E. JULY 3, 1891.

Superior Court.

# THE WATCHMAN,

## And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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THE WATCHMAN
—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

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NOTICE

Wm. Armstrong, Blacksmith and Horse Shoer, would respectfully announce to the people of Argenteuil that he is now prepared [illegible] (Castrating Colts a specialty.) He is a safe and experienced hand and is going to make a special business of it.

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

Wanted at once a good Blacksmith, one accustomed to horseshoeing preferred.

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R. S. J. Simpson, Surgeon Dentist

Will be in St. Andrew's every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Lachute every Saturday, next door to Fraser Bros.

### THE GERMANS DEFEATED IN AFRICA.

**Unlike the British They Cannot Make Their Way in Foreign Lands.**

The most stubborn resistance to the advance of the white race into Africa has been offered by the natives who live behind the German possessions at Cameroons. About three years ago, the expedition of Kund and Tappenbeck, who were on their way to Adamaua and the Benue River, was driven back with great loss, and for many days the explorers and their panic-stricken carriers fled through the jungle, beset at every moment by enemies concealed in the tall grass, who now and then brought down a fresh victim with their poisoned arrows. The cable now informs us that the punitive expedition sent out from Cameroons to punish the natives who inflicted such terrible defeat upon Dr. Zintgraff's expedition in January last, found that the natives had cruelly tortured the prisoners they took before executing them, and that many of the prisoners commited suicide in order to escape torture.

Only meagre details have yet been published of the terrible experience of Dr. Zintgraff. He started from Cameroons last fall with a very large expedition for the purpose of establishing the German pretensions to Adamaua and the adjacent regions. In his party were Lieut. von Spangenberg, the traders Jantzen and Thormahlen, with other white men, besides five hundred native carriers. The expedition safely reached the German station of Baliburg, which Dr. Zintgraff had founded on a previous expedition. Friendly relations had been established between the Bali tribe and the Germans, and trade had been opened between the Bali people and Cameroons. Just beyond the Balis, however, lives the hostile chief of the Bafuti, who sent word to the whites that they would not be permitted to travel further east. He murdered two messengers whom Dr. Zintgraff sent to him with offers of peace. The warlike Balis told the explorer that the Bafuti could be reduced to submission, and offered to reenforce his expedition by 5,000 warriors and sweep the enemy out of the road. The offer was accepted, and on Jan. 31 last a stubborn battle took place, the result of which was that the chief town of the Bafuti fell into the hands of the white men and their allies and was burned to the ground

On the next day, however, when the Balis had exhausted nearly their entire supply of ammunition, they were attacked by the enemy, who were estimated to number 10,000 men, and, after a terrible battle, Dr. Kintgraff and his army were driven pell mell from the field. It is known that the Bafuti suffered a loss of at least 500 men, but the loss of Zintgraff's army was still greater. Of his own force of 500 men nearly 200 were killed or left on the field. Among the dead were Lieut. von Spangenberg and Messrs. Thiebe and Nehber of the trading company. The cable despatch speaks of Germans among the prisoners taken by the savages, but this is probably an error, as it is believed no living white men fell into their hands.

After this terrible reverse Dr. Zintgraff remained for fourteen days [illegible] to the coast, in order to equip an expedition to punish the natives who had vanquished him. It is the expedition he raised and despatched to the interior, which returns with the report that unfortunate members of his party who were taken prisoners had killed themselves to avoid torture. But the cable despatch does not tell half the story of the party that was sent from Cameroons to avenge the defeat of the earlier expedition. All we know of it is contained in a few lines sent by cable from the mouth of the Niger River.

The avengers were themselves most terribly defeated, in spite of their superior weapons. The white leaders of the expedition were killed to a man, and those of their unfortunate followers who escaped the overwhelming onslaught of the enemy, straggled north to the Benue River, where they were found in woful plight by British traders and taken down to the sea. This year's sad record of German fighting in the unknown lands behind Cameroons is the most surprising and appalling chapter in the history of European dealings with African aborigines. For the first time the savages of Africa have offered successful resistance, not to a poor explorer with a handful of men, but to large and well-organized expeditions, equipped and sent out by a European Government and fully prepared, it was believed, to find a way or make one. The cheap muskets made for the African trade, and reputed to be more dangerous to the men who fire them than to any one else, have at last had their day of triumph.

When the complete story of these tragic events is known, it will not be surprising if it is found that the Germans are themselves responsible in large measure for the terrible reverses. Somehow it happens that the German pathway in Africa is usually marked with blood, where the men of other nations walk in peace. Compared with the British they are novices in the art of making their way in savage lands. Their experience both in East and West Africa seems to prove that they do not possess the art of conciliation; and when difficulties arise, they show little tact and are apt to precipitate serious trouble.

### Strictly Business.

Old gent: "I understand, sir—in fact, I know—that you and my daughter are edging very rapidly toward matrimony."

Penniless Suitor: "It is true, sir; and although I am obliged to confess that it will have to be a case of love in a cottage, I hope——"

"Say no more. Love in a cottage is the true ideal of happiness. You have my consent——"

"Oh, thank you!"

"Providing you can show me the deed for the cottage. Good-day."

The flora of Europe embraces about 10,000 species. India has about 15,000. The British possessions in North America, though with an area nearly as large as Europe, have only 5,000. One of the richest floras is that of Cape of Good Hope and Natal, which figures up about 10,000 species. Australia is also rich in species, about 10,000 being now known.

### The Impudent Postmaster.

Pat: "I say, Mr. Postmaster, is there a litther for me?"

"Who are you, my good sir?"

"I'm meself, that's who I am."

"Well, what is your name?"

"An' what do ye want wid the name? Isn't it on the litther?"

"So that I can find the letter if there is one."

"Well, Pat Byrne, thin, if ye must have it."

"No, sir, there is none for Pat Byrne."

"Is there no way to get in there but through this pane of glass?"

"No, sir."

"It's well for ye there isn't. I'd tache ye betther manners thin to insist on a gintleman's name; but ye didn't git it afther all—so I'm even wid ye; divil the bit is my name Byrne!"

# MR. ESHOLT'S YOUNG WIFE

BY T. W. SPEIGHT.

## CHAPTER IX.

After a fortnight's absence, Mr. Esholt found himself at home again. He brought back with him a bad sore throat, which before long developed into inflammation of the chest, confining him indoors without hope of release for some time to come. This illness was especially annoying, coming as it did at such a time, for just then there occurred one of those ominous lulls in the commercial world which, like the intense quiet that often precedes a storm in the aerial world, caused the souls of many to quake within them. It is not well at such times when the captain of the ship cannot himself direct the helm; but Mr. Esholt was a man who never wasted his breath in bewailing the inevitable; all he could do was to make the best arrangements possible under the circumstances.

His old and tried head-clerk, Jabez Kimber, would continue to take charge of the business as heretofore whenever Mr. Esholt had been absent. Each morning Mr. Kimber would send up the letters, or such portion of them as he deemed it requisite that his chief should see, by pony express to Everton; but as Mr. Esholt himself was at present unable to use a pen, it became necessary to employ an amanuensis, to whom, after the letters had been read to him, he could dictate the answers, together with such instructions as he might deem needful for the proper conduct of the business during his absence. For this position of amanuensis Mr. Esholt selected Wilmot Burrell. As Wilmot lived across the water, and as Mr. Esholt would be likely to require his services to answer the late letters in an evening, it became requisite that he should take up his quarters for the time being at Everton. Thus, by a strange concatenation of circumstances, he and Agnes were brought together again. Agnes heard the news with secret dismay.

Neither she nor Miss Esholt could help being struck with the change in Wilmot's looks when, on the evening of his arrival, he entered the dining-room. Short as was the time since they had last seen him, he looked as if he had gone through some great sickness or great trouble in the interim. His cheeks had a hollowness such as they had never shown before; his eyes seemed to have sunk deeper into his head, and there were dark half-circles under them, the outward and visible signs of inward suffering either mental or physical. But his spirits were feverishly gay. All through the dinner he chatted with much animation with Miss Esholt; but he frequently laughed, and that rather boisterously, when no laughter seemed to be called for, and partook of the wine more freely than he had ever done before at Mr. Esholt's table. To Agnes he was studiously polite, but nothing more. To her that evening it seemed impossible to believe that this was the same man who, but two short weeks before, had told her in such impassioned accents that he loved her. He rose from the table with the ladies and bade them good-night at the door.

[illegible] of him. He breakfasted alone, and after attending to Mr. Esholt's correspondence, he went down to the office during the middle of the day, returning about four o'clock. Sometimes, when there was anything very special to consult Mr. Esholt about, Mr. Kimber would come back with him; but on these occasions the head-clerk, who was of a nervous, fidgety disposition, with an old bachelor's uneasiness when in the presence of ladies, could never be induced to stop to dinner.

About a week after his return, Mr. Esholt's illness suddenly developed graver symptoms than had yet shown themselves. Agnes had seen her husband before breakfast, at which time he looked and declared himself to be considerably better than on the previous day. After breakfast she went out to buy some grapes and other articles, and was gone about an hour and a half. On going into the dressing-room which opened into her husband's bedroom, she found Miss Esholt installed there. She was passing through, when the latter held up a finger warmly. "My brother is asleep," she whispered. "He has become much worse during the last three hours. Dr. Pyefitt has just gone. He administered a sedative, and has left word that the patient must on no account be disturbed. Until there is a change for the better. I have arranged to nurse my brother in the daytime with the assistance of Davry, and have sent for Mrs. Jukes, an excellent person, who nursed him when he was ill two years ago, who will take charge of everything during the night."

"But in that case, what is there left for me to do?" asked Agnes in dismay.

"Nothing," responded Miss Esholt icily.

"But, as his wife, it is my duty to remain by Mr. Esholt's side; and surely I can help one or both of you in the nursing!"

"Child!" burst out Miss Esholt, her stony self-possession for once deserting her—"and in many ways you are little more than a child—how dare you attempt to interfere in any arrangements I may think fit to make? My brother is very ill. It is imperatively necessary that he should be nursed by skilled hands, by those used to illness in various forms, and who are at home in a sickroom, not by raw inexperienced young women like yourself. What do you know of illness, pray? Whom have you ever nursed? Mr. Esholt is as dear to me as a brother as he is to you as a husband—possibly more so. Do you think, then, that I will willingly allow his life to be endangered merely to gratifiy the caprices of a wilful girl? Not so, Mrs. Esholt. You are his wife, and you can of course insist on nursing him; but if you do, will you be answerable for the consequences? I will not. Take the responsibility into your own hands, if it so please you? but remember that should my brother not recover, I shall assert with my last breath that it was your wilfulness and ignorance that killed him!"

At this juncture Mrs. Jukes was announced. As the nurse entered the room, Agnes left it. She was dazed, bewildered, heart-stricken, and yet that terrible woman's terrible words were not to be gainsaid. Of nursing, in the proper sense of the term, she knew next to nothing. Dare she take upon herself the tremendous responsibility Miss Esholt would thurst upon her if she persisted in asserting her position as a wife? No, she dare not—she dare not! Her husband was ill, perhaps dying, and she must be a spectator—nothing more.

It was dusk when she left her room, and a servant was lighting the hall lamp as she went down. During all those hours no one had been near her. Was her husband better or worse? She could rest no longer without knowing. She had a right to go to his room to ascertain that much, even if every other right were denied her. After pausing a moment, she turned to re-ascend the stairs, and as she did so, she saw Wilmot on the landing above, on the point of coming down. He had just left Mr. Esholt's room. His face flushed at sight of her, and then became as pale as Agnes's own. Next moment he was by her side.

"O Wilmot, how is he?" she cried, in her anxiety letting the old familiar name slip from her lips. "Is he better? Has he asked for me? Is there nothing I can do for him?"

"The symptoms have abated, and there is a slight improvement," he answered gravely.

"Thank Heaven for that!"

"He has even been able to dictate the outlines of two important letters, which is certainly more than he could have done this morning.—By-the-way, I was coming to look for you, Mrs. Esholt."

"To look for me!"

"Mr. Esholt has just handed me his bunch of keys with a request that I would see you and ask you to be at the trouble of opening the private drawer in his writing-table, where you will find a certain memorandum book bound in purple leather. This book you are to hand to me returning me the keys at the same time, of course after relocking the drawer. Mr. Esholt specified this one as being the key of the private drawer."

Wondering somewhat, Agnes took the keys. "If you don't mind, I will await your return here," said Wilmot.

"I shall not detain you more than half a minute," she answered, as she crossed the hall and then turned the corner of the corridor which led to Mr. Esholt's study. Wilmot stood without moving where she had left him. He was still very pale, and his teeth were fixed tightly on his under lip, as if to keep down some hidden emotion. "Will she never come back!" he muttered under his breath, for Agnes, instead of being away only half a minute, was fully three minutes before she returned. One glance at her face was enough. "She has found it!" he whispered to himself.

