THE WATCHMAN,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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THE WATCHMAN
—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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

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NOTICE

Wm. Armstrong, Blacksmith and 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 specialty.) He is a safe and experienced hand and is going to make a special business of it.

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

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W. ARMSTRONG,
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The undersigned having had several years' experience as an auctioneer in Montreal and elsewhere, would now inform the people of Argenteuil that he is prepared to take charge of auction sales, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction.
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Geo. E. Bampton, B. C. L.
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Attorney for Legal and Commercial Exchange of Canada Associate Attorney for Wilbers' Mercantile Agency and others Collections and Legal Business of every description promptly executed. Attends all Provincial Courts, Capias, Attachments and seizures made. Ejectment and Real Estates actions brought. Institutes Insolvency proceedings fyles claims and attends Creditors' meetings, winding up and distribution of assets. Suits for damages for personal wrongs or damages to property entered. Examines titles, searches Mortgage records, Personal and Real. Sues for maintenance and support between parents and children and ascendants. Separation of property and otherwise between consorts obtained. Reports [illegible] Prosecutes and defends in criminal cases in all stages before Justices, Magistrates, and the High Courts. Takes extra-judicial declarations and affidavits anywhere. Draws Marriage contracts, Wills, Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sales, etc., etc. Attends and closes up Probate matters and Successions. Manages Estate for heirs, Collects rents, Insurance claims, etc. Furnishes Legal opinions on matters in any state or Country and provides Counsel there. Draws Petitions, Private Bills, incorporating Acts for Municipalities or Corporations and appears before Legislative Committees, Bills Notes, Drafts, I. O. U' and Mercantile papers realized upon. Municipal cases a specialty. 40—1—y

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

A. Harris, a Jewish rabbi of Richmond, Va., fell dead in his pulpit Saturday.

An ice-boating party had a narrow escape from drowning on Toronto bay the other day.

Riots were caused by the railway strikers at Greenock and Perth on Saturday night.

Congress is to be asked to grant $1,000,000 to aid the distressed settlers in Nebraska.

The coke producers and their employees are preparing for a prolonged struggle over the wages question.

Two Roumanian orderlies are suspected of having cut off a major's head in revenge for ill-treatment at his hands.

It is reported that James N. Henry, the Chatham defaulter, has been arrested in Mexico and is now on his way north.

The lockout of the stonecutters at Chicago by the cut-stone contractors has been settled by concessions on each side.

The World's Population.

The estimate of the world's present and possible population, recently made by an English scientist, Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, is of public interest as curious, and perhaps valuable, information. Mr. Ravenstein estimates the fertile or comparatively fertile land of our world at an area of 28,000,000 square miles, dare grass land at 14,000,000 square miles, the desert at 4,180,000. He estimates the present population of the world at 1,468,000,000, and assumes that with each decade there is an increase in this number of about 8 per cent. He believe that the desert lands could sustain one person to the square mile, the poor grass lands ten persons, while the fertile area could easily support 207 persons, this being the service performed by good arable land in China, Japan and India. On this assumption the earth could support about 6,000,000,000 human beings, and assuming the increase at 8 per cent. for each decade the maximum number would be reached in about 180 years from now. In the meantime, however, it is possible that the science of agriculture will be advanced to a point that will permit many more than 207 to subsist in fertile land, while, the manufacture of soil is possible and in this way not a little of the poor grass land or desert land might be utilized.

Will Probably Die.

ST. CATHARINES, Jan. 31.—Last evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, as Miss Smith of Pelham and two young men were driving down St. Paul-street hill, on turning the corner near Miss Foley's the seat of the carriage gave way, throwing the occupants to the ground. Miss Smith was seriously injured, her shoulder dislocated, collar bone and three ribs broken. A young lad named Wright had his skull fractured and was otherwise injured. He was taken to the hospital.

We hate to see girls throw kisses. The average girl is such a laundering bad shot.

Mr. T. C. Gillespie, of St. John, N. B., skated a mile backward in Toronto last Saturday in 3 mins., 20 secs., the fastest time on record.

The Philosopher's Story.

A STRANGE TALE OF OLD YORKSHIRE.

CHAPTER I.—HOW THE WOMAN CAME TO KIRKBY-MALHOUSE

Bleak and windswept is the little Yorkshire town of Kirkby-Malhouse, and harsh and forbidding are the fells upon which it stands. It stretches in a single line of gray stone, slate-roofed houses, dotted down the furze-clad slope of the long rolling moor. To north and to south stretch the swelling curves of the Yorkshire uplands, peeping over each other's back to the skyland, with a tinge of yellow in the foreground, which shades away to olive in the distance, save where the long gray scars of rock protrude through the scanty and barren soil. From the little knoll above the church one may see to the westward a fringe of gold upon an arc of silver, where the great Morecambe sands are washed by the Irish Sea. To the east, Ingleborough looms purple in the distance; while Pennigent shoots up the tapering peak, whose great shadow, like Nature's own sun-dial, sweeps slowly round over a vast expanse of savage and sterile country.

In this lonely and secluded village, I, James Upperton, found myself in the summer of '85. Little as the wild hamlet had to offer, it contained that for which I yearned above all things—seclusion and freedom from all which might distract my mind from the high and weighty subjects which engaged it. I was weary of the long turmoil and profitless strivings of life. From early youth my days had been spent in wild adventure and strange experiences, until at the age of thirty-nine, there were few lands upon which I had not set foot, scarcely any joy or sorrow of which I had not tasted. Among the first of Europeans, I had penetrated to the desolate shores of Lake Tanganyika; and I had twice made my way to those unvisited and impenetrable jungles which skirt the great tableland of the Roraima. A a soldier of fortune, I had served under many flags. I was with Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley; and I fought with Chanzy in the army of the Loire. It may well seem strange that, after a life so exciting, I could give myself up to the dull routine and trivial interests of the West Riding hamlet.

And yet there are excitements of the mind to which mere bodily peril or the exaltation of travel is mean and commonplace. For years I had devoted myself to the study of the mystic and hermetic philosophies, Egyptian, Indian, Grecian, and mediæval, until out of the vast chaos there had dimly dawned upon me a huge symmetrical design; and I seemed to grasp the key of that symbolism which was used by those learned men to screen their precious knowledge from the vulgar and the wicked. Gnostics and Neo-platonists, Chaldeans, Rosicrucians, and Indian Mystics, I saw and understood in which each played a part. To me the jargon of Paracelsus, the mysteries of the alchemists, and the visions of Swedenborg were all pregnant with meaning. I had deciphered the mysterious inscriptions of El Biram; and I knew the import of those strange characters which have been engraved by an unknown race upon the cliffs of Southern Turkestan. Immersed in these great and engrossing studies, I asked nothing from life save a garret for myself and for my books, where I might pursue my studies without interference or interruption.

But even in the little moorside village I found that it was impossible to shake off the censorship of one's fellow-mortals. When I went forth, the rustics would eye me askance, and mothers would whip up their children as I passed down the village street. At night, I have glanced out through my diamond-paned lattice to find that a group of foolish staring peasants had been craning their necks in an ecstasy of fear and curiosity to watch me at my solitary task. My landlady, too, became garrulous with a clatter of questions under every small pretext, and a hundred small ruses and wiles by which to tempt me to speak to her of myself and of my plans. All this was ill to bear; but when at last I heard that I was no longer to be sole lodger, and that a lady, a stranger, had engaged the other room, I felt that indeed it was time for one who sought the quiet and the peace of study to seek some more tranquil surrounding.

In my frequent walks I had learnt to know well the wild and desolate region where Yorkshire borders on both Lancashire and Westmorland. From Kirkby-Malhouse I had frequently made my way to this lonesome wilderness, and had traversed it from end to end. In the gloomy majesty of its scenery, and the appalling stillness and loneliness of its rock-strewn melancholy solitudes, it seemed to offer me a secure asylum from espionage and criticism. As it chanced, I had in my rambles come upon an isolated dwelling in the very heart of these lonely moors, which I at once determined should be my own. It was a two-roomed cottage, which had once belonged to some shepherd, but which had long been deserted, and was crumbling rapidly to ruin. In the winter floods, the Gaster Beck, which runs down Gaster Fell, where the little sheiling stood, had overswept its bank and torn away a portion of the wall. The roof, too, was in ill case, and the scattered slates lay thick amongst the grass. Yet the main shell of the house stood firm and true; and it was no great task for me to have all that was amiss set right. Though not rich, I could yet afford to carry out so modest a whim in a lordly way. There came slaters and masons from Kirkby-Malhouse, and soon the lonely cottage upon Gaster Fell was as strong and weather-tight as ever.

The two rooms I laid out in a widely different manner—my own tastes are of a Spartan turn, and the outer chamber was so planned as to accord with them. An oil-stove by Rippingille of Birmingham furnished me with the means of cooking; while two great bags; the one of flour, and the other of potatoes, made me independent of all supplies from without. In diet I had long been a Pythagorean, so that the scraggy long-limbed sheep which browsed upon the wiry grass by the Gaster Beck had little to fear from their new companion. A nine-gallon cask of oil served me as a sideboard; while a square table, a deal chair, and a truckle-bed completed the list of my domestic fittings. At the head of my couch hung two unpainted shelves—the lower for my dishes and cooking utensils, the upper for the few portraits which took me back to the little that was pleasant in the long weariness toiling for wealth and for pleasure some had marked the life I had left behind.

If this dwelling-room of mine were plain even to squalor, its poverty was more than atoned for by the luxury of the chamber which was destined to serve me as my study. I had ever held that it was best for the mind to be surrounded by such objects as would be in harmony with the studies which occupied it, and that the loftiest and most ethereal conditions of thought are only possible amid surroundings which please the eye and gratify the senses. The room which I had set apart for my mystic studies was set forth in a style as gloomy and majestic as the thoughts and aspirations with which it was to harmonize. Both walls and ceilings were covered with a paper of the richest and glossiest black, on which was traced a lurid and arabesque pattern of dead gold. A black velvet curtain covered the single diamond-paned window; while a thick yielding carpet of the same material prevented the sound of my own footfall, as I paced backwards and forwards, from breaking the current of my thoughts. Along the cornice ran gold rods, from which depended six pictures, all of the sombre and imaginative caste, which chimed best with my fancy. Two, as I remember, were from the brush of Fuseli; one from Noel Paton; one from Gustave Dore; two from Martin; with a little water-colour by the incomparable Blake. From the centre of the ceiling hung a single gold thread, so thin as to be scarce visible, but of great toughness. From this swung a dove of the same metal, with wings outstretched. The bird was hollow, and contained perfumed oil; while a sylph-like figure, curiously fashioned from pink crystal, hovered over the lamp, and imparted a rich and soft glow to its light. A brazen fireplace backed with malachite, two tiger skins upon the carpet, a buhl table, and two reclining chairs in amber plush and ebony, completed the furniture of my bijou study, save only that under the window stretched the long book-shelves, which contained the choicest works of those who have busied themselves with the mystery of life.

Boehme, Swedenborg, Damton, Berto, Lacci, Sinnett, Hardinge, Britten, Dunlop, Amberley, Winwood Read, Des Mousseux, Alan Kardec, Lepsius, Sepher, Toldo, and the Abbe Dubois—these were some of those who stood marshalled between my oaken shelves. When the lamp was lit of a night and the lurid flickering light played over the sombre and bizarre surroundings, the effect was all that I could wish. Nor was it lessened, by the howling of the wind as it swept over the melancholy waste around me. Here at last, I thought, is a back-eddy in life's hurried stream, where I may lie in peace, forgetting and forgotten.

And yet it was destined that ere ever I reached this quiet harbour I should learn that I was still one of humankind; and that it is an ill thing to break the bond which binds us to our fellows. It was but two nights before the date I fixed upon for my change of dwelling, when I was conscious of a bustle in the house beneath, with the boarding of heavy burdens up the creaking stair, and the harsh voice of my landlady, loud in welcome and protestations of joy. From time to time, amid her whirl of words, I could hear a gentle and softly modulated voice, which struck pleasantly upon my ear after the long weeks during which I had listened only to the rude dialect of the dalesmen. For an hour I could hear the dialogue beneath—the high voice and the low, with clatter of cup and clink of spoon, until, at last, a light quick step passed my study door, and I knew fellow-lodger had sought her room. Already my fears had been fulfilled, and my studies the worse for her coming. I vowed in my mind that the second sunset should find me installed, safe from all such petty influences, in my sanctuary at Gaster Fell.

