

JUNE

14



AUGUST 2

1895

MISSING

A DEFIANT BEAUTY.

CHAPTER VIII.

"This has thrown a serpent to my heart."

While it overflowed with tenderness, with joy, with all the sweetness of exulting love.

Now naught but gall is there and burning poison."

"What you will," returns he, and presently something is chosen, and melody such as is not often heard in private life, is swelling the air. Conversation languishes, and though Mrs. Maxwell, who is angry, tries to keep it up, it soon dies away altogether. Everybody gives him and herself a more comfortable shake into the chair occupied, and prepares to listen with a glad heart.

All except Dalrymple. His heart seems on fire. To see her there, so thoroughly bon comarade of that contemptible libertine, makes his own blood boil in his veins. It certainly wouldn't have boiled at all had the "liberal" been talking to any other girl—it probably would not so much as reached a tepid heat—but that he should dare to aspire to Eleanor leaves only one desire—that the good old dark ages were once more here, when to run a fellow-citizen through the body would be counted as a mere courtesy—a necessary hint—a playful reminder that your patience had a limit, and no more.

In truth, it seems to Dalrymple that he cannot bear to look at her, standing there with her violin pressed against her shoulder, though in reality she is as fair a thing as Nature ever made—a sight to make an old man young.

She is standing a little forward in her white gown, with one hand and arm raised. Her small, haughty head is thrown a little backward—and sideways—as if naturally inclining toward the beloved instrument. The lovely pearls around her neck gleam and rise and fall with each soft breath she draws, emitting tiny scintillating sparks of light. She is playing now at last with a verve, an abandon, that thrills the hearers and betrays the genius that is here; music's own soul, without which it knows no real life.

Her playing is remarkable, even in an age when one insists on perfection or nothing; and her companion does her justice. Dartford, indeed, expresses himself not only with force, but with feeling. Strange anomaly in a man to whom heart is unknown. He accompanies her, indeed, with such sympathy, that one might readily believe that at least the glow of his pretty companion's life has fallen upon him.

Being, begun, and ravished the ear, she plays on to light, to glorious themes, and at last, stung by Dalrymple's late glance to a third childish display of reckless passion, comes into a movement, seductive, entrancing, the very food of love. She has selected it out of blue, regardless of consequences. The conductor of Dartford's feelings is a slave. It is unmistakably a love theme, the passionate Portuguese type, and, exquisitely rendered as it is, holds the room spellbound.

Then follow some charming bits from Wagner: something of Eleanor's genius seems to have entered into Dartford, because he plays now as he never played before, with a spirit, a brio, hardly to be rivalled. Into his touch, too, he has thrown that suspicion of maliciousness that has actuated Eleanor all through, it is as though he had caught it from her.

And now it is over, the last long-drawn note has sounded, and silence, too poverty-stricken, succeeds. Eleanor lays aside her violin in a little abrupt way, and with shining eyes and faintly flushed cheeks, moves among her guests. There is a suggestion of triumph—but triumph unsatisfied—in her whole air. To Dalrymple, still watching her, it appears as if she is dreading the compliments pressed upon her, and pines for a larger ground. After a vague word, or vaguer smile, to those who insist on laying their homage at her feet, she turns aside and says a word or two to Dartford, as though he alone really can understand or appreciate. As a fact, she is so far artist at heart, that praise from the outsiders—no unintelligent—is as nothing to her, and she is too young, too untutored, to pretend a gratitude she cannot feel. In Dartford, who is really a musician—whatever else he may be—lies her sole interest for the moment. He has been the sharer of her victory; the partner of her success—small though she counts it; and as such is given for the time being a high place in her favor.

That Dartford should misunderstand the position is inevitable. Accustomed to be smiled on by women, he accepts Eleanor's brilliant glances as distinct encouragement, and having finally decided on reforming himself, and giving to her the joyous task of reforming the rake, decides on making her a formal proposal before the night is over.

Together he and she pass through the rooms to the conservatory beyond. She, impatiently anxious to escape from the laudations she receives with all youth's intolerance; and he, eager for the moment when he shall hear the pretty "yes" that will put an end to his rather disreputable bachelorhood.

Half an hour later, a candle has seemed to Dalrymple—inspired by jealousy. A hour to Mrs. Maxwell—who is furious at Dartford's defection—eager for an occasion to be upon her rival—as she has been ground indeed for her. Miss Fairfax and her

Dartford entered the conservatory thirty minutes ago, they have been lost to any other society but their own. Such a flagrant breach of manners on the part of her hostess deserves, in Mrs. Maxwell's opinion, instant punishment, and so with a rather nasty little smile she now rises and sweeps down upon Lord Carbyne, making her adieu in a very determined fashion. It is still distinctly early, but that she has refused to consider it so, is evident.

"Yes; it grows chilly, you now, and the General's throat is always so troublesome. No—no—please, do not disturb Miss Fairfax. You will say good-night to me for her, will you not? I feel sure she must have good reason for depriving us of her society for the past hour, and I would not for worlds be the cause of— Now, I beg you will let me steal away without compelling her to do the usual thing. I adore unconventional people myself, they are so satisfying. One never knows what they are going to do next. Good night."

"One moment," says Lord Carbyne, in his coldest, haughtiest tone; "Noel," to Dalrymple, who is standing near, and who is regarding Mrs. Maxwell's little smiling face with ill-suppressed anger; "tell Eleanor to come at once and bid Mrs. Maxwell good night; you will excuse her, I am sure, with a courteous, if rather forced, smile to Mrs. Maxwell. When she gets on the subject of music, she forgets all things."

"Even her manners!" is on Mrs. Maxwell's flippant tongue, but she reserves it, and, satisfied with having brought the attention of the entire room to the fact that Miss Fairfax has been for the past half-hour teetering with a man of Dalrymple's reputation, and so far charmed with him as to be forgetful of even the commonest etiquette, subsides into a lounging chair beside her host and consents to let the General's third take its chance. Dalrymple, making his way into the smaller conservatory that leads into the larger one beyond, and not finding Eleanor there, pushes aside the heavy curtain that divides the two rooms, and advances slowly.

Tall, flowering shrubs stand here and there, behind which, cushioned lounges have been ranged. On one of these, at the farther end of the conservatory, a slender figure, gowned in white, is seated—the face, features of her dress gleaming like snow against the dark background of myrtle leaves.

It is Eleanor. She is hardly seated, indeed, she has half-risen—one hand pressed against the arm of the lounge—her attitude suggestive of sudden surprise—her face uplifted to Dartford, who is bending toward her—an impassioned glance within his eyes.

Something he never knew, what—certainly Dalrymple to stand still, at his eyes light upon this tableau. He is too far away to note the glance in Dartford's eyes, to read the expression in Eleanor's. It is an instant's halt, but long enough to work a world of mischief. Even as he gazes, Dartford stoops swiftly downward, his arm goes round Eleanor's slight form, his head bends towards hers—

It is all over in a second. As though shot to the heart, Dalrymple turns on his heel, lifts the curtain, and stands outside it once again, his pulses beating to a suffocating degree, his face like death. He had feared—but he had never quite believed—until now! The end had come too abruptly. And that she—she—That any woman should permit the embraces of a man like Dartford, seems horrible to him—but that it should be Eleanor! that child! Great Heaven! is there nothing in the whole wide world that she can be sure of! To her innocence, her pride, he could have sworn, and now, what is left him? She had seemed the very incarnation of happy, capricious, guileless youth—yet here she is carrying on a vulgar flirtation with a man whom the best people look on with unfriendly eyes.

Then, all at once it occurs to him that, perhaps, Dartford had just proposed to her and had been accepted. Cruel as this thought is, it yet comes to him as a very heaven-sent hope, after his first great shock. To be able to preserve his faith in her is dearer to him now than anything life has left to give.

He draws a long breath, and, lifting his hand to his forehead, pushes back his hair. With action memory returns, and the knowledge that he cannot go back to the drawing-room without her. Curiously—already a little on the alert—must be called at once, and a further gleam about his cousin put an end to it. He would have given a good deal of his income to escape that look of hers, but, without a second's hesitation, he grapples aside the curtain, and advances with resounding steps down the tasseled pavement where he had seen her sitting.

"Eleanor," he calls in a loud voice, "I cannot come myself to look in her direction, however, as he could hardly have failed to notice the crimson cheeks and flashing eyes, and general air of indignation that distinguishes her. She is standing looking almost tall for her, whilst Dartford, lowering and sullen, is holding back from her, a look of angry resentment on his dark face."

"Mrs. Maxwell is going—she wishes to say good night to you—your grandfather sent me to find you," says Dalrymple, in a deplorably jerky style, always with his eyes upon the ground. He turns away abruptly as he finishes his message, without a single glance at her. He had not had time to little case, she made toward him as if to hug him, and in his mind

a shelter from some trouble that has befallen her. Checked in this hope, she stops herself—and follows him, slowly, thoughtfully, resentfully, to her grandfather's presence.

Here she apologizes very sweetly to Mrs. Maxwell, who says two or three unpleasant things to her in the gayest manner possible, and with the archest of glances from under the effective lashes, and thereafter takes herself and her General away. And presently all the other guests follow her example. And Lord Carbyne, after a word or two of censure to Eleanor, who hardly hears him, is carried off to bed by his valet, and she is left standing in the big empty room, full of her own thoughts—that are hardly agreeable.

With a little sigh she rouses herself, and, with a determination to seek forgetfulness in sleep, is moving toward the door, when a voice behind her startles her:

"Do not so yet, Eleanor, I wish to speak to you."

CHAPTER IX.

"Who should be trusted now, when one's right hand is perjured to the bosom? Proteus, I am sorry I must never trust thee more."

But count the world a stranger for thy sake—

The private wound is deepest." Colonel Dalrymple's tone is harsh and unmusical; there is displeasure in his whole air. There is misery, too, and even pain; but the girl, looking back at him, sees only the displeasure. He is standing in the open window that leads on to the balcony, and had evidently been walking up and down there whilst the last guests were taking their departure.

"Grandpapa has done your duty for you. I've had my scolding," says Nelly, still looking at him over her shoulder with the odd sort of angry contempt she usually shows him. "I know it by heart now; I've learned my lesson. Listen. I'm a shocking hostess. I've been barbarously rude. Mrs. Maxwell said (very deservedly) some terribly unkind things about me. I have no sense of decency. Nature has made one more grand mistake; she has picked up a wretched little bourgeois and flung her into the midst of the aristocracy. He said a good deal more that I didn't hear. But that's enough, isn't it?"

"It is on quite another matter, I wish to speak to you," says Dalrymple, coldly.

"You wait until to-morrow, then," says she, shrugging her shoulders, and making a step or two toward the door. "Not for an hour! Not for one minute!" says he with passion, coming up to her and laying his hand upon her arm.

"Noel!" exclaims she, in a low tone. She shakes his hand from her arm, and glances at him with gleaming eyes. For a minute they regard each other steadily, both faces angry, defiant, and then she speaks.

"I saw you in the conservatory, with Dartford to-night. I will have an explanation about that," says he, his mouth set.

For a moment he fears she is going to faint. Her lips grow white, her eyes large. Then she masters herself. "Well?" she says, with a short, uncertain laugh.

His heart dies within him. This is not the attitude of a freshly-engaged girl would have taken. There is no shrinking; no pretty blush; there is defiance, rather, and shame in the lovely, youthful eyes.

"I saw you," says he, again, in a dull sort of way.

"And what did you see?" cried she, fiercely. "You talk, and talk, and say nothing."

"You know what I saw."

"I do not, indeed."

"If you will have it, then," says he, violently, "I saw him kiss you."

Just for the moment it occurs to Dalrymple that she is on the point of striking him with her small, clenched hand. But once again she subdues herself, and grinds the little doubled fingers into the palm of the other hand, and so stands staring at him, silent, but breathing very quickly.

"You do not deny it," says he, his last hope dead.

"Deny what you saw? How could I?" says she. And then, suddenly, she bursts out laughing—a little peal of laughter, wild indeed, but without merriment.

"Come, if you must tell me your experiences, let us go where there is air," she says, pressing her hand against her throat. "I cannot breathe here." She passes him and steps hurriedly through the window on to the balcony, and, leaning against the rails as if glad of their support, drinks in greedily the sweet, soft night air, heavy with the perfumes of the sleeping flowers beneath.

The sky is bright with stars, and in their midst a crescent moon hangs lightly. Eleanor, after a quick glance at it, turns her gaze with an impatient gesture to the dense gloom of the dark pines upon her right, that look like a dark blot upon the already gloomy blackness of the woods around.

"Are you engaged to Dartford?" asks Dalrymple, sternly. He has followed her, and is now trying vainly to read her face in the uncertain light cast upon it by the faint beams thrown by the half-grown moon.

"No," impulsively.

"No! And yet—He proposed to you?"

No answer.

"Not even that," says he bitterly. "Why, it is a sorry tale. It would have been bad enough if he had made you an honorable offer of his hand; but as it is—"

"Do you know," says she, turning to him, and speaking very slowly, "that it is horrible to hate any one as I hate you?"

"Oh, never mind me," says he. "It is not a question of me. It is of you I am thinking. This sort of thing must be put a stop to. It shall be stopped. You are only a child after all, and perhaps no one has taken you to heart sufficiently. How are you to know a good man from a bad one, or the right or wrong of anything? I tell you this," says he, as if warning her, "I shall put an end to your acquaintance with Dartford. You shall find some one else to accompany you when you choose to play your violin. I shall inform your grandfather to-morrow of what sort of man this Dartford is."

"You can tell him what you like. You will speak too late. You should have done it before." Is there reproach in her tone?

"You mean by that?"

"That all you can say now will make no difference."

"What do you mean, Eleanor?" demands he, roughly.

"Exactly what I say."

"We shall see," says Dalrymple. "If you insist on believing you feel an affection for that fellow, I am sorry for you, as I shall certainly take measures to prevent your having anything further to do with him."

"You will be giving yourself useless trouble."

"I am to understand by that, I suppose, that you defy me?"

"You can understand anything you like, so far as I am concerned, but, after all, I did not mean that."

"Then, what? I wish you would explain yourself."

"Why, that is too much to expect," says she, with an unmirthful laugh. "That I should supply the riddle and the answer, too. No, no; find out the latter for yourself."

"You have some thought, some plan formed, which you hope to keep from me," says Dalrymple, with a poor attempt at cynicism. "But do not hope to deceive me. I am your nearest relative after your grandfather, and I shall see that no harm comes to you."

"You needn't lose your temper over me, at all events," says she, with a provoking intonation—half mockery, half contempt—that fires his blood. "You make yourself very ridiculous, I must say, when you let yourself go, as you are doing to-night. What is all this rhapsody about? I know grandpapa has given us to each other ever since I was born; but there is really very little in that! I am nothing to you, and you, believe me, are less to me. In spite of grandpapa's perpetual nagging, you are not bound to marry me."

"To marry you—you! after what I saw to-night! Never!" says Dalrymple, a very passion of disdain and rage making his voice ring. He has turned so as to face her more directly, and has thrown out one hand as if to give emphasis to his decision. A dead silence follows.

Miss Fairfax, as though changed into marble, stands motionless, gazing back at him, the luminous darkness—not the darkness of her words to heart, but mere

might whose power of thought suddenly been killed, and who has no further knowledge of anything. A numb state, scarcely hurtful at the moment, but rich in promise of misery to come.

The silence is a long one, and gives to Dalrymple sufficient time to wonder if his speech has been all it ought to be. She is not usually so quiet when angered, and angered she must certainly have been. Has he hurt her? A curious sense of satisfaction, of delight in this thought, is mingled with a sincere regret. Fear indeed, is taking hold of him, under the uncomfortable charm of this deadly calm, when at last Miss Fairfax breaks it.

"That simplifies everything," she says, in an ordinary way, if a little sternly. After all, he tells himself, he had had no power to hurt her. He is now, as he has ever been, nothing to her. Less than nothing, as she herself had said a minute or two ago. The fear and regret die, and judicial anger once more takes their place.

"When one comes to think of it," says she, speaking again, as one might who has been summing up a case, and has come to a safe conclusion on it, "I have done you a good turn; you should be grateful. You did not wish to quarrel with grandpapa, and he wished you to marry me. As you threatened me a while since, you will to-morrow tell him all the terrible things you know about Lord Dartford, and—of my own accord, I call it—improper conduct will be very well, at all events, and exactly what the agencies of the case. Well, there you are! Grandpapa is useful, and he will not quarrel with you, he will only quarrel with me, and you will get out of a detested semi-engagement without offending the suggester of it."

"You can make me out as great a sneak as you like," says Dalrymple, "but that will give you little satisfaction when your own mind tells you. You know I shall not mention your name to Lord Carbyne. There is, too, one other error in your speech. That semi-engagement was not detestable to me. But I am not a fool. So long as you cared for no other man, I endured the thought that you did not care for me. But when I saw you encourage Dartford as you did to-night—when I saw you—"

"Be silent!" cries the girl, fiercely, checking him by the vehemence of her voice and gesture. "Not another word. You have said enough. Too much!" She stands back from him, her hands pressed against her bosom. If he had struck her she could not have looked more enraged. Then, suddenly, her lovely, white arms fall to her sides, and she looks up at him, and with another glance at him sweeps past and hurries to her own room.

Once there she gives thought full away. And one essential thought, that three weeks have been troubling, de-

lighting, enticing her. Going to a drawer in one of her tables, she opens it and takes out a card. It had been given to her by Barbour the night of Lady Swadown's "at Home," and had been kept ever since, she scarcely knew why.

She had been drawn to the popular actor—the born artist—in a strange way. He had interested her. He had complimented her, and there had been that in his words so undeniably sincere and earnest, that she, who shrank from praise, had accepted his and felt pleasure in it. He had appealed to the kindred artist soul in her, and had found his echo there; she had indeed answered him back; she had hinted great things to her, and had been honestly and openly sorry that Fate had not so ordered her affairs that she should not have to work for her daily bread. He had cried aloud to her the glories of a universal conquest—the gathering of many people at her feet. He had assured her that she had but to speak—that is to let her violin speak, and the renown of which she had read and dreamed and longed for, would be hers. An enthusiast himself, he had lit on another only ready to be kindled at his touch, and had set her soul aflame! Oh, to be among the great ones of this world! To know, to feel, to see, the adulation of the crowd.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE SULTAN AT DINNER.

Eats Alone From a Silver Table and His Table Expenses Foot Up Almost Two Millions a Year.

By far the most extravagant diner in the world is the Sultan of Turkey. His table expenses foot up to \$5,000 a day, or \$1,825,000 a year. It is the most expensive table and household, in all probability, that any country has ever seen. The old Romans used to spend vast sums on single meals, the equivalent of \$50,000 being a drop in the bucket when their emperors used to dine foreign potentates, but the Sultan expends all this money on himself. He is not a sociable man and very rarely has guests or visitors.

He does not even have a dining-room or dining hall. Turkish custom among the higher classes is for servants to bring the meals to wherever the diners may be, and in the palace of Stamboul the meals at the dinner hour first search out His Majesty and then in long procession bring the banquet, table and all.

The table is a silver one, and perhaps the most exquisite table that has ever been made. It precedes the procession, borne in upon the shoulders of lower grade servants, and is followed by a long line of ladies, some a long line of ladies, some a long line of ladies. The Oriental are large platters are placed, and the Sultan do the jubbakia, the breaking of a glass.

The Sultan sits on the floor, and the platters are placed before him. The dishes are brought in on the floor, and the Sultan is seated with the imperial seal, which is put on in the kitchen by the Grand Vizier, the idea being that the Sultan may be certain that his food has not been poisoned or tampered with.

All at once the dishes are set upon the table, vegetables, meats, ices and confections being arranged in front of His Royal Highness without any regard to courses or ordinary dinner regulations. The whole repast is before His Majesty. He runs his eye over the many viands. Then he picks and chooses, eating the whole simultaneously. A pick here and a bite there, a mouthful of meat, a spoonful of ice, a sweet cake, and a tiny ball of fish.

It all seems strange to a man who finishes his soup before he tackles anything else, but the Sultan seems to enjoy it. He is a total abstainer, and never has wine set on the table at any time. At state dinners the people that get a chance to drink the rare vintage provided are those seated at other than the imperial board.

Punctilious Bridget.

Bridget is an independent woman though she cannot be called the coming woman, because the people say she is generally going out; but whatever may be said of Bridget she is independent in all the word implies and never loses an opportunity to show her employers that she is as good as any of them. It happened one evening when the door bell rang and the eldest daughter of the family went to the door. A stylishly dressed young man asked for Bridget. He was told to wait in the hall and the young woman went to the servant's room and knocking at her door said to her: "Bridget, there is a gentleman here to see you." Bridget opened the door just a half an inch and answered: "Will you please tell the gentleman to send in his card."

Paper Cans.

Cans made of paper pulp are being introduced to take the place of tin cans for containing all kinds of preserved products. The occasional cases of poisoning from canned goods are due to the contents becoming tainted through the cans not being airtight. Many millions of tin cans are used annually by canned goods factories and such cases of injury from tainted goods are comparatively rare; but because it is possible, through slight defects in the solder, to break in the cans, for such danger to result, canners have been looking for a satisfactory substitute for tin. It is believed that this has at last been found in the paper pulp cans. They are oil-proof as well as water-proof, will not expand or contract, and will stand as much rough usage in shipment as tin cans, and perhaps more.

It's So.

Bachelor—I am told that a married man can live on half the income that a single man requires.
Married man—Yes. He has to.

HILLS OF CORPSES.

THERE IS CHOLERA IN THE SULTAN'S HOLY WELL.

The Horrible Plague Spot at Mecca Which Spreads Contagion All Over the Civilized World and Is Now the Seat of a Fresh Outbreak.

If cholera appears in this country this summer, or, in fact, in any portion of Europe, the civilized world will have the Sultan of Turkey to thank for the scourge. The Holy Well of Zem-Zem, in Mecca, is the fountain-head of cholera. From this vile, polluted well come the germs which the pilgrims and religious fanatics carry away with them and spread over the earth.

The powers of Europe have demanded that the barbarian monarch of Turkey put an end to these religious pilgrimages and cleanse the aged well of Zem-Zem. But the mere suggestion of this very reasonable sanitary measure has raised such a howl from the holy men and prophets of Mahomet who conduct the pilgrimages and preserve all the traditions and filth of the holy well, that the Sultan dares not interfere with them. It was here at Mecca that the holy men wrought up the pilgrims to such a pitch of religious frenzy that they attacked and killed the foreign Consuls. And the first move towards purifying the ancient well is expected to result in the massacre of every foreign resident.

CHOLERA IN MECCA NOW.

In view of these things, the possibility of another outbreak of cholera, whether it comes this summer or next, threatens the entire civilized world. Mecca is a busy city, near the Red Sea, and a not inconsiderable percentage of the traffic of the world brushes past it. Fleets from all nations pass through the Suez Canal. Hardly a more terrible place could have been found for the seeds of disease to ripen. The danger is particularly great because on June 4 the pilgrims who worship Mahomet began to pour in. Maddened by religious enthusiasm, by fanatical hopes, they sought, regardless of law and regulation, to kiss the sacred black stone that lies in the Kaaba. For eleven days they remained in the city. Cholera has spread from Mecca before, but not seriously, and not sufficiently to occasion any alarm. This has been because, when the pilgrims have arrived at Mecca hitherto, the city has been quite free from disease. But Mecca is now in the throes of cholera. As the number of pilgrims this year will not be far from 100,000, the possibilities of its spread are terrifying.

On June 15 the pilgrims scattered to India, to Africa, to the provinces of Turkey, to the Persian Gulf, to return home in transport, like swine. These pilgrims, the main body of whom are Persians, or the most of them, are the Javanese Malays, as well as the British subjects of India, amounting altogether to nearly 40,000 would naturally find their way to Mecca in English bottoms. The Egyptians, the North Africa pilgrims and the Central Asians the British would likewise naturally carry. Over 40,000 of its own subjects the Ottoman Empire would have complete hygienic control.

PRECAUTIONS IN ALGERIA.

That simple instance is Algeria, on the boundaries of which all precautions are being taken for stamping out the disease and for preventing its coming. The French colonial Government in Algeria has been diligently examining pilgrims and has allowed only those to embark who have been given certificates, and each pilgrim who started was obliged to deposit with the authorities 1,000 francs as a guarantee fund to be used for the support of his family in case anything should happen to him. The effect of the measure is shown in the fact that only 209 Algerian Muslims have started on the present pilgrimage, as against fully five times that number in 1893.

But French Algeria, unfortunately, is only an infinitesimal link in the great pilgrimage. Among the hordes of adorers at the shrine of Mahomet there is no law of quarantine prevailing, no sanitary measures have been taken; no precautions have even been thought of. That the menace is not exaggerated can be seen from the spread of cholera in Mecca in 1893. Cholera did not exist there that year before the pilgrims arrived. This summer, however, before even a single pilgrim appeared cholera raged to a frightful extent. But nevertheless, in 1893, the estimated mortality was 40,000 out of a total of 100,000; this number not including those who died aboard the transport ships or in the caravans on the march. The total mortality will

NEVER BE TOLD.

To the Mahometan all this danger is as nothing. If he succeeds in arriving at Mecca and kissing the stone that to him is the centre of the world, he becomes a Hadgi, and is hailed by those who have not had his good fortune as a most upright, a most holy, a most distinguished man. If he dies, it matters not he has done his duty to Mahomet and his future is secured. Despite the rapid Christianizing of the Ottoman Empire and the spread of European civilization from the East, quite as many prostrate themselves before Mahomet's grave as did half a century ago.

A clever French statistician has estimated that the average mortality in a pilgrimage is 20 per cent, even when there is no plague. When cholera strikes, the death average rises to fully 50 per cent. Little news of these horrors leaks out to the civilized world, for the reason that few Europeans penetrate into Mecca at these times. Only three Frenchmen, five Englishmen and one Italian have made the trip. The Frenchmen were Charles Hubert, Leon Kocher and Contellon. Hubert was assassinated within the gates of Mecca. The Englishmen were Joseph Pitts, of Exeter, who saw the ceremony in 1879; Burkhardt, the Oriental traveller, who witnessed it in 1814;

Richard Burton, of the Bombay Army, in 1853; Dr. Bicknell, in 1862, and Keane, a steamship officer, in 1880. The Italian made his trip in 1803.

The reason so few have seen these ceremonies is said that it is necessary to visit them in the most absolute disguise, no unbeliever being permitted within the sacred boundaries, and the man who goes within at these times takes his life in his hands, for the infidel discovered at Mecca during the sacred days is killed without hesitation.

"HILLS OF CORPSES."

The horrors of the cholera that in 1893 attacked Mecca and its seaport, Djeddah (Jidda), for Mecca is really an inland town, are difficult to picture. Dr. Le Grand, who was in the region at that time, states that the country was covered with "hills of corpses," and that "unless you looked up you would see corpses on every hand." Graves 80 feet long, 50 feet wide and 17 feet deep were dug, and the bodies were thrown into them without ceremony. One of these graves would be filled in half a day. Sufficient burial officers could not be found, and the Turkish Government recruited 1,000 Soudanese purely for burying. This corps did not prove effective, for within a week half of its number was taken down with the scourge.

Of a terrible and a strange picturesqueness were some of the details. The Ottoman officers coolly put up the bodies of the dead, and, to their everlasting shame, the bodies of those approaching death, at auction, the sale giving the privilege of rifling the garments, the only stipulation being that the corpses should be taken outside the city walls and buried. The pirates of the desert paid goodly sums for the privileges granted when it is considered that before the bodies were taken out for auctioning the crafty officers stripped them of their most important valuables. They were then sold with the well known commercial condition attached, "As they are," which means, "without examination."

THE POWERS CO-OPERATE.

On the authority of Dr. Prost, famous Inspector-General of the Sanitary Service of France, the dangers of Mecca cholera cannot be overestimated. In a recent interview he referred to the fact that a year ago, in the international health conference held between the European powers, which was presided over by President Casimir-Perier and called to order in Paris, all the principalities of Europe agreed to co-operate in taking the most stringent measures to shut out the scourge which might come from the Orient. England and Turkey were among the most ardent of the nations in promising to do their very best to prevent European plagues. But, now that the danger is approaching, it cannot be found that either the Ottoman Empire or Britain is making preparations to interpose the slightest obstacle in its path.

With full force do these facts present themselves when it is considered that at least 75 per cent. of the pilgrims, of 75,000 of them were transported by English or Turkish agencies. Out of the 100,000 it is estimated that 15,000 came from India, 6,000 from Egypt, 9,000 from Persia, 12,000 from Java (Malays), 16,000 from the Ottoman Empire, including Syria and Arabia; 22,000 from the district immediately surrounding Mecca and 6,000 from the northern states of Africa.

From Persia, or the most of them, are the Javanese Malays, as well as the British subjects of India, amounting altogether to nearly 40,000 would naturally find their way to Mecca in English bottoms. The Egyptians, the North Africa pilgrims and the Central Asians the British would likewise naturally carry. Over 40,000 of its own subjects the Ottoman Empire would have complete hygienic control.