"Here is the memorandum book and here are the keys," she said in a dull expressionless voice, which contrasted strangely with her excitement of a few minutes ago. He took them, bowed, and, without a word, went back up-stairs on his way to Mr. Esholt's room. Agnes stood where he had left her till he was out of sight; then she too went up-stairs, slowly, and taking hold of the baluster as she went. At the top, she turned to the left and went to her room.

On opening her husband's private drawer in the study, she saw, lying close by the memorandum book of which she had come in search, a torn portion of a letter, to which her eyes seemed involuntarily drawn. It was written in a bold masculine hand; and quite unconsciously, for her mind at the moment was elsewhere, her glance took in one or two of the sentences. At first their sense failed to strike her, then all at once the hot blood crimsoned her face, and she read them again. Then she shut the drawer quickly and turned the key; but having done that, she stood without stirring for a full minute, her mind a chaos of conflicting emotions. Then she deliberately unlocked the drawer again, took out the letter, and read it slowly and carefully through. She read it more than once, more than twice, till, in fact, every word had burnt itself into her memory. Both beginning and end of the letter [illegible] what there was of it ran as under:

"You are quite right, my dear Esholt, in terming marriage a mistake. I found that out long ago; you, I suppose, are discovering it by degrees. Young wives are kittle creatures to manage. I can fully sympathise with you, now that the first rosy flush of wedded life has faded into the dull light of this workaday world—now that you are no longer bride and bridegroom, but commonplace man and wife. Take consolation from one who has gone through the ordeal. New harness always sits uneasily at first. You say that whatever you may think or feel, you always show a smiling countenance: a wise policy on your part, which I hope"——

Here it broke off abruptly; but the young wife had read enough. She put the letter back into the drawer, and taking the memorandum book with her, went her way.

Although Mr. Esholt grew no worse in the course of the next two or three days, it might with equal certainty be averred that there was little or no change for the better in his condition. But while his bodily weakness was so extreme, his mind was as clear as ever it had been; and as he lay there through one weary hour after another, it was only to be expected that his thoughts should brood much over the disquieting tidings which reached him day after day from the office; and that of itself was enough to retard his recovery. Lying there helpless in the partially darkened room, difficulties which, had he been about and well, he would have smiled at disdainfully, assumed unreal proportions in his eyes, and although he knew in his mind that they were merely as dwarfs masquerading in giants' armour, he had not strength to combat them, but allowed them to torment him at their pleasure, while calling himself a weak fool for not trampling them under foot, as he would have done at another time.

Then, again, he was bitterly grieved at heart at seeing so little of his wife. "Where is Agnes?" he would sometimes ask when he woke up from an uneasy slumber and looked round with longing eyes for a sight of his young wife's pleasant face. Then his sister would put him off with some commonplace answer that Agnes was busy elsewhere, or that she had just been to inquire how he was; and would finish by saying that Dr. Pyefitt had forbidden all unnecessary conversation. He had not strength to press the point, but would murmur to himself: "She does not care for me. Why should she? She has loved once, and can never love again!" And then he would fall again into one of his frequent half-sleeps, in which he nearly always seemed to be watching with a sort of fearful facination, a huge dark cloud which was slowly creeping up towards the zenith, and ere long would enfold both his fortunes and his happiness in its pall-like embrace.

In the frame of mind in which he then was, his wife's desertion of him—for such he termed it to himself—seemed almost a matter of course; merely one more among the crowd of misfortunes rushing in from every side to overhelm him. Sometimes, however, on awaking he would find her there sitting by his side, for even Miss Esholt did not venture to keep her always out of her husband's room—and then it was touching to see the smile that brightened his wan face as he stretched out his hand towards her. "He is only trying to deceive me," Agnes would say bitterly to herself at such times. "He wants to make me believe that he still loves me; but after that letter, how is it possible for me ever to believe again?" Then, again, Miss Esholt was nearly always in the room, and that did not tend to set her at her ease. So she would mechanically press her husband's hand and ask him how he was, and sit a little while, gazing with a sinking heart into his worn face, and then hurry out to hide the tears she could no longer keep back.

Neither by day nor night could Agnes get that terrible letter out of her thoughts. She wandered about the great dismal house, pale and sad, like an unhappy ghost for whom there is nowhere any rest. Not a creature in the world was there to whom she could open her heart and unfold her sorrows. Never so much as now had she missed kind-hearted Aunt Maria's comforting presence. Sometimes a wild longing came over her to leave all this weary coil of trouble behind her and make her way to the far-off parsonage where her aunt now lived, and there claim the love, the shelter, and the rest which she knew would not be denied her. Whenever she and Wilmot chanced to encounter each other, his soft veiled glances and melancholy smiles were not lost upon her. They were not like words—she could not take open cognisance of them; and since the finding of the letter, the knowledge that she was still as dear to him as ever sometimes sent a faint momentary glow through her heart, which only served to make the drear reality seem more dreary still whenever her thoughts contrasted it, as it was inevitable they should sometimes do, with the golden possibilities of what might have been. And so the weary days sped slowly on.

At length there came a day—about a week after Agnes's discovery of the letter—when tidings went through the house that Dr. Pyefitt had pronounced Mr. Esholt to be much better, and that there was every reason to hope the improvement would continue. That same evening Agnes sat down to communicate the news to Miss Maria, knowing how glad she would be to receive it. Finding herself, when she had written her note, to be out of envelopes, she went down to her husband's study in search of some, feeling sure that at particular time Wilmot would be engaged with Mr. Esholt. She found the room empty, as she had surmised it would be. The lamp was lighted and the curtains drawn. The desk at which Wilmot usually sat was littered with letters and papers of various kinds. There, on the opposite side of the big square table, was the leather-covered chair in which Mr. Esholt sat when at work, and there in front of it was the private drawer in which she had found the fatal letter. An archway and *portiere* divided this room from the library proper. Agnes having found what she wanted, had just turned to go, when there came a ring at the front door. Who could it be? Probably Dr. Pyefitt, who sometimes made a second call about that hour. She heard a servant answer the summons, and then the sound of voices, but whose voices she was unable to judge. As she could not get back to her room without passing through the entrance-hall, and as she did not care to be seen by any possible strangers, who, for aught she knew, might be some of Miss Esholt's visitors, she decided to stay where she was for a few moments till the coast should be clear.

Scarcely had she come to this conclusion when she heard voices in the corridor—those of Wilmot and some stranger—and was dismayed to find that the speakers were coming in the direction of the study. She had just time to push aside the *portiere* and glide through into the library beyond, when the study door was opened and Wilmot and the stranger entered. The library was in darkness; but Agnes at once made her way noiselessly towards a door at the opposite end which opened into a side corridor from whence she would be able to get back unobserved to her room. Her heart gave a great throb when, on trying this door, she found it locked, and locked, too, from the outside. Her only means of escape was cut off! While she was standing in dire perplexity, not knowing what to do next, she heard the stranger say: "I suppose we have nothing to fear from eavesdroppers?" To which Wilmot replied: "Nothing." Then he strode across the room, drew aside the *portiere* and peered for an instant into the darkness beyond. Agnes, who was wearing a black dress this evening, had barely time to sink into a recess between two bookcases. Then the *portiere* fell back into its place, and all was darkness again.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Why Religion Was Looking Up.

Father Taylor once went from a certain town, noted for its apathy in religious matters, to a conference meeting, where is brethren in the ministry were comparing notes as to the condition of church work in each one's locality. Presently some one asked Father Taylor how the religious interest was in——?

"Oh," replied that gentleman, "religion is looking up in——."

This occasioned much surprise, as such a declaration seemed directly contrary to general reports.

"How is that?" was asked. "Is there any general awakening of the churches?"

"No."

"Any special interest on the part of those outside the churches?"

"No."

"Well, then, how do you axplain your remark that religion is 'looking upon——'?"

"Why," said Father Taylor dryly, "religion is flat on its back in——, and has to look up if it looks anywhere!"

### Multiplication Table for All.

The Gambler's—Won times one is won.
The Tobacconist's—Chew times one is chew.
The Slave's—Free times one is free.
The Society Leader's—Fore times one is fore.
The Musician's—Fife times one is fife.
The Invalid's—Sicks time one is sicks.
The Religionist's—Seven times one is heaven.
The Cannibal's—Ate times one is ate
The German's—Nein times one is nein.
The Roofer's—Tin times one is tin.
The Baker's—Leven times one is leven.
The Fairies'—Tw'elf times one is tw'elf.

### That Dreadful Boy Again.

"Papa," inquired a young searcher after knowledge, "what does p-o-a-c-h spell?"

"Poach, my son."

"And what does it mean?"

"Why, to poach is to steal," said the father, not wishing to bring confusion to his son with a strict and complicated definition.

Then the youth went into the kitchen and watched the process of getting some eggs cooked for dinner.

Before the meal was ready some unexpected guests arrived, but would not listen to a pressive invitation to join the family at dinner. Finally the lad added the force of his invitation to that of his father's.

"You'd better come," said he, "we're goin' to have eggs—stolen eggs—papa stole 'em."

Grippe swept over the Chinese empire in February last and hundreds of thousands of the natives died of the disease.

The Irish land bill amendment, including in its provisions tenants evicted in the past five years, is practically a compromise over the demand of the Irish members that the bill be altered so as to include all tenants whose landlords had refused to submit their claims to arbitration. This was intended to meet the case of tenants on the Ponsonby state. Mr. T. W. Russell's amendment, including tenants evicted in the last five years, which was passed the other day, is an unquestionable improvement to the bill, which is to-day as valuable an aid to the Irish tenantry as has ever been offered them.

### HUNG UP BY HIS HAIR.

**The Experience of a Missionary Bishop Who Grew a Queue in China.**

The Right Rev. John Anzer, Bishop of the Shantung district, in northern China, sailed the other day for the Orient. The Bishop is in charge of twenty-one missionaries in his diocese. He is returning to China after an important mission to Germany, where Emperor William heard his statement of affairs in his district and this plea for the protection by Germany of the Catholic missionaries in the Shantung district. The Bishop is about 50 years of age, of medium stature, heavy build, and with an unmistakable Oriental air about him.

"I am returning to my missionary work in China," said the Bishop, "from a trip that I was compelled to make by force of circumstances. I left China two months ago, via the Panama Isthmus, for Hamburg. On arriving in Berlin I was given an immediate audience with the Emperor, and asked him for the protection of the German flag in Shantung, which is a province in the northern part of China. On the seventh audience he granted my request, and word was telegraphed to the commander of the German forces in China to send a force of armed men into the Shantung district and restore order and afford the necessary protection to the Catholic missionaries.

"While travelling from village to village in the Shantung district I preached one afternoon in a place of fully 1,000 people. While conducting the services I was roughly seized by four big Chinese and borne to a place outside the gates of the town. A large crowd followed my captors. When a spot was reached that suited them they put me down. The leader of the party informed me that the people in his town wanted me to promise that I would go away and preach no more. The man said that Shantung was the birthplace of Confucius and was the Holy Land of China, and that no missionaries were wanted.

"I refused to go away, so they hung me up to the limb of a tree by my queue—in China we missionaries follow the styles and dress of the country in every particular—so when my queue was tied to the tree I hung by my hair, part of which was pulled out by the roots. All the protests I made against such treatment were of no avail, and I was powerless to protect myself

"Not satisfied with dangling me in the air, they took my clothes off and whipped and beat me at intervals from 3 to 9 p. m. The pain was excruciating, and there was no escape from my tortures. One man, with a leather whip, lashed me; another occasionally struck me on the head, neck, and shoulders with a flat club, until my face bled, and the blood ran down and dried on my body; still another tickled and struck the soles of my feet till my mind wandered.

"At one time I lost consciousness for a little while. About 8.30 o'clock the people came out from the town in crowds to witness my punishment, and my tormentors renewed their fiendish work with great vigor. Some one cried out to burn me and a pile of fagots was arranged for my benefit, but before it was lit sympathy from some source was found for me, and the wood was not set on fire. So weak and helpless had I become that when the bell rang at 9 o'clock for the people to go inside the town I was left for dead. A forest was near and I heard some one say in Chinese: 'Let us leave him here for the wild beasts to devour.' Another wanted to cut one of my legs off and take it away with him. After I was left alone I became unconscious.

"But I had a friend who had hidden himself away, and after the people had left me he came to my assistance. As I could move neither hand nor foot he carried me to a place of safety, where the mandarin found me and had me taken to his house and treated by his own doctor. Had I died the mandarin would have been beheaded, which is according to the law of China when a missionary is put to death without cause in a mandarin's district.

### KING MENELEK'S LETTER.

**He Informs the King of Italy That He Will Not be Imposed Upon.**

The fact is well known that serious trouble exists between the King of Italy and Menelek, the new King of Abyssinia, over an article in the treaty concluded some time ago between the two countries. The green book, which has just been published in Rome, contains an interesting letter written by the King of Abyssinia to King Humbert in which he gives his side of the case. It was agreed that the Italian translation of the treaty written in Abyssinian should be an exact equivalent of the original. The Abyssinian text of article 17 of this said;

"His Majesty, the King of Abyssinia, may, if he wishes, avail himself of the good offices of the Italian Government in regulating his relationship with other powers."

