exquisite Wreaths in finest French flowers, for Hats and Bonnets.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

1765; 1767; 1769; 1771; 1773; 1775; 1777:

Notre Dame Street
MONTREAL.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Silks S Carsley
Notice Wm Robertson
Sheriff's Sales Z Rousselle
Every Man C T Wales

Mr. Fish, we are glad to say is again able to be out.

Messrs. McOnat & McRae shipped a load of new desks for the Dalesville school Tuesday last.

Mr and Mrs Bice of Montreal are at the Victoria Hotel.

Mr and Mr Ross of Ottawa are at Dr Christie's.

Miss Blanche Ireland has arrived from Toronto to spend a few months with Mr Fish.

Mr Cornwall of the Cornwall Organ company of Huntingdon was in town this week.

A meeting of the Parish Council was held in the Court House on Monday last, Mayor Dunbar presiding,

Mr T Owens of Stonefield was in town yesterday attending a meeting of D Hambleton's creditors.

Mr. Jas McGrandle of Antoinette was in town on Wednesday. He reports a favorable outlook among the farmers.

Mr J. T Findlay of Vancouver and Mrs Kyle of Sherbrooke were the guests of Mr and Mrs Frost this week.

Mr. Wilson has a man engaged putting in an electric light plant in the paper mill. It will be in operation by June 1st.

The auction sale of the Dudderidge estate came off on Tuesday last and was continued on Wednesday. As a rule the prices paid were extremely high.

Mr. Tuckor of Montreal has arrived in town to succeed Mr. J. McFarlane at the paper mill. The latter goes to New York on Wednesday next.

Messrs. Geo Wilson and J C Wilson M P left this morning for a day's fishing at Lake Louisa.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a young girl named Denault, while at work in the paper mill got caught in the shafting and sustained some slight injuries.

David Graham, brother of Andrew and William Graham of Cushing, Chatham, was committed to the insane asylum at Longue Pointe, yesterday morning, by T Barron, J P. His insanity is supposed to have been caused by a sunstroke some years ago from which he has suffered ever since. During the last few days he became violent and unmanageable. Mr Lavigne took him to the asylum.

Sad Drowning Accident

On Monday last the sad intelligence was conveyed to the friends of Mr Thos. Henry, that he had been drowned at Buckingham. The accident happened on Sunday last at Little Rapids on the Lievre, by the upsetting of a canoe. His body was found the next morning and was brought to Lachute on Tuesday morning. The funeral service was forth with held in Henry's Church and the body buried in the family burying ground.

Thomas Hugh Henry, was the oldest surviving son of the late Rev Thomas Henry, first minister of Henry's Church, Lachute. He was born in Lachute in 1845 and was consequently 44 years of age.

See C T Wales new advertisement in another column

SHREWSBURY.

The pulpit of St. John's Church of this place was occupied on Sunday last by Rev. Mr. Irvin. The sermon was taken from the text found in St. Mathew, 18th. chap and 2nd. verse. It was a powerful and eloquent discourse.

While Mr. Jas. Morrison Jr., was in the woods looking for some straying cattle he suddenly came across a very fine deer and approached within six feet of it.

HUDSON.

A general change has taken place around the wharf, a new waiting room and store house has been erected and the wharf has undergone a general repair.

The change is so great that the *Princess* was likely to run past on her first trip up not knowing the place, had not a bright headed factory boy waved a handkerchief which the Capt. immediately answered by heading her for the wharf.

We miss the pleasant smile of Miss Clara Hepworth who left by boat Monday morning for St. Timothy. We wish her a safe trip and a pleasant time.

Two burglars broke into the store of Messrs Mullan & Thompson on Tuesday night but were finally stopped by the arrival of the clerk, before making way with anything.

Pete you will have to stay in after this and not keep such late hours or you will be robbed sure.

A. Viboud is having his house and store painted which adds very much to its appearance.

LA BELLE.

For fine bleached damasks go to S. Carsley's; new goods just received with napkins to match.

Mamma (to her little boy). Now, Bennie, if you'll be good and go to sleep mamma'll give you one of Dr. Ayer's nice sugar-coated Cathartic Pills, next time you need medicine." Bennie, smiling sweetly, dropped off to sleep at once.

Mr. Abbott has been re-elected a director of the C.P.R.

Imigration to Canada decreased 41 per cent last week as compared with 1888.

Our Vancouver Correspondent.

From Esquimault, B. C., Mrs. A. R Cameron writes that being very much troubled with dyspepsia she tried two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters, which gave great relief, and hopes that others may be induced to try it also and receive like benefits.

WANTED.—A number of men boys and girls at the Lachute Rope and Cordage factory.

D. LOW'S
WORM SYRUP
DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS, IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS. SWEETS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD.

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 Pectoral, 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.

Rich and Poor,

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of **Ayer's Pills.** Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from **Ayer's Pills.** Five years ago I was taken so ill with

Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills." Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

"Ayer's Pills have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afford greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—T. F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I have used **Ayer's Pills** for a number of years, and have never found anything equal to them for giving me an appetite and imparting energy and strength to the system. I always keep them in the house."—R. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe

Headache,

from which I was long a sufferer.—Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"Ayer's Pills are in general demand among our customers. Our sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give entire satisfaction."—Wright & Hannelly, San Diego, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Fine fronting linens, $1.10 yard, reduced to 55c yard, $1.00 yard reduced to 50c yard at S. Carsley's.

On Wednesday, the thermonister registered 86 in the shade.

Like Half a Dollar,

"About 8 years ago my feet and legs became poisoned, and came out in great sores as large as a half dollar which ate in almost to the bone. After the failure of other remedies, the sores were completely healed by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. Joseph Gonyon, Tapperville, Ont.

William Power, of Darlington, aged 60 accidently shot himself in the jaw. Death resulted.

Said to be splendid

"I am pleased with Burdock Blood Bitters because it cured my rheumatism completely My son also, and many other people in this vicinity, have used it and say it is splendid." Mrs. O. Perrault, Rat Portage, Ont.

Great bargains in bleached and unbleached huckaback towels at S. Carsley's.

In the North West the weather has been cool and cloudy.

Life And Limb

Are often in jeopardy through various accidents on land and water. A prompt relief and sure cure for all painful wounds, bruises, burns, cuts, scalds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and croup is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, known as reliable over 30 years. Keep it in the house always.

Capt Goulet, of Aylmer, launched a new steamer last Saturday.

Go to S. Carsley's for novelties in dress goods. All the most fashionable shades to choose from.

DENTISTRY.

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

Persons wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column.

The House of Commons

Cannot pass a law that will prevent people having coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, and lung troubles, but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam does away with the difficulty by promptly curing all affections of the throat and lungs. It is the pleasantest and safest cough remedy in use.

Wednesday was the warmest 8th of May on record.

Rheumatism is caused by an acid in the blood; therefore, external treatment affords no permanent relief. To eliminate the poison and cause a thorough cure of disease, nothing else is so efficient as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial. Price $1. Worth $5 a bottle.

LADIES

In want of new Spring Goods will find the following in great variety at G. L. MEIKLE & CO.

Something entirely new in Dress Goods from 13c per yd up.
All kinds of Trimmings,
New Silks in blk. and Colors,
New Cashmere Prints,
New Chambrays Scotch,
New Ginghams, fine patterns,
New Skirting,
New Summer hose for Ladies and Children from 10c up,
New Gloves for spring & Summer all shades.
New Scotch Sateen Prints,
New waterproof garments in mantel shape,
New Parasols,
New Umbrellas,
New Embroidery.
New all over embroidery,

NEW BLACK SILK LACE,

40 IN. WIDE.

New White Lace 40 in. wide,
New Jerseys, New Collars & Cuffs,
New Jersey suits for little boys,
Almost anything you want at

G. L. Meikle & Co.

AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of Walter McOuat Lachute, on Thursday the 16th May 1889.

All his farm stock farming implements household furniture, dairy utensils Lumber, a large quantity of cord wood and slab wood, Carpenter tools, &c. &c.

Three lots of Bush land situated in Thomas' Gore, west of James Berry's.

One piece of land opposite the residence of Richard Patterson Lachute.

Also 36 acres of Land on the North side of the north River between the properties of Andrew McOuat and William Armstrong.

Terms made known on day of sale.

WALTER McOUAT,
McOuats Mills Lachute

Lachute 3rd, May 1889. 36-2in

PASTURAGE.

The undersigned offers pasturage for a limited number of young cattle. Application should be made at once.

A few village cows can have good pasturage on the farm of Mr. G J. Walker.

Apply at once,
P. LANE

NOTICE

FOR SALE.

THAT WELL KNOWN AND LONG Established, business stand at

BELLE RIVIERE.

KNOWN AS

ROBERTSON BROS.

Comprising a large and well built store, (new) with rooms for carrying on Tailoring, Dressmaking and Millinery, also

SHEDS AND OUTBUILDINGS

Containing a good and well assorted stock in every line required in a general country store. Also two

FINE DWELLINGS

One of brick also one of stone sold with more or less land to suit purchaser, the latter will be sold

FURNISHED

If required

After the 6th May there will be a cheap sale of goods in the store in order to reduce the stock. Address all communications to

WM. ROBERTSON.
Belle Riviere

SHERIFF SALES.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.

Circuit Court in and for the county of Argenteuil.

District of Terrebonne, Sainte. Scholastique to wit; No. 398. | JAMES BARRON Plff. against BERNARD CANE, Defendant.

A lot of land situated in the second range of the township of Grenville, county of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, known and designated on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said township of Grenville, as being lot number four D (4 D); containing in superficies forty eight acres and seventy five perches—with a house and other building thereon erected.

To be sold at the registry office of the county of Argenteuil, in the town of Lachute, said district, on the TWENTY FIFTH day of MAY next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. The said writ returnable on the thirty first day of May next.

Z. ROUSSILLE,
Sheriff.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.

Circuit Court in and for the county of Argenteuil.

District of Terrebonne Sainte Scholastique, to wit: No. 8. | JAMES ANGUS DWYER, Plff. vs. PATRICK FLANNELLY *et al.*, Defendants.

As belonging to the defendant Patrick Flannelly:

The lots of land situated in the seventh range of the Township of Grenville, in the county of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, known and designated on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said township of Grenville as being, lots numbers two A (2 a) and three A (3 a),—with a house and other buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the registry office of the county of Argenteuil, in the town of Lachute, said district, on the TWENTY FIFTH day of MAY next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon. The said writ returnable on the thirty first day of May next, 1889.

Z. ROUSSILLE,
Sheriff.



WE have an immense stock of COAL STOVES, of all kinds of Wood Stoves, FIRST CLS ARTICLES Coal Furnace ALL BELOW CITY PRICES Wood Furnaces. —ALSO— *Plows and Plow fittings* o w second hand stoves and *School Desks, Farmer's* plows at very low prices. *Boilers, Pumps, Pipes and Sinks.*

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

SCHOOL DESKS



SCHOOL DESKS

Hot Air Registers, Sugar Boilers, Jack Screws, Belting, Carriage Bolts, Machine Bolts, o

Well known for DURABILITY, COMFORT *and* ELEGANCE.

McOnat & 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 (Cast ating 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 routing 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 Men. Omce, No. 4 Bulfinch St.

WEST END WOOD YARD

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

CHARLES BRADFORD.
GEORGE BRADFORD, Agent.

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.

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 100a cres, all under cultivation, with the exception of a young sugar bush containing about 2000 trees, a good brick dwelling, 2 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 [illegible] hand for sale brick and Lime.

JOHN E. BRADFORD'S.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 20 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.

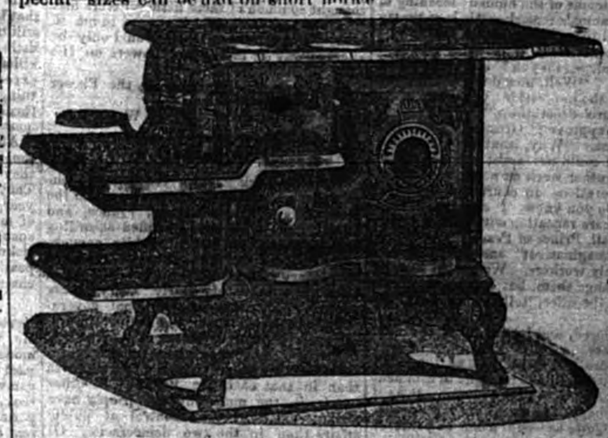
SHINGLES.

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 whole eater fire Paper sot gun shells at 60cper 100. 44 Winchester Calibre $13.00 per 1000. We keep in stock all the leading sizes of Cartridges special sizes can be had on short notice.



BARGAINS IN STOVES...

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE

LACHUTE

NEW STORE.

The undersigned has now opened in the premises lately 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 connecton 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 anadian 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.

NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern.

Know ye, that one third of your life is spent in bed and why not make that part of your life enjoyable by purchasing for yourself A WOVEN WIRE MATTRASS, the best and cheapest spring bed at present in the market. The above mattresses can be had at

The Lachute Furniture Store Opposite the College,

for $2.50 and upwards.

Bed room suites $15.00, Pallor suites $25.00, sideboards $8.00, extension dining tables $7.00.

And a full line of Household furniture comprising, chairs, rockers, easy chairs, gallery and canadian chairs, fancy & centre tables, wood and iron bedsteads, cots, perambulators, baby carriages, curtain poles, curtain chains, mirrors, pictures, and a great many other articles for home use too numerous to mention.

Picture framing upholstering and repairing neatly executed at shortest notice and at lowest prices come and give us a call before going elsewhere.

Tenders on all kinds of Carpenter and Building Work.

J. S. RIDDELL,

LACHUTE

EASTER FLOWERS.

It was Easter morning in New Orleans. Every one who has visited that quaint Southern city at the end of Lent must have been struck by the affluence of floral decorations which makes the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches temples of bloom and of fragrance; but on this special Easter-tide the pretty little church on R—Street surpassed all the others in its decorations.

The arches of roses and smilax, with their festoons of Spanish moss, were more graceful, the christening font was a bank of fragrant white flowers, and the mottoes were more artistic and orignal than is usually the case. Evidently the work had been done with loving care and by deft fingers. It was the evening before Easter, and two girls had remained behind the others to give the finishing touches to some of the wreaths and festoons. "Do you know Grace Nugent wouldn't give us one of her flowers," Margaret King said to her friend, Adele Foster. "She's got lots of them, you know, and her lilies this year are the most beautiful I've ever seen. All she said when I asked her was, 'I have other uses for my flowers.'"

"What a mean thing!" echoed Adele. "What better use could we have for flowers than this?" with a sweep of the arm toward the rose arches. "I'm positively ashamed of Grace, and we've been so fond of her, too, and thought her so generous! What does she mean by other uses for her flowers?"

"I haven't the least idea; but I do know there can't be a better use for flowers than to bring them here. Everybody admires them more in a church than anywhere else, and we ought to do everything to make our church attractive. I can't imagine any duty greater than that, particularly at Easter."

"Yes," said Adele, thoughtfully, "but do you know I'm puzzled at this strange, ungenerous turn Grace has taken. She never seemed selfish before with anything she had, and she would neither assist us this year in decorating, nor give us a single flower."

"She probably has a streak of selfishness we knew nothing about. You see, she thinks the world and all of her flowers, and it shows itself when she's asked for them. But I declare if she isn't coming in the gate! After treating us so, too! I'm going to show her what I think of her."

Grace Nugent walked slowly up the centre aisle looking admiringly from side to side. A sweet-faced girl she was, and with a thoughtful gravity in her fine gray eyes which made her appear much older than her eighteen years.

"How beautiful you have made the church!" she said, with a pleased smile.

"Yes, we've worked hard enough at it," Margaret answered, coldly. "The font would have been prettier, though, for a sheaf or two of white lilies," she added, meaningly, "but those who would have given them to us had none in bloom."

"Well, I don't know that anything could improve it." Grace spoke quietly, apparently unconscious of the hidden meaning of her companion's remark. "It is so pretty and graceful that nothing could add to its beauty, I think."

"You think so, do you?" with suppressed indignation. "Well, now do you know we were under the impression you didn't approve of church decorations."

"I didn't approve!" Grace repeated, with astonishment. "Why, what has given you that idea? I could not assist you to-day because I had other work on hand, but I think flower decorations in church a beautiful custom. Do you know, I can fancy each flower up there repeating with their fragrant breath, 'Hail, Prince of Peace!'"

"Very imaginative!" sneered Margaret. "We are only workers. We get the flowers, and we arrange them, but we leave others, who, like the lilies, 'toil not,' to hear the voices."

Grace colored, and looked up at the sarcastic speaker.

"I suppose you mean that, as I refused you the flowers, I have no right to comment on your work," she said gravely. "As I told you, I happen to need mine for another purpose. Quite as useful a one as yours, I think."

"Oh, of course you have a right to do as you choose with your own!" Margaret cried, hotly. "But as for having a better use for your flowers than to bring them here on Easter, that's impossible. You're trying to excuse your own selfishness, you know you are! I didn't think it of you, Grace!" and tears of anger stood in her eyes.

"Well, don't judge me yet, Margaret," Grace said quietly. "Perhaps you may agree with me before many days. Good-by!"

"Agree with her never!" Margaret exclaimed impetuously to Adele, as Grace passed out of the church.

"Perhaps we are too hasty," Adele said, quietly. "You know, Margaret, you are too impulsive to be just, and I really believe Grace has some good reason for refusing her flowers."

In the largest ward of the children's department in the C—— Hospital, the ward of incurables, that Easter morning brought with it something marvellous to the patient little sufferers lying on their clean white cots. A large pyramid of flowers rose in the centre of the long room. At the foot of each cot was a suitable motto of leaves and flowers suspended from the ceiling. By each pillow was laid a bouquet of roses, lilies, violets, filling the air with delicious perfume.

"Oh, it is heaven!" said one thin, wan little creature in the last stage of consumption, raising the flowers in her wasted hands, and pressing them to her blue lips.

"Oh, I've seen them often before," said her neighbor, a girl with spinal complaint. "We used to live in the country, and we had a garden with a great rose-bush in it, red roses that smelt so nice, and my ma used to let me pull them. I could run about then as well as anybody. It makes me feel good to see the roses again. Somebody must care for us to take trouble and send them here." And the girl smiled, the first smile any one in the hospital had seen on that pain-drawn face.

"Yes," said one of the good sisters who stopped to listen. "It was a good lady who thought of you. She said: See, here are some dear children who are not able to see the flowers blooming in the gardens, nor even go to church and see the flowers there. I will bring them some, and then they will remember what a great day Easter is to them and to all the world, and they will try to be patient."

The little consumptive clasped her flowers in her hot hands and said: "I would like to see the good flower lady. I want to thank her."

"You will see her. She promised to come to-day."

The services at B—— Church were unusually impressive that Easter morning. I cannot say, though, that Margaret King heard one word of them, so engrossed was she in watching the effect of the decorations on every one who entered the church, and in recalling the compliments that she as chief worker, had already received on her success. Her anger against her friend burned hotly every time her eyes fell on Grace's calm absorbed face.

"I don't see how she can sit there so quiet and serene," she thought, "after such unfriendly conduct. I wonder she don't wince while Doctor M—— is preaching against self-seeking and exhorting us to bring our best to the altar as a thank-offering. I declare, he seems to be preaching at her and she doesn't seem to know it. If I were in her place I should feel like hiding my face."

"Come with me, Margaret," said the soft voice of Grace, as the people were leaving the church. "I have an appointment and I wish you would go with me."

Margaret's first impulse was to refuse, but curiosity, and some constraining influence in Grace's voice and look, silenced the words on her lips.

"We are going to the C—— Hospital," said Grace, as they took their seats in the street-car.

"To the Hospital! What on earth takes you there to-day?"

"You will see when you get there," Grace answered, smiling.

"The children are just longing for you, Miss Nugent," said one of the nurses who met them at the door. "They're more roused up than I've seen them for many a day. We've given them the fruit and cake you sent, but I think the flowers please them best. They've been chatting and laughing over them, and it isn't often you hear a laugh in this ward."

"O Grace, I understand now!" whispered Margaret, as her eyes fell on the stately white lilies which crowned the pyramid, and which seemed to nod a welcome to them as they entered. "Can you ever forgive me?"

"Hush!" said Grace. "What is there to forgive? I had my own idea to carry out, and you had yours,—both good in their way."

"Here is the young lady you call the flower lady," said the nurse, smiling. "She has come to see how you like her fruit and and flowers."

"Thank you ma'am," cried eager voices from every cot.

"Thank you a million times, ma'am," repeated the little consumptive, near whose cot Grace had paused. "Oh, the flowers are so beautiful and so sweet, and I've been so busy looking at them I've almost forgotten to cough."

"How did you come to think about us?" said her hollow-eyed neighbor. "It seemed when we came here, everybody forgot us but the doctors and the nurses. It's their business to tend to us, I suppose, but they're good, too."

Her poor eyes filled with tears.

"It seems as if nobody gave a thought to us outside," she continued. "Seems as though my dead mother has been by me ever since these posies came. She told me when she was dying that she was going to at great garden where the flowers never faded and I was to come there too. I can't get it out of my head that mother sent me them, red roses to 'mind me of her last words. But thats' a silly notion I reckon, isn't it?" with a pathetic look of inquiry in her sad eyes.

"No, no," Grace answered. "I am sure the flowers bring you a message from your mother and from the beautiful garden she told you of."

"The sisters said you would tell us an Easter story," the little consumptive interrupted.

She told them the sweet old Easter tale forever new to yearning hearts. The tale of love and self sacrifice, of agony patiently borne, that life might triumph over death.

They listened breathlessly. Some of the children had heard the tale before. To others it was new, but to all the flowers had spoken, and told of love and care in one human heart at least outside the hospital. They could trust their Father with the rest.

"Can you ever forgive me?" Margaret said again, in a broken voice, as they left the hospital. "I censured you, I abused you, and how much nobler was your work than mine!"

"Oh no," answered Grace. "It was the work that came to my hand, as yours did to yours. Simply a division of labor. I had thought so much of these little sufferers and their starved lives, that it seemed to me to bring an hour's joy to them would only be another way of laying my flowers on His altar."

That was the beginning of the Flower Mission in New Orleans.

M. B. WILLIAMS.

Law-Makers.

The New York "Times" recently published some interesting statistics in which the lawmakers of Great Britain, France, and the United States were classified according to their occupation in life. Oddly enough, these figures show that, although the parliamentary systems of the latter two countries, like those of nearly every other country possessing constitutional government, are based upon the British model, the great popular interests of agriculture, industry, and commerce have far less representation in their national legislatures than in that of Great Britain. In other words, in the monarchy the people have a larger share in the control of public affairs than in the two democracies. Of the 670 members of the British House of Commons 162 are representatives of agriculture, 161 of industry, and 127 of commerce and trade, while 107 are professional men, 66 belong to the army and navy, and 47 are office-holders. That is to say, about two-thirds of the membership is representative of the great wealth-producing interests of the nation. In France, on the other hand, no less than 270 of the 580 Deputies are professional men—chiefly lawyers and journalists—and ninety-five are office-holders, while agriculture, industry, and commerce have only 155 representatives between them. In the United States the disproportion is even greater. Of the 333 members of the House of Representatives, 264 are professional men, while industry and commerce have each 24 representatives, and agriculture has 21. Of the professional men 220 are lawyers engaged in practice, seven are doctors, twelve are editors, five are ministers, and eighteen are "professional politicians." Of the seventy-six members of the Senate, moreover, fifty-six are lawyers and professional men. This, the "Times" says, is not as it should be. The professional class, it asserts, have no vested interests in the country, and while many of them are most estimable men, others carry their interests as well as their patriotism in a carpet bag, which is apt to get lost. Our contemporary says further: "Self-interest governs most things in public as well as in private life, and it is manifest that the man who possesses great agricultural, industrial, or commercial interests is more likely, for his own sake, to have the country's welfare at heart than a man whose only ambition is office, and who has nothing but his personal aims and wishes to sway his action."

It has frequently been said that there are too many lawyers both in the House at Ottawa and in our Local Legislatures. That the legal profession is more than fairly represented among our legislators is undoubtedly true, though the disproportion is by no means so great as in France and the United States. Upon our Government, too, it has managed to secure a strong hold, and, theoretically at least, it may be as well that this should be so. If there is one class more than another, however, which does not enjoy its fair share of representation, and which suffers in consequence, it is the agricultural class. In a country in which agriculture plays so important a part as it does in Canada the farmers should have a large share in the work of legislation. That they have not is largely their own fault, it is true, but it is never too late to mend, and if our farmers would only, when the next opportunity offers, unite in looking after their interests and in securing representatives from their own ranks, they would doubtless soon realize how greatly they have erred in the past in consenting to be made the mere tools of the politicians.

The Guelph Case.

GUELPH, May 7.—Mr. Robert McKenzie, who left the city last week, writes a letter to Mayor Gowdy to the effect that the money belonging to the South Wellington Agricultural Association, which he was suspected of having appropriated to the amount of $1,000, was lent by him to his employer Mr. Geo. Murton, in January last. Mr. Murton promised to return it, but being financially embarassed was unable to do so. Mr. McKenzie writes that he was obliged to draw $20 of the funds of the society to take him away, which he will return as soon as he can earn it. His wife and a number of small children are here with no means except the household furniture. Mr. McKenzie did wrong in lending funds entrusted to his keeping, but if he has done so, to help his employer out of a difficulty and under the belief that it would soon be returned, this would exonerate him from the odium which would be cast upon him had he used the money for his own purposes.

There are some large bonnets in picturesque, old-fashioned dunstable and cottage shapes seen among the tiny toques and capotes of this spring.

A KING IN EXILE.

He Still Dresses Gorgeously, Though He is a Monarch Out of Business.

At the Government House receptions and on other gala occasions at Kingston, West Indies, a short, thick-set negro is one of the most conspicuous persons on view, both because the newspapers of Europe and America have had much to say of him for over a year, and also on account of the extraordinary figure he cuts in his state costumes. He wears an Admiral's coat with immense bullion epaulettes, over a yellow plush vest with big green enamel buttons. The vest is cut very low, displaying a large area of immaculate linen. His jean trousers have broad stripes of blue and red, and black silk hose and a pair of gorgeous, flower-embroidered slippers cover his nether extremities. On his head he wears a broad-trimmed hat of African manufacture, something like a sombrero, and in the band are stuck at uniform distances five long ostrich feathers. In his ears are gold rings of unique design, and encircling his neck is

A COLLAR OF SHARKS' TEETH,

with a bear's tooth tipped with gold by way of a pendant. He wears white cotton gloves, and as many flashy rings as his fingers and thumbs will accommodate.

This remarkable person is a king in exile. King Ja Ja of Opobo, West Africa, who for many years lorded it over a small district among the Oil rivers of the Niger delta. All the people there have the story of his career at their fingers' ends, and they point him out to strangers as the boss curiosity of the island. They tell how his natural cunning and his unscrupulous nature lifted him from slavery to freedom and sovereignty. They repeat the stories of his cannibalism, which are numerous enough to fill a book. Ja Ja told Capt. Verney of the Royal Navy twenty years ago that all sensible men were cannibals, and he knew nothing in the eating line quite so toothsome as a little boy's ankle. That was before Ja Ja was king, but even then he was getting rich trading with British merchants. A few years ago Ja Ja built him a new palace, which was a gorgeous affair as palaces go in West Africa. Under each foundation post he

BURIED A SLAVE ALIVE,

about twenty in all, for no earthly reason, apparently, except to show that he had plenty of slaves to spare. All the stories of his degraded barbarism are known in Kingston and are told again and again.

It is about two years since the crowning act of Ja Ja's cruelty induced the British Government to take his precious person into custody and put him out of the way of doing further harm. For years he had exacted tribute upon every pound of merchandise that entered or left his country. The white merchants at last decided that they would not be blackmailed by Ja Ja any longer. They told him he might make as much money as he pleased in trade, but he must not meddle with their business. Thereupon he ordered his people to have nothing more to do with the white traders, and suspecting that his dutiful subjects in one district were still trading with the whites he marched his little army to the place and in a few days killed 700 people. Then the British sent an expedition to Ja Ja's country and made things very hot for him, and when they returned to the coast Ja Ja in chains was the most conspicuous feature of the procession.

About a year ago Ja Ja arrived at Kingston, where, the imperial authorities thought they could easily keep him out of mischief. They gave him an allowance of $4,000 a year for spending money, and he has plenty of money besides of his own, though he spends very little. He nearly died of homesickness, and before long sent a piteous appeal to England for a few companions to cheer him up. He asked that

A DOZEN OF HIS WIVES

be sent to St. Vincent to share his exile He thought his request was exceedingly modest, as he petitioned for only a small part of his harem. Not to encourage polygamy, however, the wise authorities decided that one wife was enough. They graciously permitted Ja Ja to take his pick, and he sent for Patience.

Queen Patience is now in Kingston, and is usually in the society of her liege lord, who is old enough to be her father. She is a young thing, dark and dumpy, and is not atall regal or dignified in appearance. Cheap jewelry glitters all over her ample person. She has silks and satins as well as calico gowns, and is as strikingly apparelled when she walks abroad as Ja Ja himself. She smiles good-naturedly on all who greet her and is studying English under a tutor. The royal couple live in a poorly furnished cottage with two or three attendants. Patience seems happy, but the brow of Ja Ja is clouded with gloom. He sadly longs for Opobo, and hankers after the epicurean dainties that were his when he was free to feast on little boys.

A correspondent asked Ja Ja recently if he liked St. Vincent.

"No," was the emphatic answer. "No like de place. Me no king here. Dey only call me so. My people know not where Ja Ja be. But my boy Sunday he know. He is at Liverpool and he eat wid my sister, Queen Victoria. Dey kidnap me and I cannot get away. Bad shame. Me Ja Ja no more. Me exile king."

Ja Ja will probably not be permitted to return to Africa for years, if ever. It is said his people are anxious to have him back again, as he is a strong ruler, keeps good order in his district, and is generous to all who pay him plenty of tribute.

Known by Their Company.

It is well said that people are known by the company they keep. The truth is not a modern one, but must be as old as the human race. "The companion of fools shall be destroyed," wrote the Jewish sage, and the other side of his experience was voiced in the words, "He that walketh with wise men shall be wise." The crony of livery stable loafers, of tavern frequenters, of street corner "bums," is soon known for what he is by nature or training. The toucher of pitch must be defiled. The leopard could more easily change his spots than could the companion of the vulgar or the vicious not receive contamination. It is a law of nature, as certain in its working as the law of heredity. And as with the one sort of companions so with the other. It is an index to the fact that in a man's nature there is something pure, noble, and aspiring if he seeks his companions among those whose minds are pure, whose aims are noble, whose aspirations are wise and just. His selection marks the man, and his companionship will constantly improve him. Such facts increase the mystery of personal responsibility. It is very much harder to be virtuous and noble minded if birth or ill-fortune has thrown us among those whose lives are the reverse. It is only the strongest who can resist the terrible seduction of evil example. And on the other hand it is, in a sense, very much easier to attain a certain level of virtuous conduct when all our circumstances combine to raise to and maintain us at that level. Such facts are truisms, no doubt, but they need to be brought to mind none the less, from time to time. They ought to teach us whose "circumstances" have been more or less favorable, to be humble and thankful on that account, and to be more charitable than many of us are apt to be towards those in whose case the restraining and inspiring influences which we enjoy have been wanting. On the other hand let us be all the more willing to give honor to those who have burst away from evil influences which had surrounded them, and have fought their way upward to associations and companionship, pure, noble and refining.

A Sure Remedy for Neuralgia.

Neuralgia is one of the most common and painful affections incidental to this climate. Life to thousands is made miserable through its agency, and as it affects the nerves, only the most powerful and penetrating remedies can reach it. Nerviline has created wonder in the minds of those who have uselessly tried other remedies, since its action seems magical. To all suffering from any kind of nerve pain, internal or external, we request a trial of Nerviline. Sold by all dealers in medicine, 10 and 25 cents a bottle.

EXPERIENCES WITH LIONS.

An Animal-Hunter Gets Into Very Close Quarters with the King of Beasts.

There is a firm in Hamburg, Germany, which supplies menageries in all parts of the world with captured animals. In order to do this the Hamburg house sends out the most brave and skilful hunters of wild animals to the countries where they are to be found, and in the business of capturing these animals alive the hunters often meet with adventures and perils more startling than those of the wildest romance. A man who has been in this business for many years relates as follows some of his experiences with lions:

"While trapping lions in the Hottentot country for the Hamburg animal house I had opportunities for seeing the king of beasts at his best and for making close observations of his character.

"No two lions are alike, except in a few leading traits, any more than two men are alike. Every lion is supposed to roar at night when abroad after prey, but not half of them do so. When you read of one charging into camp you praise his courage, but for every one such case I can show ten where the lion skulked about like a dog. You never find him twice alike.

"There are plenty of instances where men have been seized by lions and lived to relate the particulars, though no two agree as to sensations. I had been out one afternoon with some of the natives to prepare a bait in a rocky ravine. We had built a stout pen of rocks and logs and placed a calf as a bait. The sun was nearly down as we started for camp and no one had the least suspicion of the presence of danger until a lion which had been crouched beside a bush sprang out and knocked me down. In springing upon his prey the lion or tiger strikes as he seizes. This blow of the paw, if it falls on the right spot, disables the victim at once. I was so near this fellow that he simply reared up, seized me by the shoulder and pulled me down, and I was flat on the earth before I realized what happened. I was on my back and he stood with both paws on my waist, facing the natives and growling savagely. The men ran off about 300 feet and then halted, which was doubtless the reason why I was not carried off at once.

"I can say without conceit that I was fairly cool. It had come so suddenly that I had not time to get 'rattled.' I had been told by an old Boer hunter if I ever found myself in this fix to appeal to the lion's fears. Had I moved my arm to get my pistol the beast would have lowered his head and seized my throat. So long as I lay quiet he would reason that I was dead and give his attention to the natives. All of a sudden I barked out like a dog, followed by a growl, and that beast jumped twenty feet in surprise. He came down between me and the natives, and I turned enough to see that his tail was down and he was scared. I uttered more barks and growls, but without moving a hand, and after making a circle clear around me the lion suddenly bolted and went off with a scare which would last him a week. If you had picked up a stick and discovered it to be a snake you would do just as the lion did. He supposed he had pulled down a man. The man turned into a dog. He could not understand it and it frightened him.

"About four months later, on the Orange river, I left camp on horseback one day to ride over to the pit which had been dug two miles away and see what luck. I was riding around a clump of trees on to an open space when my horse suddenly started. Next instant I was on the ground and a lion standing over me, and I could hear the horse tearing away through the shrub like mad. The lion had pulled me down, nearly tearing the back out of my coat, vest, and shirt, but not drawing blood with his claws.

"As in the previous case, I was not frightened, because it had occurred so suddenly that I had not time to lose my nerve. I was on my left side, bareheaded, and the lion stood for a moment with his right paw on my shoulder, looking after the horse. I had time to collect my thoughts in that single minute, and as I had routed one lion by barking like a dog I decided to follow the same plan in this case. But, as I said at the beginning, lions are as unlike as men. At my first bark this fellow growled savagely and gave me a terrible bite in the hip. Had I cried out at that or made any struggle he would have finished me at once.

"I repressed my feelings and played dead. I had a revolver strapped to my back, but it would not do to reach for it. After biting me the lion watched and waited for signs of life, and when he could detect none he seized my right shoulder in his teeth gave me a shake and a twist, and the next moment I was being carried off on his back. His teeth did not touch my flesh, and as I lay almost across him on my side my hand struck the butt of the revolver. I had it out of the holster in a second and then I felt I had a show. Whether the beast felt any movement or not he growled at intervals, and his breath came back on me so strong that I was nauseated. I intended to fire into him as he carried me along, but he was swaying about so that I dared not risk it.

"After carrying me a half a mile through the shrub and over broken ground, the lion halted at the head of a ravine in which he doubtless had his lair. He turned about as if to see if pursuit had been made, and the muzzle of the pistol came against his left hip. I fired at once and the next instant was flung in a heap on the earth, while the lion uttered a scream of pain. I was on my knees in a flash, but the beast was ten feet away, going round in circles and biting at the wound. He did not notice me in the least and I sent another bullet into him just back of the shoulder. He uttered another scream, and, instead of rushing at me, as I fully expected, made a leap into the ravine and I could hear him running for some distance. I was badly shaken up, but I lost no time in getting out of the neighborhood, and in the course of an hour reached camp. Nearly everybody was looking for me. See now how inconsistently that lion acted when the party discovered him? He came out into the open ground and charged the party of over twenty men, although they had not disturbed him. He had run from me in his surprise and now felt ashamed of himself. He knocked over a native as he charged, but was then riddled with bullets and gave up the ghost."—*Treasure Trove.*

Results of Bad Cooking.

In a recent issue of the "Forum" Professor Atkinson had a readable article on "Social Ills" in which, among other things, he showed the enormous responsibility for evil which rests upon bad cookery. Perhaps he exaggerated somewhat, as clever theorists are apt to do, but it is undeniable that a great deal of avoidable mischief is caused by ignorant cookery. The problem as he states it is to save five cents a day per head by better cooking. This in each nucleus of 600 people would make over $100,000 a year saving. Then follows the needful question. If the waste of food and drink can be saved and converted in bettering our homes as places of residence, would it not be possible to forever and totally, abate the slums of our cities and the unsanitary condition of our country houses while population might be doubled? Theoretically the thing is possible but practically we have grave doubts if so utopian a dream as the total abolition of city slums and rural ignorance will ever be accomplished. But very much nevertheless can be done if wise methods of instruction are adopted and faithfully persevered. If women generally were to give the same time to learning what good cooking really is and how it is to be done, which they give to the acquirement of more accomplishments gains of very great magnitude would be reached.

The Princess Sagan, a noted Paris leader of fashion, who was bitten some time ago by a pet monkey which has since died of hydrophobia, is at present under treatment by M. Pasteur.

BISMARCK OF TO-DAY.

His Personal Appearance and His Ability as an Orator.

Bismarck has grown old during the last few years, his mustache is white as snow, and his walk less erect than in former years, but the power of his face and the might of his eyes live still the same as they were ten years ago. When he sits down it is as if on guard, his sword laid across his knee as formerly Hagen used to sit, and though he is no Hagen in guilt and wickedness, he is a Hagen in faithfulness, and, if need be, in stern wrath. And he is on guard at the gates of the Fatherland.

Bismarck, as everybody knows, is not an orator—I nearly said, thank God, he is no orator. His speech has been likened to a forest stream which rumbles over stones and roots. The comparison is somewhat poor. I think I know a better, though a rather technical one—namely, his speech is like quicksilver drawn out. Take a drop of quicksilver containing some lead or zinc, put it on a pane of glass and hold it slantingly. The drop swells and rolls, but presently it stops, becomes thinner and longer, remains immoveable for a moment, gathers new strength to flow, becomes thin once again, and so forth. Thus it is with the Chancellor's words; first half a sentence comes out, and then he hesitates, stops, or utters a short inarticulate sound, and then goes on again. It is evident that to speak is a physical exertion, but even when he is in first-rate form he does not talk fluently.

But on closer observation the reason appears very soon. The form of his speech is improvised on the spur of the moment, but, unlike many fluent speakers, he does not use the first expression which may come to his mind, but while uttering the first half of a sentence he is thinking of how to shape the second half in order to express exactly what he wishes to say. If he makes a joke or a slight observation he speaks quickly and without hesitation, but as soon as he returns to the serious treatment of a political subject this painfully accurate expression, the result of mental work, becomes again apparent, which shows that he endeavors not to say a syllable which he cannot reconcile with his responsible position. This is the reason why his speeches concerning foreign politics, read like official diplomatic documents, every word is carefully considered.

His voice is peculiar, high pitched and not very powerful. It has been called a thin voice, but this only expresses one of its qualities. Another is that it is so remarkably young that one would think it almost incredible for a man of his age to possess such a voice. If one does not see him while he is speaking it is difficult to believe that it is not a young lieutenant of twenty-eight who is speaking (which, by the way, is rather a pity, since the snarl and the drawl of the German lieutenant is proverbially detestable.) But put in connection with this quality it can sound extremely soft and flattering, and I should not be surprised if in former years, when he was Ambassador, some of his personal successes had been due just to this timbre of his voice.

A Queer Lodger.

MONTREAL, May 1.—The people of St. Eustache are greatly excited over a rather singular incident which has just taken place in that village. On Saturday evening a stranger arrived in the place, and, saying that he did not want to put up at an hotel, was directed to a respectable private boarding house. After talking quite freely with the family the stranger retired for the night, and was not seen until the following morning, when the unknown came down stairs with his moustache shaved off, and was the wearer of a soutane. The lady of the house, thinking that her lodger was an imposter, ordered him from the house. The would-be priest went to another house, and was soon on terms of the greatest intimacy with all the members of the family. After having taken a sleep the stranger pulled a large roll of bills from his pockets, and generously paying for what he had eaten and drunk in the establishment, left for Lake of Two Mountains. It is quite improbable that the man was a clergyman, and, of course, the villagers are very much exercised over their mysterious visitor.

A Daughter of the King.

The self-sacrifice the King's Daughters practice in pursuance of the aims of their Order seems to have no limit. The latest and most notable instance is that of a young lady who recently returned by steamer from a winter abroad. All winter she industriously knitted wristlets, which she sold to her acquaintances at twenty-five cents a pair. On the steamer a young man whom she had asked to buy a pair told her he had no use whatever for wristlets, but he would give her $10 for her diary.

"And I'll give you $10 for a copy of it," said another young man.

Two older men of the party made the same offer. The girl pondered awhile and then declined to sell her diary to the two young men. But she effected a bargain with the two elderly men, and spent the rest of the trip making the copy. The $20 went to the King's Daughters.—[New York Sun.

Of the real barbarism that lies very near the surface of our civilization, the state of things in Oklahoma affords clear evidence. There is no law there but the barbarian law of "the strong hand." The revolver and the bowie knife settle disputes just as what corresponded to them settled disputes between the savages of the Stone Age or the Age of Bronze. The spectacle presented is little more edifying than the struggle of a pack of jackals for bones of which there are not enough to go round.

Wanted to be Heard From.

If any person has ever given Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy a fair trial, and has not been perfectly and permanently cured, that person should write the proprietors of that wonderful remedy, for they are in dead earnest and "mean business" when they offer $500 reward for a case of nasal catarrh, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents. It is mild, soothing, deodorizing, antiseptic, cleansing and healing.

As long as a man can assign the property of his creditors over to his wife marriage is not wholly a failure.

Speaking of charges and counter-charges, go to the military man for information about the former, and to a saleslady about the latter.

Silk Dresses and New Bonnets.

"I haven't had a silk dress since I was married, nor a new bonnet for three seasons," complains Mrs. C. V. R. She declares she is bound to have a new bonnet if she has to work for it herself. This is true grit, but many ladies who would gladly work hard to attain a desired object, are unable to do so because they are almost constantly afflicted with diseases peculiar to their sex. Dragging-down pains, displacements, leucorrhea, and other uterine disorders, are the bane of many woman's lives; but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will cure where all other compounds fail. 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.