KISSING THE BLACK STONE.

When the pilgrim enters upon the last stage of his journey he prostrates himself twice in prayer and assumes the pilgrim's garment (the Ihram), two seamless wrappers, one thrown loosely over one shoulder, the other gathered about the waist. He is not allowed by the ancient ritual through all the ensuing fortnight to cut his nails, or anoint his head. He lifts his hands heavenward and cries: "Oh, God, I purpose making this pilgrimage. May the service be easy for me. Accept it from me."

As he goes on his journey he sings the song of the pilgrim, known as the Talbiya, which commences with the cry "Labbaik!" Upon reaching Mecca he bathes, and then, going to the temple, kisses the famous black stone. Then he runs around the edifice seven times, three times hurriedly and four times with measured step, at each round kissing the stone. Then he runs to the top of the little mount Safa, and, turning towards the temple at a distance, he cries: "Surely God hath aided His servant, the Prophet, and hath put to flight the armies of the infidel with His own power." The trial of his energy is then to come. From the top of Safa he must run to the summit of Mount Marwan. This is a task for even the youngest and most zealous devotee. The last ceremony is kissing the black stone and the throwing of pebbles "at the devil."

Burkhardt, the traveller speaks thus of the Kaaba and the black stone: "The Kaaba is an oblong, massive structure, 18 paces in length, 14 in breadth and from 35 to 40 feet in height. It is constructed of the gray Mecca stone, in large blocks of different sizes joined together in a very rough manner and with bad cement. At the northeast corner of the Kaaba, near the door, is the famous 'black stone'; it forms a part of the sharp angle of the building at four or five feet above the ground. It is an irregular oval of about seven inches in diameter, with an undulating surface, composed of about a dozen smaller stones of different sizes and shapes, well joined together with a small quantity of cement and perfectly smooth. It looks as if the whole had been broken into many pieces by a violent blow, and then united again. It is very difficult to determine accurately the quality of this stone, which has been worn by the million of touches and kisses it has received. It appeared to me like a lava, containing several small, extraneous particles of a whitish and of a yellowish substance. Its color is now of a deep reddish brown approaching to black. Both the border and the stone itself are encircled by a silver band, broader below than above. The lower part of the border is studded with silver nails."

In two successive holidays Stratford did not have one Police Court case.

THE FIEND'S EARLY LIFE

A WEIRD STORY OF MURDERER HOLMES YOUNGER DAYS.

Born and Raised Among the Hills of New Hampshire—Married When Very Young to a Bright Young Woman—Sudden Disappearance from Home—His Real Name Is Herman E. Mudgett—In an Asylum for a Number of Years, He Says—His Arrest in Boston.

The following very interesting story of Holmes' early career is reprinted from the Philadelphia Press:

Up among the hills of New Hampshire, where the sterility of the soil and the rigors of the climate produce a hardy community, inured to toil and noted for the simplicity and spirituality of its everyday life, there developed into manhood twenty years ago a youth to whom the paths of evil seemed to be unknown.

His life was as simple and as commonplace as a plain New England lad could find it bred upon a farm. From infancy up to the period of engaging in life's struggles his associations were pure. The breath of evil had never crossed the threshold of this rustic home. An atmosphere of peace and a spirit of deeply moral reverence pervaded it, and within the shadow of this wholesome influence a character was formed in which it seems almost impossible for the seeds of depravity ever to have been implanted.

By nature the child reared in such surroundings bore the early stamp of piety. His boyhood was especially marked for the absence of the usual mischievous propensities which boyhood is prone to. He was what the community, and particularly the maternal portion of it, would designate a good boy. He had no vicious traits. His report is to be credited, the conduct of his youth was marked by obedience and deference to his parents, and an estimable deportment of the little village school he attended not far from his home.

HIS EARLY MARRIAGE.

As the years multiplied and time drifted by at a lazy pace, the little New Hampshire village took delight in the nuptials which united this promising boy, now close to man's estate, to a bright young woman of that locality. The wedded pair were very young. The groom was little more than 18, and the bride was younger. A new career opened to the young man, who had been the model youth of the place, but at its very threshold he found a heavy obstacle in his path. He was poor.

His life had been spent within the shadow of the old homestead, and his days had been given to toil on a farm. Life presented no opportunities within the narrow horizon of a New England village that promised either advancement or riches, and the soul of this young benighted sighed for other fields. An ambition filled him to become a physician, and with commendable grit and determination he pushed out into the world to win the reward of his hopes. He secured an opportunity to study medicine in the university at Ann Arbor, Michigan, by toiling for his tuition, and thither he went.

When he went away full of determination to carve a path for himself in the world he bore the stamp of a homely clad rustic. He knew nothing of the world, except that he hoped to conquer it. He carried with him only the parting affection, and the blessing of those dear old parents, who, nightly in the observance of family prayers, invoked the protection of Providence for him when he had gone. He left behind the sweet piety of the home of his birth and boyhood.

HIS RETURN HOME.

After the lapse of an interval, which seemed like an age to a longing wife, the good young man of the New Hampshire village returned to it. He was no longer a homely clad rustic. He had been transformed. A marked feature of his attire was a silk hat of fashionable shape, and his apparel bore a stamp of quality that the New Hampshire hills were not familiar with. Fortune seemed to have cast an eye of favour on the upright youth, and the village was proud to own him.

He went back to Michigan, and again returned to New Hampshire, to settle down to the quiet and respectable occupation of a rural physician. A few years he lived with his wife within the shadow of his parents' home. He had become changed somewhat. From a quiet, reserved, and somewhat proud boy, he became a man of surprising activity, as the later developments of his career give the fullest assurance of, and in many ways became a totally different character.

One day while his wife was about to become a mother, he disappeared from the New Hampshire village as suddenly and completely as a faint star vanishes in the sky. The child was born, but the father never came back, and he was

MOURNED AS DEAD.

To-day that father lies pent in a dismal cell in Moyamensing prison. His name is Herman E. Mudgett. This is a true record of the early life of the man who under the name of H. H. Holmes furnishes to the gaze of the world a phase of criminality that is unfathomable. This conspirator and supposed murderer reveals at this period of his life traits of villainy that are appalling. Turning to his parentage, his home life, the traits of his boyhood, and all his early associations, a phenomenon of character presents itself that is hard to analyze.

There is no taint of criminality in the family of this man. His parents show none of the mental phases which criminologists trace among the indirect causes of depravity in the development of criminal lines. It is said that if a visit were made to the Mudgett homestead in Gilmanton, N. H., and enquiry made among all the traceable connections of the family of the man now imprisoned, pending the investigation of desperate crimes, nothing would be met with but pious, God-fearing people. It is inexplicable that a man guilty of the criminal atrocities that are laid to the account of Holmes, whose right name is Mudgett, should have such a family origin.

A THEORY.

A theory has been advanced that Mudgett's first step in crime was due to poverty. In the course of his attendance at medical lectures he must at some time have been obliged to provide himself with a cadaver. It has been suggested that perhaps his first false step was the theft of a corpse from a graveyard, and that under evil influences he may have been led into an undertaking to swindle insurance companies by the substitution of dead bodies. Once started in the path of crime, he was unable to extricate himself, or, perhaps, still goaded by pecuniary necessity, he plunged deeper. The depth to which he has gone, the authorities are now desperately trying to discover.

In the New Hampshire village to-day where Mudgett was born his identity with the man now imprisoned under the name of H. H. Holmes is doubted by some of the old residents. It is said that his father, who is bordering on eighty years of age, believes him, even at this time, to be dead.

The disappearance of Mudgett from his New Hampshire home fifteen years ago has a sequel. One stormy night in November last a stranger climbed the frozen hills near where the village lies and hastened to the door of a cottage. The night was dark and cold, and the stranger was given shelter. It was Mudgett. Within the cottage at which he called were the wife of his youth and the child he had never seen, since grown to be a stout lad.

He said he had been incarcerated in an asylum as a pauper lunatic for a number of years. He had

LOST ALL MEMORY.

and all trace of the past through this peculiar misfortune, he said, when by some inexplicable circumstance his reason and his memory returned to him in an instant, and he was brought back to himself. The return of his faculties was like the flash of a light, he said, and it brought him back to the old days when he left his New England home.

His wife, who had become divorced, but who had not remarried, was overwhelmed by the surprise, it is said, and became hysterical with joy. The strange story of the sudden stroke of insanity was implicitly believed, not only by the long-deserted wife, but by the people of the village, Tilton, in which she was living last November.

After relating this story, Mudgett declined to accept the hospitality of his wife's home on that cold and gloomy night, when he returned suddenly as though a meteor had dropped from the sky. He said he must hasten to the village of Gilmanton, to see his parents. He left that night, and the next time he was heard of he was in Boston. He was fleeing from arrest and was searching for a hiding-place when he visited the home of his deserted wife and son. He was subsequently traced to Boston, where the detectives finally closed in upon him, and brought him to this city during the investigation of the Pitzel insurance conspiracy. The irony of fate overtook him. If he had divulged to no one his intention of visiting his old home in New Hampshire, he might have been secure there to-day, hiding from the world, where he was only known as Holmes. But he told his associates in the West where he was going, and he was tracked there by the officers of the law.

Just His Luck.



Whoop! just get on to the—

—size of that.

Peas From Seed 3000 Years Old.

Gardeners will be interested to learn that J. Davis, of Wood Close, Bromley common, Kent, England, has growing at the present time peas which are the product of sound peas found in Upper Egypt in a mummy case about three years ago. The sarcophagus which contained the mummy and case in which the parent of these peas were found was discovered in a cave tomb situated in the Valley of the Kings at Assasif, which is about an hour's ride west from the Nile at Thebes. The discovery was made by a party of five gentlemen, consisting of two Americans, two Cambridge students and the cousin of the lady from whom the specimen peas now growing at Bromley were obtained.

The inscription went to show that the person entombed was Memptah, a younger son of User-Kheper-Ra (Seti II.), son of Ramesses II., founder of the eighteenth dynasty. Prince Memptah existed about 1270 B. C. The valley in which this tomb was discovered is the old burying place of the Theban Kings of the seventeenth and eighteenth dynasties, and most of the tombs are remarkable, not so much for their size as for their exquisite beauty. All of these two races of kings were buried in this valley, but only about one-half the number buried (about forty in all) have yet been discovered. The peas are much smaller than those of the present day, a fact which is possibly evidence of the improvement which has taken place in the cultivation in the modest interval of 3,000 years.

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

The Prince of Wales pays \$6.25 for his silk hats.

In France there are far more female than male bicyclists.

All officers in the Austro-Hungarian cavalry must hereafter learn telegraphy.

Princess Helene, who recently married the Duke of Aosta, is an enthusiastic sportsman.

Phil May, of Punch, is said to be earning more money just now than any artist in England.

In time of war France puts 370 out of every 1,000 of her population in the field; Germany, 31; Russia, 21.

Miss Emily Faithful during the latter years of her life smoked cigarettes incessantly for nervousness.

Some of the ocean steamers are so constructed that they can be converted into armed cruisers in thirty hours.

In the gardens around London there are more specimens of the cedar of Lebanon than on Mount Lebanon itself.

Queen Victoria and Pope Leo XIII. first met at the court of King Leopold in Brussels more than fifty years ago.

In some parts of South Africa much damage is done by baboons, which go in large marauding parties to rob gardens.

In most parts of Syria, Palestine, and Arabia fig trees and date palms, are counted and a tax is levied on each tree.

The Princess of Wales has a taste for millinery, and delights in making and remodelling the bonnets and hats of herself and daughters.

The Prince of Wales and his family consider Sandringham their real home, and here their principal family treasures are to be found.

Lord Wolseley was 62 years old June 4. He entered the army in 1852, was made a peer in 1882, and a field marshal on May 26, 1894.

Bismarck owns 482 decorations of various kinds, and he cannot wear them all without fastening many on his coat tails and one or two on his boots.

Sarah Bernhardt has been fined \$2 in a Paris Police Court for employing two children under 12 after 9 o'clock at night at the Renaissance theatre.

Grant Allan, when thinking out a new idea for a novel, takes long solitary walks day after day, working out the plot. He does not read other people's fiction.

Dead bodies, when taken as cargo on a steamship, are always described as either statutory or natural history specimens, owing chiefly to the superstition of sailors.

In some parts of Japan at a wedding the bride, as a sign of her subjection, kneels and washes the feet of the bridegroom after he has trodden upon raw eggs.

A Parsee sacred fire, which is burning in a temple at Leigue, Persia, is known to have not been extinguished since the days of Rapiroth, who lived twelve centuries ago.

Habitual toppers are to photograph New Zealand towns. Each saloon has a gallery of them, and the proprietor who supply liquor to them are to be fined.

A woman in Worcester has opened a new field of industry for women by being a professional horse-clipper. During the busy season she makes from twenty to thirty dollars a day.

The ramie fiber is tough and wears well. It is said in China, where it is used for making clothing, it lasts so well that children frequently wear the cloths that their grandparents wore when children.

The costliest picture frame in the world is valued at \$125,000. It is of hammered gold, ornamented with pearls and precious stones. Its size is eight by six feet, and it encloses a painting of "The Virgin and Child," in the Milan cathedral.

The Russian War Office has decided to use henceforth exclusively grey horses for artillery purposes, the reason given for the innovation being that animals of this colour have been found by experience to be stronger and more enduring than the brown ones now used.

The natives who gather sulphur from Popocatepetl secure small packages of it which they fasten to their backs. They thus slide down the snow on the mountain after the manner of the woodcutters of France. For this venturesome work they get about tenpence a day.

From a report which appears in the Moscow Listok it is shown that last year 11,480 convicts passed through the forwarding prison at Tiumen for the various penal settlements of Siberia. Of this total number of both sexes there were 7,626 men, 1,716 women and 2,339 juveniles.

At Beuron, a Benedictine abbey on the Danube, due north of the Lake of Constance a new school of Catholic art has arisen. The monks have painted the decorations of the Cathedral at Constance, the frescoes of the life of St. Benedict, in the sanctuary at Monte Cassino, near Naples, and the life of the Virgin in the Abbey church of Emaus at Prague.

Divorce petitions in England for the ten years from 1883 to 1892 averaged 531 a year, there being nothing to indicate a progressive increase; the lowest number, 430 in 1885, was followed by the highest, 591 in 1888; the number for 1892 was 559. The same holds true for divorces granted, the average being 366 with the extremes of 316 in 1885 and 400 in 1890. The remarriages of divorced persons, however, show a steady increase year by year from 122 in 1883 to 190 in 1892, the average being 163.

A curious instance of the muddled condition of administrative boundaries in England is shown by the hamlet of Penga, in which is the Crystal Palace, and which has now 20,000 inhabitants. Although part of the county of London, it is not in the London of the registrar-general. It is joined to Dulwich in the Parliamentary elections, with Greenwich for the school board, with Rochester for the church, with Lambeth for its water rates, with Lewisham for its poor rates and Battersea for its taxes. Its Police Court is Kennington and its "Nail Court" is Croydon.

The Watchman

AND

OTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, AUGUST, 9th 1895.

THE B. A. DEGREE AND THE ACADEMY DIPLOMA.

We are sorry that in the first part of his letter Mr. Truell has seen fit to make use of the same line of argument adopted by Miss McLeod's enemies as to the articles which have appeared in the WATCHMAN on Academy affairs. These enemies profess the greatest regard for the teacher's feelings because her wrongs have been made public, and condole with her over the injury done by the publicity given to their ungallant, unjust, and outrageous treatment of her. We are still of opinion that we were quite justified in giving publicity to the underhand, intriguing method adopted in making changes on the staff. However distasteful the publicity may have been to the teacher, it was more distasteful to the Commissioners to have their unfairness exposed. We would have had more sympathy with Mr. Truell's feelings, if instead of saying "that the teacher in question has not deserved such unpleasant publicity as she has received," he had said, that he felt the teacher in question had not deserved such treatment from the hands of the Board. Miss McLeod deserves sympathy for the treatment she has received which made the publicity necessary, in order that in future no 'wheel within wheels' would be allowed to operate in the management of our school affairs.

As to the other point raised in reference to the value of the B.A. degree in obtaining a first class Academy diploma we must insist upon the incorrectness of Mr. Truell's statement 'that the B.A. degree has no effect upon the class (first or second) of the diploma.' This is entirely wrong and as will be easily seen from the following:—

No first class Academy diploma can be taken by any person, who is not a B.A. or has at least passed the intermediate examination in the University, without having taught ten years successfully.

Let us take the case of a B.A. graduate desiring to take a first class, who has taken Latin, Greek and French, and a holder of a second class from the Central or a local Board who also desires a first class.

The B. A. may take the lectures and examinations in the Normal School and get a first class.

The holder of the diploma from the Board will not be given a first class by attending the lectures at the Normal School as in the case of the B.A., but must teach ten years. It was in view of this fact that we stated the university degree was equivalent to ten years of teaching and in point of time we were correct because a graduate or undergraduate may get his first class diploma immediately at the close of the Normal session, by passing in the professional subjects, while the holder of a Board diploma cannot get his first class for ten years. The other statements in Mr. Truell's letter may be quite correct, but they do not substantiate his opening one, that the B.A. has no effect upon the class of the diploma. A B. A. who has complied with the regulations not finding it convenient to take the lectures at the Normal may take a second class from the Central Board, but he occupies a different position from others having a second class, in this way. He may at once get a first, by taking the Normal School professional lectures and examinations, while the others cannot do so, but must teach ten years. The inference contained in Mr. Truell's letter is, that the ten years teaching required for a first class diploma is obviated by attendance at the Normal School professional lectures. But such is not the case, for attendance at these lectures and

passing examinations thereon will not render a holder of a second class from the Board eligible for a first class. It is only when the candidates have passed the intermediate examination, or taken the B. A. degree from the University that it will do so. In other words a teacher must attend the University at least two years and take the B. A. course in whole or in part before he can obtain a first class diploma save where he has done 10 years successful teaching. All of which strengthens our contention that the Department regards a University training as of some use. These statements also may be verified by submitting them to the Principal of the Normal School or to the Secretary of the Central Board.

WHY HAS GOD WITHELD THE RAIN FROM US?

Just look at His own Word and see what He says, Deut. 28th ch. 23-24v. If ye hearken not to the voice of the Lord thy God to observe His commandments to do them, then:—Thy heaven that is over thy head shall be brass and the earth under thee shall be iron, the rain of thy land powder and dust Jer. 23rd ch. 10v. For the land is full of adulterers, for because of swearing the land mourneth. Listen O ye who curse and swear: The tongue is set on fire of hell. Did you ever see that in God's Word? O stop yourselves from spuing forth 'hell-fire.' Still another broken statute. The Sabbath, Ezek. 20th ch. 20v. Hallow my Sabbaths and they shall be a sign between Me and you. Isaiah 58th ch. 13v. If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath from doing thy pleasure on My holy day and call the Sabbath a delight, honorable and shalt honour Him, not doing thine own ways nor finding thine own pleasure nor speaking thine own words. Then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it. In another place He says the people have said the Sabbath was a weariness and have snuffed at it.

Then there is idolatry. No covetous man who is an 'Idolater' hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ and of God. Let each search his heart for his 'Idol.' What have we got there before God. Ladies, what about your parlors and your grand robes of which you are so careful, you would not let one fly remain in your parlor and what about the parlor of your heart for Christ's Spirit to dwell in when you will say Great Scott! Darned! By gosh! &c. When Jesus said:—Whatever is more than yea and nay cometh of evil. I have been astonished and grieved to hear Church Members use these expressions. They would not use them before a minister, yet they use them before the Holy Spirit. 'If you have not the spirit of Christ in you ye are none of his. Think dear friend what you are doing. And if we are all consuming more money on these parlors, robes, etc, without giving God his due share, keeping it back when the heathen are perishing by thousands. Without Christ where is our idol! The lusts of the flesh the lusts of the eyes and the pride of life are not of the father but of the world. The miser is generally denounced as the idolater, but poor miser hurts only himself and those who follow the lusts of the flesh draw others into the vortex with them. Look and see what the sin of Sodom was, Ezek. 16th ch. 49v. Behold this was the iniquity of thy sister Sodom, pride, fulness of bread, and abundance of idleness was in her and in her daughters, neither did she strengthen the hand of the poor and the needy, and God speaks of the Israelites coveting the grand dress of the Assyrians etc., and being led away with them. With our dress goes our feasting (abundance of bread). The kind of feasts Jesus described for his followers was this. When we made a feast not to invite our friends who could recompense us, but the poor etc., and we should have our reward from our Heavenly Father.

There is a broken statute from our Saviour's mouth. How are we going to face that in letters of fire at the Great White Throne. Every man's works shall be tried by fire. We have put that out of our statute book but Jesus said it, and what did He say it for. It will be pretty hard to get that idol out. Some will be trying to sit on it to hide it when the search is made for it like Rahabael.

Then the statute 'Honor thy father and mother.' How many disobedient children. A child who was disobedient and rebellious was to be brought before

the elders and stoned. Think of it ye children who neither obey let alone honor your parents. You have your share in bringing this scourge as well as all other scourges upon us. If you are bringing down their grey hairs with sorrow to the grave you are slowly murdering them.

Then stealing. We have thieves all over; gentlemen thieves in offices, who are proud of their cleverness like the heathen Chinese. And those who support them; what does God say about the partner of a thief. False weights is stealing too. They are an abomination to the Lord.

And now, will you take your Bibles and look up the rest of the broken statutes and see how God is grieved with us—even his Priests He complains of are breaking his heart and they are dumb dogs who do not bark. Some may think these things were written only for the Israelites, but our Testament tells us these things were written for examples to us. Look and see ye who think these things only happen by chance. But ask God to open your understanding when you open His Word and I am sure you will see wonderful things

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of The Watchman:

DEAR SIR,—Allow me through the medium of your columns to correct an error which appeared in your issue of the 2nd inst. I did not enter into a free fight but I was insulted by a young woman who struck me with her parasol and broke it and also used obscene language and I merely defended myself. But as the said young woman has apologized to me, perhaps I may forgive her. It would be much better if the newspapers were not so premature.

Yours truly,
HATTIE. A. MITCHELL.

To the Editor of the Watchman:

DEAR SIR,—I am very much pleased to observe that you have decided to close the columns of your paper in future to the discussion of the present controversy between yourself and the late chairman of the Board of School Commissioners. I regret very much that the various articles on Academy affairs which have appeared in the WATCHMAN since the first of last May, have had such a personal tendency because I feel that the teacher in question has not deserved such unpleasant publicity as she has received. This, however, was not what I started to write about. I would like to correct your statements in the last WATCHMAN to the effect that the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction (on which committee I have the honor to represent the teachers of the Province) recognizes the University degree as an equivalent to ten years of teaching. This statement is entirely wrong. In granting Academy diplomas the B.A. degree has no effect upon the class (first or second) of the diploma, but it is taken as an equivalent to a part or all of the literary examination, provided that the holder has taken certain subjects in his B.A. course. You will remember a case which came under our notice a short time ago, where a gentleman holding a B.A. degree wrote for a second class Academy diploma, and his degree was of very little advantage to him because his work in Latin and Greek at McGill was not sufficient for the demands of the Protestant Committee. Diplomas granted upon a literary examination, whether the candidate is a B.A. or not are 2nd class diplomas. 1st class Academy diplomas are granted to students of the McGill Normal School whether they are B.A.'s or not, and to holders of 2nd class Academy diplomas whether they are B.A.'s or not, who have taught successfully for ten years. You can verify my statements by submitting them to the Principal of the Normal School or to the secretary of the Central Board.

Yours sincerely,
N. T. TRUELL.

THE TOWN DISGRACED.

To the Editor of The Watchman.

DEAR SIR,—I was recommended by a friend to choose the town of Lachute for a few weeks rest, away from the noisy bustle of the city. Upon arriving here I found that nature had done very much for your beautiful town, and thoroughly enjoyed your pure air, lovely scenery and pleasant walks. But there is one fault the place has which must necessarily hurt its reputation as a summer resort, and that is, the disorderly conduct of, and hideous noises made by drunken row-

dies at all hours of the night. For instance, on Saturday night the principal hotel of the place was the scene of most disorderly and noisy demonstrations long into the hours of the night. At several street corners men in a semi-intoxicated condition made night hideous with their howls.

Again on Sunday night, which of all nights should be peaceful, a most disgraceful scene was witnessed. A woman shouting 'murder,' several revolver shots, accompanied by oaths and curses terrible to hear made sleep in the neighbourhood almost impossible.

Later, on Tuesday night, the vicinity of the Argenteuil Hotel was the scene of another disgraceful row, and it seemed at one time as if the windows, doors, and shutters of the place would be wrecked.

Now I am aware that a lady friend in poor health is spending a few weeks in Lachute and was improving, but the excitement and disturbance created by the shooting on Sunday night caused a relapse.

These facts being reported to others by visitors when they return home, must necessarily hurt the town's reputation.

The fault lies indirectly with the people who do not insist upon the municipal laws being enforced, and directly with the mayor as chief magistrate and the councillors. But the real cause of the whole trouble is whiskey! whiskey!!!

The liquor traffic when placed behind the bars of police regulations is bad enough, but while liquor is sold at all hours, sold on Sundays, sold to minors and sold to drunks: men regardless of the law, as is done in Lachute, these scenes will continue to occur. There is no pretence at observing the law. If bars had been closed at the proper time and kept closed over Sunday, the disturbances of the past few days would not have happened. Why do Hotel-keepers allow men to smash things up around their premises? is often asked. Simple because in many cases they are law-breakers themselves and dare not prosecute those who raise the row.

Yours etc.

VISITOR.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The monthly meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening, August 5th, at 7 o'clock.

There were present Mayor, Couns. Jousse, McQuat, McCoy, Dallaire, McArthur, Charlebois, and Gall.

The secretary read a communication from Mr. Tasche of Quebec in regard to fish ladders, stating that orders have been given to have the ladders placed.

A communication was read from J. C. Wilson in reference to the valuation of some of his property. Left over to next meeting when both the valuator and Mr. Wilson will be asked to be present.

A petition for reduction of business tax from \$5 to \$2 was received from P. Lavigne and granted.

The Secretary was instructed to give notice that all taxes not paid within ninety days would be sued.

M. Paquette presented an account for lodging the pool on orders from the Mayor.

Coun. Jousse said the orders were not correctly signed.

Coun. Dallaire said that ex-Mayor Smith gave orders in the same way without objection.

Coun. Jousse said he did not object to the Mayor giving the orders but they should be correctly signed.

The bill was ordered to be paid.

The Mayor urged the appointment of a policeman to keep order and peace in town.

Coun. Jousse said the trouble was people got drunk and made a row and whiskey was the cause of all the disturbance. No action was taken.

Council adjourned.

DIPLOMAS.

At the recent examinations for teachers' diplomas held in Lachute, the candidates passed as follows:—

SECOND CLASS ACADEMY.

Osmund Edgar LeRoy, Euphemie McLeod.

SECOND CLASS MODEL.

Emma E. Gresswell, Florence G. A. Foreman, Mary C. James, Nettie LeRoy, Ivy McLeod, I. M. Maude Newton.

SECOND CLASS ELEMENTARY WITH OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

Hannah A. Armstrong, May Armstrong, Elma K. Campbell, Helen Campbell, Margaret Dixon, Jessie McCallum, Kate McDougall, Mary E.

McGregor, Margaret Winnifred Smith, Margaret A. Staniforth.

SECOND CLASS ELEMENTARY.

Marion Beattie, William Xavier Beauchamp, Margaret Isabella Curran, Harriet A. Mitchell.

THIRD CLASS ELEMENTARY VALID FOR ONE YEAR ONLY.

Maud Bates, Sarah Campbell, Lillian Edna Foreman, Ida Rebecca Hill, Ethel May Murdoch, Margaret Murdoch.

One case awaiting consideration after receipt of certificates that are required.

WILSON—COOKE.

On Wednesday, 31st. Aug. all the young people of Grenville for some miles around assembled in the Episcopal Church, to witness the marriage of Miss Clara Cooke, and Mr. Thomas Wilson. The ceremony took place at 7 o'clock the church being very tastefully decorated for the occasion. Although the day was showery the building was crowded to the doors with old friends, acquaintances and well-wishers of the bride, who has been one of the most prominent church members and foremost in all the numberless good offices in which an energetic young lady can help her pastor. Her clear soprano voice has led the choir for some years and it will be very difficult to fill her place. The Rev. Wm. Harris officiated and the happy pair were attended to the altar by Mr. Neil Neillage, as groomsmen and the bride's two sisters as bridesmaids, the young of the two strewing her sisters' path with flowers. It was a subject of general regret that the weather was so unpropitious, but it did not appear to affect the spirits of the bridal party, or the large crowd assembled who all heartily wished her joy and every happiness in her new sphere, and hoped that she and her husband may often be seen in their midst. As an "outward and visible sign" of public regret a well-filled purse was presented to Miss Cooke the previous night, accompanied by an address which was given by the Rev. Wm. Harris, were a goodly number of presents too numerous to mention.

