The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX. LACHUTE, FRIDAY DEC. 6, 1895. NO 14.

THE "WATCHMAN"

—AND—

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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

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Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve and a half cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with merchants the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us, confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarity for publication.

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.,

CHARLES CALDER,
—AGENT—
for the Leading Fire Insurance Companies.
LACHUTE.
Liverpool, London & Globe, Western and Guardian.

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ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.,
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MONTREAL.
HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q.C., C. S. CAMPBELL
J. B. ABBOTT, F. E. MEREDITH,
H. ABBOTT, J. P., Q.C. H. J. HAGUE,

R. P. de LARONDE
Advocate,
has opened an office at the WATCHMAN Building, Lachute, which will be in charge of G. F. Calder. All collections promptly attended to.

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

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.

J. D. LEDUC, L.L.B.
Advocate.
Ex-Attorney for the Revenue.
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute every day for the next three months.

H. C. McCONNELL, L. D. S.
(Surgeon Dentist)
Will practice his Profession in Lachute, every Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.—Office, Next Door East of Rodrigue's Hotel. Tuesday at Labelle's Hotel Calumet, and Wednesday at Papineauville.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION!

DR. ALEX. RODRIGUE,
(Physician & Surgeon.)
LACHUTE.
Office open DAY and NIGHT, on Railway Avenue next door East of Rodrigue's Hotel.

DR. WM. S. ALLEN,
Surgeon Dentist.
Will be at Mrs James Drysdale's, Lachute, on Monday of each week. Tuesday at Cumming's house, Grenville, and Wednesday Labelle's Hotel, Calumet. Thursday, Grondin's Hotel, Papineauville, Friday and Saturday, at Mrs. Henderson's St. Andrews.

N. FOREST.
NOTAIRE.
Fire & Life Insurance
—AND—
G.T.R. Ticket Agent.
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Malcolm - Smith
Licensed Auctioneer,
BEECH RIDGE. - - - -
Will attend all Auction Sales in the districct of Terrebonne. French an English, charges moderate.
Post Office address, Box 125, Lachute, P.

Special Local Notices.

Genuine Acme. Skate No 5, only 70ct McGillis & Son.

Cash paid for Hides, Lamb skins etc. at John Stewart's, Lachute.

A new lot of Ladies Jackets just placed in Stock. Have a look at them! Prices from $5 to $12. W. BANFORD.

If you want good flour at right prices call at the Lachute Grist Mills. See their adv.

Pea Jackets in every size. Brown and Grey all sizes also in Tweed and Black, all at low prices.
W. BANFORD.

WANTED.—A few good Lambs. Cash paid for hides etc. At A. G. McArthur & Co.

Now is your time to get your sleighs repaired, anything in the woodworking, painting trimming blacksmithing line special attention paid to all orders.
W. BIGELOW.
NEXT TO WATCHMAN OFFICE.

Sharpen your skates with the Banner skate sharpener only 25cts, at McGillis & Son.

Cash paid for Hides, Lamb skins etc at John Stewart's, Lachute.

WANTED-CANVASSERS, MALE AND FEMALE. In every township in Canada, to canvas for the greatest weekly newspaper in the world, *The Family Herald and Weekly Star* of Montreal. *The Family Herald and Weekly Star* has been enlarged to one hundred and twenty-eight columns per week, equal to one hundred large volumes per annum. It is improved in every department so conspicuously as to be talked about all over the world. A splendid premium picture with the *Family Herald*, a good opportunity for canvassers to establish a yearly income. No experience needed. Only natural capacity for knowing a good thing at sight. Sample copies, etc., etc., free. Address immediately to secure position *Family Herald* Publishing Co., Subscription Department, Montreal, Canada.

SCROFULOUS SYMTOMS.
Are tumors abscess, sores eyes, eruptions and obstinate skin diseases. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all blood diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore. In all cases of this nature where the skin is broken and sores or ulcers exist, the outward application of B. B. B., diluted with water if necessary, and applied on soft linen cloths is recommended to insure a perfect cure.

Hay is selling from $10 to $12 a ton.

Miss Mary Barley is on a visit to her friends at Plaisance Que.

The Christmas Examinations commenced this week in the Academy.

Cordwood is commencing to come into town.

Get your skates on. At McGillis & Son have the Genuine Acme, at 70cts.

The heavy fall of snow has made excellent sleighing.

The thermometer registered 20 below zero on Wednesday morning last.

The funeral of the late Francis McKenzie, took place from her late residence on Tuesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bennett have returned from Braeside, where they have spent their summer.

Mr. Jas. Marshall has purchased a car load of flour, which he expects here tomorrow.

All kinds of Lettering and House Painting done Signs made to order if desired. W. BIGELOW.

The Government Inspector of Post Offices was in town on Tuesday, on business in connection with his Dept.

The Union Gospel Temperance Prayer meeting has started again; a meeting was held in the first Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. C. Thomas of Carillon, was in town on Wednesday. He informs us that the "History of Argenteuil" will be completed in February.

WANTED.—5 Tons of Turkeys Chickens, Ducks, and Geese for which the highest market price will be paid at
HUGH FRASER, JR'S.

It is rumoured that a general store will soon be opened in the West Ward, in the building formerly occupied by Mr. David Wilson. How true the report is, we dare not say.

The first entertainment given by the Y's on Tuesday evening last was a decided success, the programme was good and a profitable and enjoyable evening was spent.

A freight car ran of the track, at the G. O. P. switch while a train was shunting on Tuesday afternoon, and after some trouble was, got on. No trains were delayed or damage done.

SHOOTING MATCH.—At the residence of James. C. James on Saturday, December 7th, at 1 p. m. sharp. 37 Turkeys and a large number of ducks. Ranges to suit all parties.

Mrs. Painter removed this week into the large and confortable house of the late Dr Smith, where she will continue to keep boarders, a new kitchen has been erected in rear of the building and with all the comfort of the place and the kind and attentive care of Mrs. Painter, we bespeak for her in the future every success.

We are sorry to learn of the serious illness of Mr. George Schagel, Sr., of Cushing, who is suffering from a cancer on his leg, which has eaten around the leg to the bone. The disease was only noticed in October, but has spread rapidly in this short time. His recovery is not expected.

Mr. J. C James, of the Seignory, received $150 from the Quebec Government, to be expended on raising the road leading from Mr Lane's to Power's bridge. He has finished the work to the satisfaction of all concerned. In the spring time the road was covered with water; this will now be averted as the road bed has been raised several feet.

The Auction Sale held at Martin & Leroy's farm on Monday last was largely attended and good prices realized, much credit is due Mr. M. Smith, the Auctioneer, for the efficient way in which he conducted the sale. The cows are sayed 17.50 Horse hay 12 per ton, cow hay, 10.75 straw $6.00 and corn stalk $6.50 oats 41 cts. potates, 35.
The Sale amounted to $13 000.

As an emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead of all other remedies. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping cough, sore throat, and the dangerous pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable, being prompt to act, sure to cure.

The annual sale of useful and fancy articles under the auspices of the ladies of St. Simeon's church will be held on Tuesday Dec 10th.

If you want your carriages taken care of for the winter at reasonable prices.
Apply to
W. BIGELOW,
NEXT TO THE WATCHMAN OFFICE.

SAW MILL BURNED.

Last week the Saw Mill belonging to John Newton, in the township of Wentworth was destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is unknown, as the mill was unoccupied. No Insurance.

We have received a communication from Cushing, but owing to shortness of time, we hold it over until next week.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

A very interesting service will take place in the Grenville Baptist Church on Tuesday Dec. 16th. A Council has been called from among the Baptist Churches in the Ottawa Valley, to see if it is advisable to ordain Mr. J. R. Bonner to the gospel ministry. The examination of the candidate will commence at 2 in the afternoon and the Induction Service will take place in the evening. A large number of ministers and delegates from the various churches will be present All are welcome to the above services.

HELD AT MONTEBELLO.

The Steamers Hall, Olive and Ida will likely have to winter in Montebello on account of the ice on the Ottawa. The captain of the Hall arrived in the city at noon to-day. He states that the boats broke ice all the way up from Montreal, eighty miles. Yesterday they got as far as Wendover, ten miles above Montebello, and had to turn back as no progress could be made, the ice being so thick that, teams were driving across the river in front of the boats. If a thaw does not take place immediately the freight will be unloaded at Montebello and shipped into the city by rail.—*Ottawa Journal Dec. 3rd.*

PRESENTATION.

The residence of Capt. James Hall manager of the Ottawa Forwarding Co., 77 Besserer street, Ottawa, was the scene of a very pleasant occurrence on Tuesday evening, of last week when he was presented with a magnificent gold-headed cane by the employees of the company. The presentation was made by the vice president of the company Mr. Geo. A. Harris, who, in a neat speech, complimented Capt. Hall on the evident good will displayed towards him by the employees. Capt. Hall, though taken by surprise, responded in a feeling way. He thanked the donors, and hoped that the good feeling now existing between himself and the employees would continue. All sat down to a sumptuous repast, and a pleasant evening was spent.

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS.

The Rev. James Robinson a former pastor of the Grenville and Baptist Churches and now of Dominionville, Ont. will preach anniversary sermons in both these churches on Sunday Dec. 15th. Mr. Robinson is known to be an eloquent and very forcible speaker and we are sure that the two discourses, he will give will be listened to with interest. He visited England his native land last fall, after an absence of 12 years, and he will give a lecture on 'his trip to the Old Country' on the following evening Dec. 16th. We are sure that his lecture will be entertaining, as his vast store of knowledge events, etc., about his mother land, and which he is able to picture in a graphic way. A tea will also be given. Admission 25cts.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN:—

Dear Sir:

Your Grenville correspondent evidently thinks that he has made a good hit at the farmers in regard to the price of hay, he says that the farmers are gloating over the big prices they expect to get "in the neck" now taking into consideration the hay crop on the whole this year, he must have far more ignorance than money when he cannot pay the ruling price, which is not too high, then, he goes on to say that in the meantime they "wink the other eye" and wait for the ice to form on the river thinking, I suppose that the hay from the Ontario side will lower the price here, it may affect the price to a certain extent, inferior hay, but I know for a fact that a party from here went across for hay already and could not buy it less than $10.00 and $11.00 per ton and dealers are paying $9 00 for it in the barn I 'spose' gets his name from making sport by writing fake reports about the Citizens of Grenville, it is not a very appropriate one, perhaps he sees sport in it, but they do not, for the truth has been greatly exagerated and in some instance ignored altogether.
A GRENVILLE FARMER.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN:—

SIR:—It seems to me that your Grenville correspondent "Facts" who by the way would do better to sign himself "Fiction," is destined to shine as one of the glittering lights of.—I was about to say the nineteenth century, but on second thought will substitute the twentieth as judging by his production of last week it will take him about as long as that to "get there" rules indeed that party and the "governing table" to which he is looking forward with such fond expectations builds up his constitutions and stimulates to greater endeavor. With a little help of that kind he would, we are sure, eclipse the immortal Dickens whom he somewhat resembles in style, only that Dickens never could come near him for sarcasm and graphic description. It is to be hoped that his "heart's-wish" will be realized and he will receive an invitation to that party and we have no doubt if he condescends to grace it with his presence it cannot fail to be a success. He has our best wishes in the career in which he has embarked, and we trust that festive board will gratify all the desires of his "inner man"
We remain etc, etc.,
The Feavenly Twins.

NOTICE.

Doctor Shaw desires to inform the public that owing to Dr. Robertson's departure from St. Andrews, the partnership has been dissolved, and that he, [Dr. Shaw] continues his practice, with office and residence in St. Andrews.

DR. ALEXANDER.
[Physician & Surgeon,]
LACHUTE.
Office and residence in the house of the late Dr. Smith Main Street.
Bell Telephone, No. 34.


Charles H. Hutchings.

Sick Headache
CURED PERMANENTLY
BY TAKING
Ayer's Pills

"I was troubled a long time with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples, a sense of fullness and tenderness in one eye, a bad taste in my mouth, tongue coated, hands and feet cold, and sickness at the stomach. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint; but it was not until I

Began Taking Ayer's Pills

that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now free from headaches, and a well man."—C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me

AYER'S PILLS
Awarded Medal at World's Fair
Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the Best.

MRS. FARQUHARSON'S NIECE.

CHAPTER III.

As already mentioned, I proposed going to Shuttleton that afternoon. My business was to buy some wool for a sofa-blanket which I intended knitting as a present to the curate's wife, whom I occasionally visited. On leaving the wool-shop, a heavy shower of rain came on, and I hurried along for shelter to the inn, to Mrs. Jenkyns. I found that lady in the midst of a hubbub caused by the arrival of a picnic party, who were occupying her large back room and all demanding to be served immediately.

'Oh, it is you, miss.—Just go up-stairs to my room till the rain is over. I am so busy, I don't know which way to turn.'

I went up-stairs as directed. The inn was an old-fasioned square sort of building, three stories in height. Mrs. Jenkyns' room was on the first floor. On the flat above the rooms were seldom used, except when the inn was full, which was not often. I had heard Mrs. Glass speak of the view of the Manor grounds to be obtained from the upper windows; and as Mrs. Jenkyns would not object to my taking the liberty, I left my parcel and umbrella in her room and proceeded to the upper story. There were three rooms looking to the back. Formerly,there had been but two; a wooden partition had, however, been erected, dividing the larger room, and leaving a small bedroom facing the stair. It was this room into which I entered. I glanced from the window: the rain was still pouring steadily. In the distance I saw nearly the entire grounds of the Manor. The trees of the avenue hid the house itself; but the river winding round behind it and the little island not far from the house were visible. A person with a small telescope or opera glass could easily have distinguished people walking in the grounds. I thought the view would be even better from the window of the room to the right, and I was about to go into it, when I heard heavy footsteps below on the first stair. I did not think of the persons ascending to the upper story, yet I paused to listen. I could hear the voices of two men as they ascended. They did not stop at the first landing, but were evidently coming higher. I did not wish to be disturbed, and hastily turned back into the room and slipped the bolt into the socket, afraid lest they might be the worse of liquor. Their heavy footsteps drowned the noise I made. At the second landing the men turned into the room to the right. The partition between being of wood, I could distinctly hear every word of their conversation.

'You are sure we cannot be overheard here, Jacob?' said one of them in a voice the smooth tones of which I did not like.

'Perfectly certain. I am the only one on this flat, and they are all engaged down-stairs; but I will look and see, in case. I selected this room because of the view. Look! You can see nearly the entire Manor grounds, with the exception of the little bit near the river on the turn, and the garden at the back of the house,which are hidden by the big close hedge dividing them from Farmer Shiell's grounds.—I will be back in a minute.'

I heard him leave the room, walk along the landing to the room on the left, and next try the door of the room where I was. There were two rooms to the front, which he also examined.

'There is no one here but ourselves,' he said to his companion. 'The room next to us is locked, and there is no one in the others.'

'Well,' said the other man, 'you can tell me now how matters stand. You say you sent on word to headquarters this morning. I left shortly after midday, before your letter arrived. I was fortunate in meeting you so near your inn; I was afraid you might be away somewhere.'

'I would have been, but for this confounded rain, which drove me home.—The game is nearly played out, Jack. Our bird is caged to a certainty.'

'No!' cried Jack in a tone of surprise.—'Then he is here, after all.—Have you seen him?'

'Not near enough till yesterday to be able to swear positively to him. But I am now certain it is he, and no one else. He never comes outside the grounds, and there is no hiding-place near enough the house to allow one to get a close view. There is some shrubbery near to the gate where one can hide; from that place of concealment I have seen him frequently at a distance strolling about the grounds in company with his old fossil of an uncle, or with that little governess or companion, or whatever she is. How I have laughed to myself when I saw them going about, to think how, if my suspicions were correct, the little companion would stare when she found it all out. Yesterday, he came very near the shrubbery in his walk, and I got a proper look at him. It is he beyond a doubt; and a very good-looking girl he makes.'

I sat as if turned into stone. Until this last sentence was uttered, the idea that their conversation in any way affected myself had not dawned upon me. Now, a dreadful suspicion that I was only too closely connected with it almost overwhelmed me. Eagerly I strained every nerve to catch their next words.

'How did you manage it? I mean, how did you get on the scent at first?'

'Easy enough. You know I had often seen him along with old Balscombe's nephew, and knew that they were both given to gambling and betting, the difference being that this youngster had very little money, while young Balscombe had plenty. After the forgery was discovered, the young gentleman was accused of it, and of course denied it, though it was as clear as noonday against him. If he had admitted it, old Balscombe, I believe, would have forgiven him; for he had a great liking for the lad, and intended leaving his business to his nephew and him, ere long. But he was enraged at the young man's hardihood and brazen-facedness, and was determined to punish him. He is a very stern old boy. He gave instructions to have him apprehended; but the youngster contrived to get word of it, and give us the slip. I believe old Bates the cashier gave him the wink; and I suspect he is keeping him posted up as to how matters stand, though of course he does not know I am here, and cannot inform him.—Well, after I had exhausted every source of inquiry,and made pretty sure that my bird was not in hiding in town, I began to make inquiry as to any relatives or friends he might possess. I found out from young Balscombe that he had no other relatives save a couple of aunts both by his mother's side—one in this place and another down in Hampshire; and an old uncle who wasn't of much account. This being nearest, I came here first. I then discovered that his aunt, Mrs. Farquharson, lived here very retired with her brother—the old uncle whom I mentioned—her servants, and a young girl as companion; but that she had at present a niece staying with her, whom nobody could tell me much about. I succeeded in ascertaining, however, that her name was Selwyn, that she had but recently come here, and that her mother was a sister of Mrs. Farquharson's. As you know, I suspected this niece might be my young gentleman in disguise, for I had heard of the same trick before. I therefore determined not to leave the place until I saw her, which I did while she was walking about the Manor grounds, as I have already told you; but though I was almost certain it was the gentleman I wanted, he was well disguised, and I could not get a near view till yesterday afternoon. Two days ago, I waylaid one of the servants, and, by adroit questioning, found out, amongst other things, that the supposed niece had arrived here rather unexpectedly, and with scarcely any luggage, on the afternoon of the day on which young Vanburgh left his lodgings; and that she was a very peculiar young lady in her ways. This confirmed my suspicions. Still, the young lady might turn out to be a bona-fide Miss Selwyn after all. Meantime, Bob was making inquiry down in Hampshire regarding the other aunt.

'But,' interrupted Jack, 'if you were so certain yesterday afternoon, why did you not telegraph at once to headquarters?'

'Because I waited till I had Bob's report, which I expected last night by the eight o'clock post; and I would not have got the warrant til l this afternoon at anyrate, probably; so little time has been lost. I did get his report. He says that there is a Mrs.Selwyn residing in Brackley in that county, an aunt of young Vanburgh'swho has indeed a daughter; but the poor girl is silly, and is never seen outside the house. Her mother never leaves her. She is an only child. Therefore, the Miss Selwyn who is here must be an imposter. A clever young dog, is he not, but not clever enough for me. Eh, Jack?'

'What do you intend doing now? Have him apprehended, I suppose?'

'Yes; but not until to-morrow morning. Bob will arrive to-night with the warrant, for we must have everything perfectly formal, in case they should show fight. We could apprehend him to-night; but there is really no hurry, as I am certain they must suspect nothing. Besides, I am dead tired. I have been haunting that blessed shrubbery till I am as stiff as a post. I was up there this forenoon. Have a look through this opera-glass.—There! You can see most that passes in the Manor grounds; it brings them quite close. I told you I selected this room because of the view. Thank goodness, the game is about over now.—Let us go down-stairs and have a drink, and then we will have a stroll round. The rain has gone off now. You will, of course, wait here to-night and see the fun to-morrow morning. You can have the room next mine.'

I would have given anything to have been safe home at the Manor. My limbs trembled so that I could hardly stand. Everything was now clear to me. Miss Selwyn was Mrs. Farquharson's nephew, Jack Vanburgh, in disguise! I had often heard of him,though I had never seen him; but I knew his aunt saw him sometimes when she went to London, and that she had sent home money from India for his education, he having been left an orphan early. Till lately, he had lived with an uncle, a bachelor brother of his father's, who had died some four months ago. Since that time he had been in lodgings.

Trembling like a criminal going to execution, I stole down-stairs after the men left their room. What if they should observe me and suspect? They were still about the premises. Mrs. Jenkyns, too, might say something which would reach their ears. I determined to effect my exit by the back way, and out at the garden gate into the little lane beyond. In this I was successful. I got out of the inn unobserved. The rain had ceased; but I was in no mood to care although it had been pouring. My thoughts were concentrated on reaching home without delay. Something must be done to save Miss Selwyn—or rather Mr. Vanburgh. I felt my face redden as I thought how frequently I had allowed the pseudo Miss Selwyn to kiss me; and I could now understand the half-frightened looks of Mrs. Farquharson at these times. The use of the razor and the smoking of the cigars were now no longer to be wondered at.

I reached the Manor in a whirl of excitement. The hall door was open, and I made my entrance unobserved. I was afraid my looks might have excited comment. Even amidst my agitation, I had hurriedly thought over a plan by which the detective might be foiled, if only it could be managed. We had yet a little time to spare.

'My dear girl, what is the matter?' Mrs. Farquharson cried as I bounced unceremoniously into her sitting-room. 'You look as if some one was after you.'

'Where is Miss Selwyn?—Mr. Vanburgh, I mean?'—I cried breathlessly. 'O Mrs. Farquharson, we must save him. They have found out he is here, and are going to apprehend him and take him to prison.'

I thought she would have fainted, she turned so white; but she commanded herself with a violent effort. 'Calm yourself, and tell me all, Naomi,' she said soothingly, taking in the situation at once. 'Miss Selwyn—that is, Jack—is up-stairs.'

Hurriedly I related all that had occurred, to which she listened with strained attention. 'You are a good, brave girl, Naomi!' she said when I had finished. 'Let us go and tell Jack. Between us we will surely manage to save him. Thank Heaven, child, that you happened to go to the village this afternoon.'

We found Mr. Vanburgh up-stairs, seated before the fire in his room,his heels on a level with his head, engaged in the unladylike occupation of smoking a cigar. 'Hillo! I thought the door was bolted,' he said, starting to his feet as we came sweeping in.—'Why, what the deuce!'—he exclaimed, catching sight of me, and confusedly glancing from me to the cigar in his hand.

'Naomi knows everything,' said Mrs. Farquharson. 'O Jack, you are in great danger;' and she hastily repeated the substance of what I have related.

'By Jove! you are a plucky little girl!' said he, after he had heard all. 'I must get out of here to-night some how; but where I am to go beats me. I would have gone out of the country at first; but I had neither time nor money; besides, I might have been seized before I could have taken my passage out, and without luggage it would have looked suspicious.'

'If you are willing to go abroad, I can put you on a plan,' I said. 'I thought of it on the way here. Money is not even necessary for your passage until it can be remitted you, if you have sufficient for your wants otherwise.'

'That can be managed, for I have two hundred pounds lying here in cash,' interrupted Mrs. Farquharson. 'I sent to my bankers for it only this week, in case of an emergency of this kind.—But for your plan, Naomi?'

'It is this,' said I: 'A friend of my father's Captain Gray, a Scotchman, like papa, and an old schoolmate of his, sails for Australia by the ship Dido, leaving London to-morrow morning early, as my mother's letter mentioned yesterday. He will do anything for papa, or for me either, for I am named after his wife, who is dead. My plan is, that Mr. Vanburgh leaves here at once, carrying with him a letter from me to papa, and catches the twenty-five minutes to eight train at Harley Junction, which you know is but four miles from here. It is now half-past five, and he has ample time to walk the distance. That train does not stop at Shuttleton, and even although it did, he dare not risk going there. He will reach London before ten o'clock, and can at once take a cab to papa's, who is sure to be at home at that hour. My letter will state that Miss Selwyn is a friend of mine who has been imperatively summoned to Australia—say to Sydney, at once, and ask papa to secure a passage for her immediately with Captain Gray. The suddenness of the call will excuse the want of luggage. Papa will ask no questions. If Mr. Vanburgh thinks it expedient, he can confide in Captain Gray, who is to be trusted, during the passage; or if not, can resume his own dress after landing.'

'Your plan is admirable, child,' said Mrs. Farquharson, kissing me fervently.—'Jack, she has thought of everything.'

'I will go and write at once, then,' I said, 'if you will order tea without delay.'

(To Be Continued.)

FRANCE'S CHILD CRIMINALS.

Astonishing Increase of Juvenile Offenders Attracting the Attention of Public Men.

Statistics prove that there has been a very rapid uncrease of crime and misdemeanor among children in France. A learned professor of law and a member of the Society of Prisons has studied the question during a period of fifty years. From 13,000, the number of criminal minors in France has steadily increased, until it has now attained the enormous number of 36,000; that is, an increase of 300 per cent. The average age of initiation into crime is growing less and less in years.

M. Henri Joly, a criminologist, sees a remedy in the enforcement of the law of compulsory education. He cites what has taken place in Great Britain, where in 1891 close upon one hundred thousand prosecutions were made against persons who did not send their children to school. Out of the number 68,000 were punished. In France during the same period, there were but 500 persons prosecuted, and few punished.

A judge in Paris, who has pronounced sentences on many children, blames the public for its sensitiveness, its false ideas of pity and its illusions. Children who commit a crime should be severely punished, according to him. Parisians are ever inclined to forgive, and there is a widespread feeling that pernicious influence of houses of correction, which are merely factories of criminals, is the main cause of the sad state of things among minors.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Vandick.

A despatch from Beyrout, Syria, says:—Rev. Dr. Cornelius V. A. Vandick, the translator of the Bible into Arabic, and acknowledged by experts to be the greatest Arabic scholar in the world, is dead. Old age was the primary cause, hastened on by an organic trouble with which Dr. Vandick suffered during the latter years of his life. While Dr. Vandick was known throughout the civilized world as the translator of the Bible, he also translated many other valuable books into Arabic. The last great work he accomplished before he died was the translation of General Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur" into Arabic. This work was completed shortly before his death, and the most of it is yet unpublished. The Turkish authorities are trying to obtain possession of it in order to destroy it, as they object to its publication. The result is that the book will not be published for some time, and when it appears it will be in some country outside of Turkey.

The frog, owing to his peculiar construction, cannot breathe with the mouth open.

BATTLE OF THE FUTURE

WHAT WILL HAPPEN WHEN TWO MODERN ARMIES LINE UP.

There Will Be No More Cavalry Charges—The Opposing Artillery Will First Fight, and Then the Infantry Will Close In With Rapid Fire Guns.

That smokeless powder and improved firearms have almost entirely revolutionized the art of war is an everyday saying. Napoleon would be astounded were he to return to earth and see with what strides the science of war has advanced during his absence. No more could his heavy battle columns be successfully launched; no more could Murat, his magnificent cavalry leader, ride over an army with his daring horsemen.

In place of the grand and picturesque bayonet charge we have thin skirmish lines, seeking to crush the enemy with their fire alone, and modern cavalry will probably never again charge on the battlefield.

To begin with, it is assumed by military authorities at present that the occupation of territory by a hostile army will be such a crushing burden that we must prevent it at all hazards. The first and, perhaps, the decisive battle of the war will therefore take place as soon and as near the frontier as possible. Where this frontier, as in most European countries, is merely a line on the map, and is not a natural obstacle, the commander-in-chief will probably set his forces in motion for it as soon after the declaration of war as is possible.

His army will be preceded by great

CLOUDS OF CAVALRY,

pushed forward both to reconnoitre and to hold back the advanced bodies of the enemy. In addition to this, his screen of cavalry will serve to conceal the movements of his main body from the enemy. Skirmishes between the advanced cavalry of the two armies will be of frequent occurrence. At last one of the commanders, not wishing to advance further without accurate information, and prevented from obtaining this by the enemy's cavalry screen, will make arrangements for breaking through this screen. Concentrating his own cavalry, he will launch it at some weak point in the enemy's mounted advance guard.

If the attack is kept secret it probably will succeed with ease; if the enemy is warned in time, he, too, will concentrate, and a great cavalry battle will result. The victor in the engagement will succeed in obtaining all the information he desires, while the defeated cavalry will fall back on their main body of infantry. Thus will end the first phase of a modern war.

The two commanders now have a more or less accurate knowledge of each other's whereabouts. The weaker or less daring commander will probably now look for and obtain a position where he can act on the defensive, while the other will cautiously move forward to attack him. It may be laid down as a rule of modern warfare that an attack on the front of an army in position, unless with immensely preponderating numbers, is bound to result in a disastrous repulse. The attacking commander will, therefore, seek to extend his line in one or both directions and envelop the flanks of the defense.

EVERY GUN

of his artillery will be brought to bear upon the guns of the defense, and until the concentrated artillery fire succeeds in silencing and crushing the defender's artillery the attackers will not move forward with his infantry, for a rifled gun will now carry over five miles; its fire becomes decisive at 3,500 yards, and murderous at 2,000 yards, so that an infantry attack would be doomed to disaster at the outset unless the artillery of the defense were first silenced.

At last the incessant pounding of the guns has done its work—the opposing artillery has been silenced, and the artillery of the attack can rest for a time. Now comes the chance for the infantry. Spread out into three thin lines—firing line, supports and reserves—they move forward. The firing line, in open order, moves a quarter or a half mile in front of the supports, a like or greater interval separating these from the reserves, who may be in slightly denser order.

The defense has probably improvised some way of hastily intrenching itself; all that we see is a little ridge of earth stretching along in front of us, and all we know is that somewhere behind that ridge lies the enemy. We cannot see them, for they are sheltered by the trenches; we cannot even see their position when they fire, for smokeless powder does not betray its user. A thousand yards away, and the firing line is losing heavily; the supports are closing up on it, and at half a mile the supports have melted into the firing line. The advance is being made by rushes of twenty or thirty yards. Every trifling depression or elevation in the ground is

USED AS COVER.

At three hundred yards the advance is checked for a while—the fire of the defense has become too hot. The commander fills up the gaps with the reserves. The line creeps forward again. Now the men are firing the spare cartridges in the magazines. A few seconds of this work, and the fire of the defense slackens perceptibly. One rush, and the attacking line is over the trenches. The defenders, what are left of them, retreat, firing.

But the battle is not yet over. The commander of the defense has held back a reserve for just such a crisis as this, and a counter attack is threatened. The men fall to intrenching themselves in their hard-won position. Fresh troops are hurried up to help them hold it against the counter attack, and the day is won. Now the victorious commander gives the leader of his cavalry full swing. On every road, in rear of the retreating enemy, he pushes the cavalry and horse artillery, cutting off the stragglers, preventing the defeated troops from making another stand, turning the retreat into a route. At last, under the guns of a fortified town, the defeated troops obtain a respite.

Such, in the opinion of experts like Wolseley and Clery, will be the battle of the future.

CAN'T DECEIVE THIS BOY.

WONDERFUL POWERS OF A COUNTRY YOUTH IN NEW YORK.

His Sense of Feeling, Hearing, Smelling, Tasting and Seeing Marvelously Developed—Sour Apples Intoxicate Him—Tells Colors by the Touch—Faints from the Scratch of a Pin.

A remarkable case of human sensitiveness is that of Clarence Barton, 15 years old, son of sturdy country parents, who live some five miles northeast of Rodman Village, N. Y. His senses of feeling, hearing, smelling, tasting, and seeing are marvelously developed.

A pin scratch will cause him to faint away from pain; a half dozen sour grapes or a sour apple or an orange that is not positively fresh if eaten by the boy will render him perceptibly intoxicated; his sight is so remarkably keen that he can at once distinguish separate characteristics and peculiarities in similar objects which an ordinary observer would utterly fail to discover; his sense of smell is so acute that if vessels of water from a dozen different springs in the neighborhood are submitted to him he can immediately tell by smelling each in turn what spring it was brought from, tell which is the most strongly impregnated with iron, which with magnesia, which with alum, etc., although to the common individual there is no perceptible difference even in the taste of these waters; his sense of hearing is most acute, and, while not particularly nervous, as one might suppose so delicately organized a child would be, there are some seemingly trivial things which are almost unbearable to his sensitive ears.

The tick of a watch, the buzzing of a bee, the patter of raindrops, and the squeaking of a door upon rusty hinges are among these annoyances. Loud or sudden noises, as of guns, blasting, etc., he does not mind. His sense of taste is no less acute than his other senses. Food has to be especially seasoned for him, and is prepared in vessels which must be scrupulously free of the faintest trace of anything but the substance or article which it is intended each vessel is to be particularly used for. Thus each article of food has to be separately prepared in a vessel in which nothing else has been previously cooked or prepared.

HIS WONDERFUL PERCEPTION.

The slightest quantity of salt, pepper, spice, sugar, or of vinegar, etc., is sufficient for his needs. A single drop of alcoholic spirits in a gallon of water would at once be detected by the boy.

Adams is the railroad station nearest to Rodman village. A mile or so west of Adams is the large seed farm and barns of T. V. Maxon. Last fall Mr. Maxon harvested less than a peck each of three different new varieties of wrinkled peas, grown from samples sent to him from England a year ago last spring. These peas, to the common observer, are exactly alike in appearance—that is to say, a handful of one kind is so like the other two kinds that one would at once say they are all from the same kind of vines.

However, when growing in the fields, there is a wide difference in these varieties, which the veriest blockhead would have no difficulty in discerning. Mr. Maxon is an expert seed-grower, and very slight differences in similar seeds are quickly noted by him· but when through the carelessness of a blundering farm hand, who thought them all the same kind, these new varieties of pease were hopelessly mixed in a bag, Maxon could no more distinguish, pick out, or assort one kind from another than if he had never seen a pea.

He was in a quandary. The seeds were almost valueless unless assorted. Maxon knew the Barton boy's father, and, meeting him at Adams one day, told him how his new peas were hopelessly mixed. Barton said he thought his boy could sort them out. Maxon became interested at once, and said that if the boy could do it, which could not be verified until the plants were growing in the field, he would give him $50.

NOT A SINGLE ERROR.

On returning home Barton told his son what Maxon had said, and a few days later Clarence and his father rode over to Adams and to Maxon's seed barns. The sack of mixed peas was dumped into a pickling tray, and after a handful of each of the three varieties (which, luckily, Mr. Maxon had saved out to send away, just before they were mixed) were shown to the boy for comparison, he went to work. Maxon doubted the boy's ability to accurately separate the peas, and said so, but Clarence kept right along diligently at work until the seeds were sorted, only remarking when he drove away with his father:

"I'll come after that $50 next fall, Mr. Maxon!"

It was with a good deal of doubt and misgiving that Mr. Maxon put those peas in the ground last spring, but about the middle of last month he sent a check, payable to the order of Master Clarence Barton—not for $50, but for $100. So far as could be discovered not a single error had been made in the sorting.

The boy's sense of touch is also marvelously acute. He can name all the prime colors by simply touching his fingers to whatever possesses the color—cloths draperies, painted or colored woods, flowers, etc.

Another remarkable test, and one which has caused no end of wonder here, is what young Barton calls the typewriter test. In this test the typewriter carriage is turned back, and the lad places the tip of his forefinger directly over where the types are brought against the ribbon, and as the keys are manipulated by a skillful operator he reads the words as fast as they are written against his finger. This is considered here as being the most remarkable case of the kind on record.

A favorite amusement with young Barton is said to be the drawing of pictures of animalculae, which he is able to discern with the naked eye in a glass of common spring water, but which to others would require a strong microscope to discover.

Otherwise, the lad is much as all boys of his age—full of life and fun. He is quick to learn, and he has already absorbed all that the teachers in his school district have to offer in the way of book knowledge.

Latest geological calculations make the earth 1,526,730,000 years old.

DYING HEIRS TO THRONES

SCARCELY A EUROPEAN RULER HAS A STRONG SUCCESSOR.

The Czarewitch's Days Are Numbered—Russia, Austria, Greece, Italy, Germany and Even England, All Nursing Royal Invalids—A Remarkable State of Affairs.

Europe's heirs apparent seem to be in a very bad way. In at least three of the great powers the men who stand next by right of succession to the throne itself are enfeebled, suffering from very present diseases, and one is on the brink of the grave. In several other nations the princes next in line to the crown are sickly, and it is only by a careful suppression of the real truth that distressing rumors are not circulated about them. It is truly a most remarkable state of affairs for the royal families of Europe.

The most serious and the most potent danger lies in the Russian Empire. George, Grand Duke and Czarevitch, is now dying in a villa in a remote corner of the Caucasus of consumption, breathing painfully with but a single lung.

In Austria the Archduke Ferdinand Francis, heir presumptive, is in a most precarious state of health, he too being a victim of consumption. For years past, ever since the death of Rudolph, Crown Prince, in 1889, the hope of Austria has centered in this young nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph. His father is the heir apparent, it is true, but Archduke Charles Louis, next in line to the throne, is now an old man, having been born in 1833, older and with far less hope of living, so feeble is he, than is the Emperor himself.

King Humbert of Italy does not find in his only son and heir a man of an iron frame and a masterful will like his. Of an entirely different calibre is the young Prince of Naples, a slight, delicate boy, yet in the early twenties, who has so delivered himself over to the obsequious flattery and the cajolements of the foreigners in Naples and Rome that he has weakened his frame by dissipation, and bids fair to have a very short lease of life, indeed. His condition is even more serious than is hinted at in the Italian news of the day.

If the remaining royal families are carefully investigated, a strange fact may be noted—that there is, with one exception, no heir to a throne in Europe who is strong and lusty and gives promise of a vigorous reign after the present ruler passes away. The possible exception is Prince Royal Gustavus of Sweden, a young man of thirty-seven years of age, the son of King Oscar II., who married Princess Victoria of Baden, a granddaughter of famous old William I. of Germany, and who has developed no vices and acquired no maladies. This prince is an energetic, athletic young man, has literary tastes, and will in all likelihood enjoy a long life.

For years the King of the Hellenes, George I., has been the victim of a disease of the kidneys, a hereditary complaint, and he has unsuccessfully visited Aix-les-Bains for treatment. There is little question that Prince Constantine, his eldest son, is in the incipient stages of the disease, though there is nothing very marked or serious as yet.

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

The little Crown Prince William of Germany, despite the military regime his enthusiastic father, William II., has made him undergo, is wonderfully delicate. Though the oldest of that big family of boys that makes up the first household of Germany, this thirteen-year-old has not nearly the vital force, the dash and the audacity that his brother next in age, Eitel, possesses. Eitel is his superior in general health, weight and height, and the general impression in Germany is that Eitel will be the next Emperor.

It is noticeable among those who have seen the boys playing together that Eitel quite appreciates his greater power of body. He is a splendid specimen of young German, tall, vigorous and strong of arm and leg, while young William is almost weak and puny beside him, thin and narrow chested and easily tired.

Belgium is ruled over to-day by Leopold II., born in 1835, a still vigorous middle-aged man. He shows no sign of breaking down, and is one of the healthiest sovereigns of Europe. Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders, his brother, and two years younger, has for a score of years been incurably deaf, and is the most of the time in wretched health. Prince Philippe is heir to the throne, from the fact that Leopold II. has no sons.

So far as great Britain is concerned, it has often been remarked that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, can hardly be regarded as a man of fine physique and likely to live many years longer. While there is no indication of any special disease, the Prince is a man who has lived so well and so actively that in middle age his constitution is considerably impaired. He woul dhardly be a fair risk for a well-conducted insurance company. His son, the Duke of York, has never entirely recovered from the attack of typhoid fever he had some years ago, though he has always been in better physical condition than his brother, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, ever was. Nor is the new baby, Queen Victoria's great-grandson, as healthful a child as could be wished. It is generally believed that he will not live to sit upon the throne.

THE CZAREVITCH SINKING.

At Nice a villa has been prepared for the young Czarevitch, but he will probably not be able to undertake the journey. He is at his little country place at Abbas Touman, in the Southern Caucasus. The last time the Prince of Wales, who thinks a good deal of his Russian cousin, saw him was in the Copenhagen roads a little over a month ago, when the two royal yachts by chance steamed so close that verbal signals were exchanged. Then the Czarevitch was lying on a couch that had been brought up on deck, and was hardly able to walk about. Since then he has been sinking rapidly.

It was on Sept. 26 that George, heir apparent, arrived in the Caucasus after a trying summer. His ill-health began in 1891, and his future was further complicated by a romantic entanglement. The late Emperor Alexander III. was deeply attached to the second son. The stern ruler of the Russias loved this boy more than he did his heir, Nicholas, more than all else in the world.

The Czarevitch had a terrible fall from the maintop of a ship to the deck during the trip around the world of the three princes (himself, the present Czar and Prince George of Greece) in the summer of 1891. This fall seriously injured George's spine, and he had to discontinue his trip and return home. Then consumption, a malady now hereditary in the family of the Romanoffs, set in. In vain he sojourned in Athens and Algiers. Finally he settled down in the Caucasus, where he has lived since the close of 1892.

After the late Czar's death his condition grew rapidly worse. Late this spring he expressed a strong desire to see once more the Palace of Peterhof, where he had been brought up. The change of climate proved serious for him, especially as the Peterhof palace at that time had fallen into an unsanitary condition. He then was taken to Denmark to visit his grandfather, King Christian. The climate of Denmark proved quite as dangerous for him as the cold of Northern Russia, and materially hastened his coming death.

AUSTRIA'S CONSUMPTIVE PRINCE.

While the Czarevitch is to-day the foremost invalid in Europe, attention is being directed more and more towards Duke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. The story of the Hapsburgs, the royal house of this empire, has been unhappy, for epilepsy has pursued the entire family and seized many of its members. In 1888 every one of ninety-eight archduke and archduchesse of this family had that dread disease in some form or other.

That consumption should have seized Francis Ferdinand, who, since the death of Rudolph, has been the idol of the Austrian people, is remarkable, for his life has been a vigorous one. For years he has been an untiring officer in the Austrian army, and noted for his skill and endurance. He spends the days sitting silently in a tent pitched in a little garden on the Bay of Cigala. His sole amusement is looking out upon the sea, save on the infrequent days when he takes a short donkey ride. He will spend the winter in Egypt, and he may never return from that country.

It seems to be general debility that is gradually sapping away the life of young Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples. Of late he has been cruising about the Levant in hopes of getting strength. Though very young—he was born in 1869—this prince has made himself a distinguished person in Italy. His greatest popularity has been, not among his own people, but in the foreign colonies of Naples and Rome, where he has cut a wide swath among the pleasure-loving higher class of those merry Italian cities.

HE MISSED THE FIRE.

The Child Could Not Understand Why He Did Not Awaken.

About the coffin in which rested the body of the fireman sat a silent group of mourners. No one had spoken, and the widow was resting her head on her father's shoulder, when the door opened, says a New York paper.

A little child, the four-year-old daughter of the dead man, ran cheerily in. She had on her flowing white night dress. She climbed a chair and looked at her father lying pallid and still.

"What's the matter with papa?" she cried.

"Sh-h-h!" they said, softly. "He is asleep, darling.

"Why does he lie in that ugly old box?"

"He can sleep better there, little one. Don't disturb him. Now, go back to bed, like a good little girl."

The child moved away slowly.

"Good-night, papa," she said, in a low voice, and soon was tucked away again.

The silence of the night was suddenly startled by the harsh clangor of the gong in the fire house, just a few doors away, as it sounded the alarm.

The thrilling call was ringing the second time when the fireman's daughter flew into the room again. Again she climbed upon the chair and shook her father's body by the shoulder.

"Wake up, quick, papa!" she said. "There's a fire."

Still he did not move nor open his eyes. The strange look of those about the bier frightened her.

"Oh, papa, do wake up. Can't you hear the bell? You'll miss the fire."

The baby looked around in wonder. Then she tried her parting shot, which she was sure would bring her father quickly to his feet.

"You'll miss the fire," she exclaimed. "Then you'll be fined."

Even then he did not move. Puzzled and worried the child turned around.

"Papa will not go to the fire to-night," said her mother, in a tear-stained voice.

Then the widowed mother burst into tears. Repeating that she couldn't understand, the child was quietly carried back to bed to cry herself asleep again.

Tree-Climbing Fish.