A young lady refers to the time she spends in front of her looking glass as "moments of reflection."

Then he clasped her with emotion,
Drew the maiden to his breast,
Whispered vows of true devotion
The old, old tale,—you know the rest
From his circled arms upspringing,
With a tear she turned away,
And her voice with sorrow ringing,
"I shall not see my bridal day."

This dramatic speech broke him up badly; but when she explained that her apprehensions were founded on the fact of an inherited predisposition to consumption in her family, he calmed her fears, bought a bottle of Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for her, and she is now the incarnation of health. For all bronchial, throat, and lung affections, it is a potent remedy.

Figures Never Lie.

The story Prof. Brewer, of Yale College, is circulating deserves to take high rank among geographical jokes. He says the areas of several counties in Connecticut as officially published, were obtained as follows:—A common wall map of the State was carefully weighed on an apothecary's scales Then the map was cut in pieces, and each county was weighed. The experts had assumed that the size of the State was 4,674 square miles, and it is evident that the area of each county would bear the same relation to the area of the State as the weight of its part of the State as the weight of the whole map The size of the counties was thus satisfactorily settled.—[N. Y. Sun.

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.

A. P. 448.

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THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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NEW BRUNSWICK NEWS.

The Evangelical Alliance and Freethinker Watts—A Fredericton Sensation.

St. John, N.B., May 15.—The Evangelical Alliance is discussing the propriety of meeting Secularist Watts on his coming visit to this city holding a public controversy. A petition signed by a hundred young men said to be of unsettled faith has been prepared for presentation to the alliance, Rev. Mr. Botterrell, Baptist, has consented to enter the arena.

The Presbytery of St. John unanimously passed a resolution condemning the Jesuit Act and petitioning the Governor-General to disallow it.

Fredricton has a sensation in the shape of a girl who lives without eating. Her name is Richardson, age 15. She was taken to the city from St. Stephen more than a week ago for treatment by a faith cure doctor, Miss Whitlock. Her family and friends say she has not eaten anything for three months, and it is said to be certain that she has not tasted food during the past eight days. She claims to be well, plays with other girls and appears to be healthy. Miss Whitlock hopes to restore her appetite, though for what reason is not known.

Money Lost in the Mails.

The Washington "Post" says:—There is in the Treasury vault a brown wooden box eighteen inches long, a foot wide, and eight inches deep, which contains paper money of the nominal value of several hundred thousand dollars. It is not worth a dollar. The queer thing about it is the manner in which it was collected. Every bit of it came from the Dead Letter Office of the Post-office Department. Some portion of it was counterfeit, but the most of it was genuine money many years ago. The banks which issued it and the officers who signed it are gone and forgotten. It was all sent over to the Treasury Department several years ago, and Assistant Treasurer Whelpley undertook to trace up the various banks and get as much as possible of it redeemed. Occasionally he found descendents of some of these old bank officials, themselves bankers, who were willing to redeem some of the notes for the sake of the signatures of their fathers, and in this way he succeeded in getting several hundred dollars worth of it redeemed. But of that remaining not a bill can be redeemed. A little of it is Confederate money, but most of it is of banks, State and private, that went out of existence many years ago. The oldest notes are dated back as far as 1812. One package contained $54,000, and another $9,000. The mystery is how so much money could have been lost in the mail. Neither the men who sent it nor the ones to whom it was sent could be found by the Post-office Department, nor could Mr. Whelpley find any trace of them or their descendants. The $9,000 package was sent from Brandon, Miss., to Jackson, Miss., in 1840, and the letter accompanying it shows that it was sent in consequence of repeated demands. The most diligent search fails to discover the slightest trace of any such banking company as that at Brandon, Miss., which issued the notes, most of which are of the $1,000 denomination. The notes are handsomely executed, as are a large majority of those in the box.

Suicided in His Cell.

Montreal, May 9.—In January last Judge Desnoyers sent a man named Wm. Labale to the penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul for three years, he having been very frequently before the courts for larceny. His last crime was the theft of a large copper boiler, worth $150, from the C. P. R., the accused selling the same for a very small sum. On Tuesday last the convict appeared unwell and, in fact, his keeper reported him as acting like a crazy man. Labale was given more air, and worked along until Saturday evening at six o'clock, when he was locked up in his cell. When the guard passed at ten the unfortunate man appeared to be going on in a dreadful way, saying that he wished he was dead and clear of his troubles. His wish was soon gratified, for when a turnkey looked in a short time after the convict was found hung to a bar, having used his handkerchief for the dreadful purpose of suicide. Coroner Jones held an inquest this morning, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned.

The Galt Poisoning Case.

TORONTO, May 15.—Mr. E.F.B Johnston who is still acting as Deputy Attorney General, stated to a reporter the other day that he believed the Government had received information which will ultimately lead to the conviction of the parties implicated in the Galt poisoning case, in connection with which little Matty Cherry lost her life. It is pleasing to know that the Government have kept up a weary search for the fiend or fiends who prepetrated such a dastardly act.

Dresses of pale green crepe de chine are now fashionable with black gloves and ribbons.

THE EMPRESS OF AN HOUR

BY FANNIE AYMAR MATHEWS.

CHAPTER 1.

It was but little after dawn. It was early in the month of June. It was Paris.

The needle of Notre Dame picked the pallor of the dawn into a flush of rose.

And the great, gold dome of the Invalides shone splendidly beneath the first, sweet, warm kiss of the sun.

Just then a man emerged from the Rue Bayard into the court la Reine; a man of medium height, in the dress of an ordinary soldier. His cap was pulled observably low over his brow and his coat collar was turned up—perhaps the chill of the morning was disagreeable to him.

He walked hurriedly, casting an oblique glance at the house of Francis the First on the corner, and then pursuing his way in haste down to the Place.

He crossed it diagonally, obviously having in mind the Rue de Rivoli for his objective point.

At this moment there came tripping out from a small side street in the direction of the Madeleine a young girl.

She was bareheaded. She had on shoes, but no stockings; she carried upon her arm a little satchel full of vegetables and papers, and what besides, Heaven knows.

She was munching a carrot contentedly enough, her small, sharp, white teeth biting at the yellow root with evident relish.

Yet perchance it was hunger and not relish after all.

If the soldier saw her, which is unlikely, as his eyes were bent upon his path, he may have wished to avoid her, for he now struck off in an opposite direction, crossed the street and made for the Tuileries.

Not so fast!

The girl had seen him.

She gazed at him for an instant in hesitation; then, with a little decisive movement of her head, she, with the half eaten carrot in her hand, flew across also, and by a dexterous turn in another moment brought herself face to face with the soldier.

He glanced up.

If there was the least vexation in his face it was immediately lost in infinite amusement.

She was now looking down, blushing also, and with a curious second thought about to turn and flee when he spoke.

"*Bon jour*, Reine Carotte!" said the soldier, now regarding the girl near him for the first time with attention, and as he did so his lips contracted somewhat in surprise.

This young woman bore a striking resemblance—which had been, however, frequently enough remarked before by other soldiers—to their Empress, the peerless Eugenie de Teba.

"'Nen pas reine, mais princesse, tout simplement princesse!'" returned she rapidly, waving the green topped carrot before her with a not altogether ungraceful motion.

"And of what?" inquired the soldier, now apparently thoroughly amused.

The girl leaned near to her companion, so near that her coarse sleeve touched the cape of his coat, and whispered two or three words in his ear.

It was curious to observe that with the instincts of his birth and station, this French soldier, starting back a little at her communication, at the same moment brushed with his handkerchief the place where this beggarly maid's gown had chanced to rub his garment.

"'Tiens!'" he exclaimed, and with this monosyllable they continued their walk, reaching the Point Neuf in a few moments.

"Yes, Monsieur Louis, c'est la verite," quoth she, nibbling again at her carrot.

The soldier at this point, notwithstanding the increasing heat of the sun, pulled up the collar of his coat a bit higher even, and, his eyes bent upon the ground, inquired in a low voice:—

"And for whom does 'Mademoiselle la princesse' mistake me that she calls me 'Louis'?"

"For no one," she replies. "I know who you are, Ami Louis!"

"I am a soldier of France," he returns haughtily and impatiently, quickening his pace a trifle.

"Oh, Cæsar," whispers she, stopping short and leaning a little over the rail and glancing down at the quiet waters, "do you suppose that a few metres of blue cloth and a bit of black pomade"—she here touches lightly with her finger tip her eyebrows and upper lip and chin—"could transform you into a soldier of France?"

There is a dangerously derisive emphasis put upon the pronoun.

He now stops short in his turn, and after a moment's hesitation joins her at the parapet, an amused and perhaps an anxious smile playing about the corners of his inscrutable mouth.

"Mademoiselle has, then, but little respect for the Emperor?"

"Oh, when one remembers Pam, a little house in London that we know of, and several other details, one has little respect left amid a chaos of—shall we say astonishment, Monsieur Louis?"

Evidently piqued, he coldly says:—

"I see that you are acquainted with history Mademoiselle."

"'History!'" laughs the girl, half it seems in raillery, half at some secret of her own soul, "You surely do not call yourself 'History,' Ami Louis? Why, you are only a contemporaneous episode!" cries she, throwing her carrot top down into the river, where it swirls away under the shadow of the arch.

"History will sum you up as the second empire, rien de plus!"

He shrugs his shoulders.

CHAPTER II.

This soldier of France had started out at eleven o'clock last night in quest of adventures—in quest of a glimpse of Parisians among themselves. He had doubtless encountered some surprises, but none so interesting as this one which now stood beside him on the Point Neuf.

"And being a soldier of France what better could you ask than to be absorbed in her history—lost perhaps, eh?"

She laughs again.

He turns toward her.

"Where are your parents?" brusquely.

"What time may it be?" She asks.

"Perhaps four o'clock."

"Four o'clock. Well, my father I think now wakens and presently goes to take his coffee with his majesty the czar, my mother—"

There leaps into each of this girl's eyes a Muscovite demon—a flash like lightning—vivid and terrible.

"Go travel thither and ask of your imperial brother's minister where he left her. But when I feel the sunshine so upon my head I believe that it is she. When I hear kind words she utters them. When I see a beautiful object she has guided me to it."

"And you—alone in Paris—who?"

He hesitates.

"I," she says, smiting her breast lightly and proudly, "Oh, I was provided for; put in a convent. But I ran away. Monsieur Louis, I begged, and stole, and walked, and earned my journey from Petersburg to Mecca—Paris? That is two years ago—and see how happy I am."

"That is saying much—to say that one is happy," he remarks carelessly.

"Perhaps, but there is more—more to come. Happiness is one thing—fame, that is the other."

"Aha, you think so?"

Oh, yes. I shall know how to climb too. Already I step on the second round of the ladder. Why, Monsieur Louis, already I write for one of the great papers; they believe me a man, and so, I live."

Her face is flushed with the royal rose of youth's first splendid enthusiasm.

"Where do you live?" he inquires.

"So high, 'ami' Louis, that I look down, upon your palace chimneys!"

"And what is it that you write about?"

"Politics," she answers succinctly, with the conclusive audacity of twenty.

He smiles grimly.

"The very subject of which you know the least."

"Precisely—and that is the reason that I can say what occurs to me. If I knew as much of politics as par example, you do, Monsieur Louis, perhaps I should tremble—and say nothing."

She laughs.

"Why tremble?" queries her companion, readily seizing the handle of suspicion that has been thoughtlessly extended to his grasp.

"Parorque——,"

These two have by this time crossed the bridge and have already turned, by a common instinct, up one of the narrow streets of the quarter. It is, however, the young woman who leads the way. She has frequently, having her home in view, come as far as Notre Dame itself, and here she stops with a decisive air.

"Parorque, parorque?" her companion repeats questioningly.

"Because your Parisians, Ami Louis, carry always in their pockets a clay pipe labelled 'the people.' When they are weary or distrait, which happens often in a century, they take it out and blow from it the bubble which is called a 'republic.' After a little its rainbows burst into spray, which strikes them in the face, and behold they are ready for—a *coup d etat*, shall we say? Now you know why I said 'tremble.'"

The girl turns her head away, hesitatingly, and would perhaps like to end this colloquy.

Her companion is not of the same mind, and as he speaks she seats herself on the church step within the portico where on Sundays and holidays the old man who vends rosaries and the like is wont to take up his position.

"Nevertheless," pursues our soldier of France, leaning well in the shadow against the wall opposite to her, "nevertheless, the Emperor is the third of his line!"

"Pardon, *ami!* The head of the Duc de Reichstadt never felt the weight of an imperial crown, and two is a most unlucky number!"

"You predict the ruin of the Emperor!" He leans toward her eagerly.

What shall be said of the superstitions of men in high places? Nothing, save that they remain inconsistent facts in their histories.

"I could only venture to predict, Monsieur, with pen and ink!"

"But, of this morning, at your peril!"

"Not a word." She finishes his sentence for him. "Noblesse oblige."

"And you will call His Majesty—in pen and ink—what?" smiles the questioner, as he regards his vis-a-vis with his cold and critical and beauty loving eyes.

"I shall say that you are a magnificent usurper, Monsieur Louis."

"You must be thanked in His Majesty's name."

He takes from his pocket a handful of twenty franc pieces and tenders them to her with a matter of fact air.

"Oh, no, Monsieur Louis."

The girl rises with an air of instinctive dignity, which, however, either is unobserved or unheeded by her companion.

He does not attempt to move his arm an inch either in insistance or surprise.

"No, I say," she exclaims imperatively, and rising.

"But it is money," he replies, with a puzzled elevation of his eyebrows.

"For that very reason," cries the girl, shaking her head.

"It means food, clothes, stockings," continues he imperturbably and not stirring his outstretched hand, as he regards her bare feet.

"Take it away!" she now says firmly. I have not earned it, and I accept no money that I do not earn. Don't you understand!"

He shrugs his shoulders.

"If your Mecca has not taught you to draw silken stockings on such pretty feet when you can, 'parbleu!' it is no affair of mine!"

He shrugs his shoulders, and with the awkwardness of doing a thing for the first time, returns the money to his pocket.

"I have stockings," she returns, sullenly, "but they are for a later hour of the day, and I am sure I have shoes. Look!"

She shakes her small foot free of one of these as she speaks—a monstrous affair in which such a snowflake might easily lose itself.

"Mere Barbotte gave me these; they belonged to her daughter who is dead!" She crossed herself in speaking.

"Dead men's shoes," the soldier of France says, observing her with an air of increasing attention.

A looker on might possibly translate his expression as admiration—but perhaps a more correct estimate to put on it would be—a mental note for the Chief of Police.

"Who is Mme. Barbotte?" he inquires, his mind seeking her acquaintaince via her daughter's old slipper.

"She is the concierge."

"Aha!—and doubtless you live in this neighborhood?"

She remains silent.

"And I may do nothing for you?"

She looked steadily at him.

"You may do something for me, Ami Louis."

"And that is?"

Reassured by a timidity that was new in her attitude he leaned toward her.

"I do not wish gold portraits of you. It seems," she says, shyly, "that I know you at sight better than some others."

He bows his head assentingly.

"But I want—your autograph?"

"Aha?" replies our soldier of France, reflectively, instantly resuming an attitude of suspicion.

"And what will you do with it? Keep it to light a little fire in the clay pipe which, peradventure, you carry in your pocket also, 'mon enfant'?"

"I am not one of your Parisians," she exclaims, hastily.

"No, no—oh, no! by no means; but you are, perhaps, one of the Czar's nihilists, eh?" The soldier flecks from his collar some imaginary dust.

"If you like, Ami Louis. It will give Ducrat something to do. Tell him to find out. But the autograph?"

He shrugs his shoulders.

"If you give it to me I shall not keep it five hours."

"Ah, you will sell it?" cries he, regarding her lazily with his light eyes.

"Bah, what a huckster you are! How much, 'par example', did you pay for your crown, Ami Louis? I sell your autograph! I! I will show."

The girl takes from her satchel a small reporter's pad of coarse paper; she also draws forth a pencil, and resting the pad on her knee she writes:—

"There! Read, and then go and look after your Parisians and nihilists and the rest."

She extends to him the piece of paper which she has torn off, but he makes no motion toward taking it. He merely permits her to hold it while he reads:—

"To M. REGNIER:—

"Investigate the abilities of the bearer of this, a young Russian girl, Mademoiselle Zalka. If she have talent instruct her."

"That is why I desire your signature, Monsieur Louis?"

"Ah, the theatre—that dream of all the pretty women who have no husbands! So you wish to be an actress?"

"Yes, that is the fact."

"Why?"

"When I become one you will be answered."

"You are very independent!"

"Pourquoi non! Do you envy me that freedom?"

"Hold the paper. I will sign it."

"You will!" Her large, fine eyes dilate with excitement.

She hands him her pencil with the grace of a court lady.

"There!" He returns it to her with a soupçon of her own grand air.

"Now, Mademoiselle, I will say bon jour to you."

The soldier of France turns on his heel, setting his face toward the door.

"I cannot thank you," murmurs the girl brokenly, gasping in a dazed fashion at the fluttering bit of yellow paper that she holds tightly between her fingers.

"Perhaps Paris will thank me, when it is a vos pieds!"

With a barely perceptible inclination and the touch of his white finger tips on the brim of his cap the soldier is presently lost to view on the place.

CHAPTER III.

Once out of sight, however, he is soon joined by a comrade, who salutes him courteously and receives in reponse but the recognition of the eyes. This meeting appeared the result of chance, but if one had been less absorbed in the movements of Zalka it might easily have been remarked that this second soldier of France had not once lost track of the man whom he now was alongside of.

"I have a cab in waiting," he remarks.

"It is as well," returned the other, laconically.

Another turn and the men find the cab standing in the angle.

The second soldier starts forward, opens the door, and his companion enters.

"Au Louvre!" he says distinctly, and therewith seats himself beside his comrade.

"Sorry to have kept you out of bed an hour longer, De Morny," remarks our soldier, leaning back and pulling his cap well over his eyes.

"Pas de quoi," returns the other.

"It was a very pretty hour," and the gentleman addressed as De Morny smiled pleasantly.

"Did you think so? And very like?"

"Her Imperial Majesty."

"You thought that, too?"

"I have eyes."

"True."

"A little younger?"

"Oh—only a very little; twenty years or so. Apropos, I have a contribution for Ducrat's notebook. You must turn to the last leaf, however, and the last letter—Z."

De Morny takes out a notebook of his own, and a pencil also.

He glances up.

"Zalka," says the soldier of France, laconically.

"Aha! Russian?"

"Precisely. Quartier Latin. A resemblance to Her Majesty. A journalist. Has in her possession my signature attached to a note to Regnier, of the Francais."

M. de Morny, having presumably written what has been dictated to him, closes his little book with a snap and replaces it in his pocket.

CHAPTER IV.

Four or five years are as many wonder workers.

It is extremely probable that when our "Soldier of France," on a certain morning a long time ago now, ironically remarked that Paris might render the thanks to him, which at the moment Zalka found herself incapable of offering—when Paris should be '*a ses pieds*'—he had a little, if any, idea of the fulfilment of his words.

But so it was.

Paris was at the feet of the extraordinary young Russian.

Her beauty was the reigning toast.

But of this beauty but little was said in detail.

Zalka's resemblance to the Empress was not remarked—in print. It was no doubt spoken of twenty times a day on the boulevards, at the clubs, in the foyers and elsewhere.

Perchance these whispers had reached the ears of the lady of the Tuilleries, even if they had not travelled around the world on the electric wings of the telegraph wires.

Her Majesty had been seen twice only in the royal loge, upon occasions when the reigning favorites appeared.

Perchance also some other rumors, as distasteful, had made their insidious way within the palace walls. This, however, is not to the point.

Zalka had lifted to her lips the goblet that was brimming over with that "other thing"—fame.

Had she, perhaps, found that the old crystal draught of mere "happiness" mixed not well with this new rich wine that she quaffed?

Who can say?

To-night we find her—after the theatre—at her hotel in the Rue de Villiers, presiding at one of those little midnight suppers for which her dining room was already famous.

It was the spring time of the year, and therefore the long windows being wide open gave delicious glimpses of the garden.

It was a noticeably elegant room

"'*Tiens!*'" Zalka had cried on her return from the theatre that night—of all her trophies, a small wreath of fresh laurel, hanging on her round arm. "'Tien'! laurel wreaths for the master; they have almost buried me in flowers—my public—and that was kind of them, but this was a mistake; it never was intended for the actress—for Marguerite Gautier—but for her creator!"

And, with a movement of gracious ease she laid the wreath—a crown—upon the brow of Monsieur Alexander, who, by this time, with several others, was already seated at the board.

His strong brown face, with its long blonde mustache, light eyebrows and hair, presented an oddly picturesque appearance.

Shrugging his broad shoulders with an air of deprecation, he raised Zalka's hand to his lips.

"I will let it stay, Mademoiselle. I will not spoil the prologue to your idyl of the supper table. But will you permit me to say that until to-night I had never met or known my dame aux Camilias?"

Loud and heartfelt applause followed the little speech of Monsieur Alexandre.

"A remarkable performance, most remarkable!" murmured the little, nervous gentleman, who at this moment raised to his lips a glass of Burgundy and also nearly twisted his head off in his vain effort to discover whence came the draught which he imagined he felt.

'Helas!' Monsieur Victoire had a familiar demon—a draught—of whom he dwelt in perpetual awe.

"Remarkable, indeed!" echoed Louis Napoleon, as, with his slow smile, he filled the glass of the young actress beside whom he sat.

"But wasted, wasted!" continues M. Victoire, with an involuntary shudder, as he rises and closes the window at his back.

"Wasted, wasted?" A chorus questions him with one voice.

"How, how?"

"Bah! bah!" returns he, helping himself to a bit of fowl.

"You do not care to know. Why do you ask? All you care for is that the drama, which a Republic prohibited, has been set before you through the instrumentality of a gentleman who is to night my 'vis-a-vis'—the Duc de Morny."

The little group grew enthusiastic over this.

"And wasted?" queried His Grace, acknowledging the compliment with a simultaneous side glance at the Emperor.

"Because Marguerite Gautier is an exceptional product of an imperial era, she and women of her type are prey, prey for such pens as my friend M. Alexandre's to prick into pungency for the palates of Paris. Hold, hold!" cries the little nervous man, rising with his fork full of chicken in one hand while with the other he turns down the collar of his chestnut colored coat.

"That woman there," he nods toward Zalka, who, having both her elbows on the table, regards him steadfastly. "She is not born to represent chimeras and excrescences; she is a Cleopatra, and my friend M. Alexandre would make of her a grisette. I tell you," cries the little gentleman, undaunted by imperial frowns or the ironical smiles of the laurel crowned author. "Zalka is an era in herself. One must write up to Zalka and not ask Zalka to descend the staircase to pick up the spent rags of a worn out and reckless nature."

Zalka's eyes have not moved; neither do they now when M. Alexandre says, suavely:—

'Ah, it is most likely M. Victoire is in the right. I am no critic; M. Victoire is merciless."

With an ingenuous smile he lifts the laurel wreath from his blond head.

"Mademoiselle," he continues, turning to the actress, "permit me to return to you your prologue."

"Ah, Monsieur!" she says. "See!—We will give it to Moliere!" She runs lightly across the room and places it upon a bust of the poet.

"Now that my prologue has proved a failure, who will write for me the lyric of my petit souper? Ah, I am very unfortunate!"

"It should be M. Victoire," the Emperor remarks.

"Assuredly. He seems to think that he knows what would best fit you," murmurs De Morny, carelessly.

"Monsieur le Duc is right," says the little man. "I do know."

"And it is?" queries His Majesty, lifting a decanter with leisurely examination as he turns it to the glow of the candelabra nearest him.

"It is life—love—loss."

"'La Dame aux Camelias' in three acts and—in three words!" interrupts a clever young journalist, then in high vogue.

"Surely!" exclaims Monsieur Alexandre, with a sarcastic smile.

"We have a new perfume. Publish it on the boulevards, without delay. It is the concentrated essence of—camelias." The young journalist laughs, as do the rest.

Except Zalka.

Already the hands point to the half hour after midnight.

"Monsieur has, perhaps, concluded his illustration in chemistry?" queries M. Victoire, with a grim sardonic little smile, which is not altogether nectar to the soul of the popular young journalist.

This witty person bows profoundly

"Life—love, loss," repeats the little man in a voice of intense pathos. "Life which is not an existence of disease, but a blissful period when every pulse throbs to the double measure of youth and health—when hope holds the helm and honor sits at the prow."

His Majesty glances up as he puts down the decanter of golden cordial.

Zalka turns again her restless eyes to the clock.

"Love," continues M. Victoire, growing more eloquent as he notes about him that applause dearest to a speaker's heart—silence most profound.

"Love," which is not an unwholesome favere—an epoch of sense versus soul—but a little piece of the purity of heaven wooed down to earth by the aspiration, the exaltation and the impassionment of two of God's creatures. Love," murmurs M. Victoire in a low and tremulous tone—"Love, which is not a moral and spiritual wreck——" He turns pitilessly toward Monsieur Alexandre. "But a fire——!"

There was a moment's hush.

And then wild applause.

Be it remembered that Monsieur Alexandre, with much grace of manner, made also the most noise.

"That is the drama I will one day write for Zalka—for Zalka," cries the little man, interrupting himself. "Pshaw! It will be Zalka."

And Zalka caught the thin hand on its way to the coat collar and laid her young lips lightly on it in token of her appreciation.

It may be imagined that all the tongues about the table were by this time untied.

"You lay your lips upon that little man's hand," the Emperor says, his voice lost to all ears but Zalka's in the general talk and laughter.

"*Pourquoi non?*" she answers gayly. "Monsieur Victoire is a genuis—one must pay tribute to genius."

"And to Cæsar?" whispers he.

"His due."

"Which is 'par example?'"

"Taxes," laughs she, leaning back in her "fauteuil."

"Bah! What a fool I am!"

"Oh, no, Ami Louis. Indeed, I think you very wise."

"Why so?"

"Because you have known how to manage your French people for—how long is it? twenty years and over."

"Is that all?"

"It is enough."

The Emperor for a moment leaned back in his chair also; for a brief time his curious eyes seemed to have turned inward and away from the scene before him.

With a possibly unconscious movement the hand which hung listlessly over the arm of his seat touched the folds of Zalka's robe, and the fingers caught eagerly at the soft white stuffs.

CHAPTER VI.

Without doubt the admiration of His Majesty for the young Russian was known throughout Paris and beyond. But equally without question it was known that Zalka evinced no preference for the ruler of France above any other.

She had baffled him.

She treated him only with the old air of camaraderie and raillery which had arrested the attention of the "Soldier of France" on the morning of their first meeting.

Was she laughing at him?

He did not know.

Perhaps Ducrat did. He could afford to rely on Ducrat. Meantime it is sufficient that to himself he said that he loved her.

And suspected her?

"Well, well!" he at last ejaculated, "time is, after all, man's best tool and best assistant."

"Monsieur Louis thinks that in time—what?" questions Zalka, rising and folding her hands behind her as she paces nervously up and down the room once or twice.

"In time I shall attain what I crave."

"Which is——?" She stops short, with her eyes involuntarily fixed upon Basle's great timepiece.

"That which time alone can give me!" the Emperor mutters under his breath as he also rises.

"Believe me, Ami Louis," she replies, shaking her head, "man craves only the—unattainable!"

He smiles dreamily as he looks at her. He shrugs his shoulders.

"Mademoiselle, I take my leave of you." His Majesty steps toward the vestibule.

De Morny rises, as do the other guests who may chance to have been seated.

Ceremony of a certain kind was dispensed with at these reunions, and the Emperor was here treated as incognito by his own command.

"Not yet," Zalka exclaims, following him with eagerness. "Not so soon!"

"It is the first time that you ever desired my visit prolonged," he responds, half in pleasure, half in suspicion.

"It may be," she says, "there must come a first time for—anything; is it not so?"

"But I am to be at the palace to open the ball at half past one—it is now almost the quarter."

"Give us the other quarter."

"Impossible."

"Let them wait," Zalka says, with pleading eyes, laying her finger tips lightly on the hat which he holds.

"It is impossible. The affair is one of state. Already it is cabled round the world—Zalka!" His Majesty takes a few further steps—as they both stared in the blaze of the candles, amid the hum of many voices.

He has uttered but her name with his lips. With his cold, strange, suspicious eyes, what other language has His Imperial Majesty spoken?

"Ami Louis, you will give us this quarter of an hour—ce mauvais quart d'heure—as a favor."

Her voice is clear and high and innocent as a child's.

He starts back.

"Non," Napoleon says, curtly, "'Non impossible.'"

He turns on his heel.

At the same instant Zalka makes a false step, perchance, and, with a crash, the great gilded candelabra falls to the ground behind her.

Its hundred candles are scattered far and wide, setting fire to rugs and napkins, and dashing fruits and ices, epergnes and goblets in all directions.

In a moment all is confusion—and while De Morny is assisting the others in stamping out the little blazes here and there His Majesty has caught Zalka in her fall and supported her to a sofa.

No one thinks of anything for the next fifteen minutes save the accident.

The ladies scream prettily and rehearse their sensations.

Servants run hither and thither removing the debris, and the men laugh and chat, and console their companions for the holes in their gowns or the wine stains and wax upon their laces.

The "mauvais quart d'heure" has slipped away.

By the tall clock in the corner His Majesty should now have been at the Tuileries, having lost over the hand of Mme. de Metternich.

A servant enters.

"Madam," whispers he in a frightened tone, "some one is without who insists upon seeing you. I am unable to——"

A gendarme also enters, cutting short the foot-man's rambling announcement.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

YOUTHFUL DESPERADOES.

Four Boys Break into a Store and Arm Themselves with Revolvers.

TORONTO, May 8.—Among the few cases in the Police Court Saturday was one of a very sad nature. Four boys, the eldest 15 years of age, the youngest not yet 7 years old, were placed in the dock, charged with breaking into the store of Alfred Feegan, 101 Queen street east, and stealing therefrom a rifle and two revolvers. The names of the boys were Fred. A. Longbottom, Nicholas Hendricks, Francis Wells and Edward Wells. When arrested the two Wells children were taken from their cots in their father's house, 182 Adelaide St. west, where they were sleeping peacefully, each with a revolver under his pillow. The boy Longbottom is most respectably connected in the city and his heartbroken mother and sister appeared in court. He pleaded guilty to taking the rifle, and it was explained by Mr. Donavan, his lawyer, that he had been employed in his law office for some time and had been led astray through keeping bad company. He was remanded, his mother going bail for him. The other three boys were also remanded, their parents going their bail. This is a clear case of the effects of dime novel reading, the four boys having had their young heads turned and wanted to be avengers in the Far West.

Big Game Shooting in India.

Sportsmen in India are kicking vigorously against a set of tyrannical and utterly unjustifiable rules which have been lately promulgated by the Chief Commissioner of the central provinces, the effect of which is to put a practically prohibitive tax on big game shooting in that part of the peninsula. The central provinces contain many thousand square miles of forest and uncultivated land which have been from time immemorial the happy hunting ground of those Anglo-Indians who "love the great game." The result seems to have been that tigers, panthers, and other equally beneficent beasts have been getting scarce, and the local officials have consequently determined to "preserve" the game for their own amusement. I sympathise sincerely with the Anglo-Indian sportsmen, but I feel more keenly still for the natives of the central provinces.—London World.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE GROWTH OF GREEN FODDERS.

BY THOMAS SHAW, PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTU

The attention of the farmers of the Dominion has never been sufficiently drawn to the great advantages that flow from the growth of an abundant supply of green food for the stock of the farm. In this climate of short and oftentimes dry summers and of stern winters, which forever forbid the successful growth of permanent pastures of the European order and on the European plan it will doubtless prove in the future the great resource of the farmer who is bent upon sustaining the fertility of his land through that best of all sources, stock-keeping. Some of its advantages are:

1. It effects a saving in land to the extent of enabling the farmer with but 50 acres to raise more beef, mutton, milk, butter or cheese than the one with 100 acres who pays no attention to the growth of green fodders.

2. It effects a great saving in fences, one of the largest items of outlay on a farm.

3. It secures a marked saving in food, and of animal muscle, in their not having to search for it.

4. It increases the quantity and quality of the manure to the extent of at least one-half of all that is made during the pasturing season.

5. Its effects upon the health and condition of the animals are beneficial, since the supply of food is uniform and sufficient, and they are free from annoyance, worry and exposure.

6. It greatly increases the quantity and quality of the milk, butter and beef product.

7. It very much enhances, in the aggregate, the fertility of the soil.

8. It largely hobviates to necessity of summer fallowing, through its antagonism to weed growth.

9. It would prove a boon to the cottar, whose one cow must needs pasture on the highway.

10. In conjunction with the silo it provides green food for the stock all the year, hence every farmer in the Province alive to his own best interests will grow a greater or smaller proportion of green fodders every year.

The only objections that can be urged against it, are:

1. That lack of exercise will impair the health of the stock, an objection that will be answered in a succeeding bulletin.

2. The extra labor involved, which, however, is abundantly compensated by the increased returns.

The following are some of the principal soiling crops best adapted to Ontario conditions:

1. Winter rye, best sown early in September; 2 bushels to the acre; cut before the blossom appears, and fed, if practicable, in conjunction with red clover.

2. Red clover, yielding two cuttings per year, and cut until the time of blossoming.

3. Orchard grass, which may be grown with clover and cut at same periods.

4. Lucerne, yielding two or more cuttings a year, and when brought safely through the first winter yields a bountiful crop for years. It is best adapted to well drained rich loams inclining to a sandy texture. It is not relished by the stock so highly as clover.

5. Timothy and Mammoth clover make an excellent green food, the combination being complementary to each other in their constituents, and ripening at the same time.

6. Alsike clover and timothy grown together answer equally well. By commencing to cut when the first blossoms appear, this crop may be fed for three or four weeks.

7. Oats and pease, oats and vetches or tares, or oats, pease and vetches, come next, sown mixed, at the rate of say 1½ bushel oats, ½ bushel pease and ½ bushel vetches to the acre, and at successive intervals of say 10 days apart. They make the best ration when the grain is in the milk, but feeding may commence when they first head out.

8. Common millet, Hungarian grass and Italian millet are all useful as green fodders. They may be sown from May 1st to 1st July, ½ to 1 bushel seed per acre, and should be cut before or in early blossom for soiling.

9. Corn is the most valuable of all green crops for soiling purposes. It should be planted in drills for summer soiling at the rate of from ½ to 1 bushel of seed to the acre, from 24th May to 10th June. It may be sown with the grain drill, from 30 to 36 inches apart, and suitable harrowing after planting and thorough cultivating are of much importance. Feeding may commence when the corn is formed in the ear.

10. Rape is valuable for fattening sheep and cattle, and may be sown in drills profitably on land handled in the first part of the season as a summer-fallow on the same plan and with the same after-management as in turnip culture; it is eaten on the land.

A Bulletin will follow shortly on the methods of feeding green fodders.

BASSWOOD HONEY.

I believe basswood to be the greatest honey-producer in the world, says G. M. Doolittle in the American Bee Journal. In fact no report has ever been given (if I am correct) of an average yield of twenty pounds per day from a single colony for thirty days in succession, except from basswood. Mr. Gallup had a colony do this. I had one which stored that for about ten, the best yield being sixty-six pounds in three days.

By going back over my account with my bees for the past sixteen years, I find that from basswood alone, my yield of honey has not been far from sixty pounds, on an average, from each colony, each year; the lightest yield being about thirty-five pounds, and the heaviest 120 pounds. This is the average yield of the yard, not the yield of an individual colony.

NOTES.

"The cherry," says the "Rural Canadian," "is about the only fruit tree which can be recommended for shade in pastures along roadsides, as the hardy varieties of cherries are not affected by the trampling of live stock or the passing of vehicles, which would prove most injurious to most fruit trees."

Says a Western exchange: "Montana can grow wools fine enough for royalty, and cheap enough for the humblest peasant. But it requires time, experience and great expense to be able to do so. Many who were novices in the business a few years ago have by diligence and diligent action placed themselves on the road to wealth."

JOHN O. WOOD ARRESTED.

After a Sojourn in Mexico He returns to Buffalo and is Captured.

TORONTO, May 15.—John O. Wood, druggist, who was found guilty last December of murder in connection with the Lily Charlton case, was arrested the other day in Buffalo. When he left Toronto, after his offence had become notorious, Wood located in Buffalo and stopped at the Mansion House. He left, however, the day before the Buffalo authorities were notified that he was wanted, and travelled south as far as Mexico. After a sojourn there of a few weeks he returned and made arrangements to start a drug store in Buffalo, but, unfortunately for him, his arrest will interfere with his worldly prospects. It is said that Wood's friends have been interceding with the Attorney-General with a view to his surrender, on condition that a light sentence should be imposed, but it is unnecessary to add that they met with no success. As the charge against Wood is murder, he can be extradited under the treaty, if he refuses to return of his own accord. No steps will be taken for extradition until the prisoner's decision is known, and in the meantime he will be held by the Buffalo authorities.

The authorities have good reason to expect that the prisoner will fight extradition, and Detective John Cuddy, who has had charge of the case since its inception, goes to Buffalo to take the matter in hand.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

THOSE CHARGES.

If anything was wanting to prove the falsity of the charges made against the Secretary Treasurer of Lachute, after the complete breakdown before the Courts, it appears to-day in the form of a candid and gentlemanly apology from the Mr. McConnell, one of the candidates and the plaintiff in the late contestation suits. It would appear from what Mr. McConnell says that he is not to blame for the outrageous charges set forth in the plea filed in the aforesaid cases. We believe his statement, and we are confident that he would not willingly slander any opponent. But the question is how far can Attorneys take liberties of this kind with their clients.

It would seem monstrous, if unauthorized, an Attorney, can at any time and under any circumstances use the name of a ratepayer without his knowledge to make the most grave and libellous charges against a public officer, and thereby leave him to defend and satisfy an action for damages. And yet according to Mr. McConnell's statement this is what has occurred. There has been too much of this "Petition" business among our ratepayers and this should be a warning to all persons, not to allow their names to be used in actions under the believe that it will not cost them anything. The story of the "big push" of last winter is about finished. Let the end be peace! For our part we are perfectly satisfied with the result and hope we may have less law and more work in future. It is a serious proceeding for a ratepayer to take action against the town and should be done only in an extreme crisis, or as a *dernier resort*. No matter how sure the plaintiff may be of winning, he is after all fighting himself, being part of the corporation and liable for the payment of part of the legal expenses as a result of his success. When a lawyer urges a client to enter into law, the result of his doing so is money for the lawyer. We do not pretend to say that in every case the desire for a fee influences the lawyer in his advice; but we do say that it benefits him to get a client into court, while it benefits the client to keep out.

OUR TOWN CHARTER.

There is a general consensus of opinion that our act of Incorporation in many ways requires revision. In how many points we are not prepared to say, but from the experience of the past two years, some decidedly weak points have been brought to light. One of them is the limited power given to the Corporation to impose the business tax. Another the absurdity of having the Secretary of the Town collect the school taxes, paying him for his work and then paying again 7 per cent of the amount to the Secretary of the School Commissioners for stepping into the office of the former and receiving the money. Thus the ratepayers pay twice for the collecting of the School tax. Then there is the question of having a police magistrate or recorder's court, the question of vote by ballot etc; the details of which have not yet been properly discussed. Getting charters is expensive and great care, and thoughtful consideration should be had before the amendments are presented to the assembly. First the wishes of the people should be considered, and then technical knowledge of a high standard ought to be obtained in order to put the desired amendments in perfectly plain and legal phraseology. All this requires time and method. Public notice of private bills must be given at least month before the house can entertain them, consequently if the council does not wish to plod along for another year under the same disabilities of which they complained so loudly, some steps must be taken at once. A commission might be appointed to take into consideration all suggestions as to amendments and enbmit a report for approval. If anything is done it must be accomplised at once in order to come before the legislature at its next session. If some effort is not made to remove the defects of our charter, the electors will certainly have more just cause for complaint than they had last year.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Last fall a deputation from Montreal laid before a meeting in Victoria Hall called to receive the deputation, the cause of Sunday school work generally, and the Union in particular. The object was to see if a convention could not be held in Lachute for the purpose of exciting greater interest in S. schools and of rousing the teachers to still fuller study than heretofore. The Union has been in existence for some time in Montreal and has been successful. It employs an agent, Mr. McKillican to visit various parts of the Province and where advisable to start schools upon the broadest basis.

The value of S. school work can hardly ever be estimated in its beneficial effect upon the young, and in proportion as this is so, the necessity for good, well trained teachers exists, to say nothing of the desirability of gathering in as many children as possible. To put the matter in dus form the objects before the Union are 1st, to excite interest in S. schools among the the people generally; 2nd, to stir up such interest as will induce persons to offer themselves as teachers; 3rd to excite teachers to study; 4th, to draw in children everywhere and to organize schools. Now, while it may well be said that Lachute is favoured in the matter of S. schools and in its care, in this peg et at least, of the young, it must not be forgotten that the more thriving parts of a country are not the whole. The idea of a convention such as proposed is to benefit all. The Union advocates county conventions to be held in the most central part for the good of the whole county. Lachute has decided to have a convention and the date decided upon by the Montreal leaders in conference with the local ministers and superintendents is Thurs day and Friday, June 27th and 28th. A deputation will be sent from the city which will give addresses on various subjects of interest and profit. We hope next week to give further details as to the place of meeting, the programme and the speakers. It should be borne clearly in mind that this work of the Union is undenominational and all bodies of protestants can take part in the convention. The local committee composed of the ministers and S. school superintendents have asked for the favorable consideration of the undertaking and hope that the convention dates will be kept clear of other engagements, so that attendance may be possible. It rests much with the community whether this venture will be a success and we trust Lachute will see to it that failure shall not be written across the first effort of the kind in Argenteuil.

Dyspepsia causes depraved blood, which, in time, affects every organ and function of the body. As a remedy for these troubles, nothing can approach Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It vitalizes the blood, strengthens the stomach, and corrects all disorders of the liver and kidneys.

"A Cold Dip."

EDITOR WATCHMAN.

Sir,—Under the above heading the *Independent* of last Saturday has issued such an alarming account of a recent occurrence, that I deem it almost necessary to let my Lachute friends know that I am still alive. One would have thought that the irrepressible editor's late experience of fire, would have made him more careful in his treatment of water, but nevertheless the carelessness and inaccuracy of the report, is as usual manifestly apparent. To begin with, "he" was *not* over six feet, ("foot" according to our learned editor) neither was he a Cockney as is confidently stated in the article. He had no intention of taking any of the youth and beauty of Upper Lachute for a canoe ride, but repaired to the river with a companion of the sterner sex. It is needless to say he did *not* take a run and leap, neither was he rescued or "trotted" home by any of his lady friends. With regard to his inability as a representative of England to manage "the frail but impetuous bark," I can only say that he *did* so succeed on the following day.