After enjoying a very genial supper, the happy pair were escorted to Calumet by a number of young friends and were very kindly entertained by Mr. Fred Weegar and his amiable lady previous to their departure by the 11 o'clock train to Ottawa. It was universally acknowledged to be the prettiest wedding seen in the Episcopal Church for many years and the bride one of the most charming in dress and appearance. We wish them all success and happiness.

Just what You want!

Ploughs,
N.Y. Sewing Machines,
Waggons.

Straw Cutters.
Threshing Machines,
Fanning Mills,

Household Furniture,
Organs,
Washers and Wringers,
Spring Wheels, etc.

New York Mutual Life Insurance
and other Companies.

G. A. YOUNG,
Calumet.

Wanted.

Two Apprentices, to the Dress-making business, to commence Sept. 1st.

Apply to
MRS. HEAVYSEGE,
Lachute.

NOTICE.

Merchants, butchers, etc. will please not advance credit for goods or provisions of any kind to my wife, as I will not pay for same.

HENRIE LACROIX.

Calumet.

CARSLEY'S COLUMN

ANNUAL MIDSUMMER Clearing Sale.

NOW PROCEEDING.

FREE. GRATIS.

Tea and Coffee will be served free of charge in our Refreshment Room during the whole of the July Cheap Sale.

S. CARSLEY.

The Largest Dry Goods Store in Montreal.

Ladies' Gloves.

Ladies' Black Thread Gloves, 7c pr
Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, 20c pr
Ladies' Colored Silk Gloves, 30c pr
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 40c pr
Ladies' Lacing Kid Gloves, 50c pr
Ladies' Doeskin Gloves, 60c pr
Ladies' White Kid Gloves, 70c pr

Ladies' Corsets

Ladies' useful corsets, 40c pr
Ladies' Summer Corsets, 45c pr
Ladies' French Wove Corsets, 50c pr
Extra Quality Summer Corsets, 68c
Ladies' Long Waist Corsets, 75c pr
Children's Corset Waists, 28c pr

S. CARSLEY.

Ladies' Shirts.

A big lot of Ladies white and Colored Dress Shirts, with Collars and Cuffs attached, very slightly soiled, to be cleared at 50cts. each.

Handkerchiefs.

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 3c ea
Colored Border Handkerchiefs, 4c ea
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771.

1773, 1775, 1777.

Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL

Pianos & Organs



J A BEDARD,
for Piano and Organs.

J A BEDARD, for



Sewing Machines

J A Bedard, for



Boots and Shoes.

At the Sign of the
BIG BOOT,
Main Street,
Centre Ward,
LACHUTE, Que.

New Undertaker.



Just received a full stock of all kinds of coffins, caskets, hearses included. Also embalming done. Attendance day or night. Orders promptly attended to.

In The Larmonth Building,
Next to the WATCHMAN OFFICE.
W. BIGELOW,
Lachute.

SEE HERE FARMERS.

If you are buying a Binder this season, get **Moody's Right Hand BINDER.**

They are the best, if you want a Reaper they are cheap and good also.

THRESHING MACHINES & POTATOE DIGGERS.

M. MOODY & SONS,
And sold by JOHN SIMON, Lachute.

CIRCUIT COURT
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.
Joseph Evariste Valois, Notary of the town of Lachute, said district.

Plaintiff.
J. E. Ireland, formerly of the town of Lachute, now absent of the country.

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

DE MONTIGNY & GRIGNON,
J. D. Leduc, P. T. A. H. Y.

Farm For Sale.

I have received instructions from W. J. Johnstone, Jr., administrator for the estate of the late Mrs. John Cowan, to sell the lot of land belonging to the said estate. The lot contains 90 acres, and is known as part of the Johnstone property, Beech Ridge. There are about 70 acres arable land, the balance being about equally divided between a sugar bush and a good cedar swamp. Good house, outbuildings, convenient to railroad station, school, post office and factory. There is also a small orchard. Will be sold cheap to close up estate.

Apply to

MALCOLM SMITH,
Beech Ridge.
P. O. Box 125, Lachute, P. Q.



AGE 1856 SUCCESS 1893.

EXPERIENCE.

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

After a number of years we claim to make the best goods in the country. Our sales for the past year has surpassed any other. The capacity of our Factory is now from 100 to 125 rigs per annum. We have also reduced the price on our goods, viz:

BUGGIES. EXPRESS.
BUCKBOARDS. LUMBER
CARTS. WAGONS.
Lumber Wagons \$55.00 Cash.

Mitchell & Son.

Special attention given to Repairing.

FARM for SALE.

I am instructed by Frank R. Douglass to sell his farm, situated on the front of 2nd range of Chatham containing one hundred acres with good house and all necessary buildings thereon. A never-failing stream of water running across the pasture and a good well at house. A nice young orchard and about 300 maple trees. Also a bush lot on 7 range containing 97 acres.

For particulars apply to
THOS. FOREMAN,
Stonefield, Que.

Millinery & Dry GOODS STORE.

The undersigned has just opened a stock of Millinery and Dry Goods in the large brick store at the end of Fish's Bridge, formerly occupied by D. Wilson, Butcher, as a dwelling. New Goods were arranged tastefully made up at low prices.

MISS NICHOLSON.

Farm for Sale.

The South half of Lots, No. 7 & 8, in the 7th Range Township of Grenville, County of Argenteuil, containing about 300 acres of land with a good dwelling-house and outbuildings. One half under cultivation, and the balance in standing wood, principally hardwood. New Presbyterian Church recently built on the property. Good soil and well watered. The place will be sold cheap, and half the amount may remain on the property at 4 p.c. interest. Apply to proprietor
ALEXANDER MCPHEE,
Grenville, P. Q.

Lime For Sale.

Lime made from crystallized limestone always on hand. Stone lime 25cts. Half price for slack. Guaranteed best in county.

JOHN BRADFORD,
Lachute Mills.

B. B. B. CURES DYSPEPSIA SCROFULA CONSTIPATION

THE SECRET
Of the marvelous success of Burdock Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative power over every organ of the body. The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human system are regulated, purified, and restored to perfect natural action by this medicine. Thus it CURES all diseases affecting these or other parts of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaint, Obstructed Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Nervous or General Debility, and all irregularities of the system, caused by Bad Blood or disordered action of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testimonials warrant the assertion that B. B. B. is the BEST SPRING MEDICINE FOR YOUNG OR OLD.

HELLO !!



We are told you are selling Furniture Cheap for cash—THATS SO—Just give us a call and we will show you, and if we have not what you want we will get it for you. We have Bedroom suites, Splendid Glasses, also Double and Single Bedsteads, Tables large and small, Chairs of all kinds, from a Ladies' Rocker to a Babies Chair, etc.

GROCERIES of all kinds, Candies, Nuts, Biscuits, etc., etc..

SUMMER SUITS



If so call and leave your measure.

Custom work promptly and well done.

JULES POBY
Merchant Tailor

ICE CREAM.

TRY OURS—WE WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.

Five Oranges, Large and Juicy
Fine Bananas, large and cheap and all Fruits in Season.

Cool drinks, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Cider, etc.

Our Candies are always fresh and pure.

Our Bread can always be relied upon for quality and flavor. Cakes and Pastry of all kinds on hand and to order.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.
JOHN HOPE

Baker & Confectioner.

Lime For Sale!

Just received a car load of Lime, also pine laths, bricks, Portland cement, plaster paris etc.

J. W. COTTINGHAM.

M. Napoleon Garant.

Cured of Dyspepsia.

A Severe Case Cured by Burdock Blood Bitters after other treatment had failed.

GENTLEMEN.—After being treated by three doctors for Dyspepsia, I decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters. By the time I had taken two bottles of the B. B. B. I was completely cured and have since been strong and well. When I was suffering from Dyspepsia I was so weak and thin I could hardly walk but I now weigh over 100 pounds and feel as well as ever I did in my life.
NAPOLEON GARANT, Merchant.
Cap in River, Que.

DELICATE

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

REFRESHING

PURE
SWEET
LASTING

IMPERISHABLE

FLORIDA WATER

STILL HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE
IN POPULAR FAVOR. BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.

FRAGRANT

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe. Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Archbishop Langevin will visit Rome. The Canadian team won \$850 at Bismarck.

A new gas well has been struck at Fort Erie.

High Constable Hunter of Wentworth County, is dead.

Mr. J. A. Roy's safe was robbed of \$2,300 at Cornwall.

Hon. Dr. Montague has gone to the Eastern States to recuperate.

Hamilton Beach residents are petitioning for annexation to the city.

The Government is taking steps to bring the French treaty into operation.

Mr. William Chambers, an old soldier, died at Dresden at the age of 108 years.

Mr. Michael Benoit, General Manager of the La Banque Nationale, has resigned.

Mr. Murdoch McLeod, freight claims agent of the Grand Trunk at Montreal, is dead.

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., of Regina, was married at Ottawa to Miss Lizzie Reid.

A dividend of 37 per cent. will be paid to the creditors of the Manitoba Commercial Bank.

Four important customs officials at Hamilton have received notice of superannuation.

Mr. Alex. Mousseau of Lavaltrie was killed by the explosion of a boiler in his brewery.

Another big strike of gold in British Columbia, north of Trail Creek, is causing a rush.

Reduced rates on hay shipped from Manitoba to Ontario have been offered by the C. P. R.

Sir Adolphe Caron is acting Premier during Mr. Mackenzie Bowell's visit to the North-West.

Rev. Dr. Davis of Springfield, Mo., has accepted the pastorate of Emmanuel Church, Montreal.

Charles Taaf of Hamilton Beach, has made three unsuccessful attempts to kill himself in the last week.

The report that Col. Prevost has resigned the command of the 65th Battalion, Montreal, is denied on authority.

At Hamilton a lady of about 27 years, name unknown, stepped off a car, fell and died shortly after being picked up.

The Canadian Pacific authorities have applications from Manitoba farmers for 2,000 men to work in the harvest fields.

The Forty-Seventh Battalion has been thoroughly reorganized. There will now be only seven companies, instead of ten, as before.

The name of the Queen's Avenue Methodist Church has been changed to the "London Metropolitan Methodist Church."

The pedestal for the Macdonald memorial at Kingston will not be ready in time for the unveiling to take place on Labour day.

The crop bulletin about to be issued by the Department of Agriculture of Manitoba will estimate the wheat crop at thirty million bushels.

Prof. McEachran, who has returned to Ottawa from the North-West, reports that the cattle business in Alberta is in a most flourishing condition.

Mr. William J. Robertson, who has just completed a term in Montreal Jail, is reported to have inherited \$75,000 from an aunt in Toronto.

James Wall has been committed for trial on a charge of shooting James Nealon at the Tremont House, Hamilton. Nealon is recovering.

Lieutenant-Governor Daly, of Nova Scotia, whose term of office expired on the first of this month, has been reappointed for a second term.

The Dominion Trades Congress will be held in London during the week commencing September 2. About one hundred and fifty delegates are expected.

Fourteen manuscripts have been submitted to the committee of the Dominion Education Association entrusted with the task of selecting a history of Canada.

Catch lake, more than one hundred and sixty miles from Ottawa, is expected to be the Eastern terminus of the Ottawa, Arnprior, and Parry Sound railway for next winter.

The steamship Glenora has caused alarm and more serious break in the Cornwall Canal than was made by the propeller Ocean recently. Traffic will be delayed for some time.

The auditors of the suspended Banque du Peuple are preparing a statement of the financial position of the institution. It is said that hopes are entertained of a comparatively favourable settlement.

The feature in the dry goods situation is the very strong tone developed in all lines of domestic and British and foreign manufactures, and the number of advances reported in lines for the fall and winter trade.

Drowning accidents were numerous. At Ottawa three sons of Mr. Brophy and a son of Rev. Mr. Winfield were upset in a sailboat and drowned, a lad named Miall being rescued; and at Chatham three small boys were drowned while bathing.

The general superintendent of the Canadian Pacific railway has received very favorable reports as to the condition of the crops in the provinces and territories. Hay, however, in most places in Ontario, is a total failure.

The Quebec Government will shortly remove the business tax, the imposition of which some time ago caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among Montreal business men. The Government is meeting with considerable opposition to the removal of the tax from the country members.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen has gone to Osborne.

Lady Frances Rose Gunning was arrested in London on a charge of forgery.

The Wilson Company is negotiating for the purchase of the National Line of steamers.

Rev. Alfred Dann, Canon of Limerick Cathedral, has been appointed assistant minister of St. Paul's Church, London.

Large Atlantic steamers are now berthed close to the wharf at Liverpool, and the troublesome tender is dispensed with.

The Right Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, is dead. He was in his seventy-first year.

The appointment of Gen. Lord Roberts to the command of her Majesty's forces in Ireland has received royal approval.

The sanitary condition of the White-chapel district of London has become extremely bad owing to the short water supply.

Fifteen thousand dollars has so far been subscribed for the testimonial to Dr. W. G. Grace started by the Daily Telegraph.

"Squire Abingdon" Baird's race course and farm near Hull, on which he spent \$375,000, were sold recently for a little more than \$50,000.

Mr. Hall Caine, the novelist, has been commissioned by the British Geographical Society to go to Ottawa, and endeavour to negotiate a settlement of the copyright controversy.

There are now only four returns wanted to complete the elections for the British Parliament. The Government majority—154 or 155—is the largest any Ministry has had for a century.

Leprosy is increasing in Iceland in an alarming manner, according to the Jesuit missionary, Father Sveinsson. Last year a Danish physician, sent by the Government, examined one-third of the island, and found 141 lepers.

Five short autograph poems by Robert Burns were sold recently in London for \$490; three long letters for \$370, and three short ones for \$105. At the same time seven letters of Sir Walter Scott were sold for about \$27.50 apiece.

Robert Coombes, the eldest of the two boys charged with murdering their mother in a suburb of London, and a half-witted man named Fox, have been committed for trial. Nathaniel, the younger boy, gave evidence of the crime.

In the inventory of Prof. John Stuart Blackie's estate, the copyrights amount only to \$428. "Self Culture" is valued at \$230; "The Wisdom of Goethe" at \$100; "The Days of the Highlands" at \$25; and "The Scottish Highlands" at only \$6.25.

There is reason to believe that Mr. J. L. Huddart's scheme for the fast Atlantic and Pacific mail services is making headway at last. Lord Ripon, before leaving the Colonial Office, left a memorandum strongly urging the matter upon Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, his successor.

A despatch from London says there is good authority for stating that the British Government has agreed to grant a subsidy, which, in conjunction with the aid granted by the Canadian and other Governments, will enable the Halifax and Bermuda cable to be extended to the West Indies.

The great wheel at Earl's Court, London, an imitation, in a larger scale, of the Ferris wheel of the World's Fair at Chicago, stopped on Wednesday evening and imprisoned crowds of passengers. Several hours elapsed before the wheel could be moved, and it was not until next morning that the excited passengers were released.

UNITED STATES.

The Humane Society of Pittsburg has decided that young girls must cease selling papers on the streets.

A strike of carpenters is threatened in Boston next September. They demand an eight hours' day and an increase of wages.

Kansas women say they will boycott all kinds of public reform and all other good works until men concede to them the ballot.

Decision has been given at Washington that there is no law to prevent the importation of dogs for the proposed Atlanta, Georgia, bull fight.

An Indian war has broken out in Idaho, and, after a white family of three had been killed, the settlers pursued and slew six of the Indians.

Cashier Walden, of the Dime Savings Bank, Willimantic, Conn., has disappeared, and there is a shortage of at least twenty-six thousand dollars.

The latest project in electric railways is a line from Chicago to New York, which, it is claimed, will reduce the time between those cities to ten hours.

Manager Break of the Detroit Railway Company, formerly of London, resigned his \$2,500 position from conscientious scruples against working on Sundays.

Wall street stocks were very strong and active on Saturday, the Granger shares advancing on the prospects of large crops to move the coming fall, and others rose in sympathy.

Charges of great cruelty are preferred against the officers having the management of the workhouse in Pittsburg, Pa., in which women are confined for minor offences. Some of the punishments inflicted by the matron and her assistants are ingeniously severe.

The investigations of the police at Chicago and elsewhere show that Holmes, with some associates, has been guilty of a long series of other crimes in addition to those already reported. The detective department of Toronto is in a position to complete its case, and will not trouble about any further evidence.

Business in the United States is well maintained for this season of the year, and what is called the "midsummer dullness" is less in evidence than usual. While business is small compared with the past two or three months, it is enough to encourage the opening of many works in various directions, and permit of advances in wages.

Some serious strikes, however, are happening, and though "labour troubles" on a large scale are scarcely feared, such a possibility is felt to be within reach. Reports of injury to wheat are believed to be much exaggerated. Cotton is already, iron and steel are advancing, copper also is dearer. Cotton and woolen goods are in better demand, and wool is scarce in the eastern markets. As a rule, the tendency of prices is upward, and the business outlook good.

GENERAL.

The Porte has granted amnesty to all Armenian political prisoners.

The Khedive, it is announced, will pay a visit to St. Petersburg after leaving Constantinople.

Australia has a population of less than 5,000,000, but economists declare it could support 100,000,000.

Spain is preparing to send very heavy reinforcements to her army in Cuba at an early date.

Russia is moving large bodies of troops toward the frontiers of Manchuria and Corea.

An explosion of fire damp in a West-phalia mine killed 32 miners and injured over a hundred.

The Japanese will demand £7,500,000 additional indemnity from China for abandoning Liao Tang.

Governor and Lady O'Brien have left Newfoundland for England, the Governor's term having expired.

A German correspondent says one-third of the French forces in Madagascar are suffering from dysentery.

In India every resident must, under penalty of fine, have his name written up at the entrance to his house.

Eleven pupils of the Canadian College at Rome, having finished their studies, started for Canada on Monday.

The immigration of Russian Hebrews is being turned from the Argentine Republic to the western United States.

Serious fighting is reported in Cuba, and it is said that General de Campos has been outmatched by the insurgent leader.

It is announced that Japan has adopted a policy of delay in her foreign affairs, in the hope of getting the support of the Salisbury Government against Russia.

The German Consul at Tangiers has been paid the sum of fifty thousand dollars as indemnity upon the part of Morocco for the murder of a German trader named Rockstrom.

As a result of the general elections in New South Wales, the Government have a majority, including the Labour party, of thirty-six votes. The Free Trade party will be strong in the new house.

The Bulgarian Government has been making secret enquiries into the murder of ex-Premier Stambuloff, and as a result it is claimed the facts elicited show that the crime was an act of private vengeance.

The Empress of Austria has paid the expenses of the Austrian poet, Mme. Johanna Ambrosius, at a German bathing resort for four weeks, and also sent her for four weeks to the mountains of Switzerland.

Germany does not make appropriations to cut down weeds for lazy farmers, but its schools are provided with wall maps representing weeds in their natural colors, and showing how their seeds are scattered. German farmers are taught to make war on all weeds with a minimum of labor.

Paris has decided to keep the Boule school for cabinet making and art applied to industry open in the evening. The school has 34 instructors, and a staff of 51 persons, with only 100 day pupils, and has room for five times as many. It costs the city \$60,000 a year, while the furniture turned out by it sold last year for \$400.

An Albert medal has been awarded to Mr. Hereward Hewison, of Newcastle, New South Wales, for saving his brother from a shark last year. The brother was seized by the arm while swimming, when Mr. Hewison swam to him and fought the shark till it bit off the arm at the elbow, releasing its prisoner; he then swam ashore, pushing his brother before him.

A monument commemorating the 100th anniversary of the annexation of Nice to France is to be unveiled at Nice in February in the presence of President Faure. Nice having been annexed for a few years during the revolution, the French theory is that it had ever since belonged to France, though wrongfully held by Sardinia, and that the cession of 1860 was merely a restoration.

A DIVER'S DEATH.

Mr. Alexander Logan Strikes On His Head in Shallow Water, Fatally Injuring His Spine.

A despatch from Grimsby Park says:—A fatal accident happened here about 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the victim being a young man named Alex. Logan, aged nineteen, a son of Mr. Alex. Logan sen., of Niagara Falls. Young Logan was diving off the pier from a height of about six feet, and he was doubtless deceived as to the depth of water, as the lake was rough and the level is fully two feet lower than last year. The result was that he came in contact with the bottom. The spectators were horrified at seeing the stalwart swimmer lying limp and helpless, and in an instant Mr. Albert Sanderson sprang to the rescue, in which he was aided by Mr. Dane of Toronto. Dr. W. S. Philip, who is living at the park, was quickly in attendance and ordered the injured boy removed to his parents' cottage, where he was received by his almost brokenhearted mother, who had witnessed the leap. The sufferer is, at this present writing, completely paralyzed from the second rib downward, though quite conscious. The medical men hope that there is no fracture or dislocation, but merely a terrible wrench to the spinal cord; but even so, the case is a most critical one. Young Logan is of splendid physique and had just completed his collegiate course and was about to enter on the study of law. The father was summoned from the Falls and reached here about three hours after the accident. The event has elicited the deepest expressions of sympathy with the parents, for their son is a general favorite with the many who know him here.

The young man, Alexander Logan, injured while diving off the pier yesterday afternoon, died at 10 Sunday morning. An examination revealed the fact that the spinal column had been fractured a little below the nape of the neck. The remains were taken to the parental home at Niagara Falls by train.

We reform others unconsciously when we walk uprightly.—Mme. Swetchine.

THE FARM.

Shades for Treeless Pastures.

Where pastures contain no trees for shade in the strong heat of summer, it is cruel not to afford some artificial shade for the stock. Such shelter should be provided on humane grounds, but there is a question of dollars and cents in it as well. Discomfort



TEMPORARY SHADE FOR STOCK.

of any kind lessens productiveness and growth. A rough shed of boards, or even a rough framework covered with green boughs, will answer the purpose very well, but where lumber is expensive and green boughs are not at hand, cheap cotton cloth can be used very effectively, and economically. Such cloth can be bought for five cents or less a yard, and can be stretched over a framework set up against the pasture fence.

Clover Growing.

Clover growing was a long time a puzzle to the thinking farmer. Away back in the time of the early Romans who grew large crops of Lucerne clover it was known that a crop of clover was the best preparation for a crop of wheat. Almost ever since that time the same practice has prevailed amongst the best farmers. Why was this the case? Clover is rich in nitrogen, in some forms most valuable as a manure for plants; and also most valuable in plant form as food for animals.

Could it be that the clover plant drew its supply of nitrogen from the free nitrogen of the air? Air is composed of about eighty parts of nitrogen to twenty parts of oxygen. If this nitrogen be valued at the price of commercial nitrogen as sold in artificial manures the air in and above each acre of land would be worth about \$90,000. There is plenty of it about if it could be used. Scientific men said this was impossible. The nitrogen of the air was not in a condition to be used as plant food. Lawes and Gilbert, of Rothamsted, England, worked at the problem for nearly half a century. They found more nitrogen in the soil after a clover crop had removed 150 pounds per acre than there was before the clover was sown. About one-fifth of the surplus to supply a good crop of clover which needs one and one-half tons per bushel. A German scientist, after years of study showed that clover did get its supply from the free nitrogen of the air. All the Leguminosae or pulse plants have this valuable property. This family is a large one, and besides all the clovers, includes peas, beans, vetches, and a few shrubs and trees. The locust tree belongs to this order. On the rootlets of these plants are found small nodules, or wart like growths varying in size, but none of them larger than a small seed. These contain albumen and bacteria, and it is said the bacteria found in the nodules of clover are not the same as are found on peas or beans. By some means not yet fully explained these bacteria are able to use the free nitrogen of the air and manufacture from it some compound of nitrogen fit for plant food. The clover plant in this way secures enough nitrogen for its own use and leaves a surplus for the use of succeeding crops of grain or grass. There is much still to learn as to how the work is done. Some think that if the soil be rich in available nitrogen the clover will use a considerable quantity of it before the nodules form on the rootlets. This is over and above what is needed to give the plant a good start and a vigorous young growth.

The newest phase in the matter is the "inoculating" theory. Land seeded to clover is sprinkled with soil from an old clover field. This is to bring the spores of the clover bacteria so that they may quickly form nodules on the young roots. Sowing the clover seed and then sowing the bacteria seed. It is already claimed that great results have followed this way of working. There is a wide field here for experimenting.

Clover Sickness.—This is a disease touching red clover. Where a short course rotation, say a three or four years' one, is adopted with red clover it was found that in time the clover would not do well. The land became "clover sick" and the clover died the second year of its growth without apparent cause. Some naturalists regard this as due to the want of available potash in the soil and especially in the subsoil, but it may be from another cause. Experience has shown that it is not good farming to have red clover follow any of the legumes, such as peas, beans, or any other clover. This may be caused by the want of potash, but it is probable that some product of the bacteria may be the chief cause of clover sickness.

Slopping Cows.

There is a general belief that slopping cows greatly increases their flow of milk, and that the resulting yield is correspondingly poor in butter fats, and to prove, or disprove, this the experiment station at Guelph, Ont., has for the past two years been experimenting along the line, and to their surprise there is practically nothing in the belief. The cows when fed the grain in form of slop would, if fed once a day, give slightly more milk and a slightly lower, but not uniform, percentage of fat, about 0.4 of 1 per cent. But in every instance where slop was fed twice a day, there was a marked falling off in milk yield. These

tests were conducted in periods of thirty days each, so as to get the full effect of the food, and in the general averages the dry-grained cows came out ahead. As to the variation of fat content of the milk, the sum total of all the averages showed that there was no more loss in the end than the variations found in the fat content of cows fed dry foods, and the sum total of two years' experiment is against the idea that slop food increases the milk yield. If anything is to be deduced from the tests it is that cows gave less milk if the slopping was very marked, and the percentages of fat yielded were actually inconsequential so far as change was concerned in either case. The conclusions are that the best "slop" that can be fed to a cow is a good ration of corn, silage, roots, or uncured grain fodders, and the drink that a cow has is best in the form of good water, governed by the inclination of the animal to drink.

DRUNKEN HUSBAND'S DEED

THREE DAYS' SPREE ENDED WITH PROBABLE WIFE MURDER.

A French-Canadian Farm Laborer, About to Be Arrested for Wife Beating, Tells the Officers and Then Inflicts Probably Fatal Injuries Upon the Woman.

A despatch from New Haven, Conn., says:—Mrs. Alice Columbe lies in the hospital in an unconscious condition, and her attending physicians say she cannot survive. Her husband, Joseph, is locked up in the New Haven county jail awaiting the result of her injuries, which, in her ante-mortem statement, made to Coroner Mix, she says that he inflicted upon her.

Columbe and his wife are French Canadians, 30 and 23 years of age respectively, and removed from Holyoke, Mass., to Bethany, a sparsely settled hamlet about ten miles north of this city, several months ago. Columbe was employed by Dennis Doolittle as a general farm laborer, and, with his wife and three-year-old child, lived with a family named Malachi near the Doolittle's farm. On Sunday last Columbe went on a spree and maltreated his wife until Tuesday evening, when she swore out a warrant for his arrest. Constable Marcus E. Young, with two assistants, went to Columbe's house in the evening to serve the papers. Columbe was found crazy drunk, and at the sight of the official seized a rifle, with which he threatened to kill her.

Young snapped his revolver at Columbe twice, but the weapon failed to explode, and he left the house, fearing a shot from Columbe's rifle. When the constable departed Columbe seized his wife by the hair, and dragging her into a rear room struck her over the head with the rifle, which he used as a club, wielding it with both hands. Columbe sank unconscious to the floor, and then her husband beat her body almost to a pulp. The stock of the rifle was shattered and bent double before he ceased his vicious assault. Then taking his feet he dragged her to an upper room, throwing her upon a bed fell into bed beside the helpless woman. Young arrived an hour later and found him there. He was overpowered and put in irons. It was then discovered that his wife was not dead and a physician was summoned.

An examination showed that the arms and legs of the woman were broken as well as all of the fingers on one hand. The scalp was torn from one side of the head and other frightful wounds were inflicted. The woman was made as comfortable as possible and brought to the hospital. She has been unconscious since the assault except for a few moments when her statement was taken.

At the jail Columbe stated that his wife had been unfaithful to him, and that the assault was provoked by the presence in his house of two men which he did not know. The men were Constable Young and an assistant, who had gone to the house to arrest Columbe. The man had a bad reputation in Bethany and in Holyoke, and has terrorized the neighborhood in which he lived. His cruelty to his wife and child have been notorious, but on account of his violent temper neighbors were afraid to admonish him. He was a hard drinker.

Suicide of a Justice of the Peace.

A despatch from Niagara, Ont., says:—Mr. Charles Camidge, J. P., committed suicide at his residence here on Sunday morning. Deceased had been in poor health for some time, but not sufficiently so to confine him to his house. The rash act was committed whilst Mrs. Camidge was preparing his breakfast, which he told her not to bring up to him, that he would be down presently. Shortly after he had said this Mrs. Camidge heard the report of a pistol, and immediately went to his room, where she found him lying on the floor on his back dead, with a revolver in his hand. Dr. Anderson was sent for at once, who, upon examination, said that death was instantaneous, the ball having entered behind the left ear, and taking an upward course, penetrated the brain. Mr. Camidge was 71 years of age. He came to this town about 25 years ago, having been appointed headmaster of the Niagara High school, which position he held for about two years, after which he opened a private school, known as "York Academy," which he continued until about a year ago. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

An Eccentric Countess.