"As unhappy as a fish out of water" should be used with a reservation. On the coasts of Eastern Asia one may often see the climbing bass or "Anabas scandens" deliberately leave the watery element to take a pleasure or a business jaunt along the seashore. The Malays call this queer fish "the tree climber," and quite correctly so because specimens have often been taken from the sides of trees which they actually climbed to a height of six feet or more.

While the silvery herring and the lovely salmon die almost as soon as they leave the water, the climbing bass gets along very well with very little of the nasty brine—the little which the peculiar construction of its gills enables it to take along on its trips on shore.

When not promenading the Anabas scandens gets a good grip on the sand with its thin fins and then pushes itself forward with the tail. Climbing trees is effected in a similar manner.

THE FARM.

Winter Stable Management of Cows

Arrange the stable with convenience in feeding and care of the stock as the central idea, writes Chas. L. Hill. Visit the best dairy barns and utilize all their good points. A stable having two thicknesses of boards with tar paper between is dryer and warmer than a stone basement. A rectangular barn, with two long rows of cows facing each other, is the most desirable. Have sufficient room for driving on the feeding floor and also behind each row of animals, for removing the manure. Make the building larger than is needed, or plan so that additional room can be easily provided. By all means have a silo conveniently situated. Put in plenty of windows. The south side of our barn is largely glass. The stable must be tightly made so that when the temperature is 30 degrees below zero very little freezing occurs on the inside. Don't, however, keep it so warm that it will fairly steam when the doors are opened. For keeping the air pure, box ventilators reaching from near the floor to the roof, are excellent. They can be made by boarding up between the silo studs down to within a foot or two of the floor. Choose some kind of a fastener that will keep the cows clean. The stanchion is most generally used and will answer in most cases. Arrange the floor 4 to 5 feet in length as there will be that much difference in length between the smallest heifer and the aged cow. Let the gutter be 16 in. wide and 6 in. deep. If possible have the walk behind the gutter wide enough to allow a wagon or sled to be drawn over it. Make the manger 24 in. wide and the feeding floor 6 in. above it. The ceiling should be 6 1-2 or 7 feet high.

Among the necessary implements about a cow stable is the broom. Get two, one for sweeping the feed floor and the other to clean the walk behind the gutter. Keep the floor clean, and occasionally go over the walls and ceiling to remove dust and cobwebs. Use plenty of straw for bedding. If it is cut, so much the better, as it is then superior as an absorbent. Be sure the gutter is water tight, and use road dust, sifted coal ashes, sawdust or land plaster to absorb the liquid the straw does not take up. Plaster is also first class for keeping down bad odors. Sprinkle a few pounds in the bedding before each milking and note the effect. It will also enhance the value of the manure.

Have regular hours for feeding and milking and rigidly adhere to them. Plan your work so the cows can be left to their dreams a part of the time. Be kind to them; do nothing that will excite them, for it will always result in a loss of milk. Salt every day, or better still, have salt where they can have constant access to it. Our cattle are out of the barn a short time each day. They go about 60 rods and get water from a spring and I have seen no ill effects from it. However, they are not out long—not over 30 or 40 minutes on stormy days. Yearlings and dry cows are given more exercise. Of course this takes a little more feed, but it pays. Exercise the bull in a tread power.

Selection of Apples for Planting.

In the selection of varieties of apples for planting a commercial orchard, the wants of the market where the fruit is to be sold requires consideration. In localities near to large towns where usually a quick and steady market can be found for summer and autumn apples, early varieties will be found most profitable for the reason that early varieties come into bearing young, are more productive, and are handled with less trouble and expense. Early sorts are quickly perishable and cannot be held over for future sales as readily as winter varieties, in case of a glut in the market.

Few varieties of apples have a wide general adaptation for commercial planting. The intending planter of an orchard can do no better than consult his neighbors who are practical fruit growers and find out what varieties succeed best and pay the most dollars with them. Sometimes a variety with only a local reputation, known only within a limited range of territory, succeeds far better within its range than any of the standard sorts. Where such varieties have been well tested and can be obtained, plant a fair proportion of them. As a rule, it is better to purchase nursery stock propogated as near as possible (other conditions being equal) to the place where it is to be finally planted. It sometimes requires a number of years for young trees to recover, if they ever do fully, from abrupt changes in climate and soil. If trees are to be procured from a distance it is better to buy those grown farthest to the north in preference to those grown to the south.

Buy nursery stock direct from the grower when possible, as there is less likelihood of getting varities not true to name. Varieties sometimes get unaccountably mixed and mistakes often occur with the most careful nurserymen. When stock passes through the hands of one or more dealers who generally know little and care less about names, the danger is still greater. Insist on receiving the varieties ordered and do not let the nurseryman substitute some other variety 'equally as good' that you know nothing about, for nine times out of ten it will be a sort that nobody cares to know anything about.

Wintering Cabbage Plants.

Although the cold frame for wintering cabbage and cauliflower plants is still in use by many farmers and gardeners, it is by no means the best and most economical means for the purpose. Some varieties of cabbage—Early Summer particularly—cannot be successfully wintered in a cold frame. They will rarely make good heads if the plants are wintered in a cold frame, as they very commonly run up to seed, having received a check which is equivalent to a season's growth. The hotbed, started March 1, is found to be the better place to raise plants for an early crop. But an improvement over this plan even, and particularly for the Wakefield variety, is to raise the plants in the open field, and about the middle of November take them up and bury them in trenches, the same as is done with the heads for seed purposes; plow out a double furrow six inches deep, by running the plow both ways. In this the plants are set closely together, roots down, then a furrow is turned over them from both sides, covering the plants to the depth of a foot, so that the frost is almost wholly excluded. While a few degrees of frost is not injurious, extreme freezing would be, so that the covering would be sufficient to prevent it. At the same time, the ground should not be so warm as to stimulate active growth, which is injurious. To prevent this the trench should be ventilated by putting a small bundle of straw in the center of it before covering, so that the warm moist air from below may escape. In this trench the plants will make a slow growth the entire winter, and when taken out in spring and transferred to the field will make a rapid growth, perfecting the heads in two weeks less time than those from hotbeds or cold frames.

HANDS AND FEET OF CRIMINALS.

Signs of Degeneracy Found by an Italian in the Fingers and Toes.

Dr. Pasquale Penta discusses in a paper recently published some peculiarity of the hands and feet of criminals. It is Dr. Penta's contention that such peculiarities show a reversion to brute types, and that they are often accompanied by corresponding mental and moral reversions. He has studied 4,500 criminals.

Prehensile toes, marked by a wide space between the great toe and the second, are found among criminals much more frequently than among normal human beings, though the peculiarity is not especially rare among peasants accustomed to go barefoot. Dr. Penta regards this as a reversion toward the type of the ancestral monkey.

A congenital reduction in the size or number of the toes, rare among morally normal men, but relatively frequent among criminals, the Doctor regards as showing a tendency toward the three-toed or four-toed characteristic of some among the lower vertebrates. A common form of pedal deformity among criminals is development of the intra-digital fold of flesh. This he regards as a variation of the toeless foot, found among savages, being a reversion to an animal-like type. Still another form is that in which the little toe hides

BEHIND THE FOURTH TOE

and tends to become rudimentary. This again Dr. Penta regards as a reversion toward the four-toed animal foot.

The commonest deformity of the foot among criminals is this tendency toward the junction of the toes caused by the extension of the intra-digital fold. Sometimes the last four toes are thus connected; sometimes the middle two. The peculiarity usually extends to both feet, though it is often more marked in one than in the other. This form is natural to some of the inferior mammals, especially the marsupials.

Dr. Penta found much the same peculiarity in the hand of a woman, a criminal showing other physical evidences of degeneracy. Her hands had an oar-like form with greatly developed intra-digital folds. It is a hand characteristic of some aquatic mammals, the seal, for example. Dr. Penta regards it in human beings as an evidence of arrested development and reversion to an early ancestral type.

The form known as macro-dactylian, or great fingered, is found with relative frequency among criminals, though it is really a rare deformity. A man condemned for assassination showed this peculiarity in a most astonishing fashion. The middle finger of the right hand was greatly exaggerated, and in less degree the index finger, so that the dwarfed palm seemed almost as if it had been maimed by amputation. The middle finger of the right hand was nearly 6 1-3 inches long, and the index finger was 4.84 inches long. The fingers were formed of more than one set of longitudinal phalangeal bones. The right arm was longer and thicker than the left, and the right and left thoracic and cranial divisions were asymmetrical. The large fingers were dull of feeling. The peculiarity is regarded as a reversion to

AN ANIMAL TYPE.

Dr. Penta regards the presence of more than the natural number of fingers and toes as a strong indication of atavism. It is rare among normal persons, and even among the insane, but is relatively frequent among criminals. One criminal is noted as thus malformed in feet as well as hands. It was an inherited peculiarity from his father, and through him from earlier ancestors. Others of the same family had the peculiarity, and it was inherited by two out of three nephews of the criminal, sons of his deformed sister. The criminal himself lacked a thumb, having four full-grown fingers, and originally on what should have been the thumb a rudimentary finger, which had been amputated before he came under the observation of the doctor. The father was in the same condition, save that he had a thumb. This, however, had three nails, as if formed from the coalescence of three fingers. Another criminal with too many fingers had an abnormally large thumb.

Dr. Penta closes his article by saying that these physical evidences of reversions to beast types that normal men have outgrown are commonly accompanied by superstitious and unsocial tendencies, such as are found in the savage, who is still nearer to his brute ancestors than civilized men. Such tendencies, unchecked, break out into crime, and hence the relative frequency of these special deformities of the hands and feet among criminals.

A Madagascar correspondent tells of 400 pineapples being bought and delivered for a school picnic there for $1.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Because Father Does It.

In a family that is unfortunate enough to have for one of its recognized heads an immoral character, the other should, in my opinion, be ever loyal to truth and the young characters put into his hands for molding into usefulness or uselessness, says a writer. Here is another question. Which shall it be? Shall the children be brought up in the very midst of sin (great or small, the misdoings certainly are sins) and never be warned against them, never be told that they are wrong, simply because it happens to be their own father or mother who commits the sins? Shall they be taught that whatever their father does is right and good for them to follow? "If father does it, why can I not do it?" is a question which confronts every mother.

If this particular father is in the habit of doing those things which are immoral and harmful, what will the mother say in reply to that boy, if she has brought him up never to hear a complaint or criticism of the wrongdoings of his father? If, for instance, the father be a shiftless, worthless sort of a man, will the mother, if she be ever so industrious, be likely to succeed in making of her children thrifty men and women, if they are taught to think that what their father does, or rather, does not, is all right? Boys, particularly, are likely to do just as their father does, and often to think just as he does.

If the mother be an indifferent housekeeper, will not her daughters follow in her footsteps and make some home unpleasant? The very example should be a guard against this, but it is not often so. It is hard, of course, for one parent to criticise the other, and, perhaps, it is wrong; but the boys and girls of to-day will be the men and women of to-morrow and if this is an age of improvement, the men and women who will fill our high offices in coming years must be an improvement upon their predecessors. All have their faults, all have sinned and come short of the glory of God, and, probably, this will continue as long as man lives. It seems to me that if a person must sin at all, the future of his children and the nation would be as reasonable a provocation as any, so I would run the risk of its being wrong to complain of the erring parent.

Duties of Guests.

The pleasures of entertaining guests is often materially lessened by their manifest indifference to the trouble they sometimes heedlessly entail upon their hostess. For instance, the guest who visits a friend, by the way of a pleasand surprise, without having previously apprised her thereof, is seldom genuinely welcome, as the consciousness of having things prepared for the coming of a stranger in the household constitutes a great deal of joy in receiving a visitor. Again, there is always a visitor who neglects to be in time for meals, or thoroughly air her sleeping apartment, make her bed and properly empty and refill the washbowl and basin assigned for her use, all of which are unmistakable signs of ill-breeding and personal uncleanliness.

Another disagreeable type of guest is the one who willfully appropriates all her hostess' writing material, postage stamps and hair and hat pins without the slightest honorable intention of returning the same as soon as possible. Even if servants are employed in a house, they are not bound to render any extra service to a guest unremunerated. Besides, it is but a very small-hearted visitor who fails to pay in some substantial way any unusual service rendered by a servant. Again, it is only a lazy, ill-bred guest who will disarrange books, bric-a-brac or furniture in a house, and fail to replace them properly. The hostess has some rights which should be conscientiously considered by her guests, and which if necessary, she is justified in asserting No person should assume the unsolicited right of bringing another guest to a strange household. But of all objectional guests, is the one who wears her welcome out by remaining too long at any house, and who is apparently insensible or indifferent to hints for her desired departure.

Some Good Recipes.

Fruit Salad.—Any left-over fruit, either canned or fresh, may be used. If two or three kinds all the better. Place a layer, say of peaches cut fine, then one of bananas, pears or other fruit, with a sprinkling of sugar for each layer. Sprinkle the top with grated cocoanut; pour over the juice of the fruit if any. Prepare the night before.

Fricassed Chicken.—Cut up the chicken and place in a saucepan with barely water enough to cover, stew gently until tender, place in a frying-pan with a few slices of salt pork and fry until a rich brown. Add the broth where chicken was cooked, thickening with a little flour stirred smoothly in cold water. Simmer a few minutes and serve.

Fried Chicken.—A nice way to fry young chicken is to cut it in pieces, wash and wipe it dry, then dip each piece into beaten egg, then in flour; salt and pepper each piece; drop into boiling lard or butter. Brown on both sides. Stir a tablespoonful of flour into a cup of sweet milk, and add to the fat for gravy.—M. C. S.

A Favorite Potato Soup.—A pound and a half of potatoes, one-half pound leeks, three ounces crushed tapioca, one ounce dripping, one pint milk, pepper and salt. Wash and peel the potatoes, trim and wash the leeks, slice thinly potatoes and leeks, and put them in a saucepan, with the dripping; when thoroughly hot, add two quarts boiling water, and let all cook till tender; mash up the pieces with a wooden spoon to a pulp; then put in the washed tapioca, and milk, also another pint of water; stir until it boils; skim, and simmer for about thirty minutes. Season to taste with pepper and salt, and serve. This soup has the advantage of being substantial as well as nourishing, if properly made.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, DEC. 6th, 1895.

THE FOOTBALL DANGER QUESTION.

Whether College authorities should interpose to prohibit football, or to obviate its risks, is being debated both in academical circles in the States and Canada, Professor Shurman seems anxious for some changes to be made looking to the avoidance of danger to the players, while the President of another United States university has published a most enthusiastic eulogy of football as the game of games for strengthening the physical constitution of students, and he regards with complacency the chances the contestants run of being injured by the violence indulged in. An Ottawa college has stopped the game, owing to some painful accidents, so called. In a recent game on the lawn of Toronto University, a very bright young student, Dyce Barr, who was captain of one team, was very seriously hurt, and is now, and likely to be for some weeks, we regret to say, under medical care from injury to his head. Another young Torontonian is known to us to have suffered permanent injury to one of his limbs, which will be a life trouble. One of the most serious features of some of these incidents is that the injury inflicted affects some vital organ, in a manner that does not at once develop the extent of the harm done. Slight concussions of the brain, for instance, may disable a player for only a few hours, or days, but may have caused some alteration in the tissues of that organ, which, after a length of time, may prove fatal. An insurance case turned upon this point not long ago, in which it was proved that the deceased person died from a blow on the head, which was thought trifling at the time, but which had so damaged the brain, that a year or two afterwards the weak spot gave way, and caused instant death. Cases of this kind are well known to medical men, and are sufficient justification of steps being taken to eliminate such risks from a game played for amusement and health. No one can see a dozen or so of young athletes pile themselves, as they do, on the body of a player prostrated on the ground, all struggling like a congeries of worms, without feeling like a very serious risk of some grave injury being done to somebody's limbs. Life and accident companies need to be careful of applicants who have ever been hurt in a match.

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

We have always maintained that not only in theory but as an actual fact whatever corruption exists in our public life has its origin among and with the electors themselves and not with their representatives; and that no remedy can be effected, which does not go to the root of the matter and prevent the expectation and reception of gain by the electors as a reward for the exercise of their rights of citizenship.

Hon Mr. Casgrain, the Attorney General of the Province has introduced a bill having for its object, the purification of our elections. In his admirable speech on Tuesday last, he explained the reasons which influenced him in bringing forward the measure. We can only refer to a few of them contained in the following extract:—

Far from me is the idea to depreciate my province. I think that it is a moral, perhaps more moral than the other provinces of the Dominion but we are here to tell the strict truth, one of the consequences of the legislation which we now have on the elections, is that the expenses of candidates become so large that those who have for their fortune, only their talents and their respectability hesitate to accept a nomination. All sorts of means have been invented by which under a pretext of political exigencies the candidates money is given to his friends. Thus he is compelled to give employment to messengers, clerks, and secretaries without number. Is it not true that in certain parishes as soon as an election commences, one quarter of the farmers at once become carters desire to be engaged under the most futile pretexts. I know cases, where public meetings were held in several parishes, carters have been engaged to drive each other to these meetings. The same thing happens in towns and I am informed that in a certain city it was deemed necessary to deposit, $2000 in the hands of a committee of carters to be distributed among their fellows. Is it not true that committees have been formed simply for the purpose of getting rent and heat for the building? Finally it is perfectly true that in certain parts of the country, elections are awaited for as manna from heaven. I have heard the story of a man who when he called at a house to get paid an account, got the reply "my dear sir, we are very poor, we expected an election this year, but it is postponed to next year, we will pay you then." Certain counties are rated according to a tariff, and before running there, the candidate is informed that he must spend that sum, or place it in the hands of certain persons.

What are the consequences of this state of things? The man who has only his talents and his respectability to recommend him cannot be a candidate. A young man who is a desirable candidate who is without fortune and who becomes a candidate is obliged to demand aid and can no longer have that independence essential to a good representative:—

The speaker then went on to point out that this was the source of all the scandale and corruption which had in the past defamed the good name of this province.

We appeal to all who have had anything to do with politics, to answer if the above is not a true picture of election methods.

Members are sometimes attacked because their sessional indemnity of $800 is too much, but we venture the opinion that if the costs of an average election, the innumerable subscriptions which are expected from them their expenses and neglect of business were all summed up, the balance to their credit would not be larger.

What has often surprised us, is the custom which makes a member of Parliament legitimate prey for every public society, charitable institution, church, Sunday school or agricultural Society. Is there or should there be, for instance any obligation on the part of a member to subscribe to all these things? We hold there should not be, and the whole thing is highly immoral. When a man who has not been in the habit of subscribing to such, is found subscribing freely, or moderately after he becomes a member, and when his term comes to an end dropping his subscriptions, the only conclusion we can come to is, that his money was given, not because of his liberality, but for the purpose of corruptly influencing the electors. If it was given because of this liberality it is passing strange that such generosity had its birth only when he entered public life, and had an early death just at the moment he left such life.

Now, why should churches in need of money apply to men who are not connected with them in any way, simply because they are members of parliament?

This is the very source of the corruption which permeates our provincial and federal politics. It commences in a moderate way, in the parishes among the people, yea, in the churches. It is in a very small way; it may only be the selling of a ticket, the hiring of a horse, a subscription to a church shed, asked for because it is known that the member cannot as he will be afraid to refuse, but it is the same corrupt principle which leads, on men to look for larger game and which calls into existence whole armies of boodlers.

We only regret that Mr. Casgrain's bill cannot be extended to this sort of illegitimate influence.

PIONEER SKETCHES OF LACHUTE.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE HISTORY OF ARGENTEUIL AND PRESCOTT.

BY C. THOMAS.

Abner Stearns and two brothers Philander and Ebenezer Stephens are among the quite early pioneers of Lachute. They came from Vermont, and located, in what is known as the Hill Settlement.

Stearns having a family of four sons and three daughters, procured five hundred acres of land with the design of providing his sons with farms from the parents homestead. The realities of pioneer life, however, he found quite different from the view enjoyed in anticipation, and, in about a year after his arrival, he had become thoroughly disheartened from his hardships and spare diet, that, one day, he abruptly started back to Vermont.

After a year's absence from his family, he returned, and resumed his labors, but died, a few years subsequently. His children all settled in this section. One of his daughters, Mary, married Alvah Stephens and Mrs Emslie, one of the well known citizens of Lachute, is a daughter resulting from this union.

We may remark incidentally, that the mother of Mrs. Emslie was a cousin of Senator Stearns.

Mrs Emslie remembers many of the tales of hardships and destitution related by her mother, and, one incident especially, the sale of her side saddle which was a source of much grief to her mother.

In the early part of their residence here, there was a great scarcity of provisions in the settlement, and a still greater scarcity of money. The family of Mr. Stearns were not the only sufferers, and, fortunately, for them, Miss Stearns had a valuable side-saddle, on which she had ridden all the long distance from their former home in Vermont, which could be exchanged for provisions. The sacrifice was an unpleasant one; the saddle had become endeared by many associations,—but what woman would hesitate to part with any inanimate object, in the necessity of procuring food for her family? The late Col. Barron wanted the saddle and was willing to exchange corn for it, so the bargain was concluded, and discomfitted famine, shame-faced, retired.

Mrs Emslie, also, relates an incident, which occurred within her own recollection, that illustrates the manner in which the early settlers often surmounted little difficulties, that were often occurring. Her father was obliged, unexpectedly, to go to Montreal, and an examination of his wardrobe, by his careful helpmate, revealed the fact, that, a pair of drawers was needful to its proper completion; in fact, they were of the utmost necessity—the journey could not be undertaken without them, and he must go to-morrow. What could be done? Recollect, kind reader, that in those days, one could not jump into a buggy, ride down to Merkle's, McOuat's or Fraser's, and buy drawers at 50cts a pair. But trust a thrifty housewife of those days, to get out of such a dilemma. Mrs Stevens had the cotton warp in the loom, waiting for the woof to be woven into cloth; but, unfortunately, the latter part of the web was not at hand. But Mr. Stephens had that morning killed a lamb; his active spouse soon denuded the skin of its fleece, and then, made ready her hand-cards and trusty spinning wheel.

Mrs. Emslie, who, though young, was an adept at spinning, received the pump rolls, as they fell from her mother's cards, and soon transformed them into the woof, desired. It will suffice to say, that before the mother and daughter retired, that night, the cloth had been woven, the drawers cut out and made, and the next morning, they were ministering to the physical comfort of the husband and father on his way to Montreal.

Mrs Emslie is the widow of James Emslie, who for 44 years, was an earnest, faithful and successful teacher; sixteen of this time he taught in Quebec; the rest in Lachute. Her mother and two of her sisters, were married to three brothers named Stephens. The two named above, Philander and Ebenezer, engaged in the manufacture of brick, in the early part of their pioneer life, and each built a brick house for himself, which is still standing. Having no mill, or any utensils for grinding, neither horses, they used their oxen, as substitutes, tramping, instead of grinding the clay.

Philander Stephens seems to have been well versed in the requirements of pioneer life, and to be well fitted for it by nature. He brought a shoemaker with him from Vermont, who, besides doing the work, required by Mr Stephens own family, supplied the wants of neighboring families, and, thus, brought to his employer some profit.

Mr. Stephens, being skillful in the use of tools, and quite ingenious, found ample opportunity to exercise these abilities, in his new home. First, he made a full set of farming tools, for himself, then, his wife, lamenting the want of a loom, he set to work and made one, even, to the shuttle.

These utensils would appear crude, no doubt, compared with the machine made articles of the present, yet, they answered every requirement, saved the maker many a dollar, and illustrated the adage, "Necessity is the mother to invention."

TOWN COUNCIL.

The monthly meeting of the town council was held on Wednesday night last, the Mayor and all the Councillors were present.

The report of the committee appointed to make amendments to by-law 51 was moved to be received and adopted, which was lost on a tie.

An amendment was then moved to receive the committees report and let it lie on the table for further discussion, which was also lost on a tie.

Coun. Dallaire moved that by-law 51 should be discussed clause by clause. This was also lost on a tie, the Mayor and Couns. Dallaire, Todd, McCoy and Vallee yeas, and McOuat, McArthur, Jousse, Charlebois and Gallnays.

Coun. Jousse moved an amendment that it be left over to next meeting, lost on a tie, on the same division. Thus the council does not see fit to alter the present system of taxing the ratepayers for the maintainenance of roads, in the Corporation.

An account from R. P de Laronde was read to the amount of $334, which caused considerable discussion.

Coun. Jousse gave notice of motion to frame a by-law, to raise a special tax to pay the amount.

Couns. Dallaire said that this debt would be prescribed in two weeks and if not settled the town would be sued and advised the council to give a note for six months.

Coun. Jousse said he thought it would be better to let him, sue as costs would not amount to as much as interest.

Coun. Dallaire, I don't think we will save anything as we would have costs and interest to pay in case of a suit.

A motion was then made that a note be given to Mr. de Laronde, which was carried.

The council then adjourned.

DISTRICT NEWS.

BEECH RIDGE

The remarkable fine Jersey Bull. Bachelor of Sunny-Lea, registered No 38305 A J. C C arrived at this station by Express on Friday Nov. 29th consigned to J. W. Fanchon of Beech Ridge, this bull's Sire is Harold Duke, by Canada's John Bull at present owned by Mrs E. M. Jones of Brockville and acknowledged by competent judges to be the best bull of his breed in Canada. His Dam Lady Green of Bellevue No. 87111. J. W. Fanchon in founding his herd of Jerseys has spared no effort or expense to secure animals from herds that have the highest milk and butter records.

CALUMET

CHURCH ITEMS

At the Methodist Church, David Brill preached on Sabbath Morning.

At Trinity Episcopal Church, Rev Wm Harris, preached from 'the day is at hand, let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, let us put on the armour of light.' The Rev. Gentleman said that some thought that they were imitating the Roman Church in observing this day, but this was not so. We are protestants and our Church has always believed this to be the first day of the Christian year, and he was glad that other protestant Ministers were commencing to see the necessity of keeping a day of this kind. The speaker went into his subject, and said that the church of England Ministers were called upon at this season, especially to warn the people that the night is far spent and the day is at hand, let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, let us put on the armour of light, let us walk honestly, as in the day not in rioting and drunkeness not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying. But put ye on the Lord Jesus-Christ and make not provision for the flesh to fulfil the lust thereof. Mr Harris urged his people to turn from Worldliness, Selfishness and sin of all kinds before the night (this life) was altogether spent, and the day is at hand when God will reckon with us one and all for the deeds done in the body.

There will be service in Trinity Church every Thursday Evening at 7. 15 until further notice. Commencing Dec 5th.

At the Baptist Church, the Rev. Mr. Bonner preached from Luke 2. 10: And the Angel said unto them. Fear not; for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy. Mr. Bonner said that this was the beginning of a series of sermons which he intended to preach on the birth of Christ. He then went on to say that there was no scriptural authority for keeping Christmas on Dec 25th any more than any other day. After some further explanations as to why he preached on this subject now, the speaker took his congregation with him out to the fields, where the shepherds were keeping watch over their flock by night, and the Angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them, and they were sore afraid, and would probably have fallen on their faces to the ground, had not an Angelic voice have fallen from that excellent glory, which said "Fear not" for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people, at once the fear of the shepherds turned into rejoicing. There was with the Angel a multitude of the Heavenly host.

And the Angels and shepherds were delighted and they all joined in one grand peace Anthem, Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good will to ward men. The Incarnation of Christ although a mystery, yet it was a blessed comforting truth, that He was flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone, and dwelt among men. He could sympathise with us in all our temptations, trials, troubles. He was also Prophet-Priest-and King.

Prophet to instruct us, Priest to cleanse us King to save us. Christians should be joyful. The Angels tell why there should be joy. "Unto you is born this day in the city of David a saviour which is Christ the Lord. This message should bring joy to any soul, but it will only bring joy to the souls that accept the Saviour. Christians should preach, if they cannot preach then sing the Gospel. If they cannot preach or sing, make it known as the shepherds did or ponder it in their hearts as many did then it will be sure to be made known, for as the broken box of ointment betrayeth itself, so grace in the soul, cannot be hid. Mr. Bonner said some terse things and no doubt touched the tender chords in the hearts of his hearers.

The people of Grenville and Calumet will be glad to hear that the Rev. James Robinson our old esteemed friend and Pastor is to prevet here on Dec 15. Anniversary sermons then on the 16th he is to Lecture on his trip to England. We bespeak for him big congregations.

There will be also an ordination service in the Baptist church on the 18.

Miss Ruby Simpson of St. Andrews has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McIntyre for the past few days.

We have good sleighing here now, and everything assumes a lively appearance.

The Rev James Simpson of Vankleek Hill come over and spent last Saturday with Mr and Mrs Weegar renewing old acquaintance, for they were warm friends at Carleton Place fourteen years ago, when Mr. Simpson was there stationed.

The Rev. W. H Stevens of Hudson gives a missionary address at L'Original this week Tuesday. He goes at Pointe Fortune on Sunday and Vankleek Hill Monday.

Fred. Weegan, Sang at the Stonefield Baptist Church on Tuesday, and is to sing at Hudson on the 7th.

Miss Robinson of Paulneauville has been visiting her brother Arthur, the C. P. R, agent for the past few days.

ST. ANDREWS.

Dr. Robertson is spending a short time in Montreal.

Miss Flyn McDonald is visiting friends in Fredericton N. B.

Mrs. M. Wanless and Miss Frankie Wanless who have been visiting friends and relatives in Chicago have returned home.

Miss Jennie and Miss Ruby Simpson were in Calumet on Saturday.

Mrs. Kneeshaw returned to Montreal on Saturday.

The Woman's Auxiliary will hold their annual Bazaar of useful and fancy articles, in the town hall on Tuesday Dec 10th.

At a meeting of the St-Andrews Curling club held on Tuesday evening Major Wanless was re-elected Pres. F. W. Vaughan Treas, Mr. C. W. Lamb re-elected to the position of Sec. The rink is expected to be opened before Christmas.

The gentleman, who pulled Mr Ledoucour's pleasure rig off were tried to day and sentenced One was fined $20 and costs or two months in gaol, the other to $5 or one month The leader, yet awaits the pleasure of being fined or imprisoned, probably the latter

Miss Jennie Simpson, very narrowly escaped a serious accident on Tuesday last, while returning from Lachute her horse became unmanageable but she continued to remain mistress of her reins, until her strength failed her when she jumped from the sleigh and allowed the horse his liberty The veichle was somewhat damaged, but Miss Simpson sustained no injuries

The Band of Hope will hold a sale and entertainment on Tuesday Dec. 17th, in the Town Hall. The entertainment will consist of songs, recitations, dialogues, duetts, etc. The sale will be conducted by the members of the Band of Hope and W. C. T. U, and will consist of innumerable articles both useful and fancy. A small admission fee will be charged.

A meeting of members of the Farmer's Club of the Parish of St. Andrews will be held at the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on Wednesday the 11th Dec at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing directors for the insuing year. Farmers are invited to attend meeting and join the Club.

Mrs. Hibbard, St. Andrews has kindly undertaken to receive and forward the annual contributions of meat fowls for the Sheltering Home Montreal, under care of Mrs. Barter. Would all the friends who sympathize in this noble Christian work please send their gifts on or before the 16th Dec. Any products that would not be affected by the frost such as flour, beans, peas, onions, etc would be appreciated.

To the Electors Municipality St Andrews:

As the time approaches for the annual municipal elections to be held in this place, January 13, 1896, the one all absorbing question in the coming conflict, as well as others of the same sort, is who will be elected?

The answer remains with ourselves.

The retiring Councillors, Messrs. Rennie, Burwash and Albright will in all probability, come before the electorate for nomination, whether they will be elected remains to be seen.

In Federal and Provincial elections the two great forces engaged therein are the Liberal and Conservative parties; but in the approaching conflict in this village, the battle will be between the Anti—License and License forces.

Which will win?

On referring to the two last occasions on which the license was granted in this place, we find that Couns. Rennie and Burwash cast their votes against the license being granted. Coun. Albright in favor of it.

Now, as the electors of this Municipality, are we satisfied with the position taken by these Councillors on this question?

I, for one, am satisfied with Couns. Rennie and Burwash on this matter, but with Coun, Albright quite the reverse.

Among the electors of this Municipality, I am safe in saying there are many who will take the same stand that I have taken, in reference to the position held by Couns. Rennie, Burwash and Albright on this question.

Allowing that there are many, though their name is not legion, it remains for us to do what we can to return Couns. Rennie and Burwash to their seats in the council, and to elect a man who will vote against the license being granted in Coun. Albright's stead.

How may this be accomplished? Firstly. By earnest fervent prayer to the ruler all things for Divine aid in the approaching struggle between right and wrong.

Secondly. By each elector paying up in full all taxes due by him, thus being enabled to vote. Thirdly. By a combined action on the part of the anti-license voters to defeat the license candidates.

In reference to the payment of taxes this should be seen to without delay, as the time is short. No pay, no vote.

If victory is to be ours, on that day; there must be, as we said before, a combination of all the strength we can muster, because in unity, there is strength.

Each vote will be required if success is to be ours, and let no one think of staying at home with the idea that his vote is not required. Your staying away whoever you may be, may keep some one else away also.

Remember it is principle, not party.

Remember it is a grand, opportunity to put men in our council who will vote right on the license question, and above all, let us remember that we are on the side of right, on the side of all that is humane and good, and better still, let us not forget that we are on the side of God.

ELECTOR.

Dandruff is due to an enfeebled state of the skin. Hall's Hair Renewer quickens the nutritive functions of the skin, healing and preventing the formation of Dandruff.

Dancing near the Grave.

To the Editor of *The Watchman*:

DEAR SIR:—As a reader of the WATCHMAN I see you are printing facts re "Hornerites." Here is one. Last Sabbath I was conducting a funeral service at the grave. The cemetery is next the Hornerite Church. I could scarcely hear myself read the burial service and many around the grave did not hear me, because of the hooting yelling, dancing and jumping in the Hornerite Church thirty feet from the grave. How is that for Holiness in this new movement?

Yours truly,
W. G. BRADFORD,
Pastor Methodist Church,
Morin Flats, Que.

"Handy to have in the house"—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—a prompt and certain remedy for croup, colds, and pulmonary affections.

NONE BETTER KNOWN.

There is no better known traveller in the Maritime Provinces than Mr. G. Fred. Anderson, the popular representative of Messrs. T. S. Simms & Co., St. John, N. B. Speaking of Norway Pine Syrup, Mr. Anderson says: "It is the best cough cure I have ever used and I prefer it to any other. I have given it to friends of mine and it cures every time. It would be a difficult matter now to induce me to use any other."

Yellow Oil used internally cures or relieves croup, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and similar complaints. Used externally on man or beast it cures rheumatism, sprains bruises, galls, chilblains, frostbites, lumbago, sore back, cuts, wounds, insect bites.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

Re Insolvent estate R. G. Meikle.

Tenders for the purchase of the remainder of the assets (unclected) of the above Estate consisting of Book Mortgage & judgment debts and notes will be received up to the sixteenth day of December instant. The debts are divided into ten lots and the whole will be sold without warranty of any kind and at the risk of the purchasers. All tenders to be at fixed rates on the dollar for each class and lot of the said assets, which can be seen and examined at the office of the undersigned or at the office of J. E. Valois, Notary, Lachute.

Purchases to pay all costs of transfer.

Lachute, 3rd December 1895.

GAVIN J. WALKER,
Curator.



Thomas A. Johns.

A Common Affliction

Permanently Cured by Taking

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A CAB-DRIVER'S STORY.

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by a friend who told me that I must purchase six bottles, and use them according to directions. I yielded to his persuasion, bought the six bottles, and took the contents of three of these bottles without noticing any direct benefit. Before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, and the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
District of Terrebonne.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in the Court House in the Village of Ste. Scholastique, district aforesaid.

ON TUESDAY THE SEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

In consequence we give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common Goal of the said district and all others, that they must be present then and there. And we give also notice to Justices of the peace, Coroners and peace officers in and for the said district, that they must be present with their records, Rolls, Indictments and other documents in order to do the things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

LAPOINTE & PREVOST,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's office,
Ste. Scholastique, 1st. Dec., 1895.

LUMBER FOR SALE!

—o—o—o—

Pine, spruce, hemlock & hardwood. Lumber also planed & matched, also hard maple logs or treads for horse powers 2 by 8 inches, cedar fence posts, telegraph and telephone poles, dimension timber, at Saw Mill at Brownsburg.

THE LACHUTE LUMBER CO.

SANTA CLAUS!

WILL SOON BE HERE.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR EVERY ONE,

NOVELTIES & TOYS.

—o—o—o—

Christmas', Cakes, Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

TESTER'S HIGH CLASS CANDIES,

—o:o—

Bread, Buns, etc. A car load of the Lake of the Woods Milling, Co's, flour, just received and will be sold at moderate prices.

Send in your Holiday order early.

JAS. MARSHALL,
WEST END BAKER,
LACHUTE.

NOTICE FARMERS!

It will be to your interest to bring your poultry to us, we always pay the highest price for all produce such as:—

TURKEYS, DUCKS,
GEESE, CHICKENS,
PARTRIDGES, PORK,
BEEF, HIDES,
BUTTER, POTATOES,
OATS, PEAS,
BEENS, ETC,
FRESH EGGS 20cts.

A good price paid for fresh butter Please examine our stock and see our prices before buying elsewhere.

McFAUL BROS,
LACHUTE MILLS.

Ho! for Christmas!

Lachute Book Store

We have a large assortment of new goods suitable for Christmas and New Year presents, an inspection of which is respectfully solicited, comprising in part of beautiful Albums ranging from 75c up to $5.00. Dressing cases from $1.75 up to $3.75. Gentlemen's Shaving Cases from $1.00 up to $2.50. Infants Toilet Set $2.00. Ladies Toilet Box $1.25. Velvet Box with Teaspoons $1.75 and many other valuable articles, too numerous to mention. A large quantity of Christmas and New Year Cards—a choice lot very beautiful. Children's Toys in great variety. Also Dolls of all sizes. A great variety of Fancy Goods for the Ladies and for the Gentlemen also. Picture Books for the Boys and Girls, large and small. A large quantity of valuable books suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.

DAWSON KERR.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Terrebonne.

Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne } No 229.

Dame Marie Agnes Stewwright Hirl, of the Parish of Ste. Jerusalem, in the said district of Terrebonne, wife commune en biens of Prospere Piche, of the same place, Trader, and lumber manufacturer duly authorized a ester en justice.

PLAINTIFF.

Prospere Piche, of the same place, Trader and lumber manufacturer,

DEFENDANT.

An action for separation of property has been instituted in this cause on the second day of November instant.

Ste. Scholastique 2nd November, 1895.

GEO. E. HAMPTON,
Plaintiff's Att'y.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late JOHN HAMMERS of Shrewsbury are requested to file the same with the undersigned on or before Saturday Dec. 7th. 1895.

The creditors of the above estate are requested to meet at the WATCHMAN office, Lachute on Tuesday, Dec. 10th at 10 a. m.

GEORGE ROBINSON,
Shrewsbury.

DR FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES
COLIC,
CRAMPS,
CHOLERA,
DIARRHOEA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CHOLERA INFANTUM

and all Summer Complaints and Fluxes of the Bowels. It is safe and reliable for Children or Adults.

For Sale by all Dealers.

HOUSES TO LET.

Two houses on Clyde St. in good order.

Apply to
R. CRESWELL.

HOUSE TO-LET or TO SELL

On Main Street, lately occupied by Mrs Bouchard, has 10 rooms, kitchen, wood shed, and stable, large garden and good well.

Apply to
G. J. WALKER.

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.

Christmas is Coming!

AND THE

Central Ward Confectionery STORE,

Is Prepared for it.

Fine 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.

FALL AND WINTER SUITS.



DON'T YOU REQUIRE A WARM WINTER SUIT FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

If so call and leave your measure.



Custom work promptly and well done.

JULES ROBY

Merchant Tailor.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne. } No. 236.

DAME MARIE PHILOMENE SAURIOL, of the parish of St. Scholastique, said district, wife of Vincent Ferrier Calve, of the same place, farmer, and authorized d'ester en Justice.

Plaintiff.

vs.

The said VINCENT FERRIER CALVE.

Defendant.

The Plaintiff has this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against the defendant, St. Scholastique 16 November, 1895.

J. A. C. ETHIER,
Att'y., for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

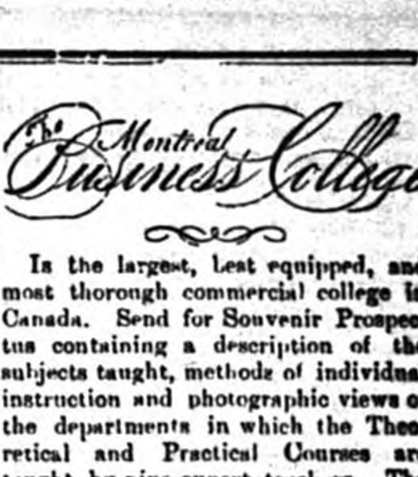
The Woman's Auxiliary in connection with the Episcopal Church, St. Andrews, intend having their annual sale of useful and fancy articles on the 10th of December in the Town Hall.

The Montreal Business College

Is the largest, best equipped, and most thorough commercial college in Canada. Send for Souvenir Prospectus containing a description of the subjects taught, methods of individual instruction and photographic views of the departments in which the Theoretical and Practical Courses are taught, by nine expert teachers. The staff has been reorganized and strengthened 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



J A Bedard, for Boots and Shoes.

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

163 Bank St., Ottawa.

HOUSE to LET.

Situated West of Mr, Hugh Fraser's jr. store, containing 9 rooms and kitchen, suitable for boarding house or milliner's shop, good well etc.,

Apply to
Mrs. R. W. EVANS, East End,
or to
MR. HUGH FRASER, jr.,
Main St. Lachute.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURES
DYSPEPSIA,
BAD BLOOD,
CONSTIPATION,
KIDNEY TROUBLES,
HEADACHE,
BILIOUSNESS.

B.B.B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

BURDOCK PILLS act gently yet thoroughly on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

CURRENT NOTES

Never before in Europe or in the world has there been a politico-military combination of such magnitude as that of the six Christian powers which have taken joint action in the case of Turkey. The Holy Alliance of 1815 was a feeble thing in comparison with it. The powers now acting together for a special purpose have more soldiers under arms than there are able-bodied inhabitants in the Ottoman empire. The army of Sennacherib the Assyrian, or Alexander the Macedonian, or Caesar the Roman, would look small alongside the millions who march under the flags of the six powers that confront the Turk. The armies of the middle ages, or of later centuries, the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte were far inferior in number to the armies which stand ready at this time to draw the sword against the Sultan. No military combination ever before existed upon the earth the magnitude of which can be compared with that of the six Christian powers recently formed. The thing is not likely to last long, but, while it lasts, it is a spectacle without a parallel in history.

It is stated that Mansfield, the actor, having just recovered from a severe illness, finds that he has forgotten all the lines of his parts and will have to restudy them. This is by no means an unusual phenomenon, for memory is a tricksy faculty, as most people find out before reaching middle age. Much as we are obliged to rely on it in all the affairs of life, it is constantly deceiving us, often to our mortification.

Sickness, as in Mansfield's case, and old age are the chief enemies of memory and often greatly impair it—that is, they impair the recollection, or the power of recalling at will. It is doubtful, from what experience shows, if we ever absolutely lose what has once been in the mind. We are often surprised by the coming up for a moment to the memory of some long past event which had apparently faded from the recollection. In fact, we often make efforts to recall something and utterly fail for the time being and give it up. Presently there walks into the mind unbidden and uncalled for the very circumstance or thing that we had been so vainly seeking.

The experience of persons resuscitated from drowning confirms the theory that nothing is lost from the mind. Their testimony is unanimous that before losing consciousness every past event of their lives passed vividly through their minds. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his lecture on "Mechanism in Mind and Morals," tells some anecdotes touching his experience of drowning men. His theory is that everything that has once entered the mind is photographed there, as on the plate of a camera, and there it will always remain for good or ill.

Most of the great scholars are celebrated for their memories, and we have all heard of the feats in that way performed by Dr. Johnson, Macaulay and others. The celebrated Greek scholar, Dr. Porson, seems to have excelled in this way. He knew by heart all the great Greek poets and prose writers, could recite whole plays of Shakespeare, pages and pages of Gibbon's history, Pope's "Rape of the Lock," and the whole of Smollett's "Roderick Random" from the first page to the last, as well as countless smaller things.