I think I have almost succeeded in showing that not part, but the whole of the paragraph was inaccurate and misleading. At the same time it seems almost a pity to brand as untrue the only piece of home news which has appeared in the columns of your cotemporary for many weeks.

I am, Sir,
Yours Sincerely,
ERNEST BODDINGTON,
("The unsophisticated Britisher.")

Never had a preparation a more appropriate name than Ayer's Hair Vigor. When the capillary glands become enfeebled by disease, age, or neglect, this dressing imparts renewed life to the scalp, so that the hair assumes much of its youthful fullness and beauty.

DISTRICT NEWS

LAKEFIELD.

Rev. Mr. Irwin is preaching a series of sermons on conversion.

Mat Parker is again convalescent.

Farmers are nearly done seeding now.

An anti-Jesuit meeting will be held in the Orange Hall on Thursday evening May 23rd.

BROWNSBURG.

Mrs. McGibbon, relict of the late Alex. McGibbon of this place, passed quietly to the home of the immortal, on Friday morning last, being nearly three weeks confined from a shock of paralysis. She was carefully attended by Dr. Christie, until death claimed its own. The deceased lady was the eldest daughter of the late Major George Brown, and was born in Lachute, on February 24th, 1819, when the town was yet in its infancy. Eight children survive her, six of whom were present to witness the peaceful departure of a kind mother from the world of shadows to the land of rest. Integrity and Christian charity were her marked characteristics being specially kind to the poor, thus her name will long live in the memory of many friends. The religious ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Mr. Mackie, at Three o'clock Sunday afternoon, at her late residence; the funeral procession of over one hundred carriages thence proceeded to Lachute cemetery where all that was mortal was consigned to the earth.

It is not death to die,
To leave this weary road,
And 'midst the brotherhood on high
To be at home with God.

It is not death to close
The eye long dimmed by tears,
And wake in glorious repose,
To spend eternal years.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE

W. J. Simpson, *Plaintiff*
vs.
Andrew McConnell, *Defendant*
J. Patenaude, *Plaintiff.*
vs.
A. McConnell, *Defendant*

Messrs W. J. Simpson and Joseph Patenaude.

Dear Sirs.—In the actions of damages separately instituted by you against me arising out of the late municipal elections, I learned for the first time that charges were made against you in my petition contesting such election, which I regret very much. I was not aware at the time that any of the accusations contained in my petition which you complained of, had been made, and had I been consulted by my Attorney, who acted on his own responsibility, they would never have been made. I now take the earliest opportunity to assure you that I disapprove and repudiate the charges made against you as untrue, unjust and exaggerated to my knowledge.

A. McCONNELL.

Lachute 10th May 1889.

The following are the particulars of the drowning at Buckingham of the Rev. Mr. Evans, it appears he went out on the lake in a row boat, which was taken away by some workmen next morning to the other side. Being anxious to see a lake about a mile from the farm where he was stopping, he borrowed a canoe for that purpose. The next that was seen of him was when he was seen floating down the river, grasping the canoe, which had been upset. A boy and girl who saw him from the bank were unable to render him any assistance and so he disappeared.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The May term of the Circuit Court opened yesterday before Mr. Justice Taschereau. The following members of the bar were present:—Messrs Mathieu, Mackay, De Laroude, Palliser, Bampton, and Leduc.

Several judgments were rendered in default cases and one case submitted on its merits. The others were all despatched in a summary way either by the fatal "next term," or by the favorite excuse "proceeding." Owing to His Honor forgetting part of the record in the cases of the Corporation of Lachute Town, judgments were not delivered. After about half an hours session the court adjourned until May 25th for the delivering of judgments and hearing of ex parte cases.

LAUREL.

There have been some very big bush fires this spring, Mr. W. Morrow's bush made a wild burn along the Long Lake. The farmers in here are progressing well with their spring's work, owing to the fine weather. Mr Adam Morrow almost met with a sad accident on Saturday last. He and his wife started to town and in going down hill the hind wheels separated from the box and took a course of their own. He looked around to see if the dog was following him when he missed the wheels. If it had not been for the help of Mr. J. McCluskey who helped him to head the wheels through a narrow gage between the house and barn he and his wife might have been seriously injured, as it was they were very badly frightened The cause of the accident was a broken reache.

GRENVILLE.

About midnight of May 14th Mrs. Joseph Lalandre presented her husband with a daughter, the 13th child.

On the 9th instant Miss Sarah Moore left Grenville for Michigan. Mr John Atchieson left on same train for same place.

The Canal Boats kept the lockmen up all night 14 hours continuously locking, all were on their way up.

We had a fine rain all day Tuesday cleared in evening and turned cold during the night.

Mr. Louis Champagne of Calumet has gone to Cornwall.

Grenville Village Council granted Hotel Licenses to Mrs. McIntyre and Mr. F. Allan at their session on Saturday night. How many Saloon and Grocery licenses will be granted has not yet become known. It is to be hoped that high license will be adopted by our Council and the other license laws carried into effect. Our Village sadly needs a good health Officer, there being some very unsightly and disagreeable things on our streets as well as our yards, which for the public as well as the private, should be removed.

Fine fronting linens, $1.10 yard, reduced to 55c yard, $1.00 yard reduced to 50c yard at S. Carsley's.

No. 1 Mille Isle School, Cambria

The following are the names of the pupils who according to Examination obtained and received prizes at the close of the school for the season,

FIFTH CLASS

Norman Strong, 1st prize 734. Mary Wilson, 2nd prize 716. Jessie Wilson, equal. Ida M. Strong, 3rd prize 683.

FOURTH CLASS.

Katie Madden, 1st prize 425. Alice Noble, 2nd prize 420.

THIRD CLASS.

Wallace Strong, 1st prize 478. Edith Strong, 2nd prize 450. Nellie Noble, 3rd prize 340.

SECOND CLASS.

Mabel Wilson, 1st prize 104. May Madden, 2nd prize 99, John Noble, 3rd prize 98.

FIRST CLASS.

Gilbert McMullen, 1st prize 104.

M. M. RUSSELL,
Teacher.

S. Carsleys sells more dress goods than any other house in the city. Why? Because you get the best value there.

BIRTHS.

GAUDRY.—At Grenville Village Que, on the 13th May, the wife of Albert Gaudry of a son.

DEATHS.

MCGIBBON.—At Brownsburg, Friday, 10th. instant, Jane Frances Brown, relict of the late Alexander McGibbon, aged seventy years and two months.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of GEOGE BISHOP, Printer, Lachute P. Q.

The above named has made an assignment of his estate and effects to us, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, Claims must be fyled at our office within thirty days from date to ensure their collocation for dividend.

HENRY WARD & CO.
Trustees.
260 St. James St.

Montreal May 1st 1889. 1in

NOTICE.

All parties having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. R. Dadderidge will please fyle them with the undersigned. All parties owing the said estate will please pay the same at once to the undersigned.

A. BERTHELOT, N. P.

May 10th 1889.

Property for Sale.

In the West Ward Lachute.

Some 100 Town Lots.

A Valuable Mill Privilege with water power from the new dam.

The two West River Points.

Some 40 acres of pasture land, suitable for dividing into Town lots.

$3000 of first mortgages bearing 6 per cent interest.

The whole of the above is offered for sale *en block* or in portions to suit the purchasers.

The above property is going to be sold at once, by private sale,

Apply to

F. HAMELIN,
Lachute Mills,

Or to the proprietor,

F. O. IRELAND,
27 Church Street,
Toronto.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 8 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.

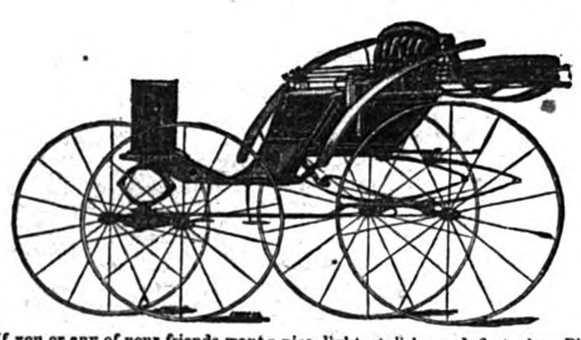
CASTORIA
for Infants and Children.

"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 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
R. T. MANLEY.



If you or any of your friends want a nice, light, stylish, good, first class Phaeton, Buggy, Road or Village Cart or any kind of Carriage, write or call on,
R. J. LATIMER, 92 McGill St, Montreal
Cash purchases nicely crated and delivered at the nearest rail-road station, or steamboat wharf. Freights paid within 100 miles of Montreal or Quebec. Send for Catalogue.

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.

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.

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.

6f

PAINTING.

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

EVERY MAN

His Own Painter

Buy LIQUID PAINTS ready for the brush at WALES' ST. ANDREWS.

Opened out for the Summer trade New Dress Matcrials and braided sets to match. CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Special:—
Chambray's, Zephyrs, and Sateen-prints, attractive prices.

Lawns and other white goods, at prices that will interest the Ladies'.

Boys' Clothing.

CALL EARLY FOR CHOICE.

CHAS. T. WALES,
The Peoples Cash Store
St. Andrews.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS.
The undersigned having fitted up, at an expense of over $3000, the building lately occupied by Mr. Geo. Simpson as a general store, begs leave to inform the travelling public that his house will be open on Monday, June 25th. The building is fitted up in first class and elegant style, with all the latest and modern improvements.
Jos. Delorme,
(LATE OF OTTAWA)
43-3 PROPRIETOR.

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 rom the best manufacturers in Canada.
T. STUART,
LACHUTE, March 30th 1888 46.

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.

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 Neckties 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.

PLASTERING
Parties wishing to have plastering done or wishing to see me will please call at Mr. M McCallums, boot & shoe Store.
J. W. COTTINGHAM.
Lachute, 19th April 1889. 16-tf

KERR'S
Book, Stationery Paper, Toys,
—AND—
FANCY GOODS STORE
Has been removed to the premises formerly occupied by the Misses Fulton as a Millinery establishment, where the public are invited to call and examine the large and varied assortment of New Goods just laid in and which will be disposed of Cheap for cash.
A very fine lot of Booklets and Easter cards, Birthday Booklets and Cards.
—STATIONARY—
Foolscap, Letter [large] and Notepaper Envelopes in all sizes, Gold and Silver paper Drawing Board, Card board, Perforated card board in Gold, Silver, White and Black, A large assortment of School Books in English, French, Latin and Greek, writing pens, Ink, (red and black) in small and large bottles. A new style of lead pencil and compass combined for Drawing, slate pencils in wood. Architect's Design Book.
—ALSO—
Merchants sets of account books from 100 up to 1000 pages each and other Account books. &c, &c.
Lachute, April, 1889.

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.

NEW PRINTS,
NEW GINGHAM,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
IN BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS,
IN TASTY COLORS,
IN LIGHT SHADES,
IN DARK SHADES,
AT
W. BANFORD'S
A Job Lot Mens & Boys hats selling out at 25 cents each.

New Dry Goods
AT
GILES
Our stock of both staple and fancy dry goods never more complete nor better assorted, nor prices more favorable partly comprising the following viz.
A nice range of TWEEDS for mens' suisings, pantings and coatings, ladies jackets and for Boys wear 50cts per yd up good value. Henrietta cloths in all colors. Black add colored
CASHMERES
CHAMBRYS
ZEPHERS
GINGHAMS
Zepher Ginghams, Seer-suckers, Shaker Flannells, Prints etc etc, Grey Cottons, Bleached Cottons, Gray and bleached sheetings, pillow case cottons, Cottonades, checked shirtings, &c. &c Gloves in Black and colored Kid, silk, Lisles, and Cotton, colored and white embroideries and insertions lace, &c, A complete stock of gents furnishings to select from.
We keep the Crompton Corsets only for children, misses and Ladies from 50c each to $2.00 and from 18 inches to 36 inches.

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.

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.

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.

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

J. D. Leduc, L.L.B.
Ste. Scholastique P. Q.
Advocate, attorney for the district of Terrebonne, for the Inland Revenue of the Province of Quebec. 30-11y

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

Photographs!
UNTIL further notice Photos will be taken and finished in first-class style by
A. G. STAKHOUSE,
from $1.25 per dozen upwards.
St. Andrews, 6th Dec. 1888.

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

R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER
BANKING 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 Soatiug,
Spring uitings,
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.
By month or week with all the comforts of a home.
MRS ROSTRON,
Main Street

NOTICE.
Mr. John Hope Baker & Confectioner, having decided to relinquish his branch business in the West Ward, and made arrangements with the undersigned to keep as at present Bread, Cakes, Buns, Rolls, &c. &c. &c. at my grocery store where all customers and the public will always find on hand a good supply and bestqu ality. Groceries, Candies, Fruits Toyan d Fancy Goods, Soft Drinks, &c &c.
Robert Kettyle.
WEST END
Opposite R, Banfords Store.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

WONDERFUL WORK
WONDERFUL WORK
WONDERFUL WORK
WONDERFUL WORK
WONDERFUL WORK
WONDERFUL WORK

Considering the large number of Men's Furnishing Stores started in Montreal during the last twelve years, the increase of our business in these goods is really wonderful.

S. CARSLEY.

THE POPULAR
THE POPULAR
THE POPULAR
THE POPULAR
THE POPULAR
THE PNPULAR

MEN'S FURNISHING STORE
MEN'S FURNISHING STORE
MEN'S FURNISHING STORE
MEN'S FURNISHING STORE
MEN'S FURNISHING STORE
MEN'S FURNISHING STORE

IS S. CARSLEY'S
IS S. CARSLEY'S
IS S. CARSLEY'S
IS S. CASSLEY'S
IS S. CARSLEY'S
IS S. CARSLEY'S

READ THIS, GENTLEMEN
READ THIS, GENTLEMEN
READ THIS, GENTLEMEN
READ THIS, GENTLEMEN
READ THIS, GENTLEMEN
READ THIS, GENTLEMEN

Our Men's Furnishing Store contains

MEN'S GOODS ONLY
MEN'S GOODS ONLY
MEN'S GOODS ONLY
MEN'S GOODS ONLY
MEN'S GOODS ONLY

NONE FOR LADIES
NONE FOR LADIES
NONE FOR LADIES
NONE FOR LADIES
NONE FOR LADIES
NONE FOR LADIES

Our men's furnishing store is entirely separate from any other part of the premises. Separate entrance from the street. Amongst our enormous stock of Men's Furnishing Goods there are none for Ladies or children.

MEN'S SUMMER COATS
MEN'S SUMMER COATS
MEN'S SUMMER COATS
MEN'S SUMMER COATS
MEN'S SUMMER COATS
MEN'S SUMMER COATS

S. CARSLEY.

Just received a full assortment of Men's foreign summer coats. They are entirely different to any stock shown in Canada.

S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S SUMMER VESTS
MEN'S SUMMER VESTS
MEN'S SUMMER VESTS
MEN'S SUMMER VESTS
MEN'S SUMMER VESTS
MEN'S SUMMER VESTS

All sizes just received in White and Fancy Linen Duck, Holland Lustre, Brilliantine; also, Plain and Fancy Light Flannels, Vests in Indigo Blue Serge, Coats in all sizes to match the Vests, at lowest prices.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

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

Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Silks S Carsley
Notice Wm Robertson
Sheriff's Sales Z Rousselle
Every Man C T Wales

The Salvation Army will attack North River to-night.

Mrs. McConnell has been ill during the past week, but is now convalescent.

Mr. Jas. Thompson of the College, has gone to Arundel for the summer.

Next Friday being the Queen's Birthday, stores will be closed.

Messrs, George Bishop and D. Nelson were in town yesterday.

Mr. McFarlane late of the paper mill, left for Montreal, on Wednesday last.

We regret to announce the serious illness of Mrs J. R. McOuat, from inflamation of the thorax.

Mr. Geo. McMartin, D. L. S. of St. Andrews was in Lachute several days last week surveying village lots.

Mr J. Chambers, son of John Chambers Esq., of Shrewsbury, left on Tuesday evening last for Manitoba.

Mr. Henry Jekill, divinity student has been sent to Buckingham to conduct services for the present.

Mr. Jos. Watchorn, of Morin Flats, left Lachute on Tuesday last for Manitoba on a short visit.

The surveyors on the St. Andrews Railway have moved their headquarters from Lachute to St. Andrews.

The lumber for the sidewalk between Barron's and West River bridges is on the ground.

There was a large attendance at Mr. Walter McOuat's sale yesterday. This was one of the best stock sales for some time past, and fair prices were obtained.

Perhaps the largest funeral ever seen in Lachute, was that of the late Mrs Mc Gibbon of Brownsburg, on Sunday afternoon last.

Does Lachute intend to make any effort as a town to celebrate the Queen,s birth day? If so why not commence preparations.

The ladies of St. Simeon's church, will hold their annual sale of fancy and useful articles in Mr. Palliser's office, Main street, on Friday next, 24th inst.

A Deanery meeting will be held in Lachute may 23rd.
Holy Communion in St. Simeon's at 10 a.m,

The proprietor of the Lachute Hotel has introduced a new patent whip which is well worth seeing. An agent could certainly work up a very profitable business selling them among farmers.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, M.P., and his brother Mr. George Wilson, while back at Lake Louisa, registered at the "Howard House." They brought back a very fair catch of trout.

We notice that the following students of the Diocesan College of Montreal passed their examinations successfully: Messrs C. Rollit, Thompson, Page, Strong. Moore.

The Ladies of the town interested in temperance work are invited to attend a meeting in Victoria Hall, Friday 19th, at 3 p. m. to take necessary steps for organizing the Band of Hope on the old lines.

Mr. Frank Weir has sold his property next the Baptist Church to Mr. D. McGregor, Insurance agent. It is said the Rev. Mr. Higgins will occupy it.

Much complaint is being made by some of our carters against outsiders who take passengers from the station for pay. This is certainly most unfair to those who have paid their licence and is deserving of attention.

There was a meeting of the School commissioners last Monday night. The general public do not seem to take much interest in this body of men,and yet they spend at least one third of the taxes paid by this over taxed—as some think—town.

All the machinery in the old Campbell steam saw mill has been removed during the past week, with the exception of the boilers and engine. The mill is the property of the heirs of the late Jas. Ross of Quebec.

Wedding.—On the 15th inst. at the R. C. Church, Mr. A. Dauray of Montreal was married to Miss E. Drouin of Lachute, by the Rev. Pere Derome. Mr. L. Dauray ex-organist of St Jean Baptiste church Ottawa, presided at the organ, and Mrs Dauray conducted the singing.

In the event of the council not purchasing the old Court House, as much has been said concerning the need of a lock up, we would suggest that the little house near Campbell's mill,—the former residence of "the Protector,"—might be put in repair at a very small cost.

The work on Foundry street is progressing rapidly. The sides are being ploughed, and the earth placed in the middle, making a first class job. If the town could afford to gravel it now, very little repair would be needed for many years to come,

The final social for the season, in connection with the sewing society of St. Simeon's church was held at Mr. J. Curry's on Tuesday evening last. A large number were present and quite an enjoyable time was spent. Some long needed repairs are about to be made to the church building.

On Monday last Mr. W. J. Simpson received from the Prothonotary at Ste. Scholastique, his appointment as curator to the estate of Mr. Hambleton. The men working at the factory struck on Monday for weekly pay, but on Tuesday decided to go on, with the understanding that they should be paid every month.

Sale Of Property.—In our advertising columns will be seen that Mr. Ireland intends selling the balance of his property in this town at once. The property is a valuable one and a good chance is now offered to secure it. We understand from the advertisement that it is positively to be sold. In this case bargains are in store for any one who is fortunate enough to have cash to invest. That part of the Town has made rapid progress during the past few years, and during the next ten years every lot there will likely be built upon as it is in the neighborhood of the mills and factories which must continue to increase as in the past.

Mist On Earth.

As morning sun, with strong and vivid ray, Drives from the earth the sullen mists away, So B. B. B., in strength and power grand, Doth rout disease and stay death's heavy hand.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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.

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.

DENTISTRY.

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

Persons wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column.

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,

Never Despair.

Even when all seems lost, there is yet hope. Many a despairing, disheartened victim of dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney complaint, scrofula or rheumatism, has been brought back to health and usefulness by Burdock Blood Bitters, the greatest remedy known for all blood diseases.

Over $2000 has been raised for the defence of Morrison, the Megantic out-law.

Of Great Service.

"I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for cuts and scalds on horses' shoulders, and they got better at once. I have also used it for sprains burns, cuts and croup among my children and can recommend it highly as of great value." W. Service, Minga, Man.

The exception to the form in the case of the Jesuits vs. the *Mail*, has been maintained in so far as it relates the constitutionality of the act of incorporation.

Faithfully Recommended.

In the Spring of 1888, I had inflamation of the lungs, which left my lungs weak. I had a very bad cough, and resolved to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It did me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken, and I can faithfully recommend it." Miss Mary Kay, Virginia, Ont.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Powell of Ottawa, committed suicide on Saturday last.

Policemen Suffer

From rheumatism, dispepsia, kidney complaint and many other ills, in exactly the same manner as ordinary mortals, and Burdock Blood Bitters cures them quickly and permanently just as it always does in every case, from whatever cause arising.

Judge Papineau has resigned,

Good For All.

Dear Sirs:—I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for rheumatism, from which disease I suffered for some time, but was cured with two bottles. It is the best thing I can get for man or horse. J. Mustard, Strathavon, Ont.

IF YOU WANT

Table Linen, bleached or unbleached by the yard,

OR

Table Cloths with Colored Borders,

OR

Fine felt cloth for covers by the yard in all shades,

OR

Table Napkins either colored or plain,

OR

Oil Cloth Covers,

COME TO

G. L. Meikle & Co.

NOTICE

FOR SALE.

THAT WELL KNOWN AND LONG Established, business stand at

BELLE RIVIERE.

KNOWN AS

FOBERTSON BROS.

Comprising a large and well built store, (new) with rooms for carrying on Tailoring, Dressmaking and Millinery, also

SHEDS AND OUTBUILDINGS

Containing a good and well assorted stock in every line required in a general country store. Also two

FINE DWELLINGS

One of brick also one of stone sold with more or less land to suit purchaser, the latter will be sold

FURNISHED

If required

After the 6th May there will be a cheap sale of goods in the store in order to reduce the stock. Address all communications to

WM ROBERTSON.
Belle Riviere

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. } No 48.

Dame Margaret Wickliffe, of the Township of Chatham, said District, wife of James Townsend, of the same place, Farmer, has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

R .P. DE LARONDE,
Atty for Plaintiff.

St Scholastique, 27th March, 1889.

Mrs. Hampton's

Millinery, Dress Making and Fancy Good establishment is now replete with a full and varied stock of Spring and Summer goods.

Ladies, Misses, and Children can be supplied, all her stock in new and of the latest styles.

Boys Sailor hats only 10c. and other goods at proportionatly low figures.

31-3m.

Answered by the Public.

WHY SUCH A CROWD AROUND M. McCALLUMS' BOOT & SHOE STORE?

1st.—Because he sells cheaper than any one else between Montreal and Ottawa.

2nd—Because he keeps nothing but first class goods, and in Latest styles.

HOW AND WHY?

1st—Because he deals direct with the manufacturers.

2nd—Because he gives his customers the benefit of the commission other merchants have to pay commercial travellers.

3rd—Because he guarantees to fit every Boot before leaving the store.

4th—Because he gives his whole attention to Boots & Shoes.

Call and be Convinced.

AT

M. McCALLUM,

{ MEIKLES BLOCK
{ OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

BANK VILLE MARIE,

LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention

—AND—

are promptly remitted at Lowest Rate.

H. FROST,
Manager

FURNITURE.

Cheaper than ever, thanking the public for their past patronage, I would ask a continuance in the future.

Caskets 50 to 100 per cent cheaper than ever to make room for other goods.

Chas. Geigers,

Funeral Director,
Main St. Lachute

Lachute May 3rd 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 CLS ASSTOS ALL BELOW CITY PRICES

—ALSO—

ew 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 Furnace
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 Horse 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 ronting onthe 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 1 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.



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.

J. B. CUSHING & CO

Cushing 10 Sept 1888.

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.

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

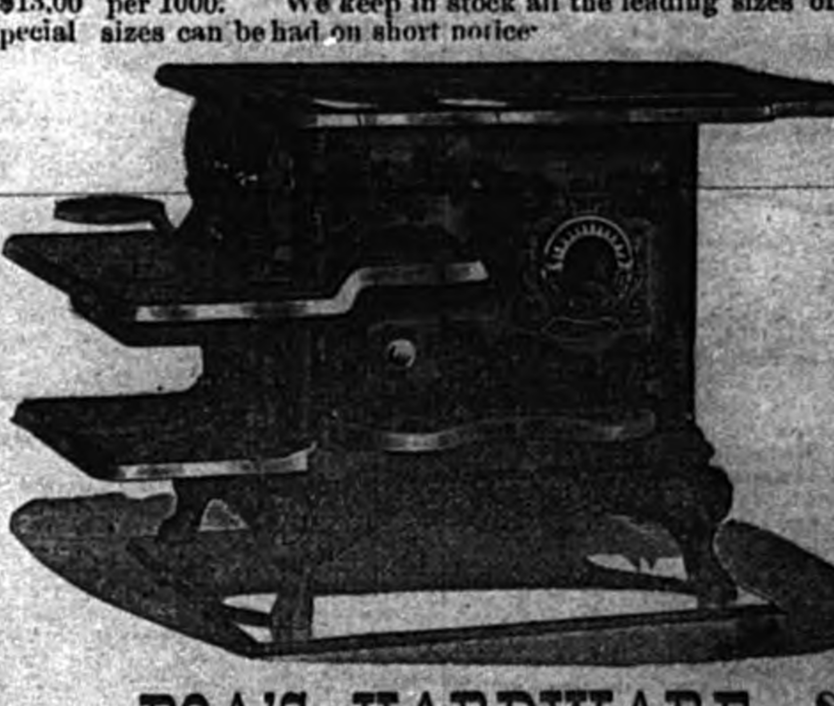
SHINGLES.

PINE,
CEDAR,
AND SPRUCE
SHINGLES,
FOR SALE AT

FRASER BROS.



Double Brech 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 whole cuter fire Paper sot gun shells at 60c per 100. 44 Winchester Calibre $13.00 per 1000. We keep in stock all the leading sizes of Cartie ... pecial sizes can be had on short notice.



Bargains in Stoves.

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE

LACHUTE

NEW STORE.

The undersigned has now opened in the premises lately 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 connecton 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 satisction 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.

NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern.

Know ye, that one third of your life is spent in bed and why not make that part of your life enjoyable by purchasing for yourself A WOVEN WIRE MATTRASS, the best and cheapest spring bed at present in the market, The above mattresses can be had at

The Lachute Furniture Store Opposite the College,

for $2.50 and upwards.

Bed room suites $15.00, Parlor suites $35.00, sideboards $8.00, extension dining tables $7.00. And a full line of Household furniture comprising, chairs, rockers, easy chairs, gallery and canadian chairs, fancy & centre tables, wood and iron beds, sofas, lounges, cribs, cradles, baby carriages, curtain poles, curtain chains, mirrors, pictures, and a great many other articles for home use too numerous to mention.

Picture framing upholstering and repairing neatly executed at shortest notice and at lowest prices come and give us a call before going elsewhere.

Tenders on all kinds of Carpenter and Building Work.

J. S. RIDDELL,

LACHUTE

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

Shore fishermen in the Maritime Provinces are reaping a rich harvest.

Gabriel Dumont is said to be collecting half-breeds and Indians for wild west show purposes in Paris.

The latest official mortality returns place Ottawa at the head of Ontario cities in the matter of the percentage of deaths.

Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith have gone back to their old places in the St. Paul & Manitoba Railway Company.

The owner of the ship Bridgewater is negotiating with the Dominion Government for a settlement of his claim for damages.

The proprietor of the Goderich saltwork was fined on Saturday for sending out barrels of salt which did not come up to the prescribed weight.

It is reported that the C. P. R. intend putting on a fast train service between Toronto and Montreal. The distance is to be covered in eight hours.

A company proposes to spend $1,000,000 in developing the water-power of the Assiniboine river, Manitoba, and to supply power and electric force to Winnipeg.

The inclusive rate for the city of Hamilton has been fixed at 19 mills, which is thus composed:—City rate, 8 mills; school rate, 5 mills; interest and sinking fund, 6 mills.

A shale formation having been discovered at St. Thomas in boring for water in the Court-house grounds, the citizens purpose spending money in exploring for natural gas.

A young Icelander named Julius Jonanasin shot himself the other day at Winnipeg, because the girl he loved, and whose passage to Manitoba he had paid, would not marry him.

While removing an oak tree, supposed to be 150 years old, on a farm near London a few days ago the workmen discovered three or four human skeletons and a number of arrow heads.

Sir Charles Tupper was presented with an address by the Irishmen of Winnipeg recently, in which they urged him to do his best to secure a large Irish immigration to Manitoba.

It is stated in Montreal that Mr. Van Horne will give up the general managership of the C. P. R. and will be succeeded by either Superintendent Whyte or Mr. Shaughnessy.

At the Liberal Conservative meeting held recently at Cookshire, to nominate a successor to the late Mr. John Henry Pope, the unanimous choice was in favour of Mr. Rufus Pope, son of the deceased.

A man well known in Collingwood and Barrie as "Bob" Fletcher, suicided by hanging himself from the limb of a tree in a bush near the former place a few days ago. The body was found on Saturday still hanging.

The license commissioners for Hamilton, besides refusing to grant any new licenses, have decided to decrease the number now granted, and nineteen tavern and saloon keepers have been notified that their licenses will not be renewed.

The Dominion Government has provided in the supplementary estimates brought down on Saturday for a small grant of $2,000 to assist Toronto in entertaining the members of the American Science Association during their visit to Canada in the fall.

Charles Spudel, clerk of Montcalm market hall, has made a curious discovery in the house No. 25 Madeline street. It is a will written on parchment, dated 12th May, 1734, and purports to be executed by Francois Gutelin, of St. Malo, France. It gives directions for finding a box containing a large amount of gold and silver coins, which has been hidden in the ground. No money has yet been found. The will was in a bottle hermetically sealed and embedded in the stone foundation wall of the house. Search is being prosecuted for the coins.

AMERICAN

Sir Julian Pauncefote left New York for Washington the other morning.

It is rumored that a death from yellow fever has occurred in Sandford, Fla.

The new license law cuts off 1,500 saloonlets in Boston, and still leaves 780 drinking places.

Willie F. Welch, aged 12, of Rockland, Maine, has died from immoderate cigarette smoking.

Some British flags displayed in Worth street, New York, the other day were torn down by Boston militiamen.

Mrs. Sudwiga Jacowsky, a Polish woman, of New York, 24 years old, has been made insane by smoking cigarettes.

The dynamite guns on board the U. S. war ship Vesuvius were tried on Wednesday and proved a disappointment.

The South Carolina colored people have formed a secret organization with the object of bettering their position.

George Francis Train says he intends to fast 100 days in order to show that the human race can live without food.

In the Pacific Derby, on Tuesday, the Czar made a mile and a half in 2 36, the fastest Derby ever run in America.

Statistics show that New Hampshire is the champion divorce State, the rate being one divorce to every nine marriages.

Mrs. Ammon, the mother of "Coal Oil Johnny" Seele, of Sharon, Pa, who squandered millions, has become a pauper.

Patrick Carroll, shoemaker, jumped from Brooklyn bridge recently. He was picked up by a tug and handed over to the police.

At the Boston Horse Show on Saturday Filemaker cleared a fence 6 feet 10 inches high, the highest jump ever recorded for a horse.

The County Court at Parkersburg, Va., has refused to grant liquor licenses and over 100 saloons will have to close up next Tuesday night.

Thirty-two packages of prepared opium were seized at San Francisco the other day. It was concealed in the steamship Oceanic. Valve, $5,376.

A heavy rain has put out the forest fires on Shawangunk mountains in Sullivan county, New York, but not before the woods had been laid bare.

The wheat markets on Saturday were reported higher, owing to good export demand at the seaboard and the reports of drought in the West.

The Standard Oil Company, it is said, has bought out the St. Louis Gas Trust for $5,250,000, and has full control of the gas business of St. Louis.

It is officially stated that on and after May 1 all the Vanderbilt roads east of Chicago will abandon a great portion of their Sunday freight trains.

A boom, holding 12,000,000 feet of logs, belonging to Pike & Drake, of Washington, Wis., was broken by the gales, and the logs are adrift in the bay.

The United States has made a demand upon Great Britain for $23,000 for the alleged unlawful detention for 81 day of the American ship Bridgewater.

Lord Lonsdale, who has reached Chicago on his return from Arctic regions, says that he found all the maps, more especially those of Alaska, very incorrect.

The disasters in Oklahoma are not yet over. Smallpox has now broken out in a number of the settlements, while the town of Guthrie has been almost buried by a dust-laden cyclone.

Premier Oliver Mowat, who was in Albany, N. Y. the other day, was refused a seat on the floor of the Senate, Mr. Murphy objecting to any courtesy being extended to any dependent of the British Crown.

Rev. Henry Truro Bray, who was deposed from the Episcopal Ministry in St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, at his own request, on account of his agnostic opinions, says disbelief is widespread in the pulpit.

At the conference of the National Reform Association, now being held at Pittsburgh, Pa., a resolution was adopted asking President Harrison to mention Christ in State papers, especially in thanksgiving proclamations.

It is understood that the Interstate Commerce Commission of the United States Senate will visit Canada with the object of conferring with members of the Government on matters affecting the railway traffic of the two countries.

Guthrie, the new Oklahoma town, has suddenly sprung into existence with a population of 15,000, main streets and avenues, a bank with a capital of $50,000, and all the learned professions represented. The boomers are generally disappointed, as the soil is sterile and the prospects cheerless.

A terrible tale is told of the debauching of French-Canadian children in Methuen, Mass. It appears that a number of prominent citizens are systematically ruining young girls, who only too readily yield themselves to the temptation of a little money. One well-known merchant has been arrested, and warrants are out for the arrest of others.

FOREIGN.

The ransomed African missionaries have arrived at Zanzibar.

Opposition to railway building in China seems to have been overcome.

Captian Knudsen, of the lost steamship Danmark, has arrived in England.

Two hundred persons were injured during the rioting in Vienna on Tuesday.

Lord Salisbury said some very bitter things against Home Rulers at Bristol.

Boulanger and a few others dined with Lord Randolph Churchill the other evening.

Advices from Berlin say it is intended to fortify the coast towns and villages in German East Africa.

The bishop and clergy of Down and Conner have subscribed £100 for the evicted tenants of Donegal.

Bushiri, chief of the Zanzibar insurgents, still holds captive three missionaries, for whom he wants a ransom of £1,000.

It is said that General Boulanger has received many invitations to parties in London to be given by persons who are desirous of lionizing him.

The new steamer City of Paris made the eastward trip in 6 days 5 hours and 55 minutes, being only half an hour behind the record. On the sixth day she made 470 miles.

Everybody who is now admitted to an audience with the Pope must pledge himself neither to ask anything of his Holiness, nor to publish or repeat anything his Holiness may say.

Rufus Magee, U. S. Minister to Sweden, reports that the tariff laws have increased the price of food supplies in that country 20 to 50 per cent., while there has been no increase in the wages of labor.

The proposed naval review at Spithead on July 16th in honor of the visit of Emperor William will be the grandest on record, the fleet including 109 pennants, according to the programme already formulated.

A cable despatch from Berlin states that nothing but disaster has attended German enterprise in East Africa, and that unless more money and men be furnished the Wissmann expedition will be a failure.

Lord Salisbury, speaking recently at Bristol, ridiculed the agitation in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, and declared that Cornwall, by its distinct racial origin, its language, its traditions, and its history, had as much claim for a separate Parliament as Ireland.

REMARKABLE SNAKE STORY.

Mules, Horses and Children Devoured by A Hideous Monster.

In a recent issue of the "Port-of-Spain Gazette" is told a most remarkable snake story. In substance it is as follows: During the past two months it has been a matter of frequent complaint among the inhabitants of the districts east and north of Arima, on the island of Trinidad, that their domestic animals of all kinds were being lost in a strange, unexplained manner—usually at night. Latterly even larger animals, some valuable mules and horses had gone to join the smaller fry that had disappeared. At first the blame was laid on thieves of unusual daring; but it was soon clear that

SOME MONSTROUS ANIMAL

was the depredator, although, strangely enough, no trace of blood was ever found at the spot visited, or its neighborhood. No animal large enough to carry off a horse or a mule was known to exist on the island. The people began to watch at night, and it was noticed that the traces through the vegetation always stopped at streams and seemed to vanish altogether after that. Several children suddenly disappeared, to add to the horror of the mystery; and a grief-stricken mother, while sitting by her hut, mourning the loss of her five-year-old daughter, was, on the very day following the child's disappearance, a terror-stricken eye-witness of the carrying off of her three-year-old boy by a colossal snake. Pursuit by an armed body of residents proved fruitless. It was surmised, from the rather imperfect description given of the approximate color, rings and spots of the snake, that it was a survivor of the

EXTINCT RACE OF GIGANTIC HUILLIAR

or local anacondas, occasionally met with in the old days in the Oropoucho. Arima and other rivers of the island. Finally, after many other depredations by the monster, who was several times seen in different mountainous localities, the matter was thought serious enough by the warden of the island to warrant making a request through the colonial secretary for assistance from Port-of-Spain. The story of the occurrences was also considered by the central agricultural board, and in the course of the meeting the Hon. Dr. de Verteuil stated that, in his opinion, the snake was a huilliar. Early one morning a large cavalcade, heavily armed, set out from Arima and proceeded to the Blue Mountain, in the neighborhood of which searching parties had located the snake the day before. He had been seen to enter the Guacharo caves in the hill separated from the mountain by a hollow, and the party gradually formed a cordon round the hill. A portion of the party entered cautiously into one of the openings leading into the interior of the great caves, and had scarcely done so when the head of a monstrous snake suddenly appeared on the surface of a large pool. An angry hiss, like the plunging of red hot iron into the pool, issued from the hideous head, and then

A VOLLEY OF BULLETS

were fired into him. A second volley was necessary to produce the desired effect, and was fired as he lifted his huge carcase fully 25 feet out of the water. When dragged out on the level he was found to measure 47 feet, and was 2½ feet through at the thickest part. In color he was yellow on the under part of his body and dark above, having dark rings, between which the skin was variegated with semi-lunar gray discs. His snakeship was dragged to Arima and steps taken to preserve the carcase in the council hall of Port-of-Spain. The matter was made the subject of a despatch from the American consul to his department at Washington.

Encouraging Convalescence

Young Mr. Shandygaff (handing his card to flunky at the door). "May I ahsk how Mr. Earl Marquand de Wylis Wylis is this mawning?"

Flunky (importantly). "Yes, sir. Young Mr. Wylis Wylis's condition his sl'ghtly better. The tone hof 'is system 'as himproved, han' we hall think, sir, the 'e his progressin' bloominkly. 'E 'as recovered strength henough, sir, to light hay cigarette, han' seemed to relish hay couple o' snipes' 'eads for the fust time in hay week, sir."

LATE CABLE NEWS,

The Samoan Commission—The Paris Exhibition—General Notes.

A committee of the Samoan Conference has prepared the draft of a proposal to constitute a court to decide questions of land tenure in Samoa. The court is to consist of one representative of each of the interested powers and two Samoese. Complications connected with existing tenures threaten to impede progress until the Committee regulates the settlement of the questions to the proposed court. Messrs. Sewall and Brandeis have been present daily at the sittings. Mr. Sewall proved the untenable character of a number of German land claims, and further showed that the extent of land claimed by foreigners as bought or ceded was in excess of the area of the islands. Mr. Brandeis gave evidence on the validity of German land titles, and said he desired to be heard on the losses of German planters. The committee declined to consider such losses as involving a question of indemnity.

Everything is very much behindhand at the Exhibition. Far too much has been left to the very last moment which might easily have been done earlier. The opening ceremonies will take place as arranged, though the show will be nothing like complete till after June 1. Even the Eiffel Tower, which will be opened to the public on Monday, cannot be regarded as complete, for the elevators will not be in working order for some time to come. During the heavy storm which broke over Paris on Tuesday the top of the tower rose above the storm clouds, and the workmen on the summit enjoyed brilliant sunshine, while the Champs de Mars below was deluged with rain and whitened with hail. From time to time they saw flashes of lightning and heard claps of thunder far beneath them.

Frenchmen of every class are loud in their angry denunciations of the English, Russian, Austrian, German and Italian governments, who have directed their ambassadors here not only to abstain from any participation in the festivities in connection with the opening of the Exhibition, but even to absent themselves from Paris for the occasion. The Belgian Minister likewise left for Brussels this morning. The metropolitan newspapers make no secret of the extent to which they feel the affront inflicted upon the French nation by the foreign Powers in question, who have adopted this method of making a unanimous protest against the celebration of the centenary of the great revolution.

A ROYAL CHRISTENING.

The Emperor and Empress have gone to Kiel to attend the christening of Prince Henry's son. Prince Henry has invited Baron von der Goltz to be present as the representative of the officers of the navy, all of whom will be godfathers of the infant Prince.

BULLYING SWITZERLAND.

The arrest in Switzerland and the expulsion from that country of Police Inspector Wohlgemuth has suddenly assumed a serious international aspect. The Emperor presided at a ministerial council held on Thursday, at which it was decided to demand an explanation of the affair from the Swiss Government.

CZAR ALEXANDER'S VISIT.

Gen. von Werder, who was sent on a special mission to the Czar for the purpose of arranging for the latter's visit to Berlin, failed to get His Majesty's assent to the proposal to make the visit the occasion for a display of military and naval pomp. The Emperor desired to meet the Czar at Swinemunde or Kiel and to accompany him thence to Berlin, but the Czar refused to consent to anything beyond a quiet reception while passing through Berlin on his return from Copenhagen.

The Old Maid.

It is unfortunate that there should be so great a horror felt on the part of unmarried women towards this epithet—old maid. She has an individuality of her own. She has a name which is vital. It is symmetrical. She does not hide her light under the bushel of matrimony. She is not absorbed into another's legal existence. In fact, she has just as much personality as any man. Everything in this world is based upon the law of compensation. And in this fact may be found the compensation for the unmarried woman. If she has property she can do with it as she pleases without consulting a man, who possibly may be stubborn, or selfish, or mean. If she has no property, but has to work for her living, she is not compelled to spend a portion of it on a husband who is too lazy to work; or if he is able and willing to work is not able to earn enough to support two in reasonable comfort.