The Italian translation, however, has it: "His Majesty, the King of Abyssinia, consents to avail himself of the good offices of the Italian Government, &c."

The Italian version was the treaty as it was signed in Rome by King Humbert and the envoys of King Menelek. When Menelek became aware of this falsification he wrote the letter to King Humbert which appears in the green book. Here are some extracts:

"I wish to call your attention to article 19 of the treaty of Ucciali, in which it is stipulated that the texts of the treaty in our two languages shall exactly agree. But article 17 says that I consent to avail myself of the good offices of Italy, &c. But I have not consented to surrender to Italy my power to treat independently with European governments in the affairs I have with those nations. When Count Antonelli drew up this treaty with me I told him that the treaty must be plainly expressed in this matter. He replied: 'If you desire it, you may avail yourself of our assistance; if not, you are free to dispense with our services in your relations with other powers.' I replied: 'On that basis I make a treaty with Italy.'

"I have not accepted up to this time any obligation, and I tell you to-day that I am not the man to accept such a proposal, and should not be the man to ask me to accept it. I hope now that for the honor of your friend, you will have the error which appears in article 17, corrected, and that you will point out this error to the friendly powers to whom you have communicated the treaty."

Whatever degree of civilization the King of Abyssinia may have attained, it will probably be admitted that this is a manly letter. Menelek does not propose to sacrifice his self-respect and rights as a ruler and become the mere tool of Italy. There is no prospect now that Italy will succeed in enforcing her interpretation of the treaty. When Count Antonelli returned to Shoa to coax the King to submit to the treaty as it was signed at Rome he met with a very cold reception. The King refused to see him at all for some days, and finally granted him an interview only to upbraid him in bitter language and to command him never again to set foot in his territory. He believes Antonelli betrayed him, and it is evident that the Count's usefulness as Italy's embassador in Abyssinia is at an end.

Some one says: "Woman studies man with regret; man studies woman with amazement." The woman in this case is evidently married and the man is not.

### PRAYERS OF THE PURITANS.

**"Sending Up a Note" in Old-Time New England Churches.**

In the small country villages all the inhabitants were brought together in the closest intimacy, personal and neighborly, in their several homes and in the meeting-house, says the *Atlantic Monthly*. They knew each other's most private affairs and experiences —the birth of a child, espousals, sickness, absence from home, and death. Whatever social or class distinctions existed in any place—and there were such, for the "seating" of each congregation was a method of "dignifying superiors"—the humblest family and individual in the precinct could introduce their wants and woes in the public prayers. So the minister, as he mounted the pulpit, had in his hand one or many "bills" or "notes" offered by individuals or families by name, stating the occasion or circumstances, specifically, under which the sympathizing prayers of the whole congregation were desired. Instances were not unusual in which, if there were many such papers, the minister after reading them aloud, would pin them to the pulpit cushion, and, opening his eyes for an instant, would refresh his thought of them, one by one, and then frame a fitting intercession or petition. A purposed journey or a return, the experience of a misfortune or disaster, the birth of a child, serious or protracted illness, bereavement, and the various dispensations of providence, devoutly regarded, would be the burden of these petitions. There certainly was something helpful and touching in these usages in close communities, in which no one was a stranger in life or fortune to all the rest. Of course much, very much, if not all, of the fitness and grace of such intercessions depended upon the gifts of the minister, his choice of words and phrases, his delicacy, unction, refinement, and dignity of manner and speech, his saying just enough, and at times his reserve in utterance. There were possibilities of infelicity and blundering, and of a large range in failures of taste and sentiment. The risk was of formality, repetition of phrase, and sameness of language. The minister might fall short of the definiteness, the individuality, of specific references in such cases, disappointing the listening petitioners for whom he was a proxy. There were in the ministry occasionally, and not infrequently, men of eccentric ways, of quaint speech, sometimes very literal and overfrank and plain, whose expressions might include or suggest judgments, opinions, on matters to be borne up in prayer. Such a case comes authenticated to us, in which a husband sought relief from the trial and exhaustion of tending an invalid wife in a protracted and hopeless malady by sending up a "bill" on several successive Sundays. Perhaps the minister also shared in the weariness of these repeated calls on his intercession, well knowing the certainty of the impending issue. So he framed his petition "that the Lord, if it seemed good to him, would raise her up, or that she might be speedily and gently removed."

A large part of the more serious, interesting, and important concerns in a rural community would find their way into the prayers of the sanctuary. Sometimes the minister, bent on some public or private rebuke or centure, would dare the venture of insinuating it in his prayer rather than in his sermon.

### Mangled Excursionists.

Further details of the accident on the Moenchenstein & Bale Railroad, Switzerland, show that two engines and three carriages loaded with excursionists fell into the stream which flowed beneath the iron bridge, which gave way and caused the disaster. These carriages and engines now form a shapeless heap of wreckage beneath the bridge, and by its own size prevented two other carriages, which were suspended practically in the air from falling and still further increasing the number of killed and wounded. Eighty excursionists are known to have been drowned, though many of the bodies have not been recovered yet. Of the large number of persons injured many have suffered so seriously that it is considered likely their injuries will terminate fatally, as they consist of bad lacerations and in [illegible] been completely severed.

Scenes which were truly heartrending were witnessed in Bale to-day, when the bodies of a large number of the victims of the Moenchestein Railroad disaster were brought there from the place where the accident occurred by sorrowing relatives who had gone in search of missing husbands, fathers or brothers, wives, mothers or sisters, as the case might be, for representatives of the majority of the best families of Bale left there to attend the musical festival. Wives brought home the bodies of their husbands, and husbands brought home the bodies of their wives and children. Several families were practically wiped out of existence by the disaster, the full extent of which is not known even at this time. Bale is now a city of mourning, a place of the dead and a scene of bitter desolation. Nearly every family in the city may be said to have been touched by the calamity, for those families who have not actually lost one of their members have dear friends or acquaintances either among the dead or among those who are mourning the loss of relatives. Those who are not afflicted in the manner described are either nursing wounded relatives or sympathising with those who have friends among the wounded. The latter include so many serious injuries that each hour records another death and another case in which the physicians give up all hope of saving the patient's life. Everything that the local and municipal authorities can do to help the wounded, recover the dead or assist those who have been plunged into distress by the fearful wreck, is being done. Clergymen, priests and physicians, a large force of troops and firemen, and scores of vehicles and ambulances have been despatched to the scene of the disaster. The troops and firemen are busily engaged in removing the wreckage, recovering the bodies of the dead and transporting the wounded to their homes in Bale or to the hospital. The physicians and ministers of all denominations are doing noble work in ministering to the wounded and in comforting the bereaved. The neighborhood of the collapsed bridge resembles in many features the after episodes of a battle. Especially was this the case during the night, when the river banks were illuminated by huge fires built up of fir trees. The troops and firemen work unceasingly, dragging the river for the dead, and keep a cordon around the spots where it was not advisable to admit the crowd of people flocking about the broken bridge from every village in the canton for the dreadful news. The total number of persons who lost their lives by the disaster is now placed at 120, with hundreds more or less injured.

### A Cholera Cure.

Mr. Editor:—As so many of the farmers' wives are asking for cholera cures, I wish to send one that I cut from the *State Register*, and which has never failed me. It has cured turkeys and hens when they were so bad that I was obliged to push them to the pen to eat, and even put the food in their mouths. I have used it several times in the last ten or twelve years, and I believe it a sure cure. Here it is: For one hundred fowls get thirty cents worth of calomel, divided into three parts (your druggist will do this); put one-third into milk or meal and see that each fowl gets some, the diseased ones a plenty. Follow up the next day with feed made red with cayenne pepper; the next feed calomel again, and so alternate till you have feed all three doses of calomel and pepper, and you will see no more cholera.

As prevention is better than cure, I use Venetian Red in their drinking water. Get five cent's worth and put it into the vessels containing the drinking water. It looks like paint, and really is. I have used these two remedies for ten years.

It puts a different face on things,
Although it may be queer
When one man travels on his cheek
And another goes off on his ear.

**The Watchman**
AND
**OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE**

### A LIKELY (?) STORY.

Among the many foolish and absurd things that have appeared in the Montreal *Star* concerning Premier Abbott, the most nonsensical perhaps, is the canard that Dr. Christie was about to be elevated to the Senate and that Mr. Abbott was to represent Argenteuil in the Commons. As a rider to that report the *Star* would have make a good stroke by saying that Dr. Christie was to fill Mr. Abbott's place as government leader in the Upper House. In the first place it is not absolutely essential that Mr. Abbott should be in the Commons, and secondly if he considered i e necessary to be there, there are several constituencies ready for him without removing a Liberal in that manner. It is generally admitted, however, that the premier would rather represent his old constituency than any other, which is not unnatural, but in order to open the seat for Argenteuil it is not necessary to raise Dr. Christie to the Senate. There is that little investigation at St. Scholastique to come off yet, and while it might be a little more comfortable for our federal member and especially his friends, to obviate the necessity of answering many serious questions that may be asked, yet, the interesting feature, of the election trial are not likely ta be blotted out by the elevation of Dr. Christie to the Senate.

### THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

The manly and conscientious stand taken by the Hon. Mr. Foster in his address on the Jamieson resolutions has done much to elevate him in the eyes of the sensible portion of the temperance community. We say "sensible" portion, for unfortunately the temperance cause, like every other good cause, has its friends, who through want of judgment or something else, are in reality retarding the cause instead of aiding it. Ever since Mr. Foster has been in public life, and by his abilities and hard work has been advancing by rapid strides to be one of the first statesmen of Canada, there have been men—temperance men if you will—who have never been guilty of allowing an opportunity to pass without endeavoring to cast a slur on his name and insinuate that for the sake of gain, he had gone back on the principles of temperance, he once held so dear. He has been maligned, slandered, misrepresented, and all for a political purpose. Nevertheless there is no uncertain sound about his position. He is as strong a believer in prohibition to-day as ever. But common sense, experience and good judgment teaches him that a resolution involving the wiping out of over $7,000,000 of revenue, the closing up and legislating out of existence millions of capital now engaged in the manufacture of liquors, the taking away of a great source of revenue from our provincial governments, the closing up of thousand of places of business, cannot be entered upon lightly, and must be supported by the overwhelming voice of the people not only at the polls but by their moral influence. Not that these difficulties are insurmountable, but that they are serious difficulties and should be got over with as little friction as possible. Is there a man or woman in Canada, thoroughly acquainted with the public sentiment of the different provinces who will pretend for one moment that the majority of the people are in favor of prohibition, or are sufficiently impressed with the need of it to give that moral support required for the proper enforcement of any law? Are the people educated on this question? Do they know any of the information the obtaining of which has been left to a Royal Commission? Yet this is what the the Jamieson resolution declared, and while it must be admitted that many voted honestly for the resolution, there were many voted who did not believe the country was ready for prohibition, who know perfectly well that the passing of those resolutions and the springing by the government of a prohibitory liquor law upon the country would throw the cause back a quarter of a century. And yet through party feeling, or fear of the W. C. T. U., or perchance the Montreal *Witness* they pocketed their convictions, their consciences and voted straight.

There have been men mean enough and newspapers low enough to refer to the fact that Mr. Foster at one time was poor and accepted $10 per night as a lecturer. They might have gone further back and stated that not many years ago our Finance Minister sold tea, sugar and soap in a small grocery not as proprietor but as "the boy." More honor to him for that fact. Such a career as his is an inspiration to hundreds of our Canadian youth. As long as the temperance question is used in the Dominion as it was used in the election in Argenteuil, i. e. as a political football the prohibition will remain far in the distance.

### School Results.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The following pupils have passed the entrance examinations to Grade I Academy.

In order of merit, (a) Ada Armstrong (13) 693, (b) Maggie Morrison (17) 650, [b] Maggie Thompson (14) 650, d Christie McOuat, 13, 632, e Bella McOuat 15, 598, f Florence Dixon 16, 593, S in B, g Jessie Albright 13, 567 S in B, h John Drew 12, 526, i Maggie Douglass 13 513, e Alex. McOuat 13, 503, k Ernest Summerby 13, 465, S in A, l Lizzie Clarke 15, 458 S in B.

The following pupils have been admitted provisionally to Grade II Model

In order of Merit m Albert Murray 14 458, S in A and G, m Carlyle Fraser 12 427, S in A and B, d Flora Howard 12 423 S in A B and G, m John Bouchard 12 396 S in A, n Ade-

[redacted] S in B and G.

a East End School, Miss Armstrong Teacher, b Arundel, Miss Higginson, d Brownsburg, Miss M. Scott, e Hill Head, Miss L Drew, f Lakefield, Miss A. Scott, g Riviere Rouge, Miss Wilson, h Beech Ridge, Miss Burwash, i Chatboro, Miss M. Haney, l Mount Maple, Miss A. McOuat, m Lachute, Mr T Haney, n Geneva, Mrs Simpson.

S. Supplemental, A. Arithmetic, B. Book-keeping, G. Grammer.

NOTE.—The figures after the pupils names indicate thier ages.

THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONEALTA.

