

NOVEMBER

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THE "WATCHMAN"

—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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

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Commissioner Superior Court.
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NOTARY PUBLIC.
Money to Loan on Security.

Office over Central Flour Depot,
LACHUTE, QUE.

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Advocate, attorney for the District of Terrebonne, for the Inland Revenue of the Province of Quebec.

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

G. E. Bampton, Q. C., B. O. L.

Advocate, Provincial Revenue Attorney for District of Terrebonne, Revising Officer for Argenteuil. Office, over Meikle's Banking House, Residence E. S. of the Old Academy, Main St., Lachute.

MRS. WENTWORTH,
Ladies' Dressmaker
Crisan Cottage, Foundry Street
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Office in the premises lately occupied by the late Mrs. Ritchie.

—BUY ONLY—
FOSTER'S & CO.
ROCK ISLAND
BOOTS and SHOES.

Their "Sole of Honour" shoes, with solid counters and solid Soles, to be had only of
McFAUL BROS.,
and
Wm. BANFORD.

Board & Rooms

For Ladies with Professional attendance at MRS. WENTWORTH'S, Lady Dressmaker, Foundry Street Lachute, also Ladies attended at their own homes. Good attendance and Terms Moderate.

For SALE.—One mowing machine, 1 horse rake, 1 iron Plow, 1 set harrows, 1 cultivator, 1 set double harness, for cash or 5 months credit. Apply to
Mrs. ROBT. EVANS,
East End, Lachute.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XVIII.

LACHUTE FRIDAY MAY 25, 1894. NO. 33.

Ottawa Business College.

Formerly National Business College.
(Established 1893)

FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PRACTICE DEPARTMENT. Short-hand and Typewriting a specialty. Catalogue free. Send for one.

JOHN KEITH,
Principal.
33 O'Connor St., Ottawa.

Rock Carts for \$16 at Mitchell & Son.



Malcolm Smith,
Licensed Auctioneer,
BEECH RIDGE, - - - Que.

Will attend all Auction Sales in the district of Terrebonne, French and English, charges moderate.

Post Office address, Box 125,
Lachute, P. Q.

FATHER MURPHY'S
Gold Cure Institute

For the Cure of the Liquor, Tobacco and Morphine habits.

219—MARIA Street—219
OTTAWA.

Correspondence solicited, strictly confidential.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Manager.

S. McKimmie,



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and

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

LACHUTE, QUE.

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SYSTEM.

The great International St. Clair Tunnel Double Track Route.

Tickets sold at lowest rates to all points in Canada and United States, by the most direct route.

Tourist sleepers are run between Montreal and Pacific Coast Points for holders of 2nd class tickets.

Express trains leave for Chicago and all points West from Montreal at 9.30 a. m. 8 p. m. 10.30 p. m. for all points East and South, from Montreal at 7.40 a. m. 10.10 p. m. 8.40 a. m. 8.30 a. m. 6.00 p. m. 7.08 p. m. 8.25 p. m. For tickets time tables and reservation of berths apply to

J. M. DORION,

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Or **A. J. PERIARD,**

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Or to **C. E. LADOUCEUR,**

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LACHUTE

LUMBER CO.

All kinds of Hard and Soft-wood Logs will be bought at Highest Prices delivered at our mill, Brownburg, and also Spruce Logs and Ties delivered on Dalesville Creek.

Lachute Lumber Co.

Mrs. D. Buck of Mabel has gone on a visit to friends in the United States.

In order to celebrate the Queen's Birthday we were compelled to close our columns on Wednesday night.

The new bakery which Mr. Jas. Marshall is building in the West Ward is nearing completion.

Mr. G. J. Walker has removed his office from the building lately occupied by the Leno Bank of R. G. Meikle to his own residence.

The heavy rain of Friday and Saturday last has done an untold amount of good to the country. The outlook for another Bountiful harvest is exceeding by good.

LECTURE.

Mrs. MacAulie, of St. Andrews, will D. V. deliver a Lecture in Victoria Hall, on Thursday Evng. the 31st, May, subject, "Light & Shadows of Factory Life in England"

Admission 10c
Doors open 7.30
The Public may look for a rich treat.

\$30,000 in Motion.

The whistle of the paper mill sounded several notes on Monday morning which brought our inhabitants to their doors in search of fire. Their fears were somewhat removed when a Union Jack was seen ascending to the top of the flag pole on the water tower. Several conjectures as to what it meant were made, some of Mr. Wilson's friends at once jumping to the conclusion that he had been appointed Senator. However the cause of jubilation was a very important one to Lachute and vicinity and meant the putting into motion of \$30,000, that being the price of the new machine which was started running that morning. The start was successful and the went right off like an old stage. This is one of the largest and best machines ever erected in Canada. We do not speak by the book, but we believe it to be the largest and latest in use in this or any other country. It is an investment.

The Queen's Birthday.

The Lachute Lacrosse Club deserve the thanks of our citizens for the celebration of this day which was due to their effort. They were eminently successful. The crowd on the ground was very appreciative and although the Thurst team defeated our boys by three straight there was a good Lacrosse Match. In the evening the concert given by the Caledonia Pipe Band was largely attended by a most enthusiastic crowd. The receipts at the gate and at the concert were very satisfactory. The following is a list of prize winners:—

Putting the Shot.—R. H. Beggs, 1st, Albert Rogers 2nd.
Throwing 5 lb weight.—R. McLennan 1st, T. McDonald 2nd, L. Champagne 3rd.
Throwing the Hammer.—Harry Neil 1st, R. McLennan 2nd, J. A. McPherson 3rd.
Standing Long Jump.—R. H. Beggs 1st, D. McPherson 2nd, Harry Neil 3rd.
Running Long Jump.—T. McDonald 1st, R. McLennan 2nd.
Running Hop Step and Leap.—T. McDonald 1st, R. McLennan 2nd.
Vaulting with Pole.—R. McPherson 1st, James Lange 2nd.
Half Mile Race.—Wm. Scott 1st, S. McKimmie 2nd.
Boys Rabbit Race.—Harry Girardet 1st, F. Masson 2nd, A. Lacombe 3rd.
Overhand Long Throw (with Lacrosse).—J. A. McPherson 1st, R. McLennan 2nd.
Boys 100 yds dash.—J. Bedard 1st, Williamson 2nd, Ira Barley 3rd.
One Mile Race.—T. McDonald 1st, A. F. Edwards 2nd, S. McKimmie 3rd.
100 Yds Dash.—R. H. Beggs 1st, T. McKimmie 2nd, W. Scott 3rd.

BIRTH.

At Lachute Mills on May 16th, the wife of Oliver Stevens, Paper Maker, of a daughter.

At Centerville Que, May 22nd, the wife of Geo. B. Hooker of a son.

At Lachute on May 1st the wife of John Cruise, of a daughter.

DIED.

SMITH.—On May 19th, Wm Smith of Dundee, Montington County, father of Mrs Schoenfeld Lachute, and Wm. W. Smith of Montreal.

For Sale a hundred bushels of seed potatoes [Burbank] at R. Creswell's.

Do not neglect coughs, colds, asthma, and bronchitis, but cure them by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Don't forget we buy all the butter, eggs, wool, calkings, etc., we can get in exchange for goods of every kind, cheap enough. Eggs, eleven cents still.

W. BANFORD.

WANTED.—A general servant. Apply to H. M. Gall, Lachute.

Cotton Chalkies 12c and upward. All wool Chalkies 25c and upward. Look at them anyway.

W. BANFORD.

Stock now complete in every department. Beautiful patterns in dark and light prints and prices low enough.

W. BANFORD.

A FAMILY FRIEND.—No family should be without Perry Davis' Vegetable PAIN KILLER. It can be given to the infant for the Colic, and to the adult for Rheumatism. There is scarcely a disease to which it may not be beneficially applied. It is not a no deleterious drug, but may be used for the various ailments of mankind. Get the Big T. B. Bottle.

WANTED a young man to drive milk in Montreal. Apply to A. MCINTYRE, 90 De Lormier Ave Montreal.

We have added to our general stock, flour. We have on hand Roussseau Strong Bakers, Lake of the Woods Strong Bakers and patent

H. J. GILES & BRO.

Just Received a few lot of Flannellette Legible Shirts at 30c's each, 5 and 10 cent summer ties and a beautiful stock of ladies' and gentlemen's silk umbrellas at A. J. PERIA D'S.

Beaver Tobacco is pure and clean any gentleman can chew it and still retain his self respect.

Simpson & Boyd have just received a large load of oats and barley and they now have on hand fine fresh Oatmeal, Potatoes, flour, cornmeal, moule, Graham Flour etc., etc., which they are selling at low figures, they have also commenced cutting their summer cut and have for sale all kinds of lumber dressed and undressed.

What about your wool? We want it in exchange for tweeds, flannels, and Ready-made suits for men or boys. Don't sell your stock before moving it. Check flannel and tweeds very low this year.

W. BANFORD.

Harness Department

HARNESS! HARNESS!!

Our stock of buggy harness is large and complete from \$8.00 per set to \$20.00 custom made and to order. Team harness and harness for horse and carriage, saddle, horse boots, saddle pads, ladies and gents' riding saddles, whips, etc., etc. We keep everything pertaining to horse or stable and sell at a small advance. Have a look at our \$8 harness.

H. J. GILLES & BRO.

About two months ago I was nearly wild with headaches. I started taking Burdock Blood Bitters, took two bottles and my headaches have now altogether disappeared. I think it is a grand medicine.

EVA FERN, Massey Station, Ont.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
District of Terrebonne,
No. 791.

Circuit Court in and for the County of Terrebonne.

ALPHONSE ROCHON, Carter, of the City of Montreal, district of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. **JEAN BAPTISTE MICHAUVILLE,** of the Mission of Ste. Lucie, in the township of Dunceaster, in the county of Terrebonne and actually absent from this Province.

Defendant.

It is hereby ordered to **JEAN BAPTISTE MICHAUVILLE,** Defendant afore said, to appear within two months.

St. Jerome, May 22nd, 1894.

By the Court.

LOUIS LABELLE,

Clerk of the Said Court,

J. J. GRIGNON,

Atty of the Plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT.

CANADA
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } No 593.
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE }

ANTOINE FORTIER, of the parish of St. Scolastique, said district notary.

Plaintiff.

vs.
THOMAS MURPHY, of the parish of St. Columban, said district farmer.

Defendant.

It is ordered to the defendant to appear in this cause, within two months, from the last insertion of the present notice.

St. Scholastique 21st May, 1894.

J. A. O. ETHIER,

Deputy Prothonatary,

PREVOST & MATHIEU,
Plaintiff's Atty.

CARSLEY' COLUMN

S. CARSLEY'S

WHY PAY

From 40 cents to 50 cents per yard for Printed Challies, when you can buy the Same Qualities at from 20c to 24c per yard. Hundreds of pieces to select from,

AT S. CARSLEY'S

WHY PAY

From 20c to 25c per Yard for Medium Quality Printed Challies, when you can buy them at from 15c to 18c per Yard.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

NEW CARPETS.

An enormous Stock of all kinds of Carpets to select from.

New Gobelin Carpets
New Gobelin Carpets
New Axminster Carpets
New Moquette Carpets
New Wilton Carpets
New Brussels Carpets
New Velvet Carpets
New Tapestry Carpets,

With Borders and Stair and Hall Carpets to Match

Carpets in All New Colorings.
Carpets in All New Designs.

WOOL CARPET SQUARES.

In All Sizes. In All Qualities.
In All New Patterns and Colorings.

Real Turkish Squares.
Real Persian Squares.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

CHINA and JAPAN MATTINGS.
CHINA and JAPAN MATTINGS.

Newest Patterns and All Qualities in China, Japan and India Mattings.

Matting in All Colors.

AT S. CARSLEY'S

HOUSE FURNISHINGS

Every Requisite for House Furnishing and Interior Draperies, in endless variety, including a large stock of Brass Goods, etc.

—AT—

S. CARSLEY'S

Notre Dame Street.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771.

1773, 1775, 1777.

Notre Dame Str

MONTREAL

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

APPLEDORE FARM.

CHAPTER XII.

Ruth was glad when bed-time came; she had never felt so troubled. She had been perplexed with a dim sense of wrong-doing. When Mr. Bevington had asked her to keep their love secret from her father, but there had been the delicious optimism, the consciousness of her own love, and her faith in her lover, to deaden her sense of wrong-doing. To-day she felt herself to be wholly in the wrong; she had been unjust, and also most ungrateful to this kind old friend. She had no right to judge Michael Clifford by his manner when he had given so many proofs of his warm and true friendship. How kind, how even devoted, he had been during her father's illness! How grateful she had promised herself to be to him when on the evening of her father's seizure he had come again late in the evening bringing the screen he had procured for her! He had ridden beside the cart himself, to make sure that the driver, who was a stranger, should not disturb the household. And since then, Ruth thought, as she went over the days that had passed, each day had shown him to be an ever mindful and generous friend.

The point that touched the girl most in the consideration of all his kindnesses was the delicacy that pervaded them. He had always parried her thanks with some ready excuse. The doctor had suggested this, or the rector had proposed the other. Sometimes the idea, he said, had come from Sally Voce. He had never troubled Ruth by proposing this or that, he had done it for her without asking. And to-day she had rewarded him for all his goodness by a cold, even an angry manner in receiving his advice—advice for which she had herself asked.

Before she fell asleep that night she cried over her own ingratitude. She had been vexed with Mr. Clifford's cold manner, and she told herself, all the while her own heart had been leaping, and when in the goodness of his heart he had called her Ruth—perhaps to recall her to the memory of old times, when she knew she had been much kinder to him—she had actually been mean enough to be offended. She had been so angry in her pillow; she was desperately ashamed of her conduct, and, as she thought over it, it grew worse in her eyes, for she believed that it had been caused by self-consciousness. She might have known better; indeed she had more than once told herself during these weeks that her dear father had been self-deceived; he had spoken as he wished when he had assured her that Clifford loved her. Ruth decided that it was impossible that he could have hidden his feelings so completely in the many meetings they had had since her father's seizure. Why, then, having more than once acknowledged this to herself, had she been so silly as she had been to-day?

She slept badly, and was glad to wake and rise early. Her father looked troubled when she took him his breakfast, but he said he was as well as usual. At dinner-time, however, he looked so pale and anxious that Ruth felt alarmed, and questioned him.

"It is nothing," he said; "I had a bad dream, and I have been thinking about it. I think I will dine here instead of going to the house. I am sure that all my children, and come to me, and I will be your dinner."

"No, I want to talk to you first, child, let Sally bring me my dinner." Ruth wondered a little, but it seemed to her that this talk would give her an opportunity of proposing her father's visit to Purley. She did not want him to go there, but she felt bound to use her strongest powers of persuasion, as a sort of atonement for her unkindness to Michael Clifford; for, with the exaggeration of a generous nature, she had now put her old friend in a higher place than he had perhaps ever occupied in her regard.

She had soon finished her meal, and she stood leaning out of the window of the house-place, wishing that the heavy gray clouds would lift, or give some hope that they meant to break. The air was still and heavy, too damp for comfort, or she might have dreaded a storm. Presently Ruth walked across the big bare room to the door that led into the farmyard. She had not been out this morning, for she had been engaged with Sally Voce, settling that the old woman and the girl Faith should in future keep the house between them. It was a relief to have carried out her plans for economy. Mrs. Voce being willing to shut up her cottage for the time that her services would be required at Appledore. Ruth was bringing up a brood of young bantams, and she wanted to see if they had been properly fed in her absence from the poultry yard. There had always been an excellent dairy woman at Appledore, and Ruth had never interfered with her. She had not a turn for butter-making, but she dearly loved young stock of all kinds; and she was especially fond of rearing poultry.

As she opened the door she heard her name called, and looking over her shoulder she saw Mrs. Voce coming into the house-place.

"Your papa's a-aking for you, Miss Ruth; he don't seem wishful for a nap this afternoon. I've helped her on to the sofa, and now I'm off home to see how things are going."

Ruth nodded; she said nothing about the bantams to Sally, being well aware that the good woman would consider it necessary to give the little creatures food, whether they required it or not.

Philip Bryant was looking paler than usual, and there was a sad expression in his eyes as he fixed them on Ruth.

"Sit down, child," he said, as she stood bending over the fire; "I have a good deal to say to you, and it is better not to put it off. No one knows how soon the end may come."

The words gave Ruth a shock, but she smiled as she placed herself with her back to the light.

"The doctor says you are to have a wheel-chair when the weather is dryer; and then you can sit out in the garden. You see, dear," she went on brightly, "you are so accustomed to live in the open air that this long confinement to the house has naturally depressed you."

mother had not been taken away from me just when I wanted her most. It is too late for that now. There's an old saying 'Tis no use to cry over spilt milk'; what have you got to do with the time that is left? plan out your future."