These are compensations which are not without great value. In the mind of every one that has a kindly nature the unmarried woman of mature years is clothed in peculiarly bright attributes. True, there are some mature maidens whose minds are so contorted that to them the world is turned upside down, and every man, woman and child is their particular enemy. But these are the exceptions, and it has often been said that the exceptions prove the rule. Not long ago a woman killed herself because, as she confessed in her antemortem letter, she had not the courage to be an old maid. This woman was one of the foolish virgins. The old maid becomes in many cases a hallowed character. Her pure and kindly face, unmarked by a single selfish impression, is significant of the struggle that has been carried on within and the final triumph of spirit over matter. It takes a great deal of courage to stifle the aspirations of womanhood, to banish the dreams of youth and to settle down to the life of self-abnegation and sacrifice which maidenhood imposes.

The maternal longing is strong in the breast of every woman. Nature has implanted it there. She who is without it is not worthy the name of woman. And in extinguishing this longing there is a great burden of sacrifice. But this has its reward, too. There shines out of the eyes of nearly every unmarried woman who has reached the old maid period a light which speaks of gentleness and serenity within. There are few old maids who, if they originally had lovable characters, are not really beloved by a wide circle of friends. She is more than esteemed. She is loved by every one that knows her. And better than that, every one is ready and willing to show her those little courtesies and attentions which are so prized by all womankind.

There seems to be a desire on the part of every thoughtful member of society to contribute as much as possible to the comfort and happiness of the old maid. There was a time when the woman who was forced to live a single life was looked upon with a sort of pity. But that time has passed away. Spinsterhood is not now looked upon as discreditable. How can it be, when there are so many beautiful, charming and lovable women, not to say heiresses, who are included in its ranks? Some women remain old maids from choice. Some are old maids because they are true to the idols of other days. Some because they are fearful of the quicksands of matrimony. Others because their ideal has not yet come to them. The reason in each one of the instances is not only creditable but honorable.

Some one has said that every woman, whether she be ugly or beautiful, deformed or symmetrical, has at some time in her life a chance to marry. Society should honor the beautiful and lovable woman, who rather then threw herself away on an unworthy object, so respects herself and sex that she prefers the single life. And what praise is enough for that woman's true heart, whose life on her own motion is bereft of maternal joys and blessings because her affections are true to one who is no more? In whatever light we look at the old maid she appears to good advantage. Society honors its spinsters provided they have the character to win esteem and confidence. The old maid is a distinct institution of society, and it is not easy to imagine how society could fill her place.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

A Desirable Country for the Old Country Emigrant.

We find the following article in "News of the World" a London paper, which seems to understand the situation a little better than the average English journal:—

"We live in times when the rapid increase of the population is a difficult problem for the statesman and the philanthropist to grapple with. It is evident that numbers must seek "fresh fields and pastures new" if they wish to live at all, and therefore we notice with pleasure an important paper read by Mr. Henry F. Moore at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute. One of the great blessings which it is in the power of the Colonial Institute to confer is to make the toiling classes acquainted with regions where they may find the health, comfort, and prosperity denied them in the midst of our over-populated centres, and according to the account given by Mr. Moore, such a country is Canada, which is more available now than heretofore, owing to the opening up of the Canadian Pacific Railway; but according to the lecturer,

THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS

to Canada were fewer in 1888 than in the previous year, and the reasons for this have to be explained. It seems that in spite of the great advances Canada has made of late years there is always felt a dread of the severity of the climate. Mr. Moore shows that this alarm respecting the climate is greatly exaggerated. It has been said that Manitoba has a climate too arctic for growing wheat, but he proves that to be a fallacy, for the average crop of wheat in 1887 was thirty bushels to the acre, while the area of land under wheat cultivation had increased 70 per cent. In this vast region there are three hundred millions of acres ready for the plough, and offering the greatest advantages to the emigrant. But Mr. Moore touched upon one subject which no emigrant to Canada must ignore. The man who goes out there

MUST TURN UP HIS SLEEVE

and put his shoulder to the wheel. It is a land of gold, but of gold which must be won by toil and energy. The lounger and loafer will not find in Canada that they can pick up a fortune haphazard; they must work for it earnestly and steadily, and if they go out with that determination, there is little fear but that they will meet with their reward. The Canadian Government is ready to help the emigrant, and is devoting much attention to the improvement of agriculture. There is an Agricultural College at Guelph, in the province of Ontario, where an emigrant can get practical acquaintance with the best methods of farming suitable to the climate and soil, and the government is liberally supporting these colleges elsewhere; so that

EVERY ENCOURAGEMENT IS GIVEN

to the emigrant. The intending farmer has thus a prospect of learning a practical and scientific method which is not given at home. It has been ascertained, for example, that in treating the land in Canada as elsewhere, it will not answer to trust too much to the richness of the virgin soil, but care must be taken to suit the crop to the land, and not to over-cultivate it. Mr. Moore gave a glowing idea of the future of Canada. He said the north-west district alone would support a population of one hundred millions, and produce an annual surplus of six hundred million bushels of corn for exportation. Thus Canada is a country offering special advantages to the agricultural labourer, and to those who wish to turn farmers and land owners."

OVERWHELMED BY A WATERSPOUT.

A Remarkable Incident of the Schooner Nellie M. Slade's Voyage.

The American three-masted schooner Nellie M. Slade, which arrived in Melbourne Bay recently from Boston, had a remarkably narrow escape from being lost during the voyage, and the circumstances connected with the incident are of so rare a character as to be worthy of being recorded. The Nellie M. Slade, it may be premised, is a strong but handsome-looking vessel of 540 tons register, and left Boston with a full cargo of miscellaneous merchandise for Melbourne on July 6, 88. In September last news reached here that she had been dismasted in a hurricane and had put into Bermuda for repairs, but later on the real cause of the damage was reported in Melbourne. From Capt. Fexiera, the commander of the vessel, we have gleaned the following particulars of the occurrence.

On leaving Boston the Nellie M. Slade experienced variable winds until reaching 44° north and 29° 38 west on Aug. 16, when the wind died away altogether, and the vessel lay becalmed. At 6 P. M., while there was scarcely a ripple on the water, a waterspout suddenly rose a short distance ahead of the schooner on the port bow, and quickly ascending to a height of about seventy feet, almost immediately began working toward the vessel. Inured to hardship and almost constantly facing danger in one form or another, sailors are not easily alarmed, but when the great pillar of swirling water began to approach in a direct line toward the Nellie M. Slade the heart of every man on board almost stood still.

As there was absolutely not a breath of wind, nothing could be done to avoid what appeared to be almost certain destruction, and those on board could only stand by and await their fate, an ordeal the desperateness of which words cannot exaggerate. Within a very short space of time the crash came. As it happened, however, the spout fortunately struck the vessel well forward, and, although it appeared as if she was doomed, being completely covered with water, she quickly rose again and shook herself free. As soon as those on board had recovered themselves, it was ascertained that the foremast had received the weight of the shock. The spar, although a good one, was snapped off close to the deck, and in its fall the gear attached to it brought down the main topmast and carried away the jibboom.

For some time afterward the sea presented the appearance of a boiling cauldron, and in order that the vessel might not be injured by the wreckage no time was lost in cutting it away, the work being successfully accomplished. As the calm continued for eight hours afterward every exertion was put forth to get some head canvas on to the schooner, so that advantage might be taken of a breeze springing up in order to get away from the vicinity, the weather at the time being close and overcast, and the appearance of the sky denoting the likelihood of further waterspouts rising. Eventually the canvas mentioned was got on the ship, and Capt. Fexiera, after consulting with his officers, decided to make for Bermuda for repairs. The island was 3,000 miles distant, but the voyage was accomplished in safety. —[Melbourne Paper.

He Proved the Fact.

A mufti once read in a learned book that every one who wears a long beard is a fool. Now the mufti's beard was long. He decided to shorten it; but, as no barber was at hand, and, of course, no scissors, he was forced to try what the flame of his lamp would do. Accordingly, grasping the beard with his hand, at what he deemed a reasonable distance from his chin, he put the tip into the blaze. Up flew the fire and burnt his fingers; and, when, in an agony of pain, he plucked his hand away, the flames completed their work over cheeks and crown. Then the mufti realised that he who wears a long beard is a fool.

A Fine Fellow

He may be, but if he tells you that any preparation in the world is as good as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor distrust the advice. Imitations only prove the value of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. See signature on bottle of Polson & Co. Get "Putnam's."

CHINESE PUNISHMENT.

The Penalty for Neglect of Duty in the Flowery Kingdom.

Official responsibility in China is a very different matter to official responsibility in this country. In the "Pekin Gazette" recently the Governor of the Honan Province reported that some 30 boxes of bullets, weighing about a ton in all, being Government stores, were deposited in a temple at Kai-feng Fu under charge of a soldier, subject to inspection twice in 24 hours by a petty officer. The soldier being very poor—for no doubt his pay was in arrears, as usual with Chinese troops—determined to help himself to these bullets, and proceeded to abstract them from the boxes at various times, and sell them to a tinman, who melted them down. In this way the soldier gradually carried away the greater part of his charge, and then, seeing the theft must be

DISCOVERED SOONER OR LATER,

determined to make it appear that the bullets had been carried off by outside robbers. In the middle of the night he took the empty boxes out and scattered them about in the street, leaving the temple door open. In the morning the petty officer came round as usual, discovered the empty boxes, and believed the soldier's story as to a robbery having been committed in the night. He reported the theft to his lieutenant, the latter to the general, who invoked the aid of the civil authorities. As soon as they investigated the matter, they came to the conclusion who was the real culprit, and he confessed. In the first place the soldier, the actual robber, is condemned to penal servitude on the frontier—a sentence nearly, if not quite, as bad as death—and a flogging of 100 blows. The petty officer, who no doubt looked at the boxes twice a day, but did not take the trouble to see whether they were full or not, is

CONDEMNED TO RECEIVE

80 blows, and is dismissed the service. The lieutenant is cashiered in order to be tried for connivance in the theft, but he disappears, and the case has been postponed until he is arrested on one of the warrants out against him. Finally, the Board in Pekin is requested to determine the penalty to be inflicted on the general in command. Here the chain of responsibility is followed up to the highest official concerned, and no one is allowed to say he had nothing to do with it; that it is impossible for him to concern himself with such details; that he does his best in selecting his subordinates, and does not guarantee them. This feeling of interdependence and responsibility runs from the canal coolie in the street right up to the Emperor. Heaven punishes even the Emperor if his subordinates misgovern, and if heaven continues the punishment the people recognise the Emperor's unfitness to rule.

The Latch String Pulled In.

Canada has pulled in her latch-string. Her territory is no longer a haven of refuge and safety for fleeing murderers, counterfeiters, forgers, embezzlers, kidnappers, perjurers, and other fugitive criminals from the United States. The law will go into effect after proclamation by the Governor-General. This is an act of good neighbourhood to which the United States should respond with all convenient haste. The repression and punishment of crime will be much facilitated when it shall no longer be possible for a criminal to skip over the border on a frontier line extending across the continent, and bid defiance to the law.—Philadelphia Record.

The Book of Lubon.

A Man Without Wisdom Lives in a Fool's Paradise. A Treatise especially written on Diseases of Man, containing Facts For Men of All Ages! Should be read by Old, Middle Aged and Young Men. Proven by the Sale of Half a Million to be the most popular, because written in language plain, forcible and instructive. Practical presentation of Medical Common Sense. Valuable to Invalids who are weak, nervous and exhausted, showing new means by which they may be cured. Approved by editors, critics, and the people. Sanitary, Social, Science Subjects. Also gives a description of Specific No. 8, The Great Health Renewer; Marvel of Healing and Koh-i-noor of Medicines. It largely explains the mysteries of life. By its teachings, health may be maintained. The Book will teach you how to make life worth living. If every adult in the civilized world would read, understand and follow our views, there would be a world of Physical, Intellectual and moral giants. This Book will be found a truthful presentation of facts, calculated to do good. The book of Lubon, the Talisman of Health! Brings bloom to the cheek, strength to the body and joy to the heart. It is a message to the Wise and Otherwise. Lubon's Specific No. 8, the Spirit of Health. Those who obey the laws of this book will be crowned with a fadeless wreath. Vast numbers of men have felt the power and testified to the virtue of Lubon's Specific No. 8. All Men Who are Broken Down from overwork or other causes not mentioned in the above, should send for and read this Valuable Treatise, which will be sent to any address, sealed, on receipt of ten cents in stamps, to pay postage. Address all orders to M. V. Lubon, room 15 50 Front Street E., Toronto, Canada.

"A Fool and His Money, etc."

Mrs. Ammon has become a pauper in Sharon, Pa. She was the mother of "Coal Oil Johnny" Steel. Oil was struck on her husband's farm along in the sixties, and her son suddenly came into possession of millions. These he soon squandered with a recklessness that became proverbial in that section of the State. He soon had nothing, and had to support himself as best he could. He was killed near his old home not long ago while walking on a railway track. His mother now goes to the poor-house, a sad example of the fickleness of fortune, when the jade is not cautiously treated.—*Utica Herald.*

"Boat, Ahoy!

the rapids are below you," cried a man to a pleasure party whom he descried gliding swiftly down the stream toward the foaming cataract. And we would cry "Boat, ahoy!" to the one whose life bark is being drawn into the whirlpool of consumption, for unless you use effective measures you will be wrecked in Death's foaming rapids. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will strengthen and restore your lungs to a healthy condition, and is a sure relief for coughs and colds.

Many new shades of green have been brought out as rivals to the still fashionable empire green of the brightest emerald hue.

Yellow as Egyptian mummy,
Was his sallow face,
And he seemed a very dummy
Of the human race.
Now he's brimmed with sunshine o'er,
His clear and sparkling eye
Tells us that he lives in clover;
Ask you the reason why?

What has wrought the transformation? Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets restored this dilapidated individual in a single week. Nothing like them to regulate the liver, stomach and bowels.

Next in favor to green come shades of red-brown, dull brick, terra cotta, and Egyptian red, which are seen in both dark and light shades.

The World Moves!

Don't disgust everybody with the offensive odor from your catarrh just because some old fogy doctor, who has not discovered and will not believe that the world moves, tells you it cannot be cured. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have for many years offered, in good faith $500 reward for a case of nasal catarrh, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, which they cannot cure. They are thoroughly responsible financially, as any one can learn by proper enquiry through druggists (who sell the medicine at only 50 cents,) and they "mean business."

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.

The new jerseys are made in many different ways resembling in cut and style the most fashionable bodies of Directory, Empire, and Josephine gowns.

The Hading veil is moribund.

The estate of the late I. V. Williamson, of Philadelphia, foots up to nearly $10,000,000; and yet the only article of luxury that he possessed was a hundred dollar gold watch, which was given to him.

Representatives of the most prominent agricultural papers in the United States, last year visited the great Milk River reservation of 18 million acres in Montana. They unanimously pronounced it the finest land unoccupied in the great West, clear living streams, wide fertile valleys, coal and timber in abundance, good for all kinds of grain and stock ranging throughout the year.

The newest fabric for little girls' wear is plaided mohair, light in texture and artistic in color combinations.

Black and yellow is a favorite combination, black straw hats taking yellow ribbons and flowers, and yellow straws taking black ribbons and black feathers.

No fever of the body is more contagious than that fever of the mind which breaks out in vain repinings and complaints—which banishes the smile from the lip, the light from the eye, and the joy from the life. No one is able to resist its unwholesome atmosphere; it casts a gloom over every social circle, afflicts near and dear friends, and repels every chance acquaintance. He who is its victim must expect to live in isolation; for no one will willingly remain under the cold shadow which forever surrounds him.

A. P 449.

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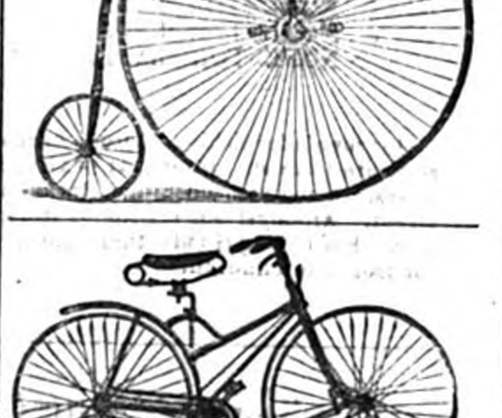
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THE WATCHMAN,
And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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THE DEFENSE OF SHIPKA.

A Modern Instance That Parallels the Heroism of the Spartans.

In the last Russian-Turkish war the most important situation in the Balkan Mountain, Shipka, was taken by the Russians, who defended it successfully, not withstanding they were greatly outnumbered by the Turks. The names of the Spartan king and his faithful 300 are well known in history, while the few regiments who defended Shipka against the pride of Suliman Pasha's army are known only to Russians. I think it is great heroism for a handful of hungry, suffering people to hold their own and repulse the fiercest attacks of about 40,000 regular Turkish troops (nisam). And in this case the words of Frederick the Great, who said: "It is not enough to kill a Russian, you must knock him down" were verified.

The Turks made many desperate attempts, but could not take the position. They climbed up the mountains again, only to be set back once more. Still, as we Russians say, "strength crushes straw," and if the defence should last long the Russians would have perished from hunger, intense cold, or the bayonets of the Turks, if reinforcements did not come. In this critical moment, when the Turks, crazed by opium, made a most desperate attack, the Russians noticed far away a few companies of cossacks and regular cavalry hurrying with utmost speed to their relief. Each horse had two riders, one a cavalry, the other an infantry man. It was the advanced force of Radetski's army. In a short time fresh soldiers relieved those worn out, the attack was once more repulsed, and in a short time the whole army of General Radetski was at Shipka. A battle followed, and the Turks were driven away like cattle.

The true heroism and intrepidity of a couple of Russian regiments saved a terrible loss of Russian life and Bulgarian property.

Foolish People.

Two things it seems impossible to get into the heads of some people. One is that it is a piece of foolhardy recklessness and stupidity to try and save a few minutes of time by jumping off a moving train, and the other is that it is a crime to be "fooling" with revolvers and other things of the kind supposed to be empty. Hardly a week passes without some limb or life being sacrificed in one or the other of these two ways. A few days ago it was one of the Beecher family in New York, an old clergyman of seventy years of age or more. He stepped from a moving car, and received injuries which necessitated the amputation of one of his legs. Just the other day it was a young girl in Illinois, who picked up a revolver in the office of the man she was engaged to, and playfully asked if she could kill herself. The revolver, as course, was "supposed to be empty," but as so often happens with that kind of weapon, there was one cartridge in it, which went off, and proved to her that she could, easily enough kill herself with the "empty" revolver.

Ontario Crown Timber Business.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The Ontario Government is contemplating some important changes in the management of the Crown Timber Office. Mr. Aubry White, Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands for the province, and Mr. G. P. Kirkpatrick, chief of the survey branch of the same department, were in the city the other day, and had interviews with the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. Bronson, M. P. P., and others, to make final arrangements for the separation for the Ontario Crown timber business from the Crown Timber office here. It is expected that in future all the licenses will be issued, and accounts kept, and dues collected by the department in Toronto. It is also stated that those bona fide lumbermen who obtained licenses from the Dominion Government to cut timber in the formerly disputed territory will be able to continue as licensees of the Ontario Government, on complying with the provincial Crown timber regulations.

Decline in Emigration.

The British cable despatches to all the daily papers which receive such, are unanimous in saying that there is a marked decline in the emigration from British ports to Canada this season. Some correspondents make the best of it by saying, that though undeniably inferior in quantity, it is better in quality. This may be true or it may not, but even if true, it does not go very far in the way of comfort for the slow coming of the emigrants who are to fill these broad prairies of ours, away to the North West. The decrease may to some extent at least, be accounted for, by the little less than enormous impetus towards South America, which emigration has recently taken. The Argentine Republic has been especially alluring with its offers to emigrants, and its liberal policy has been attracting them by thousands. Canada will have to bide her time a little longer, and take comfort from the thought, that if not astonishingly rapid, her progress is nevertheless encouragingly sure.

THE EMPRESS OF AN HOUR

BY FANNIE AYMAR MATHEWS.

CHAPTER VII.

There is now a profound silence in the apartment.

"Madame Zalka Orloff," reads he from a slip of paper in his hand.

Zalka rises and inclines her head.

"What can I do for you, Monsieur?"

"Come with me at once," replies the man succintly.

Several of the men start forward, and again these ladies begin their pretty screams.

"Thanks, Messieurs," she says, warning them back with dignity.

"You have doubtless a warrant for my arrest, Monsieur?"

"Yes, Madame, it is here" (the officer presents her with the paper).

Zalka eagerly scans it.

"Aha—very well! Monsieur, there is your warrant. I refuse to go!" She folds her arms and looks upon the ground.

"Then, Madame, it becomes necessary to force you—"

"Stop."

The Emperor steps from the shadow of the curtains, where he has been standing, and utters the word in a voice that is not to be misunderstood.

"From whom do you come? By whose order?"

"By the order of M. Ducrat himself, Your Majesty."

"And the charge?"

"Conspiracy against the life of the Emperor of France!" answers the officer, pompously reading from his paper.

There is an instant of terrible silence.

The face of Louis Napoleon is at this moment such a chaos of conflicting emotions as would have astounded those who accused it of immobility.

His eyes glowed like coals of fire as they flashed under his contracting brows upon the young Russian. His lips quivered with rage and perchance with that species of terror which is the familiar of men who pin their faith upon the ignis fatuus they christen a "destiny." His hand grasped the back of a chair with the tenure of a vice.

"And Monsieur Ducrat, where is he?"

"Without, Your Majesty. Monsieur Ducrat waits in his carriage at the porte-cocher."

"Request him to come in."

There is by this time sufficient noise.

Little nervous Monsieur Victoire alone is quiet, scribbling hurriedly in his note book in a corner.

"Well, Madame?" the Emperor says, in a low, sharp voice, as he sits and turns his face to the woman who stands near him. "What? No tears? No prayers?"

"Ami Louis!" cries she, bending her lips to his ear and whispering a few hurried sentences, while the noise of hurried steps echoes from the vestibule and across the pavements of the little flowery garden.

The Emperor springs to his feet as Ducrat enters the room attended by several gend'armes and two or three men in civilian's dress.

"Your Majesty has sent for me," Monsieur Ducrat says respectfully.

"Precisely."

"And Your Majesty's pleasure is?"

"To hear the history of this"—he extends his hand for the warrant which is at once presented to him—"this piece of paper."

"To be brief, Your Majesty, I have discovered, by dint of the greatest pertinacity——"

The Emperor smiled cynically, it would seem.

"——that a plot against the life of the Emperor of France had been for some time germinating in the very heart of Paris itself. Yes, this very night—nay, this very hour, as Your Majesty should have been *en route* to the Tuileries, the ruler of the French people was to have been shot like a dog in his carriage!"

A murmur of horror ran round the room. Mr. Ducrat paused to enjoy the effect of his oratory.

"And Madame Orloff?" the Emperor inquires, as he caresses his mustache.

"Ah, Your Majesty—the arrest of Mme. Orloff becomes the last painful duty I have this night to see carried out. The others are under irons already. By means of papers found on the persons of the chief conspirators—now—within the hour!" Monsieur Ducrat glances picturesquely at the clock in the corner—"It is discovered that Mme. Orloff was in daily communication with these wretches—that it was she who furnished them with the exact hour at which Your Majesty might be expected to leave her house on your way to the State ball at the palace," Monsieur Ducrat pauses for breath and to indulge in the pardonable gratification which the amazement of his auditory affords him.

"That it was she—even she!—Your Majesty, who suggested to her abominable accomplices the exact spot on the corner of the Rue de Rivoli, at which they should lie in wait to assassinate the Emperor of France!"

"This is all, Monsieur Ducrat?" His Majesty inquires, still stroking his mustache.

"All, Your Majesty? Surely it is sufficient!"

"You are quite sure, M. Ducrat, that there is nothing—no incident which you have omitted in the rehearsal of this plot?"

"I am sure—positive, Your Majesty!"

"Ah—very well!"

Louis Napoleon approaches the latter and holding the warrant lightly, he sets it on fire at the flame of one of the tall candles.

"But, Your Majesty—this woman?"

"This woman—well?" His Majesty repeats, coldly, watching the bit of paper wither into a flimsy ash.

"This woman is dangerous—criminal!" Monsieur Ducrat is becoming very much excited. "Surely Your Majesty will not endanger a life that is dear to millions of Frenchmen for the sake of——?" Monsieur Ducrat pauses.

In his position and with the present surroundings Monsieur Ducrat's command over language may go no further.

"For the sake of——?" repeats the Emperor idly, turning from the table and brushing a fleck of the burned paper from his sleeve nonchalantly.

"Pardon! pardon! Your Majesty, but I have your Majesty's own recommendation regarding Madame Orloff. It is here! The date—almost four years since." Monsieur Ducrat hastily takes a note book from his inner pocket and reads:—"Zalka—Russian—Quartier Latin a resemblance—ahem! "A journalist has in his possession, &c., &c."

M. de Morny takes a step forward and ventures to whisper a word or two to the Emperor.

It is as if he had not spoken.

"Thank you, Monsieur Ducrat," the Emperor says. "You have nothing more to tell me of this affair, I presume!"

"No, Your Majesty," is the reply.

"There is time if you have, for I shall not go to the ball to-night."

"No your Majesty." Monsieur Ducrat's eyes are greedily fixed upon Zalka.

What a morsel to escape the hand of justice!

"Very well, Monsieur. I then have something to say to you. Appreciating to the full the extraordinary exertions which you have made on my behalf, I am disposed to lay at the door of fatigue the defect in your memory which has caused you to omit any mention in your recital of a letter which you received only this afternoon!" His Majesty emphasizes these last three words in so singular a manner that M. Ducrat fairly starts.

"For the benefit of these, the friends of Madame Orloff, I must be at the trouble of repairing your deficiencies. It is this then. At three o'clock this afternoon our good friend Monsieur Ducrat, being in his office immersed in affairs, receives an anonymous note, signed 'Ami Louis.' It runs thus:—'To-night at the corner of the Rue de Rivoli and the Place de la Concorde, four men—one in a blouse, two shabby, one as a cab driver. They have for their object the assassination of the Emperor as he is *en route* to the Tuileries, after visiting a certain house in the Avenue de Vilers. The plot has been months in preparation. The time and place are decided upon only within the last twelve hours!'"

A hum of intense excited interest quivers through the apartment.

"Monsieur Ducrat, who wrote that letter?"

"I do not know, Your Majesty."

The voice of Monsieur Ducrat is subdued.

"You have it?"

"Yes, Your Majesty."

"I would thank you to permit me to see it."

It was curious to note that at this crisis the Emperor's face for the first time betrayed a faint emotion.

It was perhaps possible that he feared that this letter might not be forthcoming.

Nevertheless, in a second it was in his possession.

And turning with a smile rare courtesy to Zalka he said:—

"Perhaps Monsieur Ducrat would care to know the name of the person who wrote this letter?"

"Oh, Your Majesty!"

"Zalka Orloff," the Emperor ejaculates sharply. "You see, Ducrat, there is a loyalty which is not to be counted by so many francs a year and which risks life itself and calls it by no such title as the 'greatest pertinacity.' Good evening, Monsieur!"

The Emperor turns away and amid the joyful exclamations of the assembled group Zalka sinks into a seat.

"What can I do for you—one thing, and that is lay my commands upon you—mademoiselle? I will permit no more risks, even," he whispers, "for my sake." And aloud,

"Can I create you on the spot Comtesse de——?"

"St. Sauveur!" murmurs the witty young journalist.

Zalka shakes her head.

"No, *ami* Louis. You gave me the *mauvais quart d'heure* in advance; it is all that I ask!"

"Nothing. Am I so poor, then, that I have nothing that is worthy of your acceptance?"

"Ah, it is not that. Stay! Yes, one thing. I will ask for your portrait."

The guests are now amusing themselves with the fragments of their late supper, and some fresh bottles of wine, which Monsieur Alexandre has seen fit to order.

"You refused it once." Napoleon smiles.

"Ah, that was gold. I do not like gold—it is what we pay our debts with. Monsieur Louis owes me nothing——"

"But his life! You shall have the portrait."

"Thank you." She raises her lovely eyes to his face.

"Why did you do it?"

"What?"

"Risk so much for me."

"I have risked 'so much' for you for five years and more."

Zalka looks down.

"But why?" His Majesty's clear piercing eyes are intent upon her face.

"Because," she murmurs inarticulately, "because I—I am your Majesty's most loyal subject!"

Never before had she so addressed him.

With one long pressure of her two hands Napoleon, with De Morny, shortly afterward quitted the house.

Not many weeks latter Zalka received and accepted a small and exquisite cameo likeness of the Emperor.

It was set with diamonds in a frame of chased gold.

And it now lies neglected, half hidden by a little portrait of a Maintenon, in the dusty case of one of the most noted collections of miniatures in Paris.

One of the diamonds is missing, and it is likewise true that the golden frame is slightly battered.

CHAPTER VIII.

It is toward three o'clock of a beautiful day in the early summer.

Paris wears her holiday aspect, and it is evident that something unusual is transpiring.

Quite true.

The Court is about to set out for St. Cloud, and all about the Tuileries there is the harmonious confusion of soldiers, equerries dashing to and fro, officers reining in their restive horses, sabres flashing in the sunshine, low murmurs of curiosity and impatience, strains of music, the crush of an expectant and eager crowd and the bewildering, surging sway and play of Paris bent on witnessing one of the sights dear to her heart.

The open carriage awaits their majesties at the entrance.

Within the palace grooms and gentlemen are rushing about hither and thither.

But in the private apartments of the Empress everything is quiet—quiet almost to a sense of oppression.

Eugenie is alone.

She sits—true daughter of the universal mother, before the long mirror, which reflects her graceful figure and its graceful pose.

She listens, for her head is bent and her hand is pressed against her heart, while the lovely, languid eyes are fixed upon one of the portieres that lead into the adjoining room of the suite.

Presently the curtains part and in an instant fold together again behind the favorite actress of Paris.

Zalka stands in the presence of the Empress, in the presence of the woman to whom she bears so strange and subtle a resemblance.

Contrary to etiquette—but, perchance, etiquette had after all but small affair in this meeting—the subject spoke first.

"Your Majesty," she said, in a low tone, "has done me the honor to send for me. Can I serve Your Majesty in any way?"

Eugenie rises involuntarily, there was a sweet imperiousness in Zalka's voice that compelled a deference from any one. But also at once Her Majesty recovered herself with half a smile and half a frown.

"Yes, Madame, I have sent for you to see you—alas! not that I have not seen you many times, studied your every motion and expression."

Zalka bows.

"But," Her Majesty with an impetuous and terrible sigh, rises and crosses the room.

"But, mon Dieu! Madame, I wished to see you face to face!"

Zalka again inclines her head.

"Not there," continues Eugenie, passionately, "with the flare of the footlights lighting up the beauty they say is so like my own, but to see you as he sees you—in the sunshine, in the daylight—as he sees you, do you hear!"

"Yes, Your Majesty. But of whom does Your Majesty speak?"

The Empress turned toward the window and as hastily withdraws her gaze.

Can it be that the blaze of light and glitter on the casement is offensive to her beautiful eyes?

She takes a few steps nearer to the actress, and then sinking upon a chair she exclaims, in a broken voice:—

"Of my husband, Madame."

Zalka starts.

"Of my husband," cries the woman madly. "I wanted to see the face that has robbed me of his smiles, his lips, his looks. Oh, Madame, you have Paris at your feet, the world is ready to do you homage, go where you will. Can you not leave to Eugenie the heart of Louis Napoleon? I plead with you! I beg of you!"

Her Majesty's slight, long hands are locked tightly together, and the tears are dimming the soft lustre of the wonderful eyes.

"Your Majesty!" cries the actress passionately; "Your Majesty labors under a mistake. I have robbed Your Majesty of nothing—nothing! What do you think that Zalka could do with the heart of another woman's husband? Your Majesty, we have a little proverb in my country; it is this:—'she who meddles with the husband of a loyal wife burns her soul.' Will Your Majesty graciously permit me to retire?"

The young Russian is drawn up in an attitude of strange hauteur. One looking might say that she was the Empress, and that the woman who gazed upon her with an expression of mingled admiration and amazement was the inferior in rank.

For an instant Eugenie made no movement nor any response.

Then she spoke slowly:—

"You mean to tell me that you do not love the Emperor?"

"Your Majesty, I mean to tell you nothing whatever about my love. I am the keeper of my own heart," Zalka says, with a sad and bitter emphasis. "I believe the Emperor will tell you as much."

"And what of him?" cries the reckless and unhappy wife of Napoleon III. "What of his love, his heart?—What can you say to me of that? I implore you, I implore you!" she cries, sinking among the cushions of the lounge, while sobs shake the slender frame.

"Ah! Your Majesty must surely be the keeper of the Emperor's heart. Why do you come to me for information of such a nature? Your Majesty will pardon me if I remind you that actresses are the toys"—the splendid Northern eyes dilate with pride and passion as she speaks—"the toys of monarchs, and playthings of a public that, through us, can take pleasure in sitting by and watching the dissection of their own choicest emotions. Your Majesty should know that with hearts and love and homes and firesides people of my trade have little to do. We toil, Madame, in sweat that you may be amused and that we may be fed. The Emperor's flowers are no sweeter, to my thinking, Your Majesty, than any others, and as to his admiration, why, surely the ruler of France could not quarrel with the verdict of his own Paris." Zalka laughed lightly, showing her white teeth very prettily, courtesies and takes a step toward the portiere, but a motion of the Empress' hand arrests her.

CHAPTER IX.

"You are very clever, Mademoiselle Zalka," Eugenie says, "but the Empress is as clever as you are. Metternich and Bismarck are clever too, but they have not been, so far, able to deceive me."

The tone is brave, haughty, even defiant, and the Empress raises her lovely golden head proudly.

But then in an instant all is changed. With a sob of agony she staggers across the room and falls almost fainting at the actress' feet.

"Oh!" cries she, through fast falling tears, "why then, since you say he does not love you, do you wear upon your bosom his portrait!"

The cameo has fallen from between the sheltering folds of Zalka's robe.

"Your Majesty," returns the Russian, with inimitable sangfroid, "that was the Emperor's gift to me, who saved his life."

"And if you care nothing for him why does his image hang about your heart?"

"Your Majesty, listen. I am a loyal subject. France has none too many such in these days." The Russian speaks hurriedly and low, perchance she suffers, for she presses her hand to her heart, and the cough that is such a natural feature with her Marguerite Gautier for a moment convulses her.

"Your Majesty, the Rhine is rising; it will overflow its banks and rush into France. Mark my words, there is disaster in the air. I feel it!" She smites her breast.

"In Berlin they are already prating of a new empire, and in Alsace-Lorraine children tremble as they hear the distant hum and roar of an army. I am a loyal servant and subject of the Bonaparte dynasty—surely Your Majesty cannot find fault if I wear the Czar's imagine as my badge of fidelity."

The Empress regards the woman before her with incredulous eyes.

Is she then some splendid prophetess, this golden-haired girl, with her clear eyes and quivering lips? Is it—can it be, that these rumors are only rumors?

No; Eugenie is a woman and reasons from the feelings——

No; Zalka is a woman, therefore her fidelity is to her heart and not to her head.

She turns like one demented, wringing her hands, sobbing, pacing up and down the room.

"You are a sorceress!" cries the Empress madly.

"*Bien*, Madame. You are an Empress: command me to be burned at the stake. I do not know," she adds gloomily, "that I should not thank you for it."

"You love him?" whispers Eugenie with concentrated anguish.

"And what then?" cries the other, goaded to desperation.

"He must then have first loved you, for you are not the woman to have given unsought."

"What then?" murmurs the Russian, in a voice of imperious impatience.

Suddenly without is heard the sound of approaching footsteps.

Zalka shrinks within the shadow of the curtains.

It is impossible to intrude upon the privacy of the Empress whose commands have been strict, but it is quite possible for an equerry to boldly impart the information to the ladies in waiting and for them to as loudly echo it, that the Emperor impatiently awaits the appearance of the Empress.

"What shall I do? What can I do? What is to become of me?" exclaims the Empress, frantically, as with a gesture of despair she catches sight in one of the great mirrors of her tear stained face, her dishevelled hair, or disordered mein.

It would take at least an hour to restore her appearance to its usual calm.

And to appear before Paris in this guise is amoung the positive impossibilities.

"A sudden illness," cries she, after a moment's pause, falling back amid the cushions of a luxurious fauteuil and catching up a silver smelling bottle.

"The Parisians are in no mood, permit me to remind Your Maesty," Zalka says timidly, emerging from her retirement, "for a sudden illness. They will not fall in love with a disappointment to their fete loving senses. It were more wise for Your Majesty to devise some plan for their better amusement than to cheat them of their expected pageant. The Empire wins a victory by every royal progress that it makes."

The girl's voice fairly trembles as she speaks, and in her eagerness she has approached Eugenie very closely.

The latter glances up, and as she does so her eyes fall upon the reflection in the looking glass of her own and the actress' face.

"It is impossible for me, mademoiselle," cries she, rising, "but you—you are used to playing parts. We are alike, do you not see? You can, if you will, save me from the Emperor's displeasure and the odium of the people—do you not see and understand, madame? I will make it worth your while. See! We are of the same height! This robe!" The Empress picks up a dress of pale mauve satin which lies ready for her use in the adjoining dressing room.

"Your Majesty is very good, but I require no reward. As Your Majesty is pleased to say, I am 'used to playing parts' and to serve the Empire," (Zalka speaks with a grand enthusiasm) "I am willing to appear in a new role at even so short a notice. Your Majesty will direct me."

CHAPTER X

In a few moments and with fewer words the Russian is invested with the splendid costume that had been designed for the Empress' wear on the drive to St. Cloud.

The faultless robe, the lace mantle, the bonnet with its delicate plumes, the amethyst jewels, the fan of long violet feathers, the boots.

With a dexterous hand she arranges her golden hair in the mode affected by Eugenie. She pencils her brows and dashes her lips and cheeks with the rouge that Her Majesty was of late seldom seen without.

She pins the thin, small masque veil across her face and then turns toward her counterpart.

"Is Your Majesty pleased—suited?"

"Ah!" cries the impetuous woman, "it is perfect!"

"Now, Your Majesty, what is my cue?"

By this the noise and confusion without has grown greater.

The stir and hum of impatience are in the air.

"I rely upon you," whispers the Empress, "although Heaven knows why! and you are to be with him—ah, what have I done! I am crazed! I—you must not go—I—"

"Your Majesty may rely upon me. Be at the theatre at eight o'clock. You will find Zalka there. I save you mortification, disgrace—perhaps something even more serious. Your Majesty has more to hope than to fear."

There is a splendid light in the northern eyes—a splendid light of enthusiasm and purity, of devotion and loyalty that the southern born woman who listens cannot understand, but still instinctively relies upon.

Between mingled prayers, entreaties and sobs, the Empress shrinks back into the inner boudoir; and the actress, with her head erect, steps out into the auditorium, amid the ladies and people in waiting.

Once visible the great throat of Paris cheers itself hoarse over her.

"Never," they say, "has the Empress been so exquisite, so animated, so condescending."

It is remarked that even the Emperor half turns his haughty head to look at her as they pass up the Champs Elysees.

It is even remarked by a casual onlooker that as he speaks to her he seems almost moved and that a deep flush overspreads his face.

But this may be but the outcome of a vivid imagination on the part of the casual onlooker.

However, once well past Boulogne it is quite true that his Majesty spoke with some animation to the lady at his side.

"Zalka," whispers Louis Napoleon, "I have dreamed of this hour, and it has come. Tell me that my star is not a faithful one. I have desired nothing that has not been mine sooner or later."

"Your Majesty is fortunate," murmurs she.

Already he has listened to the story of the hour just passed, and thus, side by side, these two make their progress to the palace of St. Cloud.

"Zalka, why did you consent to this?" he asks, regarding her attentively.

"For the good of your empire, *ami* Louis.

"You love my empire, then?"

"As my life," she answers in a low tone.

"And—*l' empire c'est moi*—eh, Zalka, Zalka?

His hand, for a wayward instant, closes over that one of hers which lies almost hidden in the folds of her mantle.

For an instant, while sweet music plays, while men and women and little children shout them a welcome—while flowers arch above their heads, and while the twilight breeze, fresh off the perfuming fields, blows upon them, Louis Napoleon is a weak and loving man, as other men. Zalka, a woman, moved to a sad uplifting of her blue eyes, as other women.

The cortege has reached the palace.

Lights flit hither and thither about the gardens. The fountains are playing and so is the band.

All is bustle and confusion as the Emperor and Empress alight and are presently conducted to their apartments.

Ere long they are alone and with a subtle spring Louis Napoleon is at her side.

"Zalka, you love me as I love you!"

She gazes out of the window by which she stands upon the darkening woods of Ville d'Arroy, she sees the thin curl of smoke ascending from some cottage far away. She hears the twitter of some sleepy little birds and feels the dewy air upon her face.

There is a curious innate power in the woman that makes the man silent, breathless, motionless, enthralled, with idle hands and quivering lips.

What passes through her mind?

A morning long ago in June. A soldier turning the corner of the Rue Bayard—a girl bareheaded and with no stockings on her feet.

Well, well, for one hour she had been the Empress of France.

For one hour she had sat at the side of the man who had been the hero of her life.

With a sharp, fleet sigh, an upward glance that took in all the sweet, soft beauty of the time and place Zalka bent her head above the man who now knelt by her.

She bent her head and touched his brow with her lips—and then she was gone.

Gone—with but that icy touch for him to remember all the years through to the end.

CHAPTER XI.

A cab hurried toward Paris.

The curtains were pulled down and the man drove like one possessed; a large *pourboire* must have awaited him at his destination.

A coupe followed in hot pursuit.

The silken curtains of this were also drawn down, and the coachman did not once lose sight of the carriage that he followed.

Down through the Elysees, across the Place, through the Rivoli, these two dashed, and finally they attained their goal almost simultaneously, the stage door of the theatre—where, as chance would have it, a third carriage, with blinds as closely drawn, appeared to await their arrival.

Zalka alighted from the cab, her mauve garment hastily concealed by a great cloak and with a simple kerchief tied over her head.

Two gentlemen alighted from the coupe.

Two gentlemen in surtouts, and with opera hats discreetly held closed by their faces.

From the third a lady emerged clad heavily in black lace; there were roses at her breast, while roses and a Spanish mantilla wound about her head almost entirely concealed her countenance.

On beholding Zalka she gave a sigh of relief.

She had no eyes for the two gentlemen who stood aside to permit her and her attendant to enter the theatre from the front.

But shortly, they also followed her example.

And what would Paris have said had it known that both the Emperor and Empress that night were present at the performance of "La Dame aux Camelias" at the theatre.

Never, they say, had the Russian played her favorite role so well.

Certainly never had the applause been so emphatic or an audience so madly enthusiastic.

Again and again after each act was Zalka recalled to receive the homage of her public.

And this display of adoration reached its climax at the close of the last act.

Twice was she recalled, and a third time—amid the tumultuous bravos of a house that greeted her on its feet, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs, with flowers and gems thrown recklessly at her feet—was the curtain raised.