The Australian Commonwealth will have grand results of using Burdock Blood Bitters for disease of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood surpass all expectations. Dyspepsia, headche, billousness, scrofula, etc, are promptly cured by B. B. B.

### Result of June Examinations.

LACHUTE ACADEMY.

GRADE III.

Lennie Creswell, 3392, Mary Armstrong 3354, Phoebe McOuat 3335, Gracie Barron 326 6, Mary Hilsden 2743, Os. Stackhouse 2639.

These totals are for the Christmas, Easter and June examinations.

GRADE II Academy.

Jessie Dobbie 896, Susie Patterson 847, Nellie Evans 835, Bernie Simpson 795, Emma Matthews 763, Lizzie Patterson 752, Eugene McMartin 712, Peter McGregor 709, Maggie Haney 641, Mary Beattie 612.

GRADE I. Academy.

Hannah Rogers 551, Katie Wade 546, Willie Chapman 523, Lizzie Stepleton 521, Emma Creswell 496, Eva Walker 484, Maggie Stanforth 480, Janet Rodger 474, Ida Patenaude 468, Aunie McHardy 455, Clara Warwick 434, Mary Berry 434, Charlie Evans 418.

GRADE II, Model.

Maude Newton 478, Fred Caron 451, Jennie McHardy 442, Josephine Carriere 417, Maude Cooke 409, Hermine Cyr 399, Mary McDougall 391, Mary Barley 377, Agnes Boa 375, Paul Jousse 367, Ellie McKinnon 365, Bernadette Carriere 365, Arthur Stackhouse 363, Maggie Curry 339, John Christie 328.

ELEMENTARY CLASS.

Duncan Monette 313, Ada Creswell 121, John Morell 382, Allan Boa 215, Albert Ladouceur 316, G. Joss, 412, G. Brannian 255, Ida Murray 215, A. Hinton 322, Mary Stewart 306.

GRADE I.

Milinda Stewart 225, Ruth Heysege 180 Alex Davidson 158, Clarence Raitt 141, Annie Haney 105, Willie McClusky 98, James Haney 45.

GRADE II.

T. Palliser 168, Robbie Creswell 145, Albin Jousse, 116, Freddie Chapman 46.

WEST END SCHOOL.

ELEMENTARY, GRADE III.

Florence McNiece 517, Maud McGibbon 475 Gordon Mitchell 471, Alma Fraser 423, Lizzie McCrea, 412, George McArthur 411.

IInd PRIMER.

E. Simpson 288, W. Wilson 271, J Barley 271 R. McCallum 249, W. Mitchell 245, F. McOuat 236, E. Morrell 231, M. Barley 202, E. McNiece 196, H. McRae 191, E. McArthur 177.

PRIMER 1st.

C. James 245, Maude LaMarche 289, F. McGibbon 239, E. Banford 228, A. Riddle 244, M Cruise, 224, E. Barley 208, S. Caron 180.

A. CLASS.

J. McNeice 75, T. McNaughton 57. J. Rumboldt 74, B McArthur 38, L. Barker 35, W Rumboldt 21, Jennie Wilson 8, Roy Carpenter 5, R. Rumboldt 4.

FOR MANY YEARS.

WE have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for many years in your family and find it an excellent medecine for all forms of summer comp'aint." John A. Valens Valens, Ont. Fowler's Wild Strawberry: Price 35c., sold by all dealers.

### What I Saw and Heard at the Camp Meeting!

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN,

On the afternoon of last Lord's Day. I went to the Camp-Meeting, solely for the purpose of holding Christian fellowship with those who profess faith in the meek and lowly Jesus. But I regret to state that instead of hearing the Gospel preached, to perishing souls who were there in large numbers, Mr. Horner gave a lengthy discourse from numbers 13-30, "Let us go up at once." The preacher made Caleb and Joshua (the true reporter) to represent the wholly sanctified Christians, while the ten false reporters or those who had no faith in God's promise represented unsanctified Christians. From the truth of God I can find no such doctrine as an unsanctified Christian. 1. Cor. 1-30. There was nothing in Mr. Horner's discourse about the blood of Jesus Christ, nothing in fact likely to lead any one there to the Saviour of sinners.

At the close of the service, Mr. Horner invited all who desired the second blessing, sanctification (or holiness to come forward to the penitent bench. Quite a number went, and kneeling there began to pray, or rather to scream and shout. What they were saying, I cannot tell, the confusion was so great among them. Some were rolling on the ground beating the earth with their fists and kicking with their feet calling out "glory to God," others were moving about calling to the Holy Ghost to come down. Women were laying backward on the ground, order was out of question. Some were praying one thing and some another. The preacher attempted an excuse for such a wild scene by saying it was no worse than what he had seen of some receiving the Lord's Supper and getting drunk through the week. I returned to the Camp-Meeting on Monday afternoon and evening to assure myself as a Christian if I could get anything which would spiritually benefit me, but to my regret I found the same wild scenes repeated, and still more repulsive. One woman was moving about with her eyes closed, her hat hanging down at the side of her head. Some one requested her to put on her hat, but she called out "I don't care I am dead to the world Glory to God." All this time the preacher was standing up with a small cap on his head looking on and laughing at the scene before him.

A few passages of Scripture occurred to my mind at the time which are certainly in a striking contrast to the scene referred to. See I Cor 14-40, "Let all things be done decently and in order" 33 ver., "God is not the author of confusions or (tumult) but of piece as in all the churches of the Saints." As for the praying for the Holy Ghost to come down, the Word of God assures us, that the Holy Ghost has already come. To keep praying that the Holy Ghost may come down is a denial of His presence. See John 16-8—14. My mind was led to the time at Carmel where the prophets of Baal 450 called aloud from morning until evening 'Oh Baal hear us!' But there was not a voice or any that answered. 1 Kings, 18: 26-27-28.

A. J. PERIARD,

"Excuse me, George, But when I saw you a year ago, your face was covered with pimples, is seems to be all right now." "Yes, sir; that's because I struck to Ayer's Sarsaparilla; the greatest blood medicine in the world. I was never so well in my life as I am now."

[redacted] ought to be careful to purify the blood by using the best blood purifier and tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. Its purifying power is unrivalled.

*To the Editor of* THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR.—I cannot but express to you the pleasure I experienced this morning when I saw in the columns of the *Free Press* the name of the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott as Premier of Canada. While in the County of Argenteuil I had for many years, not only the pleasure but the honor of supporting said gentleman in many of his Electoral Campaigns, and although I am not now a resident of the county, yet, I have a deep interest in the old party, which I consider the best for the country, and I trust that the Hon. gentleman aforementioned, may be spared to live during the next 10 or 15 years as prosperous and successful a reign as that which attended our highly esteemed and memorable friend, the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.

A. MCKNIGHT.

Boissevain, June 16th, 1891.

**MANY A LIFE**

HAS been saved by the prompt use of Ayer's Pills. Travelers by land or sea are liable to constipation or other derangements of the stomach and bowels which, if neglected, lead to serious and often fatal consequences. The most sure means of correcting these evils is the use of **Ayer's Cathartic Pills.** The prudent sailing-master would as soon go to sea without his chronometer as without a supply of these Pills. Though prompt and energetic in operation, Ayer's Pills leave no ill effects; they are purely vegetable and sugar-coated; the safest medicine for old and young, at home or abroad.

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**Excellent**

health."—Mrs. C. E. Clark, Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

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OUT-BUILDINGS
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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.

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Lachute, P. Q.

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

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MY Spring Stock of Buggies is just being set up in the
SHOW-ROOMS.

FARMERS intend ing purchasing a Buggy or other vehicles should come and examine my stock, which is large. Buggies, Carts, Express Waggons, etc., cheap for cash or on time. Repairing always done.

A large stock of Harness on hand of every description. Give me a call and examine for yourself.

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36—3m. Proprietor.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

FARMERS, You will soon require your Summer Stock of
HARDWARE.

You can save money by buying from me. My Stock is large and varied, in FORKS, SCYTHES, RAKES, HOES, SHOVELS, HORSE FORKS, etc. A Large assortment of Hollow ware, POTS, KETTLES and PANS, CURRY COMBS, BRUSHES, SHEEP SHEARS, TIN-WARE, FENCE WIRE, CARRIAGE BOLTS, from one inch to ten inches, HORSE POKES, OILS, PAINTS, and VARNISHES.

Blacksmithing done and Satisfaction given.

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A FRESH lot of choice uncolored Japan Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups etc, etc.

CROCKERY.

Such as Tea Setts, Chamber Setts, Dozens and Peices.

Great Reduction in Dry Goods for all cash purchases. All kinds of produce taken in exchange.

Call early and leave your orders which will be attended to at once.

Telephone No. 1.

F. X. BERTRAND,
West End, Lachute.

WANTED
2,000 Lbs. of Wool,
For which highest price will be paid in trade at
H. E. Thompson's
St. Philippe,
Que.,

For Sale.

A Three Seated Express with cover, and a two Seated Top Buggy, almost new. Can be bought on reasonable terms by applying to

R. G. MEIKLE,
Lachute.
41—tf.

Valuable Town Property For Sale.

The property known as "Lochinvar" or the "Henry Property" in the East Ward of Lachute Town, within five minutes walk of the Railway Station, Post office, Churches, Stores etc., containing about 60 arpents of land with two Sugar Bushes of about 300 trees each. Stone house and other buildings thereon, beautifully situated on the South side of the North River having a pretty little lake in front and a commanding and pleasant view of the Laurentian Range of Hills to the North. The locality is one of the prettiest and most healthy in the Town, and is being rapidly built with a superior class of houses. This property can be conventently subdivided into Town or Villa Lots, and will be sold *en bloc* or in lots to suit purchasers, and would form a desirable residence for any person wishing to engage in agricultural operations on a small scale. Title perfect. For further particulars,

Apply to,
WILLIAM HENRY on the premises, or
THOMAS BARRON, Lachute.
35—tf.

LOST.

ON DOMINION DAY, on Foundry Street, Railway track or Main Street, a Lady's

SILVER WATCH & CHAIN.

The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to

J. C. WILSON,
Lachute.

NEW BUTCHER SHOP.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a butcher shop on the premises lately occupied by Geo. Bradford, near Wilson's siding, West End Lachute, where he will be prepared to furnish the public all kinds of fresh meats, fish, etc. Cheap. Give me a trial. Orders taken by telephone and delivered. Telephone No. 41.

DAVID WILSON.

Lachute Mills, March 12th, 1891. 29

NOTICE.

Our Spring and Summer stock of Millinery Bonnets and Hats in all the newest shapes, ribbons flowers and fancy goods has just arrived. Customers and the public are invited to call and see at Mrs. Moir's house.

A. & J. LOWE,

SPRING GOODS.

AT BOOK STORE.

Sponges, Lacrosse Sticks and balls, Silver and Gold colored necklets, Children's Toy Watches, Lumber marking pencils, Carpenters' do. Ladies' purses, Horn Hair pins and other Hat and hair pins, Walking canes, Childrens brooms, Table bells, Tin mugs, Whisk Brooms, Marbles, Trowlling lines, Fish hooks and lines, Slates, Iron Banks, Grey solid balls, Decoration flags, Blue, Red and Black inks, Mucillage

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Gospel Hymns—Moody—A. & M. Hymns and Common Prayers, Presbiterian and Methodist Hymn Books, School books of every description, Bibles and Testaments, Pansey and Lily Series, Toy books, Recitation books Novelties, etc.

Black-Edged note paper and Envelopes, Scholars Companion, Dominoes, Games, Blotting Paper, Foolscap, Tissue in all colors, Memorandums in all sizes Sealing Wax red and black, Julian Interest Table, Silver and Gold Paper and Card Board, Drawing Paper, Arrow Holders, Fasteners. Rubber Bands.

Dolls in all sizes, jointed Dolls, unbreakable dolls, Beads and Necklets. Toy Watches. Real Toys, Children's Smoothing Irons, Blocks Wood, Bird Warblers, Jumping Jacks Walking Toys, Tin Rattles, Locomotives Steamers, Surprise Boxes, Money Boxes Photo and Autograph Albums, Work Boxes and over a hundred other things.

CUPS AND SAUCERS.

A choice and very rich lot of Cups and Saucers, suitable for Christmas and New Years Presents. Accordions rich—toned—Mouth Organs all sizes.

Also, Figs, Walnuts, Filberts, Pea-nuts Corn Balls, etc, etc., Children's Dolls in great variety, very cheap.

R. W. KERR.

A large quantity of New Gospel Hymns.

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.