The Countess Schimmelmans, formerly a lady in waiting at the court of Berlin, addressed the working men of Copenhagen the other day, and announced that she intended to sell her large villa near the Danish capital and devote the proceeds to the poor. She had lived, she said, in the palace of an Emperor and in the huts of fishermen, and she had become convinced that the poor are happier than the millionaires.

IS PARALYSIS CURABLE?

MR. GEORGE LITTLE, OF ESSEX COUNTY, SAYS IT IS.

He Gave His Own Terrible Experience to Prove the Truth of His Assertion—Suffered For Over Two Years—Both Himself and Family Thought That Only Death Could End His Sufferings—Again Enjoying the Blessing of Sound Health.

From the Essex Free Press.

Life is truly a burden to those not blessed with a full measure of health and strength, but when a strong man is brought to the verge of almost utter helplessness, when doctors fail, and there is apparently nothing left to do but wait the dread summons that comes but once to all, the case assumes an aspect of extreme sadness. In such a condition as this did Mr. George Little, of the township of Colchester North, find himself, and recently the Free Press, hearing incidentally that he had recovered health and strength, a reporter was sent to investigate. When seen, Mr. Little expressed a willingness to state the nature of his case, and his story is as follows:—



"HAD TO SIT WITH FEET IN A HOT OVEN."

Some four years ago Mr. Little suffered from a severe attack of la grippe which left his lower limbs partially paralyzed. He called in one of the best known physicians of Essex county, who appeared to do all that lay in his power for the relief of Mr. Little, but to no avail. For two and a half years he suffered the most intense pain and was confined to his bed for the greater part of the time. The doctor was puzzled with his case and as he seemed to obtain no relief, he changed doctors for a period. The second doctor did no better than the other, and Mr. Little returned to the one he had first called in. Finally, despairing of ever obtaining relief, he told the physician that he did not see any further use of taking his medicines, and believed he should die if he did not obtain relief in a short time. He had wasted away to little more than a mere skeleton, and was an object of pity to his neighbors, and felt himself a burden to his family. His wife and family had given up hope, and his neighbors all thought it was merely a question of time when Mr. Little's death would relieve his sufferings. While his limbs were partially paralyzed, he used them sufficient to hobble about the house and door yard, but if he had to walk to the stable he would be obliged to his bed for a week after. His feet grew numb and cold. During the worst summer days he was obliged to lie with his feet and legs in a hot water bag wrapped in flannels and hot cloths. Mr. Little believed that his physician was doing all that could be done, and has nothing but kindly feelings for the treatment he received at his hands but he is certain that the doctor had no hope of his recovery. He had tried an advertised mineral water, taking in all seven gallons of it, but failed to obtain relief. After suffering for two and a half years, Mr. Little, in the summer of 1893, read of a case similar to his own, that had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Grasping at this last hope, he sent for a few boxes and began taking them. Before the second box was all used, Mr. Little was satisfied that he had found a remedy that would cure him of his exceedingly painful and mysterious ailment. Mr. Little continued the use of the Pink Pills for several months and was able to get out and do light work about his farm, which he had not been able to do for over two years. He continued taking Pink Pills a while longer, when he was fully recovered, and was able to do any of the hardest work on his farm, and in the winter time worked almost steadily at saw-logging and wood-chopping. During the past fall, he says, he was frequently caught out in heavy rain storms when away from home, but he had so far recovered that his exposures have not brought any bad results. During the very cold weather of the past winter he was hauling wood to Windsor, a distance of fifteen miles. He looks at present as if he had hardly seen a sick day in his life time.

Mr. Little feels deeply grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and claims that his complete recovery is entirely due to the use of the pills. He gives his testimony for the benefit of others who may be similarly afflicted. Mr. Little's wife, who was present at the interview, corroborated Mr. Little's testimony and believes he owes his entire recovery to the use of Pink Pills. The entire family look upon the husband and father as one rescued from the grave by the timely use of Pink Pills. On inquiry among Mr. Little's neighbors, we find that he is a man of undoubted veracity. He has lived in Essex county all his lifetime, and on his present farm in Colchester North, about four years. He is the superintendent of the Edgar Mills Sunday school, and his case is too well known in that district to be disputed. His neighbors looked upon his cure as a most miraculous one, his death having been expected among them for many months before he began the use of Pink Pills.

The British Pickle.

"It is curious," said Wilkes, "how Great Britain dominates the world." "Very," said Barber, "but you can explain it. She never loses a chance to conquer others. Races that her armies do not overcome, her pickles and sauces do. Last year she exported £1,300,000 worth of pickles. Say you get 10 pickles for a penny—each pound contains 240 pennies—or 2400 pickles. One million three hundred times 2,400 is 3,120,000,000. The human race is strong, but it can't withstand as many pickles as that."

DECIDEDLY PARISIAN.

The Tragic Sequel of a Lawyer's Falling in Love with a Divorcee Client.

Lawyers are ordinarily supposed to be cold-blooded and cautious, but M. Eugene Carre, the Paris advocate who shot himself in consequence of domestic scene of exceptional vivacity, must have been otherwise constituted. While pleading in the divorce court the cause of the lady who was struggling to get out of the matrimonial cage he fell in love with her.

She was so moved with the admiration by the eloquence of her advocate that she had hardly breathed the air of freedom again before she had married him. She had a good fortune and he had a first-rate practice. They were both well calculated to shine in society by the sprightliness and Parisian tone of their conversations, and they became familiar and notable figures in literary and political salons.

Mme. Carre's appearance was remarkable. She was still young but her hair had turned white. She looked like a youthful marquise poudree of the last century. She received her friends twice a week, and on the afternoon of the tragedy her salon was as full as usual. At length she took leave of her last visitor. Among these was a lady who had called to see her privately. She was greatly agitated. She was the wife of a gentleman between whom and Maitre Carre a duel had been secretly arranged, and she had resolved to tell this to Mme. Carre with the hope that she might stop the hostile meeting. "But what is it all about?" asked the lawyer's wife. "About me," replied the visitor. "Oh!" Presently Mme. Carre walked into the room where she knew her husband was and conversation soon became extremely animated. M. Carre was heard to say: "Nothing then remains but to die!" "Nothing," replied the lady, and she rushed off to her own room with the intention of poisoning herself. This design, however, was frustrated, and the report of a pistol brought her back to the room where she had left her husband. A friend entered at the same time. M. Carre was still standing, although the blood was pouring from a bullet wound in the temple. As he fell upon the ground his wife screamed, "I forgive you! I love you!" Then before her intentions was realized she seized the revolver and fired a bullet into her own head. She fell lifeless, whereas her husband lingered an hour or two.

One thought is in every mind with respect to this terrible drama of domestic life. It is expressed by the words "How Parisian!"

Little Girl Saves a Train.

A despatch from Grand Rapids, Minn., says:—To the heroism of Gertrude Anderson, the 8-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Anderson, more than twenty people owe their lives. The child was picking berries along the Duluth, Mississippi and St. Paul, N. W. Ry. Road, near Mahoning when a passenger train, consisting of a locomotive, two passenger coaches, and a freight car, was passing. The train had not gone more than 200 feet of the track when it had passed sank out of sight, and it being subsequently found in thirty-eight feet of water. The regular passenger was due in a short time, and the child, dropping her berries, darted down the track to a bend around which the train would come. By standing on the track and swinging her sunbonnet she caused the engineer to bring the train to a halt. Had he gone thirty rods farther the train would have gone into the underground lake and not a person would have escaped. A substantial purse was made up for the girl, who was so badly frightened when all was over that she could do nothing but sob and cry.

Football Championship for 1895.

The knowing ones are speculating on the football possibilities of the season. Ottawa is not likely to retain the honors of the championship, as Queen's will put in a team sure to smash all records. It is often the case that very slight causes will lose a victory. It is stated that a painful corn made useless one of the best American players. It follows that no team can hope to win this year that neglects to supply its members with Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, the only safe, sure, and painless remedy for corns.

Waterloo Survivors.

The recurrence of the anniversary of Waterloo has led to a diligent search in France for French veterans of that great combat. Only three survive, of whom Victor Baillet is the eldest. He was born at Carcass in 1793, and was caught in the last of Napoleon's conscriptions. Baillet was taken prisoner at Waterloo after receiving a saber slash on the helmet which felled him to the ground, but did not wound him. His chief recollection of the battle is that the growing wheat impeded the progress of the French army, and cavalry were sent to trample it down.

Don't Drag Your Feet.

Many men die because the nerve centres, weakened by the long-continued use of tobacco, become so affected that they are weak, tired, listless, etc. All this can be easily overcome if the tobacco user wants to quit and gain manhood, nerve power, and enjoy vigorously the good things of life. Take No-To-Bac. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded by Druggists everywhere. Book free. The Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St., Montreal.

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What a Word Will Do.

Byron reminds us that a word is enough to rouse mankind to mutual slaughter. Yes, there is power in a word—Marathon, for instance, Waterloo, Gettysburg, Appomattox. Great battles these, but what a great battle is going on in many a sick and suffering body. In yours, perhaps, Take Courage. You can win. Call to you aid Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It acts powerfully upon the liver, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities; cures all humors from a common Bitch or Eruption to the worst Scrofula, Salt-rheum, "Fever-sore," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially potent in curing Tetters, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, "White Swellings" and Enlarged Glands.

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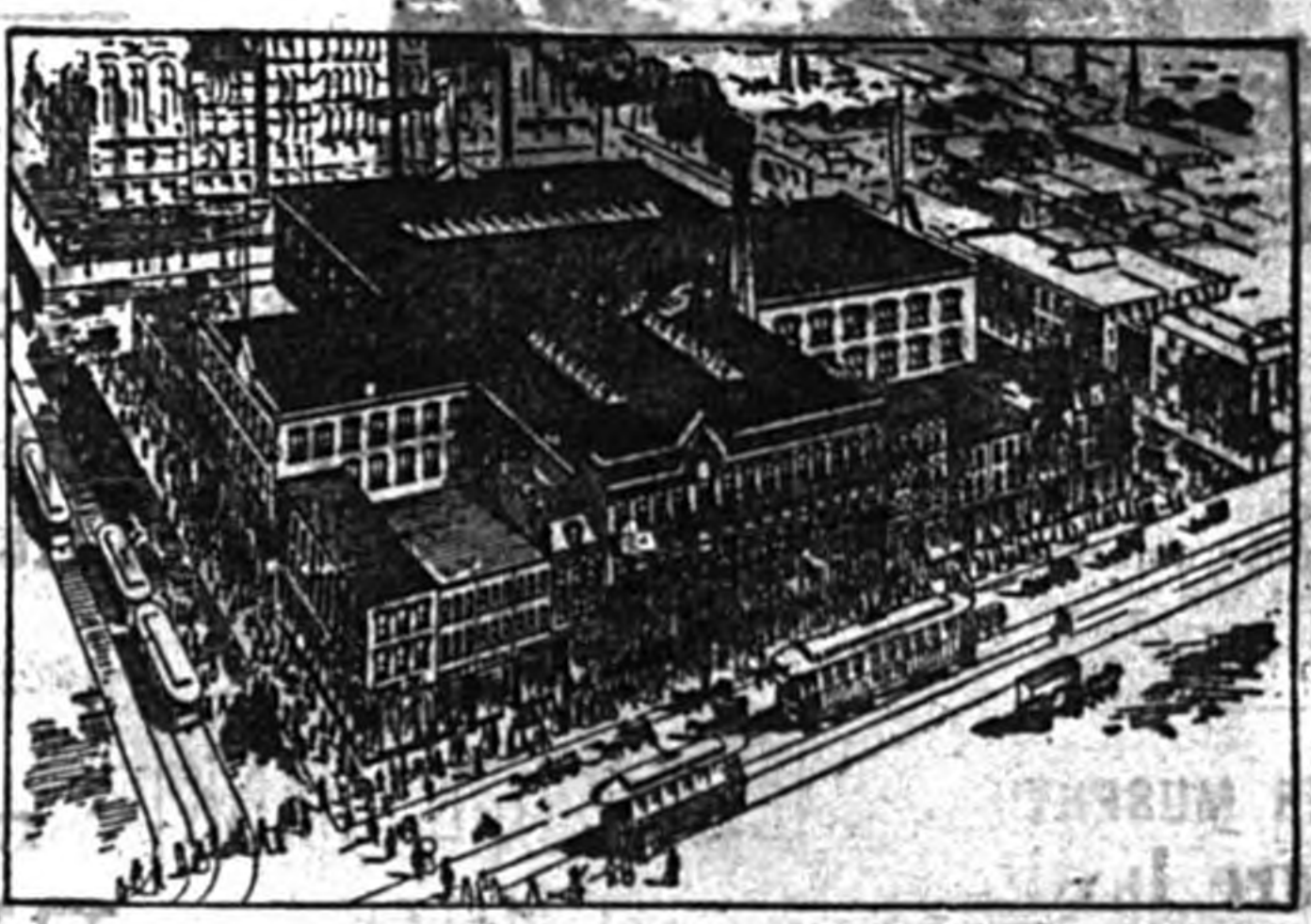
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Situated opposite Lachute Mills Post Office. Six rooms and electric light, good well, etc. Terms moderate. Apply to J. W. BOYD, Lachute Mills.

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The undersigned has a few sets of harness hand made and of good quality, which he will dispose of at \$12 for one month only also repairing done promptly and at reasonable rates. Give me a trial at the old stand, opposite Post Office. WM. CRESSWELL.

Victoria Foundry, Lachute, P.Q.

Founders

and

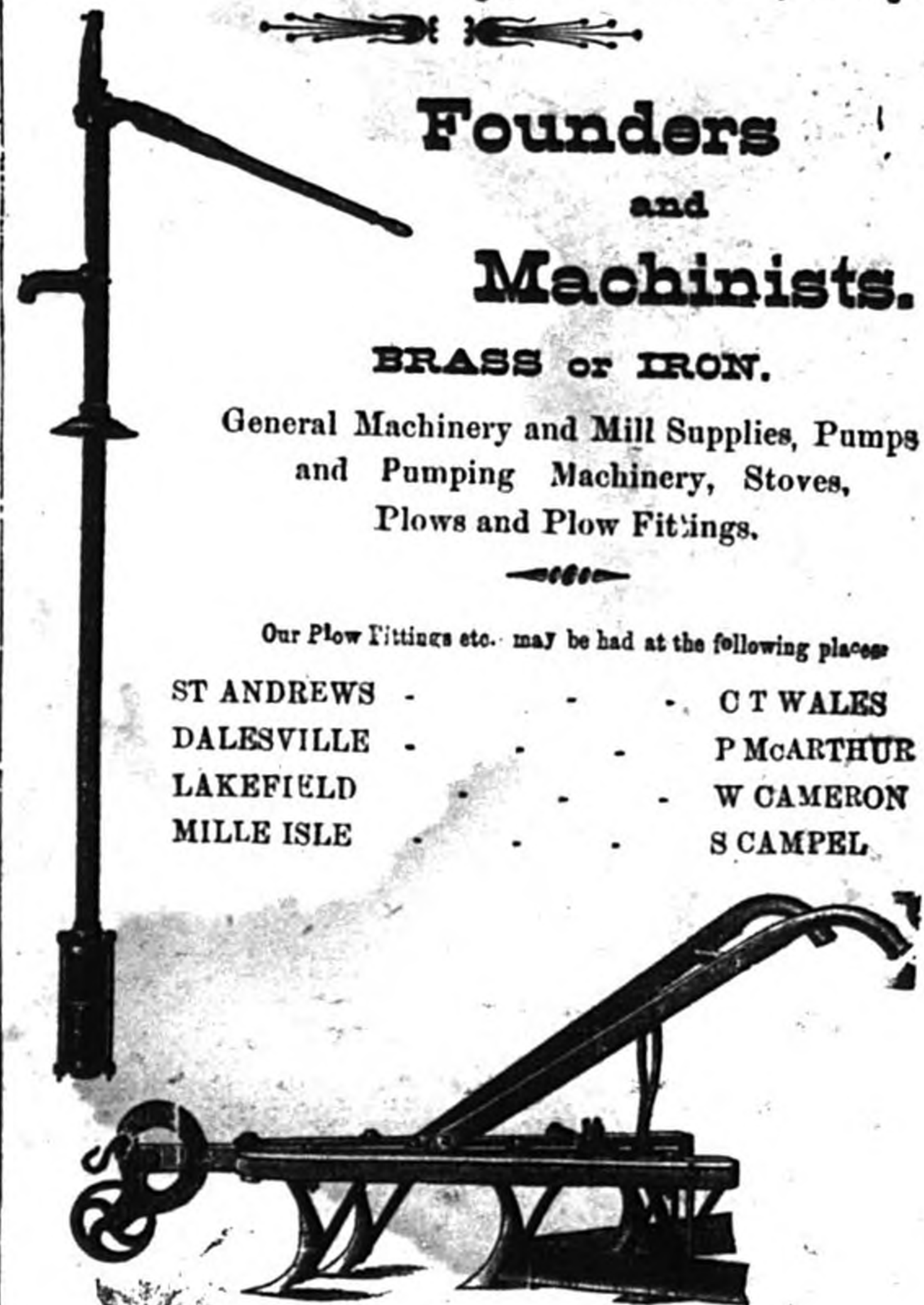
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BRASS or IRON.

General Machinery and Mill Supplies, Pumps and Pumping Machinery, Stoves, Plows and Plow Fittings.

Our Plow Fittings etc. may be had at the following places

ST ANDREWS	CT WALES
DALESVILLE	P McARTHUR
LAKEFIELD	W CAMERON
MILLE ISLE	S CAMPBELL



CHAMPION CULTIVATORS.

McOUAT & McRAE.

J. G. DAVIDSON

Begs leave to announce to the Inhabitants of Lachute and surrounding country that he has removed his stock of Coffins and Undertakers Supplies and placed them in charge of Mr. McPhail, opposite St. Andrews, where we will always keep on hand usual a full stock of coffins and supplies, and he also wishes to state that Mr. J. McGibbon is prepared to attend all funerals entrusted to Mr. McPhail with the same as usual. Charges moderate. J. G. DAVIDSON

Farm For Sale.

The farm of the late James Morrison, situated on the North River, opposite Lachute Mills, containing 65 acres, with a fine state of cultivation and a fine river and overlooking the city of Lachute, apply on the

PETER BRYCE, Box 42 Lachute Mills

BICYCLES

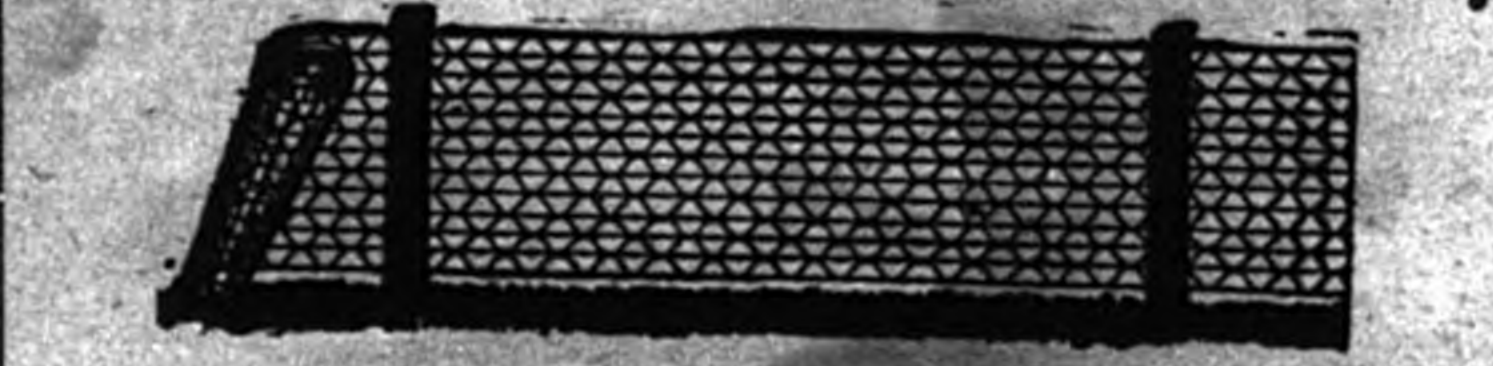
PREMIER, RANCHER, CHERRY, W. R. & S. SPECIAL, new and second-hand. We sell everywhere, ask our prices and have money, Lachute and Montreal. 1893 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL. T. W. BOYD & SON,



Toronto Mowers, Brantford Mower, Brantford Big B 5 foot cut Buckeye Mower, Patterson Mower Ithaca Sharps and Tiger rakes Binders and Reapers, Massey Harvester, Washing Machines, Ringers, Buggy Jacks, Spinning Wheels, Churns, Tub stands, Stoves, a specialty of all kind Pots and Kettles, Buggies and Road Carts, Furniture, Bed room sets, Flour and Cornmeal, Rolled Oats and Feed of all kinds, tea and sugar, organs and pianos, hay forks three sorts of forks.

D. V. CAMERON, Stonefield.

GALVANIZED WIRE FENCING



First Prize at World's Fair.

The Cheapest and Best Fencing on Earth. Made in 20 different styles. Price per acre of 180 feet, No. 1, 4 feet high, 1 x 8 mesh, \$4.00, No. 2, 4 feet high, 4 x 4 mesh, \$7.00. These two heights contains 13 strands each. Quotations given on application for higher or lower fencing, for farms, gardens, lawns or poultry yards. Manufactured and orders solicited by

C. E. LADOUDEUR,

St Andrews, Que.

Orders Solicited By J. R. McOUAT, Lachute.

AUGUST

16

1895

MISSING

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XIX.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY AUG 23, 1895.

NO 51.

THE "WATCHMAN"

—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

above paper, printed and published
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
at Lachute, County of Argenteuil, Pro-
vince of Quebec, Can., by CALDER BROS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR,
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for inser-
tion should be written on one side of the
paper only.

We cannot undertake to return re-
jected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send
us, confidentially, their name and ad-
dress, but not necessarily for publica-
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A. BERTHELOT.

NOTARY PUBLIC, LACHUTE QUE.

P. F. Ernest Petit

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Commissioner Superior Court.

ST. JEROME, P. Q.

J. E. VALOIS,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Money to Loan on Security.

Office over Central Flour Depot
LACHUTE, QUE.

Abbotts Campbell & Meredith,

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.

11 HOSPITAL ST.
MONTREAL.

HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q.C., C. S. CAMPBELL,
J. B. ABBOTT, F. E. MEREDITH,
H. ABBOTT, J. R. Q.C. H. J. HAGUE.

R. P. de LARONDE

Advocate,

Has opened an office at the WATCH-
MAN Building, Lachute, which will be
in charge of G. F. Calder. All col-
lections promptly attended to.

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

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

J. A. C. ETHIER,

ADVOCATE,

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

Attends all courts in the District of
Terrebonne, and will be in Lachute
every Tuesday. Collections made and
promptly remitted.

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.

Ottawa Business College

Formerly National Business College.

(Established 1866.)

Book keeping taught, entirely from actual
business. Shorthand and Typewriting a
specialty. Catalogue free. Send for one.

JOHN KEITH,
Principal

153 Bank St., Ottawa.

Special Local Notices.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute
every Saturday.

Simpson & Boyd have for sale a good
stock of flour of different grades also
oatmeal, moultrie, grue, bran, cornmeal,
etc. etc.

Messrs. Simpson and Boyd offer for
sale rolled oats, oatmeal and Ogilvie's
flour of the best quality and at low
prices.

Rooms to Let, for scholars attending
the Academy. Convenient to College.
Apply to MRS. QUINN.

Teachers and Scholars wanting a quiet
boarding place can be accommodated
by applying to

MRS. HENRY MCCREA.

Go to Lachute Book Store for that
magnificent book 'Beside the Bonnie
Brier Bush,' that every one is talking
about.

Reduced to a Shadow

Saved by Strawberry Extract.

GENTLEMEN.—Feeling it my duty to give
you an unsolicited testimony for the direct
benefit I have received in my family from
the use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild
Strawberry, let me say that while we re-
sided at Fenwick Ont., my little daughter
had an attack of Dysentery or Bloody Flux
by which she was reduced to a mere shadow
and became quite helpless. Fortunately my
family physician advised the use of Dr.
Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, as he
neither had nor knew of anything better for
this dreadful disease, and therefore we gave
it an impartial trial. I am happy to say that
less than quarter of a bottle caused the flow
of blood and clots to cease, and the child
promptly recovered. We always have had
Extract of Strawberry in the house since to
be ready for emergencies common to chil-
dren in summer from the effects of fruits,
etc. I would just as soon think of losing my
right eye as being deprived of Dr. Fowler's
Extract of Wild Strawberry. This is a testi-
mony of thanks for the untold benefit my-
self and family have received from this great
remedy.

MRS. W. H. GARROLD.

St. David's, Ont. formerly of Hamilton, Ont.
Hagyard's Pectoral Balm cures Coughs,
Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Tightness of the
Chest, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.
Summer coughs are more dangerous than
winter coughs.

FOR WORMS OF ALL KINDS

Sirs,—I have used Dr. Low's Worm Syrup
for Worms with excellent results. I can re-
commend it to all other who are troubled
with worms.

EMMA HIXON, Glen Oak,

WANTED—Eggs, Potatoes, Calf Skins
and all kinds of produce, highest price
paid as usual. Just received a large
stock of Cashmeres, Challies, Prints,
Ducks, Muslins, Tweeds, Straw Hats,
Crockery and Garden Seeds and also a
lot of Fruits such as Bananas, Pine
Apples, Cocoanuts, etc. T. STRONG.

FARMERS BUY THE BEST.

The 'Massey' and 'Brantford' Reap-
ers are the Leaders.
The Massey-Harris Wide Open Binder
has no equal and takes less time than
any other binder made.

C. E. LADOUCEUR.

HARPERS ARABIAN BALM.

WESTPORT, ONT.

Messrs Earl & Co.
GENTS.—I have used your Har-
pers Arabian Balm in my family and can
highly recommend it for rheumatism
and aches of any kind. It is also ex-
cellent for cuts and burns.

Yours truly,
J. A. Bedard,

Lachute, Que.

CAUTION FARMERS.—Where are you
going to exchange your wool the best
place is at McFaul Bros., they give the
highest price and the cheapest goods in
return. See our winter under clothing,
blankets, rugs, flannels, and a good as-
sortment of tweeds always on hand.

McFAUL BROS.

A FOOLISH CUSTOM.

A custom seems to prevail in Lachute
which, on reflection, might be obviated
or at least mended—that is, of the
ladies crowding together in the lobbies
and on the platform at the church
door at the close of the service to the
annoyance of those wishing to pass
out of the edifice. This is a custom
peculiarly belonging to Lachute, and
in no other town or city does it pre-
vail, to the same extent at least, as
here. After engaging in the sacred
service of the House of God, they
ought to walk quietly away meditating
on what they had heard rather than
stand and engage in frivolous con-
versation, not edifying to the soul—
Con.

Miss J. McConnell, of Montreal, is the
guest of Mrs. Andrew McConnell.

Mr. Jackson Banford and family re-
turned to Montreal on Monday morning.

Rev. Mr. Bonner, of Grenville, was in
town on Wednesday.

Salvation Army officers are to hold
meetings in Lachute next week.

Mr. John McVicar of Winchester Ont.
was in town last week.

Mr. D. Kerr has been seriously ill
during the present week but is improv-
ing.

Mrs F. Weir is spending a few weeks
in town.

Master John Calder of Montreal is
visiting relations in Lachute.

Messrs Simpson & Boyd are repairing
the flume leading to the Grist Mill.

The exodus of summer visitors has
commenced.

The Misses E. B. Berczy, of Montreal,
have been spending a few weeks at Geo.
H. Hills, East End.

There will be no service in the First
Presbyterian Church Lachute, until Sept.
8th.

We have a collection of turnips in this
office which will be hard to beat, two
from A. Bos, East Settlement, and one
grown by Mr. J. Boyd, of Lachute, weigh-
ing 9 lbs.

Among those who took advantage of
the trip to Manitoba were Messrs J.
Mason, Geo. Murdoch and J. Marshall,
of Dalesville.

Mrs. Thos. Jefferson, of St. Andrews,
who has been on a visit to relatives and
friends in Grenville, Hill Head, and Thomas
Gore returned home on Friday last, after
enjoying a very pleasant time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Oswald, of Belle
Riviere, and Miss Clarke, of Montreal,
were in town on Tuesday last visiting
friends.

We notice that our enterprising Un-
dertaker Mr. S. McKinnle has brought
up from Montreal a Child's or Youth's
Hearse for the use of his patrons.

Mrs. Bond will resume her classes for
music, painting in oils, and water colors,
crayon, etc., also china painting, 1st
Sept. at Mrs. Quinn's.