Was Zalka weary?

Or had she overtaxed her strength?

On the small garret bed of Marguerite Gautier the actress lay as if asleep.

Nor did she stir to their plaudits or lift her lids to meet their gaze. Nor give any sign that she knew that the eyes of the man she had loved were upon her. Nor bid the light lace upon her bosom quiver with exaltation and pride in her triumph.

It was like the curious phases of some vegetable melodrama, or perchance—tragedy?

The curtain fell suddenly. Its dull thud as the weights struck the floor sounding ominously through the remarkable hush of the house.

In a moment more the manager-in-chief—a courteous, phlegmatic person—stepped out before the footlights. He said:—

"Ladies and gentlemen, I regret to be compelled to inform you that Mademoiselle Zalka—is dead."

When they raised her from the spot where she had fallen, something sparkled upon the stage at their feet—a cameo miniature of the Emperor, its golden frame battered and one of the brilliants lost from the circle, while upon her white neck there reddened a scar and the missing diamond was pressed into the flesh.

[THE END.]

Cheeky Yankee Fishermen.

OTTAWA, May 16.—The Department of Customs has been advised by the sub-collector at Ingonish, C. B., that a number of American fishing vessels have recently put into that port, the crews of which have been conducting themselves in a scandalous manner. On the 28th ult. some of the crew of the E. S. Whelan, of Gloucester, Mass., went ashore and visited the house of a Mr. Thos. Donovan, lighthouse keeper at that place, and brutally maltreated him. Donovan, being a weakly man, was not able to defend himself and was seriously injured. These Yankee blackguards then proceeded to smash Donovan's boat to pieces, and afterwards treated a boat belonging to the light-keeper's son in a similar manner. A number of boats were afterwards set adrift, and it was with difficulty their owners secured them again. The Gloucester men assaulted several unoffending residents of that locality and then returned to their vessel and sailed away. The Minister of Customs has the matter under attention, with a view to preventing a recurrence of such outrageous conduct on unoffending people, and securing compensation for the damage done.

Brutality of the New York Police.

Some of the New York newspapers speak very harshly about the brutal conduct of some of the mounted policemen who were on duty during the Washington Centennial celebration. They charged the dense crowds who were pressing on the space reserved for the procession, and drove them back by the simple expedient of trampling them down with their horses. Old women and little children were ruthlessly over-ridden. It was a disgraceful exhibition for a metropolis of Christendom. Had it been witnessed in old Rome during a "triumph" of one of the conquering generals of that iron age, it would have been bad enough, but that such things could take place in a city like New York, in the nineteenth century of the Christian era, and on such an occasion as the solemn installation to office of a great and good man, is shameful to think of. It is needless for Americans to execrate the brutalities of the Irish constabulary, when they have men among themselves hardened enough to ride over women and children who had given them no provocation.

Exemption from Taxation.

OTTAWA, May 21.—Mayor Erratt is sending a circular to the mayors and reeves throughout Ontario suggesting a provincial conference on the subject of municipal tax exemptions. He says such a conference as suggested could not fail in having a most beneficial effect. Representatives from the various municipalities would be brought together. They would be men who, from their position and practical experience, would be better qualified than any others to discuss the question relating to the subjects refered to. Opinions would be interchanged, ideas compared, and the conclusions arrived at could be laid before and pressed upon the consideration of the Government. As the case of the Provincial Association of Public and High School Trustees, which is an illustration to the point, the result could not fail of being generally advantageous. He would suggest that such an conference should be held in Toronto towards the latter part of June or early in July.

Gen. Boulanger denies that he has ever seen or spoken with either Victor Bonaparte or the Comte de Paris.

LATE CABLE NEWS.

The London Season—An Interview With Boulanger—The Samoan Conference—General Notes.

The London season is now in full swing, and any person in search of amusement who fails to find it must be very hard to please. Staring in at the shop windows ought to provide ample entertainment for a day or two, and then there are the picture galleries, where as many bad oil paintings and water colors are on view, mixed with some good ones, as in any other European capital. These times everybody goes in for art, and there are a few persons who are not secretly persuaded that they could beat Leighton and Millais out of the field if only they had a fair chance.

In an interview the other day General Boulanger said that if the French government prolonged the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies until next year its action would be equivalent to a *coup d'etat* against universal suffrage, and it would be the duty of every citizen to rise in opposition. He declared that he would not be the last man to rise in case such action should be taken by the government.

The Samoan conference held a plenary sitting Saturday. In their report the Committee on the Government of Samoa agreed upon a constitutional council composed of native chiefs elected by the natives, the Council to be dominated by a Ministry in which each treatypower shall have one representative.

A difference has arisen over Germany's proposal that the Powers appoint a Premier who shall be vested with office for several years. The committee also disagreed on the formation of a Legislature. The discussion of the conference had no definite result. The delegates discussed harmoniously the details of the consular regulations and the question of the improvement of the harbor of Apia. The committee was instructed to resume consideration of the points in dispute.

The termination of the conference now seems remote, owing to the mass of details on which the committee is ordered to report.

In connection with the great strike in the German coal mine regions the government advises employers to consider all justifiable complaints and warns the strikers that any riotous demonstration will be vigorously suppressed. The government has decided not to proclaim the mining districts in a state of siege.

Advices from East Africa say that Captain Wissmann will make another attack on Bushire on Monday next. He hopes to cause a decisive rout of the rebels. Dr. Peters has chartered the steamer Meera and is preparing to leave Zanzibar. Captain Wissmann has instructions from Berlin to prevent Dr. Peters from venturing into the interior through German territory. It is supposed that Dr. Peters will persist and try to penetrate from Lamu, where he has been reconnoitrin.

A Fast Mail Service.

Our Government has made up its mind to have a fast mail service across the Atlantic, and has assured the world of its willingness to subsidize very handsomely any company that will shoulder the undertaking. Late dispatches, however, indicate that there is some difficulty in persuading British capitalists that there will be "money in it," sufficient to justify them in subscribing to the very large amount that is needed to set the scheme afloat. Something like $20,000,000 is said to be needed for such a service as the Dominion requires, and this large sum, reasons the John Bull capitalist, may prove inadequate for more than a few years. In these days, ocean greyhounds are as little likely to keep their supremacy for more than a few years at a time, as a racing mare is to keep hers, or a youthful beauty to resist the course of time and the competition of developing "buds." And our investments of to-day may prove unavailing against the competition of New York even five years hence. It is undeniable that there is some force in the reasoning. If Canada were a more populous and wealthy country there would, of course, be much more inducement to subscribe money for a first class mail service for her exclusive use. And it is a fact that ocean greyhounds nowadays soon become comparatively antiquated, and that a fast mail service of to-day may no longer be the fast mail service of to-morrow. But when the British money-bags have examined the ground a little more carefully and estimated the significance of our transcontinental railroad among other things, we hope that they will grow more sanguine, and not refuse the money which is needed. But we cannot wonder much at their caution. Twenty millions is a great deal of money and they may well ask if it is reasonably certain that a population of five millions could assure a dividend on such a sum.

Five Brothers.

The world is indebted to the brothers Siemens for many important electrical and metallurgical inventions. These five engineers and inventors were not born of inventive parents. They were sons of a German farmer, whose ancestors for three centuries before had been cultivators of the land.

This exception to the law of heredity was associated with another curious fact. [illegible] William Siemens became one of the best mechanics in England, yet as a boy he showed no fondness for mechanics. He made no windmills, sailed no boats, did no damage to the furniture by baby-carpentering, and did not pull the clock to pieces to see how "the wheels went round."

The Siemens brothers worked so harmoniously together that it is difficult to define the personal share of each in their many great inventions. A strong mutual feeling of affection and respect existed throughout the family. A "SiemensStift" (establishment) was formed for the promotion of good feeling in the family, and for the benefit of its poorer members.

Once every five years all the members of the Siemens family, rich and poor, met at a pleasant place in the Hartz Mountains to pass a day or two in social intercourse. At this gathering the affairs of applicants for help were inquired into, and the deserving relieved out of a fund kept up by the subscriptions of the more wealthy relatives. That was surely a much better way for a family to equalize its possessions than begging, or borrowing, or breaking wills would be.

No Signs of War.

Affairs in Europe seem to be in a humdrum and unexcited state just now. Even France is comparatively quiet, now that Boulanger is out of the way. That gentleman has done what many more distinguished refugees before him have done, and has found a haven in London, where he is made a good deal of, and is said to be gracefully spending more money than his gossips can account for with all their ingenuity. There isn't a whisper of war. The Emperor of Germany is exhibiting tremendous energy in holding reviews, and making tours of inspection throughout his empire. He seems to be creating a somewhat more favourable impression on the public's mind than he did at first. The responsibilities of his high office are having an elevating effect on him, it may be hoped. He has shown himself averse to recognize certain claims of the Roman Catholic hierarchy which tend to attach his Protestant subjects to him more warmly. The other crowned heads of Europe have not had much to say for themselves recently, to judge from the slight notice given them by the newspapers. The Czar was reported in a dreadfully nervous state a week ago owing to the danger of assassination which the poor man believes himself continually exposed to. This [illegible] work. What is going on [illegible] is and the rest of [illegible] it is hard to say, as they [illegible] settled down to the [illegible]

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FOUND WANTING.

The Liberal party are nothing if not professedly economical. This economy, however, is practiced only when the party is out of office, and unable to obtain the means wherewith to be extravagant. Loud professions are always suspicious, either in the political or religious world, and in view of the many proofs of their insincerity, it is not surprising that the general public put but little faith in any promise of economy coming from the Liberal party. A most striking example of this is seen in the case of the Mercier Government, which is the only living representative of the Liberal party in the Province of Quebec. During the general election, wherever it would not suit to speak of the Riel question, and whenever the audience was inclined to carefully watch the expenditure of the country, the fiercest assaults were made against the Ross Taillon Government, because of their alleged extravagance, and the broadest promises were made that if Mercier was only returned, he would at once reduce the expenditure of the Province.

This was before getting into power. Let us see how these promises have been kept, how these professions of economy have been put into practice. The entire expenditure for legislation in the Province during the last year of the Ross-Taillon Government, was $181,984. Quite a large sum, and according to the Liberals out of power an enormous abuse, a dreadful extravagance, which would soon place the Province in bankruptcy. Their views changed very suddenly after they were returned to Parliment, almost as suddenly as a contractor changes his politics after a change of government. During the last fiscal year ending June 20th 1888, Mr. Mercier spent for legislation the very modest sum of $328,994, being an increase over his predecessors of $147,000, FORTY SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. Some of the main items of increase are the following:—

	1886.	1888.
Legislative Council	$ 29,879	$ 37,890
Permanent staff	28,500	42,099
Indemnity	40,838	53,093
Library	6,679	11,850
Sessional clerks	8,089	10,176
Stationery	5,331	7,279
Newspapers	754	1,091
Miscellaneous	8,846	14,191
Total	$121,477	$168,875

So much for the Liberal economy in legislation. Now as to civil government, in 1886 it cost $183,675, but last year under the Mercier *regime* it cost $208,677, an increase of $25,009. This is economy with a vengence. We boldly assert that there is not the slightest excuse for this abnormal increase of the public funds. The exigencies of the service did not require it, although the exigencies of party no doubt demanded it. Part of this increase has been caused by the finding of places for about thirty camp followers.

The following is a compastive list of employees in the years, 1886 and 88.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.	1886.	1888.
Legislative Council	10	12
Legislative Assembly	34	42
Lieut-Governor's office	4	5
Executive Council	3	4
Provincial Secretary	9	11
Provincial Registrar	3	5
Law offices	4	5
Treasury	19	20
Crown Land	30	29
Agricultural and Public Works	17	24
Public Instruction	15	19
Total	138	166

Besides these increases there is an increase in contingincies of $10,000, nearly 25 per cent of the whole expenditure. This is the Liberal method of economizing.

MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION.

Much has been said and some action taken to procure for Lachute efficient fire protection, and although repeated warnings have been given and miraculous escapes have occurred, yet that calm sleepy indifference creeps over the people, which is characteristic of inactivity. The history of other places is likely to be that of Lachute, unless owing to the peaceful disposition and universal unity which exists among its inhabitants, Providence may grant a special favour it, protecting it from fire. The history of towns neglectful of their protection from fire, has always been a conflagration. St. Sauveur refused a water supply the night previous to its annihilation and its punishment followed swiftly. Its case was one in which not only itself was in danger, but the whole city of Quebec, the result being the death of two brave soldiers Major Short and Sergt. Major Wallack. Rev. Mr. Carey of Kingston in alluding to the fire made the following statement which might be taken to heart by the people of Lachute. "He could safely say without exaggeration that the little municipality of St. Sauveur was mainly responsible for the deaths of these men. He held that if any municipality was so devoid of the principles of civilization as not to take steps to prevent such devastation as that which occured on Thursday, it is necessary that the people of the Dominion should, through its Government, take steps to ensure the safety of the lives of these men who go among the people and try to do them good at the risk of death. It is time the military authorities of Canada, if the lives of her citizens are to be jeopardized, should guard against the repetition of deaths such as occurred last week. Had the people of St. Sauveur taken advantage of the discoveries of science, which they should have done, the lives of Major Short and Sergeant Wallack might have been spared." The remarks of the reverend gentlemen seemed to meet with the approval of his listeners and doubtless everyone here now places the blame of the death of Major Short and Sergeant Wallack on the municipality of St. Sauveur.

And likewise on the vote of $5000 that was passed to the city council of Montreal to aid the sufferers, and that had helped them who helped themselves" and was opposed to lend any aid to people who were so negligent of their safety. Such a feeling would be fatal to Lachute in case of a fire.

THE JESUIT AGITATION.

Rev. Mr. Herridge of Ottawa is one of the most eloquent and renowned members of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Resolutions condemning the Dominion Parliament for its vote on the Jesuit Bill were passed at the Presbytery of which he is moderator, and he refused to sign them. In this action he received the support of the majority of his people. Writing to the *Mail* on the subject he speaks as follows:—

Whatever may be the peculiar peril of my surroundings, your remarks oblige me to say that, while making no claim to infallability of judgment, I have tried during the six years of my ministry to speak without fear or favor what I believe to be the truth. My article in the *Interior*, so far from condemning the present agitation as "in the main the product of bigotry and fanaticism," distinctly states that this is but one phase, and that the least important, of the whole controversy. "Happily," I say, "these frantic demonstrations do not much affect the thoughtful Protestants of the community, who simply desire for themselves what they are most willing to accord to others, equal status in the eyes of the law and equal measure of religious liberty. Among the "thoughtful Protestants of the community" such men as Principal Cavin and many others who take the same ground surely deserve an exalted place, and it is scarcely necessary to add that no one accords it to them with greater readiness than myself. But you know as well as I do that their tone has not been echoed every where, and that the cause they serve has been hindered by the gratuitous abuse of our French and Roman Catholic fellow-citizens, and in some cases by a complete misapprehension of the whole matter at issue. While I cannot see my way clear to sort the population into "patriots" or "traitors," according to the side which they take in the present debate, there is not a word in my letter to the *Interior* which could lead you to infer that I think "there is safety in surrendering one position after another to intolerence." On the contrary, I show that it is "against the political designs of Ultramontanism that the only protest worth recording is directed," and my main point of departure from many hon red fathers and brethren is in regard to the value of the cry for disallowance, and the means by which true Protestantism is to secure its fullest vindication. The question need not be raised as to the relative measure of our love of liberty. The point in debate is, How shall the liberty which we all love be best illustrated and maintained? Like yourself, I have studied Canada's history, and am fully alive to the grave difficulties of the situation. The "wit of man," as you remark, may not be able to solve the problem which confronts Canadians, but I believe that it will be solved—not by politicis, still less by denunciations—but by the exercise of that tolerance and calm moral force which are the distinguished marks of Christianity.

W. T. HERRIDGE.

Ottawa, May 16th.

In the case of Burroughs *vs.* the Corporation of Lachute Town, appealed from the Court of Review to the Court of Queen's Bench, judgment has been rendered in favor of the plaintiff. The history of the case is:—Mr. Burroughs was a member of the Town Council. It became well known and generally believed that he lived in the city of Montreal and therefore could not sit as councillor. A petition was presented to the council to have his seat declared vacant. Mr. Burroughs received no notice of this petition, and at the same meeting when it was received and read, a motion was made declaring councillor Burroughs' seat vacant. Mr. Burroughs petitioned the Superior Court to be reinstated. Judgment was given against him, maintaing the action of the council. He appealed and the judgment was reversed. The Corporation appealed to the Queen's Bench, with the result as already stated. The judgment of the Superior Court held that Mr. Burroughs having removed his domicile to Montreal, thereby vacated his seat, and that no notice was required. The Courts of Review and Queen's Bench held that the question was not whether Mr. Burroughs was living in Montreal or not, but granting he was, had the council taken the proper method of declaring the seat vacant? The Court held they had not.

DISTRICT NEWS

ST. ANDREWS

A Real, Real, Fish Story.

The other morning as the complacent bar-tender of the Bellevue House, situated at the river side, was in the act of dipping up a pail of water, with which to replenish his ice tank, a large fish (genus suppressed) leaped out of its element, attracted no doubt by the tidy appearance of the representative of the above House, and in its descent unintentionally dropped into the pail of the astonished bar keeper, who more frightened than hurt, managed to have it adorn the breakfast table the same morning, to the delight of a number of appreciative guests.

RIVER SIDE.

Mr. Geo. Simpson is still very unwell and does not improve as rapidly as his friends would desire.

A Temperance lecture will be delivered tonight by Mrs. Barber in the Town Hall.

Mr Wm. B. Forbes Superintendent of the Grenville and Carillon Canal is lying very ill at his home, Cushing. The gravest apprehension is felt as to his recovery.

The entering wedge of a complaint that may prove fatal is often a slight cold, which a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral might have cured at the commencement. It would be well, therefore, to keep this remedy within reach at all times.

BROWNSBURG.

The Cheese Factory is now in full operation under the management of Mr. Flood of Plantagenet.

Mrs. Wm. Maude and little daughter, from Minneapolis are visiting friends here and purpose remaining the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Smith left on Friday 17th inst. for Portland Maine. Mrs. S. will extend her trip through various parts of New England.

CUSHING.

On Tuesday the 28th., Inst. Miss Barber of Montreal, will (D.V.) visit the Front of Chatham and will hold two meetings. In the afternoon she will address a meeting of Ladies in the Manse, and in the evening the meeting in St. Mungo's Church, will be open to all. All are cordially invited.

Good For All.

Dear Sirs:—I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for rheumatism from which disease I suffered for some time but was cured with two bottles. It is the best thing I can get for man or horse. J. Mustard, Strathroy, Ont.

ST. ANDREWS RAILWAY.

Yesterday, a number of gentlemen, viz, Messrs Globensky, Secretary of the Great Northern, C. S. Baker, C. E., contractor Machin and J. S. Buchan, went over the proposed line to St. Andrews. In conversation with Mr. Buchan we learn that definite arrangements have been made for the immediate construction of the road, and that work will commence shortly.

Hearth rugs 24 inches wide and 54 inches long, for 25c at S. Carsley's.

Light and cool for summer costumes are those Sicker cloths at S. Carsley's, so the ladies say.

The Prevalence of scrofulous taint in the blood is much more universal than many are aware. Indeed, but few persons are free from it. Fortunately, however, we have in Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most potent remedy ever discovered for this terrible affliction.

VOLUNTARY LICITATION.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on Wednesday the twenty-ninth day of May inst. (1889) at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, at the door of the Roman Catholic Church, in the Town of Lachute, in the Province of Quebec will be sold by authority of Justice the following immovables depending of and belonging to the estate and succession of the late Dame Rebecca Cole, widow of the late Richard Dudderidge, Esquire, Carriage Maker, both of the said Town of Lachute, to wit.

1. Lot number nine hundred and forty-four (944) on the official Cadastral plan and book of reference, of the Parish of St Jerusalem d'Argenteuil in the District of Terrebonne in the said Province of Quebec, and situated in that part of the said parish now known as the Town of Lachute with a brick house and other buildings thereon erected.

2. That piece or parcel of land situated lying and being in the Town of Lachute in the District of Terrebonne on the road known as Bethany road being known and distinguished as the official cadastral plan and book of reference of the Parish of St Jerusalem d'Argenteuil as lot number nine hundred and sixty (960) with a house and other buildings thereon erected.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned notary.

Town of Lachute this eleventh day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine.

A. BERTHELOT, N. P.

E. ST. JEAN, Tailor.

Will be in LACHUTE, every MONDAY until further notice in

CHARLEBOIS' BLOCK,

where he solicits a visit from the public.

Cut and Work Guaranteed First Class.

If sufficient encouragement is given he will take a permanent residence here.

Satisfaction guaranteed to those who will give him a trial.

E. ST. JEAN,
Charlebois' Block,
LACHUTE.

39-3m.

HORSEMEN!!

We beg to inform you that we have bought the magnificent Trotting Stallion

JOHN ALLAN,

but cannot ship him to Lachute before June 1st. Breeders of trotters and hight bred roadsters will find it advantageous to await his arrival, and see him before using cold blooded sires. Notice of his arrival will be duly given.

DUNCAN PAUL
CHARLES PAUL.

39-

Public Auction
POSTPONED.

On Monday, May 27th, the Auction Sale of the Property of

WALTER McOUAT, McOuat's Mills

Will be continued, and the following property will be disposed of:

Three Lots of Bush Land, Situated in

THOMAS' GORE,

West of JAMES BERRY'S. One piece of land opposite the residence of Richard Patterson, Lachute, and 36 acres of land on the north side of the

NORTH RIVER,

Between the properties of Andrew McOuat and William Armstrong. Also a quantity of Cord-wood, Slab-wood and many other articles too numerous to mention.

SALE AT 2 P.M. SHARP,

At the Residence of Walter McOuat, McOuat's Mills, an the 27th instant.

39-1in.

NOTICE.

All parties having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. R. Dudderidge will please style them with the undersigned. All parties owing the said estate will please pay the same at once to the undersigned.

A. BERTHELOT, N. P.

May 10th 1889.

Property for Sale.
In the West Ward Lachute.

Some 100 Town Lots.

A Valuable Mill Privilege with water power from the new dam.

The two West River Points.

Some 40 acres of pasture land, suitable for dividing into Town lots.

$3000 of first mortgages bearing 6 per cent interest.

The whole of the above is offered for sale *en block* or in portions to suit the purchasers.

The above property is going to be sold at once, by private sale,

Apply to

F. HAMELIN,
Lachute Mills.

Or to the proprietor,

F. C. IRELAND,
27 Church Street,
Toronto.

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 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

R. T. MANLEY



If you or any of your friends want a nice, light, stylish, good, first class Phaeton Buggy, Road or Village Cart or any kind of Carriage, write or call on,

R. J. LATIMER, 92 McGill St, Montreal

Cash purchases nicely crated and delivered at the nearest rail-road station, or steamboat wharf. Freights paid within 100 miles of Montreal or Quebec. Send for Catalogue.

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.

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—3mos.

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.

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. CAMFRON,
Iriquois. Ont.

or

PAINTING.

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

EVERY MAN
His Own Painter

Buy LIQUID PAINTS ready for the brush at WALES' ST. ANDREWS.

Opened out for the Summer trade New Dress Materials and braided sets to match. CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Specials—
Chambrays, Zephyrs, and Sateen-prints, attractive prices.

Lawns and other white goods, at prices that will interest the Ladies'.

Boys' Clothing.

CALL EARLY FOR CHOICE.

CHAS. T. WALES,
The Peoples Cash Store
St. Andrews.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS.

This deservedly popular summer resort, situated at the foot of the St Andrews rapid and embracing a picturesque view of the limpid waters of the far famed North River for a distance of two miles to its junction with the Ottawa or *Grande Riviere*. Having been throughly renovated is more enchanting than ever. Sleeping apartments, *cuisine, liqueres*, stabling &c unexcelled.

Jos. Delorme.
(LATE OF OTTAWA)
38-tf PROPRIETOR.

IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE

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

—ALSO—

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

T. STUART,
LACHUTE, March 30th 1888 46.

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.

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 Neckties 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.

PLASTERING.

Parties wishing to have plastering done or wishing to see me will please call at Mr. M McCallums, boot & Shoe Store.

J. W. COTTINGHAM.

Lachute, 10th April 1889. 34 tf

KERR'S
Book, Stationery, Paper, Toys,
—AND—
FANCY GOODS STORE

Has been removed to the premises formerly occupied by the Misses Fulton as a Millinery establishment where the public are invited to call and examine the large and varied assortment of New Goods just laid in and which will be disposed of Cheap for cash.

A very fine lot of Booklets and Easter cards, Birthday Booklets and Cards.

—STATIONERY—

Foolscap, Letter [large] and Notepaper Envelopes in all sizes, Gold and Silver paper Drawing Board, Card board, Perforated card board in Gold, Silver, White and Black. A large assortment of School Books in English, French, Latin and Greek. writing pens, Ink, (red and black) in small and large bottles. A new style of lead pencil and compass combined for Drawing, slate pencils in wood. Architect's Design Book.

—ALSO—

Merchants sets of account books from 100 up to 1000 pages each and other Account books &c. &c.

Lachute, April, 1889.

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.

WOOL WANTED
—BY—
W. BANFORD,

IN EXCHANGE FOR Etoffes, Tweeds, Flannels, etc, etc. etc.

Call and examine the heavy stock on hand before going elsewhere.

Have heavy stock on hand in every department.

W. BANFORD'S

New Dry Goods
AT
GILES

Our stock of both staple and fancy dry goods never more complete nor better assorted, nor prices more favorable partly comprising the following viz,

A nice range of TWEEDS for mens' suisings, pantings and coatings, ladies jackets and for Boys wear 50cts per yd up good value. Henrietta cloths in all colors. Black add colored

CASHMERES
CHAMBRYS
ZEPHERS
GINGHAMS

Zepher Ginghams, Seer-suckers, Shaker Flannells, Prints etc etc, Grey Cottons, Bleached Cottons, Gray and bleached sheetings, pillow case cottons, Cottonades, checked skirtings, &c. &c Gloves in Black and colored Kid, silk, Lisles, and Cotton, colored and white embroideries and insertions lace, &c, A complete stock of gents furnishings to select from.

We keep the Crompton Corsets only for children, misses and Ladies from 50c each to $200 and from 18 inches to 36 inches.

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 Greenlee Thompson, the great Psychologist, M. Hyekey, D.D., editor of the Christian Advocate, &c., Richard Proctor, the Scientist, Hons. W. W. Astor, Judge Gibson, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent free by Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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.

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

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.

Photographs!

UNTIL further notice Photos will be taken and finished in first-class style by

A. G. STAKHOUSE,

from $1,25 per dozen up wards,

St. Andrews, 6th Dec. 1888.

L. C. VALLEE,

Contractor, Builder & Architect
Bethany Road, Lachute.

Buildings erected on the shortest notice, and lowest possible terms.

Jobbing of all kinds neatly executed. 52-1y

R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER

BANKING 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.

BOARD.

By month or week with all the comforts of a home.

MRS ROSTRON,
Main Street

FOR SPRING
A. J. PERIARD
Just Received

All The Latest Styles,
Spring Overcoating,
Spring Soating,
Spring Pantings,
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

NOTICE.

Mr. John Hope Baker & Confectioner, having decided to relinquish his branch business in the West Ward, and made arrangements with the undersigned to keep as at present Bread, Cakes, Buns, Rolls, &c. &c. &c. at my grocery store where all customers and the public will always find on hand a good supply and best quality Groceries, Candies, Fruits Toy and Fancy Goods, Soft Drinks, &c. &c.

Robert Kettyle,
WEST END
Opposite R. Banford's Store.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

STRIPED TUCKER CLOTH 7c YD
STRIPED TUCKER CLOTH 7c YD
STRIPED TUCKER CLOTH 7c YD
STRIPED TUCKER CLOTH 7c YD
STRIPED TUCKER CLOTH 7c YD
STRIPED TUCKER CLOTH 7c YD

Fancy Striped Tucker Cloth, in five shades, cream grounds, light and cool for Summer Costumes, only 7c yd.

S. CARSLEY.

CREAM SEERSUCKERS 5½c YD
CREAM SEERSUCKERS 5½c YD
CREAM SEERSUCKERS 5½c YD
CREAM SEERSUCKERS 5½c YD
CREAM SEERSUCKERS 5½c YD
CREAM SEERSUCKERS 5½c YD

To-morrow we shall offer a splendid lot of Cream Seersuckers at 5c yd, same goods as sold through the trade at 7c yard.

S. CARSLEY.

28 Inch Flannelettes, Only 10c yd
28 Inch Flannelettes, Only 10c yd
28 Inch Flannelettes, Only 10c yd
28 Inch Flannelettes, Only 10c yd
28 Inch Flannelettes, Only 10c yd
28 Inch Flannelettes, Only 10c yd

All the Flannelettes at 10c yd, measure 28 inches wide, same goods as sold elsewhere at 13c yd.

S. CARSLEY.

STRIPED TENNIS FLANNELS
STRIPED TENNIS FLANNELS
STRIPED TENNIS FLANNELS
STRIPED TENNIS FLANNELS
STRIPED TENNIS FLANNELS
STRIPED TENNIS FLANNELS

All stripes now in stock warranted fast colors, also a full of White Cricketing Flannels at special prices.

S. CARSLEY.

BOYS' STRAW HATS, 17c
BOYS' STTAW HATS, 17c
BOYS' STRAW HATS, 17c
BOYS' STRAW HATS, 17c
BOYS' STRAW HATS, 17c
BOYS' STRAW HATS, 17c

The cheapest hat in the trade, all sizes, only 17c each.

S. CARSLEY.

FULL STAFF OF MILLINERS
FULL STAFF OF MILLINERS
FULL STAFF OF MILLINERS
FULL STAFF OF MILLINERS
FULL STAFF OF MILLINERS
FULL STAFF OF MILLINERS

The millinery room is in full working order, immediate attention given to orders.

S. CARSLEY.

COPIES
COPIES
COPIES
COPIES
COPIES
COPIES

Exact copies of imported Millinery, at very much lower prices.

S. CARSLEY.

NEW SHAPES
NEW SHAPES
NEW SHAPES
NEW SHAPES
NEW SHAPES
NEW SHAPES

New Shapes received every week in Millinery Department.

S. CARSLEY.

NOT A MONOPOLY.

The manufacturers of Corticelli Sewing Silks and Twist have been the means of giving employment to a large number of people in the Dominion, but have never expressed themselves as intending to monopolize the whole of the sewing silk trade of Canada. If the public insist upon making their Silk the most popular in the Dominion, surely the Corticelli people are not to blame. There is no denying the fact that the Corticelli Silks are selling faster and faster every day throughout the Dominion.

WELL DONE CLAPPERTONS.

Clapperton's Spool Cotton is making very marked inroads on the Spool Cotton trade of Canada; the remark of approval by business men generally is "Well done, Clappertons." Ladies are delighted with Clapperton's Thread.

S. CARSLEY.

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

Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Voluntary Licitation—A. Berthelot, N. P.
Tailor—E. St. Jean.
Horsemen—Duncan & Charles Paul.
Public Auction—W. McOuat.
Board—J. G. Davidson.
Auction Sale—J. Patenaude.
Striped Tucker Cloth—S. Carsley.
Wool Wanted—W. Banford.
Bellevue House—Jos Delorme.

Mr. W. Owens M. P. P. returned from Manitoba yesterday morning.

Mr. S. Bice, intends leaving shortly for Vancouver.

The Misses Rodger of Montreal, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Todd in Beech Ridge.

Miss H. Ireland returned from Toronto on Tuesday last.

Mr. W. H. Chisholm has been in Lachute during the past few days.

Rev. Mr. Harris was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. J. A. Hawthorne of W. Drysdale & Co. is in Lachute to-day.

Mr. J. E. Ireland has arrived here from Toronto to remain some time.

Miss Susanna Laughlin, sister of Mrs. R. Barron, died yesterday morning, after an illness of about two months.

Mr. W. Weir, President of the Ville Marie Bank was in town on Wednesday, on business connected with the bank.

Paul Bros, intend to own the best blood stallion in the county as will be seen from our advertising columns.

The Bazaar, or sale of useful and fancy goods by the ladies of St. Simeon's church takes place to-day in Mr. Palliser's office.

The new livery stable of Mr. J. A. McGibbon is attracting general attention. His carriages are new and confortable, while the horses do not allow the grass to grow under their feet.

During the hot weather of last week Hope's ice cream parlor was crowded. In his new advertisement which will appear next week, an interesting announcement will be made.

Dr. W. G. Stewart, late of Montreal General Hospital, is about opening an office for the practice of his profession on St. Lawrence Main St. Montreal. He is now visiting his parents in Arundel.

A test was made yesterday of the American Automatic Fire extinguisher in a field adjoining the Victoria Hotel. A number of packing cases were thrown into a heap and set on fire by means of coal oil. The instrument quenched the blaze in a very short time. Mr. Fish has been appointed agent.

Last Wednesday evening was a field night with the Salvation Army here. Major Spooner was present and enrolled three new soldiers, all ladies. An infant was dedicated to the service of God, a ceremony, similar to infant baptism, without water.

Burglars have been making a visit to country stores during this Spring. The Pembrooke post office, Renfrew, Hudson have been visited. It is said that an attempt was made on Mr. P. McArthur's store Dalesville, and finally a few nights ago, the store of Mess. s Robertson, Belle-Riviere, was robbed. Our business men should have a look out for suspicious characters.

The West End is going to be lighted by electric light. Mr. Wilson has expressed his intention of erecting three 50 candle power incandescent lamps, one where the switch crosses the road; the second at the end of Fish's bridge the other at Lamarche's corner. This end will soon be the favored one, as all the buildings in the vicinity of the paper mill in case of fire can have two powerful streams thrown upon them. Fire protection and electric light are the two most modern conveniences.

The Ireland National Food Company is a new orgaization formed in Toronto, to take over the business of F. C. Ireland & Son, manufacturers of breakfast cereals and hygienic foods. The intention is to erect larger mills and add new and improved machinery for turning out a high class of prepared cereals which will merit the patronage of all customers. The capital of the company is $100,000, the directors being Messrs S. F. McKinnon (president), Geo. D. Morton, M. D. (vice president), F. C. Ireland, Thomas Walmsley, and Henry M. Pellat.

Say Fred! Do you know what? Tom D—— has got a *Kiss O' Whistles*. Well done Tom.

A Deadly Fight.—A fearful bloody fight occured on Friday last in the West Ward ending in the death of one of the combatants. About what the disagreement was, report saith not, but, as the participants belonged to the "gentler sect' it may reasonably be concluded that it was not the Jesuit question. On the afternoon of the day mentioned, a laborer saw two cows one belonging to Mr. P. Cruise the other to Mr. F. X. Bertrand fighting, and having reported his discovery, about two hours later, help was dispatched either to show fair play or declare the fight off. Upon arriving at the scene of conflict it was found that Bertrand's cow was dead having been choked by the other.

Almost a Fatal Accident.

On Friday evening last what almost proved a fatal accident happened to Mr. Wm. Drennan, Lachute. It seems Mr. Drennan was unloading cedar rails and in lifting one stumbled and fell backwards unto a young horse, getting down behind his heels. The horse kicked and tramped him, drawing the waggon over his body. Mr. Drennan although sustaining very painful injuries, escaped miraculously, in view of the position in which he was placed. We are happy to announce that he is fast recovering.

The Late Miss Fraser.

After an illness of about three years, Katherine, youngest daughter of Geo. Fraser Esq, Geneva, on Sunday last, aged 25 years and nine months Miss Fraser was universally beloved for her kindly and gentle disposition and her early demise is regretted greatly by her many friends. The funeral took place on Tuesday and was very largely attended. Rev. Mr. Furlong, assisted by, the Rev. Mr. Patterson of St. Andrews, conducted the service.

Close Season for Fish.

We have been requested to publish the following regulations, in regard to the close season in the Province of Quebec.

1. Salmon (angling), from 1st Sept. to 1st May; do, do. [Rist] rouche R.] 15th August to 1st May. 2. Speckled trout (salmo fontinalis), from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan 3. Large grey trout, lunge and ouinaniche from 15th Oct. to 1st Dec. 4. Pickerel, from 15th April to 15th May. 5. Bass and Maskinonge, from 15th April to 15th June. 5. Whitefish, from 10th Nov. to 1st Dec.

BIRTHS.

On May the 17th., the wife of J. Macdonald, Lachute Mills, of a son.

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.

DENTISTRY.

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

Persons wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column.

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.

A dinner will be given to the Hon. Mr. Taillon next Wednesday.

Never Despair.

Even when all seems lost, there is yet hope. Many a despairing, disheartened victim of dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney complaint, scrofula or rheumatism, has been brought back to health and usefulness by Burdock Blood Bitters, the greatest remedy known for all blood diseases.

It is said that the award for the capture of Morrison was paid yesterday.

Of Great Service.

"I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for cuts and scalds on horses' shoulders, and they got better at once. I have also used it for sprains burns, cuts and croup among my children and can recommend it highly as of great value." W. Service, Minga, Man.

The Queen's Own visit Modtreal to-day.

Faithfully Recommended.

In the Spring of 1888, I had inflamation of the lungs, which left my lungs weak. I had a very bad cough, and resolved to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It did me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken, and I can faithfully recommend it." Miss Mary Kay, Virginia, Ont.

A train on the C. P. R. was stopped by caterpillars.

Policemen Suffer

From rheumatism, dispepsia, kidney complaint and many other ills, in exactly the same manner as ordinary mortals, and Burdock Blood Bitters cures them quickly and permanently just as it always does in every case, from whatever cause arising.

Eight lives were lost by a collision in the St. Lawrence near Longue Pointe.

Mist On Earth.

As morning sun, with strong and vivid ray,
Drives from the earth the sullen mists away,
So B. B. B., in strength and power grand,
Doth rout disease and stay death's heavy hand.

It is impossible to find a more complete house costume than those selling at S. Carsley's for $5.75; regular price $10.

IF YOU WANT

Table Linen, bleached or unbleached by the yard,

OR

Table Cloths with Colored Borders,

OR

Fine felt cloth for covers by the yard in all shades,

OR

Table Napkins either colored or plain,

OR

Oil Cloth Covers,

COME TO

G. L. Meikle & Co.

NOTICE

FOR SALE.

THAT WELL KNOWN AND LONG Established, business stand at

BELLE RIVIERE.

KNOWN AS

ROBERTSON BROS.

Comprising a large and well built store, (new) with rooms for carrying on Tailoring, Dressmaking and Millinery, also

SHEDS AND OUTBUILDINGS

Containing a good and well assorted stock in every line required in a general country store. Also two

FINE DWELLINGS

One of brick also one of stone sold with more or less land to suit purchaser, the latter will be sold

FURNISHED

If required

After the 6th May there will be a cheap sale of goods in the store in order to reduce the stock. Address all communications to

WM ROBERTSON.
Belle Riviere

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. } No 48.

Dame Margaret Wickliffe, of the Township of Chatham, said District, wife of James Townsend, of the same place, Farmer, has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

R. P. DE LARONDE,
Atty for Plaintiff.

St Scholastique, 27th March, 1889.

Mrs. Hampton's

Millinery, Dress Making and Fancy Good establishment is now replete with a full and varied stock of Spring and Summer goods.

Ladies, Misses, and Children can be supplied, all her stock in new and of the latest styles.

Boys Sailor hats only 10c. and other goods at proportionately low figures.

31-3m.

Answered by the Public.

WHY SUCH A CROWD AROUND M. McCALLUMS' BOOT & SHOE STORE?

1st.—Because he sells cheaper than any one else between Montreal and Ottawa.

2nd—Because he keeps nothing but first class goods, and in Latest styles.

HOW AND WHY?

1st—Because he deals direct with the manufacturers.

2nd—Because he gives his customers the benefit of the commission other merchants have to pay commercial travellers.

3rd—Because he guarantees to fit every Boot before leaving the store.

4th—Because he gives his whole attention to Boots & Shoes.

Call and be Convinced.

AT

M. McCALLUM,

{ MEIKLES BLOCK
{ OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

BANK VILLE MARIE,

LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention

—AND—

are promptly remitted at LowestRate.

H. FROST,
Manager

FURNITURE.

Cheaper than ever, thanking the public for their past patronage, I would ask a continuance in the future.

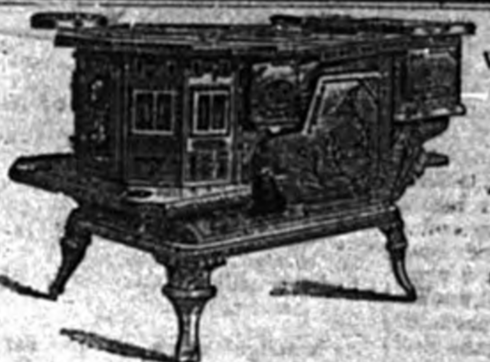
Caskets 50 to 100 per cent cheaper than ever to make room for other goods.

Chas Geigers,

Funeral Director,
Main St. Lachute

Lachute May 3rd 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 ARTICLES 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 Furnace
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 now prepared to attend all troubles in Horse 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.

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.



$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.

J. B. CUSHING & CO

Cushing 10 Sept 1888

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.

AUCTION SALE.

Four horses and one cow belonging to the estate of D. Hambleton, will be sold by auction to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 p. m. at Rodrigue's Hotel.

W. J. SIMPSON,
Curator.
J. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer.

BOARD.

A few boarders by the month, will be taken at reasonable rates.

Apply to
J. G. DAVIDSON,
Hope's Block,
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.

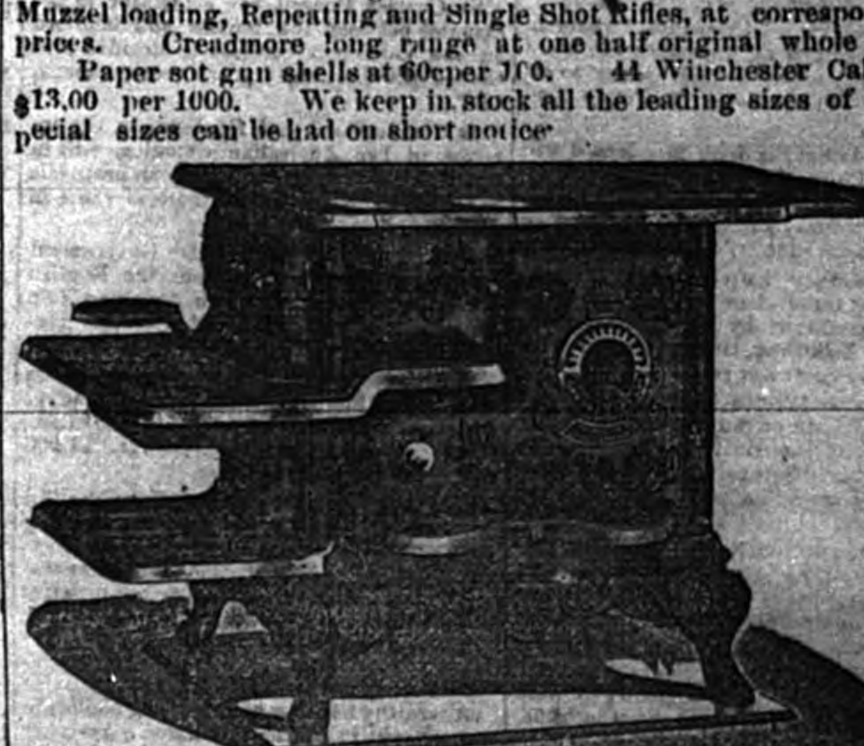
SHINGLES.