"Now," Ruth smiled brightly, "you are naughty; you are trying to do just what the doctor cautioned you against. You are trying to worry your dear self, and you have much better let me tell you about my bantams."

He looked wearily at her, and shook his head.

"I shall not be much longer with you," he said sadly. "I want you to listen to me. I told you before I was taken ill that I was in debt; you had better know that I have not paid my own rent these three years; a kind friend has lent me the cash for that, and for all my other wants. I have always hoped to pay him back, but now I hardly know what to think. However, that is not what I want to talk over with you. I want to die happy, and I cannot; I leave you without a home, or even a roof to shelter you."

His persistence made the girl's heart ache; she had tried to persuade herself that his illness had affected his judgment, and that when he had once more breathed the outer air he would be as cheerful as ever; but when she looked at him and saw the dark circles under his eyes, and noted the change in his voice, she could not help being greatly troubled. She put her hand gently on his. "Father, dear, I do not think it can be good for you to talk in this way; besides, even if you were much worse than you are now, I must tell you that you do not do me justice; you make me out to be helpless," she laughed so gayly that he could not help smiling. "I am quite able to make my own way in the world, indeed I am. I like employment, in fact I hate to be idle; so that it would never be a hardship to me to have to work for my own living. You see, darling father, there is no need to be anxious about me."

He again moved his head wearily. "I fancy this is the last thing I shall ask you to do for me," he said reproachfully. "And you will not let me even tell you what it is."

"I have something to tell you first," she said cheerfully; "I have a message from Mr. Clifford."

He looked surprised, but she fancied he was pleased.

"He came yesterday while you were asleep; he wants you to stay a few days at Purley with him and his sister, just for the sake of the change; and when I asked Dr. Buchanan this morning he said that was just what you wanted, a change of surroundings; it will give you a fillip."

"You would go with me?" her father said.

"I was not asked, and there is a good deal to be done here. The spring cleaning had to be put off, you know; and it will be much better to get it over in your absence, now that you are so much more in the house. Besides, Mr. Clifford did not even say he should be glad to see me."

Bryant passed his hand across his eyes; he cleared his throat before he spoke again.

"You are blind, my girl; if you thought a little more about yourself you must know that the poor chap loves you so much that he would like to keep you at Purley and never let you go again."

Ruth shook her head at this, and looked incredulous. A flush rose on her father's face, and he looked more like his old self than he had done since his attack.

"Whether you believe it or not, you cannot alter facts," he said in a vexed tone. "Clifford loves you with all his heart and soul, and he wants you to be his wife."

"Ruth was as red as a rose. She felt as if the impulse of the moment gave her father's words force. At last she said, without looking up:

"It is strange that he should not speak for himself, instead of teasing you about his feelings. He has never said a word to me."

"Ah! that is because he is such a noble fellow; he knows the sort of girl you are, and he shrinks from owing your consent to anything but your inclination."

"I don't understand," she looked bewildered; she thought of her ingratitude yesterday; if Michael Clifford really loved her she had been doubly unkind. "What do you mean by 'sort of girl,' father?"

"It's plain enough," he answered impatiently; "we are largely in his debt, and he knows that you are generous; he may fancy you would accept him just to pay off this money and enable me to die in peace."

There was a silence; the flush faded out of Ruth's cheeks, but the shame-stricken look remained there. It was terrible to her that her father should be so deeply in debt to Mr. Clifford as to make him talk in this way. It dawned upon her that he was perhaps her father's only creditor. She sat very still and quiet, thinking this over; she even put the question to herself whether, if she had been free to choose, she could have acted as her father seemed to do; she would have acted—just free from what she felt to be a degrading burden. But Ruth was not romantic, and the idea seemed to her high-flown and repulsive. Unless she could love the man she married she was sure she could not make him happy. She longed to say they had already discussed this question, but the doctor had told her not to thwart or contradict her father.

She sat silent, her eyes fixed on her hands as they lay in her lap. Her father, who was still looking at her, saw that her forehead was puckered with perplexity; the brightness had faded from her face, and she was, he fancied, greatly troubled.

Philip Bryant was not altogether selfish, although, like many another optimist, he became impatient if others did not at once adopt his views; he could not make allowance for the struggle they might have to undergo in the process; in fact, he took it for granted that what he wished for was the only thing to be done. In this instance it appeared to him that his daughter was purely self-willed, and was giving herself needless pain.

"If you were less prejudiced," he said, "you must see it as I do. I should not propose Michael Clifford to you if I were not sure that he would be an excellent husband."

"He might be that," she said gravely, "and yet he might not be a happy one. I am sure a man cannot be happy unless his wife loves him."

"And why should you not love him, Ruth?"

He was looking at her so inquiringly, that she flushed with a sudden fear that he suspected her secret.

"I know I could not love him as a wife ought to love her husband."

Her father was careless enough in some things but in a case of this kind he had an almost womanly quickness of perception. The color flew to his face and a flash of sudden intelligence brightened his heavy eyes.

"Then you have some reason for object-

ing," he exclaimed; "you care for some one else—I am sure of it."

She looked up quickly; his voice was full of excitement, and she felt greatly alarmed of the consequences. She took his hand in hers and tried to speak as quietly and gently as possible.

"I may not tell you now," she said, "I have promised not to speak; but soon, very soon, I hope to be able to tell you something," she hesitated—"something that will set your mind at rest on my account."

He drew his hand away, and turned angrily from her.

"I would not have believed it from any one else—even if they'd sworn to it I'd not have believed it; I had that trust in you, Ruth, that no one should have made me believe you would deceive me. There I leave me in peace. I don't want to quarrel, child. God knows you have enough against me as it is. I'll try to sleep, if you'll be good enough to leave me quiet."

Ruth felt greatly relieved; she had feared questions which she could not have answered, and then anger at her silence. She guessed that her father had exhausted himself in their prolonged discussion, and that he would probably soon fall asleep.

She gently arranged his cushions and placed his feet comfortably on the sofa; then she sat watching him.

Would he go back to the subject when he waked? She wondered. She tried bravely to remember her mother's maxim never to meet trouble half-way, and she began to plan out her father's visit to Purley, and how soon he would be able to go there. His heavy breathing soon told her that he was asleep. A timid tap at the door made her rise and open it. The little maid Faith stood outside, and began eagerly to speak. Ruth raised her hand in warning, and softly closed the door behind her.

"What is it?" she said softly; "speak low: Mr. Bryant is asleep."

"It's a gentleman, Miss, the gentleman as used to live here; and he wants to see you, Miss, and I wasn't to say nothing to nobody else but you."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE ANARCHISTS SENTENCED.

Ferraro and Poli Barred From Bomb Making for a Time.

A despatch from London says:—Twenty and ten years imprisonment respectively were the sentences imposed upon Giuseppe Ferraro and Francesco Poli, the dynamite makers at the Old Bailey the other day. Poli, who was arrested with dynamite bombs in his possession April 14, is only 21 years old. He had been an intimate of Bourin, who was "hoist with his own petard" in Greenwich park the first week in March. Poli turned Queen's evidence and upon information he gave Ferraro, a tailor, was arrested April 22. Ferraro was a distributing agent for the anarchists, and his workshop was the headquarters and recruiting station of the Autonomie club. His relation to the anarchists was very similar to that which Tyman, the famous "No. 1," bore to the Phoenix park assassins. Justice Hawkins, in passing sentence, said that Ferraro had confessed that he was guilty of an abominable, wicked, evil design to cause an explosion in Great Britain, and to spread destruction among the people and apparently endanger property. There was not a single extenuating circumstance to justify him abating by one iota punishment for such offences. He wished it to be distinctly understood by the class of the class of persons that they can be integrated with the proof of an explosion having occurred, and that a man may be punished after proof has been furnished that he has made preparations to cause an explosion. It was not even necessary in order to punish the offender, that the explosion should occur in Great Britain. An Act of Parliament made it a highly penal and criminal offence for a man to prepare for such diabolically wicked deeds as those contemplated by the prisoners. Ferraro, upon hearing his sentence, cried: "Vive l'Anarchie." He also waved his arms excitedly, which caused him to be immediately seized and held while Poli was being sentenced. The latter, upon hearing his fate, shouted "shame!" While being taken away from the court room, Ferraro said through an interpreter: "To-day you make the laws; another day we shall make them."

A POOR LONE WIDOW

Who Was About to Jump into the Niagara River—Belonged to Hamilton.

Mrs. Georgiana Hughes, whose home is in Hamilton, Ont., attempted suicide on the American side of Niagara Falls. She was rescued and was saved from death by the timely arrival of a state reservation officer. The woman has been in Buffalo for some time past, and was, strange as it may seem, one of many who have been benefited by the charity of the late Mrs. Mary Prosser, of that city, who sought death in Niagara's water last week. The tragic death of her patron preyed on Mrs. Hughes so that she resolved to follow her into eternity the same way. Another coincidence is that Mrs. Hughes' brother resembles Mrs. Prosser in appearance. When apprehended she was at the identical spot where Mrs. Prosser's body was found, just behind the Cataract house. She exclaimed, when the officer seized her: "I am not going to drown myself, I only want to bathe; there is a pain in my heart." She says that her husband and children are dead, and she has no visible means of support. Her condition was pitiable, desperate and lonely, and she had nothing to live for. She thought if she could reach St. Catharines she would receive help to reach her home. The American authorities sent her over the river and the railroad officers helped her on her way.

THE GREAT COAL STRIKE

Is Having a Most Disastrous Effect on the Coasting Trade of Philadelphia.

The strike of the coal miners is having a temporarily disastrous effect on the coasting trade of Philadelphia, in which the coal shipments form a most important item. So great is the scarcity of coal that Green-Point manufacturers on the Pennsylvania, which were exclusively devoted to this trade, will have to suspend operations entirely. What little coal there is in transit has been taken by the railroad companies for use in their locomotives. The same state of affairs prevails at the Port Richmond piers of the Reading railroad, and all the coal destined for the pier of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been seized by that company. The result is that one of the largest fleets of idle vessels ever seen on the Delaware river now floats at anchor, awaiting the termination of the strike. Orders for coal have been coming in freely from New England points and the West Indies, but they cannot be filled.

Amiable visitor—"And this is the baby, it is! Why! it's the very image of it's father. Cynical uncle—"Well, it needs a mind that as long as it has good health."

Raining Salt—An Irishman's Experience. The rain came from the Great Salt Lake of Utah, nearly 300 miles southward.

Since Mr. Moody's daughter has become engaged to Mr. Arthur Percy Pitt, the young Irishman who has been his private secretary, he has been so inundated with remarks about the union being a fit one that he is becoming a little weary.

A foreigner employed in an Albany iron foundry was asked his name by the cashier. It proved to be a staggerer in the way of pronunciation, having about ten syllables, chiefly consonants. "Rather long, isn't it?" gasped the cashier. "Yah," answered the mechanic. Since then the man with the big name has been called Long for short.

A white rat was so petted by Miss Annie Lyons, a dressmaker, of Louisville, Ky., that she often took the animal to bed with her. The other night screams came from her room, and she exclaimed that an assassin was trying to cut her throat. It was the rat, which had severely bitten her neck.

The Empress Frederick has induced two Berlin societies of amateur photographers to co-operate in bringing about an international exhibition of photographs by amateurs in 1895. Her Majesty has undertaken to be a patroness, and has requested Princess Henry to act as her substitute on the committee.

Anti-Missionary demonstrations have taken place in Huchow, China. The town of Huchow is midway between Hangchow and Soochow, and until recently its people resisted all attempts to establish Christian missions there. The missionaries there are Americans. The authorities have promised to punish the offenders.

Cranial development has been made a study by a San Francisco school-teacher, and consequently he suggests a new system of education. He thinks that a child with a big head ought to be trained for a genius, and that it is likely to be a waste of effort to try to pump much knowledge into a child with a small head.

Mary Bernstein and Eva Moore, market-women, at Cleveland, Ohio, had a war of words in the market, and soon changed their ammunition to onions, potatoes, and, at last, eggs. They lunged at each other fully fifty dozen of eggs before the fight ceased. Many of the eggs went wide of the mark and struck spectators.

In the days of Sir Joshua Reynolds, many ugly women of the nobility thought his skill was so great that he could picture them on the canvas as beauties, and his studio was overrun with them, much to his annoyance. He frequently said: "If I paint them as they are, they will hate me; if I don't paint them as they are, I shall hate myself."

A queer religion is advocated by a family in Oregon. All the members work daily for ten years, and rest all through the seventh year. A son-in-law was taken into the family about the middle of December, toward the close of the sixth year of labor. He embraced the religion as well as the girl, and has a soft snap during the year of rest.

George Russell, of Raywick, Ky., has an Irish shilling which is probably one of the first issues of that coin. It is a family heirloom that has been bequeathed to the oldest son in the family, through successive generations. It is silver, and about the size of our 25-cent currency. Mr. Russell, has bequeathed it to his son, Kelly Russell, with this tradition.

A French electrician, M. Trouve, catches fish by sinking in the water a net with an incandescent lamp attached. The curious fish collect around the light, when a pneumatic tire around the edge of the net is silently inflated and rises to the surface, entrapping them without frightening them, and hence without destroying the spawn—a great drawback to ordinary net-fishing.

Walter Besant, though he writes a great deal about love and talks even more on that interesting topic, does not look like a man of sentimental inclinations. His high forehead and his full beard suggest a scientist and he is sedate and middle-aged. Mr. Besant is broad enough to have a keen admiration for some of his fellow-craftsmen—particularly for Kipling, Stevenson, and George Meredith. He enjoys great personal popularity in London because of his genial nature and sunny disposition.

The strong criticism of the French navy continues in Paris, and it is now stated that the marines in the different ports of France are far below their proper strength. The companies are said not to muster on an average, thirty men all told, and at battalion drill there are nearly as many officers, sergeants, and corporals as privates. The weakness is mainly due to so many marines being on service in the colonies, and it is proposed to increase the annual contingent so as to make the force as strong at home as it should be.

Great preparations are making in London for the celebration there this summer of the jubilee of the Young Men's Christian Association. It is expected that more than two thousand foreign delegates, representing every part of the world, will attend the celebrations. There will be receptions by the Lord Mayor, ceremonies in Westminster Abbey, services in St. Paul's cathedral, and a great gathering in the Royal Albert hall. The fiftieth annual meeting of the parent association was held in Exeter hall the latter part of April.

Italian professors, says The Pall Mall Gazette, are waiting over the suppression of six universities, which in these hard times the Government can no longer afford to support. The doomed colleges are those at Messina, Catania, Modena, Parma, Sienna, and Sassari, in all of which the number of students ranged from one hundred to four hundred. A high school at Macerata, with one hundred and fifty students, is also to be closed. It may be hoped, for the sake of higher education, that better times will soon enable all these institutions to be reopened.

There has been organized in Munich, which is known as the beeriest city in Germany, a branch of the National Association Against the Abuse of Alcoholic Drinks. Privy Councillor von Pottenkofer has been elected its president, and Professors Dr. Volk and Bollinger are the vice-presidents. Noted ecclesiastics, including the Archbishop von Thomas, and high military officers are among the promoters. The leader of the movement emphasizes the fact that the use of beer when it reaches a point such as it has in Bavaria gradually undermines the resistibility of the body and the mental energy, and that therefore both from an economical and humanitarian point of view the consumption of beer ought to be restricted.

A man of average size will be supported in the water by a pound of cork.

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.

Some remarkable facts as to the amount of pauperism in old age which exists in England and Wales have been brought out in the general search for information bearing on the project to pension old people, which is now actively engaging the attention of the British Parliament and being earnestly discussed by the British public. A Royal Commission has been appointed to investigate thoroughly the subject, and it is expected its researches will reveal much of interest that is not shown in the usual statistical returns.

Meanwhile the official statistics of pauperism relieved by the Government have yielded remarkable returns to expert investigators, and some of these were given to the Royal Statistical Society recently by its President, Mr. Charles Booth.

It is shown that there is an astonishing and pitiful increase in the percentage of pauperism from the age of 65 to 75. Of people between the ages of 60 and 65 years about 10 per cent. are paupers, that is, are in receipt of some measure of Government relief. Of people between 65 and 70, 20 per cent. are paupers, and there is an increase of about 10 per cent. for each additional five years of age up to the age of 80 years. Thirty per cent. of the people between 70 and 75 years of age are paupers, while of people more than 75 years old the percentage is not much under forty.

The term "old age" is understood as applying to people 65 years old or over. The census of 1891 shows 606,505 men and 765,917 women as coming under this definition. Of these not less than 359,202 men and 455,283 women lived in districts where from 20 to 35 per cent. of the old people were receiving some measure of Government relief. Of the remainder 112,005 men and 144,233 women lived under better and 135,298 men and 166,401 women under worse conditions of percentage of pauperism. The highest rate of pauperism in old age is in the district of St. Saviour's, Southwark, London, where 84 per cent. of the old people are receiving public charity.