Mr. Robt. Banford of Plantagenet Ont.
was in town on Wednesday and reports
an immense crop of grain. He has been
buying new oats at 30cts per bushel of
34 lbs and expects they will soon be
offered for 25cts.

Messrs R. Daw, J. W. Cottingham and
John McKee left here Monday to attend
the Grand Lodge of Oddfellows at Coat-
cooke.

ACCIDENT.—While attempting to walk
on stilts in the back yard on Tuesday
morning Willie Hampton fell and broke
his arm.

Miss Cameron wishes to inform the
ladies of Lachute and vicinity, that she
will resume dressmaking Monday Aug.
26th in the rooms occupied by her last
season over J. R. McQuat's store.

TEA-MEETING:—The annual tea-
meeting of the Geneva Sunday School
will be held in the School house on
uesday evening Sept 3rd.

Wanted immediately an experienced
servant; liberal wages to the right
party. Apply to George McGowan,
Carillon.

Rooms to Let, furnished or unfurni-
shed, suitable for young ladies attending
college.

Apply to MISS MITCHELL,
Bethany St. Opposite R. C. Church.

ROOMS TO LET.—For young ladies
attending the Academy.

Apply by letter,
Box 31, Lachute Mills.

A new club has been formed in the
West End under the title of the W. E.
G. C. Its membership has increased
rapidly and the first pic-nic under its
auspices was held on Wednesday last to
Carillon. Two express loads decorated
with flags and badges made a lively
party and seemed to thoroughly enjoy
themselves.

Over two tons of tea sold by McFaul
Bros. last year and our trade still in-
creasing so that speaks for the quality
and price we only ask you to give us a
trial and we are sure of your tea trade
the famous Tamilkande tea in packages
sold by us.

McFAUL BROS.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the County Coun-
cil is called for this morning to take into
consideration an appeal from the local
Council of Grenville and Augmentation.

A MODEL DIPLOMA.

The diploma mentioned in our last
issue as having been granted to Miss
Jessie Albright was a second class Model
and not Elementary as stated.

SOCIAL.

The annual Beech Ridge S. S. Tea-
meeting will be held in the school-
house on Tuesday evening Aug 27th.
Admission 25 cents.

MARRIED AT LAUREL.

A very pretty wedding took place at
Laurel Episcopal Church on Wednesday
afternoon the 14th inst. The contract-
ing parties were Miss Mary Tassie,
daughter of Mr. Theodore Tassie, and
Mr. Peter Chisholm, both of the town-
ship of Wentworth. Miss Katie Mor-
rison was bridesmaid and Malcolm Chis-
holm, Esq., groomsmen. The ceremony
was performed by the Rev. R. F. Hut-
chings, and the church was very prettily
decorated with flowers. After the cere-
mony the wedding party left for the
groom's residence, amidst showers of rice
and good wishes.

GRENVILLE

The annual Missionary Meetings in
connection with the church of England
will be held in Trinity Church Calu-
met Tuesday Aug. 27th and in St.
Matthews Church Grenville Wednes-
day evening 28th at 7:30. Among the
several speakers expected is the Rev. J.
Cooper Robinson, a Missionary from
Japan.

REPORT ON GREEN CROPS.

Messrs J. McGilvary and D. Rod-
ger, the judges appointed by the Agri-
cultural Society to examine the Green
Crops have handed in their awards to
Mr. G. J. Walker the Secretary. The
results are as follows:—

Clover.

J. Carey 1st, M. Smith 2nd, John Doig 3rd.
Thomas Brown 4th, Wm. Davidson 5th.
The clover was found not very clean and
mixed with timothy.

Ensilage Corn.

M. Albright, 1st, Wm. Nichols, 2nd, Robt.
Black, 3rd, R. McGregor, 4th, M. Smith 5th.

Carrots.

Mrs Wm. Law, 1st, Wm Davidson 2nd, Jas
Bradley 3rd, R. McGregor, 4th.

Turnips.

A. Ross, 1st, Wm. Rodger 2nd, James Brad-
ley, 3rd, Wm. Summerby 4th.

Mangels.

Wm. Rodger, 1st, Alex. McFarlane, 2nd,
Robt. Wood, 3rd, Thomas Morrin, 4th.

Sun Flowers.

Wm. Nichols, 1st, Robt. Black, 2nd. These
were extra good.

Horse Beans.

Wm. Nichols, 1st, D. Morrin, 2nd. Not so
good as might be.

Meatlin.

M. Smith, 1st, Wm. Todd 2nd, Wm. Rod-
ger, 3rd, Robt. Morrin, 4th, Andrew Walker
5th. There were 11 pieces of meatlin entered
and all of extra good quality.

The Judges were not shewn any
sugar beets or rape.

A field of wheat and oats containing
4 acres, shown by John Doig, was con-
sidered worthy of special mention.

THE DORION FIRE.

The fire which occurred on Thurs-
day, completely destroyed the dwell-
ing belonging to Mr. J. M. Dorion.
Most of the furniture was saved,
but greatly damaged. The property
is estimated at \$2,000. We under-
stand there are \$1,200 insurance
on the house and \$900 on the
contents, carried by the Sun and
Lancashire Ins. Companies.

STONEFIELD.

Rev. Mr. Frith left for Ottawa
on Monday last, after having spent
three enjoyable weeks in the valley
of Ogdenburgh, the guest of Mr.
and Mrs. Heatlie, and felt that his
health had been greatly restored
during his short stay. He preached
an eloquent and profitable sermon
on Sunday evening in the Baptist
Church.

The Rev. Mr. Marney, of Avoca,
conducted the service in the Gren-
ville Baptist Church on Sunday
morning last, the pastor taking his
appointments.

The Rev. J. Robinson, of Do-
minionville, former pastor of the
Baptist Church here, left on Aug.
5th last for London, Eng., for a
month's trip. We wish him a
happy and enjoyable voyage as he
has earned his rest.

Farmers here have almost com-
pleted their harvest and report the
crops good.

Mr. W. D. Owens has returned
from Cyprus River, Man. where he
has spent the past two weeks with
his brothers.

One of our merchants has placed
a street car on Main St. and is run-
ning it by horse power, but if busi-
ness is brisk will shortly run it by
electricity.

Mr. Geo. N. McMeekin has re-
turned home after spending a few
weeks visiting friends at Mount
Maple.

Our cheesemaker Mr. Peter Mark
has left here and has taken charge
of the St. Philippe cheese factory.

Five of our prominent young men
left on Tuesday for Gilby, Dakota
where they intend spending the
harvest months.

Miss M. Barley, of Lachute, and
Miss L. Barley, of Carillon, are the
guests of Mrs. Simon this week.

Miss Maude McLean, of Hawkes-
bury, is the guest of Mr. T. E. Park-
SPORT.

MARRIED.

MORRISON—PAISLEY. At Cumber-
land, Ont. on Wednesday, Aug. 14th
by the Rev. J. R. Cresswell, B. A.,
Albert Morrison Esq., of Browns-
burgh Que. to Miss H. Paisley, of
Dundas, Ont.

DOBIE—BENNET. At Lachute, Que.
on Monday, Aug 19th by the Rev.
J. R. Cresswell, B. A., James Dobie,
of Arundel, to Susie Bennet, of
Lachute.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale his
valuable farm situated in Cote du
Midi, parish of St. Andrews, County
of Argenteuil, consisting of 200 acres
of the best of land, well watered and
possessing good buildings, 2 miles from
St. Andrews village. Will be sold on
reasonable terms. For further par-
ticulars, apply to

ARCH. GRAHAM,
St. Andrews, Que.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned being about to
give up house keeping, offers for sale
his property situated in the town of La-
chute. To a prompt purchaser, con-
ditions will be favorable. The furni-
ture will be sold with the house if de-
sired. For conditions apply to

A. BERTHELOT.

FARM for SALE

A valuable farm situated two miles from
Lachute consisting of two hundred acres
of land of best quality, well watered and
with a new house and good buildings. Con-
tains a good sugar bush, and brick yard.
Will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For
further particulars apply at the

WATCHMAN OFFICE,
Lachute.

FOR SALE

At North Nation Mills, Que., Farm of
100 acres, 20 acres cleared, convenient to rail-
road, steamboat, churches, schools, post
office, stores, cheese factory, and creamery.
Spring water, good house and stables, good
land. Price \$200 \$250 cash, balance \$50 per
year. No interest. Address

JOHN NEWTON,
Plaisance, Que

Strayed.

A team of mares have been straying
about Beech Ridge for last two or
three days, one large brown, and one
small red, owner can have the same by
proving property and paying expenses.
Now in charge of

T. B. MORRISON,
Found-keeper.
Beech Ridge Aug. 19th 1895.

Wanted.

Two Apprentices, to the Dress-
making business, to commence
Sept. 1st.

Apply to
MRS. HEAVYSEGE,
Lachute.

GUNS Double barrel br. loader, 30. Greener
Bolt br. loader, 35. Winchester
Repeating Rifles, 30. Robert
Rifles, 32. Remington, 30. Lowest
prices for reliable goods; send for catalogue.
T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL.

A DEFIANT BEAUTY.

CHAPTER XI.

"Her presence was low music. When she went she left behind a dreamy discontent. As sad as silence when a song is spent."

"How pale she looks! And of an earthly cold! Mark you her eyes?"

"Dead lucky to have got even these seats," says Dicky Sylvester, as he and Mary take possession of two in the front row of the dress circle. "Everything else bought up three weeks ago, I'm told. You'll be fretting for your stalls."

"Not I," says Mary. "I think for seeing the first row here is best."

"Good little Mary. Always contented!" says her brother, in tones full of admiration, giving her a surreptitious pinch under the pretence of loosening the laces round her throat.

"I'm a duillard!" says Miss Sylvester, with serious self-contempt. "I shouldn't have come here, or anywhere, with you. I might have remembered that you don't know how to conduct yourself with the smallest sense of propriety. I can only hope that this new play will afford me some consolation."

"If puffing means anything it should stir the cockles of even a heart of granite like yours," says her brother. "But I don't believe in puffing myself. Always stand or fall on your own merits, say I."

At this Miss Sylvester very unkindly gives way to mirth.

"Eh?" says he.

"I'm thinking you'll fall, Dicky," says she.

"Not a bit of it," says he, wriggling in his seat as if to test the merits of it. "Unsound as all things are nowadays, I fancy this apology for a chair will last me till the curtain goes down."

As he speaks it rises, and the first scene is gone through admirably acted, by some of the first actors of the year, and with sufficient go in the piece itself to almost ensure its success. This first and last scenes are usually the crucial tests; and the beginning here has been undoubtedly good and full of promise. Even Dalrymple, sitting in the stalls beside Sir John, feels interest in it rising in his breast, so strong that only the downfall of the curtain carries him back with a pang of self-reproach to the one trouble that is ever present with him.

"Bless me, there's John Amory in the stalls!" says Dicky Sylvester, nudging his sister, who, now the curtain is down, is enjoying herself gazing round and seeing what friends are here, and what at home. "Naughty boy, out by himself!" Miss Sylvester starting a little, and finding herself looking into Amory's eyes (who indeed is incurring a severe critic in his neck in his vain efforts to examine every part of the house at once, in his endeavor to discover her) changes color perceptibly, to her brother's delight. "What color is red, Molly?" asks he. "Never mind, don't answer it. I'll let you off. It's the color of you at all events. And, pshaw, he's got the disconsolate one beside him. Dalrymple, in the flesh! He's got your stall. I shouldn't wonder. See how foolish it is to quarrel with people on the eve of a play such as this promises to be."

"I never quarrel," replies his sister, with dignity. If she has fondly dwelt on the hope of subduing him, she finds herself indeed mistaken.

"Not you!" says he, with lively scorn. "Think I forget how you used to grab out my hair in handfuls, all because of the vivisection of a beastly doll or two? There! go to! Don't hope to impose upon me. Keep all that sort of thing for Amory. I shan't tell. By the by, there's Stanley, too, jolting it in the stalls, and Weyman, and Mordant. There must be a bank holiday somewhere."

"I really never saw so many men in the stalls before and so few women," says his sister, glad to turn his thoughts into another channel.

"That's because all the women have gone out for a drink," says Dicky, innocently.

"Really, Dicky," says she, indignantly, "I do wish you would arrange your conversation properly, when with me. I must beg you will not speak like that." She is still a little angry with him about that allusion to her quarrel with Amory.

"No!" with mild surprise. "Well, I won't, then. The truth, I know, is always hateful. But I thought you were one of the woman-righters or I shouldn't have spoken."

"There's one woman you know, in the theater at all events," says she resentfully. "Miss Burgess. I see her over there in the second box."

"Do you know, I never see that girl," says Dicky, promptly. "Her teeth are too much for me. They're a lot bigger than she is; they're tusks! They hide her from me. If she wouldn't laugh there would be a chance for me; but she laughs all day, and all night, I'm told," heavy and severe emphasis on this.

"I don't wish to discuss her," says Miss Sylvester. "I merely mean to say that she, at all events," witheringly, "has not gone out for a drink, as you very rudely said, a moment ago."

"She couldn't," says Dicky. "Don't you know she's been forbidden! The bar wouldn't stand it. She'd bite bits out of all the tumbler, and that wouldn't pay."

Of this, Miss Sylvester refuses very properly to take any notice. She turns aside her head, and looks contemptuous. This comes easily to her, as she has arranged her expression to meet Amory's imploring one.

The latter catches it, and is instantly reduced to despair.

"What's the matter with you, now?" asks Dicky, who is pining for active service, and resents her refusal to take to the field. "Who has vexed you—Amory? You look warm. Have an ice?"

"No, thank you."

"Coffee, then? Some old idiot has given it as his opinion that hot soup cools the fevered brow. Therefore, why not hot coffee? Try it."

"No, nothing—nothing!" says Mary, who is rather irritable to-day. "Do be quiet, Dicky, there's the curtain going up. If you don't care about the play, I do."

The curtain has descended and risen again for the third time, and once more silence falls upon the audience, and a very flattering attention is turned on the stage. A woodland scene, very exquisitely painted, serves as a background for the heroine of the piece, who is met by chance, in a charmingly arranged glade, by the hero—the man to whom in her earlier days she had been engaged. It would take too long to give a full history of the play here, but it is necessary to explain one or two things. The heroine had once been a famous musician. Had suffered many things at many hands. Had been parted by the machinations of evil people from the man she loved in her first youth (Hero). Had been taught to believe him false. Had married, most unhappily, was now a widow; still believing the old tale against first love had come to meet him in society. Struggle between her heart and her doubt of him. Here in this glade he pleads with her once more; for the last time! Proves to her that her suspicions have been unjust, and still, so old, so long has been the misunderstanding between them, that even at this supreme moment she shrinks from him, as though in disbelief of her own feeling for him. She turns from him, her face writhing with pain and uncertainty, and as if despair has seized him, he stands motionless. It is the final appeal! After this hope will be at an end. Already she has crossed the stage, she is nearly gone, when suddenly a sound of music, the music of a violin—coming—coming, but slowly, strikes the ear. It is a sound that stirs both his heart and her own. What memories arise with it? What angel has stirred them? Did ever human creature play that sweet old air with so divine a meaning? A silence falls upon the heroine and hero, a silence, too, falls on the entire theater.

And at last the tenderer of those unequalled strains steps into view. A young girl with her violin! An entirely secondary person so far as the play is concerned, yet necessary as a means of reducing the heroine to a gentle frame of mind. Quite secondary! Yet Barbour, who is a very epicure in stage arrangements, and who will always have the very best even in minor matters, had judged rightly that this exquisite interlude (as it might be called) will be a distinct attraction and add yet one more lustre to the brilliancy of the play.

The girl advances slowly, violin on shoulder. She had been referred to, casually, in the earlier movements of the play as a rising young musician, staying in the country house, and now at this instant, so fraught with intense interest, she presents herself. She is a very, very young girl—a child, one might almost say—gowned in a little, pretty white morning frock, from which the lace at the throat falls away in a large, full collar, and without an ornament of any kind. A lovely child! A passionate exclamation falls from Dalrymple. He springs to his feet, and is with difficulty pulled back again into a respectable position by Amory. "Are you mad?" says the latter. "Would you make her town-talk. Wait, man! wait! until the scene is over. Good heavens! to think of her being here!"

Eleanor has advanced to the footlights. Her playing, so soft up to this as to be a mere suggestion of things to come, now changes, and with a sharp crash of the bow across the strings the nature of her playing alters. That there is magic in her touch is beyond doubt, because the intense nervousness to which she is evidently a prey fails to spoil the effect she is producing. Just at first she trembles so terribly that her agitation is perceptible, but after a minute or so she steadies herself, as it were, and compels herself to do her genuine justice. The rendering of the sad and tender air chosen, meant to awaken the heroine to fond memories of the past, is so magnificently given, that the listeners, who had anticipated nothing better than a pretty little bit of music, sit as one man, spell-bound.

The little magician who has entranced them all, plays on with a delicacy yet, without, a wildness that bespeaks excitement hardly pleasurable. Too true an artist to be untrue to herself when occasion calls upon her for her best, she is still so frightened, so horrified at her situation, as to scarcely know how she is to carry out this fearful engagement to an end.

Her face is white as death, her eyes are gleaming, her soft, lovely hair lies in fleecy clouds upon her low brow, every curve of her slight, childish form can be seen, as with a very passion of nervous excitement, she draws the bow across the strings. Never in all her life has she played as she plays now. The people listening, rapt, intent, scarce breathing, dwell upon each note, and marvel at the grace and beauty of the air thus given. The grace and beauty of the violinist is almost forgotten in the delight of the joy her genius affords.

Towards the end it is plain to those who know her, and are trembling for

her, that she grows terribly nervous once again. There is no break-down, fortunately; she maintains her reputation firmly to the end, but that she is perilously near one is certain. It is, indeed, with difficulty that she keeps up until the final bar is given.

And now the end has come! Her right arm falls to her side, and after a hush, more complimentary than a thousand plaudits, a perfect storm of applause breaks forth. The whole theater rings with it. It is in effect an ovation!

Under cover of it, the little heroine of the moment—the lovely child on whom all eyes are centered—upset, frightened—hardly conscious of anything save a desire to escape—creeps from the stage—to find herself face to face with—Colonel Dalrymple!

CHAPTER XII.

"All accomplished little creature; Fatally endowed by Nature—"

Were your inward soul laid bare, What should we discover under That seductive mask, I wonder—"

Beauty Clare?

His face is stern, set, miserable—but she sees nothing of all that. Her relief, her joy at seeing some bulwark belonging to her old home is so great that she runs to him, and with trembling fingers seizes hold of him.

"Oh, it is you—you!" she gasps. "Quick, take me away from this. I'm frightened! Oh! it was horrible wasn't it? All those eyes—those—"

she stops short, dry sobs breaking her voice.

All the sternness and a good deal of the misery had died out of Dalrymple's face. That eager clutch of the small hands has been a sovereign cure for both.

"Where's your bonnet, your cloak?" asks he, and, having procured them, he gets her into a cab, and presently they are far away from the theater, and the applause she had so longed for, had gained, and found so terrible a possession. The silence between them has grown almost oppressive, and at last it is the man, not the woman, who breaks it.

"What induced you to do this thing?" says he, not coldly, but with a reproach so quiet, yet so suggestive of a cruel amount of suspense in the past, that she pales beneath it. She hangs the pretty head that had once been so very high and mighty, and says, wisely—nothing.

"Answer me," says Dalrymple, gently. "I don't know. I'm not sure. I wanted to play to—before—to be a regular musician, and find out what I was really worth, and, besides, you and grandpapa were so unkind to me."

"I was? Your grandfather, if you like; he has confessed to me that miserable threat of his, to disinherit you unless you married me; but what had I done?"

"Oh, you? You were much worse than grandpapa," says she, with quite a little sigh. "After all, that threat of his amounted to nothing. As you would not marry me, of course he could not disinherit me for your backsliding; so one can see at once that it was not for fear of being left penniless that I ran away."

Noel's spirit groans aloud, but spirits are proverbially noiseless, so she does not hear him.

"Well, as seemingly it was all my fault, I should like to know where my crime comes in," says he, a little stiffly.

"Do you mean to say you never were unkind to me? Have you forgotten that last night at home, and all you said?"

"I have forgotten nothing, but as I am a person of no consequence in your life, I fail to see how any words of mine could so far have affected you as to induce you to leave your home, and subject every friend you have to such prolonged anxiety."

"Oh, don't think I didn't fret about that," says she, vehemently, turning to him with her large eyes full of tears, and a little sob in her throat. "It has half-killed me. Can't you see how thin I have grown? But if I had written you would have found me out, and taken me home, and"—she stops suddenly, and, as though a full remembrance of the night's terror, past, yet ever present, crushes her once more, she covers her face with her hands and sinks back into the corner of the friendly hansom. "Oh, why didn't you find me out!" she cries, "and spare me all this?"

"You gave us no chance; not a word, a line. What I want to know is—who helped you in this project of yours?"

"Mr. Barbour," says Nell, quite without arrière-pensée. Indeed, Dalrymple's manner throughout has been so immaculately mild that she hardly understands the passion of rage and grief that is consuming him.

"Barbour?" says he, giving loose the reins of anger now. "Well!" curbing himself by a supreme effort, never mind that now, he shall tell me about it later on."

"But you must not blame Mr. Barbour," exclaims she, eagerly, frightened by his manner, and sorry now for her admission. "You should not have asked me that question so quietly if you meant mischief by it. That was mean. And, as for Mr. Barbour, he is a friend of mine. A real friend. I shall consider him so all my life. He was so good to me; far better than you or grandpapa have ever been—ever! And as to being angry with him, it is absurd. He wouldn't understand you. He is a devotee, an enthusiast, where his beloved Public is concerned. He is, indeed, a sort of Socialist. He believes all things in the way of genius should be given to the people. He is angry when riches interfere, and keep back talent from them. It is his creed, that the divine sparks that fall from heaven are meant for the good of all, and not for the few!"

"He will permit me to have a son—"

ten or two on that subject," says Dalrymple, grimly.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

IN THE FAR EAST.

Russia Concentrating Troops on the Frontier of Manchuria and Corea.

Concurrently with the news that Japan is purposely dilatory in withdrawing her armies from the Liao-Tung peninsula comes the tidings that Russia is mobilizing troops with a view to bringing a demonstrative force to bear in that region. It seems probable that there will be interesting developments in that neighborhood during the next six months. According to a despatch from St. Petersburg, Russia has completed preparations for placing 68,000 troops in two army corps on the frontier of Manchuria and Corea, besides sending 12,000 men by transport service to Vladivostok. This report will occasion fresh conjecture as to Russia's designs. Such extensive military movements would not be undertaken without an expectation of some compensating advantage. Obviously they have a bearing upon the Japanese occupation of the Liao-Tung peninsula, and the dominance of Japanese influence in the affairs of Corea.

It is the habit of Russia to move swiftly when ready without much time for conducting preliminary negotiations. Russia would rather fight than negotiate. Consequently there is much speculation as to the present move. Does Russia expect to overawe Japan by these demonstrations? Or is it her purpose by a sudden movement to possess herself coveted territory? Were there some political conditions attached to the recent loan to China, of which these movements are a partial fulfillment? It has suited the purpose of Russia, in all official deliveries from St. Petersburg regarding this loan, to represent herself as prompted by disinterested friendship for her Celestial ally, with whose frontier her own runs for so long a distance. But pretensions of that kind will deceive no one who is at all familiar with Russian diplomacy. Russia has schemes of her own. She wants a more southern terminus for her trans-Siberian railway, and she would not object to a still greater slice of Corea. Hence her movements will be watched with interest.

ELECTRICITY'S SPEED.

The Fluid Travels Eight Thousand Miles Per Second.

The telegraphers have never made but a single series of tests for the purpose of determining the actual amount of time which elapses while a signal is being flashed from America to Europe along the Atlantic cable.

The tests referred to were made at the McGill University, Montreal, Canada, in June, 1891. In carrying out these experiments a duplex circuit was arranged on both land and sea along the entire line, which connects Montreal with Waterville, Ireland. When the line was "cleared" a chronograph was attached to the observatory wire at Montreal, and everything declared to be in readiness. The instrument clicked off the signal, while the experimenters watched the chronograph with breathless interest. It did not seem "like an age of suspense," however, for within one and one-eighth seconds (1.125 seconds) the chronograph recorded the return of the signal, while it slowly dawned upon the interested scientists present that the flash had actually made the round trip from Montreal to Ireland in a period of time but little greater than one-sixtieth of a minute.

In that very short space of time, infinitesimal and almost unthinkable, we might say, that electric message was flashed a distance almost as great as one-third the circumference of the world, or, to be exact, 8,022 miles. Other experiments made the same day showed a variation of from 1 to 1.1 seconds for the signal to make a round trip.

Living Stones in Falkland.

The most curious specimens of vegetable or plant life in existence are the so-called "living stones" of the Falkland Islands. Those islands are among the most cheerless spots in the world, being constantly subjected to a strong polar wind. In such a climate it is impossible for trees to grow erect, as they do in other countries, but nature has made amends by furnishing a supply of wood in the most curious shape imaginable. The visitor to the Falklands sees scattered here and there singular-shaped blocks of what appears to be weather-beaten and moss-covered boulders in various sizes. Attempt to turn one of these "boulders" over and you will meet with a surprise, because the stone is actually anchored by roots of great strength; in fact, you will find that you are fooling with one of the native trees. No other country in the world has such a peculiar "forest" growth, and it is said to be next to impossible to work the odd-shaped blocks into fuel, because it is perfectly devoid of "grain" and appears to be nothing but a twisted mass of woody fibres.

Good Reason.

Two Irishmen, driving through the country, noticed that many of the barns had weather-vanes in the shape of huge roosters.

"Pat, said one man to the other, can you tell me why they always have a rooster and never a hen on the top of them barns?"

"Shure, replied Mike; an' it must be because av the difficulty they'd have in collecting the eggs."

Correct Twice a Day.

Buzler—My watch is one of the cheapest makes, but it hasn't varied a second in the last three months.

Dizler—It seems almost incredible, doesn't it?

Buzler—Oh, I don't know about that. You see, it's been stopped all the time.

MAKING OF A BICYCLE.

AN INTRICATE PROCESS AND REQUIRING SKILLED LABOR.

There are Five Hundred Parts in a Wheel—Why Prices of High-Grade Machines are High—The Safety Factor—"Trueing" the Parts.

Bicycle manufacturing depends for its success chiefly upon skilled labor. When you skim along lightly and rapidly on your wheel you are apt to think that it is the strength of the component parts that enable you to do this. The strength of the parts is one element, the putting of them together is a far more important element, and one that requires the greatest skill.

The price of a wheel in every instance represents the amount of skilled labor in its construction. The materials themselves cost but little. Probably \$15 to \$20 will represent the cost of material. The rest is labor. So when you buy a high-grade wheel you buy the best that intelligent artistry can produce. There are but few, or possibly a dozen high-grade wheels made. The cheaper grades are legion.

The various parts of the bicycle must be absolutely perfect and capable of standing exactly their proportion of the whole strain. They must be adjusted with the nicety of a watch in order to get the most out of them. There are 500 parts in a bicycle, counting each spoke separately and the one hundred and fifty odd miniature steel balls in the bearings. The rivets of the chain, the links, nuts and bolts number 138 separate pieces. The old saying of a chain being only as strong as its weakest link holds good in the bicycle.

THE CHAIN

is naturally a most important feature ranking in importance with the tire and the rims. The frame and most of the metal parts of a bicycle of the high grade are made of Swedish steel. There is an English steel which is also good, but the Swedish has the call. Both are made by secret process. The steel is imported in the form of tubing, and is cut into parts of various lengths, which are brazed together to make the frame. The brazing is all-important to the rigidity of the frame. Without rigidity a wheel would never stand cross country riding. The brazing is done under enormous heat, and the testing is repeated again and again.

In a bicycle factory, spokes, rims, sprockets, frames etc., are all tested before they are adjudged to be ready for use. Each of these parts sustains a strain that has been figured out to a nicety. The testing machine can exert a tension or compression of from a few ounces up to 100,000 pounds. When the full power is turned on its great jaws can tear apart a solid bar of steel as easily as a child peels a banana.

Each spoke has to stand so many pounds, the frame must do the same, the rim, the chain, the sprockets, hub, the front fork, pedals, cranks, handlebar and even the ball bearings must show that they are absolutely right. The coasting ability of a bicycle depends upon the "true" character of the bearings. To show how finely they are measured it will only be necessary to say that in the largest factories there is a machine which makes all the parts "true" down to one-tenth thousandth of an inch. This is getting bicycling down to a fine point, but the race for precedence among the big makers is fierce, and seemingly out of keeping with the general hilarity of the sport.

An interesting thing about a high-grade bicycle is what is known in mechanics as

THE SAFETY FACTOR.

Thus in the great high-pressure modern guns the safety factor is twenty, or, in other words, the gun is made twenty times stronger than the strain to be put upon it. Ordinarily guns have a safety factor of ten, boilers of six, bridges of five and other mechanical products about four. The bicycle of the old style weighed sixty pounds; the high-grade machine of to-day weighs eighteen pounds, and the safety factor has been reduced to only 1.25.