Actors are usually more noted in this respect than others and innumerable anecdotes are told of them. John Phillip Kemble memorized with astonishing rapidity, and could repeat columns and columns of a morning paper after a careful reading. Another story is told of an actor who memorized a long part in a few hours before going on the stage, but that after the play was over could not recall a single one of his lines. He played the part many times, but invariably had to memorize it freshly, as he had done in the first instance.

It has sometimes been invidiously said that great memories do not necessarily accompany great intellectual powers in other respects, but the list is long of great men who had remarkable memories, from the days of Julius Caesar, who knew the names of all his soldiers, down to Von Moltke who could keep silent in seven languages. And the list includes not only soldiers but philosophers, statesmen, orators and scholars.

Help Wanted.

Old Friend—Well, how is your flying machine getting along?

Inventor—Getting along? I finished that twenty years ago. Every detail is complete. There it stands, ready to go.

Cracky! Why don't you show it to the world?

Can't. All men are fools.

What's the matter?

Can't find a man anywhere with sense enough to climb up a steeple and try it.

L. W. Palmer, of London, England, has one room of his house papered with canceled one-penny stamps. It took 70,000 to complete the job.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

Winnipeg merchants are moving to have the early-closing by-law quashed.

Mr. John Y. Lloyd, a Grand Trunk engineer, shot himself dead at Montreal.

John Haynes has been found guilty of setting fire to Boyd & Co.'s premises in Montreal.

The Dominion Line steamship Labrador brought 450 British soldiers to Halifax.

Azarie Gauthier, the slayer of Celina Consigny, has been found insane at Montreal.

Four men have been arrested in Winnipeg charged with issuing counterfeit American money.

The live stock shipments from Montreal this year are greatly in excess of those of former years.

Hamilton Waterworks Committee recommended a by-law to raise $175,000 for special improvements.

The art works in Hamilton have organized the Hamilton Art Students' League and elected officers.

Wm. Farr was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for attempting to murder his wife at Winnipeg.

Mr. William Horan, a pensioner of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was frozen to death at Saltcoats, Assiniboia.

The failure of the Nova Scotia banking firm of Farquhar, Forrest & Co. leaves many small depositors penniless.

A movement has been started among a certain number of Montreal citizens to erect a monument to Louis Joseph Papineau.

The Minister of Justice refuses to interfere with John R. Hooper's sentence of 25 years for attempting to murder his wife.

The Veterans' Association of Hamilton are working up a demonstration to be held on the battlefield at Ridgeway on June 1 and 2 next.

The earnings of the C.P.R. for the week ending November 14 last show an increase of $71,000 compared with the corresponding week of last year.

A banquet will be given to Mr. Seargeant, the retiring General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, by a number of prominent citizens of Montreal.

A complimentary banquet will be tendered Mr. L. J. Seargeant, the retiring general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company by the citizens of Montreal, on Tuesday, December 17th.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has given a reduction of four and a half cents per hundred pounds for the exportation of Manitoba grain through to New York and Boston on the all-rail route.

The revised figures for last year's trade show that Canada's trade during the period of general depression was better than any other year's business since Confederation, except 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Major Markham, commandant of last year's Bisley team, in his report suggests that no competitor be allowed to have a place on the team more than three times in five years, so that the honors may pass around more freely.

Last week at Calgary the body of Paul Faillaut was discovered, he evidently having met death by violence. The day his body was discovered his wife and daughter were drowned while crossing on the frail ice of Buffalo lake.

Mr. J. T. Bowerman, president of the Ottawa Teachers' Association, at a meeting of that organization on Saturday, predicted if matters continue as they are going it will not be long before male teachers will be completely extinct.

Archbishop Cleary has purchased a building in Kingston for $17,000, and will convert it into a classical college in which Roman Catholic young men can qualify for any profession. The college will be opened in September, 1896. Degrees will be conferred.

Mr. Charles M. Hays, the new General Manager of the Grand Trunk, in an interview at Montreal said he would not take hold of the road till the new year. He spoke of the recent railway agreement as a good thing, and expressed the belief that better times were coming.

The inspection of gas meters throughout the Dominion reveals the fact that out of 913,562 meters only 2,741 were found to be accurate, but a curious feature was that in a very large majority of cases the imperfect records were against the companies, and in favor of the consumers.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has adopted the block system, by which one train is not allowed to leave a station after another until the next station signals that the latter has left. The change will necessitate the employment of a large number of extra telegraph operators.

On Thursday morning, at his residence in St. Thomas, Ont., Mr. John C. Hawkins fell through a trap-door with a lighted lamp in his hand. The oil ignited and set fire to his clothing. He managed to extinguish the blaze by divesting himself of all his clothing, although he had two ribs fractured by the fall.

The report of the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the last fiscal year bears special testimony to the honesty of Toronto. Of the vast number of weights and measures inspected in that city there was not a single rejection Belleville, Charlottetown, and Victoria are the only other cities that had an equally good record.

An attempt was made on Thursday night by two highwaymen to rob the Ancaster stage near that place. One of the highwaymen struck the driver with a slung shot, rendering him insensible. They evidently failed to find the mail bag, which was under a buffalo robe. The driver, Jacobs, had eight stitches put in the wound on his head.

GREAT BRITAIN.

John Redfern, the well-known London tailor, is dead.

Bishop Wilberforce has been appointed Bishop of Chichester.

It is proposed to increase the Duke of Cambridge's retiring allowance as a recognition of his long and valuable services.

It is said that Japan has transferred her order given to England some time ago to Germany on account of the shipbuilders' strike on the Clyde.

The Chinese Government is ordering new warships, and it is feared the Clyde lock-out may drive the orders out of Britain.

Mr. Robert H. Milward, the Duke of Marlborough's lawyer, officially contradicts the statement that there is a heavy mortgage on the Blenheim estate.

London society are on the qui vive for the coming divorce case of Woolston v. Woolston, in which the Duke of Orleans is named as the co-respondent.

Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to the Court of St. James, died at an early hour on Thursday morning. His death is generally regretted in official circles.

It is learned in London, from a Prison Board official, that there has been a serious collapse in Oscar Wilde's health, and that it is regarded as improbable that he will live through the winter.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, formerly Private Secretary to the Queen and Keeper of the Privy Purse, died at Cowes, Isle-of-Wight, on Thursday morning, of paralysis, after a long illness.

At Aldridge's repository in London, seventy horses owned by Mr. Finnigan, of Toronto, were put under the hammer, and averaged twenty-seven pounds sterling each.

Capt. Wilkinson of the British vessel Why Not has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Guernsey and his mate to two months for cowardly desertion of the vessel and passengers during a fire.

Lieut. Duncan MacInnes, of the Kingston Military College, a son of Senator MacInnes, of Hamilton, will leave Liverpool on Saturday for service with the British troops in Ashanti.

The United States authorities have been forced to admit that the Canadian survey of the Alaskan boundary is correct. This leaves the town of Forty-Mile in British territory.

In an address upon Canada at Newcastle on Thursday evening Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner, strongly advocated reciprocal trade between the Dominion and the Mother Country.

Cablegrams have been sent by the Imperial Government to Canada and Australia to nominate two delegates, each to form a commission with two British delegates, to consider the question of a Pacific cable.

Mr. John Dillon, the well-known Irish leader and anti-Parnellite member of Parliament for East Mayo, was married on Thursday morning in London to Miss Mathew, daughter of Justice Mathew. The Pope bestowed his blessing upon the marriage.

Mr. Huddart, the promoter of the Atlantic fast mail service, says that Mr. Chamberlain has done all that Canada asked, and he feels certain that the Dominion will now secure a fast Atlantic service, that may be in operation next summer.

The Imperial Government proposes to ask for an increase of two million pounds in the coming budget on the vote for shipbuilding. This will raise the naval estimate to twenty-two million pounds, nearly half of which will be devoted to shipbuilding.

Lord Salisbury, replying to a deputation from the National Association of Hop Growers, which complained of the depression in their business, said that he could not hold out any hope of an import duty being placed upon any article of general consumption.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is entertaining King Khama and his two chiefs, African rulers, who are greatly pleased with the hospitality they are receiving in England. They were granted an audience with the Queen, and her Majesty and the African Princes exchanged gifts.

Mr. Chamberlain's conduct of the Colonial Office with regard to King Prempeh, of Ashanti, and towards Canada in relation to the projected trans-Atlantic steamship line, and towards Australasia and Canada in connection with the proposed Pacific cable, is receiving the highest praise on all sides.

In spite of the announcement that King Prempeh, of Ashanti, has agreed to the terms of Great Britain, the preparations for the campaign against Coomassie continue, as there is an indemnity for expenses up to date and other little details to be settled before Great Britain will be thoroughly satisfied with the practical protectorate which she is taking steps to assume over this portion of Africa.

UNITED STATES.

The estimated gold output in the Alaska territory for the year 1895 is $3,000,000.

Eighteen bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the street car in the river at Cleveland.

It is positively stated that the Massey-Harris Company, of Toronto, has definitely decided to locate at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

It is stated that Harper Brothers, of New York, are to pay George DuMaurier ten thousand pounds for his next novel.

Mrs. Mary T. McMillan, alias Mrs. Mack, of Hamilton, was found guilty by an Auburn, N.Y., jury of counterfeiting United States postage stamps, and was sentenced to eighteen months in the Erie County penitentiary.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has handed down a decision in the case of Harry Hayward, the murderer of Catherine Ging, denying his appeal for a new trial. Only the Governor's executive clemency now stands between Hayward and the gallows.

It is said that a number of United States capitalists are prepared to invest twenty million dollars in a route from Toronto to the Atlantic, via Lewiston, which will make a saving of twenty-four hours over the route via Montreal, and is expected to control Canadian freight.

William A. Shoemaker, one of the lawyers who defended Holmes, the murderer of Pietzel, has been charged in open court with having manufactured evidence for the defence of procuring a woman's signature to an affidavit which she had not read, and for which he paid her twenty dollars. The accusation created a profound sensation.

The fast mail train on the New York Central was wrecked on Wednesday morning about three miles west of Rome, N.Y. The fish-plates were removed by four lads, all under twenty years of age, who have been captured. Their leader, the son of a wealthy New York lawyer, made a full confession. He said they wrecked the train for the purpose of robbing the passengers, but when they saw the extent of the disaster they ran away.

According to commercial summaries, business in the United States for the week has not been of a specially encouraging nature, dulness and low prices being generally prevalent. The fact that stocks are large accounts to a certain extent for a decline in the demand, and also the expectation that prices will go yet lower. Of course, unseasonable weather and excessive rain has contributed in part to the slackness, and the colder weather of the past day or two has in some quarters already caused a better enquiry for seasonable goods, such as woollens, rubbers, and shoes especially. Actual and prospective strikes are having a depressing effect. The demand for iron and steel is easier, and prices are weaker. Unsettled quotations for leather interfere with the manufacture of boots and shoes. Prices are steady for turpentine, tobacco, coal, and lumber.

GENERAL.

Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte died suddenly in Rome.

It is officially stated at St. Petersburg that cholera has broken out afresh in Russia.

Chinese troops were defeated by rebels, who now dominate half the province of Kansur.

A son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill will serve as Lieutenant in the Spanish army in Cuba.

It is reported that the Spanish soldiers in Cuba are committing horrible atrocities, not sparing women or children.

The Sultan of Turkey is reported to be a physical wreck. High officials do not hesitate to speak against his authority.

The Pope is suffering from throat trouble, and as a measure of precaution he has postponed the coming consistories.

A St. Petersburg newspaper publishes a despatch to the effect that Japan has relinquished the control of Corea and Manchuria to Russia.

A Canadian missionary named Martin was terribly beaten and afterwards imprisoned at Fekkeh, near Hadjin, Turkey, where he was detained sixteen hours before he was released.

Trouble has arisen on the West African coast, Capt. Bower, the British resident at Ibadam, having attacked and killed the King of Oyo and many of his followers.

The French Government has obtained from the Shah of Persia permission to search the sandy wastes of Iran for buried Biblical cities, and an arrangement has been made as to sharing the archaeological treasures.

A band of brigands attacked a convent at Viterbo in Italy, but were successfully resisted by twenty monks, who, armed with muskets, compelled the brigands to retreat, leaving several of the number wounded.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is extremely angry at the failure of his son Prince Nazrulla to establish an Afghan Legation in London, and he threatens upon the arrival of his son and his suite that he will torture the chief notable and burn a few others alive to testify his displeasure.

It is understood in well-informed London official circles that the assembling of the British and foreign fleets in Salonica bay is having a good effect upon the Turkish Government, and that the Sultan has finally determined to make earnest efforts to put a stop to the bloodshed in Asia Minor.

A diver recently while engaged in driving piles for a new pier at the Golden Horn, on reaching the bottom found the bodies of about forty students standing upright with leaden weights to their feet, who had evidently been taken out by the police, and drowned in the Bosphorus.

THE QUEEN.

Untoward Incidents on Her Recent Trip From Balmoral—She Travelled in a Train of Thirteen Carriages.

A despatch from London says:—The old stories are revived of the failing health of the Queen. It is reported that she shows an excessive tendency to sleep, and that she needs constant watching. Visitors at Windsor castle state, on the contrary, that she is active. She constantly goes out driving, no matter what the condition of the weather may be.

There was an unusual series of incidents during the Queen's recent journey from Balmoral to Windsor castle. First, her Majesty's favorite collie dog was killed on the railway. As the Princess Louise was boarding the train at Aberdeen she missed the step of the coach and fell, and crawled into the carriage on her hands and knees. Next the pilot engine which always precedes the Royal train was thrown from the rails, and this accident caused a long delay.

After arriving at Windsor castle, her Majesty went out driving, and came near running over a bicyclist. The latter was not looking where he was going and jammed his machine into the wheels of the Queen's carriage. The bicyclist was slightly injured. And in this connection it is to be noted that her Majesty's train was made up of thirteen carriages.

The Police of Naples.

At Naples the other day in one of the most frequented of the small streets opening into the Toledo a German lady had her pocket picked of her purse. She raised a cry and snatched the portmonnaie from the hand of the thief, who then ran away right in front of a policeman. A gentleman passing at the moment asked the policeman why he did not pursue the pickpocket. The policeman replied: "Why should I run after him when he did not get the purse?" "But he is a thief," exclaimed the gentleman. "Eh," answered the brave policeman, "there are so many of that sort here, sir."

The first appearance of peanuts in the market was when a consignment of 10 bags was sent from Virginia to New York in 1794. Over 2,000,000 bushels are now sold annually in the United States market.

LEAPED TO THEIR DEATH.

GIRLS JUMP OUT OF A BURNING BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

Four Firemen Killed—Went Down When the Floors Gave Way—Women Crazed With Fear—Dry Goods and Woolen Exchange Burned.

A despatch from Chicago, says:—A fire, disastrous to life and property, swept through the Dry Goods and Woollen Exchange building on Friday morning. Five firemen in the active discharge of their duty and totally unmindful of danger were carried through a floor and buried under tons of wreckage from the five floors above. Four of the men lie dead, but the fifth was not seriously injured. One girl fell from a window, and received injuries from which she died. A dozen other men, women and girls were hurt or overcome by smoke, and many were rescued from imminent death. The property loss to the building which was located at 215-217 Van Buren street and 276-278 Franklin street, and its contents, is estimated at $400,000.

KILLED AND INJURED.

The dead are:—Patrick J. O'Donnell, Lieutenant of Engine Co. No. 2; Thomas J. Prendergast, pipe man; Martin Sherrick, pipe man; John Downs, pipe man; Kate Landgraff, employed in A. Stern & Co.'s garter factory.

Among the injured are: Daniel McNally, pipe man, sprained leg and bruises; Olga Keller, leg and arm injured; Harry O'Neil, arm broken and back injured; Nellie Turner, fell from fourth storey and seriously hurt; John Bruenheimer, badly injured by falling from fourth storey while assisting the girls to escape. The others who were injured were girls and spectators who saved themselves, all being overcome by smoke, but they soon recovered after medical aid at the hospitals or their homes.

All the dead and injured firemen were of Engine Company No. 2. Their Captain, Lewis Fienne, escaped the awful plunge to death only by hanging to the sill of the window on the second floor until released from his perilous position by firemen on a ladder.

The loss on the building is $100,000, mostly insured. The aggregate loss of the many tenants is placed at $300,000, the heaviest individual loss being that of Stern & Bieres, $75,000.

CRAZED WITH FEAR.

The fire started at 9.15 o'clock on the fourth floor of the seven-storey building in the garter factory of Stern & Co., where many girls were at work. They ran screaming and fainting from fright to the windows on the Van Buren street side of the building. All was excitement and confusion in a moment, and the rapidly-increasing crowd of spectators stood gazing upward at what seemed the impending doom of scores of working girls. Engines, hose carts and ladders came to the rescue with brave firemen, who in a twinkling had scrambled up the fire escapes or put the extension ladders in position to bring the panic-stricken people to the ground.

The frantic girls were determined in their half-crazed mental condition to hurl themselves to the stone flagging but were partly restrained by the shouts of the citizens on the streets and the quick work of the firemen. One small extension ladder was run up under where the girls were standing in fear of a double death. A fireman mounted it, but when his feet touched the rungs of the second section either his weight or some defect in the ladder caused it to slip back to its original position, bringing its top four or five feet below the sill of the fourth-storey window. Either crowded from behind or frezied by fear Nellie Turner, Kitty Landgraf and Harry O'Neil made a wild attempt to lower themselves to touch the top rung of the ladder. In doing this the foolhardy ones slipped and fell headlong to the pavement. Capt. Hermanson tried to grasp the dress of Kitty Landgraf as her body flew past him, but he failed, and she struck the sidewalk in sight of thousands. A few seconds elapsed and the same spot upon which Miss Landgraf's body had struck was covered with the unconscious form of Nellie Turner, who had taken the terrible plunge in the effort to save herself. She was saved from death, however, by being momentarily held by three firemen in her descent, thus breaking the force of her fall.

Ernest Stern of Stern & Co., said there was plenty of time for all his employees to reach the street by the stairways and elevators. The janitor of the building spoke to the thirty girls employed in the rooms of Stern & Bieres, telling them to accompany him down the main stairway, and many did so. Those who rushed to the windows fared badly.

The janitor thinks the fire was incendiary and accuses a man named Buel, while other occupants of the building say the fire originated in a little room on the third floor used in the making of papier mache forms. No arrests have been made in connection with it.

Did Him Injustice.

Slimpson (angirly)—See here, Jimson, I just want to know if you turned down this side street to avoid me.

Jimson—Why—er—certainly not, old boy. I—er—I didn't see you.

Slimpson (somewhat mollified)—I had an idea you thought I was one of those fellows who always borrow and never pay.

Jimson—No, no—er—of course not. Your credit is as good as any one's.

Slimpson—I beg your pardon, Jimson, I see I've done you injustice. Lend me ten dollars, will you?

Easy Way Out of It.

How do you decide if a bill which you have is counterfeit?

I never try to find out.

You don't?

No; I just pass it.

IS THE MOON INHABITED?

THE QUESTION HAS BEEN RAISED BY PROF. PICKERING.

Some Astonishing Things Have Been Seen on the Moon—Indications of Vegetable Life and Water Courses—Man Himself May be Present.

Down in Peru, where, in the clear, rarified atmosphere of the mountains Prof. Pickering has been making observations, some astonishing things have been seen on the moon, which has been photographed on a scale never before attained. Prof. Pickering has found reason to believe that there is water on the moon.

There are even indications of vegetable if not of animal life upon this body, which had heretofore been regarded as dead. After long observation of the moon, Prof. Pickering has catalogued thirty-five ravines which have all the appearance of being water courses. They are always larger at one extremity than at the other, and the largest end always terminates in an enlargement having the form of an estuary.

The largest of these rivers rises on what the astronomers call Mount Hadley, in the lunar Apennines. It runs a little north of west, and its total length is about sixty-five miles. Prof. Pickering also observed what he calls "dark patches," that are difficult to explain except on the theory that they are fields or forests.

These spots are darker just after full moon, at a time when shadows are impossible, and they become invisible when the shadows are well marked. These dark spots, says Prof. Pickering, can be observed with the smallest glass, but it is admitted that they may be actual seas, instead of fields of

GRASS OR FORESTS.

The presumption, however, at the present time is that these mysterious patches represent a vegetable growth upon the moon. No very large bodies of water are supposed to exist there. Indeed, it would appear from all attending circumstances that they are forests of rank growth, possibly containing large trees of a variety not known upon the earth.

Recent observations of the moon have also disclosed evidence of a curious form of dampness or dew not previously recorded.

The lesson of these newly disclosed facts about the moon is that it is now undergoing some mysterious change such as that through which the earth passed at some early period in its history. We have thus before us, say some eminent astronomers, an object lesson in world building.

It is not impossible that before our very eyes the moon may bloom and blossom into life, taking on all the appearances of a thriving planet and visibly going through all the changes of the season as does Mars.

There are not lacking those who contend that the moon is at the present time covered with vegetation which maintains a small animal and insect world, and man himself may be present. No towns or cities have thus far been observed on the surface of the moon.

But if there are forests there, as Prof. Pickering's observations would seem to indicate, then it is not unlikely that animals roam these forests, which are sufficiently large to harbor large

NUMBERS OF MEN,

who may be tree-dwellers or permanent denizens of the woods. It is almost certain that the men on the moon, if they do exist, have not attained anything like the civilization reached by their brethren on Mars, who have constructed a canal system which even we of the earth would be unable to build.

The moon may be in civilization and the arts as far behind us as we are behind Mars, and indeed its inhabitants may be existing in the tree tops in a state so low that the worst of our savages would look down upon them. It will thus be hopeless to look for help to the inhabitants of the moon in establishing communication with them. No doubt the inhabitants of highly civilized Mars think of us on earth as we do of the moon people, since their signals have been unanswered.

If we are to know what they are like we must build larger telescopes, more powerful glasses and lenses so strong that they will show these people and their curious dwellings. It is clear that they make no use of the fine water courses which Prof. Pickering has shown to exist upon the surface of the moon.

Not even the faintest sign of a dam, a canal or a bridge has been found, although the largest of their rivers is really but a stream. No boats have been seen on the seas of the moon. There is an entire absence of those signals which astonished us when Mars was last in opposition.

But all the teachings of science indicate with positiveness that where there is water there is also vegetation, and that where these are found animal and hence

HUMAN LIFE EXISTS.

It is not claimed that the moon is as damp as the earth, or that vegetation is as strong and rank there as it is with us.

The peculiar atmospheric condition of the moon would inevitably produce a different fauna and flora and have its effect also on the human beings there resident. Perhaps the absence of water on the moon as compared with the earth may be the reason why its people are brutal and ignorant, just as the immense abundance of water on Mars may be the reason why its people are great engineers, who could give points to us on earth.

Yet there are reasons to believe that there is more water now on the moon than there used to be. Perhaps soon it will be raining there and that immense snow-fields may appear as a result of its newly acquired atmosphere, such as those which overspread a large part of Mars every two years.

These are lines of investigation which have now been opened up to astronomers by the good work of Prof. Pickering in Peru. All over the world now telescopes are pointed at the moon, whose every crevice, ravine and depression is being searched for evidences of the men who may live along the banks of its rivers or hidden in its foliage.

The ascertainment of the conditions of its humidity and of the quantity of water existing on the moon is likewise a task of the immediate future. The changes which its mysterious dark patches will undergo this winter are being closely watched.

FRIENDLY ADVICE

Is the Means of Renewed Health to a Sufferer.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Succeed Where Doctors Had Failed for Thirty Years—The Sufferer One of Northumberland Co.'s Best Known Men.

From the Trenton Advocate.

Mr. John Frost's case is a most remarkable one. He is one of the best known residents in the county of Northumberland, being a retired farmer of most ample means, and having financial dealings with hundreds throughout the townships. We have known him intimately for over ten years. From him we gleaned the following facts in February last:—"I was born in England and at twelve years of age arrived in Canada with my parents, who settled in Prince Edward county and remained there for three years. We then moved to Rawdon township in the neighborhood county of Hastings. For thirty years I was a resident of Rawdon, three years I resided in Seymour township and I am at present and have been for the past ten years, a resident of Murray township. For thirty years I have been a martyr to rheumatism. During that time I have been treated by scores of doctors and found partial relief from but one. I have during the same per-



Getting Into My Rig Was Agonizing.

iod tried innumerable remedies, but all failed to cure me. Scarcely a month passes that I am not laid up, and frequently I am confined to bed six or eight weeks, unable to move hand or foot and suffering untold agonies. Two well known doctors told me one time that I would have to have an arm taken off to save my life. I tell you I have been a great sufferer in my time and I would give anything to find relief. My business causes me a great deal of driving and getting in and out of my rig is agony.

Knowing his story to be true and anxious that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should have a severe test, we prevailed on Mr. Frost, much against his will, to give them a trial. He got six boxes and commenced to use them. At the start he smiled at our confidence in the pills. We saw him after he had used the first box and he admitted some relief and said he believed there was something in the remedy. He continued their use and by the time he had finished the six boxes he was as sound and proud a man as could be found in five counties. A couple of months have passed since the cure was effected and we deferred giving a history of the case in order that we could see for a certainty that the cure was permanent. We see him several times a week actively attending to his business and at all times loud in his praise of Pink Pills. All who know Mr. Frost know that his word is as good as his bond. Yesterday we said to him, "Now, Mr. Frost, do you really feel that you are cured of rheumatism? Do you feel any twinges of the old trouble at all?" He replied, "I am cured. The Pink Pills have thoroughly routed the disease out of my system and I feel a new man. The use of the pills has given me new life and I am telling everyone I meet about the cure." Such is the case, and having known Mr. Frost for years the sufferer he was, and seeing him now active, and almost youthful again, the rapid change from suffering to health seems almost a miracle. However, we are not at all surprised, for on all sides we hear of cures effected by the use of Pink Pills. The druggists remark their rapid sale and the satisfaction they give their customers.

GREATER THAN PASTEUR.

A Remedy for Heart Disease Greater in its Results Than the Great Discoveries of Louis Pasteur.

All honour to that great Frenchman, Louis Pasteur, whose famous hydrophobia cure and other scientific discoveries have made him famous. Peace to his ashes now that he has left this world. But it is a problem, measured by actual results, whether he has done more for the world than the discoverer of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. We speak of heart disease as incurable, and yet here is a remedy that has practically grasped thousands from the hands of death. In cases where it seemed that every breath taken would be the last, in half an hour's time patients have been brought around, and a little perseverance in its use removes the disease, even when of a thoroughly chronic character.

Thousands of cases of Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Croup are cured every day by Shiloh's Cure.

Winnipeg merchants are moving to have the early-closing by-law quashed.

Continued trials prove that St. Leon Mineral Water is worth double the quantity of any other medicine.

A woman can lose her head about as easily as she can her heart.

Consumption, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, and all Throat and Lung diseases are cured by Shiloh's Cure.

The Pope is suffering from throat trouble, and as a measure of precaution he has postponed the coming consistories.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion.

Children Who Suffer

from scrofulous, skin or scalp diseases, ought to be given Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for purifying the blood. For children who are puny, pale or weak, the "Discovery" is a tonic which builds up both flesh and strength. What is said of it for children applies equally to adults. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural action, and brings back health and strength. In recovering from "grippe," or in convalescence from pneumonia, fevers, and other wasting diseases, it speedily and surely invigorates and builds up the whole system.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, as Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blotches and Eruptions, it gives most perfect satisfaction.

Chinese troops were defeated by rebels, who now dominate half the province of Kansur.

AMONG THE GERMANS.

Isaac E. Bowman, M.P. for Waterloo, Praises Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, the Remedy Which Relieves in ten Minutes.

Our Teutonic friends are not rash in anything they do, and none are quicker to appreciate a good thing. They soon prick the bubble of unreliability. The testimony of Isaac E. Bowman, M. P., for Waterloo, is that he found Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder accomplished just what it claims to accomplish—a sure, pleasant and certain specific in the case of catarrhal trouble in the head or throat. But what Mr. Bowman says of it is what everybody is saying of this great medicine. Reject worthless imitations. Take only Dr. Agnew's if you wish instant relief and a permanent cure. Sample bottle and blower sent by S. G. Detchon, 44 Church St., Toronto, on receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps. Sold by druggists.

Cattarh.—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

The estimated gold output in the Alaska territory for the year 1895 is $3,000,000.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a sure cure for Headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly.

A. P. 791.



Weak and Nervous

Whenever the body has been weakened by disease, it should be built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"About two years ago I suffered with a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. When I began to recover I was in a very weak and nervous condition, and suffered intensely with neuralgia pains in my head, which caused loss of sleep, and having no appetite, I

Became Very Thin

and weak. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a perfect cure has been effected. I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything." Mrs. G. Kerr, 245 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

Physicians

prescribe Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites because they find their patients can tolerate it for a long time, as it does not upset the stomach nor derange the digestion like the plain oil.

Scott's Emulsion is as much easier to digest than the plain oil as milk is easier to digest than butter. Besides, the fish fat taste is taken out of the oil, and it is almost palatable. The way sickly children, emaciated, anæmic and consumptive adults, gain flesh on Scott's Emulsion is very remarkable.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. 50c. and $1.

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AVIS.

AVIS PUBLIC est par les presente donne qu'a la prochaine session du Parlement du Canada, on demandera un Act pour incorporer "The Canadian Electric Railway and power Company," dans le but de construire, exploiter et entretenir un chemin de fer electrique, a partir de la cite de Montreal, dans la province de Quebec, a aller jusqu'a la cite de Windsor dans le comte d'Essex. Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto et London, avec pouvoir de construire un embranchement a partir de Toronto ou autres points sur la ligne principale jusqu'a Suspension Bridge; avec pouvoir de construire des embranchements dans un rayon n'excedant pas vingt-cinq milles de tout point ou points quelconques sur la ligne principale; de faire des marches avec toutes societes ou corporations existant ou autorisees qui se trouvent le long de la dite route, particulierement avec les compagnies de pouvoir electrique, chemin de fer electrique ou lumiere electrique qui existent, dans le but de les acquerir, les louer, les amalgamer ou les exploiter, ou de leur fournir la chaleur, la lumiere ou la force motrice; d'etablir, d'entretenir et d'exploiter ces chemins de fer dans les rues de telles cites et villes qui se trouvent sur la ligne du dit chemin de fer, de maniere que la dite compagnie et les municipalites interessees pourront convenir; de construire tels chemin de fer par sections, suivant autorisation a cet effet, d'acquerir des pouvoirs d'eau et les terrains accessives et y ereger des batisses avec les machineries requises pour produire la force electrique; acquerir le droit de passage et aussi le droit de vendre, distribuer ou autrement disposer de telle pouvoir electrique pour le chauffage, la lumiere, la force motrice ou autres objets, avec pouvoir d'exproprier les terrains requis pour cette entreprise tel que pourvu par "l'Acte des chemins de fer" avec tous autres pouvoirs necessaire pour construire et exploiter les dites machineries electrique, et aussi d'exploiter la dite entreprise de la maniere la plus complete avec pouvoir d'emaner des actions payees de la dite compagnie en payement de ses obligations pour toutes fins autorisees et avec tous les pouvoirs de droit et d'usage donnes ou accordes aux compagnies incorporees pour les fins ci-dessus mentionees.

EDMUND BRISTOL,
Howland, Arnoldi & Bristol, Toronto,
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Notice.

Dr. Robertson, of St. Andrews, begs to notify his friends that he has disposed of his Residence and Practice to Dr. Aylen, a graduate of McGill College, Montreal, and a Physician of some six years' experience, and he hopes that the patronage that has been given to him during the last twenty years, will be extended to his "Successor."

GUNS Double barrel br. loader, $8. Greener Bolt br. loader, $15. Winchester Repeating Rifles, $14. Flobert Rifles, $2. Revolvers, $1. Lowest prices for reliable goods; send for catalogue. T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL.

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 belong 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.

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Special attention given to Repairing.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate The Canadian Electric Railway and Power Company, to build, operate and maintain an Electric Railway from the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec to the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto and London, with power to build a branch line from Toronto, or other points on the main line to Suspension Bridge, with power to build branch lines for a radius not exceeding twenty five miles from any point or points on the main line; to enter into contracts and arrangements with all existing or authorized firms or corporations along the said route particularly with existing street or Electric railway, light or Power Companies for the purposes of acquiring, leasing, amalgamating or making running arrangements with same or to supply same with heat, light or power: to establish, maintain and carry on street railway services in such cities and towns on the line of said railway as the Company and municipalities interested may agree on; to build such Railway in sections as may be authorized; to acquire water powers and sites for, and build electrical works in connection with said railway for the purposes of generating electrical energy, to acquire the right of way to transit, and also the right to sell and otherwise dispose of electrical energy for heat, light, power and other purposes and to distribute the same with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the undertaking as provided by the Railway Act; with all other powers necessary for constructing and operating the said electrical works, and otherwise fully carrying on the said undertaking with power to issue paid up stock of the Company in payment of its obligations for all or any of the said authorized purposes and with all proper or usual powers given or granted to companies incorporated for any of the purposes aforesaid.

EDMUND BRISTOL,
Howland, Arnoldi & Bristol, Toronto,
Solicitor for Applicants.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne. } No. 205.

DAME AIMEE LADOUCEUR, wife of PLACIDE TURPIN, farmer of the Parish of St. Andrews, said District.

Plaintiff.

vs.

PLACIDE TURPIN, of the same place, farmer,

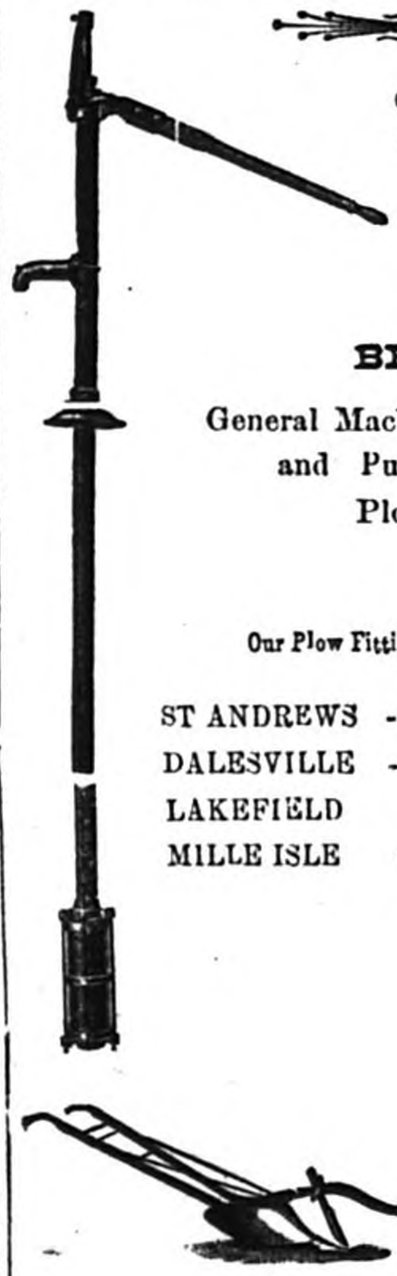
Defendant.

An action for separation of property has this day been instituted against Defendant.

Ste. Scholastique, 25the September, 1895.

R. P. de LARONDE,
Att'y., for Plaintiff.

Victoria Foundry, Lachute, P.Q.



Founders
and
Machinists.

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	C T WALES
DALESVILLE	P McARTHUR
LAKEFIELD	W CAMERON
MILLE ISLE	S. CAMPBELL



McOUAT & McRAE.

NOTICE,

Having purchased the residence and practice of Dr. Robertson of St Andrews, I beg leave to notify the public that I will practice in this vicinity with office at Dr. Robertson's late residence.

W. W. AYLEN, M. D.

Notice.

Having sold the Grist and Saw Mills, we hereby notify all owing to settle their accounts.

SIMPSON & BOYD.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned being about to give up house keeping, offers for sale his property situate in the town of Lachute. To a prompt purchaser, conditions will be favorable. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. For conditions apply to

A. BERTHELOT.



BICYCLES

PREMIER, RAMBLER, CRESCENT, T. W. B. & S. SPECIAL, new and second-hand. We sell everywhere. Get our prices and save money. Repairing and Nickeling. Catalogue free.

T. W. BOYD & SON, 1683 Notre Dame Street MONTREAL.

Toronto



Mowers.

Toronto Mowers, Brantford Mower, Brantford Big B 5 ft. 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 Kettyles, 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.

UNDERTAKER



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

In The Larmonth Building,

Next to the WATCHMAN OFFICE.

W BIGELOW.
Lachute.

HOUSE to LET.

Situated opposite Lachute Mills Post Office. Six rooms and electric light, good well, etc. Terms moderate.

Apply to

J. W. BOYD,
Lachute Mills.

S. McKimmie,

UNDERTAKER
and
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
LACHUTE, Que.
TELEPHONE NO. 4

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX. LACHUTE, FRIDAY DEC. 13, 1895. NO 15.

THE "WATCHMAN"

—AND—

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve and a half cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with merchants the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for insertion should be written on one side of the aper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us, confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarity for publication.

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.,

CHARLES CALDER,
AGENT
for the Leading Fire Insurance Companies.
LACHUTE.
Liverpool, London & Globe, Western and Guardian.

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

G. E. Bampton, Q. C., B. C. L.
Advocate, Provincial Revenue Attorney for District of Terrehonne, 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.

J. D. LEDUC, L.L.B.
Advocate.
Ex-Attorney for the Revenue,
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute every day for the next three months

H. C. McCONNELL, L. D. S.
(Surgeon Dentist)
Will practice his Profession in Lachute, every Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.—Office, Next Door East of Rodrigue's Hotel. Tuesday at Labelle's Hotel Calumet, and Wednesday at Papineauville.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION!

NOTICE.
Doctor Shaw desires to inform the public that owing to Dr. Robertson's departure from St. Andrews, the partnership has been dissolved, and that he, [Dr. Shaw] continues his practice, with office and residence in St. Andrews.

DR. ALEXANDER
[Physician & Surgeon,]
LACHUTE;
Office and residence in the house of the late Dr. Smith Main Street.
Bell Telephone, No. 34.

DR. ALEX. RODRIGUE,
(Physician & Surgeon.)
LACHUTE.
Office open DAY and NIGHT, on Railway Avenue next door East of Rodrigue's Hotel.

DR. WM. S. ALLEN,
Surgeon Dentist.
Will be at Mrs James Drysdale's, Lachute, on Monday of each week. Tuesday at Cumming's house, Grenville, and Wednesday Labelle's Hotel, Calumet, Thursday, Grondin's Hotel, Papineauville, Friday and Saturday, at Mrs. Henderson's St. Andrews.

N. FOREST.
NOTAIRE.
Fire & Life Insurance
—AND—
G.T.R. Ticket Agent.
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

Malcolm - Smith
Licensed Auctioneer,
BEECH RIDGE, - - - -
Will attend all Auction Sales in the district of Terrebonne. French an English, charges moderate.
Post Office address, Box 125, Lachute, P.

Special Local Notices.

Cash paid for Hides, Lamb skins etc, at John Stewart's, Lachute.

A new lot of Ladies Jackets just placed in Stock. Have a look at them! Prices from $5 to $12. W. BANFORD.

Pea Jackets in every size. Brown and Grey all sizes also in Tweed and Black, all at low prices.
W. BANFORD.

Don't neglect your cough! Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will cure it, and prevent consumption. Write J. C, Ayer Co., Lowell, for evidence.

Cash paid for Hides, Lamb skins etc at John Stewart's, Lachute.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, MALE AND FEMALE, in every township in Canada, to canvas for the greatest weekly newspaper in the world, *The Family Herald and Weekly Star* of Montreal. *The Family Herald and Weekly Star* has been enlarged to one hundred and twenty-eight colums per week, equal to one hundred large volumes per annum. It is improved in every department so conspicuously as to be talked about all over the world. A splendid premium picture with the *Family Herald*. A good opportunity for canvassers to establish a yearly income. No experience needed. Only natural capacity for knowing a good thing at sight. Sample copies, etc., etc., free. Address immediately to secure position, *Family Hearld* Publishing Co., Subscription Department, Montreal, Canada.

If you want your carriages taken care of for the winter at reasonable prices.
Apply to
W. BIGELOW,
NEXT TO THE WATCHMAN OFFICE.

Miss Florence McNeice, is still very low and suffering severe pain.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. W. Buchan of Geneva, is recovering very slowly from his late illness.

The regular mail trains going west was delayed about 4 hours on Wednesday morning last.

Get McGillis lows prices on Christmas good, before buying elsewhere.

There will be a Christmas Tree and entertainment in the Beech Ridge School House on Thursday evening Dec. 19th. Admission 10 cts.

All kinds of Lettering and House Painting done Signs made to order if desired. W. BIGELOW.

Mr. C. D. Dyke, resigned his position as teacher in the Lachute Academy to take effect Jan. 1st 1896. His resign was accepted by the Board at their last meeting.

WANTED—5 Tons of Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, and Geese for which the highest market price will be paid at
HUGH FRASER, JR'S.

Mr. Wm. Manson, while attempting to cross the Ottawa river at Carillon, on Tuesday, broke through the ice, and had some difficulty in rescuing his horse.

The Municipal elections are approaching and the electors should commence work and bring out the very best candidates that can be had. Mr. John Hope and Mr. John McRae's names have been mentioned for the Mayoralty.

A "Xmas Tree Entertainment," will be given in the Methodist Church, Front of Chatham, on Monday evening 23rd inst. Door open at 9.30 p. m. Admission 15cts.

Don't forget the Xmas tree and supper to be held in Zion church, St-Canute on Monday night Dec. 23rd. Doors open 6.30 Programme to commence 7.30 P. M. Admission 15 cts.

We notice that the Rev. T. C. Sowter severs his connection with the Dalesville Baptist Church, on Jan. 1st. Mr. Sowter, will leave many warm friends in Dalesville. His kind and genial face will be missed. We wish him every success in his new field of labor.

Buy your Xmas goods at McGillis Son, any save money.

Mr. James McAllister, of Chute au Blondeau was in town on Tuesday and informs us, that his new steam saw mill at Mt. Maple, will commence to run about the 1st of January. He is now busy getting out logs and expects to have a large cut.

A Christmas Tree will be held in Hill Head School House on Friday Dec. 20th.
Doors open ot 7 o'clock, commence at 8 sharp. Admission 15 cts.

SLEIGHS! A few cutters of the latest design and neatly trimmed at prices very cheap.
W. BIGELOW,
next Watchman Office.

The Rev. J. R. Creswell, Alex. McGibbon and Charles Calder were appointed delegates by the Baptist church here to attend the ordinstion of Mr. J. R. Bonner at Grenville on Tuesday next.

A fine assortment of Christmas goods at
McGILLIS & SON.

W. H. Garretsee, has just received from the manufactures, a well assorted stock of Silverware and Jewellery for the Xmas trade. Drop in and see the goods, prices are right.

LOST.—On Wednesday evening between T. Jousse's and Creswell's Flour Store, a BUFFALO. The finder will please leave it at Creswell's Flour Store.
ROBERT C. PATTON, St. Philippe.

Miss M. E. Cresswell has just opened up a full line of books, stationery, Xmas goods and novelties suitable for old and young bought correctly and offered at very low prices.

Malcolm Smith, licensed Auctioneer, wishes to announce that he will hold an Auction Sale on Saturday the 21st inst. at 1 p. m. (in Rodrigue's Hotel Yard) for the purpose of disposing of any surplus stock of any kind that may be brought in to sell. Parties wishing to sell any thing will please leave word with Robert Watson, clerk, or Malcolm Smith, or Hugh Fraser's Jr., after which they will be advertised.

If afflicted with scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, do not use grease or alcoholic preparations, but apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

BIRTHS.

PATTERSON—At 80 Britannia St., Pt: St. Charles, on Dec. 4th, 1895, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs E. M. Patterson.

WILSON.—At East Settlement, St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, on the 6th inst., the wife of Wm. Wilson, of a son.

DEATHS.

McKENZIE.—At Lachute, Dec. 1st, Christie McKenzie, aged 60 years.