The total number of old people throughout England and Wales who were in receipt of some measure of Government relief during the year ending on Lady Day, 1892, was 401,904, and 114,144 of these were in poorhouses.

The proportion of pauperism among the aged is greatest in the eastern counties and smallest in the north. It is not shown whether old-age pauperism has increased or decreased of late years, but, except in London there was some improvement as to the total amount of pauperism throughout the country from 1881 to 1891. During 1892 and 1893 there was a general increase in pauperism. The percentage of paupers is smaller in London than elsewhere in the country.

AN IMPENDING CHANGE.

Wild Theories Advanced as to the Future of Humanity.

Signs are multiplying of an impending change of magnitude in the condition of humanity. Some of them are trifling, mere straw, which show the direction of the wind, but others are serious and intelligible, because they come from men who speak by authority or are the logical results of triumphs already won, and point to a succession of events in a continuous chain of progress. Of the former may be cited numerous romances and prophecies purporting to describe the condition of the world an hundred years hence—fanciful, of course, and in the majority of instances unreasonable and absurd, but not more so, perhaps, than would appear the actual facts, could they be correctly unfolded to the present generation. The wild theories dished up in these publications for the amusement of the reader are, for the most part, products of impressionable imaginations, which have yielded easily to the half-truths caught in passage, rather than eliminated from faithful study and research. They are at times interesting and suggestive, because they tell of a vague restlessness in the atmosphere—as it were—a sense of mystery and change, which is felt by countless thousands who can give no intelligent explanation of the feeling; they are misleading because they are the invasion of an unknown territory by rash pioneers who are not equipped for success.

Rich discoveries suddenly unfolded are apt to throw scientists as well as others, off their guard and temporarily retard rather than advance the interests of knowledge. It is the patient steady work which counts in the long run, and not the auriferous pockets which are soon emptied. The scientists hereafter are to have faith instead of skepticism to cheer them on their way, money to carry out their projects instead of a dreary record of hardships and disappointments, and the brightest and strongest minds to aid them in forcing the earth and the world to give up their hoarded secrets. What place religion is to occupy in this twentieth century progress it is easier to predict than to form even a plausible conjecture of the new civilization. Religion will meet certainly the pangs of the evolution. Whatever theologians may say the religion of to-day is very different from the religion of a century ago. People are wiser, and their religion is improved accordingly. They may not believe so many things as they did a hundred years ago, but they have more faith in the things they do believe, and so it will be a century hence. Christ's teachings will be just as real, just as necessary and just as much respected in the year 2000 A. D., as they are to-day.

THROUGH A LOOKING GLASS.

A Young Lad Disfigured for Life at a Theatre.

A serious accident happened to a boy named Willie Austin at a Toronto theatre the other night. After the performance and turning to leave the theatre he mistook a large mirror for a doorway, and walked deliberately through it, smashing the mirror to fragments and inflicting several ugly gashes on his face. Dr. Garratt was immediately summoned, and examination proved that, besides a painful cut on the right cheek, which will brand the boy for life, he had sustained a fracture of the skull just above the right eye. Several stitches were necessary to close the gaping wounds, after which the unfortunate lad was removed to his home in the ambulance. The wounds are of a serious and dangerous nature, but with proper care need not necessarily be fatal. In the event of recovery the face will bear unsightly scars.

"Don't you think that Spudkins is a very stingy man?" "He is. He doesn't even give a joke at his own expense."

Household.

Good Bread.

A lady contributor writes:—I want to give young housekeepers the benefit of my experience in making good, wholesome bread. I am convinced that bread is more easily digested if made into small loaves. The principal reason for this is, that the bread is in this way more entirely freed from the products of fermentation; they must escape more freely from a small loaf than from a large one. There is, moreover, in the second place less necessity for putting the bread in a very hot oven, or for keeping it in the oven so long at a time as to deprive the outer part of its nutritive qualities. Bread baked in small loaves is sweeter to the taste than when baked in large ones, and this is probably because it is more entirely freed from the products of fermentation. We all know that toasted bread is more easily digested than that which has been baked a few hours.

Carpet Cleaning.

The wear and tear on carpets that are cleaned by machinery are so great that many house-keepers refuse to allow them to be subjected to the process. The old method of hanging a carpet on a line and beating it is also very unsatisfactory.

The best way to clean Brussels and Ingrain carpets is to spread them on a clean grass plot, face down. If beaten briskly every particle of dust will sift through the carpet, and if it is then swept on both sides it will be quite clean and entirely free from odor. It is a bad plan to clean carpets on the floor. The compound that is used is a mixture of soap and cheap perfume, and no matter how sparingly it may be used, a great deal of the soap remains in the back of the carpet and finally becomes a greasy mass of decomposed matter which is gradually rubbed off and absorbed into the system, causing ailments that often baffle the skill of able physicians.

Useless Labor in the Kitchen.

Mrs. Emma P. Ewing says: "There is a great deal of useless labor in our homes in the kitchen department. The waste of labor and time is immense because a great deal of cooking is done that is of no earthly advantage. A great deal of fussing and musing which takes time and strength and money, and leaves no one a bit better off. The best methods of cooking are the simplest, and the simplest methods are the best methods everywhere. I think elaborate dinners are simply absurdities that have come down from the Dark Ages, when they thought they had nothing else to do but eat."

Our Favorite Dishes.

Farmers' Molasses Cake.—Two eggs, a pinch of salt, two cupsful sorghum molasses, one cupful sour cream, one-half teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, 2 scant teaspoonfuls of soda, flour to mix same as other cake.

A Good Dessert.—Soak one-half teaspoon of tapioca in warm water until clear. Place in sauce pan with one and one-half pints of water, one-half cup sugar and scant cup of washed raisins. Cook until raisins are soft. When cool add one-half teaspoonful lemon essence. Especially good eaten with cream.

Open Apple Pie.—Stew some apples until soft, take out hard pieces, beat them to a pulp. To half a pound of a pulp allow six cupfuls of sugar, five eggs and the grated rind of a lemon. Heat together, then add gradually five cupfuls of melted butter. Line a dish with pastry, pour in the mixture and bake at once.

Bread Griddle Cakes.—Soak a small bowl of bread over night in milk. In the morning mix half a cupful of flour, into which is put one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, with one quart of milk, three well-beaten eggs and a little salt. Beat up the bread with this batter until it is very light, and fry a delicate brown. The batter should be thick.

Potato Scones.—Boil and peel six sound potatoes, mash them until they are perfectly free from lumps. Add a little salt, then knead it out—adding a little flour—until it is an inch thick. A griddle is the best to bake on and the scones should be pricked lightly with a fork. This prevents them from blistering. Butter them while quite hot and they are delicious.

A New Roof.

Anyone may easily calculate for himself how many shingles are needed to cover a given space. As a rule a thousand shingles, laid with four inches exposed to the weather, will cover 100 square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them on. With a foot rule and five minutes' figuring anybody can ascertain the expense of a new roof.

A Surprised Mobilisation.

Advices just received from Singapore, mention a surprised mobilisation of the troops and manning of the forts at that place. The order is stated to have been the outcome of an after-dinner conversation between the Governor, Sir Charles Warren, and Admiral Fremantle, in command of the station, in which the latter pressed the opinion that he could knock the place to pieces before a soldier could have a look in. The Governor is reported to have contented himself with the remark that the Admiral had better come and try. At two o'clock next morning the alarm was sounded at Fort Canning, and half an hour later at Tanjong. The crews of the steam launches were aroused, fires were lighted, and in a remarkably short space of time the troops were being embarked and towed to the different forts. The officers and men of the fleet were considerably astonished at day-break to find the heavy shore guns trained on to the flagship and her consort, and a closer inspection by the Admiral revealed the forts fully manned with all branches of the service. The only serious public inconvenience caused by the sudden turnout of the garrison was the postponement of a golf match between the civil and military, which had been fixed for that day, and the result of which was exciting much interest.

Fire Losses.

The fire losses of the United States and Canada for the month of March, as estimated by the New York Journal-Bulletin, aggregate \$9,147,100, as compared with \$16,682,350 during March last year, and \$10,648,000 during March 1892. The total for the first three months of the year is given as \$31,013,100, against \$44,540,650 for the corresponding period last year, and \$55,126,900 in 1892.

The police of Buenos Ayres have not been paid for six months.

COXEY'S VICTORY.

The conviction and sentence of Coxe, leader of the Industrial Army encamped before the capital at Washington, is looked upon by some as an inglorious defeat of the movement. On the contrary we look upon it as a most signal Coxeite victory. There is no use disguising the fact, that a strong wave of popular feeling is going through the United States in favor of labor, as against capital. The situation is becoming more and more strained every day, and the manner in which Coxe and his army have been received and treated by the authorities, has brought the labor leaders into direct sympathy with the people. The position was this. These people had certain grievances against the government and desired to be heard. Capitalists often have grievances against the government and are heard. The labor army arrived at the capital and were immediately arrested on the pretense that they carried a flag and walked on the grass. Now no intelligent person has been misled by the proceedings. They were in reality not instituted against Coxe because of his feet being on the grass or because there was a flag in the crowd. Had a capitalist walked on the grass, or held a small flag in his hand, he would not have been arrested. Throwing aside all subtleties, these men were arrested because of their coming together in what they considered to be interest of labor, and this means was taken to crush them. On the other hand after they were convicted, instead of being let off with a fine as is done in most cases, they were sent to prison. Coxe no doubt, seeing his advantage, took a very clever way of accentuating the distinction made between the manner in which rich and poor are treated before the law. He asked to be allowed to proceed to the prison in a private carriage. Wealthy offenders have, as a rule been allowed this privilege in unimportant offences, but the authorities again played into Coxe's hand, by refusing this privilege and placing him in the prison van with criminals. Altogether we are convinced that the authorities have acted very foolishly in making a martyr of "gen." Coxe, and have allowed him to gain a great victory.

EXPORT DUTY ON LUMBER.

One of the greatest mistakes ever made by the Canadian Government and strange to say one of the hardest mistakes to get rectified was the taking off from Canadian logs going into United States an export duty. In the first place the Americans must have our timber either in logs or in boards. They have placed a duty on our sawn lumber, which by reason of their power to get Canadian logs in free, places our lumbermen who own mills in Canada at a disadvantage to the amount of that duty. If the Americans could not get our logs in free, or if from physical reasons they could not get them at all, the duty imposed on Canadian lumber would soon disappear, because that duty would then come out of American pockets, instead of coming out of Canadian mill owners, as it does under existing conditions. As matter as at present the American mill owners have all the advantage. They get their raw material from the same source as the Canadian, and by not cutting their logs in Canada and spending a large amount of money in this country, they get free access to the American market, while our Canadian Mill owners who have invested their capital in this country, are keeping hundreds of hands employed and are building small towns by reason of their mills, are placed at disadvantage in the American market to the amount of duty imposed on sawn lumber. Look at it from what point we may, it seems to be an outrage on Canadians and that it should be so with the consent of the Canadian Government, seems passing strange. Were an export duty placed on the logs, one of two things would happen, either the Americans who own mills in Canada, would pay the

amount of that duty into the Canadian exchequer, and thus decrease our taxation, or they would build their mills in this country and the cost of manufacture would be used in this country for the benefit of our working men. A third result also would probably result, i. e., the removal of the duty on Canadian sawn lumber. We doubt very much whether the Americans will remove that duty as long as it is a protection to American mill-owners, who are allowed through the foolish policy of the Canadian Government to get their lumber in free.

The native wealth of this country lies to a great extent in her forests, and yet we allow the Americans to come in and take it from us without any adequate return, and this in a time of peace. Either our government should get the benefit of an export duty, or our lumbermen should be granted free access to the American market for their manufactured product.

Just imagine all the logs that comes to the City of Ottawa and the mills all along the Ottawa being floated past and cut in the United States. The result would be an almost total wreck of the city of Hull and various towns and villages where the mills keep a large population in work. That is the position in the Georgian Bay where our logs are floated past the mills which should cut them into the United States and to mills where Canadian workmen are not allowed to work, simply because they enter into competition with American laborers.

We find that in the Commons two Liberals who have always been opposed to the Government on all other matters, seem to support them on this question. They are both engaged in the lumber trade. One is Mr. Charlton whose satisfaction with the present arrangement is easily understood. When it is known that his mills are in the United States and that as a general rule he is the advocate of American rather than Canadian interests in the Canadian House of Commons, his arguments can be easily understood. The other is Mr. Edwards who would naturally be supposed to desire a free market for Canadian lumber. His position is partially explained by the fact that the present tariff discriminates in favor of rough pine, which goes in free and which takes the market in preference to spruce. This is the lumber Mr. Edwards ships largely and should the free entry of spruce destroy his market for rough pine, he would rather things remained as they are.

How Labor Hurts Itself.

If anything were needed to impress workingmen with the injurious effects of a strike, not upon the capitalists, but upon themselves, they would find it in the conditions which have been the outcome of the coal miners' strike in the States. When the miners quit work, there were supplies of coal on hand to meet immediate wants, but as the strike was continued, negotiations for a settlement having failed, the supplies ran short, and in consequence steamers on the lakes and railways have suffered severely. Many steamers are tied up at lake ports for lack of fuel, and the railways have been compelled to cancel trains, throwing great numbers of men out of employment. This is the reason given for the dismissal of a great many hands from the Grand Trunk at Montreal and elsewhere. In the meantime the mine owners live at their ease, and such dealers as have large supplies on hand are reaping a harvest. The only ones who suffer are workingmen. It was the same in England during the great mining strike there last year, and the American miners should have derived a lesson from that event. The labor organizations should make an effort to settle the difficulty, even if the miners have to resume at the old wages. There is no prospect of their success in the struggle, and if it be prolonged, thousands of workingmen throughout the country must suffer. A more unpromising season for a strike could not have been chosen. At any time a strike is unwise, and more injurious to the strikers than anyone else, but a strike now, when the whole republic is struggling under a financial depression, the most disastrous in its history, seems particularly shortsighted and foolish.—Empire.

Agricultural Buildings Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the above named Company was held in Mr. Hugh Fraser's store on Thursday evening the 17th inst. There was

a large attendance. The principal business was to endorse the report of the auditors in the financial position of the Company. At the previous meeting, Messrs Hugh Fraser, Jr. and H. Frost were appointed to audit the books. Their report which was read was considered highly satisfactory. They had gone thoroughly into the affairs of the Company since its formation in the summer of 1889 and found everything correct and in order.

It appeared from the statement submitted that there had been spent on buildings, fence, laying out the grounds and such like, the sum of \$3747.98 that the total liabilities of the Company at 1st March, [the date up to which the books were audited] were \$880.50, against which there was cash in Bank [including \$500 grant by Quebec Government], amount to \$945.77, making the net liabilities, exclusive of the shares \$331.73. Since the formation of the Company the revenues from gate money, rents, etc., had been \$1245.82, the balance of which after paying expenses, had been spent in improvements on the buildings and grounds.

Besides the above, the Agricultural Society had received about \$1000 as their share of the gate money. Had the amount of capital originally subscribed been paid in, to the funds of the Buildings Company, the revenues would have yielded a fair dividend on the capital invested. But as a number of the stock-holders refused to pay their subscriptions, the revenues had to be applied to capital account. The hope was expressed at the meeting that now that the indebtedness was so small, and the buildings etc., were complete and in good order, a dividend might be declared to the shareholders in the near future. At the same time it was pointed out that had the Agricultural Society owned the building and grounds and collected the whole of the revenue, it would have been a great help to the funds of the Society. Besides the Society having the full control, they could doubtless have largely increased the revenues. Satisfaction was expressed among the stock-holders that by giving the Society the use of their buildings, they enabled the latter to hold a show this year, which the Society could not otherwise have done, the Government having issued an order forbidding the holding of annual exhibitions at places at which no permanent buildings are located.

The Assault Case.