This extraordinarily low safety factor is in deference to the demand for lightness, which just now is being carried to an extreme. Another year the tendency will be to make fewer light machines. The figure 1.25 above means that if any part of the wheel is imperfect to the extent of one-quarter of its calculated strength, the machine may be crippled suddenly and the rider may have a bad fall.

It is doubtful if more than one or two manufacturers make the entire wheel. Some of them claim that they do, however. The fact is that the tires, the wood rims, the chains and the saddles, and also the lanterns are in most instances made by specialists. This cannot well be otherwise, because the four first mentioned require special knowledge, being really the most important elements of all good wheels. There are any number of tires, but a greatly less number of rims. The wood rim is one of the great discoveries. The wood is preferably white ash or hickory. Some firms use three or four pieces, glued and pressed together—laminated is the trade word—and then curved. The connecting ends are fastened in various ways. It has been found that wood rims have more resiliency—that is, power of resisting shock—than have steel rims. It took years to find this out. Now there is talk of paper rims. But whether made of steel, wood or paper, no rim ever made is able to withstand a collision if it is struck under speed.

A Painful Possibility.

Will—if you are so much in love with that little angel, why don't you propose to her? Gus (moodily)—I have seen both her father and mother, and I can't be sure that she won't grow to look like one or the other of them.

The Reformed Burglar.

First Burglar—What has become of McThugg? He's too old to burglar any more.

Second Burglar—He's all right. He's bought a hand organ and plays nothing but Salvation army tunes, and he collects enough money every three days to keep keep him nice and drunk the rest of the week.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Manitoba crop prospects continue favorable.

Natural gas has been struck at Chatham.

Mr. W. R. Manning is the new Principal of the London Model School.

Mrs. Cracksford of Hamilton was nearly killed by an overdose of painkiller.

The catch of Codfish off the coast of Labrador is reported to be unprecedentedly large this season.

Mrs. Sarah Leonard of London, Ontario, has fallen heir to an estate valued at \$250,000 in Demerara.

Lord Aberdeen has appointed Inspector Macpherson, son of Sir David Macpherson, an honorary A. D. C.

Dr. G. R. Parkin has been appointed Principal of Upper Canada College in place of Mr. George Dickson.

The question of annexing Burlington Beach to the City of Hamilton is again being agitated.

Mrs. William Gibson, mother of Hon. J. M. Gibson, died in Hamilton on Friday at the age of 86 years.

The Kingston Co-operative Sash and Door factory has just completed a very successful first year's business.

Alex. Wilson, recently arrested for robbery in Chatham, was removed to the London Asylum for the Insane.

A Millers' Association for Manitoba and the Territories was organized at Brandon on Tuesday, and officers elected.

It is probable that the unveiling of the Macdonald statue in Kingston will be postponed till the Queen's birthday next year.

Dr. H. H. Miles, late Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction, Quebec, a distinguished educationist, died at Montreal.

The London Sun, T. P. O'Connor's paper, says the plan to appoint Duke of Connaught Commander-in-Chief of the army has fallen through.

The annual returns of the postoffice savings banks show that the deposits made last year were slightly lower than in the preceding year.

It is not believed in Ottawa that there is any truth in the alleged cases of pleuropneumonia in Canadian cattle recently landed at Deptford.

Mr. Parmelee, deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, is directing the attention of Canadian lumbermen to Turkey as a good field for Canadian lumber.

Rev. R. A. Mitchell was ordained a missionary to China at Guelph Presbytery. He goes to his field of labor undisturbed by the stories of bloodshed in Chinese missions.

The Ontario Government has decided to farm out the Toronto Central prison binder twine factory, which has hitherto been conducted as a Government undertaking.

A resident of Minnewakan, Man., states that he saw a sea serpent in Lake Manitoba. The serpent was forty feet long, with a head like a bull dog, and covered with long gray hair.

Miss Ida Lewis, who will support Sir Henry Irving in his American tour, will visit her parents, who live in Hamilton, before opening the season with Sir Henry at Montreal next month.

A Stratford man, known as Doc Erb, accused of putting ground glass in the soup that his family partook of, has suddenly left the town. One of the girls of the family, May Erb, is seriously ill.

Another effort is to be made by the Scotch breeders to obtain the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle. It is proposed that the British Government should remove the restriction until Christmas, so as to test the matter.

Another vacancy in the Senate has been filled by the calling to that House of Mr. Josiah Wood, M.P. for Westmoreland, in place of the late Senator Burns. Mr. Wood, who is fifty-two years of age, has been thirteen years in Parliament.

The Japanese Consul at Vancouver, B. C., has received word from his Government that passports will not be granted to any more Japanese to leave the country for Canada unless they have sufficient money to engage in farming or trade.

The Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce transmitted to the Provincial Treasurer of British Columbia a cheque for seventeen thousand dollars, being the portion due to the province on the per capita tax on Chinese entering the province during the last fiscal year.

It is understood that on account of increased and enlarged postal service on the Canadian Pacific railway, a rearrangement of the postal subsidy to that railway has been made, which will have the effect of increasing it about one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

Jessie Gibson, aged 17 years, daughter of Mr. Alex. Gibson, Waskada, near Melita, Man., was the victim of a terrible accident last Saturday. While baking her clothing caught fire, and she ran out on the prairie, where all her clothes were burned off. After intense agony she died on Sunday.

At the Government house at Regina, on Saturday, an influential deputation, representing every section of the North-West Territories, presented Lieut. Governor Mackintosh with an address and a handsome oil painting of himself in recognition of his services at the recent Territorial Fair.

Mr. John Kennedy, chief engineer of the Montreal Harbor Board, has gone to Chicago, accompanied by half a dozen other gentlemen interested in engineering, to inspect the great work of the drainage canal, and the menace which it is supposed to present to the St. Lawrence shipping.

Malcolm H. Grievies, of London, Ont., aged 21, died on Thursday night from the effects of an accident at a factory on Wednesday. He was working at a circular saw, and was handling a piece of wood, when it was caught by the saw. He was

struck a fearful blow in the abdomen, which killed him. Inflammation set in, with fatal results.

A special from Paris received in Montreal reports the death of Louis A. Desaulles on Sunday morning at the age of seventy-seven. Mr. Desaulles was a Legislative Councillor before Confederation, and founded the Liberal organ Le Pays. He played a prominent part in Canadian politics during the fifties.

The returns of the election in the last British constituency to be heard from—the Orkney and Shetland Islands—have been received, and show the re-election of Sir Leonard Lyell, the Liberal member. The new Parliament will, therefore, consist of 338 Conservatives, 73 Unionists, 177 Liberals, 70 McCarthyites, and 12 Parnellites, making a total of 411 for the Government, or a majority of 152. The Conservatives have a majority over all other parties combined of six.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A direct line of steamers is projected from Cardiff to New York.

Major-General Herbert has been created a Companion of the Colonial Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., leader of the Irish Nationalist party, has issued a manifesto appealing to the Irish members of Parliament to end the dissensions in the ranks of their party, which, he says, have brought disaster to the National cause.

It is almost certain that Lord Salisbury will offer Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, the post of Ambassador to Germany; but it is probable that Sir Philip will refuse the offer, as its acceptance would greatly defer his chances of obtaining the Ambassadorship to France.

UNITED STATES.

Forest fires are raging in Washington Territory.

Baltimore was visited by a cyclone, doing \$50,000 damage, yesterday.

The Iron Age says the iron trade is likely to sustain the present high level of prices.

The California Labor Commission is starting a movement against Japanese immigration.

New York State is quarantined against Connecticut cattle on account of tuberculosis.

The first car ferry for service between Port Dover and Conneaut was launched at Toledo.

The Wholesale Bakers' Association of New York City has raised the price of bread one cent a loaf.

It is reported to Washington from British Columbia that seals in the Behring Sea are practically extinct.

Fifteen deaths are now recorded as the result of the collapse of the building in New York last Thursday.

Spring Valley, Ill., is under mob law. The Italians refuse to allow the coal company to operate their plants or the negroes to re-enter the shaft.

William McMillan, who is suspected of setting fire to the Osgoodby building in Toronto last winter, has been arrested in Detroit.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union meeting in New York passed a Resolution attacking liquor-sellers and supporting a strict Sunday saloon law.

The bodies of the two men, Butler and Sweeney of Niagara Falls, N. Y., who went over the falls last Sunday, were picked up in the whirlpool on Friday.

Mayor Strong of New York asked President Roosevelt to go a little easier in his enforcement of the saloon-closing law, and Mr. Roosevelt point blank refused.

There are 125 cases of smallpox among the negro refugee colonists, who are held in quarantine at Eagle Pass, Texas. From five to ten deaths a day occur among the sufferers.

According to a series of tests conducted by naval experts at Washington, extending over two years, aluminum rapidly deteriorates by contact with salt water, and is unreliable for ship construction.

Statistics received at the Washington Bureau of Indian Affairs show that of the 247,000 Indians in the United States 30,000 are to-day engaged in farming, stock-raising and other civilized pursuits.

A practical joker sent a box of sawdust and lucifer matches to Police Commissioner Roosevelt of New York. The only persons affected were a lady clerk in the postoffice and an innocent reporter.

The great Chicago drainage canal, when completed, will take away from the lake six hundred thousand cubic feet of water per minute, and will seriously interfere with navigation on the St. Lawrence.

Nearly twenty people were injured in a street car accident in Indianapolis, Ind., recently the wreck being the result of a misplaced switch, which caused a heavy motor to plunge into a trailer loaded with people returning from a picnic.

The expert counterfeiters, who for two years past have been engraving and printing United States gold certificates and flooding Canada with notes of other denominations, have been discovered, and four of the gang of five are under arrest in Jersey City.

Arrangements are in progress in Chicago to entertain the representatives of the Irish race from every part of the world who will assemble on September 24, 25, and 26 in that city, to decide on a policy to be pursued respecting Ireland and her people. Over 1,000 delegates are expected.

The authorities of the Smithsonian Institution have awarded the Hodgkins prizes as follows:—First grand prize, \$10,000, to Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Ramsey of London, for their discovery of argon as a constituent element of the atmosphere; third prize, \$1,000, to Henry de Varigny of Paris, for the best popular essay on the properties of the atmosphere. The second prize, \$5,000, was not awarded, none of the contestants fulfilling the conditions.

Commercial advices from the United States report a general good run and maintenance of business for the time of year. There is here and there relaxation resulting from the ordinary lack of midsummer trade, but there is no reaction. Employment is daily increasing. Strikes and impending strikes are being amicably settled, and wages in various leading lines are tending strongly upwards. Prices for iron and steel products are higher, but bismuth is a shade weaker. There is a steady improvement in the various trades in which iron and

steel are employed. Some cotton goods have advanced in price.

GENERAL.

Business prospects in Newfoundland are improving.

The coronation of Czar Nicholas II. will take place next April.

H. M. S. Linnet, a second-class twin screw gunboat, has arrived at Foo-Chow.

Continuous rains in many parts of Japan have ruined the rice crop, and a famine is feared.

It is understood that Italy has decided to send an expedition of twenty thousand men to Abyssinia in October.

A republic has been organized by the Cuban rebels, and a provisional organization is under process of formation.

British Indian Sikh troops will escort the British consul, who goes to Ku-Cheng to investigate the missionary massacre.

Elaborate preparations are being made throughout Prussia for the celebration on September 2nd, of the victory at Sedan.

Advices received in Constantinople from Tarsus, Asia Minor, say that a mob has attacked the American Mission school at that place.

At Kissingen Mr. Stern of New York, was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment and a fine of 600 marks for insulting an official.

Cholera is raging in Russian Podolia, and when temporary hospitals were erected the inhabitants resisted and troops were called out to quell the rioting.

Advices received at Constantinople from Moosh say that the Turkish authorities are placing obstacles in the way of the distribution of further relief for the Armenian committee.

Archdeacon Wolfe cables from Foo Chow, saying that the Chinese soldiers sent to protect the mission at Ku-Chen, broke into and plundered it. He adds that no reliance can be placed upon the Chinese authorities.

Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, in an interview, said that the Government was prepared to dispatch one hundred thousand troops to Cuba if necessary, adding that the rebellion would be crushed before the end of the year.

The New Zealand Government has granted an annual subsidy of one hundred thousand dollars to the Pacific steamers for calling on both inward and outward voyages, and Canada will carry the New Zealand mails across the continent free of charge.

As a result of the recent massacre of missionaries in China, the British Foreign Office has instructed Mr. O'Connor, the British Minister at Peking, to demand the safety of all British subjects in the disturbed districts, and to insist upon a full enquiry into the massacre.

At a crowded meeting of the European residents of Shanghai speeches condemning the action of the Chinese authorities in the case of the recent massacre of missionaries were made, and a resolution was adopted to appeal directly to the European Government against the outrage.

POST OFFICE CLERK'S SUICIDE.

Lawrence Lawless of London Shoots Himself.

A despatch from London says:—A startling tragedy took place on Friday night in Gosling's boarding house on Ridout street, near Dundas, when Mr. Lawrence Lawless, postoffice clerk, shot and killed himself with a revolver. Mr. Lawless and his wife separated about four weeks ago, the lady going to live with her mother in London West, while he occupied a room on the third floor of the premises referred to.

About 9 o'clock the inmates were startled by the sound of shots coming from the direction of Lawless's room, and investigation revealed the unfortunate man dead on his bed, with his coat off and vest unbuttoned, while his spectacles and a seven-shooter were lying on the floor.

Closer examination revealed seven bullet holes in his body, all in the region of the heart. Coroner Flock was notified and steps were taken to hold an inquest. Mr. Lawless had been in the postoffice for fifteen or twenty years and was an efficient official.

He was about 40 years old and had been married about two years. He leaves no children. It is not learned that he had shown any unusual traits of temperament lately, and it is only two days since he was out fishing in company with another member of the postoffice staff. Mr. Lawless was spending his holidays. He was around in the morning, but had not been seen by the inmates of the boarding house since noon until the tragedy occurred.

French Shore Difficulties.

A despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, says:—Another French shore outrage is reported here. A company of eight men who were fishing at the Bay of Islands, were forced by the British warship Pelican to remove to another harbor because French fishermen complained that the Newfoundlanders were interfering with them.

Not satisfied with this the French fishermen insisted that the Newfoundlanders be expelled from their second location, and this also was done by the British naval commander; so the Newfoundlanders were forced to abandon the fishery altogether and return home. They will lay their case before the Local Government.

The Telegram, the Government organ, promises that prompt and vigorous action will be taken by the Ministry to secure indemnity for the sufferers from the British Government. It is considered very likely that Sir Ambrose Shea, a native of Newfoundland, who recently held the post of Governor of the Bahamas, will be appointed Governor of this island, because his knowledge of its affairs would be invaluable in the present crisis.

Of Some Use.

A curious use for a husband is reported from Clerkenwell, near London, where a Mr. Lamb and his wife keep a small shop.

For 14 years the firm has avoided paying taxes by the wife sending the husband to jail to serve out the legal time for unpaid taxes, while she remains at the shop attending to business.

ON THE BROAD ATLANTIC.

Robert McCallum, His Dog and the Little Skiff.

Tossing about on the broad Atlantic in his little skiff, in which he left New York on June 13, is Robert McCallum, the Scotch lad, who thus seeks money and fame. It was only the other day that steamships reached Boston and New York, and reported that they had passed the daring boy 1000 miles out from the latter port.

Robert McCallum is only nineteen years old. He expected to arrive at Queenstown in forty-five days, but he has not done so. With McCallum is his little Scotch terrier named Jack, the only companion. The



ROBERT MCCALLUM.

principal dimensions of the skiff are: Length of keel, 19 feet; length over all, 22 feet; breadth of beam, 5 feet 4 inches; draught, 2 feet 6 inches. The hull is constructed of inch thick spruce planking. It is divided into three compartments. The largest is 6 by 4 feet, and will be used as a cabin. The other two will contain provisions. The stores consist of thirty gallons of water, an oil stove, ten gallons of oil and canned goods and hard tack enough for sixty days. The skiff carried three thousand pounds of copper ore and cement for ballast. The ballast is so fastened that the craft will right again if it turns right over. The young mariner will have to for six hours during the day and sleep. A sextant and two watches comprise his navigating outfit. He will follow the course of incoming transatlantic steamers. McCallum will get \$5000 and a medal if he reaches Queenstown.

DINING WITH THE PRINCE.

The Hospitality of Albert Edward at Marlborough House.

The Prince of Wales gives, in the course of the season, certain special dinners at Marlborough house, which in many essential respects differ from those which he attends at other people's houses. The guests do not number more than 45 people, including the ladies and gentlemen in attendance upon the Prince and Princess. When members of the Royal family arrive at Marlborough house, at the outer gate, the fact is at once signalled from the lodge, so that the Prince and Princess of Wales are never taken by surprise, but are in readiness to receive them.

The dining-room in which the banquet is served is a magnificently decorated apartment, with a ceiling of white and gold. On the wall on the left side is a great square of red plush to set off the presentations of plate which have been made to their Royal Highnesses during the recent years. The Prince of Wales, as a host, sits not at the end, but in the middle seat, at the side of a large and long table. Table decorations are of a massive, ornate and rather heavy character. A very high centrepiece is filled with flowers, and more blossoms are placed in tall vases, resembling specimen glasses.

Probably Marlborough house is the only place in London in which the knives and forks are laid so curiously. To each guest two forks and more are provided, and these are placed prongs downward, reversing the usual method. In addition there is a large tablespoon and one large knife. In no circumstance are two knives permitted upon the table simultaneously, and for this rule a very strange reason is assigned. His Royal Highness is very superstitious, and on no account will he incur the risk of having knives crossed inadvertently. The wine glasses are placed, by the by, in a line as straight as a company of soldiers, and the services are simply folded in two. Small water bottles are used, but apparently, finger bowls are tabooed in Marlborough house.

Dinner begins at 8.45, p. m. and lasts for one hour and ten minutes. Rapid service is insisted upon, yet four or five waiters only are allowed to enter the dining room, which is, however, some distance from the kitchen. Celerity and despatch are obtained by the employment of a small army of assistants stationed behind the scenes.

For dessert royal blue sevens is used, and when the time has come for coffee and cigars, the custom is once during the year, and only once—the night of the Derby dinner—to hand to each guest a silver lighter of unique design. No two lamps are alike, as they have at various times been presented by different donors to the Prince of Wales, and each one has its history.

Action may not always bring happiness; but there is no happiness without action. Disraeli.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Business Man.

A better demand is reported in Toronto for sugars, the result of the fruit season.

The cordage companies report an unusually heavy demand for biding twine from Manitoba and the far North-West.

Owing to the dullness of the flour trade many mills are closing up, and running part time only. Bran is scarce and higher in consequence.

The money market at Toronto is easy at 4 per cent. for call loans on bonds and at 4 1/2 on stocks. Prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 6 1/2 per cent.

A number of merchants from Manitoba have arrived in Toronto within a few days to make their fall purchases. They speak glowingly of crop prospects in that province.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for the month of July shows a total of \$9,085,000. The losses for the same month in 1893 were \$12,118,700, and in 1894 \$16,307,000.

It is not likely that any great amount of gold will be shipped for Europe at New York. The export of wheat and cotton will commence soon, and sterling exchange will decline.

Stocks of wheat in store in the United States and Canada show another decrease. The total is 38,517,000 bushels, a decrease of 712,000 for the week. A year ago the stock amounted to 60,103,000 and two years ago to 59,439,000 bushels.

The investigation into the affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland makes a bad showing. The liabilities of five directors' firms aggregate over two millions of dollars, and a full statement of overdrawn accounts show a total of \$2,752,000. The bank's capital and reserve amounts to only \$756,000.

The Australian wool sales will open at Adelaide, September 25, at Sydney October 7th, and at Melbourne October 18. During the season of four months about 900,000 bales of catalogued wools will be sold. It is believed that the condition of the crop is light and freer from burr seed than last season.

The Mark Lane Express, in an article upon the wheat crop in Great Britain, says that reports from the various districts in England show the yield this year to be 78.4 per cent. of the average. The yield in Wales is 80 per cent., making the entire crop for Great Britain 22 per cent. behind that of last year. The harvest is now in progress, but the weather is unfavorable.

In a circular just issued a Toronto firm gives the following about the apple crop: We have recently returned from Great Britain and the continent, where when we left there was every promise of a large crop of apples of good quality. We have not as yet gone through the apple producing districts of Canada and the United States, but from reports so far received we are inclined to think the yield will be heavy in Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and the Western States to the Pacific Coast. Michigan and Wisconsin leave us in doubt, as reports vary. In New York the yield will probably be considerably lower than last year, while in the New England States and in Nova Scotia the yield will be somewhat lighter. We believe the exports from Ontario will be heavier than last year and the quality better.

No trade subject has received more discussion and few discussions have been less fruitless than that concerning shorter credits. Everyone acknowledges the need, everybody is afraid to make the first move. To sell goods on long credit is to encourage dishonesty and recklessness. A man's liabilities should be ever before his mind; the present system of long credits putting off the day of payment, affords opportunities to the dishonest for embezzlement, and to the careless for tardiness. Nor is long credit of any real advantage to the retailer. The average country storekeeper seldom prepares to meet his obligations until a few days before they fall due. A year's credit would find the merchant no better prepared to meet his engagements at the time of settlement than one month's credit. The chances are in favor of the merchant being better able to satisfy his creditor's claims at the end of the month than at the expiration of the longer term. The evil is not confined to dry goods trade, although very burdensome here; it extends into nearly every branch of commerce. An onlooker would expect the various business associations to quickly dispose of this matter but seemingly the most that can be done is to talk it over.

The business situation in Toronto is without material change. Prospects, however, seem to be improving with an expected increase in crop yield. The grain crops are said to be in better condition than was thought probable a short time ago. This fact has given much encouragement, and a hopeful feeling with regard to autumn and winter business now prevails. Many buyers from the North-West have made their appearance, and these are likely to place even larger orders than ever. Increased confidence is placed in the purchasing power of that country in consequence of the assurance that the yield of grain there will be much larger this season than ever before. The cordage companies and agricultural implement makers are at present driving a large trade in the Western provinces. There is no particular increase in the wholesale trade at Toronto as yet, but merchants have little to complain of. Remittances have been most satisfactory this month. The leading staples are firm in prices—cottons, wools and silks ruling at the highest figures of the season. Money is plentiful and easy, but requirements for the moving of the crops will tend to keep rates steady. The high rates at which Toronto bonds and other choice securities are selling are due in a measure to the cheapness of money. In fact current rates at leading money centres are the lowest on record. Stock speculation has been more active this week, and the higher prices are owing to an expected improvement in the general trade of the country.

Men and Waves.

Flow—Isn't it delightful to have the waves swirl you in their strong grasp?

Mabel—Er, yes; they do very well but I wish there were a few men here, and then waves and their grasp would have to take a back seat.

FRIDAY, AUGUST, 23rd 1895.

LABOR DAY.

Organized labor has become a considerable factor in the forces that move the world. In several ways has its right to a prominent place in our political economy been recognized, the latest of which was the establishment of Sept. 2nd as a public holiday, known as "Labor Day." It was observed last year for the first time and as the date of its second celebration approaches, we would call attention to the wisdom of doing all in our power to render homage to the great conqueror of all things, Labor. The Banks will be closed, and we trust the day will be duly observed in Lachute with the same interest and pleasure as the birthdays of our beloved Queen, and this vigorous young Canada of ours. All can celebrate this day, for few there are, who do not earn their livelihood by labor in some sphere or other.

WATER WORKS.

The circular published in another column regarding a proposed system of waterworks, is worthy of very serious consideration by every ratepayer. The more so for the reason that while the council cannot establish a system of waterworks owned by the corporation, without first obtaining the consent of a majority of the ratepayers, on the other hand, the council may, by a simple resolution or by-law, give the franchise of the town to a company, including the right of taxation for water purposes and also bind the corporation to pay a certain sum of money for a number of years, all of which is involved in this proposition. We have in the past been a strong advocate of waterworks, in the best and most serviceable form if possible, if not then the next best. Our contention has always been, that the cheapest is not always the best, and that the ideal waterworks system is one installed, owned, and operated by the corporation itself. The corporation is formed of the people themselves, and there is no conflict of interests, while a company generally gets, or endeavors to get, a maximum revenue from a minimum expenditure. The Council on two occasions endeavored to carry out this work, but owing to opposition from certain quarters and circumstances unnecessary to recapitulate, the scheme fell through. Therefore, the question simply is, whether we shall drag along in this present unprotected and destitute condition, or accept the next best, falling ownership of the works, and give our franchise to a company. If we decide to do that probably the system proposed is as good as any that could be devised, and the rates are certainly low. The point over which many will hesitate will be the annual cost to the town of the hydrants which will involve a certain increase in taxation—always unpopular thing. We have not had time to look into the figures carefully yet, but trust that this matter will be closely studied and a large attendance will be present at the meeting called by the council.

A TRIP TO 16 ISLAND LAKE.

Why do men rush away to distant parts for scenery, air and health, when all of which can be obtained to a greater degree within the confines of their own country?

The cranes are various and in many respects inexplicable, but some of the reasons are perhaps ignorance, want of knowledge, and a disregard of the value of advertising. For those who admire diversified scenery, we have yet to see, short perhaps of the White or Rocky Mountains, anything which surpasses that of the trip to 16 Island

Lake. To those who do not know, we may say that this Lake is situated at the rear of the township of Wentworth, being partly in Montcalm and extending southward to 8th range of Wentworth. In close proximity to it lie the North, Balsam Lake, Pine Lake, and Proctor Lake, and to the South, Long Lake and Silver Lake. All these Lakes are beautiful sheets of water and contain considerable quantities of red and grey trout. Of all these, 16 Island Lake is the Queen. Its name will suggest the fact that in this vast body of water there are 16 Islands, some having an area of perhaps half an acre, and others of over a hundred acres. All these are wooded with the virgin forest, as is all the land around the Lake, the only timber yet taken away being the pine.

To go there, our party, which consisted of a retired gentleman, a manufacturer, a scribe, and a disciple of Themis, started from Lachute on Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock, with two horses and express, containing blankets, camp-beds, tents, provisions and several other articles. To Brownburgh four miles, to Dalaville six miles, to Edina, twelve miles where our first mishap came about. In ascending a sharp hill, just as our horses reached the top, "snap" went both of the whistle-trees and away went our express down the hill backwards. On one side of the hill was a bank, on the other a deep ravine. Four frightened individuals grasped the sides of the express ready to jump should it take the reverse side of the road. Luckily it backed straight down the hill at a rapid pace and struck the fence where it remained, and its occupants drew a long sigh of relief. A raid was made on the nearest house and with some borrowed tools a new set of whistle-trees were made and the journey continued, with the precaution however of walking up the large hills. The next stop was at Lost River, where our horses were put up and fed at Burch's Hotel. This hotel might be described as an oasis in a desert. Although twenty-four miles from Lachute and in a locality where modern luxuries are few, Mrs. Burch succeeded in placing a dinner before us which would put many of our city and town hotels to the rear of the procession. We heartily enjoyed it all the more because of the appetite acquired from a drive over this hills. We know of no more comfortable place for a summer outing than Burch's Hotel, Lost River.

On we go to New Ireland known now as Laurel. Here is a Church and a post office, the latter kept by James McClusky I.P., Chief Fishery Inspector and overseer of all the lakes in the vicinity etc., the former officiated in by the Rev. Mr. Hutchings, Anglican minister from Arundel. The day we passed in was a red letter day in the place, it being the occasion of the first marriage celebrated in the little church. A stalwart Highland laddie led to the altar a bonnie French-Canadian lassie and they that were twain were made one. We met the wedding procession which contained about fifteen or twenty carriages, and all presented a very gay and animated appearance. Their horses and carriages were all good and the drivers were expert. When opposite the little church, and while our driver was re-arranging his load, we went in and saw the floral decorations which, in their native simplicity, showed that even among the hills and dales of the North there was an aesthetic spirit. Two miles further brought us to the house of Mr. Maillet on Silver Lake. Here we left our team in his charge and proceeded with our baggage to 16 Island Lake a few miles distant. On the way we pass the last of the original houses of the settlement, i.e., a shanty occupied by an old pair named Tasse. On our way we met a gentleman who had much to do in our visit, a Prof. Morais, formerly of France, who is known as an expert silver miner. He took us in charge, got a boat, packed our luggage, and soon we were out on the lake just as the sun commenced to sink behind the lofty top of a large mountain. We had a row up the lake of five miles to the house and clearance made at its head by Mr. Jos. Rodger where the party camped for the night.

(To be continued.)

ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

Lachute is fast becoming notorious for carousing and drunkenness. During the past month it has been one continuous sequence of disorderly and disgraceful events. The latest and most serious, was inasmuch the lives of many people were placed in jeopardy, occurred on Monday night, about 7.30.