On the morning after the incident I was up betimes, as is my wont, but I was surprised, on glancing from my window, to see that our new inmate was earlier still. She was walking down the narrow pathway which zigzags over the fell—a tall woman, slender, her head sunk upon her breast, her arms filled with a bristle of wild-flowers, which she had gathered in her morning rambles. The white and pink of her dress, and the touch of deep-red ribbon in her broad drooping hat, formed a pleasant dash of colour against the dun-tinted landscape. She was some distance off when I first set eyes on her, yet I knew that this wandering woman could be none other than our arrival of last night, for there was a grace and refinement in her bearing which marked her from the dwellers of the fells. Even as I watched, she passed swiftly and lightly down the pathway, and turning through the wicket gate, at the latter end of the cottage garden, she seated herself upon a green bank which faced my window, and strewing her flowers in front of her, set herself to arrange them.

As she sat there, with the rising sun at her back, and the glow of morning spreading like an aureole round her stately and well-poised head, I could see that she was a woman of extraordinary personal beauty. Her face was Spanish rather than English in its type—oval, olive, with black sparkling eyes, and a sweetly sensitive mouth. From under the broad straw hat, two thick coils of blue-black hair curved down on either side of her graceful queenly neck. I was surprised, as I watched her, to see that her shoes and skirt bore witness to a journey rather than to a mere morning ramble. Her light dress was stained, wet, and bedraggled; while her boots were thick with the yellow soil of the fells. Her face, too, wore a weary expression, and her young beauty seemed to be clouded over by the shadow of inward trouble. Even as I watched her, she burst suddenly into wild weeping, and throwing down her bundle of flowers, ran swiftly into the house.

Distrait as I was, and weary of the ways of the world, I was conscious of a sudden pang of sympathy and grief as I looked upon the spasm of despair which seemed to convulse this strange and beautiful woman. I bent to my books, and yet my thoughts would ever turn to her proud clear-cut face, her weather-stained dress, her dropping head, and the sorrow which lay in each line and feature of her pensive face. Again and again I found myself standing at my casement, and glancing out to see if there were signs of her return. There on the green bank was the litter of golden gorse and purple marshmallow where she had left them; but through the whole morning I neither saw nor heard anything from her who had so suddenly aroused my curiosity and stirred my long-slumbering emotions.

Mrs. Adams, my landlady, was wont to carry up my frugal breakfast; yet it was very rarely that I allowed her to break the current of my thoughts, or to draw my mind by her idle chatter from weightier things. This morning, however, for once she found me in a listening mood, and with little prompting, proceeded to pour into my ears all that she knew of our beautiful visitor.

"Miss Eva Cameron be her name, sir," she said; "but who she be, or where she come fra, I know little more than yourself. Maybe it was the same reason that brought her to Kirby-Malhouse as fetched you there yourself, sir."

"Possibly," said I, ignoring the covert question; "but I should hardly have thought that Kirkby-Malhouse was a place which offered any great attractions to a young lady."

"It's a gay place when the fair is on," said Mrs. Adams; "yet maybe it's just health and rest as the young lady is seeking."

"Very likely," said I, stirring my coffee; "and no doubt some friend of yours has advised her to seek it in your very comfortable apartments."

"Heh, sir!" she cried, "there's the wonder of it. The leddy has just come fra France; and how her folk came to learn of me is just a wonder. A week ago, up comes a man to my door—a fine man, sir, and a gentleman, as one could see with half an eye. "You are Mrs. Adams," says he. "I engage your rooms for Miss Cameron," says he. "She will be here in a week," says he; and then off without a word of terms. Last night there comes the young leddy herself—soft-spoken and downcast, with a touch of the French in her speech.—But my sakes, sir! I must away and mak' her some tea, for she'll feel lonesome-like, poor lamb, when she wakes under a strange roof."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

AMONG CANNIBALS.

Adventures of a Scotch Missionary in the New Hebrides.

The Rev. William Watt, a missionary of the New Zealand Presbyterian Church, on the Island of Tanna, in the New Hebrides Islands, recently paid a visit to Kansas City. Mr. Watt is a tall and bearded Scotchman. To a *Journal* reporter he said:—"On the island of Tanna, where I am stationed, there are 18 missionaries 140 native teachers. The population of the island is about 60,000. The natives are of a brownish colour and are almost entirely uncivilised, although they are rapidly taking to the teachings of Christianity and are gradually adopting the customs of civilised beings. In their savage state they go entirely naked, and are fierce cannibals. They eat only those killed or captured in war. In 1839 they killed and ate two missionaries named Harris and Williams. In 1862 Gordon and his wife perished by the same means, and in 1873 Gordon's brother suffered a like horrible fate. You see they have not gotten me yet, and I presume they think I am too lean to be palatable and toothsome. The islanders are a thriftless set of people, living solely off the natural products of the soil, such as the yam, banana, bread fruit, cocoanut, &c., which grow in great profusion in that semi-tropical climate. The bread fruit is supposed by most people to be an article of food that can be plucked from the tree and eaten without any preparation, but, on the contrary, it has to be prepared by cooking it. The natives possess almost no property and seem to have no idea of its accumulation and use. The native worship is idolatry and a worship of their ancestors. Some of the islanders have wooden gods, and sacrifice to these deities. They also practice polygamy and intermarry closely. But while they hold it legal for sisters' children or brothers' and sisters' children to marry, they do not allow the children of brothers to marry each other. Indeed, it is considered the thing for a brother's son to marry a sister's daughter, and these daughters are all called wives by the son, although he may claim but one of them in marriage.

The Spanish Navy.

When the ships now in process of building are completed Spain will have 10 ironclads with a gross tonnage of 72,075 tons and collectively carrying 130 guns, and 35 unarmored vessels with a total tonnage of 55,199 tons and carrying in all 195 guns. Ten years ago the vessels of the Spanish navy were mostly of obsolete type, her so-called armored vessels being unable to resist modern high-powered guns and her unarmored ships having neither sufficient power to fight nor sufficient speed to elude an enemy. To-day she has 45 armored and unarmored vessels some of which for strength and speed will compare very favorably with ships of the foremost navies afloat. Five years ago Spain was wholly dependent on foreign ship-yards. To-day three Spanish yards are in running order and are constantly adding to their plant. During the first half of the decade Spanish warship construction was confined almost entirely to small vessels of slight power and speed. To-day the home ship-yards are equal to any work and are given the contract for the best ships as soon as authorized by the Ministry. In 1890 Spain had six sea-going torpedo boats of the Ariete type. This class of boat measures 135 feet in length and 105 tons displacement. Its prototype has developed a speed of 26,11 knots per hour over the measured mile. Spain has also two torpedo boats of the Falke type, 108 tons displacement, 135 feet in length, and 23 knots speed, and six other first-class boats. She has several side-wheel steamers, training ships, and transports. This rehabilitation of the Spanish navy is largely due to the popular enthusiasm. In fact Spain's new navy is a navy of the people, who thoroughly sympathize with the Ministry in their action of issuing heavy credits from year to year. It is expected that if peace continues for several years more Spain will have placed her navy in rank next to that of Russia which at present occupies the fifth place among the navies of the world—Great Britain, France, Germany and Italy alone having stronger naval armaments.

The Division of Time

A "solar day" is measured by the rotation of the earth upon its axis and is of different lenghts, owing to the ellipticity of the earth's orbit and other causes; but a mean solar day is twenty-four hours long, as recorded by time pieces. An "astronomical day" commences at noon and is counted from the first to the twenty-fourth hour. A "civil day" commences at midnight and is counted from the first to the twelfth hours, when it is again counted from the first to the twelfth at night. A "nautical day" is counted as a "civil day," only that the reckoning is begun at noon, as with the "astronomical day." A "calendar month" varies in length from 28 to 31 days. A mean "lunar month" is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2 seconds and 5.24 thirds.

A "year" is divided into 365 days. A "solar year," which is the time occupied by the sun in passing from one vernal equinox to another, consists of 365.24244 solar days, which is equal to 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49.526 seconds. A "Julian year" is 365 days. A "Gregorian year" is 365.2425 days. Every fourth year is "Bissextile" or "leap-year," and is 366 days in length. The error in the Gregorian mode of reckoning time amounts to but one day in 3,571. 4286ye ars.—[St Louis Republic.

We should be chary of keeping ripe fruit in our sitting rooms, and especially beware of laying it about a sick chamber for any length of time.

Character in a preacher is the very force in a bow that launches the arrow. It is latent heat behind the words that gives them direction and projectile force.—[Z. M. Humphrey.

Looking at the salaries received by the sheriffs and registrars of the Maritime provinces one is led to wonder whether these eastern officials ever cast covetous eyes upon the fat places filled by their more fortunate fellows in Ontario. The records show that the registrar in Halifax received last year $2,750; while the registrars receipts in the various counties were as follows: Pictou, $1,597; Colchester, $1,489; Kings, $1,360; Yarmouth, $1,213; Annapolis, $1,140. The registrars of the other counties netted less than $800. In Halifax the sheriff gets about $3,700, and in no other shrievalty is so much as $1,500 earned. These are different figures from $92,000 divided among seventeen officials. Either Ontario is liberal to extravagance in rewarding her servants, or the eastern provinces are close even to meanness.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

Montreal had 26 fires last week.

Canadian natural gas is now supplied to a limited number of patrons in Buffalo.

The Manitoba Legislature is to meet on February.

Minister Martin and McMillan of Manitoba are at Ottawa.

Archbishop Tache, who is on a visit to Montreal is very ill at the Grey Nunnery.

Manitoba flour is quoted at $2 per barrel higher in Washington state than the home product.

An Oswego man has bought 20,000 bushels of potatoes in Perth, Ont., for the Philadelphia market.

The weather has been so phenomenally mild in Southern Alberta that in sheltered places trees are budding into leaf.

The mining business along the line of the Kingston and Pembroke railway is dull this season, and phosphate is very scarce.

Thirty-four seal hunters from Newfoundland passed through Montreal the other day on their way to Behring sea, via Vancouver.

Madame Frenette, of Cape Sante, Quebec, has just presented her liege lord with twins, being eight children inside of five years.

An extensive phosphate deposit is said to have been discovered in Loughboro' Township.

A number of Jewish refugees from Russia arrived at Winnipeg the other day, and others are to follow.

Kingston city council is a tie politically, and the inaugural meeting on Monday to strike committees was a series of tie votes, on business being done.

E. M. Lott, Mus. D., London, England, has been elected to the professorship in music, rendered vacant at Trinity University, Toronto, by the death of Dr. Strathy.

A blank sheet was presented at the Recorder's Court in Montreal on Monday, and the Recorder was presented with a pair of white gloves.

Rev. H. Ware has been appointed missionary evangelist of the Baptist denomination to work among the churches of Ontario

Sir Richard Cartwright has accepted an invitation to address the annual banquet of the Merchants' Association of Boston, Mass., on Jan. 30th.

The Protestant parsonage at the famous village of Oka, Que., would have been destroyed by the fire the other night had it not been for the strenuous exertions of the entire Roman Catholic population.

There were 937 buildings erected last year in Montreal, of a total value of $3,208,606, a falling off of 96 buildings and $299,896 in value as compared with the previous year.

Maggie Rose, a girl in the employ of the London Lunatic Asylum, has recovered $500 from Dr. Buck, the medical superintendent, for accusing her of the theft of $9 and telling the young man to whom she was engaged, which resulted in the match being broken off.

The amount cleared at the Montreal clearing house in 1890 was $473,934,000, against $454,528,000 in 1889. Of the 61 cities and towns in Canada and the United States where there are clearing houses, Montreal stands twelfth.

An Indian named Slumach was hanged last week at New Westminster, B. C., for shooting a half-breed named Louis Bee, on Lillooet slough last September. Slumach was 75 or 80 years old. Death ensued in less than four minutes after the drop fell.

UNITED STATES.

A Chicago despatch says the oatmeal companies have finally agreed to form a trust.

Twelve flint glass firms in Pennsylvania have formed a combine with headquarters at Pittsburg.

The loss by the burning of Dobson's carpet mills in Philadelphia on Friday night is over $1,250,000; insured for $1,000,000.

The annual report of the treasurer of Harvard University shows the invested funds of the university to be $7,121,254.

George Bancroft, the venerable historian, died in Washington on Saturday. He was over 90 years of age.

The American Brewery Association, of San Francisco, has been organized in opposition to the English syndicate which recently bought all the breweries in San Francisco.

A society has been formed in south-western Kansas by farmers for protection against lone and investment companies.