After a period of exaggerated rumours, false reports and various conjectures, it was refreshing to get at the real facts of the Palliser-Boyd assault case, as put forth in the evidence. We shall endeavor to give a short resume of the case from the proof made, pointing out the contentions of both parties. The case was commenced before District Magistrate St. Julien, at St. Colastique on Friday, May 18th and concluded on Wednesday the 23rd, resulting in the dismissal of the case and the exonerating of the accused. Mr. Leduc was associated with Mr. Palliser for the prosecution, while Mr. de Laronde appeared for the defence. It seems that an agreement was entered into between Palliser and Vipond, by which Vipond was to purchase the electric light plant and to hold it as proprietor, while Palliser was to be manager and look after its installation, collections, etc., and certain payments being made out of the gross revenue the profits were to be divided equally. This document was never registered. Palliser claims it was a partnership and that he possessed a proprietary rights in the plant inasmuch as there were other material supplied by him which were accessories or additions to the plant and that Vipond could not sell the plant and give possession without his consent or subject to his rights. Viponds denies this and claims that he was the sole owner, proprietor and was in possession as such, that Palliser was only his employee under a five year contract and that he had a right to sell and make delivery of the plant to whomsoever he pleased. The water power was leased from Simpson & Boyd by Vipond and Palliser does not appear as a party thereto. About the beginning of April last Mr. Vipond entered into negotiations with Simpson & Boyd for the sale of the electric light plant. They wrote to Vipond asking if Palliser had any interest in the plant, as they would not purchase if he or any other person had any rights there. Mr. Vipond came to Lachute on April 6th, assured them that he was the sole proprietor and that he had a right to sell and give possession of the plant. They went before A. Berthelot N. P., passed the deeds of sale and in company with the notary went into the station, took delivery from Mr. Vipond himself, who instructed the engineer Clement that as he had sold the plant to Simpson & Boyd he would

hereafter be in their employ. Clement worked as usual that night and on Saturday Mr. Simpson took away the old lock and gave Clement a new one. The evidence shows that Clement acted a double part. He took Simpson's lock and also kept Palliser's lock. On Saturday night he asked pay from Simpson & Boyd and was given four dollars by Boyd. But on Sunday night he took money from Palliser for the same work. Then afterwards said that he did not know what he got the money from Boyd for, and that he was Palliser's man on Friday and Saturday nights. Mr. Palliser contends that he was in possession Friday and Saturday nights and running the light as usual, and that on Sunday night he went and started the light and as Clement did not want to stay sent him for Brisson, who came and was running the light for him. The proof goes to show that on Sunday night Palliser knew the sale had been effected between Vipond and Simpson & Boyd because he received a registered letter from Vipond stating he was selling to Simpson & Boyd and served a protest on them on Friday. It is contended, although it was not established by the proof, that Palliser went on Sunday night with the object of stealing a march on Simpson & Boyd, got Clement to go away and put Brisson there in order to maintain possession, and hold the plant by main force. On the other hand it is contended by Mr. Palliser that the sale was not bona fide, but for the purpose of depriving him of his rights. This is not proved either.

The story of the assault is as follows: On Sunday night April 30th, Boyd entered the station found Palliser and Brisson running the light, went out and returned with Simpson. At that time there were in the station Messrs J. Campbell, A. McGibbon, J. Palliser, P. Cruise, McFaul, Turney, Cocks and Brisson. Mr. Simpson went up and spoke to Brisson asking him under whose authority he was running the light and he replied, "Mr. Palliser." Simpson said, "then I will shut off the water." Palliser objected and both moved towards the wheel, Palliser took off his hat and coat and turning around faced Boyd who had been following them. The evidence differs somewhat here. Brisson and Campbell say that Boyd clinched Palliser first. McGibbon says they did so simultaneously, while five others say that Palliser either struck or struck at Boyd first, while he was throwing off his overcoat. Brisson was in such a position according to the proof that he might not have seen Palliser strike, having his back turned towards them for a moment. However, they clinched and fell, Boyd on top. They were only down a few seconds when they got partly up again. While they were down Simpson pushed Brisson back as he rushed in and started to kick. Brisson denies this, but it is sworn to by four others and not denied by the prosecutor's witnesses. Brisson also says Simpson swore at him, but all the other witnesses say that he only told him to "stand back." When they got up Palliser struck Boyd and they again clinched and fell. This time Boyd was on his right shoulder with his neck across the shaft and his left hand on the wheel which shuts off the water. Palliser was on top with his right hand on the shaft and striking Boyd in the face with his left hand. They were against the stove which was hot and some person cried out "separate them or they will burn." They were separated by Cruise, McFaul and Cooke, Turney taking no part whatever. There was no evidence even from the prosecutor's witnesses, which went to show that any of these men struck or abused Palliser in any way whatsoever, and there was positive proof that Boyd never struck him at all. After he got up, Palliser complained of having injured his shoulder some days before and that it was now broken. The medical evidence went to show that there was a fracture of the left clavicle and a sprained ankle. There were no other injuries except a slight one on the hand. A fall or great muscular exertion would break the clavicle, although the latter cause was comparatively rare. On the evening of the 18th, after the case for the prosecution was completed, Mr. de Laronde proceeded to examine the defendants, but Mr. Palliser objected. A long argument ensued, the defence pretending that under the Criminal Code, the accused had a right to produce any witness they desire at the preliminary investigation, and that the Canada Evidence Act which applies to all criminal proceedings, declared that any person charged with an offense is a competent witness in his own as well as in behalf of those charged jointly with him. The magistrate seemed to think that the accused had no right to be heard as witnesses at a preliminary investigation, but only at the trial. As the point was an important one, however, he would adjourn the case until the

23rd, in order to consult on the question. At the opening of the court on the 23rd, the magistrate decided that he was compelled to receive the evidence of the accused. After the proof was all in and Messrs Leduc and Palliser had addressed the court, the judge gave his decision.

He said the question was not whether Vipond had the right to sell or not. He seemed to think he had not without Palliser's consent. But were the defendants in good faith in taking possession of that plant on Friday night and did they consider Mr. Vipond had the right to sell? He seemed to think the evidence was conclusive, that they were in good faith. The agreement between Palliser and Vipond had never been registered. They were not in a position to know that Palliser had rights there. The case was made to Vipond, all the transactions they had about the plant originated with Vipond, he assured them he had the right to sell, he sold, gave them possession of the plant and no doubt they considered on Sunday night that it was theirs and had a right to run it. When there was no bad faith the element or presumption of guilt was removed. So much for the question of possession. As to the assault itself, no jury would convict on the evidence produced. Therefore he must dismiss the case.

Mr. Palliser asked to be bound over to prefer a bill of indictment before the grand jury. He has this right provided he guarantees all costs of the trial should he fail in obtaining a conviction.

REV. J. V. McDOWELL, E. A.

From the Christian Guardian:—

"A prince and a great man has fallen" in the person of the dear brother whose name stands at the head of this obituary notice. He was the son of Mr. James McDowell, and was born in the township of Havelock, in the county of Huntingdon, Quebec, August 1, 1852, and exchanged mortality for life at Lyn, Ontario, April 4, 1894, in the forty-third year of his age, and the seventeenth year of his Christian ministry. Our brother was converted to God when about twenty-one years of age, under the labors of Rev. T. G. (now Dr.) Williams, and at once united with the Methodist Church, which has never had a more devoted, loyal, self-sacrificing, laborious servant of toil than the Rev. J. V. McDowell.

After graduating at Coburg he was ordained to the office and work of the Christian ministry in 1882. While at college he became somewhat cold in his religious experience and had made up his mind to withdraw as a probationer for our ministry, and we believe, had his pen in hand at Conference to write out his resignation, but providence willed otherwise. A letter was handed him just at that moment, written by the wife of one of our ministers from Cobourg, informing him of the blessed fact that two souls had been convicted and converted under a sermon he had preached not far from the town of Cobourg just before leaving that place. Animated by the good news, he abandoned all idea of resigning, and there and then determined to employ all his time in the work of God.

Our brother travelled consecutively the following fields of labor: Lachute, Dixville, Iroquois, South Monmouth, West Farnham, Ashton, Carp, Lachute (second term) and Lyn, where he laid his armor by, and "he was not, for God took him." On each of those fields of labor he was very highly esteemed, there being great revivals of religion on some of them. While Brother McDowell was popular on all his circuits, it was not until he sought and obtained a clear experience of entire sanctification that he became so eminent as a soul winner. After that he had unusual prosperity. A reference to the Minutes of Conference will show that the connexional funds greatly increased, as well as the membership, the missionary money having more than doubled during his term on some of those circuits. "For he was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, and much people was added unto the Lord." Brother McDowell was a most enthusiastic advocate of the doctrine of entire sanctification as taught by Mr. Wesley. He believed it, sought it, obtained it, wrote it, lived it, and died in its triumph. He was very fond of that hymn of Mr. Wesley's, number 596, in the Methodist Hymn-book:

"Speak the second time, 'Be clean!' Take away my inbred sin; Every stumbling-block remove, Cast it out by perfect love."

He assisted Brother R. C. Torner, B. D., in starting and editing the little paper called the *Holiness Era*, and was deeply grieved when ill-health compelled him to sever his connection with that work. He was also one of the principal movers in the organization of the Holiness Association for Eastern Ontario, and presided at the convention when it was organized. In September, 1883, he was married to Miss Eleanor Ireland, of Lachute,

which proved to be a most happy union in every respect. Six children were born of this union, one of them being a sweet little girl only a few weeks old at the time of his death.

His death was caused by sleeping on a damp bed while on probation, which brought on inflammatory rheumatism, and laid the foundation of his early dissolution. His illness was of long duration, continuing for a number of months, and he gradually grew weaker and weaker until it was evident to all that death had marked him for its victim. All efforts of his physician were unavailing, and he was given up to die. He was graciously sustained during all his illness by the Gospel he had preached unto others, and was not known to murmur or complain; but, like Samson, and his greatest victory in the hour of his death. When death came it found him read surrounded by loving friends in the bosom of his family, the angels came to carry him to Abraham's bosom, an heaven became the richer, having received another of the Master's jewels.

His remains were interred in the Lyn cemetery, followed by a large concourse of sympathizers, including twenty-two of his ministerial brethren, six of whom acted as pall-bearers.

J. FERGUSON.
R. EASON.

To the Editor of the "WATCHMAN"

DEAR SIR:—I saw an article in WATCHMAN May 4th, 1894, under the heading, *Horses without certificate of Pedigree*.

Wm. Wade 1st prize, Mr. Pollock 2nd prize. So now Mr. Editor I enclose to you my horse certificate of Pedigree in which I wish you to print in your next issue to show the public that he has a good Pedigree not to be ashamed of probably the best in Argenteuil.

The following is a true copy of Wayfarer pedigree:

AMERICAN TROTTER REGISTER.

No. 3167 OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.
This is to certify, that Wayfarer has been duly registered as standard under Rule 7 in volume VII of The American Trotting Register, transferred in Vol. XI and the pedigree can there be traced in the following form:

Wayfarer (7) b. h. foaled 1837; by Wilkes Nutwood 8000, dam Evalene by Satellite, 2500; g. d. Carrie by Messenger (Smith's) etc. (See Evalene Vol. V.) Bred by Powell Bros. Springboro, Pa., W. K. Orr, Kingston, Ohio then to J. A. Hall, Mt. Sterling, O., then to J. Hamlet Allen, Ottawa, Ont. Can.

Wayfare: 8392 Wilkes Nutwood 8000, Nutwood 600; Lizze Wilkes; Evalene, Satellite 2500, Carrie.

Given under my hand and seal, at Chicago, Ill., this eighth day of Feb. A. D. 1892.

J. K. STEINER,
Registrar.

TRANSFER.

I have this day sold the within name I Animal to

WM. WADE,
Grenville, Que.

J. HAMLET ALLEN, owner,
Oct. 14th, 1893.

Wayfarer Standard and registered 8392, by Wilkes Nutwood 8000, record 2.25 1/4 trial heat in 2.18. Sire of Shadeland Aene, 246 1/4 as a two year old and Nutmont Wilkes, 2.55 1/4 as a yearling and Bred the same as Messenger. 2.11 1/4 each being by Nutwood and out of mares by George Wilkes. Grand sire Nutwood 600 record 2.18 1/4 Sire of Lockhart 2.14 1/4 Manager 2.11 1/4 and 75 others in 2.30 list and Grand sire of Arion 2.10 1/4 as a two year old. Nutwood the King of living Sires of the 2.20 and 2.30 lists also brother to the most famous mare in the world Maud S. 2.03 1/4 dam Evalene. Registered in Vol. V died when a four year old. By Satellite 2500 sire of record 2.20 Saturn 2.22. Gold Win 2.25 and 5 others in 2.30 list G. dam Carrie. By Messenger Smiths Messenger (Thoroughbred).

Breeders, don't stop at \$3.00 to get the services of this standard and registered stallion Wayfarer 8392 with all his qualification and breeding as above, this horse is well enough bred for any stock farm on the continent. Breeders in Argenteuil should be proud to have such a highly bred stallion like Wayfarer to stand for services this spring in their midst in Wayfarer you have extreme speed and producing blood, gameness, breeding, beauty, color, and soundness, such breeding is full of promise and does transmit his quality to his get, like all his ancestors have already done, to prove this one of Wayfarer gets took first prize last fall at exhibition in Ottawa. Wayfarer will stand for service at the proprietor's stable Grenville.

WILLIAM WADE,
Grenville, Que.

WOOL WOOL
WANTED.

All the good wool that I can get in exchange for Tweeds Flannels, at

J. G. DAVIDSON,

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Cures Others

Will cure You, is a true statement of the action of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, when taken for diseases originating in impure blood; but, while this assertion is true of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, as thousands can attest, it cannot be truthfully applied to other preparations, which unprincipled dealers will recommend, and try to impose upon you, as "just as good as Ayer's." Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's only, if you need a blood-purifier and would be benefited permanently. This medicine, for nearly fifty years, has enjoyed a reputation, and made a record for cures, that has never been equalled by other preparations. AYER'S Sarsaparilla eradicates the taint of hereditary scrofula and other blood diseases from the system, and it has, deservedly, the confidence of the people.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

"I cannot forbear to express my joy at the relief I have obtained from the use of AYER'S Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted with kidney troubles for about six months, suffering greatly with pains in the small of my back. In addition to this, my body was covered with pimply eruptions. The remedies prescribed failed to help me. I then began to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and, in a short time, the pains ceased and the pimples disappeared. I advise every young man or woman, in case of sickness resulting from impure blood, no matter how long standing the case may be, to take AYER'S Sarsaparilla."—H. L. Jarmann, 33 William st., New York City.

Will Cure You

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

SPRING Has Come.

AND THE TIME

— TO —

BUY A NEW BUGGY.

— O — O —

A large Stock of Buggies, Carts Waggon, etc., made of the best material and latest designed.

— O — O —

Bargains May be Had.

Call and examine at

A. Robitaille,

FOUNDRY STREET,
Lachute Que.

MADAMINE.

THIS new and valuable medicine for all female complaints is daily making remarkable cures of cases in which all other remedies had failed. This treatment has been in constant use by an experienced physician for many years with the greatest success. It is perfect as a cure for falling of the womb, leucorrhoea or whites, painful, suppressed, profuse or irregular menstruation, congestion and inflammation of the womb, and other uterine troubles, which give rise to nervous diseases, headache, constipation, backache, depression, tired feeling, etc., which so many women suffer from. Particulars and information free on application to the proprietors, T. M. LANE & Co., Toronto, Ont. The remedy can be procured from the local agent. Price, \$1.35 for one month's treatment, and can be sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by

For Sale by THOS. CHRISTIE,
Lachute.

FOR SALE

Plant of the Independent. Comprising one Gordon half medium press one Washington hand press, a large and complete assortment of type and complete outfit for a news paper office. For particulars apply to

P. LANE, Lachute.

or

W. OWENS,
1293 Dorchester street,
Montreal.

BOOTS & SHOES

You will find full lines.

The largest assortment and the cheapest for quality in town.

Gents Furnishings

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs and underwear.

WATCH-REPAIRING.

I make a speciality of watch repairing.

W. H. GARRETSEE.

Opposite Post Office.

Tinware ? Tinware ?

Now is the Time for Bargains.

— O — O — O —

Factory Cans, Syrup Cans, Milk Pails, Strainer Pails, Milk Pans or anything in the Tinsmith line. As I have secured the services of a first class Tinsmith, everything is made on the premises. Estimates given on roofing.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED.

A very large stock of Lallys Lacrosses, Lacross Balls, Fishing tackle and all other Sporting Goods.

The balance of the old stock of Tinware purchased from Thos. Raitt will be sold at a great reduction as I must get clear of it at once.

— O — O — O —

Hoping you will Give us a Call

— and —

You will be Sure and be Satisfied.

A. J. FRASER,

LACHUTE HARDWARE STORE.



RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA, MUSCULAR STIFFNESS,
PAIN IN SIDE & LAME BACK
WHEN THE "D.&L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED

SAVE YOUR MONEY

For buying for Cash at the Patron Store,
WEST END.

Men's Plough boots \$1.00. Men's hand made Kip Boots \$1.50.
Mens, Womens and Childrens Dongola Kid at bottom prices.

EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND SEE PRICES BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

Men's fine Suits for Spring and Summer, Blue Serge 50c and upwards. All wool Hattax tweed 40c yd. Dry Goods, Prints, Art Muslins, Challies, Flanneletts, Shirting, checked Gingham, all new and away down below old prices.

TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON ALL DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES.

Wanted Calfskins, Butter, Eggs, and all farmers produce for which highest price will be paid.

McFAUL BROS.,



CHOLERA MORBUS
ALWAYS PROMPTLY CURED BY
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER.

Hardware ! Hardware ! !

A Choice Stock of Hardware
always on hand.