MOHR—At Lachute, Dec., 7th, Susann Mohr, aged 65 years.

FARMER'S CLUB.

A meetings of the members of the Farmer's Club of the Parish of St. Andrew's will be held in the town Hall St. Andrews on Monday evening the 16th inst at 7 P. M. French and English Lectures on Agricultural matters will be delivered by government and local men. All interested in agriculture are invited to attend.

XMAS TREE ENTERTAINMENT.

The ladies of the English church Arundel intend having a Xmas tree for the Sunday school scholars, and also a sale of usetul and fancy articles on Friday evening the 20th inst.

Tea 25th served from 6 to 7 o'clock programme begins at 7.30. Come one, come all.

NEW SKATING RINK.

Mr. John Bradford has opened a skating rink next to the Victoria Hall Lachute. The Rink is 100 feet long and 60 feet wide, enclosed. At the entrance there are two waiting rooms with stoves in. The is ice in good condition. On Monday evening next the Rink will be formally opend. The new Brass Band will be in attendance and add to the pleasure of the evening. The fee for entrance is 10cts. Season tickets $2. Ladies $1.50.

The membership has already reached 76 including 30 ladies. A Carnival will be held on Dec. 28th.

Order shall be maintained and anyone disobeying the rules, shall be expelled from the rink.

BIBLE READINGS

A series of very helpful meetings were conducted here by Mr. George Archibald, the new Secretary of the Provincial Sunday School Union, on the 26, 27 and 28 of November. The Sunday School Committe are to be congratulated on securing the services of such a man so eminently qualified for this work.

Mr. Archibald's plan of work is as follows: When he is invited to a town, village or congregation he sends out blank forms to every Sunday School Superintendent in that place, asking them to get as maney teachers to pledge themselves to attend all or part of the sessions, two of which are held daily, one in the afternoon and one in the evening.

Those forms with the names of the teachers are forwarded to Mr. Archibald, who writes a personal letter to each teacher.

These personal letters have a great influence. Each session is opened with a bible reading, afterwards he takes up a series of helpful subjects in connection with Sabbath School work which he elaborates.

Mr. Archibald hopes to visit St. Andrews and Gronville in the near future.

DULL TIMES IN OREGON.

We received a friendly call from an old Argenteuil boy, who is home from Kenyon City; Oregon, on a visit to his relatives after an absence of seven years. Mr. Chas. Campbell is the second son of Mr. John Campbell, of Mille Isle. He finds that seven years have wrought many changes. There are six brothers in the family and they all drove out from Mille Isle on Tuesday tandem, and no doubt thinking that this might be the last occasion that they would be altogether, visited our town photographer and had their photo taken in a group. Mr. Campbell is an Oddfellow and consequently visited the Lodge in town, who right royally welcomed him as a brother. He states that busines is very dull in Oregon, especially in the lumbering district. The wages at the present time run from $20 to $30 and seven years ago they were as high as $50. Mining he claims is the most lucrative industry there. He has an 8th share in a gold mine there, which has yielded them profitable returns. The wages given to miners average $2.50 per day. He is acquainted with several, who hail from this part, and had many a familiar chat with them about old Argenteuil. He mentioned Wm. Donaldson, formerly of Chatham, and a family of Bradfords, the eldest daughter of each of these families was married this fall, also a family named Armstrong and one Mitchell. The WATCHMAN was a welcome visitor and its perusal was looked forward to with pleasure. He intends returning in January.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Will sell round trip tickets for Christmas and New Year Holidays at one way first class fare on Dec. 24th, and 25th, good to return until Dec. 26th, 1895, and on Dec 31st, and January 1st, good to return until January 2nd, 1896, also at one way first class fare and one third from Dec. 21st, to 25th, inclusive and from Dec. 28th, to January 1st, inclusive good to return until January 7th, 1896.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late
MRS. L. T. MOHR,
COLLEGE ST. LACHUTE, ON
FRIDAY DECEMBER 20th, 1895.
The following effects:—

3 Lounges, 1 easy chair, 2 rocking chairs 1 doz cane chairs, 1½ doz diningroom and kitchen chairs, 1 centre table, 1 sideboard, 3 kitchen tables, 1 folding leaf table, 1 dark colour bed room set complete, 1 light colour bed room set, 1 bed stead, 1 wash stand, 3 matress, 2 pair all wool blankets, and a lot quilts & pillows, a lot of carpets, 1 china tea set complete, 1 chamber set, and a quantity other dishes, a quantity curtains & poles, 1 sewing machine, 1 double stove, 1 cooking stove, a lot of pipes pots & etc, 1 grind stone, 4 cords maple, 8 cords slab wood, washing machine & wringer, a lot potatoes. There will also be sold a lot of land 40 x 190 with a good farm house & stable also a good well on property, parties wishing to buy property can arrange with Jas Fraser Bethany as to terms which can be made easy.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 P. M.
TERMS,
$5.00 and under cash over that amount, 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes 6 per cent for cash.
MALCOLM SMITH.
Licensed Auctioneer.



James E. Nicholson.

Almost
Passes Belief

Mr. Jas. E. Nicholson, Florenceville, N. B., Struggles for Seven Long Years with
CANCER ON THE LIP,
AND IS CURED BY
AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Mr. Nicholson says: "I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose; the cancer began to
Eat into the Flesh,
spread to my chin, and I suffered in agony for seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a
Decided Improvement.
Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore under my chin began to heal. In three months my lip began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared."

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla
Admitted at the World's Fair.
AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

Two women were smothered in a fire at St. Hyacinthe, Que.

The People's Heat & Light Company is organizing an extensive plant in Halifax.

Mrs. Roger of Montreal, died with symptoms of poisoning after a supper of canned salmon.

The Ottawa Field Battery is the winner of the Governor-General's cup for general efficiency.

Mr. C. H. Kitchen of Copetown was thrown out of his waggon at Hamilton and very seriously injured.

The Ohio tug Telephone, seized in Lake Erie by the Canadian authorities for poaching, will be sold.

The question of a public library will in all probability be submitted to the citizens of Ottawa at the municipal elections.

A three-year-old daughter of Mr. George F. Gibson of London fell into a pail of hot water and was scalded to death .

A young man named McTaggart, living in London South, knocked his eyeball out with a whip that he was striking a horse with.

Miss Sarah Sleeth, a well-connected young woman of St. John, N. B., committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart.

Miss Maggie Symington of Napanee has been made an L.R.C.P. Edin. This is the first time this degree has been conferred on a woman.

A company is being formed by the citizens of Leamington to establish a beet-sugar factory, with a capacity of 1,000 tons of beets per day.

The city of Toronto has contracted for the winter coal supply with a Buffalo firm at a much lower rate than that tendered by the local dealers.

Max Bachmann of Montreal has been arrested on a charge of burning two or three houses for the sake of the insurance money on his furniture.

The judgment disqualifying ex-Mayor Aubry of Hull from public office for life and fining him $994 has been confirmed by the Court of Appeal in Montreal.

Mr. Samuel Davis, founder of the great cigar-manufacturing firm of S. Davis & Sons, of Montreal, died in that city on Saturday afternoon, in his sixty-first year.

It is understood that the Donaldson line will put on a steamer between St. John, N.B., and Glasgow, and will make runs during the winter as frequently as traffic demands.

William Smith, a carpenter, aged 50, fell from the roof of a two-storey frame house at Niagara Falls, Ont., twenty feet to the ground. He fell on his head, and was instantly killed.

Mr. Andrew Gregory Hill, Police Magistrate of the Counties of Welland and Lincoln, died at his home in Niagara Falls, Ont., on Saturday night, aged sixty-one.

Joseph Cressman, tailor, of Lethbridge, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for burning his store, and Miss Rubie Clifton, his accomplice, received a three-year sentence.

Shortis, who is in the Beauharnois gaol under sentence of death for the Valleyfield murder, is as indifferent as ever. He eats and sleeps well, and never says a word to the guards about his fate.

A son of Mr. Napoleon Belanger of the Public Works Department at Ottawa was drowned while skating, while the boy's brother and a companion were rescued by aid arriving promptly.

A delegation, representing the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal, waited on the Government of Quebec to ask aid for the scheme. Premier Taillon promised to give it early consideration.

A penniless tramp named Maurice Barker, who slept in a Hamilton police station on Sunday night, Monday morning received a draft for fifteen hundred sterling from England, being his share of his father's estate.

The directors of the Ottawa and Gatineau railway want to lease every unclaimed lake between Wakefield and Desert, some forty in number, and to make the Gatineau district a sportsman's resort.

A report on the inspection of foods, drugs, and fertilizers during the past fiscal year has been presented to the Controller of Inland Revenue by Commissioner Miall, and will shortly be issued to the public.

James H. Ford, alias Wood, of Winnipeg was sentenced to 23 months in jail at Montreal for forging a C. P. R. passenger ticket. Ford deserted his wife and family at St. Phillippe and eloped with a young woman.

A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of Montreal asked the Government to send a delegation of business men to France to ascertain upon what basis trade could be encouraged and developed. Mr. Ives promised to consider the request.

The estimates of the hundred or more agents of the Bankers' Association, stationed throughout Manitoba, regarding this year's crop, which are absolutely reliable, are as follows:—Wheat, total acreage, 1,140,276; total yield, 33,843,392 bushels. Barley—Acreage, 153,839; total yield, 5,993,547 bushels. Oats—Acreage, 482,658; total yield, 25,855,989 bushels.

Azarie Gauthier, the murderer of Celina Consigny, confined in jail at Montreal, has been handcuffed for the last two days, except at meals, and then two guards have to watch him. He is a terror to all the inmates in the infirmary. He made a deliberate attempt to kill a guard, and would likely have succeeded had it not been for the watchfulness of the other patients.

Capt. A. E. Cuthbert, of the Canadian mounted police, who is at present in San Francisco, in an interview on the Alaskan boundary, said that Canada is not establishing posts on the frontier in connection with the dispute, but simply to maintain order. The imaginary forts are simply barracks for the accommodation of the small detachments of mounted police sent to the frontier.

A convict in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary has notified the warden that he knows the man who killed Madame Demers, at St. Henri, last June, for which crime Napoleon Demers, the woman's husband, will shortly be tried.

The wife of Mr. Frederick Griffith, moulder, of London, Ont., gave birth to triplets on Thursday, two boys and a girl. All are healthy and well formed. The couple have been married fifteen years, and have had eleven children. On the first occasion Mrs. Griffith presented her husband with twins.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Blondin, the rope walker, was married at London.

Sir Charles Dilke is opposed to the division of Turkey.

The Duke of Westminster owns London property worth more than $60,000,000.

Third-class dining cars are to be tried on the Great Northern railway between London and Leeds.

There is prospect of a settlement of the Belfast and Clyde shipbuilders' trouble by arbitration.

The marriage of Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Karl of Sweden will, it is understood, take place in London in June next.

A London society paper says that the Duchess of York is a very dutiful wife, and always consults her husband on matters of dress.

Arthur Arnold, the well-known English traveller and writer, is dead. He led an extremely active life, both as a politician and author. He was sixty-two years of age.

A purse was presented to Dr. Barnardo in London on Tuesday last, in recognition of his good work in founding homes for destitute children in London and Canada.

Mails by the steamer Fuerst Bismarck landed at Plymouth were delivered in London six hours earlier than mails from the same boat landed at Southampton.

It is announced in London that instructions have been sent to the British Minister at Rio Janeiro to invite Brazil to submit the question of the ownership of the Island of Trinidad to arbitration.

Social London is very gay this season. The drawing-rooms of the West end were rarely as well filled as they are now, and the public places of amusement are so many gold mines to the happy managers who preside.

In receiving a Wesleyan deputation, Lord Salisbury said that he did not care to conceal his strong animus in favor of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches in the matter of secular education. This has given much offence to the dissenting element.

Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, has issued a pastoral letter censuring the British Ambassador to Italy for having raised the British flag over the Embassy in Rome during the recent national celebrations, which act the Cardinal regards as an insult to the head of the Church.

UNITED STATES.

A case of leprosy has been discovered in New York.

A sale of 10,000 tons of English steel rails has been made in New York.

Bishop Alexander W. Wayman of the African M. E. Church dropped dead at Baltimore.

New York police commissioners have decided to try the experiment of mounting patrolmen on bicycles.

Mayor Swift presented a black picture of Chicago's municipal debts and difficulties at a reform meeting held in that city.

The Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe, who was educated at Toronto University, was consecrated in New York, on Saturday, Bishop of Alaska.

Mr. E. C. Benedict, a close friend of President Cleveland, says that he believes Mr. Cleveland does not want the nomination for a third term.

James F. Eagan, the Irish political prisoner, was welcomed on arriving in New York by a large crowd of his fellow-countrymen.

Virginia, negroes own $11,000,000 of the $303,000,000 worth of real estate and improvements in the State reported by the assessor for the year.

"Baltimore White," a burglar, who is wanted in many towns along the Intercolonial railway for burglary, has been captured in Boston, and will be held awaiting extradition proceedings.

H. H. Holmes was sentenced to death at Philadelphia for the murder of Benj. Pietzel, the application for a new trial being refused. The date of the execution will be fixed by the Governor, and it is probable that the case will be appealed.

Prof. Marcus Baker, in a scientific lecture in Washington on Saturday evening referring to the Alaskan boundary dispute, said the only arbitration admissible was the arbitration of battle if the British claim should be insisted on.

The Rev. Dr. Johnson, Baptist clergyman, of Jefferson City, Mo., who has returned from a three months' tour of Turkey and the Holy Land, says that United States Minister Terrell should be hanged. He declares that he has joined the Mohammedan Church, and is aiding in the persecution and killing of Christians, instead of protecting them.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, on Thanksgiving day, preached a sermon on lawlessness in New York. He said that the Rome boy train-wreckers should be tried and convicted within a week, and hanged within a month. He also referred scathingly to the evil wrought by sensational newspaper reports of crime.

Reports of business in the United States this week are not entirely satisfactory; general dulness is experienced, prices are shrinking, stocks are usually large and the demand weak, while distribution is delayed by unfavorable weather. The movement of crops is only fair, and wheat and cotton are being held back in the hope of higher prices. Hides have again declined, as a rule manufacturers are doing little, and no change for the better is probable until the New Year. Of course the holiday in the States has had a depressing effect, which mild and stormy weather has intensified. The fact that buyers never care to increase stocks near the close of the year also helps to explain the general slackness.

GENERAL.

Recent storms and floods in Russia drowned 500 persons.

The discovery of an effectual cure for leprosy is reported from Bogota.

Forty-six Armenian villages have been destroyed by the Hamidieh cavalry.

Two English missionaries were recently murdered in Madagascar during a riot.

The recent illness of the Pope was due to the lack of vitality, which condition is increasing.

It is reported from Havana that the Cuban insurgents are using dynamite in blowing up railway trains.

Sir Herbert Murray, the new Governor of Newfoundland, has arrived, and received an enthusiastic welcome.

The name of Emperor William has been suggested as an arbitrator of the British-Venezuelan boundary dispute.

The death is announced at Honiton of General Colborne, who first saw service in the Canadian rebellion of 1838.

The "on-man-one-vote" and women's suffrage measures passed a second reading in the Victoria Legislature.

Count von Taafe, the Austrian statesman, died yesterday morning at Ellishan, Bohemia. He was sixty-two years of age.

Word has been received in Berlin of the death of Otto Ehlers, the explorer, and personal friend of Emperor William in British Guinea.

Over seventy men and women were killed by a boiler explosion on the Island of Majorca, some of the bodies being blown into atoms.

Dr. Forester, of Berlin, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for lese majeste for the publication of an article in his paper.

The British Admiralty is said to have obtained complete soundings from British merchant vessels which have repeatedly passed the Dardanelles.

It is reported that six thousand Spaniards residing in Algeria have volunteered their services to the Government for active duty with the troops in Cuba.

From Turin eighty-nine brothers of the Order of St. Francis de Sales, and twenty sisters, were sent out in October as missionaries to South America.

Jules Barthelemy-Saint-Hilaire, the well-known French classic scholar, was found dead in his study in Paris on Sunday evening he was ninety years of age .

Costaki Anthoponlos Effendi, formerly Governor of the Island of Crete, has been appointed Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, in succession to the late Rustem Pasha.

The Berlin Tageblatt asserts that Germany, Russia, and France have concluded an alliance committing them to common action upon all questions concerning Turkey.

A history of the Armenian massacres published lately shows that 13,150 lives were sacrificed, and most of the survivors, whose property was looted, are in a starving condition.

A special despatch from Shanghai says that the French mission at Luithsiang has been destroyed by the natives of the vicinity during the absence of the French gunboat that is usually stationed in those waters.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies Signor Sonnino, in presenting the budget, announced that the surplus would be 1,270,000 lire this year, and that he expected a surplus next year of 3,020,000 lire, without a new loan.

A despatch from Shanghai says it is reported there that no railway concessions have been granted to foreigners in China, and that the Chinese Government intends henceforth to keep railway building in its own hands.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has backed down in his demand for permission for a gunboat to pass through the Bosphorus, and the Turkish palace party is very triumphant.

A despatch from Beyrout confirms the report of the grave situation of affairs existing in Syria and Palestine, which places are flooded with Turkish soldiers, bearing the significant green flag of the Propbet, instead of the Turkish flag.

The Berlin police the other morning raided the houses of the Socialist members of the Reichstag and other leaders of the Socialist party, and all their letters and papers were impounded and taken to the office of the Chief of Police.

BULL FIGHT ACCIDENTS.

A Regular Epidemic of Them This Fall

Many recent bull fights in Spain have terminated very unluckily. In Barcelona, Guerrita, the most famous toreador, was badly hurt. He entered the arena on horseback, but the bull, which he wanted to incite to fury by pricking him with a sharp-pointed dagger, gored his horse, and at the same time tore the right leg of Guerrita up to the hip. He was hardly able to reach the entrance from loss of blood, and had to be carried away. In spite of his dangerous condition he insisted upon being sent home to Cordova.

Another accident occurred at a bull fight in Cuenca; there the grand stand fell in and a number of people were hurt. During the excitement of the crash the picadores in the arena turned to see what was the matter, forgetting all about the mad bull in the ring, who bore down upon them, and before they had time to escape one was gored to death by the infuriated beast.

At a bull fight in Bejar two toreros, Cacheta and Termendo, were badly used up. At Riaza the bull fighter, Orega, came into collision with the bull's horns; now he occupies a cot in the hospital, where his life is despaired of. Reverte, also a famous bull fighter, received an apparently light wound at a bull fight in Albacete on September 10; his condition since then has been gradually getting worse, and if, as the physicians fear, gangrene sets in, it will be the last of the celebrated toreador.

Disease Detected by the Camera.

A Manchester photographer relates that he recently took a photograph of a child who was apparently in good health and had a clear skin. The negative showed the face to be thickly covered with an eruption. Three days afterward the child was covered with spots due to prickly heat. The camera had seen and photographed the eruption three days before it was visible to the naked eye. It is said that another case of a similar kind is recorded, where a child showed spots on his portrait which were invisible on his face a fortnight previous to an attack of smallpox.

SOME LATE CABLE NEWS.

CANADIAN SHEEP MUST BE SLAUGHTERED WHEN LANDED.

Lord Warkworth Elected for South Kensington—The Anaconda Copper Mine—J. S. Balfour Sentenced for Fourteen Years—Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrew.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Warkworth, eldest son of Earl Percy, has been elected to the seat in the House of Commons for South Kensington, made vacant by the elevation of Sir Algernon Borthwick (now Lord Glencorse) to the peerage. Lord Warkworth, as in the case of his predecessor, is a Conservative, and was elected without opposition.

The Board of Agriculture has issued an order forbidding the importation of sheep from the United States and Canada unless the animals are slaughtered at the port of landing. The order goes into effect on January 1, and is due to the arrival during recent months of many cargoes of sheep which have been infected with scab.

Mr. Hamilton Smith, a well-known mining expert, has made a favorable report relative to the Anaconda copper mine. He says that even with a low range of prices profits ought to be realized that would give in 1896 a dividend of $2.50 per share. Mr. Smith was appointed to examine the mine by the Anglo-American copper syndicate formed some months ago.

The court room was crowded on Thursday morning when Jabez Spencer Balfour and his fellow-defendants, who have been twice found guilty of frauds in connection with the Liberator Building Society and other kindred companies, were arraigned for sentence. Balfour was very gloomy and spoke not a word to any one near him. The court sentenced Balfour to fourteen years imprisonment, seven years for each conviction. Brock was sentenced to nine months and Theobald to four months imprisonment. Wright and Dibley were discharged. The jury found them not guilty. The remaining charges against Balfour and his associates were dropped.

The Marquis of Bute has been re-elected Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrew's. His opponent was the former Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel, now Viscount Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons.

Promoter Huddart, of the Canadian fast line, is strongly opposed to any scheme that will not embrace the construction of entirely new steamships, built with a view to speed, comfort, and general utility, and superior to anything that can be offered from the many lines now afloat. The idea of making Plymouth the English terminus of the Canadian fast line has received an impetus on Thursday from the fact of the Hamburg steamship Furest Bismarck having landed her mails there, instead of at Southampton as formerly, with the result that five hours were saved in the transit to London.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Awful Death of Mr. James Campbell at Toronto Junction—Choked to Death in a Hopper.

A despatch from Toronto Junction says: A terrible accident happened in the Queen City mills on Monday evening, whereby Mr. James Campbell, brother of Mr. Arch. Campbell, M.P., lost his life. It appears that Mr. James Campbell and Mr. Joseph Harper were doing some work in the third storey of the building, when a scoop shovel accidentally fell into a large hopper, through which the shorts are conveyed from the upper part of the mill to the lower part. Mr. Campbell said he would go into the hopper and get the shovel. "Don't go in there or you'll get killed," shouted Harper. The former said he did not think there was any danger, and climbed into the hopper, without saying anything further. Just as he placed his hand on the shovel, three and a half tons of shorts suddenly descended from the shute above, with great force, burying the unfortunate man out of sight. The lower part of the hopper was broken open and the body recovered. Drs. Perfect and Clendenan were hastily summoned, but although they did everything in their power to restore life, their efforts were unavailing. The mouth, nose, and all the air passages of the dead man were completely filled with shorts. The doctors continued their efforts at resuscitation for fully three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Arch. Campbell, M.P., brother of the dead man, was in the mill at the time of the accident, and was completely prostrated by the awful event. In consequence of the accident the mill has been closed down for the time being. The deceased was 45 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

A Frightful Experience.

A despatch from Duluth says:—The steamer W. H. Gilbert, which arrived on Sunday, had a frightful experience with fire off Manitou island, at the end of Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior, last Saturday. A heavy sea, which the steamer encountered at Keweenaw Point, started 200 barrels of kerosene oil rolling between decks. Ten of the barrels were broken, and a part of the contents poured into the fire-hold, where it ignited. The Gilbert made for a place of shelter, and after an heroic struggle the fire was put out. The damage was confined to cracked plate, and a lot of blistered paint and scorched woodwork. When the flames in the fire-hold of the Gilbert were at their highest, and that part of the steamer a mass of fire from the burning oil, one of the steel plates in the ship's side was cracked, and the steel parted three-sixteenths of an inch wide by three feet long below the water-line. The water which poured through the crack was instantly converted into steam, and this aided greatly in getting the fire under control. When at last the flames were extinguished the leak was kept under control by the steamer's pumps. It is probable that nothing but the crack in the plate would have saved the boat.

FIFTEEN MINERS KILLED.

A Hundred Tons of Rock Falls Into the Tilly Foster Mine Where the Men Were at Work.

A despatch from Brewster, N.Y., says:—Nineteen years ago 50 tons of rock fell into the open pit at the Tilly Foster iron mine here, killing six miners and maiming three others for life. From that time until Friday the hanging walls, which rise 400 feet above the working level of the pit, have undergone daily inspection. If this inspection revealed any crevice or other sign of danger work below was abandoned until the threatening overhang had been dislodged. The extreme caution exercised prevented many accidents. The ore is taken from an open pit. The opening at the surface is about 600 feet in its greatest length and 400 in its greatest width. Years ago the method of mining was in the usual way by shafts and drifts opening into rooms about 25 by 100 feet, and 75 feet high. The pillars left to sustain the roofs were of solid ore, and of about the same dimensions as the rooms. When this method of mining had continued down to the 400-foot level it was decided to lift to the surface the rich pillars and floors, which were formed entirely of ore, carrying not less then 62 per cent. of pure iron. This work had progressed down to the 400-foot level. Huge derricks with long booms supported the heavy cable with car attached, which was dropped to the working level, loaded and hoisted to the surface. Friday afternoon about 30 men were at work on the 400-foot level breaking ore and loading the cars sent down by the cable. About 3.30 o'clock the entire northwest wall, containing over

100 TONS OF ROCKS,

fell into the pit, killing not less than eleven men, and inflicting serious injury upon nine others. William Aspell and four others ran they knew not whither, and escaped. Five Italians also got out alive. The cable and its car were not injured. Aspell and his companions, as soon as the boulders stopped rolling down the slope, looked over the wreck. They saw Patrick H. Murtha struggling to get up. He was pinned fast by a rock. They assisted him. The cable car brought down three Italians, who rendered further assistance. Murtha was placed on the car, hoisted to the surface and taken home, where he died 30 minutes later. Just as the rescuing car started on the return trip more rock fell, and it is reported that one of the three Italians mentioned above was killed. The second downward trip brought Patrick H. Kelley and James McGinn. They organized the miners left in the pit, secured tools, and began to take out the bodies. Rocks were thrown off the bodies of Michael Gannon, Thomas Dennis, John Fagan, an Austrian known as No. 234, and two Italians, Nos. 310 and 304. All were dead and horribly mangled. Mark Critchley, who seemed to be suffering from a fracture of the spine, probably fatal, was taken home, as also was Patrick Burns, who will recover. Supt. Tompkins and Foreman Lynch received the bodies upon the surface, and submitted them to the view of Coroner Penny and a jury. Then undertakers cared for them as the relatives and friends directed. Darkness came on rapidly, and the falling rocks continued to threaten rescuing parties, when Mr. Tompkins ordered all hands to the surface. The bodies believed to be in the pit are those of James Fox, James Clark, a stranger, who began work on November 18th, and four Italians, Nos. 13, 56 331 and 234.

Tobacco Blood Poisoning.

The excessive use of tobacco can be clearly demonstrated by the examination of a properly spread slide of blood. In such cases red corpuscles will be found to be crenated; that is the corpusicle, instead of possessing the absolute regularity of margin noticed in health, will present a series of scallops somewhat irregular in their distribution. A few such crenated corpuscles, in the proportion of 1 to 350 occur in normal health, but in tobacco blood the ratio is often as high as one to ten and sometimes attains a much larger proportion. Opium and other narcotics produce the same result. Nervous excitement and certain diseases will frequently produce crenation, and the blood in dense urine will often be found in this state. Where the patient is otherwise healthy a number of crenated corpuscles in his blood may safely be ascribed to the excessive use of tobacco, opium or some narcotic, and it is then necessary to stop their use.

A Talented Agent.

Home-Seeker—Seems to me this house isn't very well built. The floor shakes when we walk.

Agent—Um—y-e-s; that's the new kind of spring floor, for dancing you know.

And these stairs creak terribly.

Y-e-s; we furnish this new-patent burglar alarm stair-way without extra charge.

Decidedly Angelic.

Winks—Cracky! What a pretty type-writer you have!

Jinks—Pretty? She's angelic. Why, man, when that girl taps off an ordinary business letter on that dusty old machine in my office, you'd think you were listening to a symphony from Beethoven.

Not So Very Fast.

Customer—See here? You said that horse you sold me was fast.

Dealer—No, I didn't.

You said your man drove the horse to Lawnville, twenty miles, and you went by train, and the horse got there before you did.

Yes, but I didn't start till the next day.

We are taught by experience stern
That the girl who doth manage to catch

Codger—Funny that such a quiet domestic sort of a chap as you should remain a bachelor. Didn't you ever think of marrying? Solus—Yes; perhaps that is the reason I never married.

A FAMOUS REFORMER.

Rev. C. J. Freeman Speaks of His Life and Work.

He Has Written and Preached on Both Sides of the Atlantic—Recently the Victim of a Peculiar Affliction from Which He Was Released in a Marvellous Manner.

From the Boston Herald.

No. 157 Emerson St. South Boston, is the present home of Rev. C.J. Freeman, B.A., Ph.D., the recent rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Anaconda, Mont. During the reform movement which has swept over Boston, Dr. Freeman has been frequently heard from through the various newspapers,and although a resident of a comparatively recent date, he has exerted much public influence, which has been increased by the fact that he was ten years ago on a commission appointed in England to investigate the troublesome question of the vice of great cities.

He has preached before cultured audiences in the old world, as well as to the rough pioneers in the mining towns of the Rocky mountains, and his utterances as well as his writings have been in the line of progress and liberality, well-seasoned with practical common sense. Dr. Freeman has written this paper a letter which will be read with interest. He says:—

"Some five years since I found that deep study and excessive literary work, in addition to my ordinary ministerial duties, were undermining my health. I detected that I was unable to understand things as clearly as I usually did; that after but little thought and study I suffered from a dull pain in the head and great weariness, and all thought and study became a trouble to me. I lost appetite, did not relish ordinary food, after eating, suffering acute pains in the chest and back. There was soreness of the stomach, and the most of my food seemed to turn to sour water, with most sickly and suffocating feeling in vomiting up such sour water.



Rev. C. J. Freeman, B.A., Ph.D.

At this time I consulted several physicians. One said I was run down, another said I had chronic indigestion; but this I do know, that with all the prescriptions which they gave me I was not improving; for in addition, I had pains in the regions of the kidneys, a very sluggish liver, so much so that I was very much like a yellow man, was depressed in spirits, imagined all sorts of things and was daily becoming worse and felt that I should soon become a confirmed invalid if I did not soon understand my complaints. I followed the advice of physicians most severely, but with all I was completely unable to do my ministerial duty, and all I could possibly do was to rest and try to be thankful. After eighteen months' treatment I found I was the victim of severe palpitation of the heart, and was almost afraid to walk across my room. Amid all this I was advised to take absolute rest from all mental work. In fact, I was already unable to take any duty for the reason that the feeling of complete prostration after the least exertion, precluded me from any duty whatever, and it appeared to my mind that I was very near being a perfect wreck. As for taking absolute rest, I could not take more than I did unless it was so absolute as to rest in the grave. Then it would have been absolute enough.

"It is now quite three years, since, in addition to all the pains and penalties which I endured, I found creeping upon me a peculiar numbness of the left limbs, and in fact could not walk about. If I tried to walk I had to drag the left foot along the ground. The power of locomotion seemed to be gone, and I was consoled with the information that it was partial paralysis. Whether it was or not I do not know, but this I do know, I could not walk about and I began to think my second childhood had commenced at the age of 41 years.

"Just about two years ago or a little more, a ministerial friend came to see me. I was sick in bed and could hardly move, and he was something like old Job's comforter, although not quite. He had much regret and commiseration which was very poor balm for a sick man But the best thing he did say was this "Did you ever see Pink Pills?" I said, "Who in the world is he?" He said, "Why do you not try Pink Pills?" He said good bye very affectionately, so much so that doubtless he thought it was the last farewell. Nevertheless, after thinking a little, I just came to the conclusion that I would make an innovation and see what Pink Pills would do. I looked at them, and I said can any good possibly come out of these little pink things? Anyway, I would see. I was suspicious of Pink Pills, and I remembered the old proverb: "Sospet-to licentia fede," "suspicion is the passport to faith." So Pink Pills I obtained, and Pink Pills I swallowed. But one box of them did not cure me, nor did I feel any difference. But after I had taken nine or ten boxes of pills I was decidedly better. Yes, I was certainly improving, and after eight months of Pink Pills I could get about. The numbness of the left limb was nearly gone, the pains in the head had entirely ceased, the appetite was better. I could enjoy food and I had a free quiet action of the heart without palpitation. In fact, in twelve months I was a new creature, and to-day I can stand and speak over two hours without a rest. I can perform all my public duties which devolve upon me, without fatigue, and do all the walking which I have to do, and am thankful for it. I can safely say I was never in a better state of health than I am to-day, and that I attribute it to the patient, persevering use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I fully, cordially and strongly commend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all or any who sufferin a similar way,and feel sure that any one who adopts Pink Pills with perseverance and patience cannot find their expectations unrealized or their reasonable hopes blasted. But he will find that blessing which is the reward of a full trust in a true and reliable remedy. I shall always wish and desire the greatest success for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and always cherish a deep feeling of gratitude to the friend who first said to me buy Pink Pills. I have tried them and know their value, and am truly glad I did, for I have found them from a good experience, to do more than is actually claimed for them."

Very faithfully yours,
C. J. Freeman, B.A., Ph.D.
Late rector of St. Mark's, Montana.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give a new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervousness, headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart,pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50—they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

A Conjuror's Mistake.

A French conjuror, doing a performance at the court of Madagascar, asked the queen through an interpreter if she would taste a glass of wine. On her refusal the conjurer, with simulated anger, emptied the glass over her, and the contents dropped in the shape of a rose into her majesty's lap. The court functionaries were so indignant at his proceeding that they jumped up from their seats, insisted upon the queen's leaving the apartment, and charged the performer with high treason. The unfortunate man had to be protected by the native troops from the fury of the populace, and was compelled to leave the capital before daybreak.

The best cough cure is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure.

Man's Gallantry.

Mrs. Jinks—This temperance paper says rum is made from the refuse of sugar.

Mr. Jinks—Yes, my dear. Man uses the best of the sugar to make bon bons for lovely woman, and has to content himself with the refuse.

A LADY OF DELHI SAYS SO.

Mrs. Norman E. Cooke, of Delhi, Ont., Prostrated with Kidney Disease Was Relieved in Six Hours by South American Kidney Cure.

One claim of South American Kidney Cure is that it will relieve pain in six hours, and taken according to direcotions will vanquish disease. Let one of many cases be cited. Mrs. Norman E. Cooke, of Delhi, Ont., says; "About one year previous to last spring I was much troubled with kidney disease. At times the pain was so severe that I could not rest or even attend to my duties. I doctored with our local physician, but got no relief. I also tried porous plasters and other remedies, but to the same effect. I saw South American Kidney Cure advertised as a speedy relief, and procured a bottle, which did just as it was advertised—relieved me in six hours. I purchased five more bottles, and I am now entirely well, and have not had an attack since." South American Kidney Cure is the remedy known that will cure diabetes and Bright's disease, and relieves almost instantly pain in the kidneys, bladder and back.

I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy.
MRS. E.B. WORDEN.
A. P.792.



Mr. Jacob Wilcox of St. Thomas, Ontario, is one of the best known men in that vicinity. He is now, he says, an old man, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has made him feel young again.

"About a year ago I had a very severe attack of the grip, which resulted in my not having a well day for several months afterwards. I was completely run down and my system was in a

Terrible Condition.

I lost flesh and became depressed in spirits. Finally a friend who had been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it and I did so. I continued taking it until I used twelve bottles and today I can honestly say Hood's Sarsaparilla has restored me to my former health." JACOB WILCOX, St. Thomas, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It cures when all other preparations fail.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

A Grim Amusement.

A custom of the Abyssinian braves is described by Pearson's Weekly. The girls themselves play an active part there. When young people are gathered for amusement, one of them will begin peeling a straw of green millet, which is full of pith. Her lover's blood runs cold, probably, but he must smile or own himself a craven. When she has cut the pith into bits an inch long, he stretches out his bare arms. The example set, every girl who respects herself and has a lover follows it. The young men form a circle with arms extended. Blithely, then, with many a jest, doubtless, the maidens arrange their bits of pith upright in some fanciful design on the bare flesh, and set them alight. They are nearly an inch thick, and they burn very slowly, but the hapless youth must stand and smile as well as he can till the blood of the seared flesh extinguishes them.

Nothing Stands as High

as a remedy for every womanly ailment, as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and a complete cure for all the derangements, painful disorders and chronic weaknesses peculiar to the sex.

For young girls entering womanhood; for women at the critical "change of life"; for women approaching confinement; nursing mothers; and every woman who is "run-down," tired, or overworked—it is a special, safe, and certain help. Send for free pamphlet or remit 10 cts. (stamps) for a book of 168 pages, on "Woman and her Diseases" and how to cure them with home treatment. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, piles, biliousness, indigestion, or dyspepsia, and headaches.

Japan Honors its Heroes.

Japan does not mean to forget its heroes who perished in the late war with China. Statues of the chief military and naval officers will be erected in the imperial palace.

A Toronto Citizen, Bed-ridden for Five Months from Rheumatism, Cured by South American Rheumatic Cure—Wonderful Testimony to the Virtue of this Great Rheumatic Remedy.

What would sufferers not give to secure relief in case of rheumatism? Bed ridden for five months, and a sufferer for a greater period of time, it is not prising that Mr. W.J. Tracie, 120 Church St., Toronto, being now cured through the use of this medicine, calls it "God's own remedy." In his own words: "You do not know how thankful I am for having tried South American Rheumatic Cure. For years I had suffered, suffered intensely, and could get no relief until I was influenced to use this remedy. How great a sufferer I was is known to hundreds of citizens in Toronto, and my condition was well known to ex-Ald. Peter Macdonald, whose place of business is near to my own. Use my name in any way you like."

Prof. Huxley's widow has received a civil list pension of £200.

Pills do not cure Constipation. They only aggravate. Karl's Clover Root Tea gives perfect regularity of the bowels.

A heavy purse in a fool's pocket is a heavy curse.—Cumberland.

Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

A woman's lot is made for her by the love she accepts—George Eliot.
Truth is everlasting, but our ideas of truth are not.—Beecher.

"My baby had croup and was saved by Shiloh's Cure," writes Mrs. J.B. Martin, of Huntsville, Ala.

LOSS OF FLESH

is weakening. You cannot afford to fall below your healthy weight. If you will take Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda when your friends first tell you you are getting thin, you will quickly restore your healthy weight and may thereby prevent serious illness.

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce a day of Scott's Emulsion. This seems extraordinary; but it is absolutely true.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. 50c. and $1.

DR. MURRAY MACFARLANE, Specialist-Eye Ear and Throat. 31 Carlton St., Toronto

SAUSAGE CASINGS. Finest imported English sheep and narrow American hog casings, at right prices. Park, Blackwell & Co., Ltd, Toronto.

WE are always open to buy or sell **Hay, Straw, Grain,** or **Potatoes,** in car lots. W. M. HANNAH & CO. Toronto,

DOUGLAS BROS, Slate, Gravel and metal roofers, metallic ceilings, skylights sheet metal workers. 124 Adelaide W., Toronto

STAMMERING Permanently Cured by a strictly Educational System. No advance fees. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE, 65 Shuter St Toronto

FLORIDA LANDS of extraordinary fertility in healthy location; immense profits on shipping winter grown vegetables to northern markets. No clearing, drainage or irrigation needed. Low prices; easy terms. W. J. FENTON, 203 Church Street, Toronto.

Sun Bicycle A Strictly High Grade Wheel at a MODERATE PRICE. G. T. PENDRITH, Manufacturer, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

Timely Warning.



The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods,

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

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The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, DEC. 13th, 1895.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

There is nothing revolutionary in the amendment proposed by Mr. Simpson in the Legislature having for its object the extension of the franchise to married women and spinsters who are the owners or tenants of property of sufficient value. The legislature affirmed the principle in 1892, when it gave this right in municipal matters. It was then conceded that as property is the basis of the qualification of a municipal elector, no property should be debarred from representation merely because the owner thereof happened to be a female. Now, under the Casgrain Act, the basis of the provincial franchise is property and to follow logically the aforesaid principle, property under the sole control of and administered by widows and spinsters should not be deprived of representation.

It cannot be denied that the owners of such property are equally qualified mentally and morally with male proprietors. All the objections which apply to the extension of the franchise to women generally especially with reference to peace in the family have no point in the present case. The fact that in municipal contests women have used this right without loss of dignity to themselves or injury to the country, is a guarantee against any diminution of that respect in which woman is held in every civilized country.

Moreover the stringent provisions of the new electoral law which prevents the sale of liquors for two days prohibit noise or disturbances of any kind and provides for the imprisonment without option of a fine of all persons under the influence of liquor, should make the vicinity of a polling booth in a provincial election, a much more orderly place than in a municipal election. It might be observed that if all the male voters were as well qualified morally and mentally as the class to which Mr. Simpson's amendment refers, there would be no need of the stringent provisions of the Casgrain Bill.

DEFENCE FOR THE FARMER.

It was stated by Mr. J. Lockie Wilson in North Ontario the other day that Australian canned mutton is being sold in Montreal, and that the business is injurious to our farmers. A little of every thing comes to Canada, and no one need be surprised if some tins of Australian mutton should find their way here. As a matter of fact, last year's trade returns indicate that eighteen hundred dollars worth was brought into British Columbia. This consignment could not have hurt anybody, It was so utterly insignificant as to have no effect upon the market, The mutton however, was subject to a duty. There was collected upon the importation no less a sum than $931. It seems then, that the farmer has a protection of rather more than fifty per cent.

That Mr. Wilson should have called attention to this matter is fortunate for our agricultural interest. He has really shown, by the example he has cited, how necessary to the farmer the protective duty, which through his work for the Liberals he is trying to cut off, really is. If it is an injury to admit Australian mutton at all, why is there such a strong campaign in favour of the removal of the duty and the destruction of all the protection which the Canadian farmer enjoys? This question of defence to the farmer is a subject of which the tiller of the soil must not lose sight. Never should it be forgotten that the combined Liberal and Patron campaigns, whether based upon the trade discussion or sustained by an appeal to passion, lead directly and unerringly to one end, namely the withdrawal from the agriculturists of every shred of protection now accorded them. The farmer is asked to vote against the urban industries, but the industry that he is to suffer is that of the farmer himself. He is called upon if he is a Protestant is declare against coercion for Manitoba, and if he is a Roman Catholic, to condemn the Government which has not restored the claims of his co-religionists in the West. But, whatever his religion may be, and whatever his opinions upon an issue unfortunately cast into the arena, he will find that the bait extended to him is designed to induce him to declare for the men who are pledged to the withdrawal of the protection his industry receives. Some years ago one hundred thousand farmers petitioned Sir Richard Cartwright to give them defence by way of the tariff against the vast quantities of produce thrown into this market from the Western States. The reply of Sir Richard then was that the importation was not an injury, but, on the contrary, an advantage, to the country. By the farmers, this view was not adopted, and the result was the change of Administration. With the change of men came the adoption of the farmer's policy. But the reform had to be fought through Parliament, and it was carried in the face of remarkable opposition. We saw the results in the improved home demand for fram produce and in the largely reduced importations. It was not for some years, however, that the Government directed its attention specially to the provision trade, Great establishments were growing up in Chicago and the West, having for their obejct the supplying of the East with the beef, mutton, and pork of the prairies. The work of these establishments was speedily felt in the Eastern States. By tne daily Chicago Car tne meat supplies for the Eastern towns was regularly delivered, and the business of the local live stock breeder was at an end. The condition threatening as it was to Canada, called for consideration; and the Ottawa authorities, though strongly antagonized in the effort, levied the imposts necessary to protect our own farmers from this destructive competition. In all lines of agricultural industry, whether it be grain or live stock, the dairy or fruit, the policy of the Administration has been to protect the farmer. Nor is this policy open to fair criticism. It is but right that the farmer whose labour is exterted in this country should have the first claim upon its markets. Why should the producer whose taxes go to another treasury, and who is building up another country, have free run of the market places of Canada? Why should the Canadian farmer be subjected to the well-organized and crushing competition from the Western Territories of the United States against which the hundred thousand Canadians firmly, yet vainly, protested in '78? In view of the obvious necessity for protective measures, it has been hoped by some Liberals that the leaders would withdraw their opposition to the system now in force. This hope has been disappointed. Mr. Laurier, in his Eastern speeches, announced that it was his policy to remove the defensive lines, and this notwithstanding the unanimous declaration of the United States Consular agents in Canada that these barriers alone assure to the Canadian farmer the Canadian market. Let the tariff be removed, these Consuls say, and the Canadian market is ours.