PINE,
CEDAR,
AND SPRUCE
SHINGLES,
FOR SALE AT

FRASER BROS.



Double Brech Loading Guns $15 to $[illegible]. Double and Single Muzzel loading, Repeating and Single Shot Rifles, at corresponding low prices. Creadmore long range at one half original whole [illegible] fire Paper sot gun shells at 60cper 100. 44 Winchester Calibre $13.00 per 1000. We keep in stock all the leading sizes of Cartie[illegible] special sizes can be had on short notice



Bargains in Stoves.

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE

LACHUTE

NEW STORE.

The undersigned has now opened in the premises lately 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 connecton 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 satisction 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.

NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern.

Know ye, that one third of your life is spent in bed and why not make that part of your life enjoyable by purchasing for yourself A WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS, the best and cheapest spring bed at present in the market. The above mattresses can be had at

The Lachute Furniture Store Opposite the College,

for $2.50 and upwards.

Bed room suites $15 00, Parlor suites $15.0[illegible], sideboards $8.50, extension dining tables $7.[illegible] And a full line of Household furniture comprising, chairs, rockers, easy chairs, gallery and canadian chairs, fancy & centre tables, wood and iron beds, sofas, lounges, cribs, cradles, baby carriages, curtain poles, curtain chains, mirrors, pictures, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

Picture framing upholstering and repairing neatly executed at shortest notice and at lowest prices come and give us a call before going elsewhere.

Tenders on all kinds of Carpenter and Building Work.

J. S. RIDDELL,

LACHUTE

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

Eight thousand emigrants left Liverpool last week; 1,338 came to Canada.

The C. P. R. Company sold 50,000 acres more land during April than in all of 1887.

The Toronto License Commissioners have issued 148 hotel licenses, out of a possible 152.

Sir John Macdonald said in the House the other night that there would be no tariff changes this session.

High Constable Bissonette, of Montreal, has left for France with Victor Emil Michea, extradited for embezzlement.

Active preparations are being made by the volunteers of Montreal for the celebration of the Queen's birthday.

A market gardner named Kerbeston was killed at a crossing on the Grand Trunk railway in Toronto.

There is said to be a young lady living in Tingwich, Quebec, who has been living on water for the past eight years.

The Winnipeg correspondent of The Mail denies the statement that all the homesteading lands in Manitoba are taken up.

Louis Lahaie, who was sent to St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary about a month ago to serve a four years' term, hanged himself on Sunday.

The decree of the Pope authorizing the distribution of the $400,000 for the Jesuits' estates was officially served at Quepec on Saturday.

A new milk by-law has been passed at Kingston whereby the inspector is empowered to visit country dairies and test milk on the premises of any vendor.

The estimated expenditure for the current year for the city of Toronto amounts to $6,646,000. The rate of assessment is estimated at 16½ mills on the dollar.

In consequence of the report that some of Donald Morrison's friends contemplate an attempt to rescue him, the guards on the Sherbrooke gaol have been doubled.

Sir Charles Tupper, referring yesterday to his visit to the North-West, said he felt that the very favourable weather this spring would enable the settlers to have an early crop.

An agitation has been started in Winnipeg in favour of placing a heavy tax on the agents of Eastern houses, who, it is alleged, do a large business and pay a minimum of taxes.

A young man is palming himself off at Smith's Falls as the eldest son of Earl Sydney. His claim is somewhat depreciated by a statement in the Peerage that Earl Sydney has no son.

The organs of the Ultramontane party in Montreal urge upon all Catholics the duty of taking every means in their power to secure the re-establishment of the Pope's temporal power.

It is stated that Sir John Macdonald will proceed to England this month, ostensibly for private reasons, but really, it is believed, to confer with the Salisbury Government on the Fisheries question.

Crown Attorney Hutchinson, of London, has been sent for trial on the carge of criminal-libel, preferred by Mr. E. Scatcherd, solicitor, of Strathroy, in connection with the fight over Scott Act repeal.

Mr. Erastus Wiman addressed a large meeting in Ottawa on Saturday night under the auspices of the Board of Trade. The subject of his discourse was the relative growth of Canada as compared with the United States.

Nova Scotia was visited by a storm yesterday which did a good deal of damage. At New Glasgow the railway station was struck by lightening, the telegraph wires and instruments damaged, and sixteen telephones ruined.

While twelve men and a little girl were crossing the Nicolet river at St. Clothilde, County of Drummond, Quebec, in a skiff yesterday, the boat upset, and three men of the number were drowned. All were residents of St. Clothilde. Their names have not been as certained.

The mana er o the Montreal "L'Etendard" has received a letter from Gabriel Dumont stating he was received with great enthusiasm at Saskatchewan, and that petitions will be sent to the Government again asking for payment of claims arising out of losses incurred during the rebellion.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's statement of earnings and expenses for March last shows a net profit of $363,672, as compared with a net profit in March, 1888, of $168,991. For the three months ending March 31st, 1889, the net profits were $665,178, as against net profits of $238,200 for the corresponding quarter last year.

AMERICAN.

Heavy frosts are reported from many sections of Illinois and Indiana.

Nearly 60,000 soldiers took part in the military parade in New York.

Three thousand coal miners are now out on strike in the Pittsburg region.

The SS. Etruria made her last trip from New York to Queenstown in 6 days 15 hours and 18 minutes.

Judge Smith, at Fort Smith, Ark., on Monday, sentenced five prisoners to be hanged July 17.

The St. Paul street car drivers' strike has been declared off and the men will go back to work at the reduced wages.

The Oklahoma boom has collapsed, and the disappointed speculators, in many cases penniless, are leaving the district.

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce met in New York yesterday morning and commenced their investigation.

The officials at Guthrie, Oklahoma, are having great difficulty in laying out their town. The mob is at present in command.

Harry Axworthy, late of Toronto, was killed in Port Huron on Saturday night while trying to separate two men who were fighting.

Wm. Facto, of West Troy, N. Y., who was wanted by the police for burglary, suicided with strychnine rather than be imprisoned.

The long continued idleness at the Scranton, Pa., mines has caused intense suffering, and thousands of miners are reduced to the verge of starvation.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister at Washington, had an interview with Secretary Blaine, and was subsequently introduced to the President.

It is said only about $30,000 will be realized from the sale of tickets for the grand stand at the Centennial in New York. The seats were expected to yield $90,000.

Mayor Douglass, of Covington, Tenn., was shot dead by a negro desperado named Donaldson, whom he was trying to arrest, on Saturday night. The negro escaped.

The three steamers City of New York, City of Rome, and Trave, left New York on Wednesday morning within a few minutes of each other for a race across the Atlantic.

It is reported that Count Carlo di Corti, brother of Count Lodovico di Corti, the Italian statesman who died a few months ago, has sent an agent to the states to sell his title.

The Highland Association of Illinois unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the New York State Senate for discourtesy shown to Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario.

The skeletons of five mound builders have been discovered near Floyd, Ia., and measurements of a female skull show that the woman must have belonged to the very lowest type of humanity.

Charles Richardson, Charles Crogan and Frank Fuchs, attendants at the Cook county, Ill., insane asylum, have been arrested, charged with the murder of a lunatic named Burns by savage ill-treatment.

The party sent out by the Minnesota Historical Society have returned to St. Paul, and report having discovered two lakes 110 feet above the level of Lake Itaska and seven miles distant, to which they traced the scource of the Mississippi.

For preaching seditious sermons five Jesuits were recently imprisoned at Guanagurato, Mexico. A mob attempted to rescue them, but the troops were called out, and a bloody riot ensued, in which over two hundred of the mob were shot down and some sixteen of the soldiers were killed and wounded. It is thought that had the mob succeeded in rescuing the Jesuits and breaking the local authority a serious uprising might have developed.

FOREIGN.

The Czar of Russia has again been the recipient of letters threateneng his life.

Perrin, who fired a blank cartridge at President Carnot on Sunday, was recently under treatment for insanity.

A banquet was given in London on Monday to Attorney-General Webster, which was attended by over 400 solicitors.

Charles Conybear, M. P., has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for offences against the Crimes Act.

The Catholic congress at Madrid has adopted a resolution demanding the restoration of the Pope's temporal power.

Malietoa, the deposed King of Samoa, has apologized, and Emperor William has decided that the ex-king may be liberated.

Orders have been issued to the prison authorities to release from goal Messrs. William O'Brien and Timothy Harrington.

The Dublin "Freeman's Journal" states that the Marquis of Ormonde will succeed Lord Londonderry as Viceroy of Ireland.

A despatch from Alexander states that it is rumoured that Khartoum was captured about three weeks ago by Sheikh Zenoussis.

Trade between England and Germany during the past two months was double the amount for the corresponding period last year.

The British House of Commons last evening carried a motion censuring the Government for fostering the drinking of spirits in India.

In the municipal elections in Charenton on Monday, M. Ebertin, Republican, received 39,000 votes to 3,898 cast for Gen. Boulanger.

M. Henri Rochefort is fuming over the delay of the French Government in granting him permission to go to Algeria to attend the funeral of his son.

Mr. Bates and Lieut. Parker were refused admission to the exhibition opened in Berlin by the German Emperor because they wore frock coats instead of dress coats.

It is rumoured in Rome that a marriage between the Crown Prince of Italy and the Princess Clementina, third daughter of the King of the Belgians, is being arranged.

Sir Charles Russell, the arbitrator in the disputes between the tenants and landlord on the Vandeleur estate, has decided that the tenants shall pay a year's rent to March, 1887.

It is understood that England, in the interest of her Australian Colonies, will in many points support the American proposals in regard to Samoa before the conference in Berlin.

It is reported that the Italian Government have rejected a proposal from the English Government that the two countries join forces to suppress the uprising of the Soudanese dervishes.

A monster meeting of Irish sympathizers was held in Melbourne, Aust., on Tuesday, which was addressed by Mr. John Dillon. Great enthusiasm was displayed, and £1,000 was subscribed for the cause.

Mr. Parnell rather astonished Judges and spectators yesterday by coolly admitting that he had, in a speech in the House, exaggerated the effect of the League's operations in the way of effacing secret societies in Ireland.

Self-Made?

A wealthy business man not long ago made a short visit in his native town, a thriving little place, and while there was asked to address the Sunday school on the general subject of success in life.

"But I don't know that I have anything to say, except that industry and honesty win the race," he answered.

"Your very example would be inspiring, if you would tell the story of your life," said the superintendent. "Are you not a self-made man?"

"I don't know about that."

"Why, I've heard all about your early struggles! You went into Mr. Wheelwright's office when you were only ten—"

"So I did! So I did! But my mother got me the place, and while I was there, she did all my washing and mending, saw that I had something to eat, and when I got discouraged, told me to cheer up and remember tears were for babies."

"While you were there you studied by yourself—"

"Oh no, bless you, no! Not by myself! Mother heard my lessons every night, and made me spell long words while she beat up cakes for breakfast. I remember one night I got so discouraged I dashed my writing-book, ugly with pot-hooks and trammels, into the fire, and she burned her hand pulling it out."

"Well, it was certainly true, wasn't it, that as soon as you had saved a little money, you invested in fruit, and began to peddle it out on the evening train?"

The rich man's eyes twinkled and then grew moist over the fun and pathos of some old recollection.

"Yes," he said, slowly "and I should like to tell you a story connected with that time. Perhaps that might do the Sunday school good. The second lot of apples I bought for peddling were specked and wormy. I had been cheated by the man of whom I bought them, and I could not afford the loss. The night after I discovered they were unfit to eat, I crept down cellar and filled my basket as usual.

"'They look very well on the outside,' I thought, 'and perhaps none of the people who buy them will ever come this way again. I'll sell them, and just as soon as they're gone, I'll get some sound ones.' Mother was singing about the kitchen, as I came up the cellar stairs. I hoped to get out of the house without discussing the subject of unsound fruit, but in the twinkling of an eye she had seen and was upon me.

"'Ned,' said she, in her clear voice, 'what are you going to do with those specked apples?'

"'Se—sell them,' stammered I, ashamed in advance.

"'Then you'll be a cheat, and I shall be ashamed to call you my son,' she said, promptly. 'Oh, to think you could dream of such a sneaking thing as that!' Then she cried and I cried, and—I've never been tempted to cheat since. No, sir, I haven't anything to say in public about my early struggles, but I wish you'd remind your boys and girls every Sunday that their mothers are probably doing far more for them than they do for themselves. Tell them, too, to pray that those dear women may live long enough to enjoy some of the prosperity they have won for their children—for mine didn't."

"Insulting the King's Majesty."

A Berlin letter to the Manchester *Guardian* says:—Dr. Oldenburg, editor of the "Volks Zeitung," and who is responsible for its contents, is to be arraigned before the court for insulting the King's majesty because of the notorious leading article on the anniversary of the death of the Emperor William I. Counsel will endeavour to establish the charge by showing that the present Emperor has openly declared that he was at one with the thoughts and acts of his illustrious grandfather, anybody insulting the memory of his late majesty was guilty of the same offence agaist the reigning monarch. The Cologne *Gazette* affirms that this is not law, and regrets that such a proceeding has been decided upon, although it naturally condems the infamous nature of the article in question. As the law now stands, attacks of this kind cannot be punished under existing circumstances.

An Old Sweetheart of Mine.

As one who cons at evening o'er an album all alone,
And muses on the faces of friends that he has known,
So I turn the leaves of fancy till in shadowy design
I find the smiling features of an old sweetheart of mine.

The lamplight seems to glimmer with a flicker of surprise
As I turn it low to rest me of the dazzle in my eyes,
And I light my pipe in silence, save a sigh that seems to yoke
Its fate with my tobacco, and to vanish in the smoke.

'Tis a fragrant retrospection, for the loving thoughts that start
Into being are like perfumes from the blossoms of the heart;
And to dream the old dream over is a luxury divine,
When my truant fancy wanders with that old sweet-heart of mine.

Though I hear, beneath my study, like a fluttering of wings,
The voices of my children and the mother as she sings,
I feel no twinge of conscience to deny me any theme,
When care has cast her anchor in the harbor of a dream.

In fact to speak in earnest, I believe it adds a charm
To spice the good a trifle with a little dust of harm;
For I find an extra flavor in memory's mellow wine
That makes me drink the deeper to that old sweetheart of mine.

A face of lily beauty and a form of airy grace
Float out from my tobacco as the genius from the vase;
And I thrill beneath the glances of a pair of azure eyes
As glowing as the summer and as tender as the skies.

I can see the pink sunbonnet and the little checkered dress
She wore when first I kissed her and she answered the caress
With the unwritten declaration that "as surely as the vine
Grew round the stump, she loved me," that old sweetheart of mine.

And again I feel the pressure of her slender little hand,
As we used to talk together of the future we had planned:
When I should be a poet, and with nothing else to do
But to write the tender verses that she set the music too.

When we should live together in a cosy little cot,
Hid in a nest of roses, with a tiny garden spot,
Where the vines were ever fruitful and the weather ever fine,
And the birds were ever singing for that old sweetheart of mine.

When I should be her lover forever and a day
And she my faithful sweetheart till the golden hair was gray;
And we should be so happy that when either's lips were dumb
They should not smile in Heaven till the other's kiss had come.

But ah! my dream is broken by a step upon the stair,
And the door is softly opened, and my wife is standing there,
Yet with eagerness and rapture all my vision I resign
To meet the living presence of that old sweetheart of mine.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

A Pastoral.

I sat with Doris, the sheppherd maiden:
Her crook was laden with wreathed flowers;
I sat and wooed her through sunlight wheeling,
And shadows stealing for hours and hours.

And she, my Doris, whose lap incloses
Wild summer roses of faint perfume.
The while I sued her, kept hushed, and harkened
Till shades had darkened from gloss to gloom.

She touched my shoulder with fearful finger;
She said: "We linger: we must not stay;
My flock's in danger, my sheep will wander;
Behold them yonder—how far they stray!"

I answered bolder, "Nay, let me hear you,
And still be near you, and still adore;
No wolf nor stranger will touch one yearling:
Ah! stay, my darling, a moment more."

She whispered, sighing: "There will be sorrow
Beyond to morrow, if I lose to-day
My fold unguarded, my flock unfolded,
I shall be scolded and sent away."

Said I replying: "If they do miss you,
They ought to kiss you when you get home;
And well rewarded by friend and neighbor
Should be the labor from which you come."

"They might remember," she answered meekly,
"That lambs are weakly and sheep are wild:
But, if they love me, it's none so fervent;
I am a servant and not a child."

Then each hot ember glowed within me,
And love did win me to swift reply:
"Ah! do but prove me, and none shall blind you,
Nor fray, nor find you, until I die."

She blushed and started, and stood awaiting,
As if debating in dreams divine;
But I did brave them—I told her plainly
She doubted vainly; she must be mine.

So we twin-hearted, from all the valley
Did chase and rally her nibbling ewes,
And homeward drove them, we two together,
Through blooming heather and gleaming dews.

That simple duty from grace did lend her—
My Doris tender, my Doris true;
That I, her warder, did always bless her,
And often press her to take her due.

And now in beauty she fills my dwelling—
With love excelling, and undefiled;
And love doth guard her, both fast and fervent—
No more a servant, nor yet a child.

Why?

Why suffer a single moment, when you can get immediate relief from internal or external pain by the use of Polson's Nerviline, the great pain cure? Nerviline has never been known to fail. Try a 10 cent sample bottle. You will find it just as recommended. Neuralgia, toothache, cramps, headache, and all similar complaints disappear as if by magic when Nerviline is used. Large bottles 25 cents. Test bottles 10 cents, at druggists and country dealers.

Mrs. Mona Caird, the woman who won notoriety by the liberal views on marriage which she expressed in an English review has recently published a novel in which she emphasizes her position in a highly dramatic way. The heroine is described as a person with delicate nerves, quivering sensibilities and high self-respect who is forced by circumstances to marry for money an unprincipled, selfish, wicked millionaire. Of course they are miserable, and finally she is driven mad enough to murder him. Highly dramatic of course, but as an argument against marriage customs in vogue among decent people not worth the ink it took to write it.

AGRICULTURAL.

How I Grow My Peas.

My garden is not large enough to allow things to spread themselves to any great extent, and I have to content myself with certain kinds that are, like my garden, modeled on a small state of things. Yet I know the difference between a dish of peas picked some days, and exposed in the grocery window and such as are picked fresh from the garden the day they are to appear on my table. So to suit ends to means, I fall back on the dwarf varieties of peas that do not grow more than a couple of feet high, and may be sown twice as close, row to row, as the old-fashioned tall kinds. For the very first sowing I take a quart of an ex tra-early like the Gem, and sow in the warmest spot as early as the frost leaves the ground. They are earlier this year than usual, and commenced to break ground the 1st of April. These I sow just two feet apart between rows; that makes a couple of rows of 50 feet each. Then along about the first of May I get in my second crop of a quart of seed of a kind like the early Champion, which is the same or about the same as McLean's Advancer. Both of these crops come off in advance of time to get in the winter crop of celery. Indeed these can be planted between the rows of peas and thus afford a little shelter to the young plants of celery until they have taken well hold again. A few radish seeds scattered among the peas, give me a few dishes of these favorites off the same ground. A farm of 100 by 200 is only a small affair, but by making the most of every foot of land I am enabled to furnish the family with all the principal summer vegetables, and have a few small fruits. Besides, it affords me any amount of delight to superintend the more laborious part of the work, and do lots of the more easy part myself.—[Aunt Lucy.

Clever Propagating of the Rose.

The American Florist is responsible for the following:

In the spring of 1887, Mr. W. W. Coles, of Lansdowne, Pa., bought from Craig & Bro., for one dollar, a thrifty young plant of the celebrated rose, Mrs. John Laing. By skillful handling, it developed into a fine plant, and grew so satisfactorily that Walter could not resist the temptation of calculating how many young "Laings" he would have the following spring. One day in July '87, Mr. Coles met Mr. John Burton, and the subject came up in conversation as to how many young rose plants could be raised from one stock plant in one season. I forget how many Mr. Burton said he thought it was possible to raise, but Mr. Coles very emphatically asserted that he could raise 550 by the following April (1888). This was just as vigorously disputed until a wager was proposed—a champagne supper for those present—which was accepted and put on record.

The plant continued to improve, and as the time for operation approached, stocks suitable for grafting had to be secured, for there was no restrictions as to how the propagating should be done, either by grafting, budding or on own roots. After some slight difficulty the necessary number of Manetti stocks were obtained, and on December 24 the first lot of plants were grafted, amounting in number to something less than 180; most of them grew and made a rapid growth. In the following February these plants yielded a number of scions—considerably over 1,000—and on the day specified, namely, April 15, 1888, Mr. Coles had the extreme satisfaction of pointing out to the referee, Mr. John Westcott, upwards of thirteen hundred plants fit to ship to any point in this country.

Root Grafting versus Budding.

A good many horticultural prejudices, brought over from the old country, have died out during the past 30 years, and others are following. It was some time before root grafting the apple was looked upon as quite a proper proceeding; while for pears and all the stone fruits budding was universal. It is not a great while since those who root grafted their apples would cut them back to a strong bud near the ground the second season, merely to give the trees the appearance of having been budded. Though done for that purpose at first, the practice recommends itself on other grounds, as giving a stronger, straighter and more vigorous stem for branching the third season.

There is a ground of objection urged against apple root grafting, that it is inferior to top grafting on hardy stocks for slightly tender varieties, like the Baldwin in Middle New England. But this objection is as strong against low budding as against root grafting.

After root grafting had become established as a legitimate method for the apple, it was still regarded as utterly inapplicable to the pear; while as to the plum and cherry, no one thought it possible as a practical operation. But recent experiences have shown me that as fine pear trees can be grown from root grafts as in any other way; while with plums and cherries, when both roots and cions are dormant, or even when not, if both stock and cion are in a like condition, union is rapid and complete, and growth luxuriant, under proper conditions. At least, I am finding this true with the Russian and North German varieties; and the same report comes from Prof. Budd of the Iowa Agricultural College. Small (yearling) stocks are best suited to this method of propagation.

Protection for Orchards.

Pomologists are beginning to wake up to the eminent importance of establishing belts of deciduous and evergreen trees around their fruit orchards, to protect the tender trees and buds from the cold wintry winds. Trees protected by timber on the north and west, annually produce bloom, while those not protected, do not come so near bearing as that. Had those orchards with belts on the north and west, had one also on the east, then they would have been productive; as an orchard within a few miles of this, with timber on the three sides mentioned, abundantly shows by its yearly yield of fruit and healthy trees.

By observation then extending through a number of years, to our mind at least, orchards must be belted with timber on three sides with a good osage orange hedge; some distance inside of this, plant hardy deciduous trees; further in, Norway firs, and inside of these, white pines. These should be planted at the time the orchard is set and well cultivated; then they will afford substantial protection by the time the orchard is of bearing size.

Remedy for Heaves.

A veterinarian, in answer to an inquiry for heave remedy, says:

"This disease is caused by debility of the parvagum nerves. Any measures you can take to improve the condition of your horse will relieve his complaint. You must give him food in light bulk, but little water at a time, and feed him but a small quantity of dry hay. My treatment is to give five grain doses of arsenic once in twenty-four hours, for two weeks; then omit the medicine for one week, and repeat as at first. It should be given in chopped feed, and there is no danger in its use as directed. It will often cure, and always relieve the horse."

Another recommends tar as a remedy. He says: "Put about a teacupful in the horse's mouth, once or twice a day. The best way is to use a paddle. First pull out the horse's tongue and put the tar in his mouth as far as you can. I knew one of my neighbors to try it for heaves, and it effected a perfect cure."

Timely Talk.

Where the fruit garden consists of but few trees it is very easy to have a much more regular supply of fruit than is usually grown. Those varieties that bear heavily on alternate years can be made to produce fruit as readily on the off years by simply plucking all the fruit as soon as formed, in the bearing years, on those trees that we wish to bear on the off years. Thus with only two trees of a kind we may be reasonably sure of fruit in each year by this method. This habit of bearing will continue until a frost or storm destroys the fruit or blossom and we must then again, the following year, pluck the fruit as before, from those trees whose habit we wish to change. A little extra labor will add much to the value of a small fruit garden.

Preserving Fence Posts.

Waldo F. Brown suggests in farmer's Review that the end posts, which must bear the strain of stretching the wires, be set with concrete. It will take but a few cent's worth of cement to a post, and will make it perfectly firm at the bottom, and also more durable than if set in the clay. It is almost impossible to set posts firm enough so that they will not yield to the strain when the land is wet and soft, but by digging a hole fifteen inches square and pounding it full of coarse cement grout around the post it will give base enough to the post to keep it in place.

The Conversion of the World.

Talmage, the one and only, is very optimistic about a good many things. Indeed he is full of optimism as becomes a man with whom the world has gone well, whose family are a credit to the mother who bore and the father who begat them, who fills an honourable place as one of the most popular of America's preachers, who draws a large salary from his congregation, and makes as much more by lecturing, book-making and other means of making friends with the mammon of unrighteousness. His optimism shines strongly forth in the conviction that the world will be converted before 1900. His data it would be somewhat difficult to get at, but these sublime optimists do not bother themselves much about data. Sufficient for them that an opportunity is given to expend their imagination and their powers of sentence-making. Well, if the world is to be converted by 1900 Mr. Talmage should try and stir up his own congregation a little. They pay him a big salary, but they only give about $150 or so to help on the work of Foreign Missions. This is according to a recent issue of "The Independent."

New Railroad Line Proposed.

TORONTO, May 16.—Mr. George Doel, of Chicago, and Mr. E. Miller, of New York have been in the city for the past few days looking at the ground to the west of the city with a view to the entrance of a new railway line from Buffalo. The proposed road would connect with the Niagara Central over the cantilever bridge, thus avoiding the delay at Hamilton and the Bridge, and shortening the time between Toronto and Buffalo from 4½ to 2½ hours. This would make Toronto the terminus of the Vanderbilt system, and should the scheme be carried out, would prove another step towards making Toronto the metropolitan city of the Dominion.

Slipping Past the Palate.

without nauseating those who take them, the little sugar coated Granules, known all over the land as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, produce an effect upon the bowels very different from that of a disagreeable, violent purgative. No griping or drenching follows, as in the case of a drastic cholagogue. The relief to the intestines resembles the action of Nature in her happiest moods, the impulse given to the dormant liver is of the most salutary kind, and is speedily manifested by the disappearance of all bilious symptoms. Sick headache, wind on the stomach, pain through the right side and shoulder-blade, and yellowness of the skin and eyeballs are speedily remedied by the Pellets. One a dose.

Young Wife (affectionately)—We can live more economically, I know. To begin, you can stop smoking, resign from the club, give no more wine suppers, and never treat any one. Young Husband (faintly)—Certainly, to be sure. In fact, of course. And what will you do, dear? I? Oh, I'll mend all my gloves myself.

Confidence Begot of Success.

The confidence possessed by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy in their ability to cure the worst cases of nasal catarrh, no matter of how long standing, is attested in a most substantial manner by their standing reward of $500, offered for many years past, for an incurable case of this loathsome and dangerous disease. The Remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents. It is mild, soothing, cleansing, deodorizing, antiseptic and healing.

Cultivate the mercy that sees in others only their good points—the truth clings to things as they are, not as they are represented by others.

O listen! On the breezes glad voices come to-day,
From many a wife and mother, and this is what they say:
"The 'Favorite Prescription' works cures where doctors fail.
Best friend of suffering women, O blessed boon, all hail!"

If every woman who suffers from diseases peculiar to her sex, knew of its wonderful curative properties, what a mighty chorus of rejoicing would be heard throughout the length and breath of the land singing the praises of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. 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.

Despatches from Egypt say six dervishes have been executed at Wady Halfa for outraging women and children.

The Book of Lubon.

A Man Without Wisdom Lives in a Fool's Paradise. A Treatise especially written on Diseases of Man, containing Facts For Men of All Ages! Should be read by Old, Middle Aged and Young Men. Proven by the Sale of Half a Million to be the most popular, because written in language plain, forcible and instructive. Practical presentation of Medical Common Sense. Valuable to Invalids who are weak, nervous and exhausted, showing new means by which they may be cured. Approved by editors, critics, and the people. Sanitary, Social, Science Subjects. Also gives a description of Specific No. 8, The Great Health Renewer; Marvel of Healing and Koh-i-noor of Medicines. It largely explains the mysteries of life. By its teachings, health may be maintained. The Book will teach you how to make life worth living. If every adult in the civilized world would read, understand and follow our views, there would be a world of Physical, Intellectual and moral giants. This Book will be found a truthful presentation of facts, calculated to do good. The book of Lubon, the Talisman of Health! Brings bloom to the cheek, strength to the body and joy to the heart. It is a message to the Wise and Otherwise. Lubon's Specific No. 8, the Spirit of Health. Those who obey the laws of this book will be crowned with a fadeless wreath. Vast numbers of men have felt the power and testified to the virtue of Lubon's Specific No. 8. All Men Who are Broken Down from overwork or other causes not mentioned in the above, should send for and read this Valuable Treatise, which will be sent to any address, sealed, on receipt of ten cents in stamps, to pay postage. Address all orders to M. V. Lubon, room 15 50 Front Street E., Toronto, Canada.

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.

A. P 450.

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.

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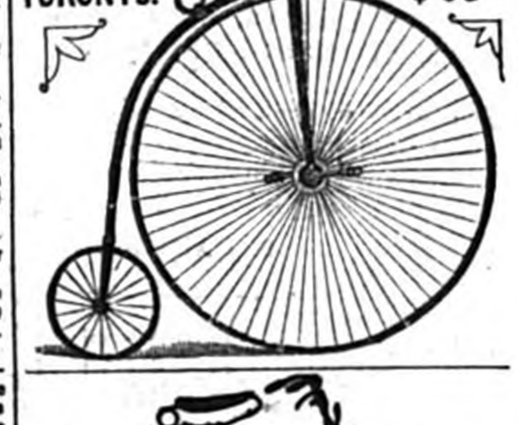
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OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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VOL. XII LACHUTE, QUE., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889. NO 40

Does Farming Pay?

The above is the title to a spread eagle article in the "North American Review" for March from the pen of Hon. Geo. B. Loring, formerly Commissioner of Agriculture. We have regarded Hon. Geo. B. as a grand bloviator on agriculture ever since we heard him, in a speech at Des Moines, overestimate the wheat crop of the United States to the trifling amount of 250,000,000 bushels. In this "Review" article, which is gushing from first to last, we were somewhat interested in his reference to the contributions of Iowa to the agricultural wealth of the United States in the matter of dairying, as follows:

When the wheat crop of Iowa failed the farmers turned their attention to the dairy. They improved their cows largely by careful and judicious feeding. On the 1st of January, 1887, they had 1,243,000 cows, valued at $32,541,792, and they produced butter and cheese to the amount of $277,477,429; milk sold and condensed amounting to $200,000,000, and skimmed milk to $50,417,054. The pasturage of the State is most luxuriant, and the valuation of the live stock is $180,110,016.

There is an ancient proverb that figures won't lie, and a modern one that liars will figure. Without suggesting that Mr. Loring has been attempting to deceive us intentionally, but rather indulging in his habit of exaggeration, we ask the attention of our readers to the above. The estimate of the number and value of the cows in Iowa is approximately correct, but if it does not prove that farmers are foolish in selling their cows, he n it cannot be proven by figures. Why a farmer should sell a cow for $26.18 that brings him in an average of butter and cheese to the amount of $228 and milk to the amount of $165, and besides all this $41.55 worth of skimmed milk, is certainly past our comprehension. Surely here is richness indeed! We do not know whether George B. can do so well for Iowa bees as he does for Iowa cows, but if so then it is a land flowing "with milk and honey" and no mistake, and the farmer can do like the patriarch Job in his best days—"wash his feet with butter." We do not wonder that an Eastern exchange, commenting on this, says:

We have always had an abiding sense of the inexhaustible resources of the boundless West. We hear much about the "general-purpose cow," and they appear to have that kind in Iowa. An average return for butter, cheese, milk—skimmed and otherwise—of a round $435 per cow indicates that we have much yet to learn from Western methods.

A country in which a little over a million cows can each year yield, in milk and butter, an amount three times the value of all the calves, steers and oxen; all the horses, whether drafts, trotters or plugs; all the pigs amounting, according to Mr. Loring, to an even four millions, with the sheep, chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese and goats thrown in, is a country worth living in. We believe the President has sent Dr. Loring as minister to some foreign country; we do not now remember whether it was to Portugal or Patagonia. It is to be hoped he will not take the March number of the *North American Review* with him, for if either the Portugese or Patagonians get hold of this story about the Iowa "granger's cow" and her marvellous capacity for producing butter, cheese and skim-milk, they will make a grand rush for this "Lost Paradise."

Our Eastern friends have a happy faculty of figuring up the value of manure. For instance, they tell us the droppings of sheep contain 95 per cent. of the value of the grain they consume. Estimating this at the commercial value of fertilizers containing the same ingredients, they often make the manure in a single year worth more than the food consumed, estimating that at Western prices. It is to be regretted that Dr. Loring did not estimate the value of the manure of the Iowa cows. A twenty six dollar cow that can furnish $434 in refined product each year must be very valuable in keeping up fertility.

Verily; great is Dr. Loring, but greater still is the Iowa cow! Who says farming in Iowa don't pay? What a grand thing it was for Iowa that the wheat crop failed!—[Live Stock and Western Farm Journal, Iowa.

A Little Girl Drowned.

OTTAWA, MAY 23.—Miss Myrtle Hanna, aged 10 years, was accidentally drowned in the Ottawa river here the other night while playing on logs near the Chaudiere. She lately arrived here with her father from Oswego, N. Y. Mr. Hanna moved to Ottawa to assume the foremanship of Barnes' Manufacturing Co.'s box factory. The body of the deceased has been recovered.

The shortest life is long enough, if it lead to a better, and the longest life is too short if it do not.—[Colton.

Picture sales are not in favor with fortune this year. A sale at Christie, Mason & Woods's famous shop in London was postponed the other day on the very convenient plea that the fog was too dense to see well.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

A landlord has been arrested in Kingston charged with evicting a tenant at the point of a revolver.

Fully three-quarters of a million dollars worth of new buildings are going up at Stratford this season.

Rev. J. P. Lewis, rector of Grace church, Toronto, denounced commercial union from his pulpit last Sunday.

While drilling for water on the new asylum farm near Mimico on Saturday gas was struck at a depth of 465 feet.

The estimated expenditure for the current year for the City of Toronto is 14½ mills on the dollar, as against 14⅔ last year.

Rev. Mr. Evans, an Anglican clergyman, went over the falls on the Riviere aux Lievres, Que., in a bark canoe and was killed.

The relatives of Mr. Jonathan Martin, of Woodstock, one of the St. George victims, are suing the Grand Trunk for $20,000.

The Mayor and City Treasurer Coady, of Toronto, will visit England an early date to float city debentures amounting to three, million dollars.

Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, in a circular to the clergy, expressly forbids voting at bazaar or church fairs for political candidates or young ladies.

The statistics of the recent smallpox epidemic in the neighbourhood of St. Thomas are quoted as affording strong evidence of the value of vaccination.

Detectives are still at work on the Galt poisoning case, and Deputy Attorney General Johnston says he expects a successful termination before long.

The Rev. Wm. Frizzell's overture to amend the Confession of Faith was discussed in the Toronto Presbytery the other day and thrown out by fourteen to nine.

A new form of tubercular disease has broken out in a herd of cattle at Camden, near Kingston. The entire herd, numbering seventeen head, will have to be destroyed.

Messrs. McKay & Co.'s flour mills in Ottawa have suspended operations owing to the high price of wheat and the refusal of the Government to increase the tariff on flour.

A young Englishman named Pemberton, who could not swim and who went out with a companion in a skiff at Hamilton on Saturday, was drowned through the capsizing of the boat.

Edward Sherwood, ex-Deputy Sheriff of Carleton and a member of one of the oldest and most respected families in Ottawa, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head on Friday.

It is reported that a company is being organized in Ottawa for the delivery of city letters at a cent a piece in competition with the postal service, which, under the new regulation, charges two cents.

The outlook for the Canadian lumber trade this season is good. There are a billion logs tied up in the woods of Michigan for want of water to drive them to the mills. Not one mill in ten in Michigan has a supply for the season.

An official from Pittsburg, Pa., attempted to swell the insane population of the Dominion by bringing a lunatic to Hamilton and leaving him there, but an appeal to the American Consul resulted in the unfortunate man being sent to Buffalo.

The members of the Guelph Ministerial Association have undertaken to bring before their congregations at an early day the Jesuit question, and to urge the extensive signing of the petition praying for the disallowance of the Jesuits Estates' Act.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, held in Montreal yesterday, the annual report was read, showing the gross earnings of the year to be $13,195,535, the working expenses $9,324,760, and the net earnings $3,870,774. The directors were re-elected with the exception of Mr. Grenfel, who was replaced by Mr. Thomas Skinner, of London, England.

AMERICAN.

There was a fall of snow in the northern part of Colorado on Thursday night.

Many of those who went to Oklahoma are now moving into the Sioux reservation.

Crops in South Carolina are being seriously damaged by drouth and hot weather.

The U. S. Supreme Court has affirmed the validity of the law excluding Chinese labor.

John Sears stabbed and killed Charles Bruce at Hope, Kansas. Both were prominent men.

A. J. Blano, a Cincinnati chemist, shot his wife and 7-year-old daughter and then suicided.

Charles Stewart, a telegrapher in the Western Union office at Newburg, N. Y., shot himself.

Geo. J. Stillson, Superintendent of the Mount Hope cemetery at Rochester, has suicided by hanging.

Pittsburg and its vicinity had a great rainstorm on Friday night, much damage being done to property.

James D. Fish, the aged ex-president of the Marine bank in New York, has been released from Auburn prison.

Forest fires communicated to the village Vulcan, Mich., and 22 houses were burned, also 3,000 cords of hardwood.

Mad dogs have been biting people and animals in the neighborhood of Cairo, Mich., and there is much excitement.

Patrick Ford, a watchman in Armour's packing factory at Chicago, shot his 23 year old wife and then suicided on Saturday.

Nathan Corwith, sr., formerly a very rich land owner, is at the point of death in Chicago. It is stated that he lost $11,000,000 in speculations.

Six women were killed and five injured in a collision between a street car and switch engine of the M.C.R. in Kalamazoo on Wednesday night.

A great negro revival is in progress in Richmond, Va., and on Sunday about 200 male and female converts were baptised in the James river.

Seven hundred men employed on the New York streets, who were County Democrats, have been dismissed and their places filled by Tammany men.

The Customs authorities in San Francisco on Friday seized 1,000 lbs. of smuggled opium on board the steamer City of New York, from China.

Some United States fishermen have been behaving in a very ruffianly manner at Ingonish, C. B., and the matter has been reported to Ottawa.

Mrs. McGahen, wife of the Baptist minister at Johnson's Creek, N. Y., was burned to death the other day through an overflow of gasoline from a stove.

Miss Kate Drexel, who inherited $4,000,000 from her father, has entered as a postulate the Order of the Sisters of Mercy, in the mother-house at Pittsburg.

Five negroes and seven whites were flogged at Newcastle, Del., on Saturday for different offences, and afterwards exposed for one hour in the pillory.

James Beebe Smith, local editor of the Springfield, Mass., 'Republican," was shot and killed at three o'clock yesterday morning by his brother in law, who mistook him for a burglar.

At the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, held in Philadelphia, the total number of associations was stated at 1,273, of which 1,110 show an aggregate membership of 195,456, holding property of the value of $8,944,685.

During a fight that occurred on Monday night near Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., between a gang of roughs and train hands, John L. Sullivan, like the immortal Buck Fanshaw, waded in, and declaring he loved peace, took the part of the train hands and put an end to the row.

A Tuscon, Arizona, despatch says that Mayor J. W. Wham and his escort of twelve soldiers were robbed of $29,000 on Saturday in a gorge near Cedar Springs. The money was to pay the soldiers at Fort Thomas. Eight of the escorts were wounded before the cash was handed over.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, before the Inter-State Commerce Committee, in New York, said that the tendency of the Inter-State law was to give all the carrying trade to the large roads. He said further that the Canadian lines must be made to conform to the laws of the United States.

A gigantic raft, comprising two million feet of timber, is now *en route* from Detroit to Buffalo. The raft reached Detroit late in the fall, when it was thought too risky to let it proceed further. By the time this lumber reaches its destination it will have been over five months on the journey.

FOREIGN.

The Queen's health at present is wonderfully good.

Twenty-five thousand persons visited the Paris Exposition on Monday.

It is stated that Sir Charles Russell's fee in the Parnell case is $10,000.

Ten thousand weavers in the cotton factories at Thizy, France, are out on strike.

The British flag has been hoisted over the Suwarrow Islands in the Southern Pacific Ocean.

Rev. Father Damien, who contracted leprosy while ministering to the leper colony in Hawaii, is dead.

The Hamburg steamer Rugia's cargo of cotton caught fire on the way to Europe and serious damage was done.

Emperor William and Prince Bismarck have sent telegrams to President Carnot congratulating him on his escape.

The English and American visitors in Paris have resolved to ask the exhibitors to relieve their attendants from duty at the Exposition on Sundays.

Mr. Parnell, before the Commission the other day, made a correction of a portion of his evidence regarding his speech in the House of Commons.

The London police the other morning raided the Field and Adelphi clubs, capturing a number of noblemen who were gambling for large sums.

Sir Francis De Winton, President of the Emin Bay Relief Committee, speaking in London Monday, predicted the early return of Henry M. Stanley.

At a banquet held at Metz on Thursday, Prince Hohenlohe toasted Alsace, which he said was bloodily won, and would ever remain united to Germany.

The naval review at Spithead, which will be witnessed by the Queen, the Emperor of Germany, and his brother, Prince Henry, has been fixed for July 27.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt says the thirty thousand men employed to coerce Ireland ought to be at the disposal of Lord Wolesley to increase the army.

The Swiss Bundesrath has ordered the expulsion from Switzerland of a number of Russians suspected of being concerned in the secret manufacture of bombs at Zurich.

The Berlin "Post" says the work of the Samoan Conference is progressing satisfactorily to all concerned; but that the question of the disposition of Mataafa remains undecided.