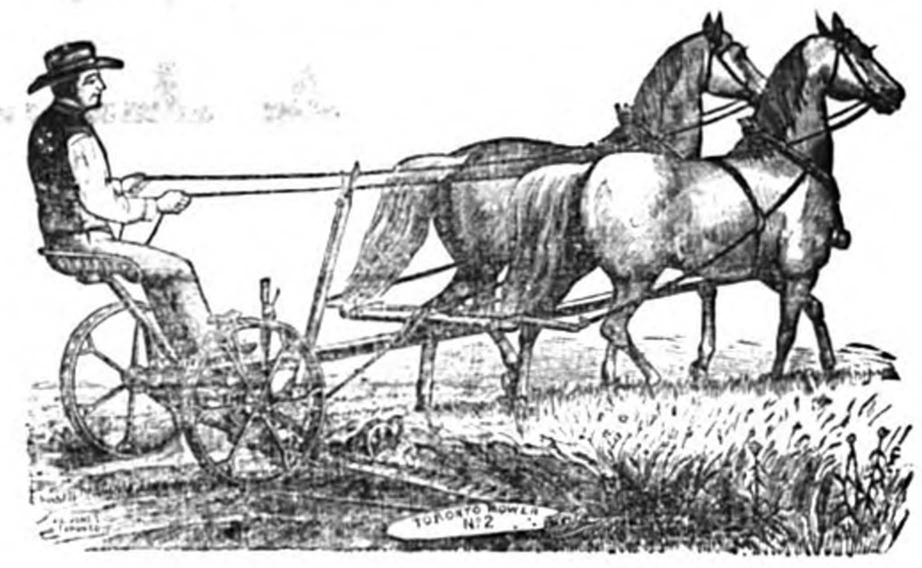
Hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays, 10 a. m. to 1. p. m.

H. FROST,
Manager.

Tenders Wanted!

TENDERS for building a fence at the grave yard, Lachute, will be received at the office of the undersigned, until Tuesday, July 7th, at 6 p. m., Plans and specifications may be seen on application to

WM. SMITH, M. D.,
Lachute.
44—2in.



Reapers, Mowers,
Horse Rakes,
Horse Forks.
Iron Harrows. Disk Harrows.
ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY MADE AND REPAIRED.
CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION IN BRASS OR IRON

McOUAT & McRAE, Lachute.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

UST RECEIVED a car load of flour which will be sold at the lowest prices.

A Large and complete stock of TEAS, DRY GOODS, GROCERIES CANNED GOODS, CROCKERY ETC., always kept on hand.

All kinds of farm Produce taken in exchange.

P. CARRIERE & SON,
ST. PHILIPPE,
2—1yr.

HALLO JOHN!

Say, where did you get those clothes? Got them at THOMPSON'S, and you bet I got a bargain. Got rigged out for little or nothing, he's the boy to sell cheap. Just go for yourself and you'll see, he keeps everything you want.

The women folks are carrying away all his new Spring Goods, for they say they are so cheap.

He pays the highest market prices for Produce etc.

H. E. THOMPSON,
ROBERT'S OLD STAND,
St. Philippe, Que.,
16—

GO TO

The Furniture Man,
FOR CHEAP
Bedroom Setts, Chairs, Sofas, and all Kinds of Furniture.

10 Per cent Discount off for Cash.

A Choice Stock of Groceries always on hand and sold at Reasonable Rates.

JAMES FISH,
West End, Lachute.
LachuteMills Post Office. 24—1yr

IF YOU WANT

any kind of LIGHT CART, BUGGY, PHAETON EXPRESS or Farm Waggon, or anything to run on wheels, I can sell

$5 to $20 cheaper

than you can buy elsewhere. The very best goods warranted. Cash purchasers buy at wholesale prices. Goods nicely crated and delivered freight prepaid 100 miles from Montreal. If in Montreal call and examine or you can order by mail and have time to examine before paying.

It pays to buy direct. All kinds of Agricultural Implements.

R. J. LATIMER, 66 College St., Montreal.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## CARSLEY'S COLUMN

Mail Orders Promptly Filled

# BABY LINEN

DEPARTMENT.

Infants' Hoods
Infants' Bonnets

Largest stock in the City

Children's Hats
Children's Bonnets

Infants' Cashmere Cappets
Embroidered Silk,

Infants' Cashmere Hoods
Embroidered Silk.

Infants' Cashmere Bonnets.

Children's White Lawn Bonnets
Children' White Cambric Hoods
Children's Black Silk Bonnets
Cildren's White Pique Hats
Children's White Muslin Caps

S. CARSLEY.

Children's Washing Dresses
Children's Holiday Dresses
Children's Sailor Dresses

Infants' Cotton Dresses
Children's Cotton Dresses
Misses' Cotton Dresses.

Ladies' Boating Skirts
Ladies' Boating Jackets
Ladies' Boating Shirts

Cotton Blouses for Ladies
Cashmere Blouses for Ladies
Flannel Blouses for Ladies

Striped Flannel Blazers
Cream Flannel Blazers
Blue Flannel Blazers

S. CARSLEY.

## Millinery Department.

$6.00 Models reduced to $3.00
$8.50 Models reduced to $4.25
$10.00 Models reduced to $5.00
$16.00 Models reduced to $8.00
$20.00 Models reduced to $10.00

The complete stock of Models to be sold at half price during this month without any reserve whatever, including
All the latest Importations,
All the latest Paris Styles,
All the latest Colours,
All the latest London Styles,
All the latest Shapes,
All the latest New York Styles,
At Half Price.

S. CARSLEY.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH HATS
For Seaside or Country,

50c—ONLY—50c

Yachting Caps
Walking Hats
Boating Caps
Ladies' Straw Hats
Ladies' Lace Hats
Ladies' Tulle Hats
Boys' Straw Hats
Youths' Straw Hats
Gentlemen's Straw Hats

Holiday Caps of every Kind,
Suitable for Country or Seaside,
All Qualities. All Prices.

S. CARSLEY.

## Men's Furnish'gs

Summer Natural Wool Underwear, 75c, 85c, 95c each.

S. CARSLEY.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON

Always use Clapperton's Thread.
Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market.
Clappperton's tpool 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.
Lost.—J. C. Wilson.
Sheriffs Sales—Lapointe & Prevost.
Insolvent Notice—W. J. Simpson

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute every Saturday.

STATIONERY.—A large assortment of envelopes, writing paper, etc., for sale cheap, at this office.

Mr. Wm. Sloane of St. Sauveur des Montagnes is in Lachute.

Dominion Day was spent very quietly in Lachute, more so than usual. The greatest attraction was the camp meeting which was well attended.

The summer term of the Court of Queen's Bench opened yesterday at Ste. Scholastique. A number of Jurymen from Lachute are in attendance.

A good trade has been done in horses this week. A large number has been bought by American buyers and fair prices paid. Eighteen were taken from Rodrigue's stables on Wednesday last.

It seems from general reports that the grain crops are looking very favorable, while in some localities hay has gained rapidly during the past week. Farmers are wearing more pleasant faces.

Mr. S. E. Smith, who delivers milk daily to all parts of the town, has adopted the system of leaving milk in pint cans on ice for the convenience of customers, at Thos. Raitt's tin shop, Centre Ward, and at the store of Robt. Kettyle, West Ward. Cream can also be supplied daily.

## DISTRICT NEWS.

AVOJA.

Special meetings have been in progress during the past few days. The meetings are held in the school house and are conducted by Rev. Messrs. Cameron, Brock and Seale. Considerable interest is being manifested.

### Another Drowning Accident off Jones' Island.

Twenty of the young men of Y. M. C. A. of Montreal, came to spend two weeks camping on Jones' Island on Monday the 29th of June last. While in bathing one of the party named Whitney Louden of Montreal, swam into the eddy and was taken under by the "whirlpool". Mr. D. Patton, who has charge of the young men and had particularly cautioned this lad not to go too near the eddy almost lost his own life in attempting to save him. The body was found on Wednesday by a diver a short distance from where the accident occurred and conveyed to Montreal by the Steamer *Sovereign*. It has cast a gloom over the whole camp.

A convenient method of delivering milk has been adopted by Mr. Wm Hay. A box having a division in the centre for ice and holes around it, into which pint tins fit, is left at the store of D. Boyce. Customers may purchase one dozen tickets for one pint each and call for the milk at any time it suits them, always getting it ice cold. A trial would be sure to give satisfaction.

### MRS. W. H. CHISOLM DEAD.

But a few weeks ago, a telegram announced the death of W. H. Chisholm of Bathurst, N. B., The general regret at this sad occurrence was intensified when the news arrived that Mrs. Chisholm survived her husband only a few weeks, having breathed her last on Friday morning last. During her residence in Lachute Mrs. Chisholm made many friends and was deservedly highly esteemed by all with whom she came in contact. She leaves three children behind, none of whom are grown up, the oldest being about 14 years old.

The following paragraph is taken from the *Parish Messenger* of Chicago, in which an account of the workers in Trinity church is given:—

By the way, one of this energetic little band of workers and a member of the Vestry, Mr. John W. Howard, has gone to Canada to bring back his bride, Miss Emily Wanless, of St. Andrews, Quebec, daughter of Major and Mrs. Wanless. A reception will be given them by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Howard the evening of June 25th. Good wishes, and many of them, go out to the wedded pair. They have it in their power to add much to the prosperity and happiness of Trinity parish and there is no doubt of their proving equal to every demand made upon them, and true to every trust commited to them.

The Misses Cooke are visiting at Little Rideau.

Mr. D. Barclay of the Paper Mills has brought his wife and family to reside in Lachute.

The family of Mr J C Wilson have removed to Lachute for the summer months.

The Roman Catholic population of Grenville are mourning because of the death of their parish priest, Rev. Mr. Sauve, who died in Montreal and was interred in Grenville yesterday.

Mr Joseph Watchorn of Morin was in town yesterday, on his way to St. Scholastique, where he he has been summoned as a juror.

The trial of Messrs Golding and Donaldson, known as the celebrated sewing machine case will take place on Saturday. Messrs Bampton and St. Pierre Q. C., of Montreal are retained for the defence. Mr. J. Palliser acts as private prosecutor.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Goldwin Smith is opposed to Sir Charles Tupper in many ways, but doubtless both would agree that no better remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, headache kidney troubles, skin disease, etc., exists than Burdock Blood Bitters, the best family medicine known.

### The Institute.

The Teachers' Institute, to be held in Lachute, will open on Tuesday, July 7th, and continue for four days. It will be under the guidance of Prof. Parmalee and Inspector Jas. McGregor, who will deliver lectures on subjects, as follows: Inspector McGregor on "History," "Reading," "Object Lessons," and "The use of Globes.' Prof. Parmalee on "School Management," and "The Teaching of English." All who desire the benefits of such lectures, ought to make a special effort to attend, as the next series of lectures, may be given at a place much less convenient than Lachute for the teachers of the Ottawa Valley. All teachers intending to attend are requested to send in their names to J. W. McOuat, Box 122, Lachute in order that they may be cared for, as regards boarding places and other details. Board may be had at 75cts per day.

### Head AGency for Canada Established at Ottawa.

Mr T. R. Lumbard, vice-president of the North American Phonograph Company visited Ottawa last week and placed with Messrs Holland Bros., Senate reporters the general agency for Canada for the Edision Phonograph. The company have abandoned their original intention to manufacture in Canada They have come to the conclusion that the Canadian market is too limited to warrant the expense of manufacturing in this country. The Senate reporters have been using the phonograph in connection with the reporting and printing of the Senate Debates, and they believe that the machine can be made a complete success in connection with the linotype printing machines now in use in the Government Printing Bureau. Senator Gowan of Barrie has the distinction of being the first Canadian representative whose speech has been recorded on the phonograph and transferred from the phonograph cylinder to the linotype. The phonographs made by the North American Phonograph Company are of three classes: exhibition machines on the "dime in the slot" principle; machines for social purpose with choice selections of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc, in endless variety, and machines for business offices for use in connection with the typewriter. The Holland Bros. propose to open agencies in every city in Canada for the machines, and the large files of applications received by the company in New York will be transferred to Ottawa.

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

Itch, Mange and Scratches of every kind, on human or animals, cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by T. CHRISTIE JR.

IT SAVED HIS LIFE.

GENTLEMEN,—I can recommend Dr Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, for it saved my life. We have used it in our family when required ever since, and it never fails to cure all summer complaints.
FRANCIS WALSH.
Dalkeith, Ont.

UNBEARABLE PAIN.

DEAR SIRS,—I suffered for three days very severly from Summer Complaint, an I could get no relief, but kept I was very weak. After everything else had failed I tried Dr Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. The first dose gave relief, and it did not fail to cure me.
WM. T. GLYNN,
Wilfred, Ont.

No matter what may be the ills you bear from indigestion, a dose of Ayer's Cathartic Pills will ease you without question. Just try them once and be assured; they have much worse dyspeptics cured. You'll find them nice and amply worth the price.

DESTROY THE WORMS or they may destroy the children. Freeman's Worm Powders destroy and expel all kinds of worms.

NATIONAL PILLS are sugar coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Liver PILLS in use.

A BURN OR CUT will heal quickly and leave less scar if Victoria Carbolic Salve is applied at once.

MALARIAL FEVER AND CHILLS are best broken up and prevented by using Milburn's Aromatic Quinine Wine.

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET TERRIS.