It is gratifying to observe that the Patron compaigner recognizes in his reference to the Australian mutton the importance of the principle of protection in a special case. The argument with reference to this special case, however, applies all round. If the farmer ought to be protected as regards mutton he ought to be protected in other lines.

COUNTY CONNCIL

On Wednesday last the regular meeting of the County Council was held there being present, Warden Brown and Mayors Strong. Seale, Desjardins, Wade, Milway, Wood, Derrick, Christie and Dunbar, and Sec Treas, Walker.

Mr. Walker, stated that he had received instructions from the municipality of Gore, that Mr. R Hodge had been elected mayor of that municipality to fill the place vacated by the late John Chambers. The Warden stated that was all that was necessary for them to have. Mr. Hodge thereupon took his seat.

The minutes of the two former meetings were then read and confirmed.

Considerable discussion took place over a proces verbal on a road in the township of Grenville, which had been thrown out by the local council and also the county council.

Mr. Coursol appeared and considered that he had not been dealt justly with and wished for a further consideration of the matter. After a lot of useless discussion it was shown that all that could be done now was to find out who were to pay the costs.

It was finally moved by Mayor Strong, seconded by Mayor Christie that the township of Grenville and Appellant pay share and share alike of the costs. Carried.

A communication from C. Deslauriers in connection with roads and road inspector was left other until next meeting.

The Secretary-Treasurer was instructed to write Mr. Jos. Boyd to take the bridge as the remuneration for his services. A petition was brought in by D. McRae et al of Lost River asking that a proces verbal be made on a road leading through 5 6 7 ranges of Harington.

The petition was granted providing the necessary funds were deposited and Mr. Fraser of Lost River appointed to prepare the proces verbal.

To the Editor of *The Watchman:*

SIR:

Down here in Uncle Sam's domain, I occasionally receive from kind friends a copy of the "WATCHMAN." The days when it comes are red-letter days, when memory goes back to the good old times, spent in the Ottawa Valley, It is like a visit home to see in the local columns the names of my old school-mates, with a record of their doings. I was glad to notice in recent numbers that the winter festivities had begun in our county. We have to-day the first snow-storm of the season. Every thing is turned to marble and as it still snows hard this evening, we expect to hear sleigh-bells in the morning. But, "dear me, suz," as the Yankees say, the sun will come out and melt it all away in a day or two. They don't have any winter fun here to speak of. There is one toboggan slide, and they think all the world of it, but it is very hard to keep it in good order on account of the mild weather. Now, I must not write any more for fear there will not be space in your paper. Hoping you will have a prosperous year. I am yours

A Canadian girl in Boston.

DISTRICT NEWS.

CALUMET.

The roads are in splendid condition here, and the sleigh-bells are heard largely from all directions. It has brightened up all lines of business.

The Sabbath school children of the Methodist Church are making big preparations for a Christmas Tree on the 24th. The children of the Trinity Episcopal church will have one on the 23rd.

Hay was sold here to-day for eleven dollars, without any hay pads.

Trains have been crossing on the ice here since Monday.

The Personnel of the Calumet and Grenville Club, for this winter will be as follows.

The Misses Katie Annie and Lizzie Sherwood, Miss Lizzie Wade, Mr. Able Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Weegan.

Mr. Montgomery the popular druggist of Hawkesbury will sing bass Mr. Edwin Lawlor, will play the comet, Miss Tweedie Piano.

The Glee Club will sing at a concert in the Methodist Church Grenville on Dec. 27th.

The Rev. David Brill preached in the Methodist Church here on Sunday last from the text James 5.20 Let him know that he which converteth a sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of Sins. Mr. Brill explained what conversion meant and then told the people how they might turn many to right rousness.

DALESVILLE.

The ladies of the Dalesville Baptist church and congregation gave their annual tea on Thursday evening the 5th inst. A fine moonlight night, good sleighing, brought together a large company of people so that the church was well filled. There was a plentiful supply of tempting refreshments. The literary part of the entertainment was of a high order. The order of which was, singing by the choir of the Lachute Baptist church. Address Rev. Mr. Bonner of Grenville, Duet, Rev, Mr. & Mrs. Cresswell of Lachute. Reading Miss Stebo of Lachute. Solo, Mr. Giles of Lachute. Reading entitled "The Puzzled Dutchman." Rev. Mr. Cresswell of Lachute. Solo, the Misses McGibbon of Lachute. Address Rev. Mr. Phillips of Edina. Solo Mrs. (Rev.) Cresswell of Lachute. The entertainment was a success in every way. All present seemed to enjoy themselves very much, and the treasury of the Dalesville church is richer by $45 00 as a result of the entertainment.

Mr. George Mason who has been very sick with inflammation of the bowels, is slowly returning to health again.

The Rev. T. C. Sowter will (D, V.) close his second pastorate with the Dalesville Baptist church, on the last Sabbath of this year. Mr. Sowter has served the church in all three years.

STONEFIELD.

The Rev. J. Robinson, a former pastor will preach here next Sunday evening.

Mr. John Thompson formerly of Chatboro is here on a visit from the States.

The Brethern have been holding meetings in the Baptist church here with apparent success.

The Tea-meeting held here was a grand success. After a good tea and programme the gathering dispersed to their homes satisfied that they had spent a profitable evening.

The snow has spoiled skating on the ponds but there is some talk of a skating rink in Grenville. Mr. J. McDuff spent Sunday with his father in Point-Fortune.

Mr. T. E. Park attended the funeral of an old friend in Hawkesbury on Sunday last.

Mr. Thos. Wilson has returned from his tour in the back country he reports hay somewhat scarce but grain and vegetables plentiful. He intends boarding out this winter, and contemplates taking up housekeeping in the spring.

I am glad to say the good advice given some of our young men by "Excelsior" on the tobacco habit, in his correspondence some time ago, has reached home and am told they resolve to make a mighty effort to discontinue its use. They have the heart felt sympathy of the public in their resolve.

Some of our young ladies must have been expecting rain or a storm of some description on Monday evening of the past week as one of their number was seen going to the meeting held by the Brethern, with an umbrella to shield her from nature's wrath.

Mr. and Mrs. Bonner have started housekeeping and the donation to them on Monday evening last was thankfully received.

Mr. Ernest Townsend spent last week in Montreal visiting friends. Miss Nellie Chambers is here on a visit to her uncle. Mr. R. Chambers.

Teams are leaving every day for the shanties in the Upper Ottawa to spend the winter there in honest toil that they may ring the products of the forest to market.

ZENOBIA.

CUSHING.

A whole month having now elapsed since the readers of the WATCHMAN have heard anything from this part of the world I once more take courage and likewise my pen and proceed to regale them with such items of interest as have come under my notice during that time. Sleighing on the front is now quite excellent since the heavy-snow-fall of Monday I am sure your readers should feel greatly indebted to me for that price of information as they might never have discovered it for themselves.

There is a tradition among the old residents along this part of the Ottawa that the ice at Greece's Point always "takes" on St. Andrew's Eve and truly since I came to this country I have often observed it to be the case, and this year was no exception to the rule, though, of course the crossing was not safe till within the past day or two. At Cushing's ferry also, there was no crossing either by ice or water for a while and one young gentleman who had very pressing business on the Ontario side last Sunday afternoon was in despair till he discovered that the river was still open above the old Chute au Blondeau lock and it was not long till he might be seen bravely paddling, not his own canoe, but one he had procured from a sympathetic friend, across the troubled waters. Surely he met with the reward his courage deserved when he reached the other side.

The house of Mr. Charles Wade is undergoing extensive improvements under the able management of Mr James Watson.

The social which was held in the Stonefield Baptist church, last evening was, so far as I can learn, a success, however, you have a very able correspondent in that village (oh I beg it's pardon I should say town) I will leave it to him to describe it in detail.

The "roughs from Chatham" who participated in the row in St. Andrews a couple of weeks ago and have since been actively engaged in eluding the officers of the law were surprised and captured during the small hours of last night.

A certain bachelor of Stonefield passed up the front this afternoon with a load which looked very much like housekeeping and this, taken in connection with some of his other actions of late is, to say the least very suspicious.

More anon.

Dec. 4th 1895. AGRICULTURIST.

GRENVILLE

The Rev. J. Robinson, will preach in the Baptist Church, next Sunday morning.

Don't forget the lecture and entertainment in the Baptist Church, next Monday evening. Subject: "A trip to the Old Country," by the Rev. J. Robinson. Also the Ordination Service on Tuesday afternoon at 2 and 7:30 in the evening, when Mr Bonner will be ordained to the gospel ministry. All are welcome.

Mr A Pridham spent a few days in Montreal, last week.

Mr T Byers and sister of Montebello, is the guest of A Pridham.

Mr Wm White, spent a few days in Montreal, last week, visiting his daughter, Mrs W R Mackan.

Miss McAllister is the guest of Mr D McMillan.

Mr James Black is very ill We hope he will soon recover.

Our young people are having enjoyable sleighing excursions They intend taking a drive the end of this week Beware of cow bells!

The Poulin Hall has been closed as the landlord has gone to shanty for his health. Notice will be given on his return.

There were delightful services at the Methodist Church, Sunday night.

A large company of the friends of Mr R McIntyre, met at his beautiful home in Eden Dale, last Monday evening The drive was charming and the pleasant reception delightful. COM.

Re the severe criticisms to which your correspondent was subjected in last weeks issue of the "WATCHMAN" by a modern "Junius" styling himself "Farmer" and some multiversant literateur that calls itself "The Heavenly Twins" to the former I would remark that "I'm somewhat of a liar myself."

As to the latter, its eager desire to be thought caustic has evidently set its head or pen (presumably the former, being of softer material) "Oliver Twist" as it begins its article in the first person singular then gradually drops in to the plural we and eventually ends in signing itself "Twins." I use the pronoun it in referring to my critic not from any desire of being spiteful but owing to the very obvious difficulty in determining its gender or number as the "Heavenly Twins" (if I read the book aright) were neither male nor female but a "mixture" of both, therefore unless the ebullient author of that masterpiece of sarcasm be an hermaphroditic descendant of Proteus it also would do well to change its "nom de plume" or style of designating itself It may perchance be one of those creatures which scripture tells us "went down into the water with Philip."

This caustic arraignment of poor "Facts" might have been the production of some tender maiden of mature years whose charms up to the time of writing had remained unappreciated by the members of the sterner sex. Or possibly that of a bilious young man with a tendency to literary fame, and light exercise such as feeding hens, etc, or it might have emanated from the brain of some deconsolate widow still sighing for "er ennery." In any case the quality of the essay more than justifies the incentive.

From its ready reference to "Dickens" and its general Dickensonian? tone the ordinary reader would suppose this trenchant prodigy to have borrowed the style of that immortal author, but no, those logical conclusions; these "side splitting comparisons; that poignant satire; that babbling wit so suggestive of "The Brook" (tho thank heaven it does not go on "for ever") in fact that whole effusion whose very brevity was its greatest beauty, all those Mr. Editor point to a genius in our midst that is hiding, its light under a bushel; a light that undoubtedly is easily discernible from that of Dickens and which is destined to shine, not probably in this cold, calm, reckoning, bushel covering, dollars and cents world but in another and a brighter sphere where it is said all things will be bright and shining and the last shall be first.

"Verily" The pen is mightier than the sword, and yet methinks 'twere better that this critic of the doubtful gender and number should confine itself to the only weapons with which an all wise Providence endowed it. They will be found conveniently located between its neck and nasal protuberance and are exactly similar to that used by Sampson of yore in his little argument with the Philistines.

But to return to that "Farmer" that incontrovertible authority on things hay seedy, how joyfully must his noble heart have throbbed when he heard that hay was "up" in Ontario.

What a resplendent light must have shone from those benignant eyes illuming that beatific countenance and glancing from those Galway whiskers like sunlight on a rippling wave as with a majestic tho modest mien he deposited his great big cent on the collection plate the following Sunday.

Oh! for just one short entracing look into those orbs of unselfishness; only one short moment in which to contemplate on those whiskers and then let me dream in peace.

"FACTS."

GRENVILLE SCHOOL REPORT.

The following are the results of the written examination of Grenville Village School:—

5TH CLASS (II GRADE MODEL.)

Robert Clark, 1406; Allan Williamson 1397; Mary Morrow 1330; Mac Pridham 1280; James Fraser 1223; David White 1176; Anna Brill 1158; Lorne McMillan 1102.

4TH CLASS (GRADE I MODEL.)

Mary Bradshaw 1114; John Morraw 1094; Berta Elizabeth Wilson 1054; Ethel Cooke 1050; Bessie Cummings 1013; Laura Williamson 988; Harry White 971; Asa Robillard 965; Annie Tompkins 909; James Miller 840.

III GRADE.

Harry Davison 893; Hilda Miller 865.

II GRADE.

Agnes Clark 829; Janet Williamson 817; Willie Bradshaw 781; Willie Pickett 761; Edith Davison 727; Earle Murray 695; Herbert Murray 690; Rhoda Cummings 699; John Arnold 532; Ronald Loughren 589; Robert McIntyre 414.

GRADE I (PART II)

Arranged according to Merit.

Katie Bradshaw, Hazel Williamson, Geo. Williamson, Orrin Leroy, Nellie Smith, Wilfred Leroy.

LATIN GRADE II MODEL.

Allan Williamson, Robert Clark, Mac Pridham, David White, James Fraser, Lorne McMillan.

FRENCH.

Mary Morrow, Robert Clark, Allan Williamson, Mac Pridham, Anna Brill, James Fraser, David White. One below 50 per cent.

ALGEBRA.

Robert Clarke, Allan Williamson, James Fraser, David White, Mary Morrow, Mac Pridham and Anna Brill equals, Lorne McMillan.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Mary Morrow, Robert Clark, Allan Williamson, James Fraser and Mac Pridham equal, Anna Brill. Below 50 per cent one.

ENGLISH (DESERTED VILLAGE.)

Mary Morrow Robert Clark and Allan Williamson equal, Mac Pridham, Anna Brill, David White, James Fraser, Lorne McMillan.

In Algebra Mac Pridham and Anna Brill were equals.

In Book-keeping James Fraser and Mac Pridham were equals.

In English, Deserted Village, the first three were equal.

Number of pupils enrolled since Sept. 1nd 1895, forty-six. Average daily attendance thirty eight:

M. BURNS, Teacher.

Ayer's Pills, being composed of the essential virtues of the best vegetable aperients, without any of the woody or fibrous material whatever, is the reason why they are so much more effective and valuable than any other cathartics. The best family physic.

NONE BETTER KNOWN.

There is no better known traveller in the Maritime Provinces than Mr. G. Fred. Anderson, the popular representative of Messrs. T. S. Simms & Co., St. John N. B. Speaking of Norway Pine Syrup, Mr. Anderson says: "It is the best cough cure I have ever used and I prefer it to any other. I have given it to friends of mine and it cures every time. It would be a difficult matter now to induce me to use any other."

LUNGS CLOSED UP.

Gents,—In the early part of the winter I caught a bad cold, followed by a severe cough; I could not sleep as my lungs seemed closed up. I could walk only a few yards without stopping to get breath. I sent for your Emulsion and before I had finished the third bottle the cough was gone—I could breathe freely and felt like a new man. I advise all sufferers from coughs, colds or asthma, to give your Emulsion a trial.

JOHN S. HILL.
Tenny Cape, Hants Co., N. S.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures coughs colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat and all diseases of the throat, lungs and chest.



W. H. Ward.

Almost a Hopeless Case.

A Terrible Cough. No Rest Night nor Day. Given up by Doctors.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors, after working over me to the best of their ability, pronounced my case hopeless, and said they could do no more for me. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I began to take, and very soon I was greatly relieved. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

NEW HEARSE.



The undersigned is now prepared to run a new hearse free of charge to the people of Lachute and surrounding country.

Coffins from 75cts up, caskets and furnishing, also crape for sale.

Having had fifteen years experience, can guarantee all first class work

All orders promptly attended to day or nights,

In The Larmonth Building,

Next to the WATCHMAN OFFICE.

W BIGELOW.
Lachute.

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Terrebonne.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in the Court House in the Village of Ste. Scholastique, district aforesaid.

ON TUESDAY THE SEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

In consequence we give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common Goal of the said district and all others, that they must be present then and there. And we give also notice to Justices of the peace, Coroners and peace officers in and for the said district, that they must be present with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other documents in order to do the things which belong to them in their respective capacities,

LAPOINTE & PREVOST.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's office.
Ste. Scholastique, 1st, Dec., 1895.

LUMBER FOR SALE!

—o—o—o—

Pine, spruce, hemlock & hardwood. Lumber also planed & matched, also hard maple logs or treads for horse powers 2 by 8 inches, cedar fence posts, telegraph and telephone poles, dimension timber, at Saw Mill at Brownsburg.

THE LACHUTE LUMBER CO.

SANTA CLAUS!

WILL SOON BE HERE.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR EVERY ONE,

NOVELTIES & TOYS.

—o—o—o—

Christmas', Cakes, Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

TESTER'S HIGH CLASS CANDIES,

—o—

Bread, Buns, etc. A car load of the Lake of the Woods Milling, Co's, flour, just received and will be sold at moderate prices.

Send in your Holiday order early.

JAS. MARSHALL,
WEST END BAKER,
LACHUTE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The residence and lot, on Chatham street in the town of Lachute, lately occupied by Mr. Finlay McGibbon will be sold by Auction, on the thirtieth of December instant at one o'clock p. m. to the highest & last bidder, in the office of the undersigned notary, in the town of Lachute, Conditions of the sale; cash or on terms to suit the purchaser.

Lachute 12th, December, 1895.
By order of the interested parties
J. E. VALOIS,
N. P.

N. McGillis AND Son

HARDWARE, STOVES,
TINWARE,
PAINTS OILS ETC.,

—ALSO—

A large and well assorted STOCK of

XMAS GOODS,

Consisting of Dressing Cases, Shaving Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes Photo Albums, Photo Frames; Toy Books, Games, Skates, Snow Shoes etc.,

N. McGillis & Son,

HOPE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

NOTICE FARMERS!

It will be to your interest to bring your poultry to us, we always pay the highest price for all produce such as:—

TURKEYS, DUCKS,
GEESE, CHICKENS,
PARTRIDGES, PORK,
BEEF, HIDES,
BUTTER, POTATOES,
OATS, PEAS,
BEENS, ETC,
FRESH EGGS 20cts.

A good price paid for fresh butter. Please examine our stock and see our prices before buying elsewhere.

McFAUL BROS,
LACHUTE MILLS.

Ho! for Christmas!

Lachute Book Store

We have a large assortment of new goods suitable for Christmas and New Year presents, an inspection of which is respectfully solicited, comprising in part of beautiful Albums ranging from 75c up to $5.00. Dressing cases from $1.75 up to $3.75. Gentlemen's Shaving Cases from $1.00 up to $2.50. Infants Toilet Set $2.00. Ladies Toilet Box $1.25. Velvet Box with Teaspoons $1.75 and many other valuable articles, too numerous to mention. A large quantity of Christmas and New Year Cards—a choice lot very beautiful. Children's Toys in great variety. Also Dolls of all sizes. A great variety of Fancy Goods for the Ladies and for the Gentlemen also. Picture Books for the Boys and Girls, large and small. A large quantity of valuable books suitable for Christmas and New Year's presents.

DAWSON KERR.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Terrebonne.

Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne } No 229.

Dame Marie Agnes Sievwright Hird, of the Parish of Ste. Jerusalem, in the said district of Terrebonne, wife *commune en biens* of Prospere Piche, of the same place, Trader, and lumber manufacturer duly authorized a ester *en justice*.

PLAINTIFF.

Prospere Piche, of the same place, Trader and lumber manufacturer,

DEFENDANT.

An action for separation of property has been instituted in this cause on the second day of November instant.

Ste. Scholastique 2nd November, 1895.

GEO. E. BAMPTON,
Plaintiff's Att'y.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late JOHN CHAMBERS of Shrewsbury are requested to fyle the same with the undersigned on or before Saturday Dec. 7th, 1895.

The creditors of the above estate are requested to meet at the WATCHMAN office, Lachute on Tuesday, Dec. 10th at 10 a. m.

GEORGE ROBINSON,
Shrewsbury.

DR FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES
COLIC,
CRAMPS,
CHOLERA,
DIARRHOEA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CHOLERA INFANTUM

and all Summer Complaints and Fluxes of the Bowels. It is safe and reliable for Children or Adults.

For Sale by all Dealers.

HOUSES TO LET.

Two houses on Clyde St. in good order.

Apply to
R. CRESWELL.

HOUSE TO-LET or TO SELL

On Main Street, lately occupied by Mrs Bouchard, has 10 rooms, kitchen, wood shed, and stable, large garden and good well.

Apply to
G. J. WALKER.

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.

Christmas is Coming!

AND THE

Central Ward Confectionery

STORE,
Is Prepared for it.

Fine 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.

FALL AND WINTER SUITS.



DON'T YOU REQUIRE A WARM WINTER SUIT FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

If so, call and leave your measure.



Custom work promptly and well done.

JULES ROBY
Merchant Tailor.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne. } No. 236.

DAME MARIE PHILOMENE SAURIOL, of the parish of St. Scholastique, said district, wife of Vincent Ferrier Calve, of the same place, farmer, and authorized *d'ester en Justice*.

Plaintiff.

vs.

The said VINCENT FERRIER CALVE.

Defendant.

The Plaintiff has this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against the defendant, St. Scolastique 16 November, 1895.

J. A. C. ETHIER.
Att'y., for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

The Woman's Auxiliary in connection with the Episcopal Church, St. Andrews, intend having their annual sale of useful and fancy articles on the 10th of December in the Town Hall.

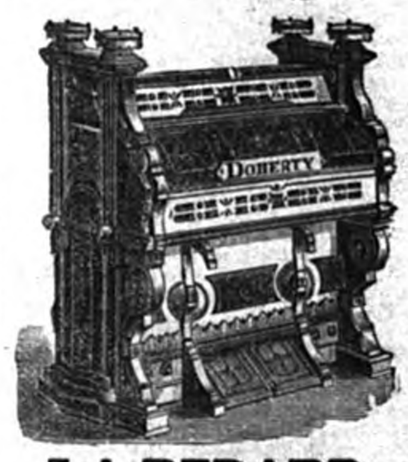
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JOHN KEITH.
Principal

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Situated West of Mr, Hugh Fraser s jr. store, containing 9 rooms and kitchen, suitable for boarding house or milliner's shop, good well etc.,

Apply to
Mrs. R. W. EVANS, East End,
or to
MR. HUGH FRASER, jr.
Main St. Lachute.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURES
DYSPEPSIA,
BAD BLOOD,
CONSTIPATION,
KIDNEY TROUBLES,
HEADACHE,
BILIOUSNESS.

B.B.B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

BURDOCK PILLS act gently yet thoroughly on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

MRS. FARQUHARSON'S NIECE.

CHAP. IV.—CHECKMATED.

I scarcely recognised myself in the resolute girl I had become. The other two seemed to depend on me for everything, and I had roused myself to the occasion. I wrote a hurried note and descended, bearing it in my hand unsealed. I handed it to Mr. Vanburgh, whom I found dressed. A long dark cloak of Mrs. Farquharson's almost entirely covered his gray dress. He wore my hat, which I had left in his room, and a dark veil. His bag stood on a chair. He would not wait for tea, he said. He asked my pardon for taking my hat.

'Oh, what does it matter, so that you escape!' I cried. 'I will accompany you to Harley, for I know that neither Mrs. Farquharson nor I could rest unless we knew you had got safely away. Do not raise any objection; I can walk back perfectly well alone.'

'You are a true friend in need, Miss Stuart,' said he with emotion. 'What we should have done without you at this time, Heaven knows, for I am quite unnerved. I am sorry uncle is not here; I should like to have said good-bye to him.'

We left the house, Mr. Vanburgh carrying the bag concealed under the long cloak. None of the servants by good luck were about. Mrs. Farquharson did not come to the door; she wished it to appear as though we had gone merely for a stroll. On my return she would tell Mrs. Glass the housekeeper that Miss Selwyn had gone.

We took down the garden path and along near to the river-side until we reached the bend of the river, which brought us outside the Manor grounds into Squire Bolden's, between which and Mrs. Farquharson's there was a high hedge, the counterpart of that which bounded the Manor lands on Farmer Shiell's side. By taking this road we kept completely out of the detective's view, should he be on the outlook with his glass. A small footpath led us out on to the main road leading to Harley.

Our walk was a very silent one, for we scarce exchanged half-a-dozen words. When we reached the station, we had not long to wait. I secured Mr. Vanburgh's ticket for him.

'I cannot thank you,' he said, much agitated, as he was about to step into the train: 'I will try and drop a line. Perhaps we shall yet see each other again. My aunt will tell you the whole story. Believe me, Miss Stuart, I am innocent of this charge.'

'I never doubted it. We shall long to hear from you how you get on. Might I ask you a favour, Mr. Vanburgh? It is that you promise me to give up gambling and betting from this time.'

He suddenly stooped and imprinted a kiss on my forehead. 'Forgive me. I do promise. For your sake, I would promise anything.'

Next minute, I was standing alone with crimson cheeks waving my handkerchief as the train glided off. My thoughts were full of that kiss all the way back.

Mrs. Glass coming into the room on my return, was then told of Miss Selwyn's departure. She seemed very much surprised, but made no remark. That young lady's erratic movements were evidently too much for her. She was simply told Miss Selwyn had received word which necessitated her leaving at once.

It was not without some trepidation that I descended next morning to the breakfast-room. Mrs. Farquharson was already seated there, calm and composed as usual. I could not help admiring her fortitude. In the midst of the meal came a ring at the door bell. Mrs. Glass, being at that moment in the act of crossing the hall, herself opened the door.

'We wish to see Miss Selwyn,' said a voice, which I recognized as that of the man Jacobs.

'Miss Selwyn is not here,' replied Mrs. Glass. 'She left last night before seven o'clock. She was telegraphed for to go home.' This statement she made entirely on her own authority, as nothing whatever had been said to her either regarding the mode in which Miss Selwyn had been summoned away to her destination. She had apparently arrived at this conclusion of her own accord.

'Stuff and gammon!' cried the man coarsely. 'Where could she go? You don't catch a weasel asleep. Try that on with some other, my good woman. More likely she saw us from the window and is hiding. Tell your mistress we wish to see her at once.'

Without waiting to be invited, they followed Mrs. Glass into the breakfast-room. There were three of them: the third, I presume being the man whom Jacobs had called Bob. The foremost, Jacobs, held what I supposed was the warrant in his hand.

Mr. Farquharson's presence of mind was admirable. 'May I ask the meaning of this intrusion, gentlemen?' she asked calmly. 'Mrs. Glass, show these gentlemen into the front drawing-room for a few minutes. Miss Stuart and I are engaged at breakfast just now.'

They were manifestly taken aback at her coolness. 'I beg your pardon, madam—and yours too, miss,' said Jacobs; 'but our business will not wait. I have here a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. Jack Vanburgh on a charge of forgery, who has been staying here these three weeks under the name of Miss Doris Selwyn.'

Mrs. Glass gave a scream, and seemed about to drop. Mrs. Farquharson still preserved an unruffled front.

'Mrs. Glass has already told you that Miss Selwyn is not here. I have nothing more to add, gentlemen. If you wish, you can search the house and grounds. Perhaps you will kindly relieve us of your presence, and allow Miss Stuart and me to finish breakfast.'

I never saw such an expression of baffled rage on the face of any human being as that which overspread the countenance of Jacobs. Perhaps the knowledge of his own dilatoriness made him feel worse. 'It is false!' he shouted. 'He is here! I'll bet my life.—Maybe you are not aware, madam, that in concealing this young man from punishment, you run a risk yourself,' he added ferociously.

'I am concealing no young man,' she said; 'and if I were, am not one to be intimidated by threats.—Excuse me, gentlemen, but if you do not retire, Miss Stuart and I must.'

Thereupon they went out, but not before casting suspicious glances round the room. They searched the house from top to bottom—of course with no result; and all day two of them hovered about the house and grounds, the third probably making inquiries elsewhere. I do not think they suspected me in the matter.

In the course of the day I received a letter, which was, I understood, directed to me to avoid suspicion. It contained simply these words: 'Everything arranged. To-morrow six a.m.' No signature was attached, and it bore the London postmark. This was sufficient, however, to satisfy us that all was right, and that Mr. Vanburgh would by this time have sailed and the note been written by him the night before. Later on, I would get full details from my father.

Meantime, I had heard the particulars of the alleged forgery from Mrs. Farquharson. 'One night about a month ago,' she said, 'old Mr. Balscombe and Jack were detained in the office on business later than usual, the others having left before them. After Mr. Balscombe left, Jack noticed his cheque-book lying among some papers on his desk. He was usually very careful to keep it under lock and key. Jack picked it up and put it in the inside pocket of his coat, intending to lock it up in the safe in the other room; but having some other things to do first, finally forgot all about it. During that evening he and Mr. Balscombe's nephew were out playing at billiards together, and Jack got himself rather the worse of liquor. Young Balscombe had to take him home and see him to bed. In the morning, Jack suddenly remembered the cheque-book, and on examining his pocket, found it all right where he had placed it the night before. When he got to the office, he handed it to Mr. Balscombe, explaining how it came to be in his possession. Some days afterwards, Mr. Balscombe discovered, on looking over his bank-book, that a sum of fifty pounds, for which he did not remember writing a cheque, had been withdrawn from his account. He called at once at the bank, and was shown a cheque for that amount purporting to be signed by himself, but which he at once detected to be a forgery. On examining his cheque-book, one cheque was found to be torn away, counterfoil and all. He then remembered the occasion on which Jack had charge of the cheque-book as being the only time it was out of his possession. The cheque had been filled up in a strange name, but had been endorsed all right, and the money paid—so far as the teller of the bank could recollect—to a young lad about eighteen or so, the morning Jack returned the book to Mr. Balscombe. Jack was then questioned on the subject, but indignantly repudiated all knowledge of the forgery or of the cheque. He had forgotten all about the book, he said, till next morning, and consequently no one knew from him of his having it in his possession. He had not stolen it himself, and therefore the cheque must have been abstracted earlier. Mr. Balscombe was furious. Although the amount was trifling, the crime was none the less.—You know the rest, Naomi. If the cheque was really taken out of the book that evening, it must have been done unknown to him, for Jack swears he is innocent, and I can believe him.'

'And I also,' I said. 'But who could have done it?'

'I cannot tell,' said Mrs. Farquharson sadly. 'Mr. Balscombe is positive the cheque was not taken away before that day, and the very next morning it was cashed.—When Jack came here that afternoon,' she continued, 'I did not know him at first in his disguise. He told me then that Mr. Bates the cashier had warned him to flee at once, for Mr. Balscombe had ordered his arrest. The disguise he wore he had lately used in some private theatricals, and adopted it for safety. He was anxious to get out of the country, and until he could do so, we agreed that he should pass himself off as my niece, Doris Selwyn, for I had no acquaintances with whom I was on sufficiently intimate terms to have their daughters visiting me, as I mix so little in society.—You have never heard me mention Doris, Naomi; the subject is too painful. Three years ago she was to have been married; and on the very morning of the marriage day, her lover was killed in one of those dreadful railway accidents. The shock turned her brain and nearly killed her, and she has been out of her mind ever since. The doctors, however, still hold out hope of her ultimate recovery.'

'Poor girl! Her lot has been a very sad one,' I said. 'I pity her from my heart.'

'Jack has no hope of proving his innocence,' added Mrs. Farquharson after a few minutes. 'Mr. Bates has been writing here since he came here as to how matters stood, and he says his master is as wild at Jack as ever. It is curious, too, and he such a favorite with him till recently.'

I then related the incidents of the razor and the cigar-smoking which I had noticed. Mrs. Farquharson could not help smiling, especially at the mention of the razor.

'I remember seeing the door ajar that morning,' she said, 'for I heard you come in, and was just ready to leave my room at the time. The Professor, who of course was in the secret, had been in Jack's room hunting for one of his books, which Jack had mislaid, and neglected to close the door after him. The draught from his own door when he closed it must have blown Jack's door further open. Jack is so careless, he had not observed it.'

More than a year slipped past, I was still with Mrs. Farquharson. Mr. Vanburg, we had long ago heard, had landed at Sydney all right; and on the recommendation of Captain Gray, to whom he had confided the position in which he was placed, succeeded in obtaining a situation in a large mercantile firm, where he was doing well. He wrote home regularly to his uncle and aunt. I also had recently received a letter from him, the contents of which I need not divulge; suffice it to say that I wrote back in answer to his request, promising to go out to Sydney to him as soon as he could make a home for me; but this promise I was never called upon to fulfil, for shortly thereafter Jack himself was urgently sent for to come home by Mr. Balscombe, with an offer of partnership. The mystery of the forged cheque had at last been cleared up. As the reader may have guessed, the culprit was no other than Henry Balscombe, Mr. Balscombe's nephew. On his recovery from a violent attack of fever, with which he was seized about a year and a half after Jack's hurried departure, and during which attack his life was despaired of, he confessed all. He had been jealous of Jack's favouritism with his uncle. That night he took him home, in helping him off with his coat the cheque-book had fallen from his pocket to the floor. Henry Balscombe picked it up, recognized it as his uncle's, and a demon must have prompted him. He tore out one of the cheques and put back the book, filled the cheque up next morning, imitating his uncle's handwriting admirably, and finally sent his landlady's young son to the bank for the money, bidding him say, if any questions were asked, that he came from Mr. Taylor, the name in which the cheque had been filed up. His plot was only too successful. He saw his rival dethroned; but he himself was far from happy, and over and over again had been on the point of confessing everything. Suspicion had never in the slightest degree attached to him, although it was known he had been with Jack that night. It was supposed he could have had no object in purloining the cheque, even though he had known the cheque-book to have been in Jack's possession, as he had plenty of money of his own, while Jack was well known to be rather hard up.

At first, on hearing his confession, his uncle refused to have anything further to do with him. However, when Jack came home, which he did almost immediately, Mr. Balscombe, on his urgent entreaty, agreed to overlook his nephew's misdemeanour, and became reconciled to him. Henry Balscombe was very sincerely penitent; and Jack and he are now partners in business and the closest of friends. As for myself I agree with Jack in thinking that after all there was a silver lining to the cloud, since but for that unfounded accusation, he would not have been forced to take refuge at the Manor, and I might never have been, as I am now, the happy wife of him whom first I knew as Mrs. Farquharson's niece.

(The End.)

ROMANCE OF A WIG.

A Characteristically Parisian Love Story With a Tragic Ending.

A tragic ending to a comic scene has resulted in the heroine of the adventure being conveyed to the hospital in a very precarious state, while the hero is securely under lock and key at the depot of the Prefecture of Police, in Paris. The whole affair turned on some silly fun and stupid horseplay about a wig. A young man had been fascinated by the attractions of a girl a few years his junior and had asked to be permitted to pay his attentions to her, but she was by no means disposed to return the compliment, as he had become very bald through illness, and, as the object of his affections concisely put it, she would never dream of marrying any one with no hair on his head.

The youth meditated over his discomfiture, and then a happy thought flashed upon him. He would repair the ravages of unkind nature by a recourse to art, and forthwith he wended his way to a hairdresser's shop and became the delighted possessor of a wig with curls and love-locks and elaborate partings in front and behind, which, as he fondly hoped, would produce the desired impression on the heart of the obdurate young woman.

Thus adorned, he proceeded that evening to a restaurant where she was dining with some friends, but to his horror she not only burst out laughing when he appeared on the scene, but presently made a dash at his wig, which she tore off, revealing his denuded head to the astonished gaze of the party. The youth endeavored to wrest the wig from her grasp, and so, finding herself hard pressed, the fair maiden passed it over to one of her companions, who tossed it to the other side of the room and then, as ignorant of the fact, he still struggled, she dealt him a slap in the face.

Beside himself with disappointment and wrath, the young man snatched a knife from the table, and ere the spectators of the scene could interpose he had stabbed the girl in the neck. Cries of dismay now resounded, instead of the peals of laughter which had hitherto rent the air as the young woman fell fainting to the floor. The police were summoned, and while the youth was led off in custody the girl was taken to the shop of a neighboring druggist, pending her removal to the hospital. It is feared that she will not recover.

The British Empire.

Mr. P. O'Carroll, in the Chicago Times Herald of a recent date, has this to say in answer to the rayings of some Yankee politicians and newspapers:—The British Empire is 200,000 square miles greater than the whole of the Russian Empire, and twice as large as the whole of the United States. For every dollar spent by other nations on war, England can spend five hundred. It is richer than the whole of Europe combined, and we all know that money is the sinews of war. It has a more glorious fighting record than any nation on earth. For every square mile of territory at home it possesses sixty-four miles abroad. All its soldiers and sailors are volunteers, while every other European nation compel their sons to become soldiers, willy, nilly.

British Army Pensions.

The ordinary pension to the widow of a Lieutenant in the army is £40, and £10 for each child. A Captain's widow has £50, and £12 for each child: a Lieutenant Colonel's widow, £90, and £16 for each child: a General's widow, £120, and £20 for each child. If death is directly traced to fatigue, privation or exposure, the pensions are increased by half as much again; if the officer is killed in action, or dies of wounds within twelve months of the battle, the pensions are doubled. The ordinary pensions are not granted if the officer was twenty-five years older than his wife.

Had to Have Them.

Husband—What d'ye call these things?

Wife—Those are brand-new 1895 X unlaundered Duke of Marlborough shirts, which I got for you at Jobb, Lott & Co.'s great fire sale.

Husband—They are three sizes too small.

Wife—There was nothing larger left, and I had to take them, or lose a big bargain.

A husband with money to burn
Is likely to make a good match.

ENGLAND'S DESTROYERS.

TWENTY-THREE TORPEDO CRAFT NOW BEAT 27 KNOTS.

By Next Year She Will Have Twelve More to Exceed a Speed of Thirty Knots—The Make-Up of This Class of Vessels—The Requirements to Produce Them.

An interesting account of the present condition of the torpedo-boat destroyers of England is given in a recent number of Engineering. This class of boats was decided upon in 1893 on the theory that England, being the strongest naval power, had no need of torpedo boats, which are instruments of defence, but had need rather of vessels fast enough and strong enough to put torpedo boats out of the way in an action.

Accordingly provision was made in the naval estimates for 1894—95 for the building of forty-two boats within the year, with a displacement of 220 tons and 3,400 indicated horse power. As French torpedo boats had shown as great a speed as 25 knots an hour, the contracts for the new boats required a speed of 27 knots. Where locomotive boilers were used 26 knots was accepted. The boats are twin-screw boats, and carry sixty tons of coal with a complement of forty men. They are fitted with five torpedo tubes, carrying one 12-pounder and three 6-pounder firing guns, with room for two more if needed. They cost about $150,000 each.

Of the boats ordered in 1893 twenty-three are now ready, the contractors, for various reasons, including labor troubles, having been unable to complete the other nineteen. In all cases the novelty of the design and the very high speed demanded involved the expenditure of much more time in construction and in trials than had been anticipated. In the destroyers that have been completed, however, the contract speed has in almost all cases been exceeded, in some instances very considerably. Nearly all the makers have used some form of water-tube boiler. This table gives the results of the official trials:

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS WITH WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

Name.	Builders.	Length of Vessel.	Description of Boilers	Speed on Three Hours' Official Trial.
		ft.		knots
Boxer	Thornycroft	201.5	Thornycroft	29.17
Surly	J. & G. Thomson	200	Normand	28.05
Ardent	Thornycroft	201.5	Thornycroft	27.94
Bruiser	Thornycroft	201.5	Thornycroft	27.97
Starfish	Naval Construction Company	190	Blechynden	27.97
Janus	Palmers		Du Temple	27.80
Decoy	Thornycroft	185	Thornycroft	27.76
Daring	Thornycroft	185	Thornycroft	27.70
Hornet	Yarrow	180	Yarrow	27.63
Salmon	Earle's	200	Yarrow	27.60
Shark	J. & G. Thomson	200	Normand	27.59
Banshee	Laird	210	Normand	27.57
Ferret	Laird	195	Normand	27.51
Rocket	J. & G. Thomson	200	Normand	27.37
Contest	Laird	210	Normand	27.36
Sturgeon	Naval Construction Company	190	Blechynden	27.16
Dragon	Laird	210	Normand	27.14
Skate	Naval Construction Company	190	Blechynden	27.10
Handy	Fairfield	194	Thornycroft	27.04
Lynx	Laird	210	Normand	27.00

Besides this, the Havock, with a speed of 27.17 knots, the Dasher and Charger, built by Yarrow, have been accepted, but as they are fitted with locomotive boilers they cannot be fairly compared with the rest. The speeds are those of the three hours' official trial, with the contract weight of thirty tons in the shape of coal, spare gear, etc., on board. Many of these vessels made better runs on the full three hours than they did in the six runs over the measured mile with which the trials begin. This is accounted for partly by the lightening of the load as the coal is burned during the progress of the trial, but it is also due in part to the type of boiler used. With the multitubular boiler the fouling of the tubes, "bird's-nesting" of the plates, and the strain on the strength of the stokers caused a fall in steam pressure in the last hour. With water-tube boilers the work is easier for the men, the space for combustion is larger, tubes do not get choked, and the proportions allow of easier blowing.

The Boxer, built by Messrs. Thornycroft & Co., heads the list, standing easily first, with a lead of nearly a knot. Until a short time ago she was the fastest vessel not only in the British navy but in the world; within a month, however, she had been

SURPASSED TWICE,

by the Sokol, built in England by Yarrow & Co., and by the French torpedo boat Forban, built at Havre by Augustin Normand & Co. The Sokol is 190 feet long, 18 feet 6 inches broad, and made 29.76 knots in her three hours' trial. The Forban is not a destroyer, but a first-class torpedo boat; her length is 144 feet 4 inches, breadth on load line 14 feet 6 inches, extreme breadth 15 feet 2 inches, depth 10 feet, displacement, fully loaded, 136 tons. The boilers are of the Normand water-tube type, the engines triple expansion; on one hour's run the mean speed was 31.029 knots.

The English Government calls for twenty new destroyers in this year's estimates, with a guaranteed speed of thirty knots, which is a big bound from the twenty-seven knots of the last batch. As the contract speed in that case was exceeded by nearly two knots in the Boxer, the same may easily happen with the new vessels, when we shall have boats that can travel thirty-two knots, or thirty-seven statute miles an hour.

Of the new destroyers twelve have already been ordered and begun. The Thornycrofts will built the Desperate, Fame, Foam, and Mallard; the Lairds the Quail, Sparrow, Thrasher, and Virago, and the Thomsons the Brazen, Electric, Recruit, and Vulture. Thornycrofts have guaranteed 5,400 horse power for their vessels, Lairds 6,000, and Thomsons 5,800. All will not be of the same dimensions, but they will not much exceed the previous class in size. The speed, therefore, must come from the increase of power.

Though the speed of these vessels is the element in which stress is laid, it is not, of course, the only quality needed in a successful destroyer; it is, however, one of the

FOREMOST QUALITIES,

and one that can be definitely measured. Speed is the final result of the combination that comprises the vessels. When a number of boats are built according to certain specifications, under Government supervision, it is fair to say that the fastest of the group is the most successful. In estimating the speeds the weather is a disturbing element for which no allowance can be made. Contractors are not likely to make trials when the sea is very rough. The measured mile courses are always near the coast, and some are more favorable for speed than others. The only absolute test of the relative speed of the boats, from which the element of luck could be eliminated, would be to have them all start over the same course at once.

The speed obtained is sometimes said to be a mere question of brute force, of cramming bigger engines into the boats. This is hardly true. The value of the proper use of materials in the construction of the hull was shown in the Sokol. Although the question is mainly one of machinery, the problem is rather how to get the greatest power with the least space and weight, and how to obtain the greatest possible efficiency out of the boilers. It is engineering skill and ingenuity that triumphs.

CHICAGO'S DRAINAGE CANAL.

Strenuous Objections Will be Made Against It by the Lake Cities Before It is Finished.