AXES, AXES, NAILS,
PAINTS and OILS, STOVES
LEATHER, BOLTS, etc.

Call and examine. Prices very low

JAMES DENSMORE,
Stonefield.



For that Bad Cough of yours
Allen's Sun's Sufferer

RE-OPENING

Lachute
Furniture Factory.

The undersigned having purchased the factory on Foundry street, lately occupied by the Lachute Furniture Company, is prepared to do all kinds of wood work at lowest rates. Window sashes, doors, frames, blinds, etc. Call and see.

O. B. LAFLEUR.

TO LET.

The building lately occupied by the late Melk's Bank. For further particulars apply to
A. CLELAND,
Opposite Post-office, Lachute.

WANTED.

An active and reliable man speaking both languages to canvass Lachute territory to take orders for woven wire fencing made by the Kitzelman Machine. The cheapest and best fence on earth. No trouble to sell, speaks for itself. Apply personally or by letter, reference required.

C. E. LADOUCEUR.

PICTURE FRAMING.

— O — O — O —

The undersigned wishes to announce to the public that he has been in Montreal and purchased a large stock of mouldings for

Spring Trade.

the finest Stock ever seen in Lachute, and he will do work at

Lower Prices

than any other of the same grade of mouldings and will do the work promptly. Thanking the public for their patronage in the past and hoping to get a

LARGE SHARE

of their PATRONAGE in the future.

J. CAMPBELL.

LACHUTE MILLS.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale his farm, situated in Arundel, comprising of one hundred acres of the best of land, a short distance from school, church, store and post office, with good out buildings, and house, and well timbered and watered. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply either personally or by letter to

Mrs. THOMAS EYD,
Arundel, Que.

FARM FOR SALE.

The northern portion of lot number two in the sixth Range of Chatham containing about 150 acres of land with house, barn and Stables thereon, situated about a mile from the Lachute Station of the C. P. R. and in close proximity of Lachute Mills, Wilson's paper Mill, Hamelin & Ayers Woolen Factory, Earle's Mills &c. about one half of the lot is under cultivation and the whole susceptible of being cultivated.

Apply to

THOMAS BARON,
Lachute.

Two Valuable

Farms For Sale.

The farm of the late Joseph Stanforth, containing 227 arpents of good land, well watered, good sugar bush and first class buildings. All situated in the Parish of St. Jerusalem, about half a mile from the eastern boundary of town of Lachute.

ALSO

The Leggo property, consisting of 510 acres one of the most valuable in the county, overlooking the town of Lachute. A large quantity of wood and good buildings, suitable for market garden. Apply to
WILLIAM STANFORTH,
28 Lachute

BAD BLOOD

CAUSES

Boils, Pimples, Blotches,
Ulcers, Sores,
Scrofula & Skin Diseases.

B.B.B.

CURES

BAD BLOOD



MR. FRED CARTER.

DEAR SIR— I was covered with pimples and small boils and after obtaining no relief from a doctor tried different remedies without success until one Sunday I was given 2 of a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, by the use of which the sores were sent flying in about one week's time. I made up my mind never to be without B.B.B. in the house, and I can highly recommend it to all.

FRED. CARTER, Haney, B. C.
I can answer for the truth of the above.
T. O. CHISHOLM, Haney, B. C.

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

Just received the largest and Finest Stock of Cloths and Gents Furnishings ever Shown in Lachute.

THE PRICES to suit PATRONS of INDUSTRY.

A large Stock of those Latest Style Hats.

Spring over Coatings
Black Serges and Venetians
English Suits
Scotch Cheviot Suits
Canadian Suits
Trousers in all the Latest Shades
Gents Rubber Coats
Ladies and Gents Umbrellas

40 dozen new Neck Wear,
Ties, Scarfs and Bows
Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs
Gloves, a Fine Stock
Shirts and Collars
Spring Underwear
Braces something new!
Soaps and Toilet Brushes
Spring Cloth Caps

Troy Steam Laundry Agency British American Dye Works.

A. J. PERIARD.

MARCH 8th, 1894.

STOVES ! STOVES !



A full line of stoves, Agricultural Implements etc. Plows, Harrows, etc. at the lowest prices. Call and examine.

D. V. CAMERON,
STONEFIELD, Que.

Look Out :: Look Out



Is on hand again with a large stock of First Class Furniture
Bedroom Sets, Table, Chairs, etc. etc.

A CHOICE LINE OF GROCERIES ALWAYS ON HAND,
At Reasonable Prices.

J. FISH & Co.

Farmers and Everybody

Requiring anything in the line of
Buggies, Express Waggon, Road Carts,



MOUNTED WITH THE HERBRAND GEAR IRONS.

or in fact anything on wheels or runners with material and finish that cannot be beaten if equaled for the price and at rock bottom rates.

Will do well to give me a call in person or by letter and you will receive prompt and satisfactory attention.

Yours respectfully,

C. F. KAINS.

Cushing, Que

30

FOR SALE.

The house and 10 acres of land also a good large stable in Lost River. It is nicely situated and will be sold reasonably, for terms etc., apply to

G. W. BURCH,
Lost River.

J. B. MENZIES M. D.

Graduate of McGill University,
Montreal.

Office (Day and Night.)

IN

FISH BUILDING,

Opposite

Curry's Hotel. - - - LACHUTE

Children Cry for Fletcher's Ca.

THE FARM.

Raising Calves Without Milk.

It is no easy task to keep young calves in good growing order without a milk diet. It can be done, however. First give the calf good seven days' start on its mother's milk. Then put it into a warm, dry stall and keep it dry. Mix one-half skim milk with whole milk for a week longer, gradually increasing the proportion of skim milk. Feed all milk warmed to 95 degrees. At the end of two weeks substitute hay tea, made by boiling chopped clover hay, for the skim milk, and add one or two tablespoonfuls of cotton seed oil to the gallon of hay tea, and gradually lessen the skim milk and give a double handful of whole oats for the calf to pick at. You must use judgment in feeding a calf, and vary the amount of each kind of food as the calf seems to thrive on it. Feed everything of a liquid nature warm and often.

Roots for Dairy Cows.

Few know the best mangel and carrot for dairy cows. The two most popular mangels are the Long Red and Yellow Globe. The greater preference is given to the Long Red as being easier to harvest and to cut for the cattle. In carrots the Long Orange, the Belgian, and Altringham are most suitable for field culture. Roots are quite expensive to raise and should be planted with a view to horse culture, that is, far enough apart to use horse cultivators. The ground should be rich and mellow. Root cultivation is becoming partly superseded by the use of the silage which is so much easier to manage and cheaper, furnishing a food but little inferior to roots, and at probably one-fourth of the cost of the latter.

Sterilizing and Pasteurizing Milk.

The whole process of sterilizing milk is to heat it to a degree high enough to kill all the germs of living things in it. Pasteurizing is killing, by several heatings, the growing bacteria, which die at a lower temperature. If milk be heated to 155 degrees F. and held at that temperature for a few minutes and then cooled immediately, not only enough of the injurious germs will be killed for all practical purposes. The milk should be put in a tin can with something on the bottom to keep the can from coming directly in contact with the stove heat. There must be a pot of water in the fall height of the milk. Keep it well stirred, and when the temperature rises to between 155 and 165 degrees take the milk and water off the stove and allow the milk to stay in the water five or ten minutes, then take it out and cool it to 60 degrees with ice or cold water.

Preventing Cows from Jumping Fences.

Cows often get into bad habits when young, and unless they are very valuable are hardly worth trying to reform them when old. The best, quickest and most radical remedy is to saw off the horns of brazen cows. This, according to a volume of testimony from those who have tried it, is a sure cure for bad temper and mischievousness. Pokes and boards over the eyes do not always stay where they are wanted, and tying the head down to the front foot is cruel, but in bad cases they must be applied. The farmer should educate himself and his cows about jumping fences by having better fences—barbed wire, if necessary—and better feeding.

Painting or Papering Walls.

For farm houses and cottages, where the housewife, of necessity, spends at least half her waking hours in the kitchen, there is a question whether it is best to paper or paint the walls and ceiling of the kitchen. Both have their advocates, and there is no question but the sentiment in favor of painting is growing stronger year by year. On nearly all farms the kitchen is the room in which the weekly washing is done. This of necessity fills the room with moist vapor that dampens, and, as a natural consequence, deadens the paper, eventually loosening it in places, with the attendant bad results. During the heat of summer, unless the doors and windows are closely guarded, flies become occupants of the kitchen, and the paper becomes spotted beyond any possibility of renovating. Grease spots, and other spots and stains, are unavoidable, and nothing but repapering obliterates them. If the walls were painted, nearly all of these troubles are quickly removed by the application of a dampened cloth, sometimes requiring the addition of a little soap. As to the color of paint, tastes differ. A light drab, brown or slate are desirable. Do not use white, and a paint with a gloss is better than varnish; yet after use has dimmed the gloss, varnish should be applied.

Good Ration for Dairy Cows.

A balanced ration for the dairy cow should contain about one part protein to five and one-half carbohydrates. In arranging for ration from the analyses as usually published, you must add the fat multiplied by two and one-half to the carbohydrates, calling it all carbohydrates, of which you should have about five and one-half parts to one of the albuminoid, protein or nitrogenous side of the ration. Wheat bran contains 13.6 of digestible protein and is an admirable factor in preparing a good ration.

White Spots and Streaks in Butter.

The white spots or streaks found so often in butter are neither salt nor curds. There is no more affinity between salt and curds and butter than there is between oil and water. You may occasionally find a lump of salt or a small flake of curd in butter, but not enough of either to make any more than a speck, and if allowed to escape will do so. The only cause of this trouble is overheat, which destroys the life, grain and flavor of the butter, and explains why dealers do not like it, although they may not be able to state why. If after the cream is skimmed it is not properly held so that it will fully mature, the globule is not full, and some artificial means must be used to expand it and to bring about the result which nature intended to do herself. This is usually done by placing the cream can by the stove and warming it to the desired temperature, or by pouring warm water in the churn. In either case the part of the cream on the outside nearest the stove, or that the hot water strikes first, is killed or partially destroyed and will make white butter, and if all of it had been subjected to the same degree of heat, it would have all been alike. With proper appliances the cream may be held to avoid this, and at the same time get rid of the lactic acid, which is the destroyer of butter material.

Using the Tedder.

In a moist climate, where the hay crop is of a heavy growth, the layer next to ground cures badly, unless it be turned

over after being cut. When the growth is clover it is quite impossible to get in a proper condition for raking up without first turning it up, and this can be done in no way so quickly and cheaply as by the use of a tedder. To expedite the process, the tedder should follow the mowing machine in at least three hours, and if the day be windy and warm, two hours is none too soon. If the day be cloudy with a good breeze, one is able to make a better quality of hay than on still, hot, sultry day. The hay may have to stand a half day longer in the cock, but it will be of a more desirable color, and be better relished by stock. If you have no tedder, fork over the heavier portions of hay, especially at the corners, and rake up early in the day, letting it lie in the wind row for two or three hours, and much of the moisture will be evaporated. It is best to run the horse rake around the field in the same direction that it was mowed.

BITS FOR EVERYBODY.

Don't carry all your religion in your wife's name.

As a rule man works the hardest trying to avoid work.

It is too early yet to break your new year's good resolutions.

Time saved is not a blessing if the time is put to ignominious uses.

With the coming of grass the dairy business will resume on a gold basis.

Many of us regard work as a blessing, if we can get the other fellow to do it.

My friend, if you really want to be an angel, do a little rehearsing on earth.

Lager beer is claimed by some to be a tonic. Perhaps it is, but it is Teutonic.

The world is round, but we would that the people of the world were always square.

Never smoke anything but a good cigar. There hasn't been a good one made yet, though.

We should all like to learn how to fly if our creditors and bosses were disqualified to learn.

It does not make prayers any less effective if they are delivered between the handles of a plow.

If you cannot make money and make character at the same time, then stop making money.

Don't work merely to kill time. It is almost as demoralizing to counterfeit work as to counterfeit money.

Don't be ashamed of your parents' ignorance. Let your chief concern be not to be ashamed of your own.

It is easy enough to command success in any vocation. The difficulty is in making success obey you.

Boys, it may seem a little paradoxical that instead of being paid for being good, you ought to be good for nothing.

There is one instance where advertising doesn't pay. It does no good to advertise for the return of lost opportunities.

It is more blessed to receive an ungrammatical, poorly spelled check than a beautifully embellished apology for not paying a debt.

In choosing reading matter select that kind which treats of life as it is rather than what it is imagined to be under morbid conditions.

When young men sow wild oats they not only reap the crop but they lose the use of the ground in which good seed might have been sown.

In these days comes the impecunious man to his friends and says "let me loan." But when the friend wants his money back he exclaims, "let me alone!"

If a person were to ask a railroad company for a free pass for a goat what form of table talk would his request naturally take? Why, this of course, "please pass the butter."

The Condor as a Fighter.

"The enormous strength of the condor is only equalled by his voracity and boldness," said George A. Donovan, of Lima, Peru. "I have seen a great many of these birds while traveling in the Andes, and, being something of a naturalist, took a great deal of interest in watching their habits. This immense bird often pounces upon living animals, but from the shape and bluntness of its claws he is unable to carry off his prey. He contents himself with fixing it against the ground with one of his claws, while with the other and his powerful beak he rends it to pieces. Gorged with food, he becomes incapable of flight, and a man may then approach him; but should the man attempt to seize the bird, he is met with a desperate resistance, and the struggle would probably be a long one, as the bird enjoys an extraordinary tenacity of life. I once approached a large condor just after he had finished a hearty banquet on a young sheep. In endeavoring to capture the bird I was struck several times with his huge claws. At length, torn and bleeding from several wounds, I left the field of battle and went to my camp, several miles distant, to get help, so as to capture the bird alive, if possible. In about two hours I returned with three companions. We found the bird in the same place, standing erect and flapping its wings trying to fly away. We tried for some time to secure it, but it made such a fierce struggle that one of the men finally killed it by a blow with a hatchet."

The Condition of Women.

In the growth and progress of the past years nothing has been more notable than the change—revolution it might be called, that has taken place in the condition of woman both as a social and political factor. It has opened up so many avenues of advancement that she no longer acknowledges her dependence upon the "lords of creation," and regards herself as she has a right to do, as a distinct and independent individuality. The subservient and shrinking woman of past generations has been relegated to obscurity and into her place has come the brisk business woman who is as brainy as the man, and much more lively in her movements. She is now found to be, if not so strong or so rugged as her masculine rival, more cleanly, more docile and more open to improvement. Man is largely fixed in his ideas, and not so amenable to the exigencies of changing life as a woman. He is not so "bidable" either, so to speak, and will not listen to suggestions in the interest of improvement and advancement, while the woman is ready to accept every intimation in that direction and act upon it with alacrity. Women show a disposition to rely upon their own resources in this contest, in the field of industry and intelligent labor, that is significant of the serious spirit in which they enter it. "Without fear, favor or affection" is the motto of their new departure and he would be a churl among men who would not be willing to give them "a clear course and no favor."

Canada has one million miles of unexplored territory.

A FEW FACTS.

In Corea umbrellas are of oiled paper have no handles and are simply worn over the hat.

The value of real estate in London is estimated at \$4,000,000,000; that of Paris \$2,800,000,000.

To be perfectly proportioned a man should weigh twenty-eight pounds for every foot of his height.

An alloy that adheres so firmly to glass that it may be used to solder pieces together is made by a French chemist.

The oldest lighthouse in the world is at Corunna, Spain. It was originally built during the reign of the Emperor Trajan.

Horse power is a common unit of measurement. The usual work of a horse is estimated at 22,500 pounds raised one foot per minute during an 8-hour day.

The oldest epitaph in England is found in a country churchyard in Oxfordshire, dated 1370. Its obsolete language is almost unintelligible.

California boasts of a number of women who own and manage large farms, and who make money and keep healthy and happy in this work.

Bosoni's late pamphlet, "Man of the Nineteenth Century," says that only one man out of each 203 attains a height of over six feet.

A wonderful nugget of tin has been discovered in the mines of the North Dundas, Tasmania. It is estimated to weigh 5,400 pounds. The assay of a small piece shows that the large mass of ore contains 67 per cent. of metallic tin.

The first actual communication through an electrical circuit was made in 1787, when Lamond, a French philosopher, placed two electrical machines in different rooms in his house and connected them by wire.

A New York life-saver, after a series of observations extending over a period of twenty years, says that the supposition that a drowning person rises to the surface three times is entirely unfounded.

The clerk of Queen Victoria's kitchen, who always carries, receives a salary of \$3,500 a year. The chef receives the same and two confectioners receive \$1,500 each.

In the Western Pacific Ocean are several islands that appear and disappear at irregular intervals. They come up suddenly, to warm their brows in the sunshine, and then, after a few days or weeks, as suddenly disappear.