A warrant is out for the arrest of Rev. A. W. George, of Leeds, N. Y., charged with being implicated in a criminal operation upon Lotta Townsend, a 20 year-old girl.

At St. Louis on Sunday Mrs. Mollie Barry gave her 8-year-old daughter Mattie a dose of rough on rats, and then took a large quantity of the poison herself. The mother has died and the child cannot live.

Last week in Chicago 132 Knights Templar suffered the loss of a piece of cuticle, which was transferred to Sir Knight John Dickerson, to heal a wound in his thigh caused by the removal of a cancer some time ago.

The hostile Sioux are coming in to Pine Ridge agency. General Miles has placated them by offering to send a delegation of their Chiefs to Washington in order that they may lay their complaints before the "Good Father."

Three Indian boys ran away from school at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, the other day to escape chastisement and were frozen to death. Several hundred Indians are looking for the school teacher with the object of revenge.

The other day McFarland, a negro barber, was arrested at Lincoln, Neb., charged with murdering John Sheedy, a wealthy gambler. He confessed the crime and said Sheedy's wife hired him for $2,000 to do the job. Mrs. Sheedy, it is said, wanted to marry another man.

In Washington on Tuesday the House Ways and Means Committee ordered a favourable report on the bill imposing a discriminating duty of ten per cent. on all teas imported from countries which discriminate against the United States. This measure, which is not likely to pass this session, is aimed against Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Zetland-Balfour relief fund now amounts to £32,000.

The body of the Duke of Bedford was cremated in accordance with his wish.

The Sheffield houses engaged in American trade are suffering greatly from the McKinley tariff.

The London *Star* says Mr. Parnell has definitely abandoned all idea of resuming the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party.

A shipment of coal has been received in England from Australia.

James Sinclair, fourteenth Earl of Caithness, died on Tuesday. He was born in 1821, and succeeded his father in 1855.

Plan-of-campaign tenants in Kilkenny have freely resumed paying their rents since the Nationalist split occurred.

It is believed Mr. Parnell has received informal assurances from Mr. Gladstone of his intentions regarding another Home Rule bill.

A crowd of school children at Nantwich, England, were charged upon by an infuriated cow and a large number of them were injured.

There are rumors in London that Sir George Stephen and Sir Donald Smith are interested in the reconstructed Baring firm.

An English syndicate will buy out the manufacturers of spools, bobbins and shuttles in the States.

Mr. Garret Byron (Nationalist), member of the British Parliament for West Wicklow, has been declared a bankrupt.

The London *Daily News* says in view of the fact that Mr. Dillon is liable to imprisonment, his election as leader of the Irish party would be a solemn farce.

The London *Post* says that unless Mr. Blaine is conscious of his weakness he would show more alacrity in consenting to arbitration in the Behring Sea dispute.

Mr. John Morley ridicules the idea that Home Rule is dead, and declares it is the duty of the Liberals to forward the movement.

Despatches from Glasgow confirm the report that the railway strikers are without further resources, and are bound to submit to the companies in a short time.

A crowd of about 500 Russian Hebrews, men, women, and children, have landed at Dover with the intention of emigrating to the United States.

Money was abundant in London last week, and there was no demand for discount. Business on the stock exchange continues to expand.

The late duke of Bedford's income was over £300,000 a year. He was the richest man in the peerage except the Duke of Westminster.

Mr. Timothy Harrington has sued the Dublin *Insuppressible* for libel for having said that he did not promptly forward funds intented for the relief or evicted tenants.

In the opinion of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain it is impossible to devise a Home Rule scheme which would prove alike acceptable to Englishmen and satisfactory to the Nationalist leaders.

The authorities of the British Museum have discovered among a collection of papyrus rolls the text of Aristotle's treatise on the Constitution of Athens, which has hitherto only been known in detached fragments.

Heavy snowstorms have again occurred in many parts of Europe, interrupting traffic and causing great distress. In North Africa the small town of Sebdon is blockaded by snow, and as the attempt to supply the inhabitants with provisions was unsuccessful, it is feared they are starving to death.

IN GENERAL.

The terrible scourge known as black death is devastating Western Siberia.

Baron Wissmann, the German explorer, is said to have developed signs of insanity.

Emin Pasha is said to be engaged in constant hostilities with the Arabs south of Lake Victoria.

The principal of the National school for girls in Berlin has been arrested on a charge of criminal intimacy with his scholars.

The Pope has appointed a commission to study the religious condition of the South American Republics.

It is stated that Empress Victoria Augusta will accompany Emperor William in his visit to England next July.

Freezing weather has again set in in Germany and is causing much alarm in shipping circles.

Advices from India state that an expedition is being prepared against the notorious Black Mountain chief, Hashein Ali, who refuses to submit to British authority.

The Revolution in Chili.

Advices from the Southern Hemisphere state that a revolution is on in Chili and that the navy have revolted against the Government. Whether the army is involved is not certainly known. The uprising is not wholly unexpected. For some time an agitation has been going on in favor of a change in the election law, especially the law relating to the election of president. According to the prevailing system the candidate for the presidency has no primaries and without the intervention and sanction of a convention simply announces himself. He is chosen by indirect ballot, the people first choosing delegates by ballot and the delegates electing the president. To him belongs the power of appointing the mayors of cities and Governors of provinces a privilege which practically enables him to dictate his successor, thus making the party once in power in a measure self-perpetuating. The present incumbent of the presidential office, Balmaceda, is opposed to any change, while the party and power which represents the majority of the people are as strongly in favor of amending the law. The past year has been one of perpetual conflict between the legislative and executive branches of the government. Two cabinets have been formed and have resigned, the one because Congress refused to vote them any supplies, the other because the President refused to dismiss certain Mayors and Governors who were considered to be acting in violation of their oath of office. The present uprising is therefore the natural outcome of these troubles. And yet, though President Balmaceda is unwilling to grant the wish of the people in this matter, he has in other respects shown himself to be a wise and energetic ruler. One, speaking of his administration says, that "he has been very progressive." He has with great wisdom and patriotism turned the immense revenue of $23,000,000 derived from the rich nitrate of soda mines, acquired in the late war with Peru, to internal improvements and to the equipment of a large navy. The result is that Chili is at present enjoying a remarkable period of prosperity; that she counts in her navy some of the best ironclads and gunboats afloat; and that a network of railroads is being spread over the country which is bringing all parts, even the most distant, into communication with her principal centres and ports. Those acquainted with the Chilians do not think that the revolt, if it is a revolution in the general sense, will be of long duration, the people being too thoroughly patriotic in spirit and having too great a fond of hard, practical commonsense to permit them to engage in an internal strife which would involve not only great sacrifice of property but much loss of valuable life.

DEVOURED BY WOLVES.

Horrible Report from Jackhead on Lake Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 5.—The following letter has been received by a Winnipeg paper from Settee, the Indian missionary at Dynevor: "James Sinclair, Indian councillor of Jackhead, Lake Winnipeg, brings a report that a camp of Indians hunting on the east side of lake Winnipeg, not very far from Bloodvein river, near Doghead, was visited by a band of wolves, about 100 in number, which attacked the camp and killed many Indians and devoured them. One Indian cudgelled and killed 20 wolves; another Indian climbed up a tree with his gun and shot down 20 wolves. One got upon a stage which was not

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

Parliament Dissolved.

SIR JOHN APPEALS TO THE PEOPLE.

March 5th Polling Day.

There is now no parliament in Canada, the Governor General having dissolved the House on Tuesday last. The Government party are already hard at work and even their opponents concede that the chances for their maintainance in power are at least two to one. The reason assigned for this step is that a commission has been appointed to treat with the United States concerning trade relations, the fisheries question etc., and any arrangement that may be come to, must receive the approval of the Canadian Parliament. As the new parliament will be fresh from the people they will better represent Canadian sentiment on the question. The Liberals are now trying to create the impression that this is an attempt on the part of Sir John to steal the Liberal policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity *alias* Commercial Union. A robber generally steals that which is of some value to the owner and of more value to himself, but in this case Sir John is represented as stealing a policy he would not own, and one that will be the means of keeping Sir Richard Cartwright, its father, out of power. We challenge any public man in Canada to point out a single word in any speech of Sir John Macdonald, in which he expressed a determination not to treat with the United States for closer trade relations, that would be of benefit to Canada; but he has always maintained that to give all and get nothing, to submit to have our tariff arranged by a foreign nation, to discriminate against Great Britain in favor of United States, to become separated from the mother country, to drop like a ripe apple into the lap of our neighbors, to lose our identity as a people and a nation and drift into annexation, would be a policy worthy only of traitors, and against the sentiment of true and loyal Canadians. Steal the Liberal policy, forsooth! As well steal poison and die from the effects thereof, for if Sir John Macdonald advocated the suicidal policy of Commercial Union, his political death would be insured.

In Argenteuil the contest, if there is to be one, has not yet opened. The Conservative party and Association is under a very superior organization. The constitution provides that immediately upon the seat becoming vacant it shall be the duty of the President to call a convention of delegates for the selection of a candidate. Mr Fish, the president, has issued these notices to the various Vice Presidents in each section, appointing Tuesday Feb. 10th, inst., as the time for holding local meetings in each district at which there shall be appointed three delegates for each polling sub-division to attend a general convention to be held in Olivet Hall, Lachute, Thursday Feb. 12th, inst. at 2 p. m., at which the Conservative Candidate will be selected. These local meetings should be well attended by the Conservatives of the county, as through these they have an opportunity of making their wishes known at the larger Convention on the 12th inst. All these district meetings will be held at the same time, viz Tuesday Feb. 10th, at 7 p. m. in the following places: Parish of St Jerusalem and Lachute Town in Olivet Hall, St Andrews Village and Parish in Town Hall St Andrews, Carillon, at Kelly's Hotel, Front of Chatham and St Philippe at St Philippe Hotel, Rear of Chatham and Brownsburg at Warwick's school house, Grenville Village and Township Augmentation at Avoca, Harrington, Lost River and Laurel at Burch's Hotel Lost River, Arundel, Wentworth at Neil's school house, Gore, at the Orange Hall Lakefield, Mille Isle Morin at Orange Hall Morin Flats.

ANOTHER CONTEMPT OF COURT.

When a newspaper has insulted the Bench and made remarks which the Court held to be against the proper administration of justice, has been called to account therefor, has gone on its knees, eaten humble pie, apologized and paid, or caused to be paid, a moderate bill of costs, it would be expected that the punishment would have some effect and deter the offender from again publishing statements derogatory to the dignity of the Bench and tending to lessen public confidence in the administration of justice. The *Independent* has a bad memory. In last issue, a leading article printed in large type, declares that the administration of the law by Judge Taschereau in a certain case, was one of a number of "travesties of justice," which has done more than anything that has ever been said to bring the administration of justice at Ste. Scholastique into contempt. After saying that the court "inferred" a fact not proven, viz:—that the petitioners had not paid their tax, as an excuse to dismiss the petition, the article goes on to say "that the only hope for suffering taxpayers is at the elections, as they need not look for protection from the court." Thus is the court brought into contempt. The following statement will be read with some interest by the unfortunate petitioners: "On behalf of the rest of the community a number of the more public spirited of the ratepayers agreed to petition the courts for redress." We have been informed by several of the petitioners that they never agreed to any such thing, that the action was entered without their consent. Nevertheless they will be compelled to foot a bill of costs, for the privilege of being of the "more public spirited ratepayers."

THE CALL TO ARMS.

At any time a Government which has been so loyal and steadfast to the best interests of Canada as has the Administration of Sir John Macdonald, which has been far-seeing and wise and prudent in the conduct of affairs to a remarkable degree, could appeal with supreme confidence to the verdict of the people and await with absolute certainty a favorable result, could call upon the members of the great Liberal-Conservative party to rally once more to the cause that has been so often carried to victory, and to the Leader whose genius and unfaltering judgment have rendered incalculable service to the nation. But there are at the present time additional and weighty reasons why the Government of Canada rests assured not only of support of its party, but why it properly looks to patriotic men of all classes and opinions, who love their country before their personal views, to shake themselves free, if need be, from the ties of old cherished traditions, and cast their votes for a Government whose policy is coincident with national honor and independence as well as national progress and prosperity, and against that of a party given over to the most traitorous course that infatuated politicians have ever dared to follow.