Before Chicago is allowed to cut its drainage canal through the watershed that separates the great systems of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi the objections of many American cities on both these systems will have to be considered. The numerous and influential lake ports, especially those on the lower lakes, Erie and Ontario, cannot be friendly to the canal. Already the level of the lakes has fallen away so far as to bring about a crisis in the business of many of these ports, and to cripple lake marine traffic generally. To conserve an inch of the present level it might well be supposed that such cities as Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Oswego would leave nothing undone that it is in their power to do. A few years ago they might have thought a foot of water more or less a small matter to make a fuss about, and might have questioned that such a channel as the drainage canal could make any material difference in the volume of so great a body of water. But they now perceive that the lakes are

NOT INEXHAUSTIBLE,

that, in fact, waste is fast telling upon them, with grave results for the present and the future of navigation. It is a time when the economy of the forces of the lakes is being keenly studied. The report of the Government commission on the drainage canal which was appointed by the Secretary for War shows that Lake Michigan would be lowered seven inches, Lake Huron between four and five inches, and Lake Erie two or three inches. This loss, once not worth mentioning, would now be serious, and in the next session of Congress we may expect that legislation, prompted by lake cities, will be introduced, with the object of blocking the drainage canal. But it is not only the balance of the lakes that it would disturb. The other great stream into which it would pour its waters, the Mississippi, might not be improved by the addition. The purpose of the canal is to carry off the city's sewage; it is a drainage canal. No stream could be more heavily charged with filth. It is to carry the pollution from a city of 1,100,000, and also to cleanse the vast stock yards of Chicago, which are the Augean stables of modern times. All this will pass

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis, a city of a million inhabitants on that stream, does not relish the idea of having the drainage of the great slaughter-house of the world constantly floating through its very heart. One of its representatives in Congress is to introduce a bill next session with the object of restraining Chicago from so befouling the Mississippi. Many another Mississippi city besides St. Louis will be loath to have Chicago's sewage carried into its midst. The purifying capacity of a large expanse of water is unquestionably great, but the cities on the Mississippi will be inclined to doubt that the quantity flowing between the banks of their stream is equal to the task of purifying Chicago sewage as fast as it is turned out. Chicago, however, is more than enthusiastic for its canal, and will fight the influence of the lake and Mississippi cities in Congress and out.

His Retort Courteous.

Dr. Chalmers, the eminent divine, was fond of telling the following story:

Lady Betty Cunningham, having had some differences of opinion with the parish minister, instead of putting her usual contribution in the collecting-plate, merely gave a stately bow. This having occurred several Sundays in succession, the elder in charge of the plate at last lost patience, and blurted out: "We cud dae wi' less o' yer manners, an' mair o' yer siller, ma leddy."

Dining on one occasion at the house of a nobleman he happened to repeat the anecdote, whereupon the host, in a not over-well pleased tone, said:

Are you aware, Dr. Chalmers, that Lady Betty is a relative of mine?

I was not aware, my lord, replied the doctor; but, with your permission, I shall mention the fact the next time I tell the story.

No Anxious Care.

Reformer—How are you going to cast your vote?

Dusty Rhodes—Dunno; the man I sell it to has to look out for that.

Not Easily Scared.

Housekeeper—Didn't you see that sign out there—Beware of the dogs?

Tramp—No, mum.

Housekeeper—There is a sign there, and it is especially intended to warn just such fellows as you, so that you will keep away.

Tramp—I didn't see no sign, mum, I only saw the dog.

THE SILVER STREAM

AN IDYL OF THE WYE

CHAPTER I.

As the shadows began to lengthen over Belmont—for the cathedral chimes floating along the bosom of the waters proclaimed the seventh hour—a long outrigged gig pair flashed round the point into the level stretch of dead pool reaching right away to the Wye Bridge. There was a pleasant smell of flowers lying upon the sweet August air, a lowing of cattle, a reflection of many boats in the track as the gig, propelled by four muscular arms, slid on towards the town. There were only two men in the narrow craft; and as they were double sculling, with long clean sweep, making a musical click of oars in the rowlocks, there was not much opportunity for conversation. The 'stroke,' a young fellow with clear gray eyes and pleasant face, was clad in a suit of plain white flannels; and perched upon the back of his head was a light-blue cap—the badge of distinction sacred to those only who have fought for the honor of the 'Varsity against their rivals from the twin seat of learning, Oxford. Egbert—or as his familiars called him—Bertie Trevor, the stroke in question, had rowed 'four' in that year's Cambridge boat, and now, with his friend Frederick Denton, was making a Wye boating-tour from Hay to Chepstow. Denton, a somewhat older man, sported the light-blue and black of Caius College. He was not a blue, for two reasons: first, because the severe training was not to his taste; and secondly, a restless ambition and the result dependent upon a successful university career had left him no time for such a serious and practical business. A hard-working college tutor has no time for the toil of pleasure.

They pulled on with regular sweeping rhythm till they were almost within the bridge-shadows. An arrowy craft bearing a town four rushed by with clean sweep and swirl up-stream, a little knot of admirers running along the bank in the wake of a flannel-clad youth who was bent upon exercising an extraordinary ingenuity for giving each of the unhappy crew the most apparently contradictory directions. As they sped swiftly by, Denton paused in his stroke and looked over his shoulder at the thin line, like a gigantic spider, fading in the golden track.

'That is what some people call pleasure,' he observed—'sacrificing a perfect summer evening for the satisfaction of sitting in a confined space for two hours to be bullied by an implacable miscreant called a coach. Depend upon it, if it was called work, they wouldn't get a man to turn out.'

'I like their stroke,' Trevor replied. 'Well marked and lively, and the last ounce pulled out.— What a grand stretch of water this is, Denton!—two miles without a curve, and room for at least five eights. If we only had such a river at Cambridge!'

A few more strokes and the landing-stage was reached. A bronzed waterman, with visage tanned to the color of Spanish mahogany, awaited them on the barge: old 'Dick' Jordan, with his solitary keen eye and everlasting pipe, best of men and bravest of watermen, as every rowing man on the Wye can tell. He looked up into the fading blue sky and prophesied, after the manner of his kind, a fair day on the morrow.

'What time be you gentlemen going to start in the morning?' he asked addressing Trevor, whose light-blue cap he had immediately spotted.

Trevor turned to his friend and asked what hour it was to be.

'It depends altogether upon Phil, you know. He may get here to-night, or not till to-morrow afternoon.—We must leave it open, Dick. Only, you had better have everything ready by ten o'clock.'

The two friends strolled together over the old stone bridge, below which lay the cathedral and bishop's palace, with the trim cloister gardens sloping down to the water-side. The clean city lay very quiet in the evening. As they passed through the close, under an avenue of ancient elms, there was a clamour of rooks in the feathery branches, cut clear against the sky. Turning into Castle Street, Denton came to a house at length, the door of which he opened with a latchkey; for the twain had deemed it best to take a lodging, instead of availing themselves of the accommodation of the Green Dragon. In the hall were two small portmanteaus, bearing the monogram P.D. in neat black letters. Denton's face lighted with pleasure. In the joint sitting-room upstairs there were the remains of a meal, as if someone had recently partaken of refreshment; and on the table a card, upon which were written the words, 'Back in half an hour.'

But the appointed time went on, and the expected guest had not reappeared. Tea had been disposed of; the windows were thrown open, and our friends sat over their pipes, looking out upon the Castle Green, where the world of Hereford was taking its pleasure in the cool summer evening.

'I wonder what has become of Decie?' Trevor observed. 'It's nearly nine o'clock.'

'I hope he isn't going to make an ass of himself as he did in the Easter "Vac,"' Denton said practically. 'You never saw such a wet blanket; and a fellow who had just come into a clear three thousand a year, too! And twelve months ago there wasn't a cheerier, happier man in the 'Varsity.'

Trevor pulled at his pipe a few moments in reflective silence. 'I noticed the change when we were at Cookham together at the commencement of this "long." Colden had a houseboat there with a lot of people in the party; and when Dixon and I agreed to join, Phil cut it. After agreeing to join, too! Miss Rashleigh was one of them; and, between ourselves, Decie would have jumped at the chance of meeting her once.'

'Oh, Miss Rashleigh was there!' Denton replied reflectively. 'My dear Bertie, did it ever strike you that that was the very reason why Phil threw over Colden at the last moment? I daresay you won't believe me, but it is the fact nevertheless.'

'We used to think Phil would have married her.'

'We were not the only people who thought so: anyway, there was something between them. She is a nice girl; and I dare sware if anything was wrong, it wasn't her fault. Phil was poor enough then; but she liked him better than any of us, all the same. Everything seemed to go smoothly enough, till that unpleasant affair over the diamond bracelet.'

'I never heard of it,' said Trevor. 'Where was that?'

'Well, perhaps I ought not to mention it; but I was under the impression you knew. It was during the May races last year—you didn't keep that term I recollect now. And they were all up there—Colonel Scobell and his family, with Miss Rashleigh, who is his niece, you know.—I was all the more put out because the affair happened in my rooms. The Scobells had been very kind to Decie the "long" before, and nothing would do but he must give them a lunch; and my rooms, being some of the best in the college, were borrowed for the purpose. Miss Rashleigh's diamond bracelet, the last thing her mother gave her before she died, was lost.'

'Seems strange to lose a thing like that in a man's rooms.'

'Precisely—that is the most unpleasant part of it. It was only laid down for a moment in an inner apartment; and when Miss Rashleigh went in, it was gone. No servant had been there—no one but Decie and Gerard Rashleigh, her brother, you know.—Anyway, it was never found.'

'What do you make of it?' Trevor asked cautiously. 'Valuable trinkets like that don't disappear without aid. Still, at the same time, it would be absurd to dream of Phil having a hand in it.'

Denton watched the smoke curling round his head for a few minutes. His next words startled Bertie out of his philosophical calm: 'We shouldn't; but there is no doubt Miss Rashleigh did—and does.'

'My dear Fred, you rave! Philip Decie would cut off his right hand first. Besides, with all his money'——

'Now, see how rash youth rushes to conclusions.—How long is it since Philip's uncle died and left him a fortune?—Five months. And up to that time, if you had searched the university of Cambridge through, you would not have found a poorer undergraduate than Decie.'

(To Be Continued.)

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Man is not born to solve the problem of the universe, but to find out what he has to do; and to restrain himself within the limits of his comprehension.—Goethe.

The bigot for the most part clings to opinions adopted without investigation, and defended without argument, while he is intolerant of the opinion of others.—Buck.

Most controversies would soon be ended if those engaged in them would first accurately define their own terms, and then adhere to their definitions.—Tryon Edwards.

Shakespeare says we are creatures that look before and after; the more surprising that we do not look round a little, and see what is passing under our very eyes.—Carlyle.

While man is stringing a harp, he tries the strings, not for music, but for construction. When it is finished it shall be played for melodies. God is fashioning the human heart for future joy.—Beecher.

There is a certain languor attending the fulness of prosperity. When the heart has no more to wish, it yawns over its possessions, and the energy of the soul goes out like a flame that has no more to devour.—Young.

We are afraid to put men to live and trade each on his own private stock of reason; because we suspect that this stock in each man is small, and that the individuals would do better to avail themselves of the general bank and capital of nations and of ages.—Burke.

We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings that pass before us like shadows, will stay in our presence forever.—Bulwer.

He that can not decidedly say "No," when tempted to do evil, is on the high-way to ruin. He loses the respect even of those who would tempt him, and becomes but the pliant tool and victim of their evil designs.—J. Hawes.

Habit, if wisely and skillfully formed, becomes truly a second nature; but unskillfully and unmethodically directed, it will be as it were the ape of nature, which imitates nothing to the life, but only clumsily or awkwardly.—Bacon.

The legitimate aim of criticism is to direct attention to the excellent. The bad will dig its own grave, and the imperfect may safely be left to that final neglect from which no amount of present undeserved popularity can rescue it.—Boyee.

It is quite deplorable to see how many rational creatures mistake suffering for sanctity, and think a sad face and a gloomy habit of mind propitious offerings to that deity whose works are all light and luster and harmony and loveliness.—Lady Morgan.

Powers Are Well Balanced.

A late estimate gives Russia a peace effective of 858,000 men and France one of 512,000, making an aggregate for what is sometimes called the dual alliance of 1,370,000. On the other hand, Germany is credited with 580,000 men on a peace footing, Austria with 380,000, and Italy with 300,000, making an aggregate of 1,260,000. Thus the opposing forces are pretty equal, with the advantage of position and facility of concentration in favor of the triple alliance, as they are in perfect communication, while France and Russia are separated. The war footings also show some preponderance for the dual over the triple alliance, but there, too, the elements of junction and separation are to be kept in mind.

No Time to Lose.

Mr. Binks—Here is some money for the grocer. He usually sends around for it on the first of the month. You'll be in all day, I suppose.

Mrs. Binks—I'll be in all the morning. I'm going shopping this afternoon.

Mr. Binks (at the grocer's shortly after)—Say, I left money at home for you. Send the collector around at once. If you wait until afternoon you won't get a cent.

AGRICULTURAL

Keep the Milk Clean.

The question of purity of milk as well as cleanliness in methods of handling, is being vigorously urged by the medical press. In speaking of the probable sources of contamination a writer says: "Many dairymen would feel greatly insulted if told that the strictest decency and cleanliness did not reign over their methods, but unfortunately 'filthy' is a term which applies to the conditions under which milk is obtained in, I venture to say, over ninety cases out of a hundred. For the present we will draw attention to the sources of contamination which proceed from the cow herself and the person who milks her. The coat of the cow is filled with dust, to which quantities of bacteria are attached, and during the process of milking, the continual shaking of the udder dislodges particles of dust, filth, and hair, which fall into the pail. During the winter, when the cows pass a considerable portion of the day in stalls or yards, their under parts become considerably soiled with excrement. That a large amount of soiled matter falls into the milk can be easily proved by allowing the milk to remain for some few hours in the pail, when a deposit will be found at the bottom. Of course, all milk is generally passed through a strainer, and this process removes most of the solids, but the germs introduced with the solids into the milk are washed off by the fluid that cannot be retained by any strainer. Much can be done toward lessening this source of contamination by keeping the udder, flanks and under part of the body generally well brushed, thus removing most of the loose hair and dirt, but this grooming alone is not sufficient. So long as the surface is dry particles of dust are easily dislodged, and a continual shower of them falls into the milk pail. If however, the udder is washed and the under parts of the body moistened, the misplacement of dirt and its accompanying germs will be reduced almost to a minimum, for 'bacteria cannot be dislodged from a moist surface except by very violent movements.' It is important that this source of infection be diminished as much as possible, as the bacteria which gain access to milk in this way long for the most part to those forms which produce undesirable changes in milk. The milker also must take certain precautions as regards his own person. His hands should be well washed with soap and warm water immediately before commencing to milk, and he should also wear a clean linen smock, kept specially for the purpose, over his ordinary clothes. An experiment was carried out two years ago to show the effect of washing the udder on the bacteria in milk. Taking the average of four trials, we find that the number of bacteria deposited per minute on seventy-eight square inches of surface (ten-inch milk pail) under ordinary conditions was 6818; when the udder and flank were washed the number of bacteria deposited fell to 1540."

Cold Storage for Apples.

"It is not always desirable to sell all of the apples in early winter even during a good season such as at present, and the question of keeping them until spring with the least amount of loss from rot and shrinkage cannot be too much discussed. The average cellar where farmers keep their apples is too damp for them and decomposition is induced early in winter. The other kind of cellar where there is a furnace for heating the house is too warm and similar results follow. The barn is apt to be too cold, for the apples will freeze hard in the depth of winter. A few years ago quite a number practised burying the apples below the frost line, covering the enclosure under the ground with packing straw and hay; but this is a rather clumsy method, and not very satisfactory," says an exchange.

"Proper cold storage is really the only true way to keep apples until spring, and unless one has the facilities for this it is better not to attempt to keep much stock, later than Christmas. In a good cold storage place apples can be kept successfully until the following July. But to do this extreme care must be taken with apples from the time they leave the trees until they are taken out to sell in the market. When the fruit is picked from the trees in the fall they should be wrapped immediately into tissue paper. It is better to wipe them off thoroughly first with a dry cloth, for all surplus moisture should be removed. As soon as wrapped the apples should be packed carefully in tight barrels with loose cooperage such as flour barrels. In this condition they can be shipped any distance to be stored in cold storage.

"If the farmer has the cold storage near his place it is not necessary to handle the apples in this way. If they are allowed to sweat a little under the trees, and then wiped off carefully, and carted to the storage room, they will do just as well. Care must be taken not to bruise or puncture the skin. The temperature of the store room should be kept at 33 degrees Fahrenheit. The trouble in most places is that a regular temperature cannot be maintained. As this is the all-important point, special efforts should be made to control the temperature, and keep it at one point all winter long. If the temperature is kept even the apples will keep without much ventilation, although it is always desirable to have the store room properly ventilated. The apples can be piled up in heaps or spread out evenly in layers on the floor. A great many of our best fall and winter apples can be kept in such a room until the following summer."

What to Feed.

The cheapest food for the poultryman or farmer is that which gives him the largest number of eggs. It matters not what the food costs, so long as the eggs correspond. It is the product by which we should measure and estimate.

Green bones are not used as extensively as they should be, because grain can be obtained with less difficulty and at a low cost; but as egg-producing material, the bone is far superior to grain; nor does the bone really cost more than grain in some sections. The cutting of the bone into available sizes is now rendered an easy matter, as the bone-cutter is within the reach of all. Bones fresh from the butcher have more or less meat adhering, and the more of such meat the better, as it will cost no more per pound than the bone, while the combination of both meat and bone is almost a perfect food from which to produce eggs. If the farmer can get two extra eggs per week from each hen in winter, he will make a large profit. We may add that if the product of each hen can be increased one egg per week only in winter, that one egg will pay for all the food she can possibly consume, and it therefore pays to feed the substances that will induce the hen to lay. If the hens are consuming food and yet are producing no eggs, they will cause a loss to their own; and this happens every winter on a large number of farms. The hens receive plenty of food, but not the proper kind.

A pound of cut green bone is sufficient for sixteen hens one day, which means that 1 cent will pay for that number of fowls. If one quart of grain be fed at night to sixteen hens, and one pound of bone in the morning, it should be ample for each day in winter. In summer only the bone need be given. Such a diet provides fat, starch, nitrogen, phosphates, lime, and all the substances required to enable the hens to lay eggs. As an egg is worth about 3 cents in winter, it is plain that it is cheaper to feed bone than grain, as the greater number of eggs not only reduces the total cost, but increases the profit as well.

The bone cutter is as necessary to the poultryman as his feed mill. It enables him to use an excellent and cheap food, and gives him a profit where he might otherwise be compelled to suffer a loss. It is claimed that a bone cutter pays for itself in eggs, and really cost nothing. Bones are now one of the staple articles of food for poultry, and no rations should have them omitted. They are food, grit, and lime, all combined in one, and the hens will leave all other foods to receive the cut bone. If cut fine, even chicks and ducklings will relish such excellent food, while turkeys grow rapidly on it.

REAL HEROISM.

The Armenians Are the Most Heroic People in the World for the Sake of Their Religion.

In Mr. Frederick D. Green's book, "The Armenian Crisis in Turkey," occurs the following sentence: "A handsome, newly wedded couple fled to a hilltop. Soldiers followed, and told them they were pretty and would be spared if they would accept Islam; but even the thought of the horrible death which they knew awaited them did not prevent them from confessing Christ."

This is only one of thousands of heroic martyrdoms, equal to any the world has ever seen, that happened in August, 1894, when the atrocious Turks destroyed many villages and massacred thousands of Armenians for no other reason than that they were Christians.

This massacre in Sassoun only proves again that of all nations the Armenians are perhaps the most heroic in endurance for the sake of their religion. The following story will illustrate the national characteristic:

Fifteen hundred years ago, when Armenia was a province Persia the Persian king wished to convert the people to his own religion, and sent an embassy bidding them abandon Christianity and become fire-worshippers. To this delegation Vartan, the Armenian leader, boldly said:

"All our goods and possessions are in your hands, and our bodies are before you. If you leave us our faith, we will not accept any other lord in place of you; but we will accept no God in place of Jesus Christ. We are not better than our fathers, who gave for this testimony their goods, their chattels and their lives."

The King of Persia was amazed and enraged at the temerity of the reply, for Persia was invincible, and Armenia was as a spot upon the map. He sent an army of two hundred thousand against the stubborn mountaineers, and Vartan, with a handful of patriots, met this force in battle under Mount Ararat.

The resistance was obstinate. Vartan was killed, while old men and women and children fought with the strong for their religion. An old historian quaintly put it thus: "The swords of the slayers grew dull, but the necks of the conquered were not weary."

The Persian high priest, seeing that although the battle had been won, the people had not been conquered, said to the king: "These men have put on Christianity not like robes, but like their flesh and blood. Men who do not dread fetters, nor fear torments, nor care for their property, and what is worst of all, who choose death rather than life—who can stand against them?"

The people proved then, as they did again a few months ago, that while they were ready to give up their lives, they would never give up their faith. And to this day, although the celebration has been forbidden by the Turkish government as seditious, the mountaineers of the Caucasus solemnly drink at their festivals to the health of the dead Vartan; and the legend goes that even the nightingales in Armenia sing. "Vartan! Vartan!"

Beside a story of martyrdom like this, how slight and almost insignificant seem the religious struggles of our sheltered lives!

Unappreciative.

Mrs. Newage—A Western girl is learning blacksmithing. What do you think of that?

Woman-Hater—I presume she has pretty arms.

SOME NOTABLE PEOPLE.

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH THE WORLD'S GREAT FOLKS.

Joseph Chamberlain's Advice—Queen Victoria and the Singer—Sarah Bernhardt's Expensive Dress—The German Emperor's Eccentricities—The Prince of Wales, Theatre Supper, etc., etc.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain once remarked to a vacillating and somewhat lazy member of the House of Commons: member of the House of Commons: "My dear boy, observe the postage stamp; its usefulness depends upon its ability to stick to one thing till it gets there."

London's new Lord Mayor, Sir Walter Wilkin, made his fortune by the sale of a German yeast. In view of Sir Walter's probable elevation to a baronetcy at the expiration of his term of office, a political antagonist remarked: "'We Have Risen' would make a fine family motto for the Wilkins."

Queen Victoria makes an especial pet of Mme. Calve, the gifted singer enjoying an unusual amount of royal favor. The latest little attention on the part of Her Majesty was to commission the Countess Fedora Gleichen to execute a bust of Mme. Calve in marble.

The ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, in her early married life, embroidered a piece of tapestry, on which all her children knelt when confirmed; the late Emperor's coffin rested upon it; the present German Emperor, and the Princesses Charlotte, Sophia and Victoria were married standing on it.

Paderewski's invalid son is an unusually brilliant boy, despite his hopeless condition. He is much further advanced in his studies than the average child of twelve, having already mastered four languages.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has broken the record for extravagence in stage dresses. Her latest addition to her theatrical wardrobe cost the neat little sum of $7,500. It is of ivory satin, decorated with diamonds and turquoise, the train being lined with ermine. The skins of 200 animals were required to line the train, and the turquoise band on the skirt contains 1,800 stones, so it will be seen that Mme. Bernhardt got her ivory satin gown at a comparative bargain.

The Pope's only recreation is an occasional game of chess. He is a remarkably good chess player; in fact, it is only on rare occasions that he is beaten at the game. There is one priest in Rome who is usually the Pope's adversary. This priest—Father Giella—has played chess with His Holiness for thirty-two years past.

There is no keeping up with the "lightning change Emperor," as the Kaiser is facetiously termed in England. As soldier, orator, painter, stage manager, owner and wearer of 109 uniforms, he is familiar to all of us. Still His Majesty has "another forthcoming attraction," in the language of the profession which he affects. The Kaiser's "very latest" is in the character of aesthetic dress promoter. He is very anxious, it seems, to have his court as picturesque looking as possible; and to this end he has given orders that a certain number of courtiers shall attend state ceremonials in costumes which shall be fac-similes of those worn by Venetian Senators in the Middle Ages. The Emperor's talent for stage management is asserting itself in private life and if he does not tire of this latest whim the Prussian court promises to be the most picturesque in Europe.

The Princess Maud, whose engagment to her cousin, Prince Carl of Denmark, has just been announced, is the favorite child of the Prince of Wales. The Prince speaks of her as "a good chap," and in the family circle and to the intimate friends she is known as "Harrie." The Princess is quite a determined young lady, as the following little story will show: Some two or three years ago the Wales girls were somewhat restricted as to dress allowance, and Princess Maud grew so tired of a certain costume that wouldn't wear out that one day she applied a match and the garment came to a brilliant if untimely end. Latterly the Princesses have dressed well. The bride-elect affects a certain "mannishness" of attire, and has been known to sport a single eyeglass with chic effect. The Princess is three years older than her affianced husband. It is undoubtedly a love match, as there is no money on either side.

The Prince of Wales has a new fad. However, it doesn't promise to be as popular as the turned-up-trousers fad of a few years ago. One evening last week the Prince had supper served in the royal box at Drury Lane during the performance. Of course the box was well screened from the audience, but the audience found out, all the same, and box suppers are a much-discussed question in consequence. They would certainly be a sorry compliment to the players if generally adopted. Fancy listening to Hamlet's soliloquy punctuated by popping champagne corks! Or eating pate de fois gras to orchestral accompaniment! It has been suggested that one entr'acte might be made sufficiently long to admit of supper.

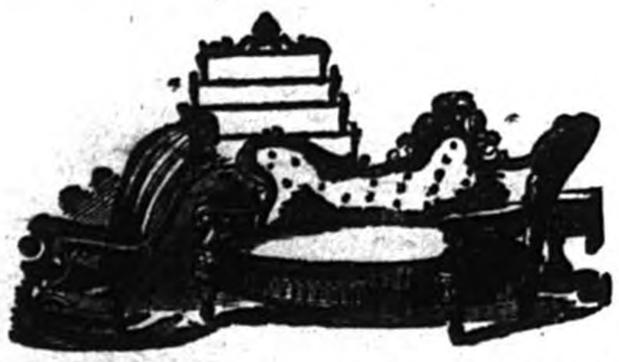
Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Governor-General, has most advanced notions in regard to the treatment of servants. And her views do not seem to meet with the approval of the smart set in Ottawa. Not long ago a couple well known in society were invited to dine at Rideau Hall. Owing to the absence of her husband from the city, the lady declined the invitation. Lady Aberdeen then asked her to dine en famille, and on her arrival explained: "This is Haddo House night, when we all dine with the servants in their dining-room. Lord Aberdeen will take you to dinner and the butler will take me." Thereupon the visitor begged the honor to decline. She had not understood that an invitation to dine with the family included the servants!

Experience.

Mr. Gotham—Live in the suburbs, eh? You have had plenty of experience at catching trains then, I suppose.

Mr. Suburb—Well, n—o, can't say that I have; but I've had lots of experience at missing 'em.

Lachute Furniture Factory



We have now on hand. an entirely new stock of Bed Room suits, Sideboards, tables and chairs, and Parlor suites,

Something to Suit Everybody.

We have also a large variety of Window Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings and Lumber of all kinds.

Call and Examine our Stock.

FATHER MURPHY'S

Gold Cure Institute

—:o:—

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

[219—M RIA Street—219

OTTAWA,

Correspondence solicited, strictly confidential.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Manager

MEAT MARKET

AND

Vegetable Shops

THE UNDERSIGNED will pay CASH for

HIDES
LAMBSKINS
FURS.

D. WILSON,
Butcher

TO LET.

That store situated at end of Fish's Bridge, formerly occupied by J. E. Bradford as Store and 4 rooms upstairs suitable for a Dwelling. The above property has lately been refitted and painted and is in first-class order.

Apply to

JAMES FISH.

Lachute Mills, Que.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

The undersigned having leased the

Lachute Grist Mill

From

J. C. WILSON, & CO.,

are now prepared to do all kinds of Gristing, etc, and guarantee satisfaction. They will keep constantly on hand

Ogilvie's Strong Baker's,
Patent and Family Flour.
Oatmeal,
Buckwheat Flour,
Pot Barley and
Feed of all kinds,

Highest CASH PRICES paid for all kinds of GRAIN.

P. Campbell, & Co.

VILLE MARIE BANK

LACHUTE.

W. WEIR, President. W. GARAND. Cashier

Capital, $500,000

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

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

EXCHANGE on any part o Europe

COLLECTIONS promptly made, at lowest rates.

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

H. FROST,
Manager.

AVIS.

AVIS PUBLIC est par les presentes donne qu'a la prochaine session du Parlement du Canada, on demandera un Act pour incorporer "The Canadian Electric Railway and power Company," dans le but de construire, exploiter et entretenir un chemin de fer electrique, a partir de la cite de Montreal, dans la province de Quebec, a aller jusqu'a la cite de Windsor dans le comte d'Essex, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto et London, avec pouvoir de construire un embranchement a partir de Toronto ou autres points sur la ligne principale jusqu'a Suspension Bridge; avec pouvoir de construire des embranchements dans un rayon n'excedant pas vingt-cinq milles de tout point ou points quelconques sur la ligne principale; de faire des marches avec toutes societes ou corporations existant. ou autorisees qui se trouvent le long de la dite route, particulierement avec les compagnies de pouvoir electrique, chemin de fer electrique ou lumiere electrique qui existent, dans le but de les acquerir, les louer, les amalgamer ou les exploiter, ou de leur fournir la chaleur, la lumiere ou la force motrice; d'etablir, d'entretenir et d'exploiter ces chemins de fer dans les rues de telles cites et villes qui se trouvent sur la ligne du dit chemin de fer, de maniere que la dite compagnie et les municipalites interessees pourront convenir; de construire tels chemin de fer par sections, suivant autorisation a cet effet, d'acquerir des pouvoirs d'eau et les terrains accessives et y eriger des batisses avec les machineries requises pour produire la force electrique; acquerir le droit de passage et aussi le droit de vendre, distribuer ou autrement disposer de telle pouvoir electrique pour le chauffage, la lumiere, la force motrice ou autres objets, avec pouvoir d'exproprier les terrains requis pour cette entreprise tel que pourvu par "l'Acte des chemins de fer" avec tous autres pouvoirs necessaire pour construire et exploiter les dites machineries electrique, et aussi d'exploiter la dite entreprise de la maniere la plus complete avec pouvoir d'emaner des actions payees de la dite compagnie en payement de ses obligations pour toutes fins autorisees et avec tous les pouvoirs de droit et d'usage donnes ou accordes aux compagnies incorporees pour les fins ci-dessus mentionees.

EDMUND BRISTOL,
Howland, Arnoldi & Bristol, Toronto,
Procureurs des Requerants.

Notice.

Dr. Robertson, of St. Andrews, begs to notify his friends that he has disposed of his Residence and Practice to Dr. Aylen, a graduate of McGill College, Montreal, and a Physician of some six years' experience, and he hopes that the patronage that has been given to him during the last twenty years, will be extended to his "Successor."

GUNS Double barrel br. loader, $8. Greenes Bolt br. loader, $25. Winchester Repeating Rifles, $14. Flobert Rifles, $2. Revolvers, $1. Lowest prices for reliable goods; send for catalogue T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL.

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 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 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 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.

NOTICE,

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate The Canadian Electric Railway and Power Company, to build, operate and maintain an Electric Railway from the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec to the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto and London, with power to build a branch line from Toronto, or other points on the main line to Suspension Bridge. with power to build branch lines for a radius not exceeding twenty-five miles from any point or points on the main line; to enter into contracts and arrangements with all existing or authorized firms or corporations along the said route particularly with existing street or Electric railway, light or Power Companies for the purposes of acquiring, leasing, amalgamating or making running arrangements with same or to supply same with heat, light or power: to establish, maintain and carry on street railway services in such cities and towns on the line of said railway as the Company and municipalities interested may agree on; to build such Railway in sections as may be authorized; to acquire water powers and sites for, and build electrical works in connection with said railway for the purposes of generating electrical energy, to acquire the right of way to transit, and also the right to sell and otherwise dispose of electrical energy for heat, light, power and other purposes and to distribute the same with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the undertaking as provided by the Railway Act; with all other powers necessary for constructing and operating the said electrical works, and otherwise fully carrying on the said undertaking with power to issue paid up stock of the Company in payment of its obligations for all or any of the said authorized purposes and with all proper or usual powers given or granted to companies incorporated for any of the purposes aforesaid.

EDMUND BRISTOL,
Howland, Atnoldi & Bristol, Toronto,
Solicitor for Applicants.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne. } No. 205.

DAME AIMEE LADOUCEUR, wife of PLACIDE TURPIN, farmer of the Parish of St. Andrews, said District.

Plaintiff.

vs.

PLACIDE TURPIN, of the same place, farmer,

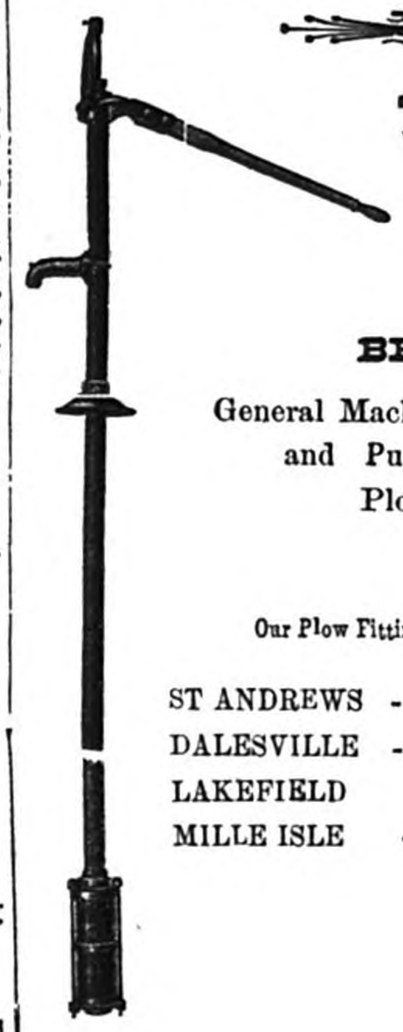
Defendant.

An action for separation of property has this day been instituted against Defendant.

Ste. Scholastique, 25the September, 1895.

R. P. de LARONDE,
Att'y., for Plaintiff.

Victoria Foundry, Lachute, P.Q.



Founders and Machinists.

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	C T WALES
DALESVILLE	P McARTHUR
LAKEFIELD	W CAMERON
MILLE ISLE	S. CAMPBELL





McOUAT & McRAE.

NOTICE,

Having purchased the residence and practice of Dr. Robertson of St. Andrews, I beg leave to notify the public that I will practice in this vicinity with office at Dr. Robertson's late residence.

W. W. AYLEN, M. D.

Notice.

Having sold the Grist and Saw Mills, we hereby notify all owing to settle their accounts.

SIMPSON & BOYD.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned being about to give up house keeping, offers for sale his property situate in the town of Lachute. To a prompt purchaser, conditions will be favorable. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. For conditions apply to

A. BERTHELOT.



BICYCLES

PREMIER, RAMBLER, CRESCENT, T. W. B. & S. SPECIAL, new and second-hand. We sell everywhere. Get our prices and save money. Repairing and Nickeling. Catalogue free

T. W. BOYD & SON, 1683 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

Toronto



Mowers.

Toronto Mowers, Brantford Mower, Brantford Big B 5 ½ 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 Kettyles, 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.

THE PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

THE FINEST TEA IN THE WORLD

FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them as a sample of the best qualities of Indian and Ceylon Teas. For that reason they see that none but the very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages.

That is why "Monsoon," the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea.

It is put up in sealed caddies of ¼ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c. and 60c.

If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St. East. Toronto.

Yellow Oil used internally cures or relieves croup, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and similiar complaints. Used externally on man or beast it cures rheumatism, sprains bruises, galls, chilblains, frost bites, lumbago, lame back, cuts, wounds, insect bites.

HOUSE to LET.

Situated opposite Lachute Mills Post Office. Six rooms and electric light, good well, etc. Terms moderate:

Apply to

J. W. BOYD.

Lachute Mills.

S. McKimmie,

UNDERTAKER

and

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

LACHUTE, Que.

TELEPHONE NO. 4.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX. LACHUTE, FRIDAY DEC. 20, 1895. NO 16.

THE "WATCHMAN"

—AND—

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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

TERMS OF SUBCRIPTION:—ONE DOLLAR, paid in advance, or ONE DOLLAR FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-five cents per line for the first insertion, and Twelve and a half cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of situations Wanted, Fifty cents the first insertion, and Twenty-five cents each subsequent insertion.

Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with merchants the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for insershould be written on one side of the aper only.

We cannot undertake to return reected communications.

Correspondents must invariably send us, confidentially, their name and address, but not necessarity for publication.

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.,

CHARLES CALDER,
—AGENT—
for the Leading Fire Insurance Companies.
LACHUTE.
Liverpool, London & Globe, Western and Guardian.

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 WATCHMAN Building, Lachute, which will be in charge of G. F. Calder. All collections promptly attended to.

G. E. Bampton, Q. C., B. C. L.
Advocate, Provincial Revenue Attorney for District of Terrehonne, 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.

J. D. LEDUC, L.L.B.
Advocate.
Ex-Atterney for the Revenue,
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute every day for the next three months

H. C. McCONNELL, L. D. S.
(Surgeon Dentist)
Will practice his Profession in Lachute, every Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.—Office, Next Door East of Rodrigue's Hotel. Tuesday at Labelle's Hotel Calumet, and Wednesday at Papineauville.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION!

NOTICE.
Doctor Shaw desires to inform the public that owing to Dr. Robertson's departure from St. Andrews, the partnership has been dissolved, and that he, [Dr. Shaw] continues his practice, with office and residence in St. Andrews.

DR. ALEXANDER
[Physician & Surgeon,]
LACHUTE.
Office and residence in the house of the late Dr. Smith Main Street.
Bell Telephone, No. 34.

DR. ALEX. RODRIGUE,
(Physician & Surgeon.)
LACHUTE.
Office open DAY and NIGHT, on Railway Avenue, next door East of Rodrigue's Hotel.

DR. WM. S. ALLEN,
Surgeon Dentist.
Will be at Mrs James Drysdale's. Lachute, on Monday of each week. Tuesday at Cumming's house, Grenville, and Wednesday Labelle's Hotel, Calumet, Thursday, Grondin's Hotel, Papineauville, Friday and Saturday, at Mrs. Henderson's St. Andrews.

N. FOREST.
NOTAIRE.
Fire & Life Insurance
—AND—
G.T.R. Ticket Agent.
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

Malcolm - Smith
Licensed Auctioneer,
BEECH RIDGE, - - - -
Will attend all Auction Sales in the districct of Terrebonne. French an English, charges moderate.
Post Office address, Box 125, Lachute, P.

Special Local Notices.

Cash paid for Hides, Lamb skins etc. at John Stewart's, Lachute.

A new lot of Ladies Jackets just placed in Stock. Have a look at them! Prices from $5 to $12. W. BANFORD.

Pea Jackets in every size. Brown and Grey all sizes also in Tweed and Black, all at low prices.
W. BANFORD.

Cash paid for Hides, Lamb sk ins etc at John Stewart's, Lachute.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, MALE AND FEMALE, in every township in Canada, to canvas for the greatest weekly newspaper in the world, *The Family Herald and Weekly Star* of Montreal. *The Family Herald and Weely Star* has been enlarged to one hundred and twenty-eight colums per week, equal to one hundred large volumes per annum. It is improved in every department so conspicuously as to be talked about all over the world. A splendid premium picture with the *Family Herald*. A good opportunity for canvassers to establish a yearly income. No experience needed. Only natural capacity for knowing a good thing at sight. Sample copies, etc., etc., free. Address immediately to secure position, *Family Hearld* Publishing Co., Subscription Department, Montreal, Canada.

If you want your carriages taken care of for the winter at reasonable prices.
Apply to
W. BIGELOW,
NEXT TO THE WATCHMAN OFFICE.

Mr. Albert Saunders of Montreal spent a few days in Lachute last week.

The opening of the new skating rink was largely attended, there being 200 present.

There will be a special Christmas Song Service held in the Baptist Church on Sunday evening next, Dec 22nd. All are invited.

Mr. James Barley has leased the sawmill from Mr. J. C. Wilson, until the 1st of May, and is now prepared to do all custom work, sawing, planing, etc.

Owing to the sad death of the late Jno. Miller, the St Canute Christmas Tree, advertized in our last issue to be held on Dec. 23rd. will not take place.

Rev. D. Brill, of Grenville, passed through Lachute, on his way to Morin Flats on Monday last, where he is assisting the Rev. Mr. Bradford who is holding revival services.

The funeral of the late Peter Schagel, of Cushing, will take place from his late residence on Saturday next, at 1 p. m. and thence to the St. Andrews Cemetery.

The Baptist Sunday School will hold its annual Christmas entertainment on New Year's Eve at 7 o'clock. Admission free to all. A collection will be taken up on behalf of the School funds.

Our quiet town of Lachute was alarmed by the appearance of Mr. Bruin on the side of the mountain. Some young men of the West End seized their guns and off but Bruin was not captured.

The Rev. J. W. Clipsham has consented to give his splendid Lime light Lecture. "A Galaxy of Heroes" in the Methodist church Brownsburgh on Monday evening, the 23rd. inst. at 8 o'clock. A few fine Xmas views will also be given. The house is sure to be full as Christmas comes but once a year.

Don't miss attending the sale of dry goods, furs, boots and shoes, Salt, Socks, Mocassins, Hardware, Underware etc, in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Painter next Hugh Fraser's Store at 1 P. M. Sharp, Saturday Eve. 21st. inst. Also Sale in Rodrigue's Hotel yard at 1 P. M. Saturday.
M. SMITH.
AUCTIONEER.

The taking of evidence in the case of Palliser vs. Vipond commenced on Monday last and continued until yesterday, a large number of witnesses were examined. The first one called was the Plaintiff's brother-in-law Mr. Peter Campbell, his evidence lasted two hours and a half the longest one taken. Mr. Stephens of Montreal, appears for Mr. Palliser, and R. P. de Laronde for Mr. Vipond in the absence of J. N. Greenshield. The evidence is taken in Roderigue's Hotel and is taken down by a stenographer, the witness then swears to its truthfulness before, J. E. Valois, N. P.

LACHUTE.

The service in the Methodist church next Sunday morning will be appropriate to the Christmas season which is just upon us. And on the evening of Xmas day commencing at 7 o'clock, a Christmas treat will be given in the Methodist church by the Rev. J. W. Clipsham in the shape of a Lime light Exhibition consisting in part of beautiful colored views describing the "Life of Christ" an "Illustrated Xmas Hymn" and a varied selection of fine views of great interest. Children of all ages 5 cents, Adults, 10 cents, to cover expenses. All are welcome.

Singers, public speakers, actors, auctioneers, teachers, preachears, and all who are liable to over-tax and irritate the vocal organs, find, in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, a safe, certain, and speedy relief. A timely dose of this preparation has prevented many a throat trouble.

Just arrived a fresh stock of Oranges, Lemons, Cranberries, Apples, Sage Savory etc, for the holiday trade at.
A. G. McARTHUR & Co's

All kinds of Lettering and House Painting done Signs made to order if desired. W. BIGELOW.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR BOOKS.

We paid a visit yesterday to the Lachute Books and Stationery Store and were astonished to see the great and grand quality and quantity of Christmas and New Years goods there on display. They certainly are the richest and finest ever brought into Lachute. Mr. Kerr should be well patronized for he certainly richly deserves it. He has also a large stock of Catholic Prayer Books both French and English, and Prayer Beads.

"GATLING GUN" HOWARD.

"Gatling Gun" Howard left on Tuesday on a trip to Europe, via Halifax. In the autumn and winter Mr. Howard occupies himself by making fulminate of mercury, which is used in percussion caps, for shooting and blasting.

Mr. Howard has long had his eye on the supply of Great Britain, which uses each year from 40,000 to 80,000 pounds of the stuff and mainly gets it from Germany. Mr. Howard hopes to make contracts for the Canadian product with them, Italy and Russia. Mrs Howard will accompany him.

STRONG.—PADGETT.

A happy event took place at the residence of Mr Padgett's Thomas' Gore on Tuesday last, when his eldest daughter Minnie was married to Mr. Thomas Strong, merchant, of Lachute. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. S. Morrison, of Lakefield. In the evening the happy couple took the train for Montreal.

BURGLARY.