All the money that Baron De Hirsch, who owns several speedy horses, wins on the race track, he gives to the London hospitals. This has been his custom for years. Last season he won \$7,500, and this year he doubled the usual donation to the hospitals, giving them \$15,000.

A late issue of the Melbourne Argus contains this advertisement: "Persons contemplating marriage may have ceremony solemnized anywhere, £1, by fully accredited minister. Appointments now arranged, day or night, by H. Hanslow, jeweler, 307 Elizabeth street. Needy people free."

Hereafter nations may go to war without great risk to human life. A man in Madrid has invented "an electric soldier." It is the figure of a man, whose stomach is crammed with machinery and fed with cartridges. He is able to fire 50,000 shots in fifteen minutes, and is operated by electricity.

IS FAITH IN THE FUTURE DECLINING.

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' Answer is Not Conclusive.

As a consequence of the deep and prevalent interest in the question of the unseen and future life, Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has received thousands of letters from all quarters of the globe, and now, using them as her text, she writes for the Forum magazine an article discussing the question, "Is Faith in the Future Life Declining?" Her answer, however, is not conclusive. It is vague and unsatisfactory. She can only say that "this experience, so far as it goes, has not offered evidence of a general decline in that impulse of mind which we may venture to call spiritual attentiveness." But that impulse is not necessarily toward belief. It may drive the spiritually minded to doubt, with no less force. The very circumstance that the confidences and confessions of a large part of the letters come from writers in perplexity as to the question of immortality shows that even twenty-five years ago such doubts were taking root in religious nature, distressed by their inability to prevent their growth. Since that time the skepticism has been increased and extended greatly by the theological revolution produced within the Church itself by the impulse of theologians of distinction and wide influence.

The transformation in Protestant belief, more particularly during the last ten years alone, has been unexampled in the history of Christianity. Miss Phelps calls it "a slow, but perceptible movement in the direction of the intellectual, and somewhat away from the more emotional aspects of the subject." That means that it has been away from faith. Instead of believing without question, even people of "spiritual attentiveness" are now examining the evidences of the supernatural in a cool, intellectual, and scientific spirit essentially opposed to faith. This movement has produced most conspicuously in the ranks of the Protestant denomination, formerly the most conservative in its orthodox belief, the Presbyterian. It has produced violent agitation at two meetings of the United States General Assembly, and it will cause no less trouble at the meeting soon to occur, with the certainty that thereafter and permanently it will continue to vex the Presbyterian churches, theological seminaries, and legislative bodies. It is a cause of discord and a fruitful source of unbelief whose consequences have only begun to appear in that denomination and in the churches generally.

This tendency, unquestionably, is toward the destruction of the old belief in the supernatural, and hence incidentally in the immortality of the soul. It disregards the source whence that belief is derived, by discrediting the Bible as a book written by inspiration from God. It destroys the pillar of faith by treating the Bible as a merely human production, as a book stuffed with demonstrable errors, and disfigured by false pretence and even knavish imposture. Under such circumstances it is inevitable that the faith in the future life that is derived solely from the Bible and based on Scriptural authority alone, should give way to mere speculation, the subject being one of which men can know nothing except by inspiration from God. The logical conclusion of the theory and teachings of Dr. Briggs is the destruction of belief in the supernatural in those who accept them intelligently. So far, then, as his influence extends, the answer to the question raised by Miss Phelps is undoubtedly in the affirmative.

DOCTORING DIAMONDS.

Clever Ways in Which Precious Stones Are Falsified to Increase Their Apparent Value.

The practice of falsifying precious stones, especially diamonds, in order to make them appear to the inexperienced more valuable, is not by any means modern says the Pall Mall Gazette. It can be traced back to the fifteenth century, and to Holland, where diamond cutting and setting had its rise as an art. With the growth of the trade in diamonds and other precious stones, various illegitimate means were devised of imposing upon the purchasing public, and enhancing the apparent value of gems offered for sale. Some of these practices date back hundreds of years; others belong to a modern period, and are almost coincident with comparatively recent discoveries in chemical science.

By dealers and the trade generally diamonds are separated into various classes and known by special names. These terms relate mainly to the method in which a gem is cut. Diamonds cut to a point, with more or less facets, are called brilliants; those presenting a flat surface are known as table stones. The term brilliant is properly applied only to a stone cut in a certain form; but in the practice of the trade it is given also to colorless sapphires, rubies, emeralds, Oriental topazes, and a few other gems. All such stones, whether colorless, or with a greenish, yellowish, or bluish tint, are of equal value, provided they reach a given standard of hardness. In the trade diamonds from India, Brazil, or Africa are generally classed together. The name "Oriental diamond" does not denote that the stone is of Eastern origin, but that it is of superior quality. Gems spoken of as "Rio" diamonds may or may not have been mined in the Brazil, the name only signifying that they are of second quality; while "Cape brilliants" include all less valuable stones. Formerly spurious diamonds were mostly formed from rock crystal. Many of the so-called diamonds found in antique snuff boxes, watches, and miniature frames are in reality rock-crystal imitations of real gems.

The value of diamonds and other gems depending mainly upon their bulk, the efforts of falsifiers have been chiefly directed toward increasing the proportions. The principal mode of doing so is known as "doubling." It was in use in the seventeenth century, and a case lately before the Law Courts in reference to a so-called ruby shows that it is still flourishing. It consists in joining together with cement a portion of a real stone and an imitation so as to make the combination appear one and indivisible. This can be done so cleverly that the imitation is sometimes deceived, as the case referred to above goes to show. So long as a combination of this kind remains uncut the expert discovers it usually by a close examination of the edges; when it is mounted in a ring, bracelet or other setting recognition is practically impossible. This is the most common form of deceit in the jewel trade. If some of the jewels prized by noble and princely houses were taken to pieces and carefully examined by an expert the result might astonish the owners. Some surprising discoveries of this kind have been made when family jewels were being re-mounted.

It is to guard against deceptions of this kind that jewelers and dealers in precious stones decline to buy gems in their settings. When the gem is unset it can easily be subjected to a ready and infallible test. A stone about which there may be suspicion is dropped into a dish of very hot water. If it is a "doublet" the cement quickly dissolves, and the component parts fall asunder. But "doublets" are also made in which the real diamond finds no place. The art of glass manufacture has made many advances in recent years, and experience has taught those who make it their business to fabricate spurious gems that a better result and a closer imitation of the genuine article can be obtained by joining two pieces of glass of diverse shades. It is managed in this way. The top portion of the false brilliant is made from glass in which there is a pale yellow or straw-colored tinge. In the under side of this a socket is drilled; into this socket is fitted a stem of glass of a light bluish shade, the result of the combination being that the false stone gleams and sparkles like a gem of the purest water. The best imitations of this description are so effective that when well mounted they deceive all but the finest judges.

Among the tests used by dealers and jewelers to ascertain not only the reality but the quality of diamonds offered for sale is that of resistance or hardness. Few professionals are without a case of proved diamonds, graded according to their degree of hardness. All purchases are tested by this scale, and their quality ascertained. A specially constructed microscope is used to distinguish colors in stones. It has been stated that diamonds are seldom bought by the trade after they are mounted. They are generally taken out of the setting for inspection. This is more especially the case if the stones are so mounted that the under portion is hidden. One of the oldest tricks of the trade is to so color the bed in which the stone rests as to change the hue of the gem. For instance, a ruby will glow with a deeper and more intense fire if the bottom and sides of the setting wherein it is fixed be colored red. The shade of a stone can be altered or a flaw concealed by the skillful use of colors in this way. Naturally this device does not deceive the initiated. A perfect stone is invariably mounted "a jour," or so that every part of it is visible. The discovery of diamonds in South Africa led indirectly to some clever device by the dealers. Many of the South African diamonds have a straw tint, which has an unfavorable effect on their price, especially as experts believe that it will become more decided the longer the stones are exposed to the air. Some of the more knowing dealers discovered that by subjecting the straw-tinted diamonds to a bath of certain acids the objectionable color was removed and the gems became pure white. A number of diamonds so treated were sold in Paris and Berlin, and brought higher prices than they would have if they had retained their original color. After exposure to the action of the air for a certain time the original color returns; but by that time they have passed out of the dealers' hands. The fraud was soon found out by the trade, and they now guard against imposition of such a character by means of various tests. Of these, the most generally used are the hot-water bath and friction. If a dried stone be left in hot water for a few minutes it resumes its original hue; or if the gem be rubbed sharply on a towel, or even on the coat sleeve, its normal color can be detected. These tests are simple and efficacious, and are in daily use.

The Island of Ceylon is the most remarkable gem deposit in the world.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

An Appreciative Request.—The British Cabinet—Governor Schultz, etc., etc. The Duke of Edinburgh can speak seven modern languages.

The most noted shot among British ladies is Lady Eva Quin, wife of Captain Wyndham, her presumptive to the Earl of Dunraven.

The first prize in connection with the "Battle of Flowers" at Nice, recently, was awarded to the Gackwar and Maharani of Baroda, whose carriage was almost hidden by a beautiful arrangement of yellow flowers.

There is an appreciative bequest in the will of the late Lord Tweedmouth. To his valet and butler he left £100 each; but "to John Rance, whose conduct and cooking during many years have given great satisfaction, £250."

Mr. Peter Mitchell has sufficiently recovered to be able to be out. Mr. Mitchell is now seventy years of age; but he is going to run for Parliament at the next election, Northumberland being the constituency he proposes to woo.

Lord Brassey never goes on a cruise without taking with him a couple of typewriters and a barrel-organ. He amuses himself when things are dull on board grinding out music, and the writers are engaged in duplicating the ship's log which is transmitted at every port he touches to members of his family.

Some months ago a young man of Warren, Ind., wrote his name and address on an egg he was whistling. Last week he received a letter from Sydney, Australia, in which the writer said that probably the recipient might be interested in knowing how far the egg had traveled before it found its final customer.

At the marriage of the eldest son of Babu Raj Kumar Roy, Zemindar of Narail, recently, the procession was a most imposing one, the bridegroom party alone consisting of 1,000 to 1,500 men. A notable innovation in the shape of an Indian female string band, which drove with the procession in a wagonette, attracted a great deal of attention.

It is rather notable that the new English Attorney-General and the new Solicitor-General—the chief law officers of the British Crown—are both members of Parliament for Scotch constituencies, though Sir John Rigby, the new Attorney-General, is an Englishman. The Premier is Scotch. The Home Secretary is a Scotch member. Three other members of the Liberal Cabinet are Scotch. Lord Rosebery said recently that wherever one went throughout the world and observed "a good thing," he generally would find a Scotchman sitting down beside it or not far away.

The late Alpheus Todd, of Ottawa, who wrote upon the constitutions of Great Britain and the colonies, came to Canada when eight years old. At ten he prepared a map of Toronto, taking all the measurements of the city for that purpose. His work attracted the attention of the Legislature, and he was appointed to the position of boy in the Parliamentary Library. When fourteen years old he wrote the rules of Parliamentary practice, which became a handbook for the Speaker and the members. After this he applied himself to constitutional history, and the result was his two great works which are now famous.

Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, who has been made an LL. D. of Queen's University was a medical student at Queen's thirty-three years ago. He was born at Amherstburg and after graduating went to Manitoba. During the revolt of 1889 he was loyal, and was imprisoned in Fort Garry in consequence. Escaping from prison the rebels condemned him to be shot, offering a reward for his capture. But he had journeyed north from Fort Garry to Lake Winnipeg, and had descended thence to Lake Superior thus eluding his pursuers. The tramp through the Western wilds to Ontario impaired the doctor's health; but he has lived to sit in the Commons, the Senate, and to occupy the viceregal throne of Manitoba.

CRIME IN RUSSIA.

Thieving Peasants Almost Kill a Man Who Informed on Them.

A Moscow despatch says:—Six peasants living near the town of Ostrogorsk, have recently engaged in wholesale thefts of wood from the forest of Peskov, selling the wood, and bribing the keepers of the forest with part of the proceeds. One of the keepers, a man named Gworoff, refused their bribes, and threatened them with punishment if they continued their thefts. Later, Gworoff informed upon the thieves, whereupon they seized and bound him, and subjected him to the most horrible torture, tearing out his tongue, piercing his eyes with pins until his eyeballs were mere pulp, tearing off his finger and toenails, and finally trampling his body until it was lifeless. His body was found in the woods a few days ago, presenting a most sickening spectacle. Search was made for the murderers, but they have disappeared in the forest. A strong force of gendarmes were sent in pursuit, and another force of gendarmes and a large party of peasants and residents of Ostrogorsk are surrounding the forest to prevent their escape.

HIS BRAINS DASHED OUT.

The Burar of Stony Mountain Penitentiary Instantly Killed at Winnipeg.

A Winnipeg despatch says:—Willie McGowan, burar of Stony Mountain penitentiary, was instantly killed the other evening in a runaway accident. McGowan had been in the city all day transacting business and started to drive home about 7 o'clock. His horses took fright on Main street and ran away, throwing McGowan out of the rig, but he escaped with a few bruises. The rig was smashed, however, and when the horses were recaptured McGowan proceeded to a livery stable to procure another vehicle. As he was driving out of the livery stable door the horses again bolted, and turning on a side street, McGowan was thrown out head foremost, his brains being scattered over the pavement. McGowan was one of the oldest penitentiary officials, and was well known throughout the country.

Britain's Army of Generals.

On the last of April this year there were no less than 1,800 officers on the Generals' list. There were 216 Generals on the active list of all branches, and on retired pay of Generals' list 334. On retired full pay of the lower ranks there were 199. Of this number two are honorary Generals, fourteen honorary Lieutenant-Generals, the rest being honorary Major-Generals. On retired pay, Colonels to Majors 379. The Indian army unemployed lists have the names of 381 General officers on them, and there are 351 on the Retired Indian Staff Corps, making in all a total of 1,800 Generals.

NOTES OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The use of brick dust mortar, as a substitute for hydraulic cement, where the latter cannot be obtained, is now recommended on the best engineering authority, experiments made with mixtures of brick dust and quick lime showing that blocks of one-half inch in thickness, after immersion in water for four months, bore without crushing, crumbling, or splitting, a pressure of 1,500 pounds per square inch. It is considered, too, that the addition of even a small proportion as one-tenth as much brick dust as sand to ordinary mortars is preventive of the disintegration so often characterizing mortars used in the masonry of public works. The use of brick dust mixed with lime and sand is said to be very generally and successfully practised in the Spanish dominions, and is stated to be in all respects superior to the best Rosendale hydraulic cement in the construction of culverts, drains, tanks, or cisterns, and even of roofs, whether for setting flat tiles or for making the usual tropical flat roof. The proportions used there in the manufacture are, approximately, one of brick dust, one of lime, and two of sand, mixed together dry and tempered with water in the usual way.

Some new light appears to have been thrown by Dr. Knecht on the philosophy and principles of dyeing. His conclusions are based on the oft-observed phenomenon that various color solutions rise with a different speed and to a different light through the medium of inserted strips of filter paper, the difference being, in fact, so marked, that a system of analysis has been built upon it. So, in the same manner a drop of aqueous solution will spread on a sheet of filter paper, forming a blotch, surrounded by a colorless halo, and the halo surrounding a dot of magenta was found to contain about half of the total hydrochloric acid present in the dyestuff, the fact of a chemical dissociation thus being evident. This dissociation, says Dr. Knecht, is before-hand attributed to the chemical action of the cellulose, and in juxtaposition is placed the well-known fact that a solution of tannic acid and magenta may be mixed without precipitation, while tannin-mordanted cotton in the same bath will at once be charged with a color lake; further, as the phenomenon with the colorless halo does not take place with alcohol or concentrated aqueous color solutions, the water is supposed to actually dissociate dye haze and mineral acid, but the presence of cellulose is required to upset the equilibrium that existed up to then.

Comparative experiments made with brass and phosphor bronze are said to demonstrate the fact that, while the ultimate strength of the former is from 18,000 to 20,000 pounds per square inch, that of phosphor bronze is 43,000 pounds per square inch. As now produced at the best establishments, phosphor bronze is composed of alloys of copper, tin, and phosphorus, the tin being mixed with the copper in different proportions according to the degree of hardness or toughness required, the harder metals containing, of course, the larger percentage of tin—the phosphorus, being added to clarify or thoroughly deoxidize the metal. As all metal in a molten condition contains more or less occluded gases, principally oxygen, and as phosphorus has an enormous affinity for oxygen, the chemical action which takes place can be readily understood; and as these gases are the principal cause of weak, spongy castings, the effect of the phosphorus is to eliminate this defect, so that castings which are made from bronze properly phosphorized have the advantage of being sound and free from sponginess, possessing also a tensile strength far in excess of what the alloy would be had it not been subjected to the phosphorus treatment.

A Nursing Pioneer.