The Government of Sir John Macdonald can point in its twelve continuous years of exercise of the administrative function to a record inspiring to every patriotic man; it has kept in force a National Policy protecting every interest, and of vital and tangible benefit to farmer, to merchant, to workman, to manufacturer; it has enabled the farmer in a period of world-wide agricultural depression to establish himself in a better condition than his competitors in any other country in the world; the manufacturer has been given his home market and the workman employment; it has built the great Canadian Pacific Railway from ocean to ocean, and given us a grasp of the trade Occident; it has built up the towns and cities of the country till they rival the marvellous growths of the American Republic; and its international policy has been as sound as its domestic, for in all the difficulties that have arisen in one way or another the Dominion has had behind it the cordial and powerful support of the Imperial authorities While devoted to Canadian interests, it has at the same time cemented the bonds of British connection, and secured for the Dominion the influential and practical friendship of the Motherland to an extent never attained before.

On the other hand, what is the alternative presented by the Opposition to the Canadian elector. The policy of commercial union, or virtual absorption into the United States, the discrimination against the trade of our fellow-Britons, the commercial restriction of Canada to one market, the destruction of our native industries, the introduction of direct taxation, the crushing of our political independence and the snuffing out of our national existence. Such a platform is not alone a menace to all a Canadian holds dear, but it is a direct insult to the loyal Conservatives and Liberals of the country, who are not prepared to give up their birthright for a mess of pottage, and it is, therefore, for no slight reason that the Government of Canada appeals to those myriads of loyal Reformers whose faith in their country has never wavered, and who despise the unworthy leaders who are inspired and directed from Washington and New York, to join with other patriotic citizens in defending the fair Dominion now threatened by a dangerous and treasonable movement.

There can be not doubt of the result, for every indication during the past four years has gone to prove that the Ministry has held, and continues to hold, the absolute confidence of the people; for out of 53 by-elections 43 of them have been victories for the Government, and the latest instances in Montmorency, Napierville and South Victoria have afforded signal signs of a general satisfaction with the National Policy and the impregnability of the fortress. But notwithstanding these prepossessing indications, we urge upon every loyal Canadian, every friend of strong and able government, every staunch Conservative, every man with a stake in the community, to strain every nerve in behalf of a cause on whose success the most vital interests rest, and to make the general election of 1891 the most brilliant triumph for a Canadian policy that our political records have ever shown.

Canada for the Canadians!

TOWN COUNCIL.

A NEW ELECTION IN WEST WARD.

The monthly meeting of the Town Council was held in Raitt's Hall, on Wednesday evening last. There being present, Mayor Smith and Couns. Lane, Fraser, Mitchell, Mouette, Riddle and Sec.-Treas. Raitt. The minutes of former meeting being read were declared approved.

The report of Presiding Officer Mr. Fraser, at municipal elections was read and received.

A petition was read by the Secretary from Mr Alex Lamarche, one of the newly elected Couns., stating, that as he had not the qualifications required by law to hold office, therefore he petitioned the council that his seat be declared vacant. Moved by Coun. Lane, Sec. by Coun. Mitchell, that Mr Lamarche's petition be received and his seat declared vacant. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Riddle, Sec. by Coun. Lane, that Monday Feb. 16th, be the day fixed for nomination, Coun Fraser, to be presiding officer and to be held in The polling will take place on the following Monday, in West Ward. Carried.

A letter was read from Mr Gibb C. E., stating that owing to the depth of snow it was impossible to measure the side walks built by O B Lafleur.

The curators of the estate of Kennibugh & Boyce declined to accept the council's claim for a business tax as privileged. The Secretary presented the advice given by G E Bampton, who considered the claim privileged on imoveables. This advice was accompanied by a bill of $2, therefor.

A letter was read from the Manager of the Bell Telephone refusing to pay their tax. Their local agent Mr Palliser had offered to give the council the use of a telephone as an remuneration for the tax. This offer the council refused and resolved to collect their tax.

The property appearing on the valuation roll under the name of Thomas Aiken, was changed to that of D C Miller and the property under Mrs Airey's name was changed to that of Mrs Thos. Todd.

A number of accounts were presented to the council and referred to the Finance Committee.

A letter was read from Mr. Henneker, solicitor of the C. P. R. anent Court House tax, agreeing to waive the right of prescription until the case was decided by the courts.

Moved by councillor Mitchell, seconded by councillor Riddel that councillor Lane be elected pro-mayor. Carried.

The following committee were appointed.

ROADS.

Councillors Lane, [chairman,] Lavigne and Campbell.

POLICE, FIRE, ETC.

Mayor Smith, chairman, Councillors Mitchell and Riddel.

RELIEF.

Mayor Smith, chairman, Councillors Giles and Monette.

FINANCE.

Mayor Smith, chairman, Councillors Lane and Fraser.

Mr. Simons appeared and said that in 1888 he had paid his Court House tax to Mr. Simpson, and got a receipt but had lost it. Now he was called upon to pay his tax, and he wished to be relieved from it.

The Mayor said that if there was no record on the books of his having paid the money and Mr. Simpson did not remember of having received it, the could do nothing.

Councillor Fraser introduced a by-law to amend by-law No. 36, increasing the tax on license certificates from $8 to $25. The council then adjourned.

The Parish Council Meets.

ROAD INSPECTORS BEWARE!! A SUIT ORDERED AGAINST ONE AND OTHERS IN DANGER.

On Monday last he monthly meeting of the parish council was held in the Court House. There were present Mayor Dunbar, Coun, McOuat, G. Morrison, Smith, T. Morrison and the Sec.-Treas. G. J. Walker Esq.

This being the first meeting after the general municipal elections, the newly elected councillors Dunbar and McOuat took the oath of office. The first business of the meeting was to elect a mayor. The re-election of councillor Dunbar was unanimous, and after the motion had been put by the Secretary-Treasurer, the newly elected mayor thanked the council for the renewal of their confidence. Numerous complaints had been laid before the officers of the council concerning the state of the winter roads and the neglect of duty exhibited by Road Inspectors. The Secretary stated that he had notified the Inspector on the Bethany Road, Mr. Wm. Hume, repeatedly and yet the milkmen coming into the town alleged that no attention had been paid to these warnings. Upon motion it was resolved to take out a suit against Inspector Hume, if the road was not put in repair within three days. Several other Inspectors are on the list and unless they too attend to their duties immediate action will be instituted against them. The council decided that an example was necessary, and are determined to enforce the law. There being no other business the council adjourned.

EXAMINATION EDINA SCHOOL.

4TH CLASS.

Katie Howe, 510. Lizzie Calder and Emma Dixon (equal) 509. John Dixon, 503. Minnie Kennedy, 493.

3RD CLASS.

Maggie Tomalty, 475. Lizzie Tomalty, 465. Robert Kennedy and Willie Moore (equal) 360. Charles Howe, 320. Mary Jane Moore, 293. William George Moore, 270. Maggie Moore, 185.

2ND CLASS.

Alice M. Cox, 260. Alice L Kennedy 255. George Tomalty and Mary Moore, (equal) 245. Mary A. Kennedy, 221 Gertrude Smith 150. Samuel Smith, 140. Albert Burk, 120.

1ST CLASS.

Albert Dixon 1st Jessie Moore 2nd.

MARY F. MCGIBBON
Teacher.

DISTRICT NEWS.

MORIN FLATS.

The Rev. Mr Taylor preached his farewell sermon on Sunday last. The Rev Mr Jenkins is to succeed him and is expected here immediately.

Mr E Christie and family, paid their friends in the vicinity of Lachute a visit last week.

Two engineers have been sent up from Montreal, to investigate the cost of right of way etc., for a railway from St Sauveur, through Morin Flats, to Montforth and thence to Arundel. They were to report this week to the Company's Directors in Montreal.

RIVIERE ROUGE.

A social was held on Thursday evening, in the school house, by the Sabbath School teachers and others; the object being to raise funds towards the purchase of an organ. The performance last night was financially a success. A large and enthusiastic audience being present, a critical mind, however, would hestitate before calling it an artistic or a finished production. Mr Arch. Leroy took the chair, and announced the programme. It contained a variety of specialties, Miss Wilson's rendering of "Curfew must not ring to-night," was very good, and received salvos of applause. Miss McGregor read a selection from "Miss F. R. Havergal," Miss McCallum from Tennyson, Miss Elizabeth McLean "Burns Cottars Saturday Night," and Henry McOuat gave Cardinal Wolsey's sololiquy on the vanity of earthly ambition, from Shakspeare's Henry the Eight. The rest of the evening was taken up by the Sabbath School Children in songs, recitations and dialogues. During recess, tea, coffee and cake, were served by the ladies and gentlemen of the committee. The creditible way in which the committee performed their arduous duties, was in a great measure, owing to the tact, energy and ability of Mr James McRuer and Wm. McAdam. Any little difficulty or friction that arose, was quickly and effectually disposed of by them, each and everyone working in union and harmony. The clergymen present, were, the Revs. Messrs. Paterson, Bourne and McAdie, each, in order addressing the audience, Rev Mr Bourne closing the meeting. The sum of $65.00 being realized including subscriptions and gifts. A vote of thanks was tendered the clergymen, chairman and committee. This brought to a close a happy, joyous and long to be remembered evening.

SPECTATOR.

CUSHING.

The Presbyterians of Chatham have at last decided upon the date of their long talked of Tea-meeting. It will be held on the 17th inst., in St Mungo's Church.

At a meeting of the Chatham Council held at St. Philippe on Tuesday, Mr G. B. Martin, was elected Sec.-Treas.

POINT FORTUNE.

At the regular meeting of the Municipal Council held on the 2nd inst. It was moved by Coun. E Seguin, seconded by Coun Larocque that Coun. Hunsley be re-elected Mayor. It was moved in amendment by Coun. Middleton, sec'd by Coun. Barclay that Coun. J. Seguin be elected Mayor. In favor of amendment. Couns. Middleton, Barclay and Crosby, against Couns. E Seguin, Larocque J Seguin and Hunsley. For main motion, Couns. E Seguin, Larocque and J Seguin, against, Couns. Crosby Barclay and Middleton. Coun. Hunsley as heretofore voted for the motion, electing himself Mayor.

COM

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.

A Fact
WORTH knowing is that blood diseases which all other remedies fail to cure, yield to Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Fresh confirmation of this statement comes to hand daily. Even such deep-seated and stubborn complaints as Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, and the like, are thoroughly eradicated by the use of this wonderful alterative.
Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th street, New York, certifies:—
"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months. I am pleased to say that it effected a complete cure, and that I have since had no return of the disease."
Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H., writes: "One year ago I was taken ill with rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."
"I have taken a great deal of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I felt its beneficial effects before I had quite finished one bottle, and I can freely testify that it is the best blood-medicine I know of."—L. W. Ward, Sr., Woodland, Texas.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

FOR SALE
Or To Let.
That new, handsome and commodious property lately built by the undersigned, situated on Bethany street, in close proximity to the C. P. R. Depot. Suitable for a first class hotel.
Apply to
THOS. STUART,
Lachute, Que.,

J G Davidson,
UNDERTAKER,
Main st. Lachute Que.
Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds, everything complete in this line.
COFFINS FURNISHED,
Day or Night.
A first class new Hearse has just been purchased and is now at the disposal of the patrons.
I have been years in this branch of business in Aylmer Que. and guarantee satisfaction.
Lachute Jan. 14th, 1890.
21-tf

Wanted.
One thousand cords Hemlock Bark delivered at C. P. R. Station.
P. LANE.

REMOVED
LAST WEEK
TO
RODERIGUE'S BLOCK,
Next door east of
Lafond's Store.
Main Street Lachute
D. C. BOYCE.

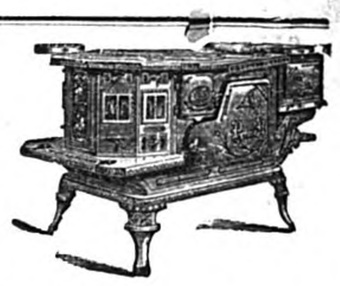
A. G. Stackhouse,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Will on or before the first of Feb, return to St. Andrews, POSITIVELY.
NOW COME.
Lachute, Que. Jan. 15th, 1891.

Shop To Let
Opposite Lachute College, formerly occupied by J. S. Riddell.
Apply to
W. STRONG.
Cambria, Que
or
G. J. WALKER
Lachute

REMOVED
Chapman & Drysdale
have removed their place of business to the corner of Foundry Street, next
Larmonth's Implement
Building, where they will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of
BUILDING MATERIAL AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS,
SASHES, DOORS, MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
SHEETING, FLOORING, ETC.
at reasonable rates. Contracts for building taken.

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.