On Saturday night the boot and shoe shop, of Mr. Wm. Berry, was broken into and goods to the amount of about, thirty dollars, taken there from. The burglar broke a pain of glass in rear window of the house, put his hand through and removed the fastenings raised the lower sash, and then entered the building. There was no one living in the house. It is about time that an efficent police force was appointed for Lachute. This is the second or third time that houses have been broken into by burglars.

Suppression of the Menses may be relieved by a dose of Ayer's Pills, which produce the desired through sympathetic action.

ACCIDENT.

While a few young men were engaged moving the Orange Hall from Chatboro to Grenville, they met with rather a serious mishap. Three of the number were inside removing the bolts which braced the Hall together, when the building fell in. Some of the timber fell on Mr. James Stewart, of Grenville, bruising his back and legs, and receiving a cut across the head, which is causing him severe pain. He was at once taken home. We learn that there is no fear of his ultimate recovery. The other two escaped with a few scratches.

OBITUARY.

On Tuesday last Miss Eva Carpenter, 2nd daughter of Mr. James Carpenter, passed away after a short but severe illness. Eva was a bright, intelligent and lovable child, and will be missed by her schoolmates both in the Day and Sabbath Schools, but her place in school and among her playmates will soon be filled and she will be perhaps forgotten, but not so in her home. Her parents who loved and watched over her day by day, well miss her merry prattle and loving good night. One more jewel has gone to grace the masters crown The bereaved family have our sympathy in this trying hour. The funeral took place from her late residence to the Methodist church on Wednesday last, at 1 p. m., the Rev. Mr. Clipsham officiating.

BIRTHS.

LAFLEUR.—At Lachute, Dec. 16th. the wife of Ernest Lafleur of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MILLER.—on Wednesday morning Dec. 11th, 1895 at Mirabel County Two-Mountains John Miller aged 36 years son of Charles and Mary Miller.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following were elected as Directors of the Agricultural Society at meeting held yesterday for 1896 Phineas Lane, George Fraser, Malcolm Smith, Alex. McGibbon, William Nicols, C. Kains, Richard Muir, James R. Cleland, Nelson Albright, [Bay] Martin W. Albright, George Morrisson, Thomas Dobie. The report and financial statement of the Society will be given in our next week's issue.

AUCTION SALE.

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of the late
MRS. L. T. MOHR,
COLLEGE ST. LACHUTE, ON
FRIDAY DECEMBER 20th, 1895.
The following effects:—

2 Lounges, 1 easy chair, 2 rocking chairs ½ doz cane chairs, 1½ doz diningroom and kitchen chairs, 1 centre table, 1 sideboard, 3 kitchen tables, 1 folding leaf table, 1 dark colour bed room set complete, 1 light colour bed room set, 1 bed stead, 1 wash stand, 3 matress, 2 pair all wool blankets, and a lot quilts & pillows, a lot of carpets, 1 china tea set complete, 1 chamber set, and a quantity other dishes, a quantity curtains & poles, 1 sewing machine, 1 double stove, 1 cooking stove, a lot of pipes pots & etc, 1 grind stone, 4 cords maple, 6 cords slab wood, washing machine & wringer, a lot potatoes. There will also be sold a lot of land 80 x 190 with a good frame house & stable also a good well on property, parties wishing to buy property can arrange with Jas Fraser Bethany as to terms which can be made easy.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1 P. M.
TERMS,
$5.00 and under cash over that amount, 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes 6 per cent for cash.
MALCOLM SMITH.
Licensed Auctioneer.



AYER'S Hair VIGOR
Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. S., says:
"A little more than two years ago my hair began to turn gray and fall out. After the use of one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. F. FENWICK, Digby, N. S.

Growth of Hair.
"Eight years ago, I had the varioloid, and lost my hair, which previously was quite abundant. I tried a variety of preparations, but without beneficial result, till I began to fear I should be permanently bald. About six months ago, my husband brought home a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began at once to use it. In a short time, new hair began to appear, and there is now every prospect of as thick a growth of hair as before my illness."—Mrs. A. WEBER, Polymnia St., New Orleans, La.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.
Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache.

DR LOW'S WORM SYRUP
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STILL HOLDS THE FIRST PLACE IN POPULAR FAVOR. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
FRAGRANT
IMPERISHABLE

WHERE CHRISTMAS IS HOT.

"Pawdon me, may I ask what you have there?"

"A can of peaches," I answered, and at the same time made a mental note of the fact that, judging by his accent, my questioner was an Englishman. "And what have you?" I asked in my turn.

"A half-pound case of smoked beef," said he. "I was about to propose that we divide."

"All right," said I, making room for him on the dusty board where I had sat down to make my dinner off that one can of peaches. "That will give us each two courses instead of one."

"Precisely. Shall we take the smoked beef first?"

"With all my heart, and the sooner the better. I have had nothing to eat to-day," I replied.

"My own case," he replied. Cutting open the smoked beef can, he made a fair division of it on the board, for we had no plates. He was a young man, rather tall, of light complexion and of good general appearance, save that his clothing was worn and dusty.

We were wayfarers on the road near Kimberly, in the South African diamond diggings, where, it was evident, we had both been unsuccessful venturers. We were about six hundred miles from Cape Town, the capital of Cape Colony.

As he surveyed me, he said, "An American, I fancy?"

"You are right, and you are an Englishman. We are both a little down on our luck, I guess."

"Otherwise we should not be dining thus sumptuously. How do you like South Africa, Kimberly and diamond-digging?"

"Do I look as if I liked it?"

"Hardly perhaps. May I ask if you have anything in view?"

"Only a long walk back to Cape Town, and a bare chance of working my passage home."

"I have had in my mind a somewhat similar prospect," said my chance acquaintance, noting with interest my movements as I cut open the can of peaches.

"And I propose to start when we have finished this can of peaches," I observed.

"It is a rawther stiff walk; but if you don't mind, I'll bear you company."

"Good; but you will have little to gain from my society. I'm dead broke, and my name is Loomis."

"I regret to say that my own financial condition can be described by that term better than any other. And my name is Soley."

We ate the peaches, divided and drank the juice in the can, then got up and started to walk six hundred miles.

We had taken a hundred steps, perhaps, when we met a bullock team, driven by an Irishman. His wagon was loaded with cabbage-heads, and he was going into Kimberly.

"How much for a cabbage to-day, Pat?" demanded my fellow-traveller, as he motioned to the driver to stop.

"T'ree an' sixpence, sor. It's a shame to ax it, begorra, but me boss tould me the price. Faix, in the ould counthry ye cud buy a dhrayload of 'em for the money! But the throuble wid this counthry is, there's nothing to ate in it, sor."

"Who is your boss, Pat?"

"A murtherin' ould Dutchman livin' town on the Modder, sor. Ne'er a sthroke av wark will he do from marnin' till night, sor, but sit and shmoke all day long. But it's little a man nades iver do whin he can get t'ree an' six for a cabbage-head! Whin I kem away in the marnin' the ould man he hawls afther me, an' says he, 'Pat! Pat!' says he. An' he tould me in his outlandish lingo to fetch home some help for the farrum, so he did. An' him wid four sthrappin' sons, an' them niver turnin' a hand, barrin' it's to shmoke an' dhrink beer!"

Soley glanced inquiringly at me. I saw his meaning.

"What wages does he give?"

"A crown a day, sor."

"Do you think he would hire my friend and me here, Pat?"

"Bedad, then, I do! But how long would you stop? Not long, for it's beast-like they live, an' no mistake."

To live like a beast is better, perhaps, than not to live at all. As an alternative to a walk of six hundred miles, with no assured means of sustenance on the way, Soley and I journeyed with Pat in his bullock cart that night to a typical Griqua-Land homestead of Dutch Boers, situated on a kloof, or "run," near the Modder River. We were prepared to become agricultural laborers, and had an eye to cabbage-heads rather than to Kob-i-noors.

The proprietor of the farm, Mynheer Huydecoper, and his wife, Frau Emma, two immensely corpulent persons, received us with slow but kindly cordiality, offered us boiled mutton and cabbage, and sent us to lodge in an extremely warm loft of a low-roofed building adjoining the untidy farmhouse.

Breakfast consisted of cold boiled mutton and cabbage again. Through Pat we then reported ourselves ready to go to work, but the Huydecopers would not permit us to work during our first day with them. Pat told us, from them, that we were "to look round."

So we spent the day looking around, though we found nothing new whatever to look at, and in fact it was not till the third day that we succeeded in getting work. These Dutch colonists set no value upon time.

The season was the South African spring. I think it was on the ninth day of September that we arrived, but our employer appeared to be in no hurry to get in a crop.

The farm consisted of an unpicturesque group of low buildings on a large tract of land along the bank of the Modder. So arid was the soil that irrigation was necessary to raise a crop, and so covered with small stones that to clear an acre of them required the labor of a man for a week.

Through the kloof ran a rivulet—a considerable brook in the wet season. The water for the irrigation of the fields was conducted in ditches from a succession of eight ponds formed by dams built across the kloof.

Clearing land of stone with a team of bullocks and a stone-boat, or drag, and drawing the stone to the kloof to strengthen the dams was our work for five long, weary weeks, at five English shillings per day.

During that time we had learned something of the possible profits of raising farm products for the Kimberly market. As a result of his meditations upon this matter, one day at about this time Soley proposed to me that we should secure a tract of land, and make a venture of that sort ourselves.

Soley was an intelligent, well-educated young man, and I had already learned that he was quite willing to do his share of labor. If he was content to take me as a partner, I felt satisfied to take him.

We laid our plans, and at length made our employer an offer to take fifty acres of his stony land, with privileges of water from the kloof, on shares, giving him one-third of what we raised.

Our friend Pat conducted the negotiations for us, for neither Soley nor myself had yet learned any Dutch. Pat himself knew but little, and perhaps it was partly for this reason that several days were required to make the Huydecopers comprehend our proposition.

"I've tould him and tould him," said Pat, when we inquired as to the matter. "Clane an' clare I've egshplained it entoirdly, but ivery blessed hour he do be axin' me to egshplain it all over to him agin. He has it straight enough, but begorra it will take a month for it to sthrike into his ould head!"

Meantime we waited. After we had quite lost all patience, and had concluded that the old Mynheer was merely laughing at us, he and his frau comprehended what we desired. They sent for us to come into the sitting-room. There, with many broad smiles and hand-shakes, they had Pat tell us that we were not only entirely welcome to the land we had described and a share of the water, rent free, but that, if we desired to settle there as neighbors, they would supply us with everything we wished.

This was kindness indeed!

"Ye see," said Pat, after we had expressed our thanks, shaken hands many times more and gone out, "ye see it's not a bad sort of paypel they are, if only ye can have patience wid 'em! They'll spind days an' days a-smoilin' at ye, till it's wild ye'll be gettin' wid 'em. But they mane well."

Soley and I began to clear land of stone on the other side of the kloof from the Huydecoper farm, and in the course of a week had two acres ready for breaking and planting to garden vegetables. We had already sent for seeds of various kinds to Cape Town, and although we were a little late in our farming that season, what we planted thrived well.

We used the brown, angular stones which covered the ground to lay a new dam in the kloof and for building a house.

Such a house! First of all we built our chimney of clay and flat stones. It was a huge affair, neither round nor square in contour, six feet at least in diameter, but not more than twelve feet high. We constructed a great stone fireplace, although fuel was somewhat scarce in that vicinity.

After building our chimney, we made our house around it by carrying up stone walls, laid in clay, to a height of eight feet on all sides of the chimney, and then thatching with bushes and coarse hay. It was a primitive residence, but soon took on the aspect of home to us.

In November we were beginning to irrigate our crop and do our weeding out. The weather was hot, and getting hotter daily, but it was not till toward Christmas that we realized what hot weather in South Africa really means.

The ground was as dry as powder. The store of water in the kloof was shrinking away. We heard tidings of devastating flocks of locusts in the valley of the Vaal river, fifty miles away.

Despite the heat, Soley declared that Christmas must not pass without our having at least a better dinner than usual. From a Boer living four miles farther down the Modder we secured a haunch of beef and a brace of chickens, and cooked them, as well as a lot of young vegetables, in our stone oven out of doors.

There was not a person whom we could invite to share our dinner except our friend Pat, who alone of the people at Mynheer Huydecoper's could appreciate an Anglo-Saxon dinner.

The afternoon was broiling hot. I am confident the mercury must have stood at a hundred degrees. Pat made his appearance, complaining bitterly of the heat, a few minutes before sunset. As we sat down to table, just within our door, a great black bank of clouds rose in the west, darkening the garish landscape, and casting a grateful shadow across the heated brown plains.

We talked of snow and ice, skating and sleigh-rides. Pat, who was a County Kerry lad, pictured to us the wintry surges breaking outside Valentia Harbor.

It was approaching dusk as we proceeded with our dinner, and talked of other Christmases. I was sitting with my back to the door, carving the second of the two chickens. Soley sat at my right and Pat was opposite me, next the fireplace. The solemn rumbling of thunder was heard at intervals.

Suddenly, in the middle of his ready talk, with fork half-raised to his mouth, Pat paused as if turned to stone! A look of horror was on his tanned visage; his stubby hair actually rose on his forehead, his mouth opened, he seemed to gasp. His eyes were directed past me—and I turned instantly.

There in the open door stood an enormous lion!

Lions and leopards occasionally caught the horses and cattle of the Dutch farmers; but we had not seen one before. The great brute was not ten feet distant from the back of the bench on which I sat!

Soley had seen him, for as I turned, he said in a low tone, "It's a lion, Loomis!" and snatching up the platter of beef, he dashed it at the beast's head.

I jumped up, sending dishes and dinner flying over Pat. At the same moment something that felt like a bar of iron—it was the lion's outstretched paw as he sprang—struck me across the back and projected me headlong against the rough deal floor of our inner room.

My arms and head knocked the door open; and I fell through the doorway half-stunned and feeling as if my back were broken. But I heard a horrible yell from Pat behind me; and scrambling forward, shoved the door back in place and tried to hold it there.

It was a cowardly act, I fear. I have never liked to think of it. I acted from instinct rather than reason; I had not time to reason. Yet I had an idea of the situation. I thought Pat was done for, and that Soley had run out at the door behind the lion, after the beast sprang.

I was right about Soley. When the lion sprang at me, he dashed out of doors, and obeying an impulse much like my own, shut the outside door, buttoned it, and set his back against it.

That looked cowardly, too—to shut us up with the lion! But it proved the wisest thing he could have done.

Missing his spring at me, and perhaps confused a little by Pat's yells and the racket of dishes and tinware, the beast came in violent contact with the outstanding stone jamb of the fireplace, turned around, and seeing the door closing, leaped against it to get out.

The door opened outward, and Soley said afterward that the shock threw him bodily backward. But the button held. Catching up a plow-beam lying hard by, Soley planted it against the door as a prop.

There were no glass windows in our cabin, but in the inner room we had left a hole in the stone wall, two feet high by a foot and a half wide. This had a shutter of boards. After a moment or two I pulled our bedstead against the door, jumped out at the window-hole, and ran around the corner.

"Thank God!" said Soley, "you're out. He's got Pat. What shall we do? If I open the door the lion will run off with him."

"Murdther! Murdther! Hilp! Hilp!" shouted Pat, inside. We, of course, supposed the lion had him.

Both of us were without arms, though we had a small revolver on a shelf inside. Such a dilemma! All the while lightning was flashing sharply and thunder jarred the earth.

Pat's shouts were not to be ignored. I seized a small crowbar. Soley caught up the plow-beam from the door. We determined to rush in, and with this intention pulled the door open.

Out leaped Pat. In the dusk I almost struck him with a crowbar. Soley instantly shut the door again.

"Are you hurt, Pat?" I cried.

"Not a scratch!" exclaimed Pat, his voice trembling. "But whoy did ye shut me in wid the baste?"

"Where is he?" shouted Soley.

"Up the chimly, begorra!"

We both jumped back from the door and stared at the top of the stone chimney. There was nothing in sight; but as the thunder ceased rolling for an instant, we heard a scratching and rattling inside.

"Hark to him climbin'!" cried Pat, making for the door again. "Bedad, if the baste is comin' out I'm goin' in agin!"

I saw something dark thrust up at the top of the chimney, which a flash of lightning showed to be one of the lion's paws. When Soley shut the cabin door, the broad-mouthed fireplace down which light came probably seemed to the lion a hole by which he might escape.

"He will get out there!" Soley exclaimed, when we saw the lion's paw at the top; so we made ready to take refuge inside the door. But on a sudden the whole chimney collapsed and sank down, lion and all together, with a hollow rattling which blended with the rumbling thunder-peals. Great drops of rain were beginning to fall.

Expecting to see the lion leap out at the gap in the roof, we all three now took to our heels in the direction of the Huydecopers. The distance was nearly half a mile. But we made great time till we were over the kloof.

Rain was falling in sheets as we ran into the old Boer's house, where Pat made known something of our adventure.

Huydecoper's sons possessed several old smooth bore guns of portentous size and weight; but Soley always had declared that it would be as much as one's life was worth to fire one of them.

The family had been celebrating Yule after a fashion of their own; and none of the men were in good condition that night to set off on a lion hunt. Moreover the rain fell tremendously, and as the evening had grown very dark, and no lantern could be found, we concluded to remain in shelter.

Early in the morning, while the Huydecopers still slept, Pat found three old guns and a quantity of ammunition. We loaded the guns with four or five bullets each and went across to our cabin.

The chimney had sunk out of sight below the roof; but the door was fast, with the plow-beam against it.

"Probably the old beggar didn't stop long after we left," said Soley.

All was quiet; after a look about, I took down the prop and opened the door, and was about to step inside, when I heard a noise in the inner room.

I had barely time to hurry out, when the lion made a dash through the inner door! He plumped against the outer door just as we clapped it to. For about half a minute we had all we could do to hold it together.

Presently we secured it with the brace, and then stood, panting, for some moments, deliberating what to do next.

The chimney stones had not settled down through the cabin roof far enough to enable the lion to get up past them. He had been a prisoner there all night.

We went around quietly to the hole in the back wall where the shutter was hung. Soley pushed it aside, and thrust in the muzzle of his gun. The lion heard the noise and rushed back into the inner room, with the first growl we heard from him.

As he dashed through the doorway, Soley fired at him, at short range.

The resolute beast sprang clear to the aperture, however, and would have come out upon us, had the hole been large enough to allow his huge head and shoulder to pass through. He fell back and we shot him again, this time inflicting a fatal wound. But his growls and roars were frightful for several minutes.

It was a large male lion, with very thick, dark-tinted mane. The teeth indicated that it was an old animal; and the Huydecopers asserted that it was not under fourteen years of age. Its body would have equalled in weight that of an average two-year-old bullock.

Lions have come about us since, but never so boldly as this one on that hot Christmas night. I may add that we found farming much more profitable than diamond digging.

A Poor Outlook.

Judge—Defendant, can you advance anything more toward your defense? Defendant—No, your Honor; I had only $1, and I have already given that to my lawyer.

A BAND OF ASSASSINS.

BOUND BY BLOODY OATHS WITH MURDER THEIR PASTIME.

It Flourishes in Cuba—Havana Police Belong to the Order, and the Spanish Authorities Are Powerless to Crush It—The Altars of the Nanigos—Bloody Council Chambers.

The Spanish detectives in Havana have discovered important clues pointing to the Nanigos Society as being the perpetrators of the murderous assault upon Senor Nicolas Rivero, of the Diario de la Marina, in the streets of Havana, a little more than a fortnight ago. If there ever was a set of cut-throats who went ungarrotted it is that same band of assassins. They are a product of Cuba, and, fortunately for the world, flourish only on Cuban territory.

The Nanigos (pronounced Nan-yig-hose, with the accent on the first syllable) were organized in 1761, by the African negro slaves of Cuba. Being slaves, their meetings had to be held in secret, and only small gatherings could assemble at a time. Being ignorant, their society work was of a barbaric character. To invest their rights with a religious impressiveness they adopted the idea of the Roman Catholic altar, and introduced the cruifix, burning candles, and smoking incense in their ceremonies. The barbaric instincts of the half-civilized blacks were shown in their display of skulls and crossbones, peculiar and mystifying symbols, and the drinking of blood and the sacrificing of fowls to their fetich deities.

The objects of the society at first, and for a quarter of a century, were of

A WORTHY CHARACTER.

The members met for the purpose of subscribing money to buy sick members out of slavery. But slaves were being brought so rapidly into Cuba from Africa that the savage element overwhelmed the more enlightened negroes after the first twenty-five years of the society's existence. In cases where some favourite alleged chief of some little known African tribe desired to purchase his liberty and his owners refused him the privilege, the savage faction soon found a means of putting the troublesome owners out of the way, and of securing the freedom of their favourite. Before the end of the century the Nanigos had interpreted the cornerstone of their laws, "Friendship and Mutual Protection," to mean that they must avenge every injury done to a member, and their favourite penalty for any one coming under the ban of the society was death.

After all the slaves of Cuba were free, the society, in 1878, admitted Cuban-born negroes. For more than a century the African negroes had kept themselves aloof from any alliance with natives. Shortly after the native negroes got in they admitted mulattoes, mixed breeds, and whites. Then, for the first time in the history of the Nanigos, internal strife began. The Africans and native blacks formed themselves into one lodge, or, as they called it, a club, known as Ebion 1. Ebion is an African word, which some of the members say signifies "blood." This organization is now made up of the cattle herders and butchers employed in the cattle yards and slaughter houses at Caraguao, Havana district, and of the members of the Fifth Company of the Havana fire brigade; all are negroes and mulattoes. This is the strongest club in the order, and

THE MOST FEROCIOUS.

The mixture of races in the various clubs caused many conflicts for supremacy, but in spite of every effort made by whites and quadroons the blacks and mulattoes of the Ebion Club kept the supreme chief of all the order at its head, and no matter how much the clubs fought it out between themselves there was a Masonic understanding that the approval of the Ullamba or supreme commander must be had before any club could issue a decree or fiat.

There were many battles in the streets of Havana after 1878 between the various clubs, and the situation in 1889 and 1890 became very grave. From four to six Nanigos assassinations occurred nightly throughout the cities and towns where the societies held sway. In Havana the murderous work of the Ebion and Ecorio-For was bold and merciless, and in 1890 the Civil Governor, Carlos Batista Rodriguez, finally stopped the murders during the period that he remained in office. This was accomplished simply because he was a Cuban. When a Spaniard succeeded him in authority the crimes broke out afresh.

The society work of the Nanigos clubs is conducted in a language that is a mixture of African and Cuban-Spanish. It is weird, savage, and calculated to arouse all the latent barbarism that may be dormant in the members. Their lodge-room is called the "cuarto famba." Cuarto is Spanish for room, but famba is African for holy executioners. The Ullamba is the supreme chief of the Nanigos order. His ruling is final, and he is invested with the virtue of infallibility. His identity is kept a secret; it would be certain death for a Cuban to reveal his name, which is only known to a secret council in the order.

Chiefs of clubs preside at the ceremonies of their clubs. The club or lodge-rooms are commonplace affairs. In the centre is an elevated seat, where the chief sits, and at the end of the room facing him is an altar. On the altar are placed lighted candles, in glass or china candlesticks, a brass crucifix, and potted albacu plants. The altar is red. In the centre is the symbol of the club, and every club has its own symbol. In the upper left-hand corner of the altar front is painted

A LARGE DAGGER,

and in the lower right corner a side view of a skull. The figures are always painted in black.

The ceremonies begin with an incantation and exhortation. All members wear the hideous uniform of the society. A band plays upon a set of barbaric instruments, the chief leads in a sort of mournful, droning song, the words of which are African, and the whole has a very weird effect.

In the event of an initiation the novice is stripped to the waist and laid, face down, before the altar. He is then whipped across the bare shoulders with switches until the blood flows freely. Members come forward and bathe their hands in the red stream. This is believed to bring good luck. After he has been unmercifully flogged he is then asked if he elects to remain a member. He answers, "Yes." It would be unsafe for him to answer anything else.

The crowd then sings a melody more weird and barbaric than any previously sung; the band plays its worst, and makes a deafening noise, while the "Diablito" cuts the throat of a live rooster, and allows its blood to spurt into an ordinary cup. This unsightly draught is offered to the novitiate, who must drink it amid the wildest orgies. After draining the contents of the cup he is again asked if he is content to remain, and again he replies "Yes." A butcher knife is then given to him to break, to signify that for the sake of the order he is ready to break all the ties of family and friendship, no matter if they be as strong as steel. The body of the fowl is thrown on the altar steps with the two pieces of the broken knife. Afterward comes the oath of the order of Nanigos, by which he swears that he is

READY TO DO AND DIE

for the good of the society. He must swear to kill, if necessary, to avenge a wrong done to a brother.

The uniform consists of a cone-shaped sack over the head, a square sack with sleeves, over the body, and a pair of straight trousers. The material is burlap and old sugar bags. The headgear has a bunch of ribbons at the point, and a black spot painted midway between the top and the ends, that reach to the shoulders. Around the lower part of the headpiece which reaches the shoulders is a long fringe, made of unravelled rope. The sleeve ends and the bottoms of the pantaloons are fringed with this rope ornament. A black stripe runs down the side of the pantaloons. Around the waist is a belt, from which dangle a dozen bells. The oddest feature of this fantastic make-up is a sort of pasteboard sailor hat, painted with black varnish, and securely attached to the rear of the hangman's bonnet which is worn. On the top of the hat is painted, in white, the symbol of the club.

In taking the oath of admission the novice must hold in his right hand the blood-stained dagger that cut the rooster's throat, and in his left a small brush made of rope. After his initiation he must leave the brush on the altar step.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Good humor is the very air of a good mind; the sign of a large and generous soul, and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.—Goodman.

In families well ordered there is always one firm, sweet temper, which controls without seeming to dictate. The Greeks represented Persuasion as crowned.—Bulwer.

Man is a bundle of habits; in a word, there is not a quality or function, either of body or mind, which does not feel the influence of this great law of animated nature.—Paley.

Let us never forget that every station in life is necessary; that each deserves our respect; that not station itself, but the worthy fulfillment of its duties, does honor to man.—Anon.

What is lovely never dies, but passes into other loveliness, star dust, or sea foam, flower or winged air. If this befalls our poor, unworthy flesh, think thee what destiny awaits the soul! what glorious vesture it shall wear at last.—Aldrich.

I snap my fingers at the years, defying all their spite; I fling their burdens off, and laugh to see their helpless flight. For they must leave us all life's best; and when they all have flown still life and joy and peace I'll hold forever more my own.—M.J. Savage.

Alas! we think not what we daily see about our hearths—angels, that are to be, or may be if they will, and we prepare their souls and ours to meet in nappy air—a child, a friend, a wife whose soft heart sings in unison with ours, breeding its future wings.—Leigh Hunt.

The fountain of content must spring up in the mind; and he who has so little knowledge of human nature as to seek happiness by changing anything but his own disposition, will waste his life in fruitless efforts, and multiply the griefs which he purposes to remove.—Johnson.

Both in individuals and in masses violent excitement is always followed by remission, and often by reaction. We are all inclined to depreciate what we have overpraised, and, on the other hand, to show undue indulgence where we have shown undue rigor.—Macaulay.

Chances never yet writ a legible book, never built a fair house; never drew a neat picture; never did any of these things, nor ever will; nor can it, without absurdity, be supposed to do them, which are yet works very gross or rude, and very easy and feasible, as it were, in comparison to the production of a flower or a tree.—Barrow.

The same object seen from the three different points of view—the past, the present and the future—often exhibits three different faces to us; like those sign boards over shop doors, which represent the face of a lion as we approach, of a man when we are in front, and of an ass when we have passed.—Longfellow.

Masks for Soldiers in Warfare.

Masks for soldiers engaged in warfare in the colonies, not as a defense against the sword or the bullet of the enemy, but as a protection from the no less dangerous cohorts of fevers—such is the original proposition which has just been submitted to the Academy of Medicine. It emanates from Dr. Heurot, professor at the Rheims School of Medicine, who argues that the use of this mask would prevent the germs from penetrating to the lungs of the soldier engaged in colonial warfare, who, as he is not acclimated, and is overworked, is much more liable to attack from fever than other people. In short, as he maintains, it would place a barrier between the deleterious atmosphere and the organs of respiration.

HEALTH.

Digestibility of Fats.

The human system cannot long remain in a condition of health without the inclusion of fats in the dietary. On the other had, too much fat quickly proves injurious, and deranges the digestive organs.

Persons of weak digestion, as well as invalids and children, have as a rule, a distaste for fats, with the exception of a few of the more digestible, such as butter and cream.

Cod liver oil is among the most easily digestible of fats, and on account of its high nutritive quality is one of the most valuable, especially to weak, irritable children who are inclined to nervousness, skin disorders, or to winter or chronic coughs.

Pains should be taken to make cod liver oil assimilable where it seems at first to disagree with the stomach. A few drops only may be given in the beginning, and the quantity increased slowly, when after a few weeks it will often be found to be readily digested. This improvement is probably due to the increased vitality generated by the oil, as well as to the toleration acquired for it.

Large quantities of fat taken with food cause indigestion, the fat forming a thin film about the particles of food. In some instances, nevertheless, fat aids digestion. Thus the addition of butter or cream to a roasted potato renders less liable to form into large lumps in the stomach.

Most persons have noticed that fats in a melted state are more indigestible than when cold. This is especially true of mutton and pork. Such fats are much more digestible when thoroughly mixed with starchy food. Thus children who almost always dislike fat will usually enjoy suet pudding, which, if light and well cooked, is nourishing and wholesome.

Fat is practically unchanged in the stomach, but is digested farther along in the digestive tract.

The fat of roast beef is especially nourishing; that of pork is at its best when sliced thin and thoroughly cooked, as in the form of bacon, which may usually be taken and enjoyed even by a delicate stomach.

Fats furnish energy for muscular activity, and for the heating of the body. They are stored to some extent in the tissues, where they serve as a protection to the body and also as so much fuel to be used for bodily energy.

Harmfulness of Cough Mixtures.

Speaking of cough mixtures the editor of the Medical Journal has this to say: "The great harm these products produce is almost unlimited, and should be regarded as a relic of ancient and unscientific methods of practice. Cough mixtures, as a general rule, do more harm than good, and their reckless and indiscriminate use should be carefully considered by physicians. A patient comes to you with a cough. The first thing you do is to give him a cough mixture, and nine times out of ten the principal ingredient is opium. 'Tis true opium may lessen the tendency to cough, but it does a great damage by arresting the normal secretions, and the system becomes affected by the poisons from the kidneys, the skin, stomach, intestines, the pulmonary structures, and the mucous membrane lining of the upper air passages. You might as well take a brush and varnish your patient all over as to fill him up with cough mixtures. Death is almost as certain from one as from the other, and yet they recover often in spite of the cough mixture. Not only do these mixtures arrest every secretion in the body, but they also show their deteriorating and degrading effect through the stomach. They contain nauseants which tend to disorder and derange digestion.

Ice Cream as a Remedy.

Those persons, and their number is legion, whose fondness for this summer dessert is such that they are designated ice-cream fiends, will be glad to know that the value of ice-cream as a remedy for certain intestinal troubles is being advanced. Some, indeed most, physicians permit it through typhoid fever, always insisting it shall be of the purest make. To the story recently going the rounds in print, of the entire cure of a case of ulcer of the stomach by the sole and persistent use of ice cream, may be added that of a woman. She suffered from a serious affection of the eyes, directly traceable to digestible disturbances, and her physician finally put her upon ice-cream as a sole diet. For eleven months she literally lived upon ice-cream with the result to affect a complete and apparently permanent cure. The theory is that the cream furnishes ample nourishment, while the diseased intestines, chilled by the low temperature of the food, are prevented from getting up inflammation during the process of digestion carried on by the healthy parts.

One of the most famous log chutes in the west, at La Grande, On., is to be cut up for cordwood, all the timber immediately tributary to it having been cut away. The chute is one and a half miles long from top to bottom, and during its period of use more than 3,400,000 feet of logs have been coasted through it down the mountain side.

Constipation causes more than half the ills of women. Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant cure for Constipation.

It cost four times as much to govern American cities as is spent for the same purpose in Great Britain.

I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy.
MRS. E.H. WORDEN.

The Wife for Him.

Candid Friend—I say, Chatterton, you ought to marry an intellectual woman.

Chatterton (much pleased)—Do you think so? Why?

Candid Friend—So that your children will have some brains.

The best cough cure is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure.

A GRATEFUL LETTER.

A Prince Edward Island Lady Speaks for the Benefit of Her Sex.

Had No Appetite, was Pale and Easily Exhausted—Subject to Severe Spells of Dizziness, and Other Distressing Symptoms.

Tignish, P.E.I., May 30th, 1895.

To the Editor of L'Impartial:

Dear Sir,—I see by your paper the names of many who have been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I feel that I ought to let my case be known as I am sure that many women might be benefited as I have been. For a number of years I have been almost an invalid. I did not know the nature of my malady. I had a tired feeling, being exhausted at the least exertion. I had no appetite and was very pale. I sometimes felt like lying down never to rise. A dizziness would sometimes take me causing me to drop where I would be. During these spells of dizzi-



A Dizziness Would Overtake Me.

ness I had a roaring sound in my head. I took medical treatment but found no relief. My husband and father both drew my attention to the many articles which appeared from time to time in your paper concerning the cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At first I had no faith in them, in fact I had lost faith in all medicines and was resigned to my lot, thinking that my days were numbered in this world. Finally, however, I consented to try the Pink Pills. I had not taken them long before I felt an improvement and hope before I felt an improvement and hope revived. I ordered more and continued taking the pills for three months and I must say that to-day I am as well and strong as ever and the many ailments which I had are completely cured. I attribute my complete recovery to the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and hope by telling you this that others may be benefited by them.

Mrs. William Perry.

After reading the above letter we sent a reporter to interview Mrs. Perry and she repeated what she had already stated in her letter. Her husband, William Perry, and her father, Mr. J. H. Lander, J.P., and fishery warden, corroborated her statements.—Ed. L'Impartial.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People make pure, rich blood, restore shattered nerves and drive out disease. They cure when other medicines fail and are beyond all question the greatest life-saving medicine ever discovered. Sold by all dealers, but only in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Pills offered in loose form, by the hundred or ounce, are imitations and should be avoided, as they are worthless and perhaps dangerous.

Probably the most extraordinary journal in the world is published weekly at Athens. Its contents are written entirely in verse, even to the advertisments.

A BERLIN LADY CURED LIKE MAGIC

By the Use of South American Nervine—A Miraculous Case Told of by Mrs. J. Hallam, of Berlin, Ont.—Stubborn Facts That Cannot be Controverted.



GREAT risks do not always come most closely with great calamities. Hair-breadth escapes and miraculous freedom from disaster are not uncommon. It is in the common ways of life that serious consequences most often follow. Men and women will battle with some of the worst forms of disease, and come out conquerors. But the outcome of some slight indiscretion will lead to an undermining of the system, and there will follow general debility and break-up.

It is in cases like this that that great discovery and wonderful 19th Century remedy, South American Nervine gets in some of its greatest work. Mrs. J. Hallam, wife of a well-known produce merchant of Berlin, Ont., found herself a short time since completely run down in health. Strive as she might she could not gain strength. Medicines were taken in generous quantity, but terrible weakness remained. She secured a bottle of South American Nervine, and in her own words: "The result was like magic. It restored me to perfect health, and I have never felt better in my life. Some time ago my little girl was troubled with summer complaint, and this left her weak and nervous to a degree that seemed to indicate an undermining of her system. I used Nervine in her case, and in one week she was as well as ever."

There is nothing artificial about South American Nervine. A stimulant will help the system for the time being, but Nervine cures permanently in all cases.

A. P. 193.

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Is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity and constantly increasing sales. It perfectly and permanently cures catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula, salt rheum, in fact all blood diseases.

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In building up needed flesh and strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, nothing can equal it.

Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Address, in confidence, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

CHOICE SITUATIONS.

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Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption. They will recommend it.

Lieuts. Churchill and Barnes of the British army have been decorated with the Red Cross for gallantry with the Spanish forces in Cuba.

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A preparation which enriches and purifies the blood and assists nature in repairing wasted tissue must have a wide range of usefulness.

Such a preparation is Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. The uses of Scott's Emulsion are not confined to wasting diseases, like consumption, scrofula or anæmia. They embrace nearly all those minor ailments associated with *loss of flesh*.

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makes the nerves strong, and brings back the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.
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CASCARETS easily cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy, sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, DEC. 20th, 1895.

CLOSED DOORS NO LONGER.

Before next issue it is expected that the law which allows School Commissioners to hold their meetings behind closed doors will be a thing of the past. The bill introduced by Mr. Simpson has received a strong support not only in the Legislature but throughout the Province. Letters have been written from all over the province to different members urging them to support the measure and citing cases where this privilege has been abused by several Boards of School Commissioners. In the Legislative Assembly the bill passed its final stages on Monday last without any amendment, and will be taken charge of in the Legislative Council, probably by the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, late Superintendent of Education, who has expressed his readiness to support it.

The public will hereafter have the right to be present at all meetings of the School Board, and such report as are deemed proper may be given to the public without the reporter being told that he is either an "intruder" or a "guest." The next amendment that should be made to the law is to provide that the Secretary-Treasurer shall give public notice of such meetings, in default of a regular date being fixed as in the case of Municipal Councils. Heretofore, as a rule, all such meetings have been really special meeting called by giving notice either *vive voce* or by letter to the several members. So that the public are never really informed when these meetings take place.

THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR ON ELECTIONS.

We would be happy to think that the influence of intoxicating liquor in elections was so small in all parts of the Province of Quebec as in the County of Argenteuil. But unfortunately according to the testimony of many members of the Legislature under the old law notwithstanding that treating was prohibited and bars closed during the hours of polling, yet the influence of liquor has been most demoralizing. In fact it has been stated by the Attorney-General, that in some cases liquor was imported by the wholesale, electors were made drunk the day before polling, drawn to the polls in this state and made to exercise the franchise when mentally and almost physically unable to do so. In order to secure as intelligent an opinion as possible at the polls, as well as to remove the unfortunate and disgraceful scenes, which characterize the hours previous to during and immediately after polling day, the Casgrain bill as originally drawn up, closed all places where liquor was sold during the day before polling, the day of polling and the day after. It is needless to say this aroused very strong opposition on the part of those who pay a large license fee for the privilege of selling liquor and who would thus be compelled to stop their business during three days, and generally the three most profitable days in the year. It was felt that some of these representations were well founded and while the Attorney General still persisted in changing the law, some concessions were made. So that the bill stands thus. Except in cities, the sale of liquor in all hotels and groceries is prohibited during the day previous to and the day of polling. In cities during the whole of polling day (not merely during the hours of polling) no liquor can be sold in groceries, hotels or clubs. As far as the country districts are concerned the measure thus protects the elector not only a day before he votes, but up to six o'clock on the morning after the polling.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

To the Editor of the Watchman:—

Dear Sir:—I notice in your issue of 6th inst, a letter from the Pastor of the Methodist church, Morin Flat, Que., referring to the actions, or mode of worship of a body of Christians known as Wesleyan Methodists commonly called Hornerites.

The reverent gentleman seems rather shocked and his modesty overcome at such proceeedings and asks the question; "How is that for Holiness in this new movement?"

May I ask the writer of that article, has he never heard yelling and hooting and witnessed jumping and kicking in Methodist Churches, during revival services, conducted by authorized evangelist and under the supervision of the Minister of the Circuit?

If all the unseemly conduct at revivals and prayer meetings in connection with the church of which Mr. Bradford is a Minister were reported to the press. the question might also be asked: How is that for Holiness in the Methodist church of Canada.

The promotors of the Wesleyan Methodist movement are, I believe sincere and have for their object the salvation of the souls of men.

And instead of parading their faults and pecularities before the public, we should bear love and good will towards them.

Yours truly.
X.

Dec. 10th. 1895.

GRENVILLE.

Dear Mr. Editor.

Allow us to suggest, through the medium of your paper, to your correspondent "Facts" that as we are in need of an art magazine in this town, it would be an excellent opportunity for him, to distinguish himself. It is needless to say that with his powers of imagination, it would prove a grand success. Subscriptions would soar in by day and night.

We would all be too happy to contribute our little towards the success of the undertaking for instance, the sporting edition under the sole charge of "Sport" The Grenville farmer would I am sure, keep us well posted in the price of hay, and the "Heavenly Twins" ah! He, she, or it, as the case may be, would be only to apply don't you know.

"Facts" that great authority on things, pertaining to the inner man "Facts" that great writer of news, be it genuine, or ficticious.

"Facts" that gentleman of great imagination "Facts" what great expectations rise with that name, but "what's in a name;" With what smile of honest content he lends a neighbour his magazine to parchase.

Hoping dear Mr Editor that this suggestion will meet with your approval.

We remain yours sarcastically.
Castor & Pollux.

Races at Grenville between Wm. Wade's Wayfarer and Henry Labelle's Daisy mare side bet $50 dollars aside. If there is any good horses in the other end of the county come and drive with them and have a good time.

Pro.

HUDSON.

Mr. Editor.

Some time ago my name appeared in the Watchman, in connection with, a large lumber Scandal, and to my surprise the gentleman who exhibited such on amount of real wit at his command coupled me with Mr. Peter Mallette. I beg to inform the readers of the "Watchman" that I am no common sawyer but I would work for the higher class, Retired Gentleman, "Bankers" Editors, Clergymen, Merchants, are the men who alone obtain my services, in connection with the wood pile, and those who once try me never fail to continually run after me, in future.

As I am lead to believe that more than one person is connected with the libel to my name, so all I can say is be a "he" or be he a "she" who did the act, if I find him out, he wont play in his back yard any more or slide down my glorious name.

John Golden Esq.

SIGN OF HARD WINTER.

Great Migration of Wolves from the Far North.

Recent despatches from Chamberlain, S. D., told of the unusually large number of wolves in that vicinity and on the cattle ranges west of the Missouri River. Reports from many other portions of South Dakota show that wolves were never so plentiful as they are at present, says the Chicago Herald. Serious loss has been experienced by stockmen in the western part of the state, and even in the eastern part depredations are constantly increasing.

The wolves are not the common coyotes, but are the large gray timber wolves, and some of them that have been killed are monsters. They are capable of over powering a two-years old steer with apparent ease. At one point in the northern portion of the state seventeen wolves were recently counted in a single pack feeding on the carcass of a horse. Since the settlement of the county no such thing has ever before been known and a gray wolf has always been a rarity east of the Missouri river.

There must be a reason for this sudden influx of dangerous animals, and old trappers who have spent their lives in the northwestern wilderness have an explanation for it. They say that the wolves come from the extreme north away up in the woods of Alberta and the vicinity of Hudson Bay, and that the migration of the wolves, according to the trappers is always said to presage a severe winter and a phenomenal snowfall which will prevent the animals from obtaining food in their customery haunts.

While the visitation of the wolves may not be particularly enjoyed by the stockmen, it is believed to be a good sign for the husbandman. In their opinion it means that the ground the coming winter will be covered as in the memorable winter of 1880-81, to a depth of four or five feet in snow, and when the snow melts in the spring the country will be inundated with a deluge of water which will soak the sub-soil to a great depth, fill up the old lake beds, and thus insure favorable crop seasons.

POINT FORTUNE.

Miss Brown is spending a few days with her brother Mr. J. C Brown.

"Harmless Willie" and his sister are visiting friends back of Lachute.

Mr. John Bartholemew McCormick and family have returned to their winter residence in Mr. Thos. King's house.

Mr Frank Storey of Plantagenet, is visiting Mr. J. C. Brown.

Capt. Wm. Williamson, purchased a fine lamp in Montreal, for the church shed, which was much needed.

Rev, James Fraser, preached in St. Columba Church on Sunday last and was ably assisted by Mr. Middleton.

Dame Rumor reports that one of our merchants is about to leave the ranks of the benedicts,

Mr. Godfrey Larocque, who has had a very sore leg is able to be around again.

As livery business is very dull at present, Mr. James Middleton has taken the contract for drawing Mr. Brown's hay to the depot.

There is no prospect of the band being revived this winter.

There was a chopping bee at Mr. John McPhadden's on Tuesday last.