A correspondent, referring to the death of Lady Maria Forester, which occurred recently after 15 years of great suffering, calls attention to the fact that she was the first mover in the Crimean nursing scheme which was so admirably carried out by Miss Nightingale. Lady Maria Forester was the youngest daughter of the third Earl of Roden, and married the Hon. Major Charles Forester, of the 12th Lancers. In the winter of 1854-55 her brother, the present Earl of Roden, was serving in the Guards before Sebastopol, and Lady Maria, whose husband had died in 1852 and who had no child, was anxious to do what she could to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded. Hearing of Miss Nightingale as one singularly qualified to undertake such an important work, Lady Maria Forester, although personally of a very retiring disposition, called upon Miss Nightingale, and was most warmly received by her. The result of this consultation was Miss Nightingale's mission to the Crimea and the developments of the modern system of nursing.

The Deepest Hole in the Ground.

The deepest borehole of the earth is the one at Porcochott, in the Rybnik district, Upper Silesia. It has been carried to a depth of something beyond 2,000 metres (about 6,700 feet), and the diameter of the tube at the bottom is seven centimeters. Boring to such depth, and, moreover, through solid rock, was almost impossible prior to the invention of the Mannemann tube; the greater strength of this tube, as compared with others, makes it possible to use tubes of thinner gauge. It is expected that a final depth of yet another 500 metres (some 1,670 feet) can be reached, and a number of interesting observations on temperature, etc., will be made.

The Conning Tower.

The conning tower of the modern iron-clad war ship is only a bomb-proof pilot house whence the ship may be steered in time of action, and is not primarily a safe post where there may be kept an outlook upon the enemy. Conning is a very old word for directing the act of steering a ship. It comes from the ancient word "con," to know, "to watch," and the conning tower really comes pretty close to a conning tower, though there may be a certain touch of the whimsical in the idea.

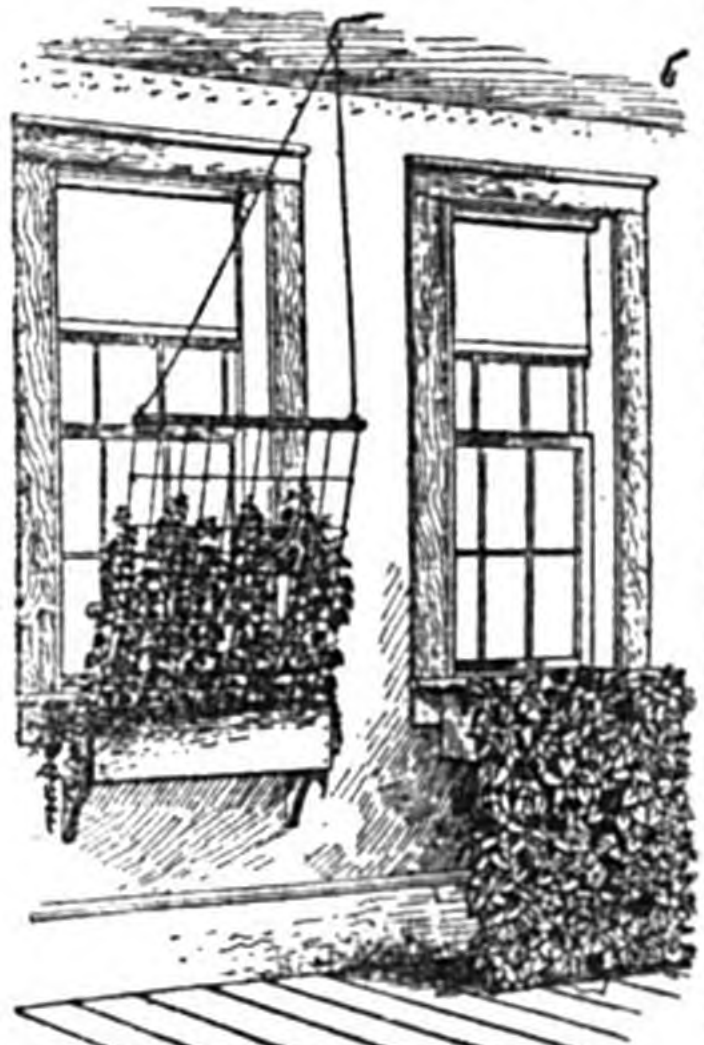
Tributes to Gladstone.

Since his retirement Mr. Gladstone has received many hundreds of tributes from admirers all over the United Kingdom, and the gifts are still pouring in. He has received several dozen walking canes and umbrellas. A number of admirers clubbed together and sent him a handsome arm chair, and many more pretensions presents have come to him. The tributes have been entirely spontaneous, no suggestion of such a thing having been made in the newspapers until their number became sizable.

THE HOME.

Morning Glories for the Window.

Windows arranged with plants are very attractive when tasteful selections are made, and they are well cared for. Nothing adds more to the beauty of a room, and nothing is more cheering than blooming plants. A window arranged with morning glories looks like an outdoor bank of the dainty little flower bells, and yet it must be planned and watched to bring about this natural grace through cultivation. A box—as long as the window and rather deep—is fastened under a window where the sun shines in. A network of cord is fastened so that when the vines grow large enough they will begin to climb upon it, growing upward and toward the centre of the room. The cords are fastened to the edge of the



MORNING GLORY WINDOW BOX.

box inside, and when the plants are old enough to remain where they are trained, the net can be dropped to the floor, leaving an overflowing bank starred with bright blossoms of pink, blue, purple and white intermingled. The cords or net must not be fastened downward permanently, but as often as convenient the bank should be lifted up when the sun shines, and the windows opened in warm weather to give them fresh air and make them grow more hardily. Besides, this is more convenient when sweeping is done, so that the vines are not in the way and liable to be injured.

Housecleaning.

This work, by proper management, can be done so as to cause very little inconvenience, but a regular system should be carried out. Do not begin too soon, as it is neither pleasant nor safe to throw open the house for scrubbing and airing in changeable weather. Provide everything beforehand, brooms, brushes, lime, tacks, etc.

Start the work by washing white bed spreads and lace curtains, and putting them away in a drawer ready to use after the house is cleaned. Next, overhaul and clean bureau and wardrobe drawers, and the closets; then you will be ready to commence on rooms.

Begin at the upper story and clean downward, taking one room at a time, so as to get everything cleaned and in place the same day. All furniture should be moved, pictures taken from the walls, and carpet taken up and thoroughly dusted. Bare walls should be whitewashed, and papered ones brushed with a flannel cloth over a broom. Windows and paint should be washed, and floors scrubbed with warm water. A very small quantity of Fairbank's Gold Dust in the water, enough to make a slight lather, removes dirt from paint very easily and makes the paint look like new. Put moth-proof paper under carpets, and if the room is closed much, sprinkle cayenne pepper near the walls.

All wooden garments should be sunned and put away with camphor or moth balls, which can be procured at any drugstore. Blankets come next, and by the time the other cleaning is done the season will be far enough advanced to dispense with them. Wash those which are soiled and give the others a good sunning, and pack them on a table where the air can reach them, and cover with a thin spread. Comforters may be cleaned by hanging them out one night in the dew, and leaving them in the sun the next day for thorough drying.

After the house had been cleaned, the cellar and yard should undergo the same process. Sprinkle lime in all damp places. Many try to clean house as soon as possible, and often do not take time to get regular meals, but this is a great mistake, as they are more necessary now than at any time. By baking bread, cake, and pastry before hand meals can be had regularly with very little loss of time, or extra work.

Corner Wood-Box.



This receptacle can take the place of a wood-box that could not be accommodated in a small room. The box looks well constructed of antique oak, dark cherry or of mahogany. —(Toronto May Ladies Journal.)

Domestic Hints.

Tomatoes stimulate the action of the liver, as well as lemons and other acid fruits.

It is said that scabies may be cured by applying a coating of flour of sulphur to the afflicted limb.

As a general rule it may be said that infusion of tea for three or four minutes is amply sufficient.

When you go to whitewash your cellars put a lot of copperas in the whitewash. It will keep the vermin away.

Crumbs should be swept up after each meal, else they get trodden into the carpet and are troublesome to remove.

Dry meals, with hot water (or weak tea or coffee, but very hot) two hours afterwards, is said to be a cure for many stomach ailments.

A very simple sauce is made by first sweetening some cream, then mixing with it the juice of a lemon, which will thicken the cream.

The addition of lemon juice to the water in which rice is boiled will increase the whiteness, and the grains will readily separate when thus treated.

Anything that adds to the neatness and beauty of the home and its belongings not only increases the owner's pleasure, but fosters refinement and real betterment of the household.

Parsnips.

Parsnip Fritters.—Scrape, split and boil till tender. Mash smooth, and add one beaten egg, one teaspoon of flour, pepper and salt to taste, and mix for a smooth batter. Fry in clear fat and drain on brown paper. Serve hot.

Buttered Parsnips.—Scrape, boil, and split lengthwise. Fry till brown in sweet butter; season and serve with chopped parsley.

Parsnip Pate.—Prepare as for fritters, mould into pats, omitting the milk, and fry in butter till brown.

Parsnips à la Mode.—Boil, mash smooth, season and add four tablespoons of cream and one of butter. Boil up once and serve.

Baked Parsnips.—Boil in a little water as possible, with a few slices of salt pork. Cut parsnips into quarters, turn into a pan with the pork and bake till brown, season and serve.

Creamed Parsnips.—Boil, and cut into dice. Brown in a little hot butter, and pour over them a little thickened cream.

THE POWER OF TENDERNESS.

A Touching Story of Sympathy for a Sick Child.

Among the toilers in a pottery factory in Cincinnati was a man who had one small invalid child at home. He wrought at his trade with exemplary fidelity, being always in the shop with the opening of the day. He managed, however, to bear each evening to the bedside of his "wee lad," as he called him, a flower, a bit of ribbon, or a fragment of crimson glass—indeed, anything that would lay out on the white counterpane and give color to the room. He was a quiet, unassuming man, but never went home at night without something that would make the wife face light up with joy at his return; and by-and-by this affection for his boy—though he never said to any living soul how much he loved the child—moved that whole shop into a very real but unconscious fellowship with him. The working-men made curious little jars and cups upon their wheels, and painted diminutive pictures down their sides before they stuck them in the corner of the kiln at burning time. One brought some fruit in his apron, and another engravings in a rude scrapbook. Not one of them whispered a word, for this solemn thing was not to be talked about. They put them in the old man's hat, where he found them; he understood all about it. And strange though it may seem to some, that entire pottery full of men, of rather coarse fiber by nature, grew quiet as the months drifted, becoming gentle and kind, and some dropped swearing as the weary look on the patient fellow-worker's face told them beyond mistake that the inevitable shadow was drawing nearer. Every day now some one did a piece of work for him, and put it on the sanded plank to dry, so that he might come later and go earlier. And when the bell tolled, and the little coffin came out of the lonely door, right around the corner, out of sight, there stood a hundred stalwart working-men from the pottery, with their clean clothes on, most of whom gave a half-day's time for the privilege of taking part in the simple procession, and following to the grave that small burden of a child which probably not one of them had ever seen.

The Everlasting Club.

Addison in one of his papers described the Everlasting Club. It consisted of a hundred members, who divided the whole of 24 hours among them in such a manner that the club sat day and night from one end of the year to the other, no party presuming to rise until they were relieved by those who were in course to succumb them. By this means a member of the Everlasting Club never wanted company; for though he was not upon duty himself, he was sure to find some who were; so that if he were disposed to take a whet, a napping, an evening's draught, or a bottle after midnight, he went to the club, and found a knot of friends to his mind. It was a maxim in this club that the steward never died; for as they succeeded one another by way of rotation, no man was to quit the great elbow-chair which stood at the upper end of the table till his successor was in readiness to fill it; inasmuch that there has not been a sede vacante in the memory of man. The club was instituted about the middle of the English civil wars, and continued without interruption until the time of the great London fire in 1666. The steward at that time maintained his post until he had liked to have been blown up with a neighboring house; and would not leave the chair at last until he had emptied all the bottles on the table and received repeated directions from the club to withdraw himself.

In Russian Submarine Dungeons.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—One hundred students were arrested here to-day. They are members of the same association with the several hundreds of persons, all of the intelligent classes, and many in official positions, who were simultaneously arrested in various big towns of the empire last week. The seizures in St. Petersburg were nearly 70 in number, and the prisoners were conveyed swiftly to the terrible submarine dungeons under the clerical fortress of Peter and Paul, which hang frowning over the banks of the Neva. I got a letter, says Herold Fredericks, from a friend in St. Petersburg, who holds prominent commercial position, saying that the sons of two of his friends, students of great promise and high prospects, were swept off in this sudden official haul. The parents are distracted and expect never to see them again. His own son, while a student, was similarly arrested in the spring of 1891, but the father's influence got him out in a day or two and the young man is now in America. Similar stories come, many from other points. Apparently there never has been a police descent of this sort before which has struck so many people of position.

DOCTORS DISTURBED.

A Peculiar Case in Philadelphia—The Story of a Pretty Girl.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—A case that is creating a great flutter among the medical doctors is that of Nellie Taylor, whose parents reside on Powelton avenue. Mrs. Taylor is a pretty brunette with red cheeks and a smile that would set the heart of the sternest reporter fluttering in two seconds. The facts of the case are sooner told in her own words. "Three years ago," she said, "my father moved from the country into Philadelphia. I determined to seek some employment, not wishing to be a burden on the family. I obtained employment in Wanamaker's store and I had not been long there, when the indoor work began to tell on me. I lost the color in my cheeks and I grew pale and thin. My food did not agree with me and I had a headache all the time. I finally grew so ill that I had to quit work. The doctor was called in and he said that I was suffering from chronic dyspepsia and habitual constipation and gave me very little hope. He said, 'My dear girl, you are in a very bad way. You have several doses that nearly doubled me up with pain but gave no permanent relief. Finally I was that ill that food would only stay on my stomach for a couple of hours. After eating I would suffer from dizziness, and I would see everything double. Then a terrible headache would set in, followed by vomiting and pain. I tried a lot of medicines of different kinds but they did me no good. At last a friend advised me to take Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills. I followed his advice, and much to the wonder of my friends I began to recover at once. Ten boxes of Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills have completely cured me. My mother was completely run down nursing me and Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills have cured her also.' Know your own mind. If your druggist will not get Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills send us and we will mail you a box on receipt of 50c or six boxes for \$2.50. Address K. H. Schiller and Co., Toronto.

The Duke of York's Devotion to Duty

The festival dinner of the London, Eng., Middlesex Hospital the other night was a great success, resulting in the addition of \$30,000 to the funds of the institution. The Prince of Wales was present, and spoke twice. But one of the most interesting features of the evening was the speech by Admiral Combermere, who, in replying for the Senior Service, said that in the year 1888 he had the honor of receiving a message from the Prince of Wales saying that he wished to see the Duke of York at Goodwood. He gave the Duke that message, and his answer was, although he could perfectly well be spared on that occasion, "Well, sir, but what is to become of my torpedo boat?" He said, "I think Prince George, we can spare you for the day, and the Prince of Wales would like to see you at Goodwood." The Prince's answer was, "No, sir; I have got orders to go out in my torpedo boat to Spithead and go I must." And thereupon he steamed out to sea in an easterly gale.

A King Attacked With Cancer.

Cancer of the larynx, almost identical with the disease which the late Emperor Frederick of Germany was afflicted, has established its hold upon King Humbert of Italy. This has been known for some time among the intimates of the king, but it is only recently that the secret has been divulged. The news of this affliction cannot but create much uneasiness as regards the political situation, both at home and abroad, owing to the dictatorial attitude which has been of late assumed by Premier Crispi, who seems bent upon securing for himself supreme power in Italy.

How Editors are Treated in China.

Nineteen hundred editors of a Peking paper are said to have been beheaded. Some would shudder at such slaughter, who are heedless of the fact that Consumption is ready to fasten its fatal hold on themselves. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the efficient remedy for weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, bronchitis, asthma, severe coughs, and kindred affections.

Stamps 'La Fayette Co., Arkansas.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE: Dear Sir—I will say this to you, that consumption is hereditary in my wife's family; some have already died with the disease. My wife has a sister, Mrs. E. A. Cleary, that was taken with consumption. She used your "Golden Medical Discovery," and to the surprise of her many friends, she got well. My wife has also had hemorrhages from the lungs and her sister insisted on her using the "Golden Medical Discovery." I consented to her using it and it cured her. She has had no symptoms of consumption for the past six years.

Yours very truly,
W. C. ROGERS, M. D.

D iate diseases in either sex, however induced, speedily cured. Book sent securely sealed, 10 cents in stamps. Address, in confidence, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

That Obscuring Hat.

"Don't you like to think about the days of your youth?" asked the man of reminiscent moods; "doesn't your heart feel an envious admiration for the barefoot boy?" "No," replied the youth who had been to the theatre the night before; "I don't care for barefoot boys, but I certainly should hate to be a barefoot girl."