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


COOK STOVES
Box Stoves, Hall Stoves and Hot Air Furnaces.
SCHOOL DESKS.
Cistern, Well & Force Pumps.
Also a New Pump designed specially for Stables, will not freeze and will fill a pail with four strokes.
ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY MADE AND REPAIRED.
CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN BRASS OR IRON
McOUAT & McRAE, Lachute.

THE PUBLIC KNOWS
Evidently that we are selling cheap, and they are getting good value for their money. Economical people should think of it.
CALL IN AND SEE
Our good assortment of
DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS and CAPS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CROCKERY, ETC, ETC.,
which must be sold before new Spring Goods come in. All farm produce, Pork, Beef etc, taken in exchange
AT
H. E. THOMPSON'S,
The Old Stand.
16—3m.

P. CARRIERE & SON,
ST. PHILIPPE,
[Successors to]
J. M. DORION,
A Large and complete stock of TEAS, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES CANNED GOODS, CROCKERY and FURS. The place to get Christmas Presents, CARDS ETC.
All kinds of farm Produce taken in exchange.
2—1yr.

THE LACHUTE FURNITURE FACTORY
Will Re-Open on the 16th of this month.
Parties Having Lumber to dispose of would do well to call at my office on Foundry Street, as we require a large amount of
PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK,
BIRCH, ASH, MAPLE, ETC.
J. S. PRINCE,
Lachute.
24—2m

West End
GROCERY AND FURNITURE STORE
A Large and Complete Stock of
FURNITURE, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, ETC., ALWAYS ON HAND
Call and Examine for Yourself.
JAMES FISH, - - - Prop.
Lachute Mills Post Office. 24—1yr.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Colored Silk Velvet.	Colored Silk Plush.
Colored Silk Velvet At Reduced Prices	Colored Silk Plush At Reduced Prices
Colored Lyon Velvet At Reduced Prices	Col'd Fancy Plush At Reduced Prices
Colored Striped Velvet At Reduced Prices	Col'd Striped Plush At Reduced Prices
Colored Fancy Velvet At Reduced Prices	Col'd Brocade Plush At Reduced Prices
Colored Check Velvet At Reduced Prices	Col'd Mantle Plush At Reduced Prices
Colored Broche Velvet At Reduced Prices	Col'd Brown Plush At Reduced Prices
Colored Broche Velvet At Reduced Prices	Col'd Broche Plush At Reduced Prices

S. CARSLEY.

$1.04	LADIES' WALKING JACKETS, worth $3.00
$1.17	LADIES' WALKING JACKETS, worth $4.00
$2.74	LADIES' WALKING JACKETS, worth $5.00
$3.45	LADIES' WALKING JACKETS, worth $6.00
$3.75	LADIES' WALKING JACKETS, worth $6.50
.60	MISSES' MANTLES, worth $2.50
.90	MISSES' MANTLES, worth $2.75
.97	MISSES' CLOAKS, worth $2.85
$1.30	MISSES' CLOAKS, worth $3.00
$1.70	MISSES' CLOAKS, worth $3.50
$1.84	MISSES' CLOAKS, worth $3.75
$2.00	MISSES' MANTLES, worth $4.00
$2.24	MISSES' MANTLES, worth $4.500

Bury! Busy! The above goods are selling exceedingly fast. Ladies should come direct to us before making selections elsewhere.

S. CARSLEY,

HE (wildly)—"May I not, then, fall prostrate to the ground and weep at thy feet?"

SHE (practically)—"Yes, if you wait until I put on my waterproof boots."

LINEN DEPARTMENT,

Great Reductions in Table Linen all this Week.

TABLE LINEN ALL PRICES AND ALL WIDTHS.

Unbleached Table Linen	17½c
Fine Unbleached Table Linen	22c
Extra Fine Unbleac'd Table Linen	35c

WHITE TABLE DAMASK.

White Table Damask	28c
White Table Damask, Fine Quality	32c
White Table Damask, Extra Fine	37½c
White Table Damask, Extra Quality,	45½c

NAPKINS reduced at the same rate as the above Table Linen.

Also wonderful bargains in Remnants of Table Linen.

S. CARSLEY.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

Great Clearing Sale for the Last Week of This Month.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS! FURTHER REDUCTIONS!

WINDOW SHADES, handsome dadoes, 50c and 60c each.

CURTAIN POLES, complete, at 20c and 25c. each.

GOOD SERVICEABLE CREIONNES, at 7½c and 9c yd.

STAIR and TABLE BAIZES, at 8c and 25c respectively.

CLOTH EMBROIDERED COVERS, from 57c each.

CURTAIN MUSLINS 5c yd.

FANCY MUSLINS, 7½c yd.

CHENILLE TABLE COVERS, 45c.

LACE CURTAINS, 45c pr.

WHITE BLANKETS, $1.85 pr.

COLORED BLANKETS, $1.20 pr

Great Bargains in CURTAINS and CURTAININGS of every description. See the ALL SILK CURTAINS in our Window. A further heavy reduction on these handsome Curtains for THIS WEEK only.

S. CARSLEY,
Notre Dame st.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON

Always use Clapperton's Thread.

Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market.

Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never ravels, and every spool is warranted 300 yards. Always ask for

Clapperton's Spool Cotton.

S. CARSLEY.

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

Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

TELEPHONES:

Bell, No. 2620. Federal, No. 555

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Dry Goods.—S. Carsley.
Superior Court—Chas De Montigny.
Conservative Meeting—
For Sale—Mrs. W. Scholefield.
Loyal Orange Association—Wm. Pollock.
For Sale or to let—Isidore Carriere.
Notice—A. & J. Lowe.
Furniture Store—James Fish.
For Sale—F. X Bertrand.
Lumber Wanted—J. S. Prince.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute every Saturday.

Mr. A G Stackhouse requests us to state that his son Leonard has not had the scarlet fever.

ERRATA.—In the Court House editorial of last week, "Civil Code" should have read "Municipal Code."

Inspector McGregor is now visiting the schools in Argenteuil.

Mr. J. S. Prince and wife were in Lachute on Monday last.

Mr. Sutherland, who was assistant to Rev. Mr. Forlong during the past summer will preach in Victoria Hall on Sunday evening next.

A quarrel at the door of the Salvation Army on Monday night resulted in a fight beneath the electric light on Monday night.

Councillor Lane is the new chairman of the Road Committee and there is any amount of work for him to do. Serious results will come from the fearful holes in our roads, if not attended to.

The question raised last week was not the amount of the *Independent's* printing bill. It might have been small and yet be more than the work was worth. The point was that the *Independent* a year ago advocated strongly that the printing should be given out by tender. Since the election of 1890, he has been dumb on the subject.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR—The Presbytery of Montreal, believing the acceptance of the grant to Protestants under the Jesuits' Estates Act and amendment to be a matter affecting the public morality of the Protestant community of this province, passed a strong resolution against the acceptance of the grant, and at the same time resolved to ask the co-operation of the Protestant community to prevent that grant being paid over to, and used by the Protestant committee of Education. These resolutions are probably now in the hands of all the Secretaries of the School Boards of our county, to be laid before their Boards. It would be well for School commissioners and Trustees to arrange a special meeting, if the regular meeting does not occur before March next, that their resolutions may be sent to the Lieutenant Governor as soon as possible.

I enclose a copy of these resolutions of the Presbytery, in the hope that you may publish the same. I am convinced you would be doing a service in the interests of public morality, and individual morality too (for the public is the aggregate of the individual sentiment) by publishing the document.

I am yours truly,
JAMES FRASER,

St. Mungo's Manse, Cushing, P. Q.,

The resolutions being somewhat lengthy and having been received just previous to going to press, they are held over for publication in some future issue.—ED.

MARRIED.

MURPHY-KELLY At Grenville, Jan. 28th 1891, by the Rev Father Sauve P. P., Mr. D. Murphy of Carillon to Emma, daughter of Mr. P. Kelly, of Grenville.

A BAG OF FLOUR.

As a general renovating tonic and purifying family medicine useful at all times, but especially so in the spring, Burdock Blood Bitters is unequalled.

"It's like a bag of Flour in a poor man's family," says Mr. John Maunder, of Forkville, Ont., "the oftener you take B. B. B. the better you are."

Hon Wilfred Laurier is to oppose Sir Hector Langevin in Three Rivers.

SEVERE COLD CURED.

DEAR SIRS,—My mother was attacked with inflammation of the lungs which left her very weak and never free from cold, till at last she got a very severe cold and cough. She resolved to try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and, on so doing, found it did her more good than any other medicine she ever tried.
MRS. KENNEDY, 50 Smith Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

Sir John is to contest Kingston.

FAMILIAR FAMILY FRIENDS.

THE family store of medicine should contain a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil. Mrs. Hannah Huteins of Rossway, N. S., says "We have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil in our family for six years, for coughs, colds, burns, sore throat, croup, etc., and find it so good we cannot do without it."

THE CARILLON CARNIVAL.

Names and Costumes of the Ladies and Gentlemen who attended the Carnival January 22nd.

Martin Albright	DeSalaberry.
Harrison Albright	Dude of the 19th century.
H. Barclay	Sitting Bull.
Harry Barclay	Highland Shepherd.
H. Boyer	Page.
James Brown	Dude of the 19th century.
Ogilvie Beattie	Habitant.
Jack Brown	Officer.
J. F. Brooks	Negro Dude
Hector Beattie	Clown.
Kenneth Beattie	Clown.
J. Bolican	Red Tape.
J. B. E. Chevrier	Negro Gentleman.
A. Campeau	Jester.
B. Crosby	Snowshoer.
E. Castonguay	Volonteer.
Percy de Laronde	St. Andrews Lacrosse costume.
Alex. Dewar	Saddlier.
S. Dorion	Volunteer.
W. A. Gray	Gentleman of 17th century.
J. Gauthier	Clown.
J. Gadirax	Volunteer.
V. Gauthier	Don Quixote.
J. Groulx	Negro.
A. Gardner	Negro.
E. Hooker	Snowshoer.
A. Jones	Bloody Dick.
O. Leroy	Knight of Pythias.
Wm. Lamb	Major.
T. Lefevre	Negro.
N. Ladouceur	Carillon Swell.
O. Lefevre	Raftsman.
Isidore Lefevre	Winter.
Eugene Ladouceur	Professional Tramp.
J. MacKin	Grenville Hockey costume.
A. McAdam	Officer.
J. McGowan	Student.
G. McGowan	Cavalry Officer.
A. McKay	Sailor.
H. McArthur	Buffalo Bill.
Wm. Palliser	Negro Dude Sambo.
F. Poulin	Winter.
H. Palliser	Page.
R. Simpson	Gentleman of 17th century.
Wm. Sherman	Officer 11th Battalion.
Bernie Simpson	Page.
Georgie Simpson	Turk.
J. Seguin	Lady's Negro costume.
O R. Seguin	Negro.
B. Thomkins	Raftsman.
Stan. Wainright	Brigand.
E. Williamson	Clown.
Charles Wales	Robinson Crusoe.
O. Wood	Negro Gentleman.
Geo. Williams	Lawyer, Marks.
Wm. Woods	Snowshoer.
A. Williams	News Boy.

LADIES.

Miss Boyer	Knight
" Creswell	Nurse.
" A. Chevrier, Rigaud	Negress.
" Dewar	Snowstorm.
" L. Dewar	Spanish Lady.
" W. Fletcher	Scottish Lassie.
" Fletcher, Rigaud	Fortune Teller.
" Fuller	May Queen
" Gauthier	Snow Flake
" Hurst, Montreal	Spanish Lady.
" J. Larocque	Waiting Maid.
" McNaughton	Russian Lady
" L. McNaughton	Floria McDonald.
" N McNaughton	Morning.
" M McNaughton	Japanese Girl
" A McMartin	Gipsy Maid
" Palliser	Liberty.
" N Palliser	Canada.
" Rodden, Montreal	Night.
" Simpson, St Andrews	Mary Queen of Scotts.
" Jennie Simpson	Italian Musician.
" R Simpson	Scotch Lassie.
" N Simpson	Swiss Peasant.
" Story	Scotch Lassie.
" F. Sharman	Winter.
" Wainright	Night.
" Williams	Jockey.
" Wales	House maid.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has given me great relief in bronchitis. Within a month I have sent some of this preparation to a friend suffering from bronchitis and asthma. It has done him so much good that he writes for more."—Charles F. Dumterville, Plymouth, England.

Another heavy failure in Montreal.

Shakespeare will please excuse us if we modify him thus: Thrice is he clad who hath his system strenghtened with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and he but naked, though arrayed in furs, whose blood is poor or with disease corrupted. An incomparable medicine!