Messrs. Dillon and Deasy, and Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, the Irish Home Rule advocates, were given an enthusiastic reception upon their arrival in Sydney, N. S. W.

It is reported that the King of Italy is anxious to bring about a marriage between his son, the Prince of Naples, and Princess Margaret, the young sister of Emperor William.

It is stated that the Samoan Conference will decide that a foreign adviser to the Samoan King shall be appointed yearly to represent in rotation the countries interested.

Archbishop Walsh continued his evidence before the Parnell Commission, and testified that the Land League tended to diminish crime and cause a decadence in secret societies.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, urges that arbitration similar to that effected on the Vandeleur estate be adopted on the other estates where disputes exist between landlords and tenants.

It is understood that the Vatican will shortly ask the European Governments to consider the appeal of the different Catholic Congresses for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope.

The Italian Government refuse to extradite the three Italians demanded by the United States authorities as the murderers of Paymaster McClure and Flanagan, his assistant, in Pennsylvania a year ago.

A special correspondent in England says that the London "Times" and "Standard" are advising Lord Salisbury to name Prince Albert Victor of Wales as viceroy of Ireland. The Liberals are said to condemn the proposal.

The young Emperor of Germany is weeding out the old army officers at a great rate, having during 1888 shunted eight corps commanders, twenty one commanders of divisions, twelve brigadiers of cavalry, and forty-one brigadiers of infantry.

The strike of the German colliers is spreading, and there are now probably 90,000 men out. The presence of the troops has an irritating effect, and some serious conflicts have taken place. The coal mine owners and the strikers have apppointed committees to confer together and good results are hoped for.

By actual count 10,986 works of art or otherwise were offered to the London Academy last month for exhibition at the annual show.

A man tried for burglary in Brooklyn the other day testified that he had never been arrested before. Subsequently however he admitted that he had once been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for murder, but that *he had forgotten all about the circumstance.*

LONSDALE'S WHALE HUNT.

He Tells How the Huskies Kill the Leviathan and Blow Him Up.

"On Aug. 2," writes Lord Lonsdale, "we determined to make a trip to Liverpool Bay. I persuaded a Huskie to put on civilized clothes and to take out his 'taberettes,' with a view of disguising himself. (The taberettes are two pieces of serpentine, shaped like buttons—one very large and one small. The larger one is worn on the left of the under lip, close up to the mouth, and the smaller one on the other side. The Indians prize them very highly and value them at $50 each). The clothes he put on I had given him before-hand as payment for guiding us to the Huskie settlement. As we rounded the point into Liverpool Bay I hoisted the union jack and my white ensign, and my man hoisted the Hudson Bay Company's flag, and thus bedecked we sailed around the point and into full view of the wooden and canvas town of the Huskiewaux, distant about five miles.

"We no sooner hove in sight than I saw, with the glasses, all the Huskies come flocking down to the beach. Four men put out in kiacks to meet us as an advance guard. Three of them were armed with bows and arrows and knives, and the fourth carried a fan. About 400 yards behind them came fully 300 others. We could see that there was a great commotion among them. As we advanced so did the kiacks, but when we were 300 yards from them they suddenly stopped paddling and would not come any nearer. I called and hailed, but all to no purpose. I saw they were distrustful, so I told our Huskie to hail them.

As soon as he spoke they recognized his voice, and I halloed: 'To-go-to-chi-nack' (the nearest approach I can get to spelling the chief's name), when they readily came up to us, followed by the others. We were now about 100 yards from the shore, and to take time I lowered the sail and

MADE THE MEN PULL.

Our Huskie now told them who and what I was and made them a long speech, and sent them off to tell the others, which they instantly did, apparently in great glee. We went slowly on purpose, to give them a good chance of having a talk with their pals. There were about 175 men and 250 women and children now waiting for us to land. We no sooner touched the beach than I jumped out and shook hands, having taken care previously however, to load my revolver and put it in my pocket. I shook hands with all the men and the chief. The chief was named Ta-wah-tsack and his sub Kagley. The former was a well-built man, with an active gait, diabolical countenance and fleshy eyelids, which left only tiny holes through which his black, ill-tempered eyes peered. But he was very civil and said he was glad to see me. The mosquitoes were so troublesome that I asked him to conduct me to the 'Kishawa,' when he disappeared, returning in two minutes arrayed in his robe of state and accompanied by his three wives, in similar array. He then led the way and Kagley, Billy and I followed him. Billy stayed only a few moments in the council chamber, as the atmosphere did not seem to suit him.

"After waiting a few minutes about seventy or eighty natives arrived, all in their best clothes and beads. Kagley and our friend (whom I was now told were the councillors, and more respected than the present chief) then came in in very smart clothes. When the room was full the chief made a speech, to which all listened with marked attention. He told them (so I learned

THROUGH OUR INTERPRETER,

himself a Huskie, taken from his tribe when a boy by the Hudson Bay Company) that the chief told them to welcome us. That we were the first white men who ever visited them. He had heard that white men were brave, 'but if they are so brave,' continued he, how is it that they have not come to us before? Still,' said he, I think they must be brave, and we will try them.' They then showed us how a man was killed by them. Four men seized the victim. Two held him by the shoulders, another placed his hands against his back and the fourth pulled his head back, when another man would draw a knife across his throat, and all was over."

The Huskies then tried to intimidate Lord Lonsdale by rushing at him with their knives and then putting their hands over his heart to feel it beat. While in the middle of this interesting performance," said Lord Lonsdale, "we heard a man calling 'Hoo-roo-e-e-ooo!' (or that is what it sounded like to me), which immediately threw everybody into confusion. Everybody rushed out and the chief called upon me to follow. The interpreter told me we were going to a whale hunt.

"The cry still came at intervals, and I found out afterward it came from sentinels who had been placed to watch for the coming of the white whale. The Indians wait until they come into the shallows, and then attack them.

"The chief put his two young wives and myself into an O me-ach (a large), flat-bottomed boat made out of whale skins), and we rowed in the direction of the cry. The women are not allowed to put their foot into a kiack, because of an Indian superstition which says that the art of hunting leaves the man who owns the kiack if such a thing should happen.

"We all rounded the corner in silence and there, moving up toward the shallows, were ten white whales. The Indians in their kiacks extended in skirmishing order, at the same time keeping up a rolling sound with their mouths and splashing the water.

"The whales were gradually driven into shoal water, and then began the attack. First one man in his kiack would make a rush forward and

DRIVE IN HIS HARPOON,

and then another would follow suit. Each harpoon has a bladder filled with air attached to the end, so that it will float if it should fall out of the whale. The line and order kept by the Indians was something wonderful. They never got in each other's way, and no two men would make a rush for the same whale. Each man carried but one harpoon, and when these were all exhausted they attacked the animals with their spears. When they were all killed they resembled porcupines more than anything else.

"The women's part of the work then came in. They first of all gathered up all the harpoons and then pulled out all the spears. As each spear was withdrawn a blow-pipe was pushed into the wound and the men blew into it, after which the opening was tied up. When every wound had been treated in this manner the whale resembled a great windbag and floated high in the water. It was thus easily towed around opposite the village.

"On our way back the natives were very quiet, as they said: 'If other whales are about and we make a noise they will hear us and go back to the deep water. Whales hear well.'"

At the Royal Theatre at Munich they are going to try the presentation of Shakespeare's plays with scenery and stage effects as nearly as possible a reproduction of those with which the plays were originally produced.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

The relations between the English and French fishermen of Newfoundland are said to be approaching a crisis.

Dr. Webb and party have arrived at Winnipeg from Vancouver perfectly delighted with their trip through the Rockies on the C. P. R.

Miss Myrtle Hanna, aged 10 years was accidentally drowned in the Ottawa river at Ottawa on Saturday night while playing on logs near the Chaudiere.

A little two year old son of P. O. Carnovsky, of Kingston, discovered a small phial of brandy, containing about a gill, which he drank, dying a few hours after in great agony.

Major J. R. Cunningham, while crossing Robin Lake, at Amherstburg, Ont., in a sail boat, was in the fore part of the boat arranging sails, when he was thrown overboard and drowned.

It is reported in Ottawa that the J. C. Ayer Company, of Lowell, Mass. have entered suit against the Government for $140,000 for damages arising out of the late seizure of their goods.

All the plasterers' laborers of Toronto are out on strike for an increase of two and a half cents per hour. The union price at present is twenty cents an hour and the strikers demand twenty-two and a half.

Archibald McMehan, a graduate of Toronto University, has been appointed to succeed Prof. Alexander in the English literature department of Dalhousie College, N. S. Prof. Alexander comes to Toronto University.

A despatch from Placentia, Nfld., says Edward Baker, miner, placed several plugs of dynamite in a tin kettle over a fire for the purpose of thawing. The result was they exploded, frightfully injuring Baker about the abdomen, legs and arms. His recovery is doubtful.

The plans for the proposed route of the Ontario Pacific Railway have been forwarded from Cornwall to the Department of Railways and Canals to be reported upon. Work will be commenced at once, and it is expected that the road will be in operation to Ottawa by the autumn.

E. Cruise, mate of the steamer "Harlaw," which arrived at Halifax, N. S., the other day from Newfoundland, lost his left eye on Tuesday while at Bay St. George. He was engaged nailing a piece of board when the nail broke and a piece flew up and imbedded itself in his left eyeball.

The death of Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne occurred on Saturday at St. Paul while en route home from Texas, where he had been wintering for his health. He was a prominent land mark of Manitoba, and at one time represented Provencher in the Commons.

Fire broke out on Saturday morning in Shaw Bros. & Cassils' tannery, Roxton Falls, Que. The wind benig high and blowing directly across the river the sparks set fire to the Roxton tannery, which in turn communicated with the Beaver tannery and a large quantity of tan bark. All were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

The amount deposited in the Dominion Government Savings banks during the month of April was $246,834; the amount withdrawn in April was $374,373, leaving a balance on deposit at the first of May of $19,291,149. These banks are established in Toronto, Winnipeg, Victoria and Nanaimo, B. C., in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and are wholly distinct from the Post Office Savings Bank.

The Colored People in the South.

Things are not yet so well in the Southern States as they ought to be and as please God they will by and bye become. Slavery and the barbarism which it engenders die hard, but they have to die all the same. Mrs. Leonora Barry, so well known in the States, has been away on a tour of inspection in the South, and she has been shocked at much she has both heard and seen. The colored people are having hard times at the hands of the lordly and brutal whites, yet they are struggling upwards all the same, and securing both education and property, and will, no doubt, in due time, be able very fully to hold their own. At present there is a regular system of bull-dosing and intimidation, so that the negroes can neither speak out freely, nor cast their ballots except as they are bid. The laws are horribly administered, especially against the colored population. Let any one read the following account and think of the state of things which it reveals:

Mrs. Barry spoke indignantly of the punishment meted out to women and children convicted of even the smallest crimes. Women are sent to work on the highway with ball and chain attached to them. Small boys are chained to rough brutes, and all are watched by guards armed with shotguns.

Houses of reform and refuge are, she says, almost unknown in the South. She found chain gangs of women oftener in Tennessee and Georgia than in any of the Southern States, and declares that she has known of women being kicked and slapped by the guards on a public highway.

"For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I rise," saith the Lord, "I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him." If the whites in the South had been wise, they might have been the leaders of the colored people for centuries. They, however, are otherwise, and must take the consequences.

Death Under Peculiar Circumstances.

HALIFAX, May 23.—Edward Battersby was killed at Acadia Iron Mines the other day under peculiar circumstances. The rear line of his garden is at the edge of a ravine 75 feet deep. He was working with a horse and waggon, and by some means backed the horse over the edge of the ravine. His daughter saw the danger, sprang to his assistance and made heroic efforts to save her father by holding on to the horse's head, but the cart was too far over the edge of the precipice, and the, horse and cart went whirling down the chasm, where they met death. The daughter escaped by a miracle. When she let go the horse's head she lost her balance and rolled down the mountain side. Half-way down her clothing caught on some bushes, which held her a moment, and then springing loose tossed her clear of the rugged rocks and into the river below, whence she was rescued, a mass of bruises, but with no bones broken. Her clothing was torn to shreds.

How true it is that many of us are often blind to our own worst faults, a fact shown by the severity with which we are apt to condemn that very fault in other people. The mean man's strictures on parsimony are often highly edifying. The jealous man sometimes talks like an angel on the folly and sinfulness of jealousy without seeming to suspect that he himself is deeply touched with that fault. He who is fond of money is readiest among the ready to warn others against the danger of avarice. A little experience of life is enough to convince one of the truth of this tendency to self-blindness.

PRINCE RUDOLF'S DEATH.

Another Startling Version of the Tragic Event.

Perhaps the most remarkable story of all concerning the Vienna tragedy is that which has just reached Paris. So many true stories have been published about the mysterious death of Crown Prince Rudolf and the Baronness Vetsera that it was thought all conceivable plots had been advanced. The latest story, however, and one which is received with more credence than any other, is far more tragic and violent in its details than any of the preceding ones. Curiously enough, the story got to the knowledge of the Parisian public through two of the most famous women in France.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt received a letter from a rather exalted personage in Vienna whose relations with the Crown Prince were intimate. This letter she showed to

SEVERAL PERSONS OF PROMINENCE,

and it has gradually reached the ears of other people. At about the same time Mme. Judic, who was playing in the Austrian capital, became possessed of a similar story from two men of notable rank who are more or less in her train. This story she told in full to Monsieur Maurice Grau, who has since found it to be identical with the information contained in the Bernhardt letter.

A few days ago it was announced quietly in the Austrain newspapers that the uncle of the Baroness Vetsera had died at Meyerling. Until that time it was known that the Count had disappeared, but nobody knew where he was. After his death he was buried without ceremony. The cause of his death was variously given, but there was nothing in the newspapers, and the Count was buried before even the newspapers knew of his death. The accepted story now is far more horrible than the climax of "Othello."

It would seem that the Count was in love with his own niece, Baroness Marie Vetsera. She was, as is now well known, a woman of singular and

REMARKABLE BEAUTY,

and the passion which she inspired in her uncle was apparently of the most violent nature. He was of Hungarian descent, and a man of strong will power. The family objected to an alliance between the niece and the uncle, but the latter insisted on having his way. Meanwhile he watched the Baroness closely, and was the first man outside the personal attendants of the Crown Prince to learn of the liaison between the heir to the Austrian throne and his niece. He said nothing, but watched the pair narrowly, and when the Crown Prince left the Ambassador's ball to drive out to Schloss, Meyerling, the Count followed in a closed carriage.

He did not attempt to enter the house where the lovers were until very late at night, when he got into the Princess's bedroom and found the couple together. There was a sharp altercation. The Count, in

A FIT OF JEALOUS FURY,

attempted to shoot the Crown Prince, but the first bullet killed the Baroness. In the struggle for the weapon which followed, a portion of the Counts hand was blown off, and it was from the effects of this wound that he subsequently died through blood poisoning. The Crown Prince was of slight build and totally unarmed. The count shot him just as the attendants ran into the room. Every effort was made, of course, to hush the matter, and the murderer was taken to a room up stairs and put under guard. Pending instructions from the Emperor, he went into a delirium in the course of the night and never left the room alive. The story is worth telling, because it is the one which is now believed, but no man's ingenuity can forecast the next history of the mystery of Meyerling.

A Boom and a Collapse.

Melbourne in Australia, has, it seems, had a tremendous "boom" and a correspondingly tremendous collapse. Lots went up to fancy figures and almost every one went in for a deal so as to turn an honest penny and add to their pile. Those who had cash of their own risked it under the full persuasion that they would draw hundreds out of every hole or lot into which they put tens. Those that had no cash and small salaries bethought of the ordinary and much worn out dodge of borrowing from their employers without letting them know anything about their proceedings, well assured that their "cash was all right" long before reckoning day and that so the boss would not suffer while the manipulators would pocket a very handsome sum and be able to smoke a finer brand and drink a richer wine. It was all in short quite lively and the goose hung just where it ought. But this most Elysian state of things did not last. The pace was too killing and the collapse had to come. How that collapse looked at least to those who were not in the "swim" and had not "ventured" a little" on margins with surreptitiously appropriated "nickles," may be seen from the following item from the "Colonies and India," which has its lessons to all whom it may concern:—

The financial collapse which has taken place recently in Melbourne could not have been unexpected by those who are at all familiar with the unfortunate "booming" system which occasionally obtains in the colonies. Those who are able to form conclusions from the wisdom of their experience in these matters will not be at all surprised at the deplorable depression which is now settling down upon the Victorian capital. The land boom is over, and the criminal courts are busily engaged from week to week in trying the cases of embezzling by bank clerks, lawyers, "young men," and others who were drawn into the swindling arena during the past year. The exhibition "boom" having also turned out as great a failure as the other, also adds to the confusion of the collapse. The influx of English capital to Melbourne has also pretty well stopped for the time being, and now the only thing to speculate upon appears to be whether the Victorian gaol accommodation will prove equal to the demands being made upon it. This state of things is not a pleasant one to contemplate, and we hope soon to see the capital rising up again unharmed from its bitter experience of land and exhibition booming.

A Mysterious Business.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" reports that the police of Buda-Pesth are investigating a trully marvellous case. A boy at the public grammar school has confessed to his father that he has for some time past taken money from the till in his shop, being ordered to do so by a man who had made him the subject of experiments in hypnotism. The father went to the school authorities, and it was discovered that a whole class of boys were in a similar plight. They acted as "mediums," and by a process known as "suggestion" were made to steal money from their parents and bring it to the ardent scientist in question. The affair is still wrapt in mystery, and it is the one topic of conversation.

Old rose and crushed strawberry shades are again fully established in fashionable favor, but they are much improved, being far more creamy and delicate.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Czar's Uneasy Head.—A Sensational Poisoning Case.—Rochefort Arrested.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that it has been discovered that the conspiracy among military officers against the Czar, which was recently unearthed in that city, has many and widespread ramifications. Officers of regiments stationed in Moscow and Warsaw have been found to be implicated in the plot, and three of them have committed suicide. A bomb was found in the quarters of one of the officers in Warsaw. Hundreds of the conspirators have been placed under arrest. The discovery of the plot has completely unnerved the Czarina.

Mrs. Maybrich, a niece of Jefferson Davis, has been arrested at Liverpool on the charge of poisoning her husband with arsenic.

Mr. Maybrich, who was a prominent merchant, died with symptoms of slow poisoning. His brother Michael—known as Stephen Adams, a musical composer—and other relatives hesitated to act on the reports circulated as to the cause of death. To-day the county magistrate, Colonel Biddell, accompanied by the Chief of Police, went to the Maybrick residence. They were told that the lady was ill in bed. Medical men were summoned, and after an examination they pronounced her fit to bear the charge. Her solicitor demanded to know the nature of the evidence. The Chief of Police responded that he had grave evidence that the woman had given arsenic to her husband from time to time. The officials went to the bedroom where Mrs. Maybrick lay, haggard but composed. The Magistrate directed that she be removed to the Kirkdale Jail, where she is now being attended by doctors and a nurse. The case has caused a great sensation. Mrs. Maybrick is of French-Canadian descent.

While Henri Rochefort, accompanied by friends, was walking in Regent street London, the other night he met M. Pilotel. Angry words were exchanged Pilotel threatened to strike Rochefort unless he assented to a duel. Rochefort drew a revolver and was about to fire at Pilotel, when a bystander seized the weapon. A policeman arrested the two men and took them to the station, where Pilotel charged Rochefort with assault. The revolver was found to be fully charged. Rochefort was bailed.

A Pet Wolf.

According to the Denver "Republican," a Dakota man, who goes by the name of Uncle Davy, is the owner of a tame gray wolf. The animal is about a year old, weighs a little more than fifty pounds, and has very much the appearance of a well-kept dog, though his bearing indicates a rather limited acquaintance with polite society. He was found in Middle Park last summer, while Uncle Davy and his family were on a camping expedition.

Uncle Davy was riding at some distance from camp one afternoon, when suddenly he was startled by the savage yelp of a wolf and a cry of pain from his pet greyhound.

He urged his *burro* to the scene, and found his dog in a serious position. An old she wolf, with her four cubs huddling closely under her, attacked the hound with her fore-paws, struck him two severe blows on the head, and laid him out on the ground. Instantly the wild beast caught the side of the hound in her teeth, and tore out a piece of flesh.

She then made an attack upon the man. Just as she leaped, the frightened *burro* shied, and Uncle Davy struck the beast with his stiff-brimmed hat. The blow was harmless of itself, but the suddenness with which it was dealt so astonished the wolf that she ran away.

Uncle Davy quickly appropriated one of the cubs, which was probably two weeks old, and hastily retreated. The little stranger was taken in at the camp, and tenderly nursed until he was old enough to comprehend his surroundings and associates. Then the process of instruction was begun, and he soon showed himself an apt pupil in acquiring such tricks as dogs are commonly taught.

Kindness has been the ruling rod, and Jack, while he has learned many things, has never developed the least disposition to be ugly or savage. He possesses none of the wicked tricks known to his kind, and his tractability has disproved the old assertion that a gray wolf can never be domesticated.

While in the "Republican" office his master put him through a course of performances which were surprising. He would lie down, roll over, sit up, take off his master's hat, and, funniest of all, would leap up, hug Uncle Davy with wolfish fervor, and mischievously take off the old gentleman's spectacles.

The Fortune of Gold Digging.

The history of one of the Ballarat claims, called the Blacksmith's Claim, because its first owner belonged to that craft, reads like a page of romance. The blacksmith, with a party of eight, all novices, sank the shaft in so irregular and unworkman-like a manner that it was absolutely at the risk of his life that a man made the descent to the bottom. Without opening out a regular drive, they washed all the stuff within reach, and, after realising £12,800, offered it for sale; but so wet and rotten was the ground, so badly sunk the shaft, that at first no purchaser could be found. At last a party of ten plucked up courage, and bought all right and title to the claim and tools for £77. They entered into possession at noon one Saturday, and long before the sun set had in their possession £2,000 worth of gold. By working day and night in spells till the following Monday, they raised this to £10,000. Then, after the usual reckless manner of lucky diggers, they left this mine of wealth, and went on the spree for a week. Their tenants made good use of the time at their disposal; they opened up two drives, and, before the week was out, were the happy possessors of £14,400 all taken out of the claim. The other party than returned, and after a week's work, during which they realised £5,000, they sold out to a storekeeper for £100, who put in a gang to work in shares, and these, labouring in desultory fashion for a fortnight, took out £5,000. At the end of that time one of the party, an old hand from Van Diemen's Land, undermined the props, and next morning, on returning to work, the men found the whole of the workings had fallen in. The rest of the party appeared to have taken this misfortune very calmly, and to have completely abandoned the claim, for no mention is made of their further proceedings; but it is related how the author of the mischief coolly marked out a claim 24 feet square on top of the ruin, and working with a hired party, sunk a shaft straight as a die for the gutter. The first tubful of wash-dirt they raised turned out 40lbs. weight of gold, and and the next two averaged 10lbs. each; and, as Ballarat gold was, and is, superior to any other at all times, fetching at least £4 an ounce, these three bucketfuls of earth were worth £2,880 to their fortunate possessor. Altogether, out of that small area, hardly larger than a good sized room, was taken in a few weeks gold worth nearly £60,000.

The Most Probable Result.

He intended to take his first voyage to Europe and was elatedly talking to his best girl about it.

"Oh, Miranda, it will be just grand!" he said. "The city growing indistinct in the distance, the varied craft in the channel, the drowsy slush of the waves, the great green-tinted billows, the fleecy cloud isles overhead, the wide, limitless expanse, will fill my soul with—"

"Humph!" growled Miranda's father from behind his paper. "Fill your soul, eh! It will be more likely to empty your stomach.

Bill Tell's boy is remembered in history because he had an arrow escape.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

THE TAILLON BANQUET.

If any doubt existed that the Province of Quebec is at heart conservative, that doubt was removed by the attendance at the conservative convention and banquet to Hon. Mr. Taillon given in Montreal on Wednesday last. It would seem as was remarked by Sir John that adversity is a good thing at times. Before the defeat, which through a resort to national prejudice, came upon the party, there were many family quarrels, but now, in the presence of the foe, in view of the fact that no more corrupt, unscrupulous, extravagant government ever existed than that in the Province of Quebec to-day the party has become united. It has been through the fire and purged, those who remained simply for gain have been cut adrift, and now none are left but truly loyal conservatives. This fact was manifest by the enthusiasm which characterized all the meetings, and we predict that the province will be redeemed at the next general election. The tribute paid to Mr. Taillon was deserved. Possessing abilities in no ordinary degree, but having what is more important, a sterling honest character, he will yet lead the party to victory. The convention was both in number and in point of representation the largest ever held in the province. No county was unrepresented, and all seemed thoroughly in earnest in all their work. The presence of Sir John, Sir A. P. Caron, Hon. Mr. Costigan etc., lent an impetus to the enthusiasm. The scene when Mr Chaplean addressed the audience was indescribable. As the orator proceeded to describe the position, aspirations and hopes of the party in the province, hats were thrown into the air, men jumped up upon their chairs shouting frantically and it was some time before anything like quiet could be restored. Addresses were delivered by many of the most prominent members of the party, among others our local member Mr. Owens. He said that he was a worker and not a speaker, but ready to cast in his lot with the Conservatives of the province of Quebec. He looked to a closer union between the Government of the province and the Government of the Dominion. They felt honored to have their leader a gentleman high in honor among both, and a man who, though long in public life, had never had his name connected with a dishonest act. Their leader was an honest man, the first requisite in an organization, and he looked to further success under his command.

The Banquet at night in the Victoria Rink was attended by about one thousand guests, Mr. Jos. Tasse occupied the chair and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

THE JESUIT QUESTION.

Our correspondent of this week takes issue with us on the general impression given by our articles on the above question. There is no subject upon which the people require more accurate knowledge than the Jesuit question, and unfortunately those who are endeavoring to continue the agitation against the Dominion Government, belonging to the clergy in many cases, show a most lamentable ignorance of the history, the legal and constitutional features of the whole question as it came up in the Dominion Parliament. We declared in our first article, and we repeat the declaration more strongly than ever, that the Montreal meeting to all intents and purposes was devoid of any practical scheme for the solution of the question. It may have been "called to get an expression of Protestant feeling on the matter," but, we decline to take the large meeting as an evidence that the action of the Dominion Parliament in preserving the autonomy of the provinces is or will be condemned by the majority of the most intelligent protestants of the Province. Other, and real grievances were discussed, and it was the general disabilities placed upon the protestant schools by the Roman Catholic majority which roused the enthusiasm of the people, rather than their condemnation of the Dominion parliament and government. But granting that the object of the meeting in this respect was gained, that an expression of the people was obtained, what then? "Thunders of applause," resolutions, definite or indefinite, denunciation of some of the most respected oldest and learned, constitutional experts in Canada, etc., are not in our opinion definite steps towards proving the unconstitutionality of the Jesuit Bill. We have witnessed larger meetings, more enthusiastic speeches, more violent expressions of anger against the action of the government in connection with the Riel cry, and yet it has fizzled out. Meetings of this kind in themselves accomplish nothing. No resolution was submitted which offered any sensible means of accomplishing the end in view. True, committees were appointed, but what have they done? Nothing apparently, except to call another public meeting and denounce the bill. We have scanned carefully the speeches made thereat on Monday last, but can find no scheme submitted, save a desire to agitate. The government are responsible to the people through parliament. It has, in the only known manner provided by the constitution, consulted the people. They have approved of the government's action. In view of that fact, it is not likely that the government will ignore parliament and act so unconstitutionally as to be guided by petitions. We think no intelligent man believes that the government will veto the bill no matter how many, or largely signed they may be. Believing this, the good sense of our correspondent must show him at once, that circulating of petitions and the passing of resolutions, is by no means taking practical steps towards securing disallowance, if that is what is wanted. But is that what is wanted so much as political capital? The act was conceived and brought forth by Mr. Mercier in such a manner as to place the Dominion Government on the horns of a dilemma and secure for himself another lease of power in the province of Quebec. Why we ask, does this agitation come so late? why was the government who hatched the bill not condemned? Why were not the efforts of Mr Owens seconded by the Presbyteries and General Assemblies of the provinces in general, or by the protestants of Argenteuil in particular? Is it not enough to hold the Dominion Parliament responsible for its own acts, without transferring upon its shoulders the responsibility for the acts of the local legislatures. Does not common sense teach, that local legislatures must have some exclusive powers, if not of what service are they, why not dispense with them?

There is another question we would have answered by the committee in Montreal. In view of the fact that the bill cannot or rather will not now be disallowed, what do they propose to do? Not turn out Sir John and put in Blake, as they both take the same view. Form a Protestant party? We trust not for the sake of the protestants of Quebec. As we stated formerly, the only sensible course is to keep cool, test the act in the courts, carry it to the Privy Council and abide by its decision. Whatever may be the general opinion concerning the motives which actuated members of parliament in deciding as they did, surely no one will ever charge the Privy Council of England with betraying the Protestant religion or selling the country to the Pope. The great enthusiasm at the anti-jesuit meeting in Montreal on Monday night last, cooled off considerably when the collection was taken up judging from the abnormally small amount raised. Much has been said in laudation of the "noble thirteen," and the most violent denunciations have been hurled against as good, true and loyal protestants as breathes free air. Let us take an example. In the city of Toronto prejudice runs very high on the religious question. The same in the County of Carleton. The representative of the latter, knowing the feeling in his county, realizing that he held his position as member of parliament at the will of the people, yet, believing that the Dominion Parliament had no right to interfere in provincial legislation of this character, stands up manfully conscientiously and votes as he considers right, although in doing so he knows it is at the sacrifice of his seat. The member for Toronto also knows the feeling in that city, but votes, it may be as he thinks right, but at all events, in such a manner as to secure his return to parliament. Which we ask has acted the most "nobly." The man who votes knowing it will kill him, or the man who votes knowing it will save him?

The Lachute Town Corporation, Plaintiff, vs Peter Campbell and divers others, Defendants.

Judgment was rendered on the 25th instant by his Honor Judge Taschereau, in fourteen contested cases for taxes, in favor of the plaintiff, taken under advisement from the proceeding term of the court.

The contestations were identical in all the cases and involved some new and interesting points of law.

The payment of the taxes claimed by these actions were resisted on four principal grounds which were dealt with by the court *seriatim*, in a lucid and carefully studied judgment, as follows:—

1st. That special notice having been served upon Defendants to pay their taxes was tantamount to an option to proceed summarily by warrant of distress, and no other mode of enforcing payment could be adopted against Defendants, such as by the suits instituted.

Held That the actions were properly taken under sec: 382 of the T. C. G. C. act. The notice required by sec: 376, being one that should precede either mode of collection. That instead of being a ground of complaint the form of action was one of approval as involving questions requiring careful solution by the court.

2nd. That by-law No. 25, known as the "Loan by law"—does not create a special tax on real estate, and that other and sufficient revenues are promissed by the Plaintiff to meet the calls of interest and sinking fund occasioned by said loan.

Held that by-law No. 25, very properly provides out of the revenues of the corporation for the payment of the annual interest and for the establishment of a sinking fund, such being the requirement of sec: 349 of the general act—and the tax created by said by-law is on e provided for by the acts govern the town.

3rd. That by-law No. 24, called the "business" by-law is retroactive in its provisions and illegally imposes a business tax and a rental tax, the latter on premises leased and occupied for business and not domestic purposes—a tenant according to the town charter being one who occupies a dewelling house as such and not business premises.

Held—there was nothing incompatible in by-law 24 with the corporate powers conferred upon the town, which could impose both a business and a rental tax—the law making no distinction between premises occupied as a dewelling or for business purposes.

4th. That school taxes, notwithstanding the special provisions of the town charter, cannot be collected by suit at law by the town, but must be sued for in the name of the school commissioners.

Held—That the speicial provisions in the town charter, sec: 42, obviously confers upon the town the authority it seeks to exercise by the present actions relatively to school taxes—the language of the section cited being imperative.

Judgment was accordingly rendered in all the cases in favor of Plaintiff with costs in favor of Plaintiffs Attorney R. P. de Laronde.

In his concluding remarks the judge deprecated such an indiscriminate resort to law, as caused by the refusal of a few discontented persons to meet their just and lawful obligations under the law, revealed by the present actions.

The Jesuit Question.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

Dear Sir.—In reply to your editorials of May 10th headed "The Agitation" and May 24th, headed "The Jesuit Agitation" let me say that some o ne statements therein contained are in need of correction, as also the general impression given.

I had expected that some one better qualified to deal with the question would have taken it up, but no notice has been taken so far of your editorials in either local papers.

The drift of the above articles, it appears to me, is ca culated to lead readers unenlightened on the subject to suppose the matter is much less serious than it really is. Permit me to notice some of the steps by which you lead up to this conclusion. In your editorial of May 10th you seem to take for granted that the Queen's Hall meeting was a purposeless gathering, and that even if there was any definite end in view, yet nothing was done towards attaining that end I beg leave to inform you that that meeting had a very definite end in view. It was called in order to get an expression of Protestant feeling on the matter from Montreal, and to call forth a united protest against aggressions upon the rights of Protestants in this Province. Unless I am greatly mistaken, the said meeting thoroughly fulfilled its end. Even had not a word been spoken, I should say that the immense gathering meant something. And the thunders of applause and hearty approval that greeted the several speakers surely meant something. The very definite resolutions that were moved, seconded, eloquently spoken to and carried amid hearty cheers and applause was another definite step in fulfilment of the desired end And finally committee was appointed consisting of some of the most prominent names in Montreal, to see that the resolutions should have due effect and to take measures towards obtaining disallowance of the Jesuit Act etc., etc. Everything done that night I should say, was in fulfilment of a very definite aim.

If as you say, it amounted to the "roar of canon when firing blank cartridge" then surely the next sound would have to be the whiz of the balls themselves. But be assured that, so far from being the noise of "blank cartridge" it is the noise of Protestantism awakening to a sense of danger.

You say "the will of the people can only be conveyed to government through their representatives, not public meetings." It may be true that the will of the majority is conveyed in this way usually. And the Jesuit Act may, in this case, be the expression of the will of the majority in this Province. But the Queen's Hall meeting was in the interests of Protestantism, whose will has been misrepresented and disregarded in Parliament. And be assured, moreover, that the will of that meeting and of many other similar meetings will be conveyed effectually to the government. If it still continues to be disregarded by the government, it will not be the fault of the agitators, and it will be time then to take more energetic steps towards giving an expression of Protestant feeling on the matter.

It is satisfactory to know, however, that you make some acknowledgement of the injustice of the Jesuit Act and of the dangers that menace Protestant rights and liberties.

As to your articles of May 24th in which you adduce Mr. Herridge's letter to the *Mail*, I would like to say a word, if I shall not be deemed too long. If you wish to get an expression of the deep, unabating and increasing feeling of the Presbyterian church in Canada on the question, you must refer to the deliverances of its Presbyteries and Synods and not to Mr. Herridge and one or two others who have undertaken to uphold different views. But let us be thankful that the leaders of this movement have not followed Mr. Herridge's ideas of meeting Jesuitism. The "exercise of tolerance and calm moral force" doubtless is good and necessary at all times, but there are times when it must develope into something stronger—into petitions and denunciations, and it may be into righteous anger and indignation that rouses even the best of men to resist the enemy that would crush them and deprive them of their liberty.

In conclusion, I, for one, am glad to know that some expression of Protestant feeling has been given in Argenteuil. It is to be regretted that it did not come from the County Town and from a meeting of a more general nature than that at Lakefield. But there is yet time.

ANTI-JESUIT.

Lachute, May 27th, 1889.

E. ST. JEAN,
Tailor.

Will be in LACHUTE, every MONDAY until further notice in

CHARLEBOIS' BLOCK,

where he solicits a visit from the public.

Cut and Work Guaranteed First Class.

If sufficient encouragement is given he will take a permanent residence here.

Satisfaction guaranteed to those who will give him a trial.

E. ST. JEAN,
Charlebois' Block,
LACHUTE.

39-3m.

Property for Sale.
In the West Ward Lachute.

Some 100 Town Lots.

A Valuable Mill Privilege with water power from the new dam.

The two West River Points.

Some 40 acres of pasture land, suitable for dividing into Town lots.

$3000 of first mortgages bearing 6 per cent interest.

The whole of the above is offered for sale *en block* or in portions to suit the purchasers.

The above property is going to be sold at once, by private sale.

Apply to

F. HAMELIN,
Lachute Mills.

Or to the proprietor,

F. C. IRELAND,
27 Church Street,
Toronto.

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 Card

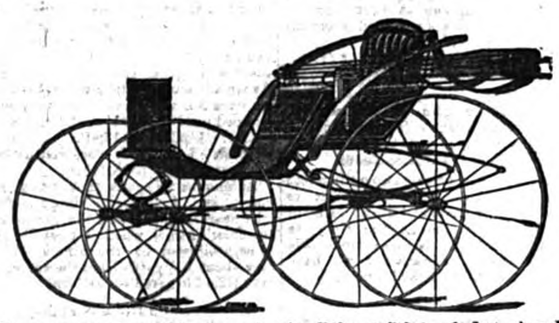
——A full line of Groceries.——

New stock of Furniture at the very lowest prices

—ALSO—

A large assortment of Lamps, Chamber sets, Tea sets, Glassware, Earthenware

R. T. MANLEY



If you or any of your friends want a nice, light, stylish, good, first class Phaeton Buggy, Road or Village Cart or any kind of Carriage, write or call on,

R. J. LATIMER, 92 McGill St, Montreal

Cash purchases nicely crated and delivered at the nearest rail-road station, or steamboat wharf. Freights paid within 100 miles of Montreal or Quebec. Send for Catalogue.

New Spring Goods

R Banford, Lachute Mills, nas 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.

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 humdred. 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.

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.

6f

CIRCUIT COURT.
In and for the County of Terrebonne

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } No. 166-201.
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE }

St. Jerome, the twentieth day of May one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine

Louis Labelle, Dealer, of the town of St. Jerome, County of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff.

vs

Louis Cousineau, Inkeeper, of the Parish of Ste. Monique, County of two mountains District of Terrebonne.

Defendant.

vs

David Paradis, of the parish of St. Jerome County of Terrebonne, Orsidas Lefebre, of the said parish of St. Jerome and Joseph Gauthier, these two in the County of Two Mountains, District of Terrebonne.

Tiers Saisis.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

By Order,
J. T. BOIVIN,
Deputy Clerk of the said court.

J. J. GRIGNON,
Plaintiffs Attorney. 14-2in

BELLEVUE HOUSE,
ST. ANDREWS.

This deservedly popular summer resort, situated at the foot of the St. Andrews rapid and embracing a picturesque view of the limpid waters of the far famed North River for a distance of two miles to its junction with the Ottawa or *Grande Riviere*. Having been throughly renovated is more enchanting than ever. Sleeping apartments, *cuisine, liqueres*, stabling &c unexcelled.

Jos. Delorme.
(LATE OF OTTAWA)
38-tf PROPRIETOR.

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 old by me. The goods sold by me are rom the best manufacturers in Canada.

T. STUART,
LACHUTE, March 30th 1888 46.

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.

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 Neckties 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.

PLASTERING

Parties wishing to have plastering done or wishing to see me will please call at Mr. M McCallums, boot & Shoe Store.

J. W. COTTINGHAM.
Lachute, 19th April 1889. 38 tf

KERR'S
Book, Stationery, Paper, Toys,
—AND—
FANCY GOODS STORE

Has been removed to the premises formerly occupied by the Misses Fulton as a Millinery establishment, where the public are invited to call and examine the large and varied assortment of New Goods just laid in and which will be disposed of Cheap for cash.

A very fine lot of Booklets and Easter cards, Birthday Booklets and Cards.

—STATIONARY—

Foolscap, Letter [large] and Notepaper Envelopes in all sizes, Gold and Silver paper Drawing Board, Card board, Perforated card board in Gold, Silver, White and Black. A large assortment of School Books in English, French, Latin and Greek, writing pens, Ink, (red and black) in small and large bottles. A new style of lead pencil and compass combined for Drawing, slate pencils in wood. Architect's Design Book.

—ALSO—

Merchants sets of account books from 100 up to 1000 pages each and other Account books. &c. &c.

Lachute, April, 1889.

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.

WOOL WANTED
—BY—
W. BANFORD,

IN EXCHANGE FOR Etoffes, Tweeds, Flannels, etc, etc, etc.

Call and examine the heavy stock on hand before going elsewhere.

Have heavy stock on hand in every department.

W. BANFORD'S

New Dry Goods
AT
GILES

Our stock of both staple and fancy dry goods never more complete nor better assorted, nor prices more favorable partly comprising the following viz.

A nice range of TWEEDS for mens' suisings, pantings and coatings, ladies jackets and for Boys wear 50cts per yd up good value. Henrietta cloths in all colors. Black add colored

CASHMERES
CHAMBRYS
ZEPHERS
GINGHAMS

Zepher Ginghams, Seer-suckers, Shaker Flannells, Prints etc etc, Grey Cottons, Bleached Cottons, Gray and bleached sheetings, pillow case cottons, Cottonades, ehecked shirtings, &c. &c Gloves in Black and colored Kid, silk, Lisles, and Cotton, colored and white embroideries and insertions lace, &c. A complete stock of gen's furnishings to select from.

We keep the Crompton Corsets only for children, misses and Ladies from 50c each to $2.00 and from 18 inches to 36 inches.

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 Gibbons, Judah P. Benjamin, and others, sent post free by Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

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.

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.

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

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

Ste. Scholastique P. Q.

Advocate, attorney for the district of Terrebonne, for the Inland Revenue of the Province of Quebec. 30-11y

FORTIER & FORREST

NOTARIES PUBLIC,
St. Scholastique, Que.
MONEY TO LEND.

Photographs!

UNTIL further notice Photos will be taken and finished in first-class style by

A. G. STAKHOUSE,

from $1.25 per dozen up wards.

St. Andrews, 6th Dec. 1888.

L. C. VALLEE,

Contractor, Builder & Architect

Bethany Road, Lachute.

Buildings erected on the shortest notice, and lowest possible terms.

Jobbing of all kinds neatly executed. 52-1y

R. G. MEIKLE. G. J. WALKER

BANKING 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.

BOARD.

By month or week with all the comforts of a home.

MRS ROSTRON,
Main Street

FOR SPRING
A. J. PERIARD
Just Received

All The Latest Styles,
Spring Overcoating,
Spring Soating,
Spring uitings,
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

NOTICE.

Mr. John Hope Baker & Confectioner, having decided to relinquish his branch business in the West Ward, and made arrangements with the undersigned to keep as at present Bread, Cakes, Buns, Rolls, &c. &c. &c. at my grocery store where all customers and the public will always find on hand a good supply and best quality. Groceries, Candies, Fruits Toy and Fancy Goods, Soft Drinks, &c, &c.