A man named J. Noyes who has become somewhat notorious of late, had been cutting up all sorts of drunken capers during the afternoon with a horse and sulky. That he should have been allowed to menace the safety of other vehicles and pedestrians all the afternoon, in full view of the authorities without being stopped, shows at once that no protection exists for the public against such dangerous actors. At the time above mentioned he ran into a horse and buggy opposite Bedard's store in which was a bride and groom returning from the residence of the Rev. Mr. Cresswell, where they had just been married. The shock threw both bride and groom out into the street, smashed the buggy and harness and pitched Noyes on his head in the road, where he lay insensible. Meanwhile, the horse and sulky went on in its mad career through the crowded streets. The screams and yells of frightened women and children as they frantically tried to escape beggars description. Opposite Roderigue's Hotel, the horse and buggy of Mr. E. Roderigue was standing, Mrs. Roderigue and children being in the act of alighting. Just as they reached the doorstep, the runaway rushed past frightening their horse, which immediately ran away too. This added to the excitement and in a few seconds the horse had bolted across the street and sidewalk and entered the lane leading to John Hope's yard. There he and buggy turned over into a struggling heap, wrecking the buggy and injuring the horse. Noyes was carried up to Dr. Smith's office and attended to, but his injuries were not considered very serious. Those who witnessed the whole affair cannot understand how people on the street escaped injury.

Now the question is, how long is this sort of thing to be tolerated? If men are bound to get drunk why should the public safety be endangered? It is quite true that the sale of liquor is licensed with the consent and approbation of the public and under the law is entitled to protection. But surely the public are entitled to some protection from the results of that traffic. There is no doubt that a police constable, not afraid of doing his duty, and who would insist upon the man who gets drunk, the necessity of keeping the peace, would do very much to prevent these scenes. We believe it is necessary that such an officer should be employed. There is however some reason in the demand that inasmuch as the liquor traffic is to a large degree responsible for these breaches of the peace, sufficient revenue should be derived therefrom to supply the constable which it makes necessary. A town constable would have prevented Noyes from driving so furiously all afternoon and so avoided the catastrophe of the evening.

Proposed System of Waterworks by Gravitation for LACHUTE TOWN.

ESTIMATED REVENUE.		
BLDGS.	VALUE.	AMT. FROM RATES.
136 at \$500 and under		\$816
105 " 1000 "		735
34 " 1500 "		272
36 " 2000 "		324
11 " 2500 "		110
8 " 3000 "		88
1 " 3500 "		12
5 " 4000 "		65
1 " 5000 "		15
1 " 8000 "		21
1 " 9500 "		24
1 " 13500 "		33
1 " 45000 "		95
235 Horses and Cows at \$1		235
25 Hydrants at \$20		500
Vacant Lots,		89
Extra Rate on four hotels,		52
Total,		\$3,485
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.		
5,000 feet 10 inch pipe laid	\$6,250	
5,000 " 8 "	5,000	
17,916 " 6 "	11,645	
8454 " 4 "	3,381	
Rock excavation and refilling	3,000	
Earth " " "	5,000	
Hydrants for fire protection	1,000	
House service pipes	1,400	
Water privilege in full, Thos. Hammond inclusive,	6,000	
Total	\$42,676	
Annual interest on above	6 per cent	\$2,560.56
Operating expenses		900.00
Balance		\$3,485.56
		24.44
		\$3,485.00

WATER RATES PER ANNUM.

Basis rate \$6 on first \$500 and fraction thereof, according to Valuation Roll in force, and for each additional \$500 or fraction thereof \$1.

Hotels will be charged a double rate.

Horses and Cows \$1. each.

Vacant lots valued at \$250 or under \$1, for each additional \$250 or fraction thereof \$1.

Hydrants for fire protection and sprinkling streets \$20.

The system proposed will begin at the source in McQuats' Brook at the head of the rapids, which is about 100 feet above the level, and will give an efficient fire protection beginning at the dam with 10 inch cast iron water pipe the best made for one mile, then 8 inch pipe for one mile, and from thence all through the Town with 6 inch pipe except in outlying streets which will be 4 inch pipe.

The town will have the privilege of purchasing the Waterworks at any time after completion for the estimated amount of cost plus 15 per cent.

Should the C.P. Railway use the water for their engines, the amount received will be deducted from the amount charged for hydrants.

It is expected that insurance rates will be reduced as soon as the system is in operation. Mr. Rainboth, Civil Engineer of Ottawa, having proposed this system of water works for the Town of Lachute and the matter having been referred to a committee, they think that the ratepayers should be consulted, and I hereby send you a copy of the proposed Waterworks system.

A Public Meeting will be held in Victoria Hall on Monday the 26th day of August inst, at 8 P. M., for the consideration of the foregoing, and you are requested to be present.

JAMES W. RAITT,

Secretary-Treasurer,

LACHUTE TOWN CORPORATION,
AUG. 19th, 1895.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF J. C. WILSON & CO.'S BUSINESS.

On Saturday last the firm of J. C. Wilson & Co. completed the first quarter of a century of its existence, and in honor of the occasion, Mr. J. C. Wilson provided a special train to take all the hands employed in the city to Lachute, where they were met by the mill hands, and an afternoon of pleasant enjoyment was spent on the Argenteuil Exhibition grounds.

The train left Dalhousie Square Station at 7.45 a.m., and ran right through to the switch at Lachute Mills. Every one was shown through the buildings, the process of paper-making was thoroughly explained by the heads of the various departments. At noon an adjournment was made to the Exhibition grounds, where an excellent dinner was served. A first-class orchestra accompanied the excursion from Montreal, and provided music for a lengthy programme of dances. The sports were started at 1.30 p.m. with a tug-of-war between the city employees and the mill hands, the country boys winning the first two pulls with ease. In the course of the afternoon Prof. J. E. Holland made two very successful balloon ascensions, and a lacrosse match was played between the Montreal and Lachute contingents, the former winning by four straight games.

After partaking of supper, the party returned to the mills, where colored lights were burned and a display of fireworks was given. The prizes were distributed by Mr. J. C. Wilson, who also made a short speech, expressing satisfaction at the good feeling shown by the Lachute people to the Montreal employees, and pointing with pride to the fact that the saw mills and pulp factories in the village had closed their establishments in order that their men might attend the games. An enjoyable outing was brought to a close by three cheers and a tiger for the proprietor of the mills, and the picnic party left for home at eight o'clock. The following are the results of the games:

Tug-of-war—Won by Lachute.
Race for boys under 16 years, 1-4 mile—J. E. Balmor, E. Lavigne, L. Martineau.
Race for girls under 16 years, 100 yards—J. Mary Busley, J. Mary Mussen, J. Mary Lamont.
Hop, Step and Jump—J. H. Phillips, J. A. Poiraud, J. P. Robinson.

Egg Race, Ladies—1 Maud Perkins, 2 Della Howard, 3 Rose Lilley.
Putting the Shot—1 H. Nell, 2 R. McLean, 3 T. Robinson.
Race for Ladies over 16 years—1 Emily Charron, 2 Maud Perkins, 3 Annie Blais.
Sack race 100 yds—1 J. Robinson, 2 A. Dick, 3 J. Duly.
Race for married ladies—1 Mrs. Beetz, 2 Mrs. Caron, 3 Mrs. Leonard.
Race for married men under 25 years—1 H. Phillips, 2 A. Caron, 3 T. Laroux.
Hat race for ladies—1 Emily Miller, 2 M. Charrier, 3 Mrs. Toupin.
Race for single men—1 H. Ridd, 2 R. McLean, 3 R. Dick.
Three-legged race—1 Kearns and Kearman, 2 R. McLean and T. Poiraud.
Race for married men over 25—1 J. Robinson, 2 H. Morell, 3 J. Daoust.
High jump—1 McLaughlin, 2 H. Nell, 3 Rankin.
Lacrosse match—Won by Montreal 4-0.

CARILLON.

Carillon is much loved for this season than for some years. Owing to so many camping and boating at the Hotel. Quite a number of hay cart drives, lawn parties, and progressive euchre parties are indulged in.

Miss Johnston of Montreal and Mrs. Schneider of Ottawa are visiting Mrs. J. McGowan.

Miss Rainboth of Aylmer Que., and Miss Eileen Kelly of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. D. Murphy.

The following are the arrivals at the Carillon Hotel. Mrs. Fields, Miss Fields, Miss Gladys Fields, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Gertrude Overton, Miss Maher, Miss Barrie, Miss Griffiths, Miss MacDonell, Mrs. and Miss Mary MacDonell, Mr. and Miss Yelland, Messrs. Birt, Ernest and Fred Tasker, Mr. Butcher, Mr. H. Clark, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Miss Stirling, Mr. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Miss Gibeau, Messrs. Willand and Fred Fields, Mr. Boyd and Mr. Silverman.

The music from the Point Fortune band is often heard in our village, it undoubtedly is as good as 'Gilmour.' See what it is so have ambitious young men in the village.—Com.

LOGLAKE.

It is with regret we think of the fact the holidays are coming to a close so soon. Already some of the many young people who have been spending their holidays here are leaving us to resume their old occupation once more; instead of the pleasures of the past two months; the fact that it will soon be necessary to say 'good-bye' to our merry young friends, together with the necessary preparations for departure cause a little of the old quietness to fall over the community.

On Wednesday of last week, Miss Annie J. Scott started for Heyworth, Que. to commence the duties of another scholastic year.

Miss Annie E. Parker, of Montreal, who had dropped off on her way from St. Sauveur des Montagnes, where she was spending part of her holidays, paid a few weeks visit to her friends in this community. She left for home on Monday, her departure being much regretted by the many friends and acquaintances which she has formed here, and we trust when the holidays come round again that her merry voice may be heard amongst us.

Mr. Wm. Patterson, of Boston, is visiting his friends here. He intends to return to Chicago about the end of the month.

'KILALOO.'

Just what You want!

Ploughs,
N.Y. Sewing Machines,
Waggons.

Straw Cutters.
Threshing Machines,
Fanning Mills.

Household Furniture,
Organs,
Washers and Wringers,
Spring Wheels, etc.

New York Mutual Life Insurance and other Companies.

G. A. YOUNG,
Calumet.

NOTICE.

Merchants, butchers, etc. will please not advance credit for goods or provisions of any kind to my wife, as I will not pay for same.

HENRIE LACROIX,
Calumet.

Montreal Exposition Co.

**The Greatest Show
in the Province.**

12th to 21st Sept., 1895.

HIGH CLASS EXHIBITS.

Live Stock.
Agricultural.
Horticultural.
Industrial.

Bench Show of Dogs.

Splendid Attractions.

Balloon Ascensions, Military and
other Bands.

Attractive Platform Entertainments.

H.M. War Ships in Harbor.

Reduced Rates on all Railways.

S. C. STEVENSON,
Manager and Secretary.

**STILL MORE
NEW GOODS**

Just - - Arrived

-AT-

**Lachute
Book Store**

Lacrosse Balls, Solid Balls, Colored
Music Balls, Hat Racks, A.B.C.
Blocks, Toy Pistols, Poppuns, Toy
Watches, Alarm Clocks, Kaleide-
scopes, Jack in Box, Toilet Soaps,
Mouth Organs, Rattles, Whistles,
Purses, Hammocks, Bound Novels,
Side and Back Combs, Hat Pins,
Ladies' Fans, Ladies' Card Cases,
Presbyterian Hymn Books, Ladies'
Mourning visiting cards, Mourning
Note Paper and envelopes, Erasers,
School Companions, Lead Pencils,
Drawing pencils, China allies,
Knitting Needles, Jew Harps,
Rubbers, Curling Tongues, Crochet
Needles (two kinds), Penholders.
Shorter Catechisms, Ladies' Purses
or Pocketbooks, Skipping Wire
Ropes, Nuts, Soft Shell Almonds,
Confectionery, Tin Rifles, Shoe
blackening, Clergymen's Registration
Books of Births, Marriages and
Deaths, Cheap Methodist Hymn-
Books, pocket size, and Canadian
Hymnals, beside THE BONNIE
BRIER BUSH.

DAWSON KEAR.

CIRCUIT COURT

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

No.

EX PARTE:

Pierre Paul Martin, wholesale mer-
chant, of the City and District of Montreal,
and there carrying on business as such under
the firm, name and style of P.P. Martin &
Co., and creditor of the late Severe Daoust,
in his lifetime, merchant of the Parish of St.
Benoit, in the District of Terrebonne, peti-
tioner for the appointment of a curator to
the vacant estate of the said late Severe
Daoust.

Having seen said petition, the relatives
and creditors of the said late Severe Daoust
are ordered to appear before the Judge or the
Prothonotary of the Superior Court for the
Province of Quebec, in the District of Ter-
rebonne, at the Court House, at St. Scholas-
tique, on Monday, the 25th August inst., at
ten of the clock in the forenoon, in order to
give their advice concerning the said ap-
pointment of a curator; and the foregoing
order shall be published twice in French
in "La Liberte" and twice in English in
"The Watchman" two newspapers pub-
lished in the District of Terrebonne.
St. Scholastique, 10th Aug. 1895.
(Signed,) HENRI T. TASCHEREAU,
J. S. C.

BASTIEN & LAMARCHE,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

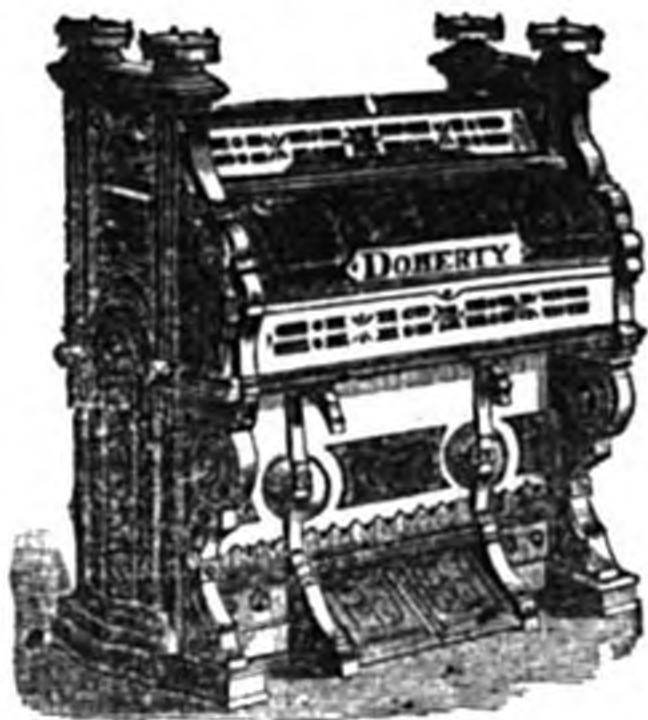
**Montreal
Business College**

Is the largest, best equipped, and
most thorough commercial college in
Canada. Send for Souvenir Prospe-
ctus containing a description of the
subjects taught, methods of individual
instruction and photographic views of
the departments in which the Theo-
retical and Practical Courses are
taught, by nine expert teachers. The
staff has been reorganized and strength-
ened for the coming year by the
addition of three trained teachers with
business experience. Studies will be
resumed on Sept. 3rd.

Address,
J. G. DAVIS,

42 Victoria Square,
Montreal, Canada.

Pianos & Organs



J A BEDARD,
for Piano and Organs.

J A BEDARD, for



Sewing Machines

J A Bedard, for



Boots and Shoes.

At the Sign of the
BIG BOOT,
Main Street,
Centre Ward,
LACHUTE, Que.

New Undertaker.



Just received a full stock of all
kinds of coffins, caskets, hearse in-
cluded. Also embalming done.
Attendance day or night. Orders
promptly attended to.

In The Larmonth Building,

Next to the WATCHMAN OFFICE.

W. BIGELOW,
Lachute.

**SEE
HERE
FARMERS.**

If you are buying a
Binder this season, get
Moody's Right Hand
BINDER.

They are the best, if you want a
Reaper they are cheap and good also.
THRESHING MACHINES &
POTATOE DIGGERS.

M. MOODY & SONS,
And sold by
JOHN SIMON, Lachute.

36-6m

For Sale.

That farm, formerly owned by
Wm. Fulton, also the adjoining
one, formerly owned by James Joss,
both in one, 200 acres more or less.
About two miles and a half from
Lachute, convenient to school and
mills.

For further information apply to
the owners on the premises.

Farm For Sale.

I have received instructions from
W. J. Johnstone, Jr., administrator
for the estate of the late Mrs. John
Cowan, to sell the lot of land be-
long to the said estate. The lot
contains 99 acres, and is known as
part of the Johnstone property,
Beech Ridge. There are about 70
acres arable land, the balance be-
ing about equally divided between
a sugar bush and a good cedar
swamp. Good house, outbuildings,
convenient to railroad station,
school, post office and factory.
There is also a small orchard. Will
be sold cheap to close up estate.

Apply to

MALCOLM SMITH,

Beech Ridge.

P. O. Box #125, Lachute, P.Q.



AGE 1856 SUCCESS 1895.

EXPERIENCE.

**TO OUR PATRONS
AND FRIENDS.**

After a number of years we claim
to make the best goods in the country.
Our sales for the past year have sur-
passed any other. The capacity of our
Factory is now from 100 to 125 rigs
per annum. We have also reduced
the price on our goods, viz:

BUGGIES. EXPRESS.
BUCKBOARDS. LUMBER
CARTS. WAGONS.

Lumber Wagons \$55.00 Cash.

Mitchell & Son.

Special attention given
to Repairing.

FARM for SALE.

I am instructed by Frank R.
Douglass to sell his farm, situated
on the front of 2nd range of
Chatham containing one hundred
acres with good house and all
necessary buildings thereon. A
never-failing stream of water run-
ning across the pasture and a good
well at house. A nice young
orchard and about 300 maple trees.
Also a bush lot on 7 range contain-
ing 97 acres.

For particulars

apply to

THOS. FOREMAN,

Stonefield, Que.

**Millinery & Dry
GOODS STORE.**

The undersigned has just opened
a stock of Millinery and Dry Goods
in the large brick store at the end
of Fish's Bridge, formerly occupied
by D. Wilson, Butcher, as a dwell-
ing. New Goods were arranged
tastefully made up at low prices.

MISS NICHOLSON.

Farm for Sale.

The South half of Lots, No. 7 & 8, in the 7
on Range Township of Grenville, County of
Argenteuil, containing about 300 acres of
land with a good dwelling-house and out-
buildings. One half under cultivation, and
the balance in standing wood, principally
hardwood. New Presbyterian Church re-
cently built on the property.
Good soil and well watered. The place
will be sold cheap, and half the amount may
remain on the property at 6 p.c. interest.

Apply to proprietors
ALEXANDER MCPHEE,
Grenville, P.Q.

Lime For Sale.

Lime made from crystallized lime-
stone always on hand. Stone lime
25cts. Half price or slacked. Guar-
anteed best in county.

JOHN BRADFORD,

Lachute Mills.



THE SECRET
Of the marvelous success of Burdock
Blood Bitters lies in its specific curative
power over every organ of the body.
The Liver, the Blood, the Bowels, the
Stomach, the Kidneys, the Skin, the
Bladder, in fact, all parts of the human
system are regulated, purified, and
restored to perfect natural action by
this medicine. Thus it CURES all
diseases affecting these or other parts
of the system, Dyspepsia, Constipa-
tion, Bad Blood, Biliousness, Head-
ache, Kidney and Liver Complaint,
Obstinate Humors, Old Sores, Scrofula,
Rheumatism, Nervous or General
Debility, and all irregularities of the
system, caused by Bad Blood or dis-
ordered action of the Stomach, Bowels,
Liver or Kidneys. Thousands of testi-
monials warrant the assertion that
B.B.B. is the BEST SPRING
MEDICINE FOR YOUNG, OR
OLD.

HELLO !!



We are told you are selling Furniture Cheap for cash—THATS SO—
Just give us a call and we will show you, and if we have't what
you want we will get it for you. We have Bedroom
rites, Splendid Glasses, also Double and Single
Bedsteads, Tables large and small, Chairs of
all kinds, from a Ladies' Rocker to
a Babies Chair, etc.

GROCERIES of all kinds, Candies, Nuts, Biscuits, etc., etc..

SUMMER SUITS



DON'T YOU
REQUIRE A
LIGHT
SUMMER
SUIT
FOR THE
HOT
WEATHER.

If so call and
leave your
measure.

Custom work
promptly
and
well done.



JULES ROBY
Merchant Tailor.

ICE CREAM.

TRY OURS—WE WILL GIVE
SATISFACTION.

Fine Oranges, Large and Juicy

Fine Ban-nas, large and cheap and
all Fruits in Season.

Cool drinks, Cream Soda, Ginger
Ale, Cider, etc.

Our Candies are
always fresh and pure.

Our Bread can always be relied
upon for quality and flavor.

Cakes and Pastry of all kinds on
hand and to order.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

JOHN HOPE
Baker & Confectioner.

Lime For Sale!

Just received a car load of
Lime, also pine laths, bricks,
Portland cement, plaster paris
etc.

J. W. COTTINGHAM.

M Napoleon Garant.

Cured of Dyspepsia,

A Severe Case Cured by Bur-
dock Blood Bitters after
other treatment had
failed.

GENTLEMEN—After being treated by
three doctors for Dyspepsia, I decided to try
Burdock Blood Bitters. By the time I had
taken two bottles of the B.B.B. I was com-
pletely cured and have since been strong
and well. When I was suffering from Dys-
pepsia I was so weak and thin I could hard-
ly walk but I now weigh over 150 pounds
and feel as well as ever I did in my life.
NAPOLEON GARANT, Merchant,
Cap in River, Que.



ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Hints.

To wash printed delaines without injuring the colors, rice should be used, instead of soap. Boil half a pound of rice in rather more than two quarts of water, let the water become tepid and then wash the fabric in it, rubbing it with the rice as if it were soap; rinse two or three times in rice water, from which, however, the rice has been strained, and use the last rinsing water well diluted so that the material may not become too stiff. Iron while slightly damp.

The following method of serving stewed kidneys in an excellent one. Prepare some kidneys in the ordinary way, cutting each in half, and stew them very gently in good thick sauce until they are quite tender; then place each half on a mushroom which has been trimmed and cooked in butter, and fill up the middle of the kidneys with tomato catsup which has been made hot, and to which a piece of butter and a dust of cayenne have been added. Dish the mushrooms and kidneys on a wall of spinach, and fill up the middle with the brown gravy, after adding a small quantity of white wine.

The nicest afternoon tea biscuits imaginable may be made in the following way: Beat a quarter of a pound of butter to a cream with a quarter of a pound of white sifted sugar; add a beaten egg and the grated rind of a lemon; work into this to form a soft dough half a pound of flour, to which half a teaspoonful of baking powder has been added; roll out to an eighth of an inch in thickness, and stamp with a plain or fluted cutter into biscuits the size preferred. Bake in a moderate oven a very pale brown. The biscuits may be varied by the addition of a teaspoonful of ground ginger or a few currants or caraway seeds, in place of the grated lemon peel.

To keep fresh meat in summer one must have a cool, dry and airy place, if possible with a thorough draught through it, as this insures freedom from flies, and has a great deal to do with the keeping of the meat. Directly the meat comes from the butcher it should at once be well wiped, first with a damp and then a perfectly dry and clean cloth, and hung up immediately. Nothing will turn meat so quickly as letting it lie on a plate or slab. All unnecessary fat, marrow, kidneys, etc., should be removed as soon as possible, a good dust of freshly ground black pepper applied around the bones and the joints should be floured all over. Prepared in this way meat will hang for a considerable time, even in hot weather. If you fear its tainting dust it over with a little powdered charcoal, for this will nearly always keep it fresh and sweet. If, owing to a sudden change of weather, the meat appears to be inclined to turn, wash it before cooking in a weak solution of vinegar and water.

Hard Soap.

The following is no pick-up, hap-hap recipe, but was prepared expressly for domestic use by a noted chemist. Put one pound or pulverized lye into two quarts of soft water, it will dissolve immediately and the water will become quite hot; set it aside until quite cold.

Heat, slowly, in an iron kettle, seven pounds of tallow, or perfectly clean grease entirely free from salt. When it is melted, before it gets hot, take the kettle from the fire. Let cool, and just as it begins to set, pour in the cold lye in a small stream, and stir slowly, with a wooden paddle, about fifteen minutes, till the grease and lye are thoroughly incorporated, and have the appearance of molasses. Do not stir too fast or too long, or the mixture may separate. Dip it into any light wooden box and throw a piece of old carpet over the box, and leave the box in a warm room for twenty-four hours, then out in bars. This recipe gives twelve pounds of good hard soap.

From the same source we have a method of cleaning grease. To a gallon of water allow six pounds of grease, boil together an hour, stir and skim. When cold a solid cake of clean grease will be found on the top of the water.

Tomato Goodies.

With Mayonnaise.—The tomatoes should be put in the ice box in the morning to get cold; wipe dry, cut off the stem, and with a pointed knife make a cavity in the top, fill with mayonnaise dressing; set in ice box until ready to serve, then place three lettuce leaves on an individual salad dish and place one tomato in center of each dish. The lettuce should be kept in the ice box until ready to serve.

Tomato Figs.—The small tomatoes should be used, and most people prefer the yellow ones. Take off the skins, lay them on plates and sprinkle sugar over them, dry in a warm oven; when thoroughly dry pack in stone jars with a layer of sugar between the tomatoes; when ready to use stew same as dried fruit.

Tomato Sweetmeats.—Scald and peel small yellow tomatoes, weigh and pour over them same number of pounds of sugar, let them stand until next morning, then pour off the juice and cook in porcelain kettle until it is a thick syrup; add the tomatoes and cook until they are clear. If you have five pounds of fruit allow three or four lemons, take out the seeds and add to the syrup before putting in the tomatoes; if a larger quantity of tomatoes, use more lemons.

Reform the Bedroom.

We shall be a healthier and happier race when the double bed is banished. The light iron or brass bedstead with a mattress that can be easily aired and kept clean, is the bed that ought to be generally used. And the heavy comforter ought to be banished with the double bed, for it belongs to the log cabin and the backwoods. The bed covering par excellence is a light-weight blanket that can be frequently washed and kept soft and white. Tucking the bed-clothes tightly in is another custom

handed down by dwellers in Arctic wilds. The practice of making up a bed and making it almost air-tight is as unhealthful as it is unclean.

Simple, Healthful, Hair Wash.

This is a simple, inexpensive method for promoting the growth of the hair, and it also removes the dandruff and keeps the scalp in a healthy condition. Take a basin of warm rain water and chip off a few pieces of ivory soap into it, then make a foamy white lather and shampoo the head thoroughly, manipulating the scalp. Rinse off in warm water and dry quickly. Then keep a stiff bristle brush and brush twice a day. Use no fine tooth comb ever. Wash your head once a week in summer and twice a month in winter.

Jelly Glasses.

Did you ever try making jelly glasses or goblets with bottoms broken off? Set them into baking powder can covers filled with plaster of paris mixed thick in water. This holds them steady until the plaster sets. It takes but a few minutes. Mix just enough for one at a time.

Sad Irons.

To have your sadirons clean and smooth rub them first with a piece of wax tied in a cloth and afterward scour them on a paper or thick cloth strewn with coarse salt.

THE P. O. SAVINGS BANK.

They Are Very Popular With the People and Have Done a Great Deal of Good.

The post office savings bank is one of the best managed and successful of the departments of the Canadian Government. From the first it has been popular, and without question it has done much good in affording a safe place of deposit for small sums and so encouraging a spirit of thrift among wage earners and people of small means. Started in 1868, at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, it has received 3,247 deposits totalling \$212,507. Since then the growth by quinquennial periods has been as follows:—

No. of accounts.	Amount deposited.	Total of deposits.
1870...12,178	\$1,347,901	\$1,588,848
1875...24,294	1,942,346	2,926,030
1880...31,365	2,720,216	3,945,669
1885...73,322	7,098,459	15,090,540
1890...112,321	6,599,896	21,990,633
1895...120,628	7,488,028	26,805,542

Since the 1st October, 1889, the rate of interest allowed has been 3½ per cent. Before that date it was 4 per cent. The effect on the deposits of the reduction did not last long. The drop in the total was from \$23,011,422 in 1889 to \$21,990,633 in 1890, since which latter year there has been a steady increase up to the figure given in the table above. Since 1888 the Government has been closing the independent savings banks maintained in some of the Maritime provinces by the Finance department and transferring the accounts to the post office, the safety and cheapness of administration of which may be inferred from the fact that in transactions of over a hundred and twenty millions of dollars the total losses from every cause have been under eleven thousand dollars, \$6,126 of which occurred in one year (1868) through the frauds of an employee. The total

COST OF MANAGEMENT.

including salaries, compensation to postmasters, inspection, printing, etc., was last year \$37,116, the cost of each deposit or withdrawal being under one-quarter of one cent, and the percentage of cost of management to the balance due to depositors eleven-fiftieths of one per cent. per annum. There is no loan to the Government which costs less for management, and it is to be remembered that, unlike bonds, post office deposits are liable to no discount when the money is paid in. It has been said that business men and people with money to invest use the post office instead of an ordinary bank, because the rate of interest allowed is slightly higher than in the case of leading joint stock institutions. Up to the present, if this has been the case, no great harm can be said to have ensued. The Government has obtained the money at about what a bonded loan would cost, and it is only in late years that loans have been successfully put at 3 per cent. It is doubtful, however, if there is much foundation for the charge. The amount received from any one depositor is by rule limited to \$1,000, and the average amount at credit of depositors is only \$222, the average depositor contributing to the total during last year just \$52. The inference from the moderateness of these figures is that the post office is really a wage earner's bank, and its success is an evidence of general thrift and prosperity.