Hon James McShane was elected Mayor of Montreal by over 5000 of a majority.

NO SHADOW OF DOUBT.

No sane person doubts that what we say of B. B. B. is true. The evidence of its power and popularity is too overwhelming to confute, besides it is all home testimony making it certain that B. B. B. will cure dyspepsia, bil ousness, sick-headache, scrofula and blood diseases.

Dont forget the Carillon Carnival on Tuesday evening next.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL.

This great internal and external remedy always allays all pain. It is a specific for croup and promptly cures coughs, colds, sore throat, sprains, bruises, burns, rheumatism, cuts, wounds, etc. Good for man or beast. Stands all tests. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 *Powers' Block, Rochester N. Y.*

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.

A MEETING of the Conservative electors of the Parish of St. Jerusalem and Lachute, Town, will be held in Olivet Hall, on Tuesday, Feb. 10th inst at 7 p. m, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the Conservative Convention on Thursday, Feb. 12th.

W. McOUAT, Vice-President, Lachute Parish.
W. SMITH, Vice-President, Lachute Town.

FOR SALE.

A large quantity of Lumber, Spruce, Hemlock, Pine etc., Slabwood at reasonable rates, at Scholefield's Mill, Mr. T. Hammond is in charge of the Lumber yard.

MRS. W. SCHOLEFIELD.

24—1m.

LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

County Lodge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual meeting of the County Orange Lodge, will meet in Wm. Pollock's Hall, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 1 p.m.

WILLIAM POLLOCK,
County Master.

MUNN & CO SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN AGENCY for PATENTS

A pamphlet of information and abstract of the laws, showing How to Obtain Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, sent free. Address MUNN & CO. 361 Broadway, New York.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WHY COUGH,

WHEN a few doses of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will relieve you? Try it. Keep it in the house. You are liable to have a cough at any time, and no other remedy is so effective as this world-renowned preparation. No household, with young children, should be without it. Scores of lives are saved every year by its timely use.

Amanda B. Jenner, Northampton, Mass., writes: "Common gratitude impels me to acknowledge the great benefits I have derived for my children from the use of Ayer's most excellent Cherry Pectoral. I had lost two dear children from croup and consumption, and had the greatest fear of losing my only remaining daughter and son, as they were delicate. Happily, I find that by giving them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the first symptoms of throat or lung trouble, they are relieved from danger, and are becoming robust, healthy children."

"In the winter of 1885 I took a bad cold which, in spite of every known remedy, grew worse, so that the family physician considered me incurable, supposing me to be in consumption. As a last resort I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, in a short time, the cure was complete. Since then I have never been without this medicine. I am fifty years of age, weigh over 180 pounds, and attribute my good health to the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."—G. W. Youker, Salem, N. J.

"Last winter I contracted a severe cold, which by repeated exposure, became quite obstinate. I was much troubled with hoarseness and bronchial irritation. After trying various medicines, without relief, I at last purchased a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. On taking this medicine, my cough ceased almost immediately, and I have been well ever since."—Rev. Thos. B. Russell, Secretary Holston Conference and P. E. of the Greenville District, M. E. C., Jonesboro, Tenn.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A magnificent property, well built, containing Store, Bakery and a large Dwelling and other comfortable outbuildings, situated in the centre of Lachute Town, close to Post Office, Banks and C. P. R. Depot.

The whole will be sold or let on easy terms. Apply to

ISIDORE CARRIERE,
Proprietor.

Superior Court.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Terrebonne } No 36.

IN RE

PETER MacARTHUR, of Dalesville in the township of Chatham, in the District of Terrebonne.

Plaintiff,

vs.

ROBERT T. MacARTHUR, of Brownsburgh, in the township of Chatham, in the District of Terrebonne, merchant and farmer.

Insolvent.

Public notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the said Insolvent will be held at the office of the Prothonotary of this court at St. Scholastique, said district, in the absence of the Judge of this district, the sixteenth day of February instant, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, to then and there proceed to the nomination of a curator and Inspectors to the property of the said Robert T. MacArthur.

Given at St. Scholastique, said district the 5th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

(By Order)
CHAS. DE MONTIGNY,
P. S C.

J. PALLISER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Superior Court.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE. } No. 52

JAMES BARRON, of the Village of Grenville, said district, merchant.

PLAINTIFF.

vs.

JOHN alias JOHN ALEXANDER CAMERON, of the township of Chatham, said district, farmer.

DEFENDANT.

It is ordered to the defendant to appear in this case, within two months from this date.

Ste. Scholastique, 27th January, 1891.

[By Order,]
J. A. C. ETHIER,
Dep. P. S. C.

J. A. N. MACKAY,
Plaintiff's Att'y

NURSERY STOCK.

Mr. W. J Calder is now canvassing this county as sole agent of the celebrated Nelles Nursery Stock. Orders are solicited.

23—3in

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free.
H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

Lachute Bakery.

The Old Reliable Stand and the only place where you can get a good loaf of Bread, this is undisputed. We have some imitators but no equals. Plain and Fancy Bread of all kinds. Buns, Rolls, Scones and the usual variety of choice cake found at a first class confectioner's establishment. Candies of the purest and best. Fruits in season.

JOHN HOPE
Baker & Confectioner
LACHUTE.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
R. G. MEIKLE,

(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, 1889. 7-1yr

PLASTERING.

Parties wishing for a first class job done in plastering, can secure it by leaving their orders with me.

Also just received a car load of first-class lime for sale cheap.

J. W. COTTINGHAM,
Lachute

To Let.

The building lately occupied by Mrs Hampton in the centre of Lachute, suitable for dwelling or business stand. For particulars apply to the proprietor,

R. W. EVANS,
or to
HUGH FRASER JR.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned wishing to retire from business, offers for sale his well-known Business Stand, comprising Store, 20 x 32 with vault, Dwelling House, Cellar Kitchen and Wood Shed, a fine Granary with Stable, also vacant lot 40 x 60 facing street leading to Fish's Bridge. He will also sell the whole of his stock at a liberal discount to purchaser and until the property is sold, he will sell the stock at 20 per cent discount on cost price, for cash. All those owing accounts will please call and settle between now and 1st March. From this date I will close my books and settle up.

F. X. BERTRAND,
West End, Lachute.

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.

VILLE MARIE BANK.

LACHUTE.

W. WEIR, President
W. GARAND, Cashier,

Capital, $500,000.

INTEREST paid on Deposits. Money can be withdrawn without notice or other delay.

DRAFTS issued on any point in Canada and the United States, on favorable terms.

EXCHANGE on any part of Europe.

COLLECTIONS promptly made, at lowest rates.

Hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

H. FROST,
Manager.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

I have on hand at my Factory, LACHUTE, a Large Stock of

COFFINS and CASKETS

which I will sell at a lower figure than can be procured elsewhere.

A. MITCHELL,
Steam Carriage Works,
MAIN STREET Lachute.

BELLEVUE HOTEL!

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*. The above hotel has been running for three years and has given satisfaction to all who made it their place of resort. But, if it has in the past it will more so now, as the proprietor has refitted up a dining room and added one parlor to the house, which now gives two parlors with a piano in each. This hotel will furnish meals at all hours. Stabling free.

Jos. Delorme.
33-tf PROPRIETOR

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 to P.

CHARLES BRADFORD.
GEORGE BRADFORD, Agent.

LUMBER.

The Lachute Lumber Company have constantly on hand, a large quantity of

Lumber,

DRESSED and UNDRESSED.

ORDERS may be sent to the mills at

Brownsburg,
or left with

W. J. SIMPSON.
"Watchman"
Office.

Properties for Sale Or To Let.

1st.—LOT No. 1548 with house and OUT-BUILDINGS thereon erected, situated upon

Milway Street,
LACHUTE.

House containing 5 rooms and extension kitchen, just being erected and will be ready for occupation about the first of October.

2nd—Lot No. 1122 with House and outbuildings erected thereon, situated upon the corner of Barron Avenue and Foundry Streets in the Town of Lachute, with Photo gallery, ready for use, and room suitable for a store on ground flat.

3rd—Lot No. 1527 with house erected thereon, situated upon Millway street, Lachute Town.

Also Lots Nos. 1474, 1618, 1527 and 1629 in the West Ward. Lachute Town.

For further information apply to

W. OWENS, M. P. P.
Proprietor,
Or to
W. J. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Lachute, P. Q

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

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

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size $1.

For sale by all dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to thank the public for their patronage during the past eleven years, and notwithstanding the late fire is still in a position to do all kinds of undertaking at former prices, and will fill all orders entrusted to him.

CHARLES GEIGERS.

At residence of J. Kilpatrick, Lachute. 20-tf

JUST ARRIVED.

New and complete assortment of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY. Also good choice of Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for Wedding and Christmas presents.

At T. JOUSSE
Main Street,
LACHUTE.

TO LET.

The shop on Main st., lately occupied by Kenniburg & Boyce. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to C. Kenniburg, Lachute.

NOTICE.

The Misses Lowe have opened up their Stock of Millinery, Hats, Ribbons and Laces, saved from the late fire, in the house of Mrs. G. Moir, which will be sold at reduced prices to make room for new Spring Stock.

A. & J. LOWE,

Christmas Goods.

ALBUMS,
PLUSH CASES,
WORK BOXES,
and all kinds of
FANCY WORK,

For Christmas and New Year, at

MRS. HAMPTONS,
Main Street, Lachute.

33.3m.

WANTED

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THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed sole agent for, Grenville, Arundel and Barrington, to sell the great work, entitled "THE LIFE OF CHRIST," by the celebrated divine, Dr. Talmage, and solicits subscriptions at once.

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1891.—Farmer's Almanacs. English and French Catholic Prayer Books, Tracing Paper, Toy Pistols and numerous other articles just received at the Book Store.

R. W. KERR.

A NIGHT'S ADVENTURE.

To one who has been absent from home for any length of time, what is more pleasant than the news that he may return earlier than he had planned?

Fred Boyht had been in Auckland for three years, being the New Zealand agent for a New York firm. He had been expecting to return at the end of the third year. October came, and though three months yet remained, he was both surprised and pleased to receive an order from the firm for him to return at once.

Up to this time the novelty of being in a strange land the importance he felt in the work being done, and the pleasantness of the social life, prevented even a shadow of some sickness from disturbing him.

But, on the sudden realization of an early return, a little village in the Vermont hills seemed to show itself with surprising distinctness, and a snug little house seemed to stand out more plainly than any other. It was the scene of his childhood. He had never left it more than a month at a time until when, three years before, he had bade goodby to his parents to start on what then seemed a journey of indefinite length.

With these thoughts now presenting themselves so vividly, the few days that remained at New Zealand seemed more agonizing and interminable than any he had ever spent.

The time was more than filled with little odds and ends of business and a host of goodby calls.

Soon Fred found himself on the broad Pacific, journeying toward San Francisco. Owing to the suddenness of his departure, it had been useless to write home of the change of plan; and, instead of cabling, Fred thought it would be a good joke to surprise them by arriving unexpectedly

The steamer, however, did not hasten across the Pacific. Some of the machinery was disabled by a heavy storm that drove the vessel out of its course. This necessitated a stop at the Sandwich Islands to do some repairing, and two weeks later than was expected the Golden Gate was entered. Six days more were used in crossing the continent, and on a cool morning late in December Fred arrived in New York.

A thousand times during this long and wearisome journey had he pictured to himself his return. Sometimes he thought he would arrive in the early morning, and suddenly drop in upon the family at breakfast. Again and again he pictured to himself the happy but astonished expressions on the faces of his father, mother and little sisters. Sometimes it was at noon that he would arrive, and unceremoniously walk in while the family were at dinner. This plan did not suit very well. In going through the village street many old friends would be met, who would delay him when he was hastening to see his mother once more, and also possibly the news might go before him.

On the whole, the evening seemed the best. In the darkness he could pass unrecognized through the village, and reach the house undelayed. Arrived there, he could enter the family circle around the pleasant fireplace in the sitting-room, and spend the rest of the evening quietly at home. If he arrived during the day, the house would soon be crowded with friends eager to see him, and the first moments with his parents could not be enjoyed alone.

On arriving in New York, Fred went immediately to the firm to report. Mr. Clairvoy, the senior partner, was out of town, and would not return until later in the day. Fred must wait. The trip had seemed long enough, but now to sit down and wait, no one knew for how long, was absolutely cruel. There was nothing to do, so he sat down, and alternately consulted his watch, and looked at the door through which Mr. Clairvoy must come to enter his private office. Every time the outer door was opened he could not help going to see if the absent senior partner was entering. Each time for four hours he was disappointed. At last Mr. Clairvoy returned, and after the business at hand had been transacted, Fred hastened to the Grand Central station.