*Superior Court.*

District of Terrebonne, Sainte Scholastique, to wit: No 288. } GAVIN J. WALKER, of Lachute

Plaintiff: vs. DAME MARIA H. BRADSHAW, wife separated as to property by contract from Joseph Patenaude, trader, both of the town of Lachute, said district and the said Joseph Patenaude, to authorize his aforesaid wife *a ester en justice*, Defendants, to wit:

1. A piece of land situate in the town of Lachute, heretofore being part of the parish of Saint Scrusalem of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, known and designated on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish under number fourteen hundred and forty (1440).

2. Another lot of land situate in the same place, known and designated on the plan and in the book of reference as being part of lot number fifteen hundred and fifteen [1515]; bounded to the north, south and west of the same lot No. 1515, to the east by Wilson street, containing fifty feet in width by one hundred and twenty feet in depth, English measure.

3. Two other lots of land situate in the same place, known and designated on the same official plan and book of reference, under numbers fifteen hundred and fifty four [1554] and thirteen hundred and eighteen (1318)—with buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the catholic church door of the town of Lachute, on the SIXTH day of JULY next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon. The said writ returnable on the seventeenth day of July next.

LAPOINTE & PREVOST
Sheriff's office Sheriff.
Sainte Scholastique 28th April 1891.

## Superior Court.

CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. } No. 42.
District of Terrebonne.

The honorable Isidore Thibaudeau, Alfred A. Thibaudeau and Rodolphe Audette doing business together in the city of Montreal under the name and style of 'Thibaudeau Bros., & Co.'

Plaintiffs.

vs.

Joseph C. Lapointe, merchant of the Town of St. Jerome, district of Terrebonne,

Insolvent.

Public notice is by the present given that a meeting of the creditors in this matter will be held before one of the Judges of this said Court, in the Court Room, at the Court House Ste. Scholastique, said district, or in the absence of such Judge, at the office of the Prothonotary before the Prothonotary, Monday, the thirteenth day of July next, [1891] at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in order to give their advice concerning the appointment of a Curator to the property of the said Insolvent and on all other matters which may be legally submitted to them.

Ste. Scholastique, June 30th, 1891.

CHAS. de MONTIGNY,
P. S. C.

PREVOST & MATHIEU,
Plaintiffs' Att'ys

45-2in

THE
## MONTREAL WITNESS
AND
## WATCHMAN,

$1.50 per year. Call and subscribe at this office.

## The Safest

AND most powerful alterative is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young and old are alike benefited by its use. For the eruptive diseases peculiar to children nothing else is so effective as this medicine, while its agreeable flavor makes it easy to administer.

"My little boy had large scrofulous ulcers on his neck and throat from which he suffered terribly. Two physicians attended him, but he grew continually worse under their care, and everybody expected he would die. I had heard of the remarkable cures effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and decided to have my boy try it. Shortly after he began to take this medicine, the ulcers commenced healing, and, after using several bottles, he was entirely cured. He is now as healthy and strong as any boy of his age."—William F. Dougherty, Hampton, Va

"In May last, my youngest child, fourteen months old, began to have sores gather on its head and body. We applied various simple remedies without avail. The sores increased in number and discharged copiously. A physician was called, but the sores continued to multiply until in a few months they nearly covered the child's head and body. At last we began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a few days a marked change for the better was manifest. The sores assumed a more healthy condition, the discharges were gradually diminished, and finally ceased altogether. The child is livelier, its skin is fresher, and its appetite better than we have observed for months."—Frank M. Griffin, Long Point, Texas.

"The formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla presents, for chronic diseases of almost every kind, the best remedy known to the medical world."—D. M. Wilson, M. D., Wiggs, Arkansas.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

## W. J. SIMPSON

## Agent,

FOR LEADING

## Fire, Life, And Accident Insurance Companies.

## 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, 1891. 21—tf

## 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, Scons 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.

## Insolvent Notice.

In re
JOHN E. BRADFORD,
of Lachute Town

INSOLVENT.

There will be sold by Public Auction, at the residence of the above named Insolvent on

## Saturday July 11th, 1891.

at 11 o'clock A. M.

The immoveable property of the said Insolvent estate, situate at Lachute Town, at the corner of Millway and Princess Avenue, being Lot Number 1432 of the official cadastral plan and book of reference of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, with the buildings thereon erected, consisting of a large brick store dwelling house and other outbuildings.

To be sold without reserve.

S. PATENAUDE,
Auctioneer.

W. J. SIMPSON,
Curator.

Lachute, July 3rd, 1891.

English Spavin Liniment removes a hard, soft or calloused Lumps and Blemishe, from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints Ring Bone, Sweeney, Stifles, Sprains, Sore and Swollen Throat, Coughs etc. (Save $50 by use of one bottle Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by T. CHRISTIE JR.

## R. G. MEIKLE,

BANKER,
Lachute, Que.

—Money received on Deposit—
—Money lent on good Joint Notes—
—Collections promptly attended to

*Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.*

Saturdays, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Lachute, Oct. 15th, 1889. 7-1yr

## PLASTERING.

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

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

J. W. COTTINGHAM.
Lachute

## IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE

Keep constantly on hand a full stock o
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 40.tf

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.

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.

## Shop To Let

Opposite Lachute College, formerly occupied by J. S. Riddell.

Apply to
W. STRONG.
Cambria, Que
or
G. J. WALKER
Lachute.

## WANTED

RELIABLE PUSHING MEN to sell choice Nursery Stock. Complete assortment. Splendid opportunity offered for spring work. My Salesmen have good success, many selling from $100 to $200 per week. Send for Proof and Testimonials. A good pushing man wanted here at once. Liberal Terms and the best goods in the market. Write, R. G. CLYNE, Nurseryman, Perth Ont.

## FOR SALE.

The mills of the undersigned, situated in the Municipality of MILLE ISLES, County of Argenteuil, Grist mill with two runs of Burr Stones. Saw mill contains Circular Saw, Planer, Matcher, Clapboard and Shingle Machine. Also several other Water powers on the same property. The whole having always done and is now doing a fair paying business. Also his farm and residence, Timber and Timber Lands. Will sell the whole en bloc or separately. For sale cheap as the proprietor is about to retire from business.

Apply by letter or on the premises

MATTHEW J. STRONG,
Cambria, County of Argenteuil

25—tf

## DR. FOWLER'S EXT: OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES CHOLERA Cholera Morbus COLIC and CRAMPS DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

## WANTED! WANTED!!

## 100,000 Lbs. of WOOL

For which the highest price will be given in exchange for Cloth at

## Lachute Woolen Mills,

HAMELIN & AYERS,
Proprietors.

Lachute Mills, June 11th, 1891.
42—tf.

## Superior Court.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. }
District of Terrebonne

DAME MARY ANN GOODFELLOW of the Town of Lachute, said district, wife of John David Boyce, of the same place Trader, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

R. P. de LARONDE,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Ste Scholastique, 22nd June, 1891.
44—4in

## FARMERS! FARMERS!!

When you come to LACHUTE and want something Choice and Reliable in the line of

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

leave your order with

## D. C. BOYCE,

Rodrigue's Block,
MAIN STREET, - - - Lachute.

## CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the business lately carried on by

D. McPHAIL & SONS,

is now prepared to deliver all Express Parcels, Freight, etc, at reasonable rates. Cartage of all kinds promptly attended to. Stables on Foundry Street, near Barron Avenue.

J. C. HUTCHINS.
41—2in.

## 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

## WOOL! WOOL!

## WANTED.

By the undersigned a large quantity of Good Clean Washed Wool in exchange for Flannels, Tweeds or any other kind of general merchandise, Highest price paid.

J. G. DAVIDSON.

Lachute May 14th, 1891.

## R P. de LARONDE
Advocate,

Has opened an office at the WATCHMAN Building, Lachute, which will be in charge of G. F. Calder. All collections promptly attended to.

## DRESS-MAKING.

MISS MAGGIE GRAHAM lately from one of the First Dress-making establishments in Montreal, begs leave to inform the ladies of Lachute and surrounding country that she has rented the upper flats of Mr. Kerr's, house, over the Book and Stationery Store, where she will be prepared to do all kinds of dress-making in the latest styles and on reasonable terms. A perfect fit guaranteed.

37—3m.

## FOR SALE.

PIANOS, ORGANS, SEWING MACHINES.

Cash or instalments. Also exchanged, Tuned, rented and repaired.

Call at my warerooms and examine Instruments etc.

CHAS. KENNIBURG,
Main Street.
42—tf. Lachute.

## WANTED.

Men to take orders for Nursery Stock. on Salary or Commission. I can make a successful

SALESMAN

of any one who will work and follow my instructions. Will furnish handsome outfit free, and pay your salary or commission every week. Write for terms at once.

E. O. GRAHAM, Nurseryman,
Toronto, Ont.

41—2m.

## C. P. R. HOTEL,

St. Philippe Station, Que.,

H. PAQUIN, & CO., PROP'S.

(LATE OF MONTREAL.)

First class accommodation and Liquors a low rates. Sample Rooms. Boarding and Livery Stables.

29—1yr

## ROLLED OATS

FOR SALE
—AT—
## LACHUTE Flour Mills

P. CAMPBELL

## A. G. Stackhouse,

PHOTOGRAPHER,
LACHUTE, Que.,

## TAKE A LOOK

At my new Stock of

## Spring Goods

New Scotch Suitings,
New Trouserings,
New Coatings,
New Trimmings,

## TAKE A LOOK

—AT—

My New Gents Furnishings.
New Neck Wear.
New Shirts
New Mufflers,
New Gloves.
These are the latest styles

## A. J. Periards.

## TO LET.

The house occupied at present by Mr. John McRae. Anyone desiring a beautiful summer residence should at once procure it. For further particulars apply to

A. RIDDLE,
Blacksmith.

Lachute Mills, April 9th, 1891.
33

## HOUSE TO LET.

The residence next the Baptist Church, lately occupied by Mrs Leggo, will be rented from May 1st with ground adjoining. Rent very low to a desirable tenant.

Apply to
FRANK WEIR.
Standard Building.
Montreal.

## TO LET.

FIVE Rooms beautifully situated between Boa's Hardware Store and Roby's Tailor Shop, Main Street Lachute. For further particulars,

Apply to
CHAS. KENNIBURGH,
Lachute. 39 tf.

## Dr. Fred Benoit,

Graduate of New York and Bishop's Universities.

OFFICE: Opposite R. Station
LACHUTE.
SPECIALITY: Chronic Diseases.
39-1y

## J. B. DAOUST,

PROPRIETOR OF THE
ST. PHILIPPE HOTEL,
St. Philippe d'Argenteuil.

Excellent Tables and Comfortable Rooms. Free Bus to and from all trains. GOOD LIVERY STABLE ON PREMISES.
29—1y

## New Livery Stable.

The undersigned has opened a LIVERY STABLE

In the Stables of Mr. A. BOA, where the public will always find a good horse and rig to hire. Attends all Express Trains.

GIVE ME A CALL

and you will find my Horses, Carriages and Prices will give satisfaction.

FRANK CARTER,
Proprietor.
40.—tf.

## FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS BELL ORGAN. For further particulars, apply at "WATCHMAN" OFFICE.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

# THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

Mr. E. E. Danbeo, a St. Eustache parish lawyer, was drowned recently.

Kingston is going to name a park after the late Premier, and may possibly erect a monument to him in it.

An Icelander named Halfidson was swept over the gunwale of a steamer in Lake Winnipeg on Wednesday, and was drowned.

The murder of a woman at a farm near Woodlands, Man., by a young Englishman, the *protege* of the victim's brother-in-law, is announced in a despatch from Marquetté. The body was found in a well.

John MacMahon fell into a mine at Anthracite, Western Territories of Canada, on Wednesday, falling 250 feet. He was taken to Calgary, and the doctors think he will live, although he has several bones broken.

At a meeting of the committee of the Western Football Association, held in Toronto on Saturday, it was decided not to send a Canadian team to England and Scotland this fall, fixtures for which had already been made.

The latest crop reports state that the recent rains have in many districts been of inestimable value. Hay was too far injured to be saved, but the cereal crops show much improvement.

A Niagara Falls despatch says that a boss Chinaman at Toronto takes contracts to land Chinese in New York and has been doing a large smuggling business. The method is to bring them in via Vancouver, and get them ticketed on through sleepers from Toronto to New York, via the Erie flyer, which crosses the bridge at 3 a.m. The Celestials tucked away in their berths, escape detection at the frontier. Two Chinamen were nabbed yesterday and that's how the cat escaped.

The Dominion Messenger Pigeon Association reports that lofts are fast becoming established all over the Dominion, and that an entire chain of lofts connecting Sable Isle, on the Atlantic, with Sarnia, Ont., is now almost completed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach believes that the passing of a law to exclude Jews from England would be harmful to Great Britain.

The Primitive Methodist Conference at Northampton has passed a resolution censuring the Prince of Wales for his connection with the baccarat scandal.

The Irish Land bill was read a third time in the English House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere s amendment for its rejection being lost by 225 to 96 votes.

The Princess of Wales has started a subscription among the wives of army officers for the benefit of Mrs. Grimwood in recognition of her heroic conduct during the recent trouble in Manipur.

Sir Edward Stanhope, English Secretary of State for War, said in the House of Commons that, in regard to the baccarat scandal, he had been authorized to say that the Prince of Wales, on reviewing his action, admitted that he had committed an error of judgment.