Cod and Lobster Hatching.

One of the most interesting things is the report on the remarkable success of the Newfoundland cod hatchery. Within five years some 650,000,000 ova have been hatched out and turned loose in Trinity Bay. As a consequence, this great arm of the sea, which was formerly largely depleted of its finny inhabitants, is now "swarming with cod." "The fisherman sees them in immense masses." Still more striking has been the artificial production of lobsters.

During the five years the hatchery men have placed in the different bays of the island the almost inconceivable number of 2,500,000,000 young lobsters. The fact that such artificial replenishing of the Newfoundland waters has to be resorted to, although large female cod frequently contain, we believe, as many as 9,000,000 eggs, is perhaps the most striking illustration that could be had of the immense destruction of cod which goes on every year in the colder seas of the northern hemisphere. Of course, once the cod reach maturity they receive scant mercy at the hands of the fishermen. We have read of one man taking 500 in a ten hours' day.

For Size and Shape.

The first thing that physiologist exclaimed when he saw me was: "What a head!" Where were you the night before?

FRENCH SOLDIERS DYING.

Disease Killing the Troops Sent to Madagascar.

A Poorly Planned Expedition—Not Enough Medicines or Doctors and Bad Sanitary Arrangements—The Hospitals Filled With the Sick.

It looks as if the French war in Madagascar might after all be a failure. Not from lack of valor in the French troops or from defects in their equipment, but simply and solely because the army is going through a siege of disease experiencing a death rate that is almost without precedent in the annals of war. When the expedition left France several authorities said that the greatest enemy the soldiers would have to fight would be, not the insurgent Madagascan, but "Generals Forest and Fever."

According to the latest reports from Madagascar, which have appeared in the Paris papers, that has been precisely the case. The trail of the army of the Republic has been marked by a long list of deaths occasioned by meningitis, dysentery, typhoid and bronchitis, not the deaths of soldiers in the field, from savage bullets or spears. The news is surprising, for it was supposed that the Department of War had taken every possible precaution against sickness. When the English, a few years ago, as is recalled, fought a series of bitter battles down in the Ashantee country, the troops carried along with them a small army of engineers and doctors.

The trouble began at the very outset, for the transport ships were

HORRIBLY OVERCROWDED

and not in good sanitary condition. On the transport Stamboul disease and sickness gained such headway that before Madagascar was reached twenty-one of the soldiers had died of meningitis. There was almost as great fatality abroad the other vessels of the fleet. Man after man succumbed to the sufficient accommodations and the lack of provision for even ordinary comfort.

Nevertheless once on Madagascar soil a far worse state of things developed. The transports were unloaded and the men put on shore, and then it was found that absolutely no preparations had been made to receive them. No huts had been built, and there were no engineers on the ground to provide for and establish sanitary regulations, and to mark out a military town that should be at least healthy.

The garrison of Majunga, on the west coast, where the troops were disembarked, had done absolutely nothing in the matter. The thousands of newly arrived soldiers found it necessary to camp on the ground night after night under the insufficient protection of hastily put up tents, which afforded as little relief in the hot sun as they did after dark. The provisions unloaded and piled up by the Commissary Department had to be left unsheltered for a period of at least a fortnight, and the great heat of the climate spoiled by far the greater part of them.

Another curious mistake was that of carrying all the medicines in one of the transport ships. This ship was delayed on her course and was one of the last to land. By the time she had arrived the most of the troops had disembarked and had been for days without any medical remedies whatsoever.

THE HEAT, THE RAINS,

the absolute lack of medicine and the meagre supply of doctors—for, strangely enough, the French Government does not seem to have been alive to the possibilities of disease in Madagascar—produced within a few days an almost complete disorganization of the troops. Typhoid and dysentery at once set in with terrible force, and in the glaring tropical sun and the sweltering nights with their miasmic vapors, there was nothing to stay their power. The apparatus for making ice and that for sterilizing milk that each regiment had in its kit turned out to be utterly useless. The medicines when they arrived were found to have been badly selected, there being far too great a quantity of quinine and too little of other things.

Now, at Majunga, the latest reports say, there are five hundred men sick in hospital No. 1. On the transport Shamrock, which lies just off that seaport town and has been turned into a floating hospital, there are five hundred more near unto death from tropical complaints. At the sanitarium of Nosel-Comba half a thousand other unfortunate Frenchmen are in serious straits and very many will not recover.

Over in the French stronghold of Tarnatama, on the eastern coast, 287 marines are in the hospital. The deaths in this garrison, from Nov. 1 to early in July, came to nearly 50 per cent. of the total force. Nor do these figures tell the whole state of the hold disease has upon the invaders of Madagascar. Many more are ill, but the army has been so broken into that they are still kept in the field.

Several regiments of troops have by this time gained the table-land in the centre of the island, after a series of tedious journeys through a difficult and mountainous country and around the bends of lagoons that are infested with poisonous vapors. These regiments have had to fight every step of the way, Hovas as well as tropical diseases. Dysentery and bronchitis have eaten their way into their midst to a large extent, and the scorching middays and cold nights, combined with the other hardships, have much enfeebled them.

Revenue from Electric Heating.

An electrical journal calls attention to the fact that Ottawa has proved itself one of the most progressive utilizers of electricity on this continent. The running of 50,000 lights in a city of 40,000 inhabitants speaks volumes, and it is doubtful whether any other city in the world can approach such figures. But even more interesting is an item in the report of the local central station, just presented, showing an income of \$421 from heaters. This is a new item in similar balance sheets. Although the amount is small, it is much larger than the motor account used ordinarily to be, and as it involved only an outlay of \$12, it is sound, as well as promising business.

CANADA'S TRADE.

Extent of Our Competition With the United States in Foreign Markets—Increase in the Volume of Trade, Especially With Great Britain—U. S. Cereals Shipped Abroad via Canadian Ports.

A despatch from Washington, says:—The extent of the competition of Canada with the United States in foreign markets is pointed out in a bulletin issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. The bulletin is the fourth of the "World's markets" series in course of publication by the department, and embodies the reports of thirty of our Consuls in the Dominion. It shows that the total exports of Canada increased from \$89,000,000 in 1885 to \$118,000,000 in 1894, or thirty-three per cent.; the imports from \$109,000,000 to \$123,000,000, or thirteen per cent.; and the total trade from \$198,000,000 to \$241,000,000, or 21 per cent., during the same period. The largest proportional annual increase was in 1892, when the value of the total trade exceeded that of the preceding year about eleven per cent. During the years 1888 to 1891 inclusive the trade of Canada with the United States exceeded that with any other country, but since then the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has taken first rank, with the United States second. An important fact is that a large share of the Agriculture products going abroad from Canadian seaports are cereals and flour in transit from the United States. Of \$27,000,000 of such products shipped last year, \$9,000,000 was United States merchandise. Of late years increased attention has been given by the Government of Canada to dairy interests, encouraging the dairy associations throughout the country, and passing strict sanitary laws regulating the manufacture of cheese and butter. No adulterations can be used, and the importation, manufacture, and sale of oleomargarine and other similar substances are prohibited.

Though the quantity of butter exported decreased from ten and one-half million pounds in 1888 to five and one-half millions in 1894, nearly fifty per cent., the value declined from \$1,700,000 to \$1,100,000, or only about thirty per cent. This indicates improvement in the quality of butter exported.

The export of cheese has increased notably. While in 1886 it was 6,141,570 pounds, valued at \$6,250,543, in 1894 it rose to the large figure of 15,977,480 pounds, valued at \$15,488,191.

The statistics of the fishing industry and forest products show that the value of the former in 1894 was over \$30,000,000, and of the latter over \$80,000,000. In wood pulp in 1894 the United States alone imported from the Dominion to the value of \$369,010.

DESERTING THE SOIL.

Astonishing Growth of City Population in America and Europe—Some Recent Statistics.

The flocking of the rural population to the cities, its results and how to counteract them are problems that yearly become more serious. In the United States there has been a steady growth in the urban population during the last hundred years. In 1790 the percentage of the total population which lived in cities was 3.35. In 1890 it had increased to 29.12. It has grown more than 7 per cent. in the last decade.

England's percentage of urban population is the highest in Europe—48 per cent. Thrifty Holland is next in the list, for 38 out of every hundred of her inhabitants live in towns. Belgium's percentage is 34.5 and France's but 24.

It is in Sweden and Russia that the rural population is the largest proportion. In each of these countries 91 persons out of every hundred live outside of the towns. Norway, Greece, Switzerland and Germany, in the order named, have the next largest percentages of urban dwellers.

These figures are from a recent essay read before the Societe des Sciences de Halnaut by M. Emile Jottrand, one of the most eminent of European authorities, but he confines himself solely to his figures and does not attempt a solution of the questions involved.

Every schoolboy knows that one of the signs which foretold the crumbling and downfall of the Roman Empire was the gathering of the country people in the towns. At Rome there were 100,000 poor who lived on alms. The fields were deserted, and agriculture fell into such a deplorable state that in 193 A. D. the exemption from taxes for ten years was decreed for every person who should till the uncultivated fields of the empire.

STUB ENDS OF THOUGHT.

Opportunity is not the kind of thing that stands around waiting to be embraced.

A woman can't be in love and in politics at the same time.

The waters of oblivion sometimes quench the thirst for glory.

A woman thinks her heart is empty until she gets in it what she wants there.

A man knows he is old long before he confesses it.

Very few men can make money and friends at the same time.

Reason is instinct endowed with the power of speech.

An ounce of thought may prevent a ton of regret.

He Sowed.

Paganini was a great sower. He came, he sowed and he conquered.

A woman has been appointed assistant city treasurer of Bangor, Me.

At the Tyndinags Reserve there are at present 24 white women who have married Indians and become full members of the band, while two or three Indian women having married out according to the Indian Act, lose all the rights but the annuities of the band.

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Ottawa has 25 Chinamen.

Sarnia is annoyed by a gang of thieves. Bread in Belleville is ten cents a loaf, Vancouver's Labor Day is September 2nd.

The funded debt of Halifax is \$2,915,916.

Belleville's rate of taxation is 20 1-2 mills.

In Guelph flowers are stolen from graves.

Petrolia is advocating a new oil exchange.

The debenture debt of Watford is \$22,973.24.

August 27th will be Stratford's Civic holiday.

Chatham is talking electric radial railway.

Cape Vincent's water-works will cost \$23,000.

A number of bears infest the Innerkip swamps.

The hay crop below Quebec is a partial failure.

Goderich is to have a new skating and curling rink.

The Belleville electric railway is now in operation.

The nursing staff of the Berlin Hospital has been increased.

Kingston's dry goods stores close at noon during August.

Bush fires on the Manitoulin have caused great damage.

Baron & Bailey's circus receipts at Kingston were \$7,000.

Whiskey Island is the name of a resort in Southampton.

The young married men of Algonquin have a football team.

Hensall has the two fastest flax pullers in Huron County.

Mrs. Robert Cameron, of St. Thomas, recently attempted suicide.

Typhoid fever is prevailing in the western part of Ontario.

The Quebec Government will soon remove the "business tax."

The school buildings of Portage la Prairie are being enlarged.

A wealthy citizen of Berlin will erect a Y. M. C. A. building there.

There was a burglary in the Catholic church of Sarnia last week.

The oil well at Verona is attracting the attention of capitalists.

Many Chinese are passing through Canada in bond bound for Cuba.

The Berlin Water Company has struck an excellent well at 150 feet.

A branch of the Nova Scotia Bank is to be opened at Calais, N. B.

The corner stone of Quebec's new City Hall was laid the other day.

Miss Annie McKenzie, of Lucknow, will go to China as a missionary.

The Bifidolph Agricultural Society will hold its show October 1st.

Fishing about Killarney is a failure, on account of poaching by nets.

The catch of Canadian seals this year is far below that of last year.

Rev. Carl Smith, Lindsay, is the new curate at St. John's Port Hope.

The C. P. R. shops at Sault Ste. Marie will probably be opened in the fall.

A 12-pound channel outfish was caught in the Thames near Byron lately.

A well-known educationist, Henkle Congdon, of Halifax, has just died, aged 69.

Stratford has a 24-year-old midget 3 feet 9 inches high, weighing 45 pounds.

Forty-one prisoners have just been released from the Kingston penitentiary.

A Listowel firm last week shipped \$10,000 worth of wool to the United States.

"Babies reduced to \$2 a dozen" is on a photographer's sign in Nova Scotia.

A Kaslo by-law collecting \$50 license from each barber is likely to be quashed.

The Vancouver Public school teachers have had their salaries raised \$5 a month.

The corner stone of the Queen's avenue Methodist church, London, has been laid.

A new flax barn was raised near Hensall recently measuring 100 x 45 feet.

Rev. Mr. Best, Baptist minister at New Westminster, has been called to London, Ont.

The Ontario travelling dairy will visit a number of places in Prescott next month.

One day last week 1,000 men gathered at the Montreal Labour Bureau looking for work.

Vessels with 6,000 total tonnage have been chartered to take canned salmon to Great Britain.

Point Comfort is the name of a new post-office near Thirty-one Mile Lake, on the Galtineau.

The G. N. W. Telegraph Company is appealing against the assessment of their poles at Port Stanley.

A Montreal paper urges the construction of a canal to join the upper lakes with the Ottawa valley.

London's Mayor has been enjoined not to sign the contract with the Buffalo Barber Asphalt Company.

The balance to credit of depositors in the Dominion Government savings bank on July 1 was \$17,044.95.

John A. McCarthy, the eldest policeman in Ontario, celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday recently at Stratford.

Bruce County's rainfall in June was only three-quarters of an inch, while the general average there is four inches.

The other day an American firm bought \$200,000 worth of logs from Hale & Booth, logs taken from the Spanish river section.

Bridgetown, N. S., has a lady resident aged 83 years, who has one hundred and thirty descendants living; nine own children, seventy-seven grandchildren and forty-four great grandchildren.

AGRICULTURAL

Specimen Rotations.

In deciding upon a rotation the following considerations will be of greater or less importance according to the purpose of the farmer, his location, availability of manure, etc.

(1) Food supply for live stock. (2) Character of soil. (3) Effect of cropping on soil. (4) Market value of crops. (5) Liability to waste of soluble plant food between crops.

On the stock farm the first point will be the most important consideration. If the farm is near a good market, if the soil is adapted to valuable market crops and plenty of manure is available, the farmer may find it in some cases entirely feasible if not advantageous to ignore rotation of crops to a large extent. The following rotations are successfully pursued in various localities:

I. A three-course rotation consisting of corn, wheat, and clover in the order named. While it has some good points, it may be objected to on account of (1) The small variety of food furnished for live stock. (2) The steady drain upon the soil resources if the grain is sold. (3) The failure to equalize well the demands of the crops on the soil as would be accomplished by a longer rotation.

II. A four-course rotation consisting of corn and oats each one year, and grass two years. This rotation is well adapted to stock farming on black prairie soils, which do not produce good wheat. If the crops are all fed out on the farm, as would probably be the case, this rotation would maintain the soil in very good condition.

III. A four-course rotation consisting of corn, oats, wheat and clover, one year each in the order named. This rotation, on soils where all the crops named do well, is certainly preferable to the three-course named above. It is, however, open to the objection that the proportion of grass (clover being here considered as grass) is not as great as it would be and the variety of forage is not so good as where mixed grasses are sown.

IV. A five-course consisting of corn, oats, wheat, each one year, and grass two years. It is expected in this case that the grass will be a mixture of clover and some grass, say, Timothy or orchard grass. This rotation is better than the four-course just named because of the greater variety of forage, the larger proportion of grass, and the greater length of the rotation. It widens the intervals between the same crop.

V. A five-course consisting of potatoes, corn, oats, or peas and oats, wheat and clover, one year each in the order named. Rye should be sown as an inter-crop on the potato field immediately after harvesting the potatoes and the manure should be applied through the winter on this rye which should be turned under for corn the succeeding spring. This rotation can be improved by extending it one year, thus giving two years for mixed grasses including clover, instead of clover alone.

VI. A five-course consisting of potatoes, peas and oats, corn, wheat, and clover. This rotation differs from the one just above in transposing the order of the corn and peas and oats. There is in this case should be sown on the stubble after harvesting the peas and oats. This rotation leaves the soil without any growing crop from the time the potato crop matures until the peas and oats are sown the succeeding spring, and it is in this respect not so good as the one just above, which keeps the land closely under crop during the entire rotation.

VII. A six-course consisting of corn, roots, oats, or peas and oats, wheat, each one year and grass two years. Rye should be sown in September in the corn to be plowed under the succeeding spring for the root crop. With the rye as an inter-crop, as just suggested, this rotation will keep the soil well covered with crops, the only break being between the root and oat crops. This rotation is admirably adapted to stock raising wherever the root crops will succeed well.

While we have not yet had a sufficiently long experience with rotations to warrant a positive assertion, the indications are that the longer rotations will give better satisfaction than the shorter ones. The rotations which are now in progress on the station farm will, in the near future, give us valuable data as to the relative merits of long and short course rotations.

Rye for Fall and Spring Pasture.

If any of our readers anticipate a shortage of late fall and early spring pasture it would be well for them to consider the possibilities of rye as a substitute for tame grasses. When breaking up our farms fifteen years ago, preparatory to seeding them to tame grasses we made large use of rye, sowing it in August and September, pasturing it late in the fall and early in the spring and sometimes turning off in time to get half or two-thirds of a crop of grain. We do not favor the growth of rye as a crop in itself, believing that either wheat or barley will yield more money's worth, but when sown as a pasture and as a nurse crop, so called, for the tame grasses, as well as a grain crop, we believe it will pay any man who is short of grass to sow rye for pasture.

In sowing rye for this purpose we would plow the ground as soon as possible after harvest and harrow down this land as fast as it was plowed. This will settle it, prepare a better seed bed, and conserve moisture. We would sow as soon as the conditions are favorable for growth; usually about the first of September, and if we intended the land for pasture would sow a peak of timothy seed at the same time. If the season be favorable this will afford a good deal of pasture in the fall for any kind of stock as well as for horses and sheep in winter.

Our lambs last winter had a picnic on the Turkish wheat that grew up in the stubble and it answered the same purpose as rye.

It will afford a good deal of pasture in the spring and can be cut for grain or not as circumstances warrant. Eight or ten pounds of clover seed should be sown in the spring either on the frozen ground, or if the season be dry, as soon as the frost is out, and covered with a smoothing harrow. Not the least advantage of this method is that it renders a stand practically sure.

FATHER AND SON CURED.

The Village of Whitechurch Develops a Sensation.

The Father Attacked With Rheumatism and the Son With St. Vitus Dance—A Story That Can be Vouched for by All the Neighbors.

From the Wingham Advance.

Mr. Joseph Nixon is the proprietor of the only hotel in the village of Whitechurch, and is known to the whole countryside as a man who thoroughly understands his business, and is a jovial companion as well. It is well known in this part of Ontario that Mr. Nixon's hotel was destroyed by fire, but with that energy which is characteristic of him he quickly set to work to re-build. His story, as told a reporter of the Wingham Advance, who recently had occasion to visit his hostelry, will prove of interest: "I was helping to dig the cellar," he said, "and in the dampness and cold I contracted rheumatism which settled in my right hip. It got so bad that I couldn't sit in a chair without doubling my leg back at the side of the chair, and I couldn't ride in a buggy without letting the affected leg hang out. I suffered a great deal more from the trouble than anyone who has not been similarly affected can



"I WAS HELPING TO DIG OUT THE CELLAR."

imagine. How I was cured is even more interesting. One day I saw a neighbor whom I knew had rheumatism very bad, running down the road. I called him and asked what had cured his rheumatism. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he promptly replied, and that determined me to try the same remedy. Well, the result is Pink Pills cured me, and that is something other medicines failed to do. I don't know what is in them, but I do know that Pink Pills is a wonderful medicine. And it is not only in my own case," continued Mr. Nixon, "that I have reason to be grateful for what the medicine has done. My son, Fred, about twelve years of age, was taken with an attack of cold. Inflammation of the lungs set in and as he was recovering from this, other complications followed which developed into St. Vitus dance, which got so bad that he could not possibly stand still. We gave him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, with the result that he is now thoroughly cured, and looks as though he had never had a day's sickness in his life, and if these facts, which are known to all the neighbors, will be of benefit to anyone else, you are at liberty to publish them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous forces, such as St. Vitus dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of influenza, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood, and restoring the glow of health to pale and sorrow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of any nature. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper (printed in red ink), and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brookville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

C. R. Bennett, who is now a prisoner in the Alameda jail, in California, says that he has discovered a typographical error in the Bible. As there is a standing offer of \$500 by the printers of the book for the discovery of such an error, Bennett expects to turn his temporary reading of the Scriptures to material profit.

Stop, Lady, Stop!

Lean and lank. He's such a crank. My stars! I thank I'm not his wife. He'd make my life a scene of strife.

Stop, lady, stop! his liver is out of order. "He's just too nice for anything," his wife says, "when he is well." Every wife's husband should, if sick, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It puts the liver and kidneys in good working order; purifies the blood, cleanses the system from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, and tones up the functions generally. Once used, it is always in favor. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets permanently cure constipation, sick headache, indigestion and kindred derangements.

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Mr. Nawwed (smiling)—These eggs do not seem very fresh. Young wife—Nonsense, my dear. They're just out of the store!

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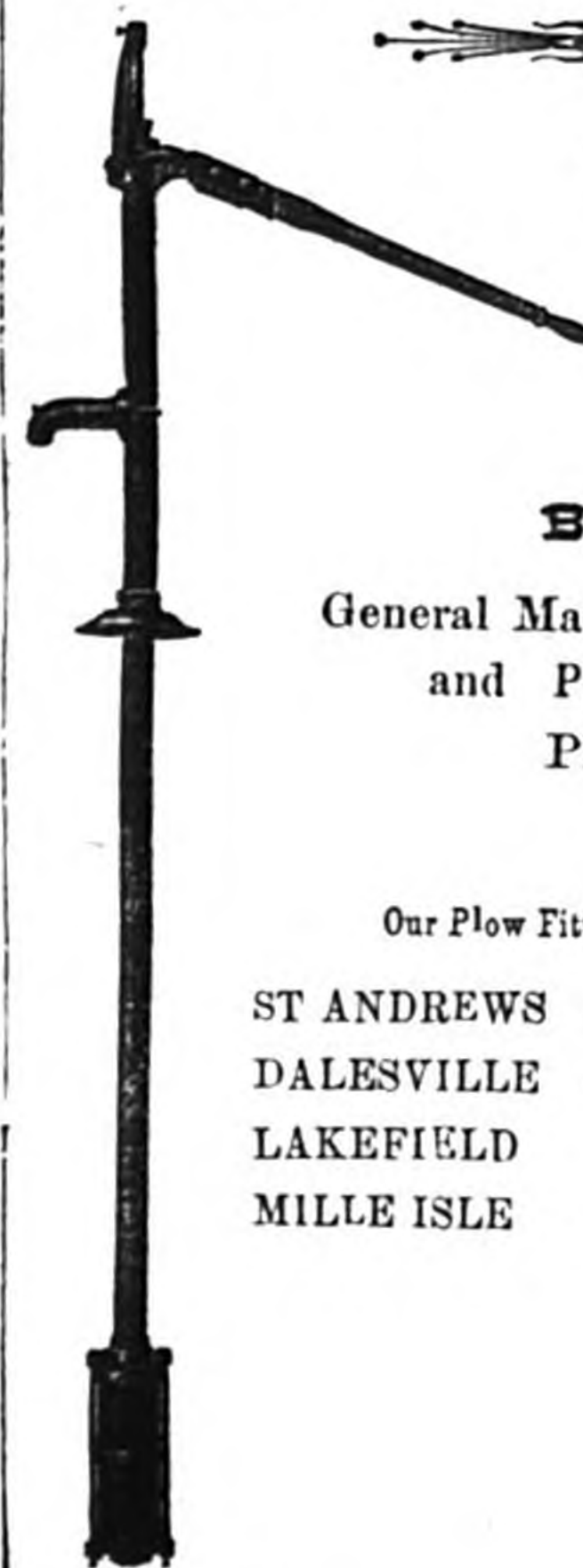
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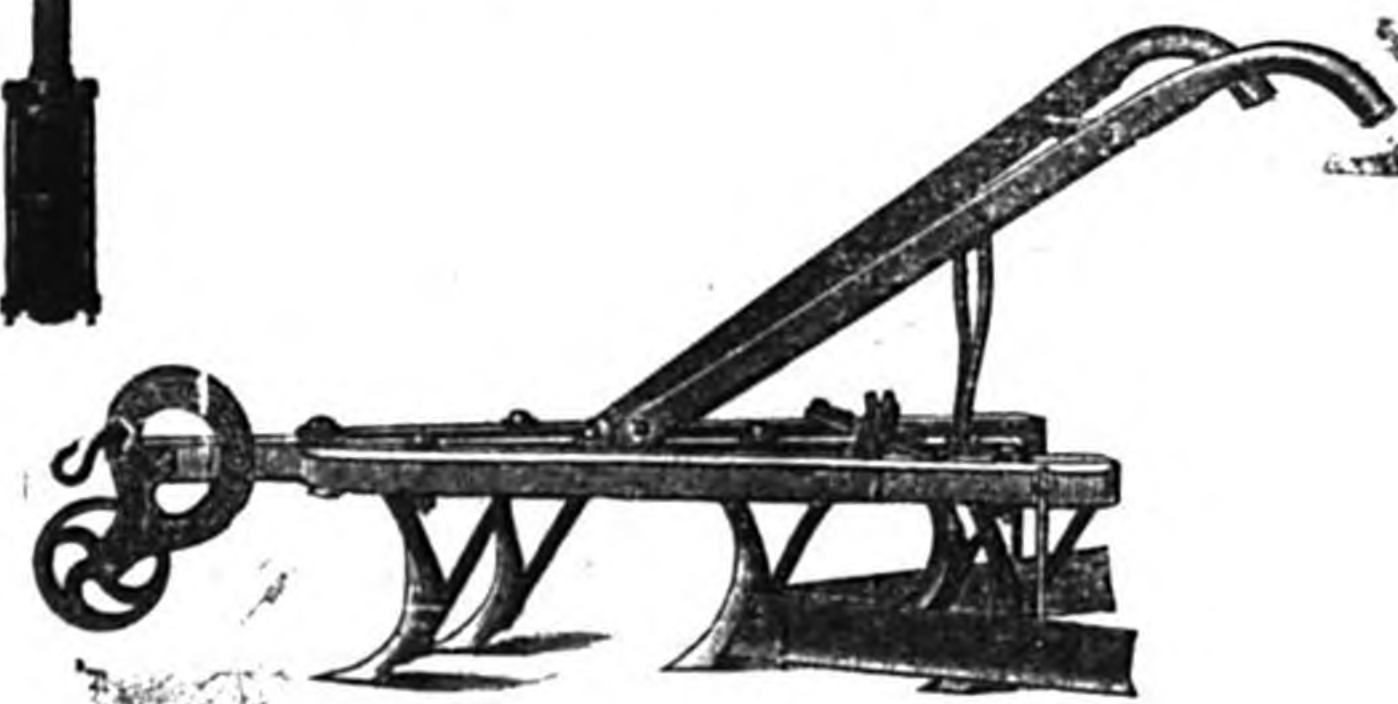
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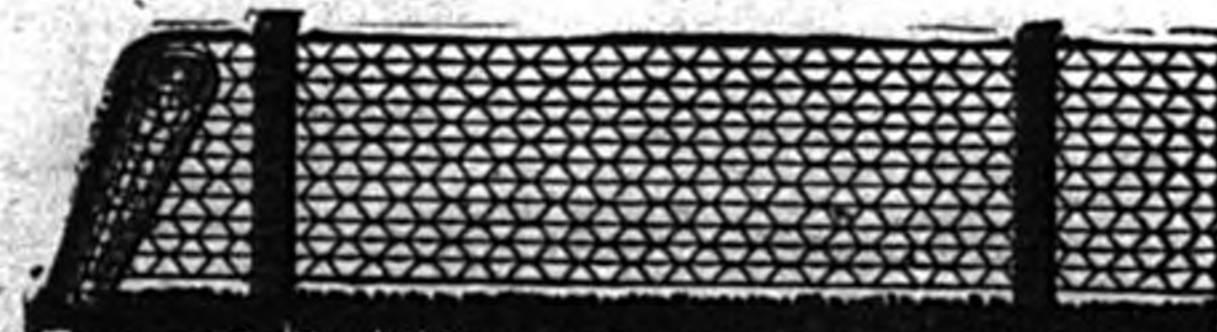


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