Nerve Pain Cure.

Polson's Nervine cures flatulence, chills, and spasms. Nervine cures vomiting, diarrhoea, cholera, and dysentery. Nervine cures headache, sea sickness and summer complaint. Nervine cures neuralgia, toothache, lumbago, and sciatica. Nervine cures sprains, bruises, cuts, &c. Polson's Nervine is the best remedy in the world, and only costs 10 and 25 cents to try it. Sample and large bottles at any drug store. Try Polson's Nervine.

Nothing gives tired eyes greater relief than a green disc or square of sufficient size suspended on a direct line of vision at or against the wall, on which the eyes rest; but best of all to look upon is a green grass plot or green trees.

Recipe—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract.....one bottle
Felschman's Yeast.....half a can
Sugar.....two pounds
Lukewarm Water.....two gallons
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.
The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores at 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE

WONDERFUL ADVANCES MADE IN THE LAST FEW YEARS.

Mr. John McGovern, of Toronto, relates an Experience of Deep Interest—Utterly Helpless and Suffered Greatly Before Relief Came.

From the Toronto Globe.

Very little is heard by the general public of the great discoveries in medicine, and the countless scores of lives that are saved by the advancing knowledge of medical science. People who a few years ago were left to drag out a miserable existence as hopeless invalids, or helpless cripples, are now, thanks to the advances medicine has made, restored to the fulness of health and strength. Mr. John McGovern, who resides at No. 2 Alpha avenue, in this city, has good cause to appreciate the truth of the above statements. Mr. McGovern was formerly an agent for agricultural implements, and is well-known in different parts of Ontario. A Globe reporter who had heard that he had been restored to health, after an illness which threatened to leave him a hopeless cripple, called upon him at his residence, recently, and was given the following interesting account of his case:—

"My trouble first began," said Mr. McGovern, "two years ago when I was living in the Village of Bolton, in the County of Peel. The trouble was all in my elbows and knees, and the doctors thought it was rheumatism. I couldn't walk a block without wanting to sit down, and even to walk down stairs was hard work. It afflicted me terribly. I was all right in other ways but for this terrible weakness. For a year and a half I suffered from this, but by sheer force of will held out against it, and managed to get about; but six months ago I broke down completely, and had to give up my business. I then removed to Toronto, and for three months after this I was in terrible shape. I was almost always confined to my bed, being able to come down stairs for a little while perhaps once a day. I suffered all the time from a terrible soreness in the joints, and at this juncture my appetite began to fail, and I was only able to eat the lightest food, and not much of that. I could find nothing to help me or give me relief. All this time I was unable to do anything, and had I not fortunately had a little money laid by which enabled me to go on, I would have been dependent upon my family for support. Well, while I was in this terrible shape, my eldest son prevailed upon me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and early in last July I began to use them, and I took them steadily during that month and the two following months. Before the first box was finished I began to get relief, and from that on I steadily improved until I was able to do the routine use of the Pink Pills, feeling that I was fully restored to health. I am satisfied in my own mind that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would have still been helpless and suffering, and I have much reason to be thankful that my son persuaded me to use them. Thanks to Pink Pills I am now a new man and intend soon to resume my work."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of a gripe, diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

Bear in mind Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had from all druggists, or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

The times are getting better. This is instanced by the fact that the days are not so short as they were.

Wide Awake Soap will do more work and do it better than any other soap in the world. Try it.

A. P. 711.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.



Blanche Atwood, Bangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared.' BLANCHE ATWOOD, Bangerville, Maine.
N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.
Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Cheap, Efficient, Prompt.

A marvel of cheapness, of efficacy, and of promptitude is contained in a bottle of that famous remedy, Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It goes right to the root of the trouble, there acts quickly but so painlessly that nothing is known of its operation until the corn is shelled. Beware of substitutes offered for Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—safe, sure, and painless. Sold at druggists.

"What did the callers say when you told them I was out?" "Maid—'Just smiled and said Friday's not always an unlucky day.'"

Wide Awake Soap is a mammoth bar of pure soap. Try it.
"So you married Algernon, after all." "Yes, I tried to be patient and all that, but I just couldn't bear to have him with me so much."

Wash your linen with Wide Awake Soap and see how beautifully white it will be.

Pliny, in the first century, was the first writer to describe the diamond.

Wide Awake Soap can be used in hot water, in cold water, in hard water, in soft water, in any way you choose; it makes the clothes clean and sweet and leaves the hands soft and smooth.

What a Toronto Man Says.

For some time I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia, so much so that I completely lost my appetite, and through weakness could hardly walk. Three weeks ago I commenced drinking St. Leon Water, resulting in a sharpened appetite, good digestion, and am now completely cured. D. CUBAN, 188 Berkeley Street, Toronto. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists and Hotels.

The armless freak who plays the piano with his feet comes nearer having music in his life than any man has yet heard of.

Do you use soap? Why not use Wide Awake Soap? It is guaranteed absolutely pure and is the best in the world.

"My daughter can never be yours." Willie Bright—"Of course not; I want her to be my wife."

RECIPE

For Making Root Beer.

During the summer months a more delicious drink than Root Beer could not be desired. For the benefit of our readers we give this recipe. Take

Snider's Root Beer Extract.....one bottle
Yeast.....half a cake
Sugar.....4 lbs.
Lukewarm Water.....5 gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water; add the extract, and bottle, place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The Root Beer Extract can be obtained at all Grocers and Drug Stores, at 25c. per bottle. SNIDER MFG. CO., Toronto.

"I wonder if the Daniels baby is sick. I see his nurse takes him out every morning." "No; his father is learning to shave himself."

I say, Tom, my wife got a bar of Wide Awake Soap last week; she says it is the best she ever used for washing. I tried it in my bath on Saturday night and I tell you it beats them all for a toilet soap. You just try it.

She—"I wonder why it is that Fido always makes such a noise over his meals?" He—"Eh—ah—I suppose he likes a little whine with his dinner."

CURE THAT COUGH WITH SHILOH'S CURE

25c. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottle. One cent a dose.

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That will burn
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It will do it!
Has the Largest Oven.
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Weak Children

will derive strength and acquire robust health by a persevering use of the great

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PRESBYTERIAN, HENRY'S CHURCH.

Rev. N. Waddell, B. D., Pastor. Service in the church at 11 a. m., and in Victoria Hall at 7 p. m. Sunday School 2.30 p. m., Dr. Christie M. P., Supt. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday evening, in Mr. Raitt's Hall at 8 p. m. Strangers are welcomed and shown to seats.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. John Mackie, Pastor. Service in Church at 11 a. m., Sunday School at 10 a. m., J. W. McQuat B. A., Supt.

METHODIST.

Rev. Mr. Craig, Pastor, and Rev. M. Morrison, Assistant. Service 10.30 a. m. Class-meeting at close of service. Sunday school at 2.30, Mr. Craig Supt. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 8, Strangers are welcome.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Rev. A. Carriere, P. P. High Mass 9.30 a. m. Vespers 3 p. m.

BAPTIST.

Rev. John Higgins, Pastor. Service every Sabbath morning at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Sunday School 9.45. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30.

BRETHREN.

Break Bread every Sabbath morning in their Hall, Hugh street at 11 a. m., and study the scriptures in the evening at 7. Prayer-meeting Tuesday evening at 7.30.

ANGELICAN.

Rev. Alex. Boyd Given, Incumbent. Morning Service at 10.30 a. m. Evening Service at 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Friday evening Service, 7.30 p. m.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Y. P. C. Endeavor Society, Mrs. Schofield, President. Meeting every Monday evening in Jas. W. Raitt's Hall, 7.30. Young people are cordially invited to attend.

The Young People of the Methodist Church meet every Friday evening in the above church, at 7.30. All are welcome.

The W. C. T. Union, meets every second and fourth Friday of each month in Mr. James W. Raitt's Hall, at 2.30 p. m. Mrs. Mackie, President.

The Band of Hope is held in James W. Raitt's Hall the first and third Friday of every month at 3.30.

Relief on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Loto. This never fails.

Warranted by T. CHRISTIE.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby notified that I withdraw anything I may have said which might be construed to mean that Mr. Archie St. Jacques was not an honest man as I know nothing to the contrary. J. M. CURRY, Lachute, May 14th 1894.



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Repairs Agricultural Implements and general machinery in Brass or Iron.
Castings of every description in Brass or Iron.



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A good horse costs less than a poor one and brings a good price at all times. Therefore it is important to breed from a good horse. The thoroughbred imported Clyde horse



BY MORE

will be at the service of the farmers of this County during this season at the Proprietor's Stables. The undersigned has for sale a thoroughbred Ayrshire bull calf with pedigree and a thoroughbred imported Leicester Ram, aged.

Terms reasonable.
GEORGE FRASER,
Geneva, Que.

May 18th, 1894.

GET A NEW BUGGY

FROM
LAFRANBOISE, St. Philippe.

Who keeps all kinds both his own manufactured goods and imported top Buggies, from

\$60

UPWARDS.

Harness, etc., etc. at very low rates.

T. LAFRANBOISE,
St. PHILIPPE, Que.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

That desirable and central located dwelling, garden and premises on Main St. Lachute, known as the Dufferin property, also a small dwelling on Bethany St. belonging to same estate. Terms reasonable. Apply to WM. WEIR, Montreal, or G. J. WALKER, Lachute

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A powerful medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menstrual flow, to cure or prevent the same. No action or result on the stomach. Now used by over 2,000 ladies, from used with the same. Ladies use these wafers. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Send particulars mailed to us, 615 Broadway, NEW YORK, U.S.A.



The Greenwood Nurseries. COMO, Que

Hardy Apple trees for sale, suitable for the Ottawa Valley District. Write for Catalogue, address R. W. SHEPHERD, JR., P. O. Box 1336, Montreal. 27-2m Proprietor.



Perseverance in using it will give relief, even in cases of long standing, where a cure seemed impossible and life seemed hardly worth living.
Per Bottle, 25c, 50c, or \$1.00

NOW IS THE TIME

When Ladies require something nice in
Spring Millinery
that we have decided to offer all our newest lines at COST for the next

Thirty Days
FOR
CASH
ONLY.

Call and see prices. No trouble to show goods.

J. G. DAVIDSON,
Lachute.

NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that this date I have sold to Messrs Simpson & Boyd, the Light Plant in Lachute town, and that all payments for the use of Electric Light in Lachute town, is payable to them from this date.
T. S. VIBOND,
Lachute, April 6th, 1894.



AND THE CURE IS MORE SUDDEN THAN THE CHILL

Farm for Sale.

A valuable farm of 230 acres, situated in Jerusalem, all under cultivation, well watered and excellent buildings thereon. For terms, etc., apply at this office.



— LACHUTE — Saw & Grist Mills

Having thoroughly repaired the above Mills, we are now in a position to fully satisfy our customers in all work intrusted to us.

WE WILL

also pay the highest cash price for all kinds of Grain and have for sale a full stock of

FLOUR,
ROLLED OATS,
OATMEAL,
GRANULATED OAT MEAL,
POT BARLEY,
CRACKED WHEAT,
GRAHAM FLOUR,
CORNMEAL,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
MOULIE,
OATS, ETC.

— AT — Simpson & Boyd,

LACHUTE, Oct. 24th, 1893.

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

Temperance Hotel ST. SCHOLASTIQUE

Mrs. Poirier begs leave to inform the public and those attending Court, that she has removed from her old place of business and is now keeping a temperance hotel, opposite the Court House.

LUMBER! Lumber!!

Dry and Green Lumber

Spruce, Basswood,
Birch, Ash & Pine,
Joint Sheeting, Flooring,
Shingles, Laths.

Spruce from 10 to 16 ft. long. All kinds of planing done. The above will be on hand on and after June 1st.

JOHN PEET,
Lakefield, Que.

MEAT MARKET.

AND

Vegetable Shops

THE UNDERSIGNED will pay CASH for

HIDES,

LAMBSKINS,

FURS.

D. WILSON,

Patcher

SANTA CLAUS!

....Xmas Presents....

Do not buy your Xmas presents until you have seen my stock of Dressing cases, Handkerchief and Glove boxes, Work boxes, Collar and Cuff cases, Jewel cases, Carafe baskets, Shaving cases and Perfume cases, Celluloid Plush and Felt.

XMAS CARDS AND BOOKLETS.

Dolls, Toys, Games, Picture books, Scrap Albums, Photo frames, Whisk holders, Vases, Cups and Saucers, Paint boxes etc, etc.

FRESH CANDIES AND NUTS.

— M. P. BOA, —
MAIN St. — Kenniburg's Block.
LACHUTE.

J G Davidson,



UNDERTAKER.

Main Street, Lachute, Que.,
Coffins, Caskets, Shrouds
everything complete in this line
COFFINS FURNISHED.

Day or Night.

Scarfs and Gloves complete for sale or to rent.

A first-class new Hearshe has just been purchased and is

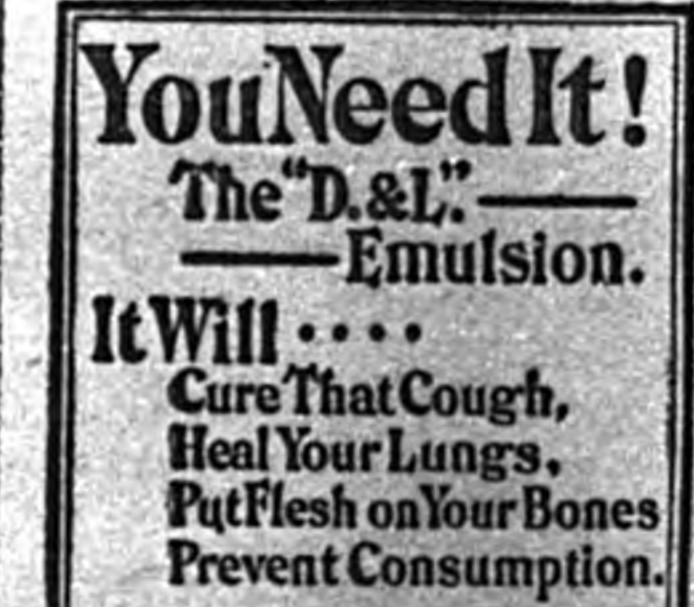
FREE TO PATRONS

I have been years in this branch of business in Aylmer, Que. and guarantee satisfaction.
Lachute, Jan. 14th 1892.
21—tf

Valuable Farm For Sale.

The Johnston Property situated in Beech Ridge, 3 miles from St. Andrews and 3 and a half miles from Lachute, 2 acres from school house and half a mile from Post Office and cheese factory consisting of 180 acres, 150 acres under cultivation, both well wooded, good sugar bush, two sets of farm buildings complete, an excellent orchard of 500 trees, will be sold separately or en bloc. Good brick house and 9 acres of land well watered. Terms easy. Apply to

JAMES W. RAITT,
Lachute,
or MALCOLM SMITH,
27-3m Beech Ridge



ANNOUNCEMENT.

MR. JULES ROBY in thanking the public for their liberal patronage in the past, takes this opportunity of informing them that he has fitted up a store in the premises occupied by him, and will open in a week, a

Gents' Furnishing Department

where he will keep a large and varied stock of

TWEEDS, SERGES, ETC.

TAILORING.

Suits made to order or cut as usual, supplying cloth or not, at low rates. A call is solicited.

JULES ROBY,

Tailor,
Centre Ward.
Lachute.

50—tf

D. RAITT, JR.

Watchmaker
and



Jeweller

Main Street Lachute.
Has removed his shop to the building lately occupied by Thomas Raitt, tinsmith, and will be prepared in the future to fulfill all orders and give satisfaction. A first-class stock of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Plated Ware etc. always on hand. Repairing done well and cheap. Give me a call.
10—3m

Store & Business PREMISES

TO LET.

A Rare Chance.

The Store formerly occupied by Mr. Lane, and now by Mr. Wm Balfour, situated in the East End of Lachute, for fifty years known as the East End Store, where a successful business has always been carried on. Rent moderate. Possession first of March.
Apply to
P. LANE,
Lachute.

MISS M. L. GROULX.

GRADUATE OF THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
QUEBEC.

Will receive pupils on piano or organ at the residence of Mr. T. Marcell, Main St. Lachute.

TERMS MODERATE.

FIRE! FIRE!

THE
LIVERPOOL, LONDON & GLOBE;
LONDON & LANCASHIRE &
WESTERN INS. CO'S.

Are three of the leading Insurance Co's noted for their liberal and prompt settlement of all losses. A share of your patronage is solicited.

Chas. Calder.

Agent,
Telephone, 46. Lachute

Property FOR SALE.

That valuable property known as the Capt. Dixon residence with six arpents of good land suitable for market garden or gentleman's residence within five minutes walk of Lachute, must be sold. For particulars apply to DUNCAN PAUL, Lachute.