There has been an outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle at York, Eng. The authorities have ordered 200 head to be killed.

The operation of the Crimes Act has ceased in the counties in Ireland promised by Secretary Balfour.

The Marquis of Londonderry has offered his tenants the option of acquiring their holdings upon reasonable terms.

Owing to the dullness in trade 26,000 Welsh tin plate workers have been locked out for the month of July.

London bus strikers resolved on Friday to accept the employers' offer of twelve hours' work per day and a slight increase in wages. Traffic will be resumed to-day.

In reply to a Jewish petition Lord Salisbury promises to consult the Turkish ambassador to ascertain whether British influence would induce the Sultan to consent to Jews settling in Palestine.

The name of Sir William Gordon Cumming, under the date of June 10, was removed from the list of officers in the army, as her Majesty has no further occasion for his services.

The British steamer Lake Huron, from Liverpool for Montreal, has been sighted in latitude 53 north, longitude 34 west, proceeding under sail, her engines being out of order.

It is said the Prince of Wales owes $1,000,000 borrowed money to Mr. Arthur Wilson, at whose house the celebrated games of baccarat were played.

Mr. Gladstone is confined to his bed by an indisposition, which is said to be of such a trivial nature that his physicians have not been called to attend him.

Sir William Gordon Cumming and his bride received a most cordial welcome upon their arrival at Forres, Scotland, near which burgh Altyre, the baronet's estate, is situated.

The Irish bishops, finding that the cost of maintaining members of Parliament is a heavy parochial drain, are working to secure the return of wealthier candidates at the next general election, who will form the nucleus of a new Catholic party.

The strike of the London carpenters has been in progress for six weeks. The employers are importing men from Germany to take the places of the strikers, and are likely to obtain a full working force.

UNITED STATES.

Four persons were drowned at Rockford, Ill., Sunday, by the capsising of a boat.

The Oddfellows of Chicago propose to erect a sixteen-storey temple at a cost of $1,000,000.

The agreement for a closed season in the Behring Sea has been signed in Washington by the representatives of the British and United States Governments.

Reports from Southeastern Kansas say that the wheat, corn and oat crops will be destroyed throughout a large section owing to an overflow from the Red River and its tributaries.

While playing with matches, two children at Fostoria, O., set fire to a barn and were burned to death.

The Colorado Methodist conference has decided to admit women as lay delegates.

Mrs. Harriet Smith of Deep Creek Valley, Pa., committed suicide by starvation on account of the death of her daughter.

In counting $70,000,000 in the treasury vault at Washington a discrepancy of but one dollar was discovered.

The venerable Col. Whitney, of Dixon, Ill., who celebrated his hundredth birthday last January, and who was a Mason since 1817, died on Friday.

The drought in the neighborhood of Neenah Wis., is the worst ever experienced. Hardly anything will be raised this year.

A wealthy but eccentric citizen of Oyster Bay, L. I., named John Van Cott, spent several days building a platform from which to hang himself.

The United States authorities complain of the very extensive smuggling operations of the Canadians along the north-west boundary line.

James L. Edwards, a New York actor, was found dead in his bed at Chicago yesterday morning. He had taken an overdose of morphine.

In a duel with knives at Pickens' Mills, Ala., on Wednesday, Robert Stockton, an extensive planter, had his jugular cut by William Martin, a prominent mill owner. Martin was wounded.

It is rumored that President Harrison has decided to appoint ex-Governor Gilbert A. Pierce, of North Dakota, as United States representative to China.

The expert accountants engaged in investigating the affairs of ex-City Treasurer Bardsley, of Philadelphia, have found that he has misappropriated $445,000, and the end is not yet.

A despatch from Denver says the name of Rev. Samuel Small has been dropped from the membership roll of the M. E. church, because of alleged shortage in his accounts as president of the Methodist University at Ogden, Utah.

It is stated that the defalcation of Julies Merzbacher, the Spanish American agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, amounts to nearly $1,000,000. Merzbacher led a very fast life. Besides indulging in stock speculation he squandered a great deal of money on wine, women and horses.

President Harrison has caused to be presented a gold watch and medal to the captain and gold watches and chains to the first and third officers of the British steamer Allen Shaw for rescuing the crew of the schooner Electric Light.

IN GENERAL.

The grippe is still epidemic in the Magdalen Islands. There is no fishing, and the factories have been closed.

In response to the protests of the foreign diplomatic representatives at Pekin the Emperor of China has ordered the Chinese authorities to protect all foreigners and to punish the natives who took part in the recent riots.

An innocent pamphlet on the Jewish question has been ordered to be burned by the entire committee of the Czar's orthodox Ministers, and many persons think if the present policy is continued human beings will soon meet a similar fate.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues and the flowing lava now threatens to reach the observatory.

There is considerable agitation among the natives of some of the Samoan Islands with a view to unseating Malietoa and putting Mattafa on the throne.

The balance sheet of the liquidators of the Barings shows that house to be liable for £7,000,000 with assets of £8,875,000.

A bill for the sale of Portuguese colonies has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies.

Arnold White, Baron Hirsch's agent, has wired the Rothschilds from Kieff that the reports of the wholesale emigration of Russian Jews to England are unfounded.

Earth tremors, sometimes of terrifying violence, continue in the Verona (Italy) District, threatening the complete destruction of the town.

Karl Richter has been arrested on a New York steamer in Hamburg, being wanted for robbing the Anglo-German Bank of a quarter of a million marks.

M. Eiffel, the daring civil engineer who conceived the tower in Paris which bears his name, has just obtained permission to build a railroad up the Jungfrau to his dwelling.

Two brokers on the Berlin Boerse were fined on Wednesday for starting false rumours in regard to the health of the Emperor with the object of depressing the funds.

At Buenos Ayres on Wednesday gold closed at 301 per cent. premium. The Senate has passed a bill suspending gold payments for six weeks.

The Brigands who, on June 1, captured several passengers on a train near Tcherskoi and carried them to the mountains, where they were kept till a heavy ransom was paid, are retreating toward the Black Sea.

A terrible accident occurred on a Swiss railway on Friday. An excursion train broke through a bridge and sixty persons were killed outright, while hundreds were badly injured.

The Germans recently captured by the Turkish brigands, and released a few days ago, have arrived at Dresden. Banker Pafa has died in consequence of wounds inflicted by the brigands.

Fences are the costliest item of so-called farm improvements, involving an unproductive capital of $700,000,000 in this country. They occupy the best land, because of accumulated richness near and beneath them.

The decision to persecute M. de Lesseps and the directors of the Panama Canal Company is regarded in Paris as a weak measure, and it is thought will complete the ruin of the enterprise.

The Czar of Russia will celebrate his silver wedding next November, in a moderate fashion, near Copenhagen. Immediately thereafter, if he visited, he will visit Emperor William in Berlin or Potsdam.

It is asserted that the French Government's demand that the Czar make a definite declaration as to the attitude he would assume in the event of a Franco-German war has only obtained the vaguest response, committing Russia to nothing.

Despatches from Mozambique announce that great excitement prevails their owing to the fact that Chief Gouveia, with 4,000 followers, has revolted against Portuguese authority in favor of a British protectorate.

Numerous meetings of the Socialists are being held throughout Prussia to protest against the retention of the corn duties, but they persist in disturbing Libearl meetings having the same object.

In a special cable interview with a Bulgarian statesman, he says that Russia, when she makes a big *coup*, will not be satisfied with Constantinople, but will demand the Dardanelles as well. He does not think she will be ready for fighting for another year.

## Emigration to Africa.

There are indications of a growing sentiment among the negroes of the Southern States in favor of emigration to Africa. Officers of the American Colonization society ; Washington assert that thousands are nxious to go as soon as they can arrange heir affairs and secure the means of making the momentous and expensive change. This statement is confirmed by the United States commercial agent at Loanda, who says that many hundreds of southern negroes are eager to go to Africa; by Dr. Blyden of Liberia who prophesies that "fifty years hence the current of African humanity setting eastward will be absolutely irresistible," and by Bishop Turner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church who states that thousands of negro farmers, carpenters, blacksmiths, and machinists in the South are looking anxiously towards the land of their fore-fathers. Various causes operate in producing this sentiment which however is chiefly due to the inveterate prejudice of the whites which denies the negro any social status and heaps upon him numberless indignities, and the attractions which Africa itself, especially Liberia and the Congo State, hold out to the civilized black man. Says Bishop Turner in referring to the social ostacism of his fellow countrymen, "The only remedy is for the self-reliant, self-respecting negro, conscious of his own worth, to return to the land of his fathers, taking his civilization and Christianity with him, to establish civilized colonies and build up civilized nations in Africa." That the American negro can return to tropical Africa and live there in good health has long since been demonstrated. In Liberia he suffers for a few months from slight attacks of fever, but he speedily becomes acclimated. In this regard therefore he would find slight inconvenience, while according to Mr. Stanley, Africa has both work and rewards for the American negro. One wonders whether this is to be the ultimate solution of the "race problem" which is becoming such a disturbing factor in American politics.

## No Women There.

Wife: "I believe that more women than men go to heaven."

Husband: "You do? What makes you think so?"

Wife: "Women live better lives than men."

Husband: "I grant it, Mary, but there is one thing that leads me to think there are few women on the other side."

Wife; "What is that?"

Husband: "It is spoken of as the silent shore."

## GREATEST OF THE OLD SLAVERS.

### Traces Still Found of the Big Establishment of Pedro Blanco.

A recent visitor to the Gallinas River, on the west coast of Africa, just north of Liberia, says a great many traces yet exist of the large establishments maintained by Pedro Blanco, when he was making his enormous fortune in the slave trade, fifty years ago. The story of Pedro Blanco is a remarkable one. Of the hundreds of men who for three centuries engaged in the African slave trade, the Spaniard, Pedro Blanco, towered above them all in the extent and success of his operations.

Pedro Blanco was a man of education. He was born at Malaga, Spain, of good family, and had excellent advantages in his youth. He chose, however, to embark in a disreputable business, because he saw in it the prospects of a great fortune. At first he commanded a slave ship running from West Africa to the West Indies, where he sold his slaves. After a few years he established himself in Africa, at the mouth of the Gallinas River, for the purpose of accumulating the cargoes there which his

FLEET OF SLAVE VESSELS

were to carry to all parts of the West Indies and the South American coast. In 1836 Captain Canot visited Pedro Blanco and wrote the best description of his establishment that we have. It was written, however, in the blunt style of a sailor, and undoubtedly he omitted a great many interesting details.

He said as he entered the river, and pushed upward among the many islands, he was astonished at the great pains the Spaniard had taken to avoid being surprised by cruisers, which were constantly on the alert to capture slaving vessels. He saw at least 20 watch towers made of high piles, protected against sun and rain and enabling the watchmen to observe the sea at a height of from 60 to 100 feet above the ground. A number of these watch towers were fixed in lofty trees. Each watchman had a powerful spyglass, with which he was continually sweeping the horizon. Then there were other towers extending into the interior, within signalling distance of one another. Upon the appearance in the offing of a hostile sail, the news was telegraphed by signals in a few minutes from the coast for miles into the interior, and thus Pedro Blanco and his agents were instantly informed that there was danger in the air. Then there was a great hustling of the hundreds of slaves who filled the great traders' baracoons, or slave sheds, into the mangrove swamps, or

OFF INTO THE JUNGLE,

where there was not one chance in a hundred of their presence being detected. If the vessels sent a few boat loads of men ashore they found nothing in the sheds except bales of harmless merchandise, and Pedro Blanco was ready to receive them with the blandest of smiles and an apparently very hearty welcome, assuring them that he was glad to receive visits from people of his own color, that he had quit slaving for a living, and was now in legitimate commerce, and he hoped that they would come to see him often. At that very time he would probably have 2,000 or 3,000 slaves out in the swamps. The slave chasers could find no proof of his nefarious business, and off they would go to seek their prey in other directions.

In a similar way the news was communicated from post to post of Blanco's establishment whenever one of his little vessels returned from the Western world for a fresh cargo. It would lie at anchor off the coast, take on a little India-rubber, coccanut oil, and other little articles of legitimate commerce, and wait for some dark night when nothing had been seen or heard of any cruiser, and then it would rapidly fill its hold with the poor wretches, who were tied together in the barracoons, and off it would start for America. Pedro Blanco was extremely fortunate. Now and then he lost a slave vessel, but the most of his cargoes of black people reached the Western world in safety and were sold at great profit to the traders there. He could afford to lose an occasional vessel, for the profits on a single cargo that safely reached America amounted to a small fortune.

Each of his slave depots on the islands was in charge of an agent. Upon one of these islands near the mouth of the river, Blanco had his business headquarters, but he resided miles up the river upon another island, where, for a long time, his sister shared with him business cares. There he lived in

ALL THE LUXURY

of a semi-barbaric prince. Further up the river, upon another island, was his seraglio, in which were his wives, who, after the custom of the tribes in that neighborhood, had each a separate dwelling. He built on the islands twelve large slave barracks or barracoons, each of which generally contained from 100 to 500 slaves. The walls of these barracks were made of a double row of thick piles driven five feet into the ground and fastened together with strap iron. The roofs were of poles, with palm leaf thatch, which kept the barracks comparatively dry and cool. Each of the barracoons was guarded by three or four Spaniards or Portuguese.