Robert Kettyle,
WEST END
Opposite R, Banfords Store.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

FOR THE NEWEST DESIGNS
FOR THE NEWEST DESIGNS
FOR THE NEWEST DESIGNS
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WASHING DRESS MATERIALS
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COME TO S. CARSLEY'S
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COME TO S. CARSLEY'S
COME TO S. CARSLEY'S
COME TO S. CARSLEY'S
COME TO S. CARSLEY'S

WHY?

Because no other house in the trade can show the same assortment of Washing Dress Materials as shown this season at S. CARSLEY'S. All the latest designs in the following goods:

NEWEST DESIGNS IN CHALLIES
NEWEST DESIGNS IN CHALLIES
NEWEST DESIGNS IN CHALLIES
NEWEST DESIGNS IN CHALLIES
NEWEST DESIGNS IN CHALLIES
NEWEST DESIGNS IN CHALLIES
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LATEST PATTERNS IN CAMBRICS
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LATEST DESIGNS IN GALATEAS
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LATEST DESIGNS IN GALATEAS
LATEST DESIGNS IN GALATEAS

NEW PRINTED LLAMA CLOTH
NEW PRINTED LLAMA CLOTH
NEW PRINTED LLAMA CLOTH
NEW PRINTED LLAMA CLOTH
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NEW PRINTED LLAMA CLOTH
NEW PRINTED LLAMA CLOTH

NEWEST DESIGNS IN ZEPHYRS
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NEW PRINTED HINDOO CLOTH
NEW PRINTED HINDOO CLOTH
NEW PRINTED HINDOO CLOTH
NEW PRINTED HINDOO CLOTH
NEW PRINTED HINDOO CLOTH
NEW PRINTED HINDOO CLOTH
NEW PRINTED HINDOO CLOTH

NEW LAWNS IN ALL SHADES.

WHITE	LAWNS AT 10c YARD
CREAM	LAWNS AT 10c YARD
ECRU	LAWNS AT 10c YARD
PINK	LAWNS AT 10c YARD
SKY BLUE	LAWNS AT 10c YARD
NAVY BLUE	LAWNS AT 10c YARD
CARDINAL	LAWNS AT 10c YARD

This line is quite equal to what other stores are selling at 15c to 18c yard and would be good value at that price.

S. CARSLEY.

NOT A MONOPOLY.

The manufacturers of Corticelli Sewing Silks and Twist have been the means of giving employment to a large number of people in the Dominion, but have never expressed themselves as intending to monopolize the whole of the sewing silk trade of Canada. If the public insist upon making their Silk the most popular in the Dominion, surely the Corticelli people are not to blame. There is no denying the fact that the Corticelli Silks are selling faster and faster every day throughout the Dominion.

WELL DONE CLAPPERTONS.

Clapperton's Spool Cotton is making very marked inroads on the Spool Cotton trade of Canada; the remark of approval by business men generally is "Well done, Clappertons." Ladies are delighted with Clapperton's Thread.

S. CARSLEY.

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

Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY

Muslins.—S. Carsley.
Circuit Court.—J. T. Botvin.
Wanted.—Selby & Rolland.

Mr. Day, B.A. '82 McGill has been spending a few days in Lachute.

Mrs. McDowell has gone to Ottawa for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross of Ottawa visited Lachute this week returning home Monday.

Mr. Calkin, medical student of McGill College has been visiting at Rev. Mr. Forlong's.

A large number of friends were at the depot on Monday night to bid farewell to Mr. S. Bice, who left to settle in British Columbia.

Mr. H. M. Ami, M. A. of Ottawa passed through here on Monday evening last *en route* to the Paris Exhibition.

Years ago nails were brought into Lachute, one barrel at a time. A few days ago, however, the first car load of nails was shipped to A. Bos, Hardware merchant Lachute. This looks like business.

The latest thing out is a patent spring to keep coat collars stiff, prevents wrinkles, saves buttoning and improves the general appearance of a coat. Mr. A. J. Periard is agent. Just try one for 25cts.

Queen's Birthday was celebrated very quietly in Lachute. Large numbers went to Montreal, Lake Louisa and elsewhere around the vicinity. The almost defunct Lachute Band surprised the townspeople by their appearance on the street playing several selections and serenading several prominent citizens.

Mr. P. Cruise met with a serious loss on Saturday last while working on the enbankment at the gully bridge. The scraper caught on a root, jumped forward striking his horse's legs. The team immediately ran and commenced kicking. The sharp edge of the scraper cut the tendrils of the hind legs of a fine young horse valued at $200. After consulting Dr. McEachren of Montreal the animal was shot.

The attention of the C.P.R. authorities is called to the exceeding dangerous practice of stopping the Winnipeg train on a dark night in such a manner that several of the passenger coaches are on the other side of the Bethany road. Last week a gentleman from Montreal, not knowing anything about the cattle guards at the road walked into one, narrowly escaping serious injury. If the train cannot be brought to the platform, lights should be placed in such a manner, that strangers could see the cattle guards and not walk into danger.

Wedding.

On Friday last, May 24th, the marriage of Mr. Jas. W. Loyd of Quebec, to Miss Georgina J. St. Quintin, only daughter of Geo. St. Quintin Esq., of Lachute, was celebrated by Rev. Mr. Forlong at the residence of the bride's father. The happy couple left the same evening for Quebec and thence intend going to Huntingdon, their future residence. A large collection of valuable gifts testified to the esteem in which the bride was held by her many friends.

ST. ANDREWS RAILWAY.

We are sorry if the people of Lachute do not realise the importance of railway connection between Lachute and St. Andrews. From a selfish point of view they should be strongly interested as it must necessarily increase the volume of trade. We presume that the days of rivalry between the two places are past. Lachute need not be alarmed at the growth of St. Andrews interfering with its trade, our opinion is that Lachute being established as a centre of trade, the growth of villages contiguous to it must necessarily be of great benefit. Should the south shore not be built, the building of which is exceedingly doubtful, the trade from Pointe Fortune, up on the south side of the Ottawa will naturally find its way to Montreal by Lachute. The storekeepers would find no doubt a reduction of freight rates in Summer. The development of the water power at Carillon must also indirectly benefit us. We hail with pleasure the prospect of railway connection with St. Andrews. It is a project which will increase the wealth of the county and develope its resources and as such, should interest every resident to whatever particular locality he may belong.

At the request of Mr. Mercier, on Tuesday last, a deputation consisting of Messrs. J. A. N. McKay, J. S. Buchan, and Mr. Davis, son-in-law to Hon. J. K. Ward, interviewed the government in regard to a revote of a subsidy of 4000 acres of land per mile, to the St. Andrews railway. Mr. Mercier gave his word of honor that by the first of July an official letter or order in-council would be issued guaranteeing that the old subsidy would be voted, but conditionally. The conditions were at once fulfilled and no doubt work will shortly commence. If the road is built, it will be the outcome of the efforts of several gentlemen of both political parties, viz: Messrs. Abbott, Wilson, Owens, McKay, Simpson, de Laronde, Robertson, Buchan and others.

Miss Donalda Groulx left for Europe on Monday last.

We noticed in town a few days ago, a very fine colt belonging to Mr. Wm. Law, which has taken four first prizes in the county.

Messrs Hinton, Penny and McAllister, and also Misses Atchison and Longley were the guests of Mr. James Murry last week.

After a very distressing illness, Mr. W. B. Forbes, for many years Superintendant of the Grenville and Carillon canal, passed away on Wednesday evening last. The funeral will take place from his late residence, Cushing, to Christ's Church, St. Andrews, this afternoon.

A meeting of those interested in the purchasing of a site, and having Permanent Buildings erected for the holding of the Annual Exhibitions of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil in the Town of Lachute or its vicinity will be held in the Court House on Saturday the 8th of June next at three o'clock P. M.

GREAT BARGAINS now offered in silks, satins and velvets at S. Carsley's, Notre Dame street.

Savages expect to inbibe bravery by drinking the blood of their brave enemies. A more enlightened method of vitalizing the blood is by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It braces up the nerves and gives strength and forefitude to endure the trials of life.

GLOVES IN ALL SHADES, qualities and styles selling at half their value all this month at S. Carsley's.

Slight derangements of the stomach and bowels may often be corrected by taking only one of Ayer's Pills. Through not having the Pills at hand your disorder increases, and a regular fit of sickness follows. "For the want of a nail, the shoe was lost," etc.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of new umbrell a just received at S. Carsley's.

DEATHS.

FORBES.—Died at his residence Cushing, Que on the twenty ninth instant W. B. Forbes, Supt. Carillon and Grenville canals, aged 58 years, funeral from his late residence on Friday 31st at 3 p. m. to Christ Church, St. Andrews.

Good For All.

Dear Sirs:—I can recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as a sure cure for rheumatism from which disease I suffered for some time but was cured with two bottles. It is the best thing I can get for man or horse. J. Mustard, Strathavon, Ont.

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 Pectoral, 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.

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 Molunous, 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.

FURNITURE.

Cheaper than ever, thanking the public for their past patronage, I would ask a continuance in the future.

Caskets 50 to 100 per cent cheaper than ever to make room for other goods.

Chas. Geigers,

Funeral Director,

Main St. Lachute

Lachute May 3rd 1889.

DENTISTRY.

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

Persons wishing to improve their memories or strengthen their power of attention should send to Prof. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y., for his prospectus post free, as advertised in another column.

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.

Never Despair.

Even when all seems lost, there is yet hope! Many a despairing, disheartened victim of dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney complaint, scrofula or rheumatism, has been brought back to health and usefulness by Burdock Blood Bitters, the greatest remedy known for all blood diseases.

Of Great Service.

"I have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil for cuts and scalds on horses' shoulders, and they got better at once. I have also used it for sprains burns, cuts and croup among my children and can recommend it highly as of great value." W. Service, Minga, Man.

Faithfully Recommended.

In the Spring of 1888, I had inflamation of the lungs, which left my lungs weak. I had a very bad cough, and resolved to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It did me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken, and I can faithfully recommend it. Miss Mary Kay, Virginia, Ont.

Policemen Suffer

From rheumatism, dispepsia, kidney complaint and many other ills, in exactly the same manner as ordinary mortals, and Burdock Blood Bitters' cures them quickly and permanently just as it always does in every case, from whatever cause arising.

IF YOU WANT

Table Linen, bleached or unbleached by the yard,

OR

Table Cloths with Colored Borders,

OR

Fine felt cloth for covers by the yard in all shades,

OR

Table Napkins either colored or plain,

OR

Oil Cloth Covers,

COME TO

G. L. Meikle & Co.

NOTICE

FOR SALE.

THAT WELL KNOWN AND LONG Established, business stand at

BELLE RIVIERE.
KNOWN AS
ROBERTSON BROS.

Comprising a large and well built store, (new) with rooms for carrying on Tailoring, Dressmaking and Millinery, also SHEDS AND OUTBUILDINGS Containing a good and well assorted stock in every line required in a general country store. Also two

FINE DWELLINGS.

One of brick also one of stone sold with more or less land to suit purchaser, the latter will be sold

FURNISHED

If required

After the 6th May there will be a cheap sale of goods in the store in order to reduce the stock. Address all communications to

WM ROBERTSON.
Belle Riviere

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } No 48.
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. }

Dame Margaret Wickliffe, of the Township of Chatham, said District, wife of James Townsend, of the same place, Farmer, has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

R. P. DE LARONDE,
Atty for Plaintiff.

St Scholastique, 27th March, 1889.

Mrs. Hampton's

Millinery, Dress Making and Fancy Good establishment is now replete with a full and varied stock of Spring and Summer goods.

Ladies, Misses, and Children can be supplied, all her stock in new and of the latest styles.

Boys Sailor hats only 10c. and other goods at proportionatly low figures.

31-3m.

Answered by the Public.

WHY SUCH A CROWD AROUND M. McCALLUMS' BOOT & SHOE STORE?

1st.—Because he sells cheaper than any one else between Montreal and Ottawa.

2nd—Because he keeps nothing but first class goods, and in Latest styles.

HOW AND WHY?

1st—Because he deals direct with the manufacturers.

2nd—Because he gives his customers the benefit of the commission other merchants have to pay commercial travellers.

3rd—Because he guarantees to fit every Boot before leaving the store.

4th—Because he gives his whole attention to Boots & Shoes.

Call and be Convinced.

AT

M. McCALLUM,

MEIKLES BLOCK
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE

BANK VILLE MARIE,

LACHUTE.

Collections receive immediate attention

—AND—

are promptly remitted at Lowest Rate.

H. FROST,
Manager

WANTED.

AN ENERGETIC AND RESPONSIBLE man to canvass for an Accident Insurance Company, offering new and advantageous inducements to the public—said party either to represent Waterloo and adjoining districts absolutely or in part. A man with a knowledge of the business and an established connection preferred. Best of terms offered. Address giving full particulars and amount of insurance controlled. SELBY & ROLLAND, 162 St. James St., Montreal.

THE MANUFACTURERS' Accident Insucane Company

President—RT. HONORABLE SIR JOHN MACDONALD.
Vice-President—GEO. GOODERHAM, Esq.
Vice-President—WILLIAM BELL, Esq., Guelph.

Authorised capital and other assets over $1,000,000. Issues Policies covering "Employer's Liability" for injuries to Workmen, "General Accident Policies," and "Collective Policies" for Employees in Factories or Workshops. Apply to

SELBY & ROLLAND,

Managers for the Province of Quebec.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 162 ST. JAMES ST.

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 Furnace
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 now prepared to attend all troubles in Horse and Cattle (Cast-rating 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.

WEST END WOOD YARD

FOR SALE at the Licensed Wood Yard kinds of WOOD and Pressed HAY. Office hours from 6 to 8 A. M. and from 1 to 2 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.

NOTICE

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

J. B. CUSHING & CO

Cushing 10 Sept 1886

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.

BOARD.

A few boarders by the month will be taken at reasonable rates.

Apply to
J. G. DAVIDSON,
Hope's Block,
LACHUTE.

TO THE DEAF.—A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 22 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

PAINTING.

Jos. St. Quintin, & Son

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
Foundry St, or address
P.O. BOX 100. LACHUTE

EVERY MAN

His Own Painter

Buy LIQUID PAINTS ready for the brush at WALES' ST. ANDREWS.

Opened out for the Summer trade New Dress Materials and braided sets to match. CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Special:—
Chambray's, Zephyrs, and Sateen-prints, attractive prices.
Lawns and other white goods, at prices that will interest the Ladies'.
Boys' Clothing.
CALL EARLY FOR CHOICE.

CHAS. T. WALES,
The Peoples Cash Store
St. Andrews.

HORSEMEN !!

We beg to inform you that we have bought the magnificent Trotting Stallion

JOHN ALLAN,

but cannot ship him to Lachute before June 1st. Breeders of trotters and hight bred roadsters will find it advantageous to await his arrival, and see him before using cold blooded sires. Notice of his arrival will be duly given.

DUNCAN PAUL
CHARLES PAUL.

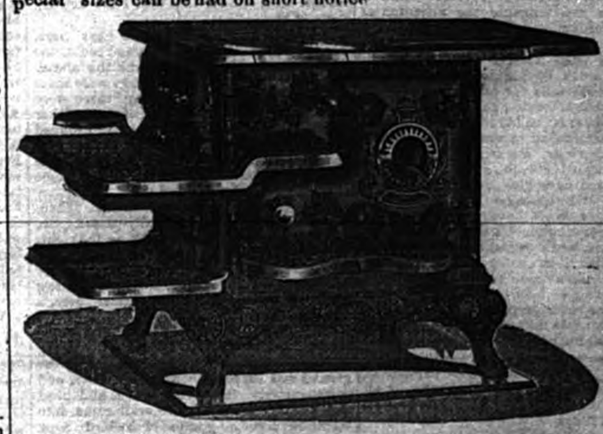
SHINGLES.

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 whole enter fire Paper sot gun shells at 60c per 100. 44 Winchester Calibre $13,00 per 1000. We keep in stock all the leading sizes of Cartis pecial sizes can be had on short notice.



Bargains in Stoves.

BOA'S HARDWARE STORE
LACHUTE

NEW STORE.

The undersigned has now opened in the premises lately 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 connecton 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 satisction 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 anadian 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.

NOTICE.

To all Whom it may Concern.

Know ye, that one third of your life is spent in bed and why not make that part of your life enjoyable by purchasing for yourself A WOVEN WIRE MATTRASS, the best and cheapest spring bed at present in the market. The above mattresses can be had at

The Lachute Furniture Store Opposite the College,

for $3.50 and upwards.

Bed room suites $15.00, Pallor suites $25.00, sideboards $8.50, extension dining tables $7.50. And a full line of Household furniture comprising, chairs, rockers, easy chairs, gallery and canadian chairs, fancy & centre tables, wood and iron beds, sofas, lounges, cribs, cradles, baby carriages, curtain poles, curtain chains, mirrors, pictures, and a great many other articles for home use too numerous to mention.

Picture framing upholstering and repairing neatly executed at shortest notice and at lowest prices come and give us a call before going elsewhere.

Tenders on all kinds of Carpenter and Building Work.

J. S. RIDDELL,

LACHUTE

AGRICULTURAL.

Formulæ for Insecticides

London Purple.—One pound to 200 gallons of water. Used to destroy codling moth, curculio, leaf-rollers; tent caterpillar and canker worms. For codling moth apply just after the blossoms fall, and again two weeks later. This kills all the other insects mentioned except the curculio. For curculio apply as soon as the calyx falls, and again twice at intervals of ten days.

Kerosene and Soap Mixture.—Soft soap one quart, or hard soap—preferable whale oil soap—one fourth pound; two quarts hot water; and one pint kerosene. Stir till all are permanently mixed. Then add water till the kerosene forms one-fifteenth of the whole compound. This kills aphides or plant lice, bark lice and many bugs; apply with force pump. Apply when insects are at work.

Buhach or California Pyrethrum.—Use one ounce to three gallons of water. This is a specific for cabbage caterpillars, cherry and pear slugs, etc. Dash it into the insects with spray bellows or force pump.

White Hellebore.—Use one ounce to three gallons of water. This kills currant slugs. Apply with force pump.

Carbolic Acid and Soap.—One pint crude carbolic acid, one quart soft soap and two gallons hot water. Thoroughly mix and apply with a cloth to trunk and large branches. Two weeks after blossoms fall and again three weeks later. This prevents the borers from working and kills bark lice.

Value of Egg as Food.

Eggs are most invaluable food for they contain all that is required for building up and maintaining the body. The white of an egg is almost pure albumen and water. the yolk, the richer part, consists of albumen with minute particles of oil in it—and small amounts of salts. Albumen, which is 54.3 carbon, 7.1 hydrogen, 15.8 nitrogen, 21.0 oxygen, and 1.8 sulphur, exists in the blood in the proportion of seventy-five parts to one thousand, in less quantities in the lymph and chyle, juices formed in the process of digestion, and in trifling amounts in other juices of the body. To supply this albumen in the body it is necessary to use aliments that contain it. That group of foods, of which eggs are the foremost, are called albuminoids. The characteristic common to all is that they all contain nitrogen, an important element in the body. Eggs which are easy of digestion, both when raw and properly cooked, are never too costly a food *per se*. The pure nutriment in them is one-third of their entire bulk, while that in beef is only one quarter, and that of oysters one eighth their respective bulks. So that with eggs at 25 cents a dozen, round steak at 16 cents, and mutton chops at 20 cents a pound, both food and money are saved by eating the eggs.—[Good Housekeeping.

Roots for Stock Feed.

The profit of growing roots for stock is a question that engages the attention of farmers more or less every year. We doubt whether it will ever be profitable in the West on a large scale, but believe it will pay every stock farmer to produce a few roots as a relish and for special occasions in winter. For fall feeding pumpkins are much cheaper. It must be borne in mind that all roots, and fruits and vegetables that answer the same purpose, are largely water. For instance, sugar beets are 75 per cent. water, mangolds and pumpkins over 90, potatoes nearly 80, and rutabagas 77. In the dry matter sugar beets have nearly twice as much both of albuminoids and carbhydrates as pumpkins, while cabbage, with about the same per cent. of water, is richer than pumpkins in albuminoids in the proportion of three to two, and deficient in carbhydrates in about the same proportion. It is quite evident from this that on the Western farm the cheapest food of this class for fall feeding is the pumpkin, while for winter food the best is the sugar beet. The expense of keeping beets in winter will always be an obstacle in the way of their profitable culture except as a relish.

Take Care of the Chicks.

One of the great secrets in handling any kind of stock or poultry is to take care of the young things. If they are neglected, failure is inevitable. In taking care of chicks the instinct of the hen is a great help. She knows how to "mother" them, and without mothering no class of young things will thrive. But there are some things a hen cannot do. Confined and limited as she is by domestication, she must be protected from storms, and the little chicks from cold rains and heavy dews. The hen must be aided in feeding her brood. For them there is nothing better than corn meal, ground fine and scalded, mixed with bread crumbs. Plenty of pure water is essential. Where wheat growing is practiced the screenings can be put to no better use than to be fed to young chickens when they are old enough to eat it. There will after this be no lack of food on a prairie farm. There is more danger from vermin and being chilled in the wet grass than from starvation.

THE LONDON HEBREWS.

A Solvent, Hard-working Community in the British Metropolis.

Miss Potter's chapter on the Hebrews of East London strikes a wholly different note. It tells us of a class well capable of making its way in the world, and of adapting itself to the conditions under which industrial success is to be attained. The Hebrews of East London form a distinct community, numbering some 60,000 or 70,000, of whom 30,000 were born abroad, while of the remainder at least one-half are of foreign parentage.

The Hebrews are a picked race. Persecution has weeded out the inapt and incompetent, and has sharpened the wits of the rest into what Miss Potter terms an instrument for grasping by mental agility the good things withheld from them by brute force. It is thus that the old promise to [illegible] latter days: "Thou shalt drive out nations mightier than thyself and shalt take their land as an inheritance." Of social morality among the immigrant Hebrews Miss Potter can find no trace. They are a law-abiding people: they keep the peace; they pay their debts; they abide by their contracts; but this is the measure of the obligations which they acknowledge to the society in which they live. The struggle for existence and welfare for themselves and their families marks the limit of their interests, and the conduct which conduces to success in it the limit of their social duties. We have the picture of the race of brain workers competing with a class of manual laborers, and getting the best of it and steadily rising in the world.

General Boulanger.

For the moment General Boulanger is rather falling into the back ground. Of course, a certain class of London society are bound to have him at their dinners just as they would require to have a gorilla that could behave decently and dress *comme il faut*. But in spite of all that booming, the General's stock is rather drooping in the market, and that is bad, for as the first Napoleon said ninety years ago, the people in Paris, aye and in France too forget any man, however distinguished, who neither spoke nor did anything to cause a sensation for three weeks. By the way, Blowitz the Paris correspondent of the London Times in this month's Harper pairs Boulanger with Catiline. Every great and noticeable man is succeeded by some other of a like type by something like a natural law. Confucius follows Moses, Cæsar Alexander, Napoleon Cæsar and Catiline has the French Baker [illegible] now aims at being dictator. Well, if [illegible] means business he has no time [illegible]. He is turned fifty and that to the [illegible] is to be old and passé.

BASHFUL DRUMMERS.

Behind my father's house were woods—to my childish imagination a boundless wilderness. Little by little I ventured into them. Among my earliest recollections of their shady and lonesome depths was a long, thunderous, far-away drumming noise, beginning slowly and increasing in speed till the blows became almost continuous.

This, somebody told me, was the drumming of the partridge. Now and then, in open spaces in the path, I found shallow circular depressions where the bird had been dusting, an operation in which I had frequently seen our barn-yard fowls complacently engaged.

At other times I was startled by the sudden whir of the bird's wings, as he sprang up at my feet and went dashing away through the underbrush. I heard with open-mouthed wonder of men who had been known to shoot a bird thus flying! All in all, the partridge made a great impression upon my boyish mind.

By and by some older companion initiated me into the mystery of setting snares. My attempts were primitive enough, no doubt, but they answered their purpose, taking me into the woods morning and night, in all kinds of weather, and affording me no end of pleasurable excitement. Once in a great while the noose would be displaced,—the "slip-noose," we called it, with unsuspected pleonasm,—and the barberries gone.

At last I actually found a bird in the snare. The poor captive was still alive, and, as I came up, was making frantic efforts to escape; but I managed to secure him, in spite of my trembling fingers, and then, though the deed looked horribly like murder, I killed him,—I would rather not mention how,—and carried him home in triumph.

Years passed, and I became in my own way an ornithologist. One by one I scraped acquaintance with all the common birds of our fields and woods, but the drumming of the partridge—or of the ruffled grouse, as I now learned to call him—remained a mystery. I read Emerson's description of the "forest seer,"—

> "He saw the partridge drum in the woods;
> He heard the woodcock's evening hymn;
> He found the tawny thrushes' broods;
> And the shy hawk did wait for him;"

and I thought, "Well, now, I have seen and heard the woodcock at his vespers; I have found the nest of the tawny thrush; the shy hawk has sat still on the branch just over my head, but I have not seen the partridge drum in the woods. Why shouldn't I do that, also?"

I made many attempts. A bird often drummed in a small wood where I was in the habit of rambling before breakfast. The sound came always from one quarter, and probably from a certain stone wall.

I reconnoitred the position carefully, and finally settled upon the most feasible point of approach. A rather large boulder favored me, and, after several failures, I one day spied the bird on the wall. He had drummed only a few minutes before; but his lookout was probably sharper than mine. At all events, he dropped off the wall on the further side, and for that time I saw nothing more of him.

Nor was I more successful the next time, nor the next. Be as noiseless as I could, the wary creature inevitably took the alarm. To make matters worse, mornings were short and birds numerous. One day there were visiting warblers to be looked after; another day the gray-cheeked thrushes had dropped in upon us, and, if possible, I must hear them sing. Then the blue golden-winged warbler was building her nest, and by some means or other I must find it.

Thus season after season went by. Then, in another place, I accidentally passed quite round a drummer. I heard him on the right, and after travelling only a few rods I heard him on the left. He must be very near me, and not far from the crest of a low hill, over which, as in the former case, a stone wall ran.

He drummed at long intervals, and meantime I was straining my eyes and advancing at a snail's pace up the slope. Happily, the ground was carpeted with fine needles, and comparatively free from brush and dead twigs. A section of the wall came into sight, but I got no glimpse of the bird. Soon I went down upon all fours; then lower yet, crawling instead of creeping, till I could look over the brow of the hill. Here I waited, and had begun to think I was once more to have my labor for my pains, when all at once I saw the grouse step from one stone to another.

"Now for it!" I said to myself. But the drumming did not follow, and anon I lost sight of the drummer. Again I waited, and finally the fellow jumped suddenly upon a top stone, lifted his wings, and began the familiar roll-call.

I could see his wings beating against his sides with quicker and quicker strokes; but an unlucky bush was between us, and to avoid it I moved a little to one side. Upon this the bird became aware of my presence. At least, I saw him staring straight at me, and almost immediately he dropped behind the wall; though I remained motionless till a cramp took me, I heard nothing more.

"If it had not been for that miserable bush!" I thought. But I need not have blamed the bush for growing where it was planted. A wiser man would have remembered the old saw, and made the most of "half a loaf."

Another year passed, and another spring came round. Then, on the same hillside, a bird, perhaps the same individual, was drumming one April morning, and as my notebook has it, I "came within one" of taking him in the act. I miscalculated his position, however, which this time was not upon the wall but on a boulder surrounded by a few small pine-trees. The rock proved to be well littered, and clearly was the bird's regular resort.

"Very good," said I, "I will catch you yet."

Five days later I returned to the charge, and was rewarded by seeing the fellow drum once; but, as before, intervening brush obscured my vision. I crept forward, inch by inch, till the top of the rock came into view, and waited and waited and waited. At last I pushed on, and lo, the place was deserted. There is a Scripture text that might have been written on purpose for ornithologists, "Let patience have her perfect work."

This was April 14th. On the 19th I made the experiment again. The drummer was at it as I drew near, and fortune favored me at last. I witnessed the performance three times over. Even now, to be sure, the prospect was not entirely clear, but it was better than ever before, and by this time I had learned to be thankful for small mercies.

The grouse kept his place between the acts, moving his head a little one way and another, but apparently doing nothing else.

Of course I had in mind the disputed question as to how the drumming noise is produced. It had seemed to me that whoever would settle this point must attend carefully to the first slow beats. This I now attempted, and after one trial, was ready, off-hand, to accept a theory which heretofore I had scouted, namely: that the bird makes the sound by striking his wings together over his back.

He brought them up, even for the first two or three times with a quick, convulsive movement, and I could almost have made oath that I heard the beat before the wings fell. But fortunately, or unfortunately, I waited till he drummed again, and now I was by no means so positive in my conviction. If an observer wishes to be absolutely sure of a thing let him look at it once, and forever after shut his eyes.

On the whole, I return to my previous opinion, that the sound is made by the downward strokes, though whether against the body or against the air, I will not presume to say.

A man who is a far better ornithologist than I, and who has witnessed this performance under altogether more favorable conditions than I was ever afforded, assures me that his performer *sat down!* My bird took no such ridiculous position. Of so much, at least, I am sure.

When he had drummed three times, my partridge quitted his boulder.—I was close enough to hear him strike the dry leaves,—and after a little walked suddenly into plain sight. We saw each other at the same instant. I kept motionless, my field-glass up. He made sundry nervous movements, especially of his ruff, and then silently stalked away.

I could not blame him for his diffidence. If I had been shot at and hunted with dogs as many times as he probably had been, I, too, might have become a little shy of strangers. To my thinking, indeed, the grouse is one of our most estimable citizens. A liking for the buds of fruit-trees is his only fault,—not many of us have a smaller number,—and that is one easily pardoned, especially by a man who owns no orchard.

Every sportsman tries to shoot him, and every winter does its worst to freeze him, but he continues to flourish. Others may migrate to sunnier climes, or seek safety in the backwoods; but the partridge was born here, and here he means to stay. What else could be expected of a bird whose notion of a lover's serenade is the beating of a drum?—[Bradford Torrey.

The Situation of Affairs in the Balkans.

The Vienna "Politische Correspondenz" publishes intelligence from Sofia, derived from what it describes as a source worthy of credence, stating that Russia has lately been endeavouring, through the intermediary of a third person, to bring about a change in the existing relations in Bulgaria. These efforts have, it is added, been so far successful as to convert M. Stambouloff to the Russian point of view, by referring to the change of feeling in favour of Russia which has set in in Servia and Roumania, and by pointing out that Russia must prepare herself for a great settlement of European affairs, and in view of this eventuality, is anxious to regulate the situation in the Balkans in her own interests. Russia would, however, at the decisive moment, make no special demands upon her friends in the Balkans, but would content herself with the latter holding Turkey in check. An understanding between Russia and Bulgaria is, adds the correspondent, therefore quite easy of attainment, the only hindrance being the presence of Prince Ferdinand, who would certainly have to be removed. At the same time it is pointed out that in the course of his address to Prince Ferdinand on the occasion of the Easter reception, M. Stambouloff declared that all the efforts of Russia would be futile, this declaration sounding like an open rejection of all attempts to separate Bulgaria from Prince Ferdinand.

French Farmers.

The lot of a French farmer is neither happy nor jolly. He fares frugally on soup and the thinnest of ordinary red wine of cider. The stock of his soup is bacon, and he eats butcher's meat only twice a week—that is on Sunday and market day. When he attends market he makes a succulent dejeuner and drinks a good deal of beer afterwards at the cafe. This is his only cheerful time. At ordinary seasons he is morose, troubled, about the weather, the conscription which is going to take his son into the army, and about politics, of which he understands just enough to be in constant dread of revolutions. He is conservative, that is to say, he upholds the Government of the day, whatever it is, for fear of anarchy, but no Government is popular with him, for every Administration finds it necessary to lay on taxes. The climate, however, is in his favor. A bad harvest is not a common thing in France, and a succession of bad harvests never occur. It is lucky for the French farmer that this is so, for there are few French landlords who would be in a position to remit any part of a year's rent after a bad harvest. The rule in France is that farmers' rent must be paid as punctually as lodgers' rent. If it be not paid, ejection is resorted to at once, and nobody thinks of looking upon the tenant as an ill used man.—Waverley Magazine.

A Cool Robbery.

It would seem as if with the necessary amount of coolness and daring a robber can do just about as he has a mind to do. Nothing is so effective at times as downright "bluff" whether with a revolver or without. Just think of a bank in a Missouri town about forty miles from St. Louis being plundered in broad daylight. And yet so it is reported. The three officials of the bank not having much to do one afternoon are sitting out on the sidewalk talking baseball. Three men entered the building and the officials follow them in. Forthwith the strangers draw revolvers and cover them, threatening death if they make an outcry. The cashier is marched behind the counter and forced to show where the funds are. He opens the safe, the robbers take all there is, about $4500. All three are then taken to the backpart of the building and told to remain there ten minutes on pain of death. The robbers then make off with their booty and before the alarm is given are well away. This seems quite as effective a way of plundering a bank as blowing up the safe with dynamite after you have had all the trouble of making your way in, and it is much less laborious. All that is required is an immense amount of nerve.

Protest Against Colonial Adventure.

It is a striking coincidence that just as the Samoan Conference opens at Berlin there should be an outcry in Italy against her colonial policy. There was a demonstration of 10,000 people at Turin on Sunday to protest against Italy's "Adventure" in Africa. The whole time the manifestation lasted cries of "Down with the Colonial policy!" were uttered by the crowd. The Italian people are tired of seeing the Government waste money in ambitious and sterile Colonial schemes. The bulk of the nation would be glad if a cordial *entente* between Italy and France could be established, and they know very well that the Government's colonial ventures are as likely as not to land them in a conflict with their neighbours; while, on the other hand, no conceivable advantage for Italy can be derived therefrom. The prevailing opinion on the Continent is that Germany too would have done well to leave Colonial policy alone. So far, at all events, it has brought her much trouble and no profit whatsoever; nor is Germany's Colonial future promising, even if considered independently of the fact that before long she may have more than enough to do at home.

Sensible Hotel-Keepers.

It seems almost too much of a strain on the credulity powers of mankind to be asked to believe that all through that mighty crush of humanity in New York city during the Centennial Celebration, the hotelkeepers steadfastly adhered to their promise that they would not raise their rates. And yet this astonishing fact is asserted by an authority so respectable as the "New York Tribune." Here is a lesson for Montreal to lay to heart, and for Toronto to bear in mind when she secures that World International Exposition which of course she is looking hopefully forward to. Let anyone try to realize what the force of the temptation must have been to break their promise, and then let him say if the New York hotelkeepers did not show an amount of self-control which entitles them to great praise. Even the most rabid prohibitionist will surely unbend himself so far as to admit that for once it may be said that the hateful tribe of hotelkeepers has done well. This of course on the supposition that the "New York Tribune" is not saying the thing that is not when it says the hotel rates were not raised. Hard as it is we prefer to believe the truth of the "Tribune's" assertion, and to charm ourselves with all the comfort which the thought possesses.

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Is the best remedy for corns extant. It acts quickly, makes no sore spots and effects a radical cure. A hundred imitations prove its value. Take neither substitutes offered as good for the close imitations on the genuine too often offered.

PASSING NOTES.

A farmer writes to the "Manitoulin Expositor" praising that portion of Ontario, and pointing out how superior it is to most of the land in the Western States. The prospects of farming in that part of Ontario he contends are excellent, and adds: A man cannot be an intelligent farmer unless he takes and reads a good newspaper." That farmer is a sensible man.

The merchants have been seriously harassed with regard to the postal changes, owing to the contradictory official statements made as to the date when they would come in force. A few days ago it was stated that they would be in operation on and after June 1, but suddenly Mr. Haggart changed his mind and the charges were raised on Wednesday. The increases will be felt chiefly in the cities, where already the postal receipts far exceed the expenditure. In Toronto it costs $101,000 to run the Post-office, while the revenue is $287,000.

The New York "Herald" says that at least 55 of the 128 members of the State Legislature have repeated the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," and that such a petition would conflict with their daily habits, and if answered would materially lessen their income. "There are some honest men in Albany," continues our contemporary, "but they must feel lonely." We like to hear about the New York Legislature; it is an interesting body—and so courteous!

It is expected that the great Sioux reservation in Dakota, comprising 9,300,000 acres of land, will be thrown open for settlement in a month or so, and hundreds of people are said to be preparing to make a rush for homesteads upon it, just as in the case of Oklahoma. One would think that the experience of the Oklahoma boomers had been sufficiently disgraceful to discourage similar booms in future, but mankind is slow to take to heart even the lessons which experience teaches.

They are sometimes a little slow about pushing people for murders in the United States, but when it comes to cigarette smoking, the arm of justice is not stayed. A Negro boy in Kansas was smoking a cigarette. A policeman asked him where he got it, as the laws of the State prohibit the sale of cigarettes to minors. Not receiving a satisfactory answer, the policeman shot the boy dead. On a cursory view of the case, it appears to us that what Kansas wants is a law preventing the sale of pistols to policemen.

New York State is getting ready to carry out its plan of executing criminals by means of electricity. Three Westinghouse dynamos, which were made for electric lighting and produce what is known as the "alternating" current, have been bought for the State prisons at Auburn, Clinton, and Sing Sing, and will be put in order at once. It seems somewhat strange that these particular machines should have been chosen, for the Westinghouse company has stoutly contended that its electric lighting system does not kill.

Absent Minded.

"Burdette says that our funniest experiences are almost always connected with 'a great big heartache,' and I know its true," said lively Mrs. Peters. "I have laughed twenty times during the last twenty years over something that happened the day after I was married. But I assure you I didn't laugh when it happened. I was married on the third day of July, and my husband was to deliver an address in the town hall on the Fourth.

"He was principal of the school, and the people wouldn't let him go away even for our wedding-trip till after the celebration. So we went to the village hotel, and there on the evening of my marriage I had to listen to my husband practising that speech.

"He went to the hall soon after breakfast to try his voice, saying he would come back for me about half an hour before the exercises began.

"'And didn't he come?' cried several of Mrs. Peters's listeners.

"Not he. Think of it! I was dressed up in my pretty new things, and lots of the girls in the village would be there to see me come in with my husband. I wouldn't stay at home, and oh, it was dreadful to go alone!

"To add to my trouble I met one of my husband's most intimate friends before I had gone twenty steps. He knew Mr. Peters's peculiarity, and I suspected that he guessed how I had been made a victim of it, but he was kind and talked of other subjects.

"It was a relief, after all, to have his company. The girls would think my husband had been obliged to go early and had left his friend to escort me.

"We were late, and when we entered the crowded hall, the mayor was making a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Peters sitting behind him.

"The moment he caught sight of me, he did the most absurd thing possible—the one thing necessary to complete my misery.

"First slapping his knee with a gesture of tremendous surprise and self-reproach, a gesture that would show everybody just what had happened, he rose and came down through the audience straight to me. I can hear him now.

"'My dearest girl,' said he, leaning over me, 'I forgot all about you!'

"'You'd better go back to the platform,' said I, as coolly as possible.

"'Don't be provoked, Mattie,' he begged, capping the climax; 'I honestly did forget all about you, or I would have come back to the hotel. It did seem to me, too, as though I'd left something.'

"'Go back to the platform and never speak to me again,' said I. It was too much for me to bear, to know that his friend was laughing at his ridiculous apology.

"Of course we made it up, and I've forgiven him for forty acts of absent-mindedness since; but to this day he doesn't like to be asked if he 'thought he had left something.'"

The greatest surprise of the day is the statement that the Eiffel tower is not, in fact, the Eiffel tower, but the Monguler tower. It was a young engineer of that name in Eiffel's employment who first conceived the idea and worked it out.

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"The secret of success," said the prince of American millionaires, "is very simple. Keep out of debt, keep your head cool and your bowels open." Thus in twelve words of wisdom was summed up the policy which turned a poor boy into a hundred-millionaire. Success often hinges upon as small a matter as the state of the bowels. So, you see that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are not only the royal road to health, but to wealth and happiness as well.

Honor to whom honor is due. Let it candidly be said that some book agents are bigger bores than others.

> Doomed to die, and oh, so young.
> Is there nothing that can save
> This poor, hopeless sufferer
> From the dark and cruel grave
> Comes an answer: "Yes, there is;
> 'Favorite Prescription' try;
> It has saved the lives of thousands
> Who were given up to die"

For all "female diseases," Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the standard remedy, and no woman should despair of recovery until she has given it a trial.

Pastoral innocence is not all it is painted. The gentle shepherds have crooks among them.

> When you feel your strength is failing,
> In some strange, mysterious way;
> When your cheek is slowly paling,
> And, "Poor thing," the neighbors say,
> As they look at you in pity,
> To the nearest drug store send,
> At the earliest chance, and get a
> Bottle of the Sick Man's Friend.

You will get what you want by asking for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine tones up and invigorates the weakened system by purifying the blood and restoring lost vigor.

Dresses worn by candidates for confirmation have grown so elaborate and showy lately that the Bishop of Rochester has protested. Young girls present themselves "rather in the guise of a bride than in the simple toilet" that befits the applicants for reception into the Church. The Bishop mentions false pearls as particularly needing avoidance by poorer people, and satin shoes by the rich. In France it is the same. A confirmation dress was recently described by a French fashion paper as extremely "coquettish." The Bishop in his protest, declares that nothing would distress him more than to have to send a candidate back for wearing showy or tawdry apparel, but he adds that for example's sake it may be necessary for him to do so.

Fire Protection.

The success of the Waterous Engine Co., of Brantford, in the manufacture of fire engines has been quite unique in the history of machinery in Canada. With their usual acuteness and far-seeing ability they saw that hundreds of the smaller towns and villages in the country were without any kind of fire protection, simply because heretofore the hand fire engines had proved useless, and the larger steamers were too expensive for an ordinary town. The company determined to remedy this deplorable state of affairs, and have produced an engine, which has already attained a more than provincial reputation for its perfect adaptability for the work it is intended to do. This engine combines all the qualities of the large steam fire engines, and is yet so light that it can be drawn by a few men. Already a number of villages have purchased this engine, and in every case it has given the utmost satisfaction, some municipalities actually stating their preference for it over the large engine, even if it cost the same money. The Messrs. Waterous will be glad to furnish any particulars which villages needing an engine require.

The American Meat Company, a new concern owning 2,000,000 acres of land and controlling all the necessary plant to supply meat in large quantities, appeared a few days ago and took subscriptions to a large proportion of the capital; but the Chicago packers, learning a project to compete with them, set about to defeat the American Meat Company, and did so in less than forty-eight hours. All of the shares subscribed for are canceled and the money returned

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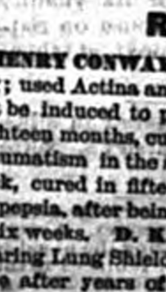
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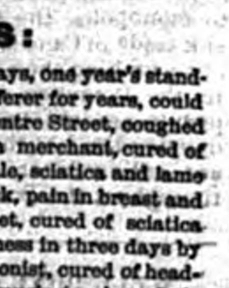
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