In planning his return, Fred had paid little attention to the time of arrival of trains. On reaching the station, he found that the first train he could take would reach the much thought of village at 12 that night. Several hours' delay would be caused by waiting for the train that arrived in the morning. This delay would surely be the last straw, and could not be endured.

He therefore took the first train. This would really be much more of a surprise than any of the others. He knew that his parents were sound sleepers. He knew also how the house could be entered at night. "I will crawl in quietly, spend the remainder of the night in my room, and come down to breakfast with the rest."

Slowly the afternoon passed away. The beastly supper, typical of all New England railroad restaurants, was served in a dirty little station. The evening passed more slowly than the afternoon. At least when sleep threatened to become master of the situation, he ordered his berth made up, and soon turned in, strictly charging the porter to wake him at 11:45.

In the midst of a pleasant dream of an indescribable mixture of things, far foreign to the thoughts that were uppermost in his mind when awake, he was rudely aroused. A dark wooly head with two bright, shining eyes, peered in between the curtains, and a voice said:

"Quarter of twelb, sah! Bleeb you wanted to woke at quarter ob twelb, sah."

A week of sleeping car life prepares one for anything, and without taking an extra dose, Fred immediately dressed, neither bumping his head nor putting his right foot into the left shoe.

As usual the train was late, and it was 12:30 before it stopped by the small station of the slumbering village. A very sleepy railroad official, surprised that any one should leave the train at that unseasonable hour, stood waiting upon the platform. Fred left his trunk in the care of this man, and with his valise in his hand, started to walk to the house. A good mile lay between this and the station.

The night was beautiful. The moon, slightly on the wane, re-enforced by countless stars, made the snow covered ground resplendent for miles around. A good path had been trampled in the road, rendering walking comparatively easy.

Three years had made no difference in the quiet village. All the old landmarks remained undisturbed. The houses with which he had been familiar all his life, were in their accustomed places, unchanged. In one field, for years unused, stood a modern Queen Anne cottage. In no less than 10 letters from friends at home had this been accurately described, for it was the only house that had been built since his departure. The old white church stood out, hideous in its plainness, with its ghastly spire pointing toward heaven. The town hall, with its row of half-gnawed horse posts coated with ice, and the town pump, kept free by perpetual use, were as natural as ever, and numerous other familiar objects brought back pleasant memories and recollections.

Not a soul was moving. The stillness was broken only by the occasional bark of a dog a some distant farmhouse, or the subdued moo f a cow, disturbed, possibly by a draught through some neglected crack. It was with a feeling of unspeakable happiness that Fred tramped along over the slippery ground. How much longer seemed the mile to night than in the days of his childhood, when with his companions he lagged along to the district school.

At last the old homestead was reached. Dark and still it stood as if deserted. No friendly light, no friendly sound, to welcome home the traveller. His mother and father slept within, little dreaming that at that moment their son stood outside the gate New to enter the house unheard. Every door was bolted and barred, for although in the country, there were too many valuable things in the house to permit of any risk being run. Nevertheless, with all the care that was taken, there was one weak point, known, however, to the family alone. By the use of a knife blade from the outside, a catch on one of the dining-room windows could be easily unfastened. It was one of those little things about the house that had earned attention for years. It had been neglected, as all things are when it is everybody's business to have them repaired.

The crust of the snow in the yard seemed to snap with unusual noise as Fred carefully made his way around to the window. The valise was put down in the snow, and after some trouble the window was unlocked with a jack-knife. The window was an old-fashioned one, without weights, and, although raised with the utmost care, it creaked unmercifully. A forked-shaped button held it in place when open. It was a long reach from the ground, and before the window was secured it very nearly dropped back again. A bang so caused would awaken all the inmates of the house. After the window had been secured, the valise was quietly lifted in, followed by its owner. First the head, then the body, then two long legs came silently in. Once more Fred stood in his father's house. He closed the window and prepared to go to his room.

But suddenly it occurred to him that his room might not be in order. Not being expected for two months, the furniture might possibly have been moved out, and certainly the bed would not be made up. At the head of the stairs was a room that was invariably kept in readiness for unexpected guests. It would be far better to spend the night there. Also, as this necessitated the climbing of but one flight of stairs, there would be much less danger of his being heard.

As he started to leave the room he stubbed his toe against a chair. He held his breath and listened. There was no sound, and again he started into the hall. Slowly and carefully he climbed the carpeted stairs. He held the valise behind him that it might not bump against the wall of the balustrade. He had nearly gained the top when another thought presented itself. What if some guest was at that moment occupying the room? There would be nothing then to do but spend the night on the floor in his room or go down to the sitting room and sleep on the lounge. Why had he not thought of that before? He would have made much less noise and would have been sure to remain undiscovered until morning. But as he was so near the chamber, it was best to ascertain if it was occupied. Fortunately the door was open. He put his valise down on the outside and listened for the breathing of a sleeper. All was quiet save the thumping of his own heart, for although at home, there was somewhat of an exciting sensation caused by prowling about in the dark in so secret a manner.

Feeling sure that the room was unoccupied, he entered, and with little difficulty found the centre table. He had but lighted the lamp upon it, when an indescribable sensation came over him. It was the sensation one feels when suddenly realizing that some one is watching. He raised his eyes toward the door at the opposite side of the room, and was startled to see entering, a strange young lady dressed in a long wrapper. In her left hand she held a lighted candle, in her right hand a cocked revolver. The latter was aimed unpleasantly in the vicinity of his head, and considering discretion the better part of valor, he jumped into a small closet at his side and closed the door. The next instant he heard a knee pressed against the lower part of the door, and the key turned in the lock.

His first impulse was to prevent any firing that might take place, and he hastened to cry:

"Don't shoot!"

"I have no intention of doing so," answered a voice from the outside. "I think I have you very securely now, and will be able to keep you here as long as I wish."

Here was certainly a peculiar position. To be locked in a closet in his own home by an absolute stranger, was hardly the reception he had expected to have on his return. But he was greatly perplexed to know how to begin a conversation with his fair captor. At last he said

"Who are you, and what are you doing here?"

"That is a nice question for you to ask. I think it would be more sensible if I asked you that."

This was logical. He had made a fool of himself in beginning, but would try again and endeavor to do better.

"I am the son of the house and have just returned from a journey."

"That is a very likely story," she replied. "It is more foolish than your first remark. The son of the house is now in New Zealand, and will not return for two months or possibly a longer time. If he did, he would not be very likely to come at this unseemly hour and enter in this unceremonious manner."

This was as logical as her first remark. Circumstantial evidence of the most convincing character was certainly against him.

"But won't you tell me who you are?"

"I certainly I shan't. What good will it do you to know who I am?"

It would, indeed, be hard to make her understand the reason. Nevertheless, something must be done and be done quickly. Although living in the country, Mr. Boylst enjoyed all the modern improvements possible. The house was heated by steam, but owing to its having been introduced many years after the house was built, the pipes were not so conveniently arranged as they would have been in a new house, built to accommodate them. The pipes to the third story passed through the corner of the closet in which Fred was imprisoned. The closet was small and filled with dresses, and there was be rely room for a person to stand inside. The poor fellow was uncomfortable, to say the least.

"You don't seem to realize that the steam pipes pass through this closet. I shall suffocate if you don't let me out."

"I am perfectly well aware of the position of the steam pipes, but I have no intention letting you out."

"But I must have air."

"Well here it is," she said, and taking the bellows from the fireplace, she fitted the nozzel into the key-hole and blew a lot of air into the closet. This had little effect, however, and it seemed necessary that he should start off on a new tack.

"Why don't you call my father? He could certainly help you."

"I don't need any help," she tersely replied.

"But if he was here I know he would recognize my voice."

As she had him in such absolute security there seemed to be no harm in telling him that there was no other man in the house. It would also be best to tell him the truth. Undoubtedly he had heard of the absence of both Mr. Boylst and his son, and had broken into the house in consequence.

"Mrs. Boylst was unexpectedly called to the bedside of her mother, who was suddenly taken seriously ill. Mr. Boylst accompanied her."

"The surprise has greatly exceeded my fondest expectations," thought Fred. "Did they take their daughters with them?"

But thinking the conversation had been carried on far enough, she did not answer him.

Again he was forced to consider how next to approach this invincible jailer, who would neither believe his statements, nor take pity on his sufferings. The heat of the closet was oppressive and something must be done to relieve him.

"I tell you I am the son of the house," he resumed. "I found that I should be able to leave New Zealand earlier than I had expected to, and so came home without cabling them of my early departure. Unfortunately I arrived at night and decided that I would wake no one, but surprise them all in the morning."

"That is a poorer attempt than you have yet made. I suppose that if I had found you down stairs with all the silver and valuables in a bundle, you would have claimed the same thing and explained that you were only making a little surprise for the family. It is of no use for to argue. I shall on no condition release you, and you may as well begin now to wait patiently until morning. At the first opportunity I will hail some passing farmer and have you conducted to the sheriff's house."

That would be well, because any farmer who would pass the house on a winter's morning would be some neighbor who would recognize him. But the thought of spending four or five more hours in that oven, was unbearable. If he did not die for want of fresh air, he would certainly suffer greatly.

Suddenly a happy thought struck him.

"Outside the door you will find my valise, I think its contents will convince you that I am Fred Boylst."

"I shall not leave this door for any reason."

This was discouraging. Then another happy thought appeared.

"I have in my pocket a letter from my mother. If you will open the door I will show it to you."

"On no condition shall I open the door. If you have any letter you would like me to see, you may thrust it under the door."

Painfully in the small space allowed, Fred stooped, and with much difficulty succeeded in forcing the letter through the small crack between the door and the sill. Then he eagerly waited her reply.

"This is written to Fred Boylst, but it is dated in Columbus, O., and signed by a man entirely unknown to me."

"Then, in the dark I have made a mistake, and given you the wrong letter. Please examine this one."

Again he stooped and managed to thrust a second letter out into the room, and nervously waited for her to answer.

"Yes, this is from Mrs. Boylst to Fred Boylst. I recognize the handwriting. But it proves nothing. How can I tell that you are Mr. Fred Boylst? Possibly you have met him, robbed him and saved his things to use ina manner similar to this."

Could anything be more aggravating? Try hard as he could, his arguments had no force with his determined guard, who was convinced that he was a burglar. His head was beginning to ache from the overpowering heat. He feared that if he was not soon released that he would faint for want of fresh air. He thought seriously of forcing the door, but if he met with any success in these attempts he would in all probability be shot. Finally, in desperation, he cried:

"Did you ever see Fred Boylst?"

"No."

"Did you ever see a photograph of him?"

"Yes."

"Then do for mercy's sake open the door. I am dying in here, and I promise you I will remain motionless if you will simply open the door and give me some fresh air. I am sure that if you are familiar with my photograph you will recognize me at once."

For a long time she hesitated. Could it be possible that his story was true? If not, could she restrain him with the pistol she held in her hand? The heat of the closet must be terrible, and possibly he was so overcome that he would be passive if his sufferings were relieved. She endeavored to recall his features as she had seen them the moment before he jumped into the closet, but she was so excited at the time that she had no idea about them. At last she said:

"I will open the door, but remember that I will keep the pistol at your head during the whole time. If you make any attempt to move or disarm me, I will shoot."

Fred was in such a state he did not much care whether he was recognized or not. All he wished was a breath of cool air. The key turned in the lock, and slowly the door swung open, and a draught of air from the room, cold compared with that of the closet, came in. Also the revolver, behind which was a determined eye, was thrust in his face. His first impulse was to rush in to the room, but his promise and the revolver restrained him. The door had opened about three inches when it stopped, and a determined foot pressed against it. The young woman all through this trying time had acted with much more bravery and determination than many a man or woman in her place would have acted. Nevertheless, she was a woman, and had a few ideas that are much more common to women than they are to men. She held the door firmly and said:

"Thrust out your hand and let me see if it is the hand of a gentleman.'

If Fred had been one of those technically inclined young fellows, who go into the Thomson-Houston or some engine works, his hands would probably not have passed muster, and the closet door would have been shut again. Although not handsome, the hand was not much callouseed, and was free from scars.