Capt. Canot described Pedro Blance as a sunburned little man, who for fifteen years, had not left the mouth of the Gallinas River, and received with the most bounteous hospitality every white man who came his way. In 1839 Pedro Blanco gave up the business, and retired to Havana with his fortune, said to have amounted to several millions of francs.

This famous slave dealer was known for a long time as the Rothschild of West Africa and his paper was current and accepted in the money marts of Europe. The king of the slave traders lived many years to enjoy his ill-gotten gains. At last the business that had enriched him was completely suppressed and there is little now to remind the world that Pedro Blanco ever lived except the ruins of his slave barracoons and of the little palace he built for himself on the island in the Gallinas River.

## Street Scene in Montreal.

"I was passing down the St. Lawrence Avenue in Montreal, one cold winter day," says a contributor, "when I saw a little tableau, the recollection of which has made me laugh many times since.

"A very courtly, dignified old gentleman, wrapped in a heavy beaver-fur overcoat, was just passing another gentleman, who, from the appearance of his clothing, was in destitute circumstances, but trying to keep up a jaunty bearing, which went down with an ill grace in an atmosphere with the temperature at ten below zero. As the fur-coated gentleman passed, he glanced at the face of the other man sharply, and after taking three steps, he turned around, strode back to the other and touched him on the shoulder, saying very politely:

"'Excuse me, sir, but I think your nose is frozen.'

"'Ah,' replied the other, carelessly, 'shouldn't wonder. It very often is.' And catching up a handful of snow from the pavement he began to rub his nose furiously. Then taking off his hat very deliberately, he bowed as if in a drawing-room, and said, 'I am under deep obligations to you, sir. Some time may I hope to be in a condition to return the favor!'

"And the two formal Englishmen parted without having even smiled at the absurdity of the scene."

### Great Games.

The great American game, Baseball, in the States, and the great English game, Cricket, in the Dominion, are in full career, and it is apropos to consider what a celebrated pitcher says: Mr. Louis Rush, 49 Preston St., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A., writes: "In pitching ball I sprained my arm; two applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me." If you want to be ready for the next day, try it.

Jews are not allowed to leave Moscow unless they have paid their debts.


# King of Medicines

*A Cure "Almost Miraculous."*

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well.

"Early in 1886 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Circus,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since then

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY

on account of sickness. I believe the disease is expelled from my system, I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg. To my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendallville, Ind.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

**100 Doses One Dollar**


## Poisonous Dry Goods

The British consul at Christiania, in Norway, about four months ago forwarded a letter calling the attention of the Foreign Office to the fact that, owing to the English printed fabrics containing arsenic, there had been a great decline in the quantity of such goods imported into Norway, and the British printed cloths were getting a bad reputation in consequence of their containing such a large excess of arsenic. This letter was forwarded to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which procured samples of the goods in question, and they were handed over to Mr. Ivan Levinstein, who had the samples examined, and they were found to contain arsenic in large quantities.

San Francisco saloons that sell Chinese-made cigars are boycotted.

"Are you superstitious?" asked a bystander of a slowly rising young tragedian. "A little," said the actor sadly. "I have learned from experience that to have just thirteen people in the audience invariably means bad luck."


# "German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South —Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.


## Never Again.

Miss Vixen: "I am almost positive Fred Hathway intends proposing to me to-night, mamma."

Mrs. Vixen: "What makes you think so, my dear?"

Miss Vixen: "He acted so mysterious when I met him on the street this morning."

Mrs. Vixen: "Mysterious? How?"

"Miss Vixen: "Why, when I met him he blushed and stammered like a silly schoolgirl, and finally blurted out that he would like to see me alone this evening. He makes me very ennui."

Mrs. Vixen: "Well do you intend to see him?"

Miss Vixen: "Oh, yes, I'll see him. But you mark my words, if he proposes to me to-night he'll never propose to another girl if he lives to be 100."

Mrs. Vixen: "I hope you won't decline his offer insultingly?"

Miss Vixen: "No, I'll accept him."

## Why he Refused.

Barber (to Irishman lately landed, whom he has just shaved)—"Bay rum, sir?"

Irishman—"Oi think not, sor. Oi'm jusht afther dhriakin' a glass o' beer an' Oi don't loike mixin' me dhrinks."


St. Jacobs Oil

A Sure Cure — A Prompt Cure

CURES PERMANENTLY

Rheumatism Sciatica Back-Aches all Aches Neuralgia

IT HAS NO EQUAL. IT IS THE BEST.


## Do we Live Longer than Our Ancestors ?

In an article entitled "Our Grandfathers Died Too Young," in the "Popular Science Monthly" for June, Mrs. H. M. Plunkett shows that statistics are not necessarily dry even to women, and that with a woman's treatment they may be made attractive to any one. She completely demolishes the superstition that our ancestors had hardier constitutions than we, and that their more healthful mode of living enabled them to attain a riper old age. The statistics which throw the strongest light upon this subject are those of Geneva, Switzerland, where official vital records have been kept ever since the time of John Calvin. In the year 1600 the death-rate there was forty in the thousand. In 1800 it had fallen to twenty-nine in a thousand. The meaning of this is that the average length of life in that city has increased one-third. During this century vital statistics have been kept in other countries, with the result of showing that in no century has the duration of life been lengthened so much as in our own. To a great extent this change for the better has been due to better food supplies, better clothing, warmer houses, and better medical service.

Owing to the last-named cause, plagues have been almost unknown in this century, while in the last, through the ravages of small-pox alone, in the city of London two hundred thousand people died, and, as Macaulay says, it was the exception to find a person whose face was not pitted. But in a larger measure the change has been due to better ventilation and better sanitary arrangements both domestic and municipal. "By thorough attention to house drainage, Boston has reduced her death-rate from thirty-one in the thousand to twenty." At the beginning of this century it was doubtful if there was a single well-authenticated case of a man who had reached the age of a hundred years. Such cases are now numerous. Age and youth have, of course, always been correlative terms, but men are now regarded as in the prime of life who were regarded as a century ago. It is not, therefore, the old people of this generation who hurry through life, but it was our ancestors, who did this. They married many years younger than do their descendants, and they died more years younger.

## Apples in June.

Apples a-plenty in June are not a new thing in London. English people have taken from Canada to a large extent a liking for having such fruit on the table, and the liking is growing. The luxury is within the reach of families who are far from being wealthy. The demand is supplied principally by Australia, and the fruit growers of that country are displaying a fine enterprise over it. The Australian apple is ripe about Christmas, and by the time it reaches the English market it does not come into competition with the home supply, nor with the rapidly growing quantity that Canada sends.

## Hezekiah's Surprise.

"Wal, Hiram, if this don't beat all! The old way for doctors was 'kill er cure,' but here I've found a piece in this here newspaper where a doctor offers 'cash er cure.' It's fer catarrh! I wish we had it—I'd like to try him! Jest listen, Hiram! 'The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer a reward of $500 for any case of catarrh which they cannot cure.' That beats all lotteries hollow! The medicine costs 50 cents —your catarrh is cured, er you get $500! Where's my hat? I'm going right over to neighbor Brown's, to show him. I never wanted to get within ten foot of him before, but if it is the cure of his catarrh, I guess I can stand it one't." Sold by druggists.

New York furniture workers have bought ground for burial purposes.

## Women Wanted!

Between the ages of fifteen and forty-five. Must have pale, sallow complexions, no appetite, and be hardly able to get about All answering this description will pleas. apply for a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription; take it regularly, according to directions, and then note the generally improved condition. By a thorough course of self-treatment with this valuable remedy, the extreme cases of nervous prostration and debility peculiar to women, are radically cured. A written guarantee to this end accompanies every bottle.

Baltimore traction conductors want $2 a day; gripmen demand $2.50.

## What Cured Him?

Disturbed, disturbed; with pain oppressed,
No sleep, no rest: what dreadful pest
Such terrors thus ensnared him!
Dyspepsia all night, all day,
It really seemed had come to stay;
Pray, guess you, then, what cured him!

It was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That is the great cure for Headache, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and General Debility. An inactive Liver means poisoned blood; Kidney disorder means poisoned blood; Constipation means poisoned blood. The great antidote for impure blood is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Acting directly upon the affected organs, restores them to their normal condition. The "Discovery" is *guaranteed* to benefit or cure in all cases of disease for which it is recommended, or money paid for it will be promptly refunded.

One dollar a minute is the charge for using the new London-Paris telephone line.

Health and a vigorous appetite regained, by using Adam's Tutti Frutti Gum. A delicious and healthful confection. Sold by all druggists and confectioners. 5 cents.

San Francisco granite cutters struck because they were not allowed to smoke.

## GIBBONS' TOOTHACHE GUM.

Uruguay has more newspapers in proportion to its size than any other place.

Pale and listless girls and prematurely aged women would soon give place to bright healthy, rosy females if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were used for the ills to which women are peculiarly liable. They enrich the blood, build up the nerves, and restore the shattered system, regulate the periods, etc. Try them and be convinced. Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid on receipt of price —50c. per box, or five boxes for $2—by addressing The Dr. Williams Med. Co. Brockville, Ont.

Asbury Park landlords must pay a tax of twenty-five cents for each room rented.

### 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 and 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 every 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.

### No Disappointment

Disappointments of one kind and another crop up all along life's pathway, for unfortunately it is the unexpected that always happens. There is at least one article of acknowledged merit that never disappoints. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is sure to remove the worst corns in a few days, and as no claim is made that it will cure anything else, it cannot disappoint. If you have hard or soft corns just try it. Beware of the article "just as good." N. C. Polson & Co., proprietors, Kingston.

An Edgemont (Pa) fruit grower will take two bushels each from 8,000 peach trees.

NOTICE.

Every bottle of Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is warranted

A committee from the house of Commons will regulate the hours of railway hands.

Many a once suffering consumptive has had reason to bless that valuable preparation, T. A. SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. Every druggist sells it, whilst the office of the company at Toronto, Ontario, can bear witness to the daily increasing demand for it.

A. P. 560.


"How are you?"
"Nicely, Thank You."
"Thank Who?"
"Why the inventor of

# SCOTT'S EMULSION

Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."

*Give thanks* for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you take it.

*Give thanks.* That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.

*Give thanks.* That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.

*Give thanks.* That it is the best remedy for *Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.*

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

COWLING'S PILLS for the complexion. 25c. a box. Sold by all druggist.

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MOTHERS ask for and see that you get Dawson's Chocolate Creams The Great Worm Remedy. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents a box.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

NASAL BALM

NEVER FAILS. CURES COLD IN HEAD AND CATARRH

It is a certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

*Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.*

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, your have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

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RUBBER STAMPS BADGES CHECKS — STEEL NAME STAMPS — SEND FOR CATALOGUE TO C.W. DAWSON 765 CRAIG ST. MONTREAL — STENCILS BURNING BRANDS LETTER PUNCHES

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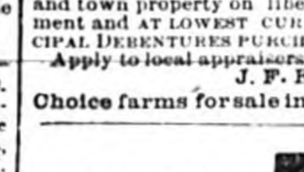

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Of Minnesota and Dakota, on the line of the Great Northern Railway. This is settled to a large extent by CANADIANS, so that now Red River Valley is like a Canadian settlement. Each year's progress steady and sure. They have the benefit of good soil, good water, a healthy climate, accessibility to railway communication, and a HOME MARKET of over 65,000,000 people to purchase the produce of their farms.

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To W. E. CHESTER, Montreal) For sale by all druggists. Large box $1; small, 50 cents. If your druggist has not got it in stock, remit $1 by mail, and you will receive one box prepaid, by return. eow Address W. E. CHESTER, 461 Lagauchetiere street, Montreal.

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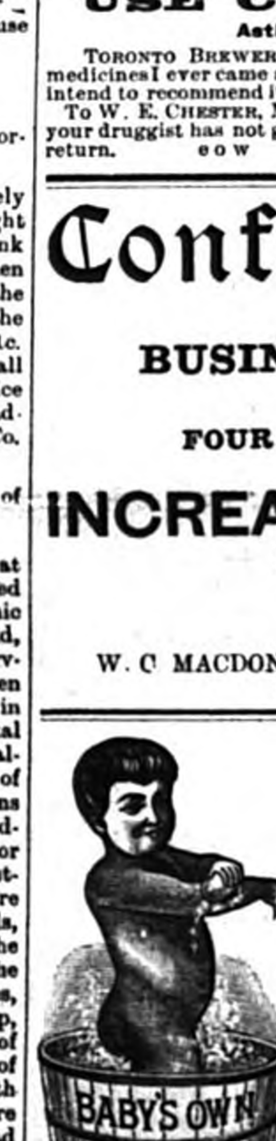


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JULY 10 [redacted] NOVEMBER 6

1891

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