The fastidious taste of the young woman was satisfied. Still she remembered that villains had fine hands in some cases and continued to be on her guard. The door opened still farther, and, standing before him, Fred saw the young woman who alternately aggravated and filled him with respect.

"Put your hands behind your back."

"You are standing in the shadow. I cannot plainly see your features. Stand there until I give you permission to move."

Keeping him well covered with the weapon, she slowly walked backward until the table and lamp were between them.

"Step out into the light. Stop!"

The heated air had made him feel so weak that he wanted to sit down in the nearest chair. However, he conquered the feeling, and stood looking her in the face. Fortunately for him, he had strongly marked features. His mother, wishing to continually keep her son's face before her, had placed photographs of him in every room in the house. The young woman saw the resemblance at once, and realized what a mistake she had made. She was about to speak when the revolver fell to the floor, the hand that had held it fell to her side and Fred had but time to dash around the table and catch her as she fainted away.

There was no ammonia at hand. Neither were there any salts or other remedies. Fortunately plenty of water was near, and this was liberally applied with towels. Gradually the color came back to her face, and the eyelids slowly opened. Fred helped her to the lounge, where, for some minutes, she lay quietly, without venturing to speak.

Meanwhile Fred's two little sisters had been awakened by the fall of the revolver. Obtaining no response to their cries, they hurried into the room where the light was burning, and their joy and surprise at again seeing their brother completely reassured their friend, who had tried so nobly to care or the house during its master's absence.

To Abolish Breach of Promise Cases.

A bill of more than ordinary general interest is spoken of as likely to be introduced into the British Parliament during the coming session. This is a measure for the abolition of action for breach of promise of marriage. For nearly two hundred and fifty years the English courts have permitted actions on the ground of wounded feelings. At first documentary evidence of promise was required, but latterly mere verbal proof has been considered sufficient. The ease with which the existing law can be converted into an instrument of blackmail and extortion, and the conviction that it has in many instances been so employed, have created, it is stated, to a very general feeling among members of the government and leading lawyers on both sides of the House, that a radical change in the law is necessary. England, including the colonies, Germany and the United States are the only countries which permit of action on these grounds. In Germany the damages are fixed at one-fifth of the dower agreed upon, which considering the proverbially small bridal dowers among the Germans, does not equal the average amount which English and American juries generally award. In Italy, Austria, Holland and France, the defaulting lover is liable only in so far as his or her fault has caused actual pecuniary damage. That it would be in the interest of society to have the law completely annulled may be doubted. All young persons are not honorable in these matters, and it may be presumed that the fear of legal process has deterred many from a wicked attempt to arouse feelings which they had no intention of reciprocating. The boast of conquests in this field is not unheard of. If, therefore, jilted lovers had no legal redress it may be concluded that wounded hearts would be greatly multiplied. On the other hand there is force in the objections of a contemporary that the present law is neither logical nor equitable. "For a young and pretty plaintiff," says he, "will always be able to secure larger damages than a middle-aged and homely woman, although it is obviously the latter who suffers most by the breach of an engagement, since she may never have another chance of marriage.

THE AGE OF DISCOVERY.

What a Canadian Has Done to Relieve Suffering Humanity.

The civilized world has recently been deeply agitated over the announcement that Dr. Koch, an eminent German physician, had discovered a lymph for the cure of consumption. This discovery has been heralded throughout the world, and is looked upon as one of the greatest achievments of modern medical science. Of equal, if not greater importance, is a discovery made by a well-known Canadian druggist, which, while it does not pretend to cure consumption after the lungs have been affected, is offered with every confidence as a preventative of that disease. Medical testimony bears out the statement that more than two-thirds of the cases of consumption, occurring in this country annually, are of catarrhal origin. The trouble begins with a cold in the head, which the sufferer treats as a light matter, and too frequently neglects. This in time invariably develops into catarrh; the mucous membrane become thickened, inflammed and hardened, and there is a profuse discharge of watery and poisonous matter from the nostrils or else the poisonous secretions become clogged and hardened. In either case the breath is inhaled over this poisonous matter, and produces baleful results. The inflammation gradually extends to the bronchial tubes, and thence to the lungs, which, already poisoned and weakened by the foul breath inhaled, are ripe for that dread disease—consumption, which ends in death. A remedy that will prevent these disastrous consequences must be regarded as a boon to mankind, and, as already stated, such a remedy has been discovered by a Canadian druggist. There is no case in the head which it will not instantly relieve and permanently cure. Do not, for an instant, neglet a cold in the head, for, by its prompt treatment, you will prevent its developing into catarrh—the second stage on the road to the grave. If, however, catarrh has already developed, the use of this great remedy will prove equally beneficial, as it affords speedy relief, and will affect a certain cure, even in the most aggravated cases, is persistently used. It removes the secretions, frees the clogged nostrils, and sweetens the breath, stops the inflammation and thus saves the lungs and prevents the disease developing into consumption. This great discovery is known and sold throughout the country under the name of Nasal Balm. It is a positive and certain cure, and the thousands of testimonials in the hands of its proprietors prove that it is all they claim for it. It is sold by all dealers, and every sufferer from cold in the head or catarrh should use it.

Cost of the British Army.

Does England pay too much for her military resources? is the question which the paper of Sir Charles Dilke recently read before the Royal Statistical society on the army cost of England as compared with Germany and France, is leading many Englishmen to ponder. According to Sir Charles' figures the annual cost of the British army, including the forces at home and abroad, is $177,500,000, while that of Germany is about $167,500,000 and of France a little over $140,000,000. Representing this outlay of $177,500,000 is an army 765,000 strong, made up as follows: 211,000 regular soldiers scattered throughout the empire, 124,000 native troops in India, 55,000 of the first class army reserve, 2,000 of the second-class army reserve, 117,000 militia, 11,000 yeomanry, 224,000 volunteers, and 21,000 described as odds and ends. These figures comprise every thing from the battalions of the Guards to the Irish Constabulary, the St. Helena Militia, and the native policemen in Ireland. In the matter of equipment England has 12,000 horses and nominally 600 guns of which it is calculated not more than 320 could be placed in the field. As against this showing it is claimed that either Germany or France can put in the field on the twenty-first day of mobilization over 2,000,000 soldiers of uniform quality with between 3,000 and 4,000 guns while behind this stupendous force would be held in reserve a vast garrison and territorial army. In this view the odds are greatly against England. The picture is not without relief however. On the one hand it must be borne in mind that England must pay the market rate for soldiers, whereas on the Continent these are secured by compulsion. Then, too, the great extent of the British empire, with possessions in every quarter of the globe requiring defence, involves an expenditure in connection with the transporting of troops from place to place which is unknown to Germany and France with their compact and relatively small territories. On the other hand the continental countries suffer great loss from emigration of those who seek to avoid conscription, and from the withdrawal from agriculture and manufactures of hundreds of thousands of young men during the time that they are serving under the colors. Sir John Adye has shown from a careful analysis of emigration statistics that in a single twelvemonth over 200,000 men, or more than the whole contingent of the rear, were lost to Germany through the desire to avoid compulsory military service. What is saved to England by her system of recruitment is doubtless a vast sum, but a sum so indefinite and which different persons are sure to estimate so differently that it is not possible to arrive at an unanimous judgment one way or the other. Opinions upon the subject will always remain divided. But whatever may be said concerning the relative cost and efficiency of the three armies in question, this will hardly be denied that the expenditure of $485,000,000 every year in instructing men how to kill their fellow men and in holding them in readiness for that purpose is an evidence that much of the savage still remains in our civilization, and shows how far the nations are from realizing the divine truth, in so many ways emphasized, that all men are brethren.

Cause for Alarm.

The great frequency with which pale, sallow and enfeebled girls are met now-a-days is cause for genuine alarm. The young girls of the present generation are not the healthy, robust, rosy lassies their mothers and grandmothers were before them. Their complexion is pale and sallow or waxy in appearance, and they are the victims of heart palpitation, ringing noises in the head, cold hands and feet, often fainting spells, racking headaches, backaches, shortness of breath, and other distressing symptoms. All these betoken chlorisis or anæmia—or in other words a watery or impoverished condition of the blood which is thus unable to perform its normal functions, and unless speedily enriched with the natural remedies which give richness and redness to the blood corpuscles, organic disease and an early grave is the inevitable result. Is not this prospect sufficient to cause the gravest alarm? Mothers are your daughters suffering from any of the symptoms indicated above, or from any of the irregularities incident to a critical period in their lives? If they are, as you value their lives do not delay in procuring a remedy that will save them. Delays in such cases are not only dangerous, but positively criminal. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a remedy compounded especially to meet such cases. These pills are not a patent medicine, but a remedy prepared with the greatest care from the formula of an experienced physician, who has used it for years in his daily practice with unvarying success. These pills are especially rich in those constituents which stimulate the blood and give it that rich, red color necessary to preserve health and life. They are in all cases a never-failing blood-builder and nerve tonic, acting upon the system in a natural manner and restoring health and strength to all who suffer from a watery or depraved condition of the blood or from any of those weaknesses peculiar to females. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box) by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Not His Fault.

"You called on the village belle, eh? Did you ring her?"

"No, she didn't give me enough rope."

Good Sense.

Disease is largely the result of impure blood. To purify the blood, is to cure the disease! As a blood-purifier and vitalizer, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery stands head and shoulders above any other known specific! Its power in this direction is nothing short of wonderland. Guaranteed to benefit or cure in every case, or money refunded.

There is more of power to sanctify, elevate strengthen and cheer in the word Jesus (Jehovah Savior) than in all the utterances of man since the world began.—(Dr. Charles Hodge.

How to get a Handsome Husband.

"When'er some lucky Indian maiden
Found a red ear in the husking,
'Muska!' cried they altogether:
'Muska! you shall have a sweetheart—
You shall have a handsome husband."

The handsome man always admires the beautiful woman. Then simply make yourself beautiful. Remove all blotches, pimples, "forked signs of turkey tracks" from your features, by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a tonic to the nervous, circulatory and procreative systems. Its use brings roses to the cheeks, and sparkle to the eyes. Take it, and you will, like the Indian maiden, find a "red ear" in good health, an omen of future happiness. *Guaranteed* to give satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it refunded.

"So you say you want seven buttons on this waist, Miss Susy? Must I put another on?" "Well, yes, I think so. You see, with six, it never comes right when I say, "He loves me—he doesn't love me," and so on. I think I must have one more button."

Make a Note of It

Read it over and over again, spell it out and sing it, until it is indelibly fixed in your mind that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is an infallible cure for chronic catarrh of the head, with all its distressing complications. Impaired taste and smell, offensive breath, ringing noises in the head, defective hearing, nose and throat ailments, are not only relieved, but positively and permanently cured! This is no fancy of the imagination, but a hard, solid fact, proven over and over again, and vouched for, under a forfeiture of $500, by its manufacturers, the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

On Saturday, at Swaffhan, Mr. Goddard, a miller, and his wife were found suffocated in bed, having lit a fire of coke in their bedroom.

Easy to use, pleasant, agreeable, and an unfailing cure is the verdict of all who have used Nasal Balm for cold in head or catarrh. Why suffer any longer? Give it a trial.

A Sunday-school superintend trecently found the following chalked on his blackboard: "Plees, Mr. Superintendent, don't fire off stories every Sunday at us boys with an awful example of a bad boy in each of them. Give us a rest. Give the girls a turn."

NOTICE.

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine fo Coughs and Colds is the most reliable medicine in use.

Hailstones should be classed as shamrocks.

Recommended to Sufferers.

Gibbons' Toothache Gum. Price 15 cents.

A regular figurehead—the accountant.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest blood builder and nerve tonic known. They cure all suppressions and irregularities by restoring and building up the system. Sold by all dealers.

A new school of shorthand is now in full operation over the Army and Navy store, King Street East. It is under the able and efficient management of Messrs. Barker & Spence, both practical men in their particular lines. Mr. Barker has been engaged in teaching shorthand for some years and has been very successful. Mr. Spence was until recently, connected with the College of Commerce, and his experience and knowledge make him also a valuable teacher. We can recommend the new firm to our readers as being in every way worthy of confidence.

We cheerfully recommend any preparation that stands as high as SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. It has crept into the confidence of the public solely through its merits. For wasting diseases of throat or lungs all druggists will testify to its efficacy.

An old settler—quicksand.

The Head Surgeon

Of the Lubon Medical Company is now at Toronto, Canada, and may be consulted either in person or by letter on all chronic diseases peculiar to man. Men, young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak an exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLE, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension very function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont. Books sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart with beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat quicker than the first, pain about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M.V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.

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