Mrs Martin is spending the winter in St. Andrews,

As the crossing is once more considered safe Messrs Arch. Middleton and Wm. Pitcairn spent Sunday under the parental roof.

Mr. J. W. Crosby has purchased Mr. J. McGowan's celebrated roadster Beltechasser, record 2.53¼.

Great Scott.

ST. ANDREWS.

Osmond LeRoy, Esq., B. A., is home for his holidays.

The Model School closes for the holidays on Friday.

Beef is selling at 3 and 4cts, and bread at 2cts per pound in St. Andrews. Who says they are hungry?

Rev. Wilberforce Lee, returned missionary from Africa, will give an account of his work, on Friday evening 20th inst. He will also conduct the service in the Congregational Church on Sunday.

We regret very much to hear that there is to be no curling rink here this winter. A number of the members have already joined the Carillon Club, which opened this week. Mr. Morrow refuses to accomodate the public with three nights a week for curling and as the Club refuses to curl on those conditions it, has probably breathed its last.

The Band of Hope concert and sale on Tuesday evening was a grand success in every particular. The proceeds which amounted to $30 will be used in establishing a public circulating library and reading room. Thanks are here extended to all those who so kindly aided in the preparation of the programme and articles of sale.

Messrs Dallaire & Moore Government Agricultural Lecturers will lecture on agricultural matters in the Town Hall St. Andrews on Monday night the 23rd. inst. at 7 p. m. All interested in agriculture will please attend.

STONEFIELD.

Some of our young men have been so benevolent as to flood the ice on the canal (below Mr Conway's Factory) to the delight of the young ladies.

A party of young people went for a sleigh drive to Riviere Rouge and were highly entertained at the residence of Mr. Burwash.

Before proceeding I will give the reader a conception of the drive. I presume you have seen people that couldn't contain themselves more than five minutes without whistling and jocularity combined, well when you have a half dozen like that you may know what a jolly drive they had.

Martyr.

CALUMET.

There is nothing of interest to report this week. The Sabbath School children seem to have full possession of the village, and nightly rehearsals are in order,

The good roads have brought the back country people into the village and the merchants have taken fresh courage and will haug on for another year.

Emesile Racine, ous popular blacksmith is doing an immense business, in Sleighs and Cutters, he keep a fine stock of harness also.

Dr. Wm. S. Allen Surgeon Dentist comes regular to his appointment here on Wednesday. He is doing a fair business and giving satisfaction.

The Calumet & Grenville Glee Club, will not sing in the Methodist church Grenville on the 27th. as announced last week. But will give a sacred concert in the Cassburn Methodist church on that same evening, assisted by Miss Lillian Clipsham of Lachute, R. Murry Dickson Corciettist of Ottawa. Mr. Montgomery of Hawkesbury, and the Methodist church choir of L'Orignal.

Dear Mr. Editor. In the words of the poet let me say, Christmas is coming, Christmas is near and I don't see any signs of a present as yet. I have been a pretty good boy during the past year and all good boys should receive presents. Fearing least that there should be a disappointment I appeal to you, I trust that you will see that your correspondent here gets something, say a seal over coat. Then you might send your correspondent at Grenville, that one, that tried so hard to get an invitation to that feast, the one that had such a gnawing in his stomach after spoon-victuals, send him a turkey. Then you might send your Hudson correspondent some sleeping powders. Oh! say by the way, that talk farm hunting expedition turned out just as I expected, It was a myth, a dream, a John Bunyan dream, the difference being in the subject matter, and this man was not in jail but will probably get there if he has many more such hallucinations, yes sir, it was a horrible dream, the result probably of a too heavy repast of Lobster salad, hot biscuit and butter and a little apple pie thrown in just for old acquaintance sake, before retiring. Yes the hunting expedition, the falling bird, the delightful dog and the budding tail was a myth. But that there is a dog punch is a grand reality and the good housewives and children, young men and maidens from Hudson, Arundel know it to their sorrow, for what child has he not nipped? what young man's pants has he not chawd, what housewife has not been driven to desperation by finding that obnoxious canine on the top of her spare bed ten minutes after she had spread her best counterpane. The whole thing reminds me of a story I heard out west sometime ago. I was told by an Irishman as follows, "The first fithered fowl I saw when I came to Amerika was a porkentine. I seed em up a white oak cedar forty feet above the limbs. Shot at him and misshed em, loaded up me gun again shot at him in the same spot and yet the baste he crowed.

If the hair is falling out and turning gray the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

A GREAT PRODUCTION.

A marvellously great paper is the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal. It is a newspaper, a magazine a stockbreeders' journal, a farmers' encyclopaedia, a dairyman's guide, a household companion. Too much cannot be said in praise of the family Herald and Weekly Star. It is a great paper, a great national enterprise, creditable to the newspaper business, creditable to the Dominion and highly satisfactory to the subscribers, who find it one of the few investsments that return immense dividends to the subscriber.

ORDINATION.

On Tuesday last a very interesting service took place in the Baptist Church, Grenville. This church had called a council from several churches in this district, to examine, and if advisable to ordain to the gospel ministry Mr. J. R. Bonner, the present pastor of the church. At 2 p. m. several delegates had arrived and the Rev. George Richardson of Buckingham was elected Moderator and the Rev. J. R. Cresswell, B. A., Clerk. The candidate, then came forward and gave an account of his conversion, call to the ministry and views of gospel truth, all of which caused much questioning. About 5 p. m. the Council adjourned, and after deliberating a few minutes, unanimously agreed to ordain Mr. Bonner. In the evening a public meeting was held. The preliminary service was conducted by the Revs. Messrs Cresswell and Twigg, the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, from I Cor. 3 chap 21 to 23 verses and was listened to with great profit. The ordination prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Sowter, of Dalesville, the charge to the candidate by the Rev. J. Robinson, and the right hand of fellowship by the Rev. George McFaul, of Rockland, and charge to the church by the Rev. James Cross of Bredalbane. The meeting was then brought to a close by the benediction being pronounced by the Rev. J. R. Bonner.

ST. CANUTE.

XMAS EXAMINATION.

Fourth Grade. Maximum 1000.

Richard M. McAdam 981; Miriam L. McAdam 969; Lizzie M. Copeland absent.

Third Grade. Maximum 1000.

Wesley D. A. Goodfellow 839; Mary Black 831; David H. Black 815; George Black 756; Lillie M. Hodge 641.

Second Class, Maximum 800.

James Miller and Ida Copeland equal 745; Willie Drennan 640; Winifred Hodge 617.

First Class. Maximum 300.

William T. Hodge 247.

Bella McOuat, Teacher.

WANTED—5 Tons of Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks, and Geese for which the highest market price will be paid at
Hugh Fraser, Jr's.

Buy your Xmas goods at McGillis Son, any save money.

Sleighs! A few cutters of the latest design and neatly trimmed at prices very cheap.
W Bigelow,
next Watchman Office.

A fine assortment of Christmas goods at
McGillis & Son.

WEAK AND TIRED.

Dear Sirs,—I can heartily recommand Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion. For a long time I felt so weak I could hardly keep up, every little things tiring me out. I took two bottles and the fatigue and tired feeling left me and have never returned.
Mrs. E. Churchill.
Springford, Ont.

IN THE FAMILY.

Mothers, fathers and children all speak in praise of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as the best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, quinsy and all throat troubles. Price 25 cts.

Mrs. D. G. Seymour,
Whitehall P. O., Ont.

PLAIN FACTS.

Burdock Blood Bitters purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, thus curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

BURDOCK *BLOOD* BITTERS.

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system thus curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

AN EVIL FOLLOWER.

Consumption follows neglected colds. Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles. Price 25 and 50 cts.

FOR BRONCHITIS

Gentlemen,—We have used Yellow Oil as a family remedy for Bronchitis with every success. My husband also used it for a stiff finger that he thought he would never be able to use again, but it is now as well as ever through using Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

Sharpen your skates with the Banner skate spharpener only 25cts, at McGillis & Son.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec
District of Terrebonne } No 74.

B. L. Vipond, et al,
vs. *Plaintiff.*
Arthur Bell & Co.
Insolvent,

On motion of M. M. Prevost & Mathieu, attorney for plaintiffs, it is ordered that a meeting of creditors of the insolvent takes place, at the office of the prothonotary for this district, in the village of Ste Scholastique, Tuesday the twenty fourth of December 1895, at ten o'clock in the beforenoon for the nomination of Curators & Inspectors to the property of said insolvent & for all other purposes for said estate.

Ste Scholastique 13th December 1895.
Demontigny & Grignon,
P. C. S.
Prevost & Mathieu,
Att'y for Plaintiff.

MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.



Dr. H. F. Merrill.

Results Astonish

MEN OF SCIENCE.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A MEDICINE

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is without an equal as a blood-purifier and Spring medicine, and cannot have praise enough. I have watched its effects in chronic cases, where other treatment was of no avail, and have been astonished at the results. No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

PUBLIC.
AUCTION SALE!

—o—o—

A PUBLIC AUCTION SALE WILL BE IN

RODERIGUE'S HOTEL, YARD,

SATURDAY, DEC. 21st, 1895.

AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

For the purpose of disposing of the following effects and any thing else that may be brought in. The most of the goods will be sold on 9 months time by furnishing approved joint notes.

1 Two seated light sleigh, 1 mare 8 yrs old 1 berlin, 1 two seated sleigh, pole and shafts, 1 double seated sleig with pole, 1 set double light harness, 1 express waggon with two seats, 1 riding saddle, 1 new washing machine, 1 officer sleigh, 1 set double and light harness very little used, 1 horse 9 yrs sound, 1 set single light harness, 1 light cutter, 2 buffalo robes, horse blanket and rugs, 1 horse 4 yrs old, 1 single rack sled, 1 double stove, 1 bedstead, 1 cupboard, 1 washstand.

MR. LAFLEUR, FURNITURE MAKER,

will sell a lot consisting of bed room sets, center tables, chairs, lounges etc., on 6 months time on all goods over $5.00

At 7 P. M. Sharp I will sell in the house lately occupied by

MRS PAINTER, NEXT HUGH FRASER'S STORE,

a lot of Dry Goods, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Moccassins, Furs etc. The above lot to be sold without reserve on the following terms: $4 and under cash over that amount 12 months credit by furnishing approved join notes. 6 Off for cash

MALCOLM SMITH,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER.

NEW HEARSE.



The undersigned is now prepared to run a new hearse free of charge to the people of Lachute and surrounding country.

Coffins from 75cts up, caskets and furnishing, also crape for sale.

Having had fifteen years experience, can guarantee all first class work.

All orders promptly attended to day or nights,

In The Larmonth Building,

Next to the WATCHMAN OFFICE.

W BIGELOW.
Lachute.



Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Rowe, Toledo, Ohio. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. Washer you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

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CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Terrebonne.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in the Court House in the Village of Ste. Scholastique, district aforesaid.

ON TUESDAY THE SEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

In consequence we give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common Goal of the said district and all others, that they must be present then and there. And we give also notice to Justices of the peace, Coroners and peace officers in and for the said district, that they must be present with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other documents in order to do the things which belong to them in their respective capacities,

LAPOINTE & PREVOST.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's office.
Ste. Scholastique, 1st, Dec., 1895.

LUMBER FOR SALE!

—o—o—o—

Pine, spruce, hemlock & rhd-a wood. Lumber also planed & matched, also hard maple lags or treads for horse powers 2 by 8 inches, cedar fence posts, telegraph and telephone poles, dimension timber, at Saw Mill at Brownsburg.

THE LACHUTE LUMBER CO.

SANTA CLAUS!

WILL SOON BE HERE.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR EVERY ONE,

NOVELTIES & TOYS.

—o—o—o—

Christmas', Cakes, Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

TESTER'S HIGH CLASS CANDIES,

—o—o—

Bread, Buns, etc. A car load of the Lake of the Woods Milling, Co's, flour, just received and will be sold at moderate prices.

Send in your Holiday order early.

JAS. MARSHALL,
WEST END BAKER,
LACHUTE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The residence and lot, on Chatham street in the town of Lachute, lately occupied by Mr. Finlay McGibbon will be sold by Auction, on the thirtieth of December instant at one o'clock p. m. to the highest & last bidder, in the office of the undersigned notary, in the town of Lachute, Conditions of the sale; cash or on terms to suit the purchaser.

Lachute 12th, December, 1895.
By order of the interested parties
J. E. VALOIS,
N. P.

N. McGillis AND Son

HARDWARE, STOVES,
TINWARE,
PAINTS OILS ETC.,

—ALSO—

A large and well assorted STOCK of

XMAS GOODS,

Consisting of Dressing Cases, Shaving Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes Photo Albums, Photo Frames; Toy Books, Games, Skates, Snow Shoes etc.,

N. McGillis & Son,

HOPE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

NOTICE FARMERS!

It will be to your interest to bring your poultry to us, we always pay the highest price for all produce such as:—

TURKEYS, DUCKS,
GEESE, CHICKENS,
PARTRIDGES, PORK,
BEEF, HIDES,
BUTTER, POTATOES,
OATS, PEAS,
BEENS, ETC,
FRESH EGGS 20cts.

A good price paid for fresh butter. Please examine our stock and see our prices before buying elsewhere.

McFAUL BROS,
LACHUTE MILLS.

Ho! for Christmas!

Lachute Book Store

MORE CHRISTMAS GOODS.

—o—o—

Just received in addition to our already large stock of Christmas and New Year goods, which we will sell cheap for cash. An inspection solicited. The following is a list of some of the goods. Jubilee faint ruled note paper, do unruled, do envelopes to match, Fabien H. B. pencils, inkstands, birthday booklets, very fine pocket dictionaries, do English and French combined, Gages 1st primer, indexes, small size, physiology and temperance, scribblers, 200 pages day books wide size, birthday text books, bibles, arrow penholders, fountain pens, scholars companion, and 100 other articles too numerous to mention,

GAMES.

Holma, parshsesi, fishpond, bobbies stop thief, perrywinkle, Canadian events, the lost heir, game of snap.

DAWSON KERR.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Terrebonne.

Province of Quebec } No 229.
District of Terrebonne }

Dame Marie Agnes Sievwright Hirl, of the Parish of Ste. Jerusalem, in the said district of Terrebonne, wife *commune en biens* of Prospere Piche, of the same place, Trader, and lumber manufacturer duly authorized a ester *en justice*.

PLAINTIFF.

Prospere Piche, of the same place, Trader and lumber manufacturer,

DEFENDANT.

An action for separation of property has been instituted in this cause on the second day of November instant.

Ste. Scholastique 2nd November, 1895.

GEO. E. BAMPTON,
Plaintiff's Att'y.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late JOHN CHAMBERS of Shrewsbury are requested to fyle the same with the undersigned on or before Saturday Dec. 7th, 1895.

The creditors of the above estate are requested to meet at the WATCHMAN office, Lachute on Tuesday, Dec. 10th at 10 a. m.

GEORGE ROBINSON,
Shrewsbury.

DR FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

cures
COLIC,
CRAMPS,
CHOLERA,
DIARRHOEA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CHOLERA INFANTUM

and all Summer Complaints and Fluxes of the Bowels. It is safe and reliable for Children or Adults.

For Sale by all Dealers.

HOUSES TO LET.

Two houses on Clyde St. in good order.

Apply to
R. CRESWELL.

HOUSE TO-LET or TO SELL

On Main Street, lately occupied by Mrs Bouchard, has 10 rooms, kitchen, wood shed, and stable, large garden and good well.

Apply to
G. J. WALKER.

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.

Christmas is Coming!

AND THE

Central Ward Confectionery

STORE,
Is Prepared for it.

Fine 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.

FALL AND WINTER SUITS.



DON'T YOU REQUIRE A WARM WINTER SUIT FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

If so, call and leave your measure.



Custom work promptly and well done.

JULES ROBY
Merchant Tailor.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec, } No. 236.
District of Terrebonne. }

DAME MARIE PHILOMENE SAURIOL, of the parish of St, Scholastique, said district, wife of Vincent Ferrier Calve, of the same place, farmer, and authorized *d'ester en Justice*.

Plaintiff.

vs.

The said VINCENT FERRIER CALVE.

Defendant.

The Plaintiff has this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against the defendant, St. Scolastique 16 November, 1895.

J. A. C. ETHIER.
Att'y., for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

The Woman's Auxiliary in connection with the Episcopal Church, St. Andrews, intend having their annual sale of useful and fancy articles on the 10th of December in the Town Hall.

The Montreal Business College

Is the largest, best equipped, and most thorough commercial college in Canada. Send for Souvenir Prospectus containing a description of the subjects taught, methodz of individual instruction and photographic views of the departments in which the Theoretical and Practical Courses are taught, by nine expert teachers. The staff has been reorganized and strengthened 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



J A Bedard, for
Boots and Shoes,

Ottawa Business College

Formerly National Business College.

(*Established* 1866.

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

JOHN KEITH,
Principal

152 Bank St., Ottawa.

HOUSE to LET.

Situated West of Mr, Hugh Fraser s jr. store, containing 9 rooms and kitchen, suitable for boarding house or milliner's shop, good well etc.,

Apply to
Mrs. R. W. EVANS, East End,
or to
MR. HUGH FRASER, jr.
Main St. Lachute.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURES
DYSPEPSIA,
BAD BLOOD,
CONSTIPATION,
KIDNEY TROUBLES,
HEADACHE,
BILIOUSNESS.

B.B.B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

BURDOCK PILLS act gently yet thoroughly on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

THE SILVER STREAM.

AN IDYL OF THE WYE.

CHAPTER II.

Some men are naturally homely; others more prone to a wandering life, and Colonel Scobell was one of the latter. He had a great predilection for 'camping out,' to use his own term, which in his case invariably meant taking a cosy country-house for the summer months and immediately asking all of his acquaintances to fill it. As the Colonel's good-nature was only exceeded by his thoughtlessness, and that is saying a great deal, complications and confusions were by no means a rarity. But blessed with a good wife who understood his little weaknesses, these contretemps usually ended happily.

Pencraig was a beautiful old house, of semi-Elizabethan architecture, with plenty of large airy apartments, and an unknown quantity of bedrooms. As the three voyagers stood upon the terrace, they caught a glimpse of light draperies, and heard the ripple of girlish laughter from a shady tennis lawn. The Colonel led the way into a cool dim drawing-room, where they found Mrs. Scobell deep in the delightful chronicles of Little Lord Fauntleroy.

'I have brought you some more visitors, Belle,' cried the Colonel. 'A most fortunate thing I was down on the Rock Cottage streams as they went by. Fancy not knowing we were in the neighborhood!'

Mrs. Scobell, a rosy plump little lady, who had been a beauty in her time, before a sturdy harumscarum family had come to be joint plague and joy of her life, shook hands heartily. And she was not the least less pleased to see her visitors, despite the fact that she hadn't the smallest idea how they were going to be accommodated.

'Thank goodness it is no worse,' she said. 'Oh, of course I don't mean that, you know, only the Colonel is so inconsiderate. It is only last week that he went off fishing below Ross and brought back no fewer than five with him, not one of whom he had seen before. Of course, it seems very inhospitable, but I had to put two in the billiard-room.'

'That Scotch fellow could tie a fly, though,' the Colonel observed reflectively. 'He had a way of dressing "hackles" I never saw before.'

'And that covers a multitude of sins,' said Denton, with a laugh.—'But you can make yourself easy about that, Mrs. Scobell. I need not ask if you have a houseful. Any one here we know?'

'I expect so. There is Miss Rashleigh and her brother; the Moffat girls—five of them; and in fact several others. We are very short of gentlemen.'

'Oh, come now,' the Colonel remonstrated. 'There are young Rashleigh and myself, with our three friends here, to say nothing of Du Maurier.'

Denton shot a significant glance at Bertie, who looked in his turn towards Decie. Beyond a quick flush of colour in his cheeks and a mechanical clenching of the right hand, he betrayed no sign. It was a relief to the awkward silence when the luncheon bell rang.

'We are in luck,' said Denton grimly, when the trio were changing in the privacy of their apartment—a large room with three beds set apart for bachelors and such erratic visitors. 'Rashleigh and Du Maurier! The Colonel isn't a gambling man, Phil, I apprehend?'

'About the last man in the world to amuse himself that way.—You are wondering what brings Du Maurier down here. No good, you may be certain.'

In the dining-room the ample table was laid for eighteen, though that unconventional, but none the less cosy meal, luncheon, as interpreted in a country house, was apparently anything but well patronised. The Colonel liked to see his young friends enjoying themselves, and so long as dinner was not delayed, they could drop in or out from luncheon as the spirit moved them. A group of merry maidens, clad in flannel tennis costumes and striped jackets, and carrying the warmth and excitement of the fascinating game in their flushed faces, stood chattering before the cool fern-decked fireplace as Denton with his gallant crew entered.

'My prayer has been answered,' cried the tallest of the group, a dark vivacious-looking girl, rejoicing in the name of Gwendolyn Moffat. 'I have prayed for some boating men, and they have come.—Mr. Trevor, I have been here more than a fortnight and never on the river once. And till I came here I was getting on splendidly with my sculling.'

'Lets have a look at your knuckles,' said Bertie; 'that will soon show.'

Miss Gwen held out a long white hand pure and stainless as marble. But the light blue 'four,' not being gifted with a sculptor's admiration of the beautiful, eyed the slim fingers critically and from a purely athletic point of view.

'Oh, we'll soon alter that,' he said cheerfully. 'Don't you remember what a state they were in last Easter after a fortnight's coaching? Come with me after luncheon. We've got the old gig and a famous pair of sculls.'

Denton, cynic as he was, found himself in the toils of a sister siren ambitious of aquatic honours, and in a few moments was making arrangements for forming an amateur 'pair,' under the watchful eye of himself and Bertie Trevor, with all the eagerness of a schoolboy. So busily engaged were they, that no notice was taken of the advent of a new-comer, another girl in tennis costume. But Phil saw, and turned a little paler as his eyes encountered hers. She came towards the gay group almost reluctantly. Decie bowed low, to hide the flush of colour that would rise to his cheek. As she turned away, standing by one of the open windows, he crossed over to her.

Her fair sweet face was hidden from him, but she seemed to feel his presence. 'why did you come?' she asked, still gazing fixedly at the landscape.

'I could not help myself.—No; do not misunderstand me. I am not paying you an idle compliment. The simple truth is that I did not know you were here. I will keep out of your sight as much as possible.'

Beatrice Rashleigh made no reply for a moment; her face was very white and set, had he but seen it; but Phil was not looking in her direction, for the simple reason that he was afraid to do so. 'There is room enough here for both of us,' she said. 'Still, it would be ridiculous to attract attention. Outwardly at least we can be friends. I hope I have made my meaning plain enough?' The words were very cold though Decie could not guess what a violent effort they cost the speaker. His mind was too full of bitterness and despair to comprehend the feelings of another.

'Perfectly plain,' he replied. 'You may rest assured that I shall not trouble you with my company. Still, we had better have a complete arrangement. If you can spare me a few moments presently, I shall be grateful.'

'It shall be as you wish; but only this once, understand.'

Miss Rashleigh quitted her position and took a seat at the table. There was a vacant chair by her side, into which a late comer presently glided. He was a young-old man, to coin an expression— young in air and manner, and in the lower part of his face, which was ornamented by an elaborately waxed moustache; though his narrow receding forehead was lined and wrinkled, and his densely black hair was growing somewhat thin—the only sign by which said Denton, Horace Du Maurier showed his fast life and dissipated habits.

Decie experienced an inward spasm of relief, curiously mingled with pain, as Beatrice rose from her seat and disappeared. He did not, however, view with corresponding equanimity the speedy exit of the fascinating Horace, or the little smile of meaning telegraphed from face to face with that instinctive freemasonry, the secret of which is known only to the gentler sex.

'I don't like that man,' Edith Moffat murmured, for Phil's ear alone. She was the youngest of the family, only just out, and an old friend and favorite of Decie's. 'What can Beatrice be thinking about?'

'Oh, there is something between them, is there?' asked Phil coolly. They were quite alone by this time. Down the winding path towards the river, Denton and Trevor were just disappearing from view, accompanied by the fair crew, for a long lazy afternoon on the water. 'How long has it been going on?'

'Before we came here—when we were in town, I imagine. I can't think what has come to Beatrice. And I am certain Mr. Du Maurier is not a gentleman. However, it has nothing to do with me—it is some one else's business. —When are you going to teach me that back-handed cut?'

Phil gave his solemn promise to lose no time in imparting the dark secret; and content with this assurance, and, sooth to say, finding her companion somewhat dull, Miss Edith departed.

It was half an hour later when, in crossing the terrace, he came full upon the versatile Frenchman, smoking a scented cigarette, and attired in a superb knickerbocker suit and velvet gaiters, reaching almost to the knee. Had he been a Cockney snob instead of a Gallic cad, thought Phil bitterly, he would have found scant welcome at Pencraig.

'I am going to show Miss Rashleigh some of the neighbouring beauties,' he explained airily. 'It is a pleasure to point out to her the beautiful—she has the soul.'

'She has a nice little fortune of her own, too,' said Phil dryly.

Du Maurier shot a suspicious glance at the speaker out of his glittering eyes —a glance Decie returned with a smile of contempt. The Frenchman flipped the ashes from his cigarette languidly. 'Ah, you English take an interest in these sordid, these prosaic details. We on the other hand, ignore them. When we love, we love madly.'

'Yes—to command. A little money and a little love—an admirable mixture, which is a credit to your disinterested motives.'

'You speak in enigmas, mon ami,' Du Maurier returned coldly. 'And I like not your tone. In all politeness, I offer you a chance of explanation.'

Decie, though by no means phlegmatic in temperament, held his rival in such profound contempt that all anger was swallowed up in the prevailing emotion. As the Frenchman's valiant blood rose, so much the cooler did Phil become.

'Now, all this histrionic business is very taking, no doubt, with people who don't happen to know you. I do. And, without egotism on my part, you will gain nothing by a quarrel—from a physical point, that is. You have made up your mind that you love Miss Rashleigh—for her money. I won't have it.'

'He will not have it!' returned the Frenchman, addressing a gorgeous peacock sailing by in friendly rivalry. 'This dogmatic gentleman will not have it, Horace, mon cher, you will please take the back seat.'

'You will have to accept my terms all the same.'

'Ah! I shall have to accept your terms! And wherefore, M'sieu?'

'Because, unless you cease this—this impertinence, you will be under the painful necessity of depriving yourself of the pleasure of Colonel Scabell's hospitality.'

The immaculate Horace came within measurable distance of losing his studied calm altogether. Though a torrent of passion boiled in his veins, there was nothing to indicate a consuming rage beyond a pink spot burning upon his high cheekbones. But with the instinct of a true adventurer, he scented danger; and, like the hunter, braced his nerves for the fray.

'You take a high hand, my friend,' he lightly replied. 'Ma foi, you English have a strange way of doing things. I thank you for warning me. But as your proverb says, "At that game, two can play." And if I go to the excellent Colonel and say, "You have a thief in the house!"'

Phil laughed aloud, so loud, that Miss Edith, waiting upon the tennis lawn for the initiation into the mystery of the 'cut,' wondered what excellent joke the pair had discovered.

'You would obtain Miss Rashleigh's permission first. Pah! you are a shallower rogue than I took you for. I am certain you could know nothing of that unless you had a hand in it. Besides, Colonel Scobell would be much more likely to throw you out of the window than believe such a tale. Why can't you take a hint?'

'And if I refuse this peremptory request?'

'Then I must speak more plainly. I want no scandal here, the less that your name has become connected with Miss Rashleigh's. I am not speaking without book, understand. I am going to tax your excellent memory, which I have so often and fortunately seen displayed at games of skill—and chance.'

During this speech, the Frenchman had shifted his ground uneasily. The cool measured scorn in Phil's voice alarmed him more than any outburst of violence could have done, there was such a ring of assured certainty behind every word. He had betrayed himself once, a faux pas he had no intention of repeating.

'I will call your mind back to a year ago, when you did the university the honor of enrolling yourself as a member. There was a certain billiard-room in the High Street kept by a rascally Greek, and officiated over by an equally rascally marker, a Frenchman like yourself—in fact, your brother.' Phil uttered these words so quickly and simply, that Du Maurier for a moment failed to comprehend their import. His face was very white and set; he would have spoken, had not Decie waved him aside.

'Yes; I see you remember. You will also recollect young Selby of Trinity. As a source of income he was invaluable to you, I understand. It was one night in the May term I allude to, that, after making him extremely tipsy, you won from him something like fifteen hundred at billiards. He tells me he has no recollection of the event; but you say he gave you bills to that amount, which he does not dispute, and that they were left with you to discount. As Selby was a rich minor at the time, you had no difficulty in passing them. But, like most other knaves, you overreached yourself. A bill was presented by you the other day, and discounted. Selby, somewhat dubious about the signature, handed it to me. It was dated 5th March 1886, which was apparently correct. But upon reading the red stamp in the corner, I found the singular figures 18-1-87. To put it plainly, the thing is a forgery, for the bill stamp is younger than the bill. I need not explain further to a man of your sagacity that this is why I do not consider you a fit companion to cicerone Miss Rashleigh or any other lady round the neighborhood.'

Du Maurier moistened his dry lips and tried to swallow the choking lump that would rise into his throat. His face presented a singular appearance, like a dead white coal touched with low gleaming points of flame. All his savoir faire, his easy assurance, had disappeared: he looked what he was, a pitiful swindler face to face with his accuser.

'You will not say anything of this?' he gasped.

'As my friend Selby does not wish to be written down an ass, I shall say nothing. I owe you no malice. Only one stipulation I certainly make, and that is—you leave Pencraig by the first convenient train to-morrow.'

'I am in your hands,' the discomfited Horace replied. 'I must do as you ask. Only, my friend, if you ever come across me again, look to yourself.'

To this characteristic gasconade, Phil deigned no reply beyond a look of supreme disdain. He was perfectly satisfied with himself, and the way he had conducted the somewhat trying interview; for, say what you will, it is no pleasant matter to accuse any one of a mean and contemptible action, to say nothing of a crime.

The afternoon dragged on somewhat slowly till dinner-time arrived. It was not a full-dress affair, though most of the ladies were resplendent in shimmering draperies and shining arms. There was no lack of conversation, with the exception of Decie and his late antagonist, who was strangely silent—the latter, as Phil did not fail to notice, paying more attention to the champagne than thirst or the dictates of good breeding ordains.

'That class of fellow never can resist champagne,' said Bertie sotto voce, as he called Phil's attention to the Frenchman's flushed cheeks and gleaming eyes. But Phil did not heed. He was listening with all his ears to a song floating out from the drawing-room, a song he well remembered, the refrain of which rang in his heart like a sharp pain. As he turned in the direction of the salon, he encountered Beatrice Rashleigh walking towards the garden. With the courage of despair, he turned and took his place by her side. They promenaded some distance in silence. A soft moon rode high in the blue arch, shining upon the swift flowing river and on the painful pallor of the girl's face.

'You had better say all you have to say,' she said. 'I did not seek this interview.'

'I think it is my right,' said Phil gently. 'It is more than a year ago since we parted with a tacit understanding. I loved you then—I always shall. Unless you had a little affection for me then, you must be the most selfish coquette that ever took delight in breaking a man's heart.'

'You do me scant justice, Mr. Decie. My friends do not find me so.' Beatrice stooped over a rose-tree, breaking off a fragrant golden bud, and carried it to her face. It was not a pleasant or soothing gesture, but her hands trembled so that she felt forced to give them some occupation. But all this was lost upon Phil, who read in it a callous coldness.

'I want you to tell me why you behaved so to me—indeed, I will know. There is something more in your manner than indifference—there is dislike, contempt. What have I done to merit this?'

'What have you done?' Beatrice cried passionately. 'You have bitterly deceived me. I liked and trusted you—nay, more, if you will hear the truth, I loved you until that day—you, you know of. Oh, Phil, Phil, why did you not come to me if you were in trouble or distress, and tell me everything! Do you think that I should have thought the less of you because such things do not come within the unwritten laws of society? I would not have minded; I would have helped you.'

'I daresay you would,' Phil returned forlornly, 'only I had no occasion to ask for your help, I understand what you mean. How can I help it? You think I—I stole your diamond bracelet!'

'How otherwise?' retorted Beatrice. She had recovered from her momentary fit of emotion, and looked him in the face with hard scornful eyes. 'You always made me your confidante—even that silly escapade of yours when you had to pawn your watch. I heard of from you. I have a good memory for trifles. Do you remember the assumed name you used on that occasion?'

'I am not so used to the inside of those places that I am likely to forget,' said Phil bitterly. 'To be correct, it was Philip Reid.'

Beatrice answered nothing, but taking from the bosom of her dress a square yellow ticket, handed it to her companion. It bore the name and address of a well-known Cambridge jeweller, and ran to the effect that a certain diamond bracelet with ruby medallion had been deposited with the person therein named, to secure the repayment of a loan of thirty pounds advanced to Philip Reid.

Phil gazed at the shabby little pasteboard like a man in a dream. The idea of his being guilty of such an act struck him dumb with amazement. 'Beatrice,' he said solemnly, as soon as he found voice to speak, 'on my word of honor, I know nothing of this. Still, the proof is strong—undeniably strong. Will you try and trust me once more?'

'What is it you want me to do?'

'Leave this in my hands for a little while. Will you?'

She turned away from him with a choking sob. All the harshness and coldness had melted from her heart; she was for the moment a gentle loving woman. 'Anything to clear this wretched mystery. If you can restore my broken faith, it will be the happiest day I have known for eighteen months.' Without another word she turned away, leaving Phil to gaze after her in rapt astonishment.

(To be Continued.)

PREPARED FOR A SIEGE.

France is Ready to Prevent Repetition of Events of 1870-71.

Should the fortunes of war ever again expose the City of Paris to the hardship of a siege, the besieger would find the reduction of the French capital to be a far more difficult undertaking than did the German armies in the winter of 1870-71.

Thus, for example, 40,000 rations of preserved vegetables can be placed in a cubic space measuring only 40 inches each way, and millions of these rations of preserved meats are constantly kept ready for the eventful necessity of the military provisioning of Paris.

An enormous stock of flour and biscuits is always maintained by the war department while the introduction of compressed fodder and the silo system have facilitated the storage of sufficient food for the horses required by the cavalry, as well as by the omnibus and street railway companies.

One of the gravest causes of distress during the last siege of Paris was the scarcity and poor quality of milk. Such quantities of this indispensable article as could be procured were worth their weight in gold, and the mortality among infants resulting from their deprivation of this necessary food reached a frightful rate.

Twenty years ago the art of preserving meat by means of cold storage was in its infancy, but the French government has fully availed itself of every improvement that has been made in this direction, and at the first sign of impending danger the authorities would be prepared to store hundreds of thousands of carcasses for beef and mutton. The military magazines are always kept filled, but at the approach of war the numerous warehouses and buildings which have been set apart for the purpose and prepared for the storage of provisions would be immediately brought into requisition.

By means of the Fixary process dressed beef and other meats can be kept sweet and fresh for many months, and by new chemical methods the storage rooms can be kept cool without the use of ice. In its careful preparation for the dire emergency of hostile attack the French government seems to have overlooked nothing; even coal, wood, petroleum, chemicals and a thousand other things have been provided in ample quantities.

It seems almost impossible to believe that any future siege of Paris could be prolonged until the war department should have exhausted its fabulous accumulations of provisions, which are constantly maintained at their proper levels by renewals of stock as fast as it is used up.

Amputation Not in Favor.

Dr. A. Pearce Gould, in his oration the other day before the Medical Society of London, alluded to the fact that amputation has become much less frequent in surgical practice. At best it is a confession of failure. "We have to admit that at times it is an inevitable step, and may be a great boon to the patient, saving his life or health or freeing him from the incumbrance of a painful and useless member; but, all the same, it is a therapeutic tragedy, an irreparable disaster. Now, not so long ago, surgeons took a special interest, even a pride, in their cases of amputation. To-day, I venture to say, there are no operations in surgery that excite less enthusiasm than amputations, none of which are felt to be more opposed to the whole spirit of surgical art; and a surgeon rarely approaches one without not only a certain misgiving, but a painful sense of disappointment, if not of failure. The readiness with which he resorts to amputation is recognized to be a rough working test of a surgeon's unfitness to practice his art."

What to Forget.

If you would increase your happiness and prolong your life, forget your neighbor's faults. Forget all the slander you have ever heard. Forget the temptation. Forget the faultfinding, and give a little thought to the cause which provoked it. Forget the peculiarities of your friends, and only remember the good points which make you fond of them. Forget all personal quarrels or histories you may have heard by accident, and which, if repeated, would seem a thousand times worse than they are. Blot out as far as possible all the disagreeables of life; they will come, but will only grow larger when you remember them, and the constant thought of the acts of meanness, or worse still, malice, will only tend to make you more familiar with them. Obliterate everything disagreeable from yesterday, start out with a clean sheet to-day, and write upon it for sweet memory's sake only those things which are pure and lovely.

General Suarez Valdez has telegraphed to Captain-General Martinez de Campos, complimenting Lieut. Winston Churchill, son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and Lieut. Spencer, both of the British army, for distinguished bravery during a recent engagement in Cuba.

SOME ODD HAPPENINGS.

QUEER THINGS THAT HAVE RECENTLY OCCURRED.

Railroad Tickets for Dogs—Cotton Mills in China—A Mecca for Consumptives—Blind People and Smoking—Superstition in Italy—The Dog in the German Army, etc., etc.

In Germany the railroads issue tickets for passengers, and likewise tickets for dogs. It happened lately, at an important station, that the supply of passenger tickets unexpectedly became exhausted, and the bipeds had to content themselves with dog tickets, suitably amended.

"Madame Sans-Gene" was played 400 times at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris. The total receipts were $440,000.

Mlle. Dumas, an old maid, who lately died at Paris, has bequeathed 1,000 francs to the policeman patrolling the district in which she resided.

Helden, Holland, has 4,000 inhabitants and 107 saloons. It's in the district of Limburg, and that may account for the number of the saloons.

Flying-machine inventors and kindred soaring spirits will be pleased to learn that at Milano a "Society for the Assistance of Poor Inventors," is about to extend its blessings.

Within a short time six companies of English capitalists have been formed for the establishment of cotton mills in China, which means a corresponding loss to labor in England, of course.

Probably because it found the waters of the Atlantic getting too cold, the sea serpent emigrated to that part of the Mediterranean which is called the Archipel. When seen there it appeared to be 300 feet long, more or less, and raised its head ten feet, more or less, above the waters.

The Orange Free State, in South Africa, situated 5,000 feet above the level of the sea, enjoys absolute immunity from tuberculosis, and since this fact is becoming better known in Europe and America the Boers' paradise will before many years, be a more than Mecca for the countless host of consumptives.

Hungary has rediscovered a valuable advertising medium. The Royal Hungarian Railroad issues about 35,000,000 tickets annually, and now proposes to permit business advertisements on the backs of these useful little pasteboards, at a big profit to the road.

The Neue Blatt calls attention to the fact that a blind man is rarely a smoker. A part of the pleasure derived from smoking seems to be dependent on the smoker's ability to see the smoke; many smokers are agreed that they cannot taste the smoke unless they see it also.

Wages are abominably low in Italy, where the padrone comes from. For instance, dressmakers' errand girls are paid two cents a day, while sewing girls receive from five to twenty cents per diem, and the poor things work fourteen hours a day.

France levies a heavy tax on imports of tobacco and cigars, and this makes smuggling very tempting. Lately a wagon loaded with heavy timber happened to excite the suspicion of a Custom-House officer at Attargette. He found that the timbers were hollow and filled with choice tobacco, valued at over 10,000 francs. The driver made a jump across the line and thus escaped arrest, but he had to leave his dear sticks behind to lose them forever.

Superstition, and no end, in Italy. Two years ago L. Canestrary, living near Sinigaglia, fell very sick, and consulted a witch doctor. The latter told him that he was bewitched by a Mme. Caprini and her fifteen-ear-old daughter, and that to get well he must put them out of the way. His health not improving, Canestrary finally, a week or two ago, shot and killed the two women just as they came out of church.

And so, after all the reports to the contrary, the Queen of Madagascar does not chew tobacco. But truly, her sisters and her cousins and her aunts chew the weed most arduously, even when dressed in the height of Paris fashion they surround their sovereign in church, where numerous natty spittoons are scattered everywhere for the accommodation of these fin-de-Madagascar belles.

If its figures are correct, a German periodical seems to be right when it says that Venezuela is a queer country. For instance: According to the last census, Venezuela had a population of 2,323,527; of the natives, 1,043,189 were born in lawful wedlock, and 1,186,956 out of it; of the adults, 356,876 could not write and 387,397 could not read.

Not long ago a young saleswoman was arrested at Stuttgart, Germany, on a charge of theft from her employer. At her trial she proved that in payment of arduous services, she received six marks ($1.50) a month and her board. The magistrate censured the employer as the more guilty of the two—declared him morally responsible for the theft—and then inflicted a merely nominal punishment on the unfortunate maid.

Princess Li, the wife of Viceroy Li-Hung-Tschang, is fifty years old, but looks to be only thirty. Her feet have been tortured to such smallness that she cannot walk, but has to be carried about in a chair—a magnificent one, of course—yet she owns 1,000 pairs of shoes. Her husband's wealth enables her to have nearly 1,000 silk dresses, and she can select from 500 furs in winter time.

The dog is regularly installed in the ambulance service of the German Army. He is trained to discover wounded soldiers on and near the battle-field in places where otherwise they might be overlooked. Lately the efficiency of the intelligent animal in this new sphere was tested at Neuwied. One of the dogs succeded in discovering within half an hour eight soldiers who had hidden themselves in ditches. In each case the animal returned to his trainer and conducted him straight to the "wounded" man in the ditch. At night the ambulance dog carries a small electric lamp, so that his master may not lose sight of him.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA

The Governor-General has returned to Ottawa.

A number of burglaries are reported from Hamilton.

Senator Murphy of Montreal dropped down on the street and died in ten minutes.

Typhoid fever has been epidemic amongst the prisoners of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Rev. Thos. Cullen, pastor of the Askin Street Methodist Church, London, died on Friday night.

The troopship Pavonia has arrived at Halifax with the Berkshire regiment on board to relieve the King's, at present stationed there.

Three little Gangel children, the eldest four years old, were burned to deat near Gladstone while their mother was out milking.

Mr. John Lowe, the retiring Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has been presented with a silver tea service by the employees of the department.

The roof of a brick cottage fell in on Hunter street, Hamilton, and Messrs. Benj. Clarke and James Reynolds, who were tearing the building down, were badly hurt.

The London City Council has ratified an agreement granting a bonus of $100,000 to the Grand Trunk in consideration of the railway building their shops there.

A party of American capitalists and hotel men, are, it is said, anxious to purchase the Windsor hotel, of Montreal, and have made an informal offer to the stockholders.

Last Thursday the Rev. G. R. Beamish, curate of St. George's cathedral, Kingston, Ont., baptised Mrs. Orr, now an inmate of the House of Industry in that city, who is 110 years old.

A committee has been appointed in Halifax to undertake the erection of a statue of the late Joseph Howe. One dollar subscriptions will likely be solicited from different parts of the Dominion.

It is stated unofficially that the Minister of Trade and Commerce will shortly go to England on business connected with the cable scheme and the proposed Imperial subsidy for a fast Atlantic service to Canada.

The Executive of the Canadian Pacific railway has decided to transfer Mr. G. M. Bosworth, freight traffic manager, with headquarters at Toronto, to Montreal, where the centre of the department will in future be located.

At the end of the last financial year the surplus of the Wentworth County Council was $26,000, and is still growing. To this will shortly be added the amount to be received from the city of Hamilton for the gaol, $35,000. The disposition of the surplus is an anxiety to the Council.

About 2,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded on Saturday at the factory of the Ottawa Powder Company. John Reynolds, the assistant foreman, received injuries from which he died yesterday. A sliver of wood had penetrated his lung, which caused internal hemorrhage.

Mr. James D. Stewart, M.A., editor-in-chief of the Queen's University Journal, died of heart failure in Kingston on Thursday night. The deceased, who was about twenty-eight years of age, was taking his last year in divinity, and had graduated in 1893 as gold medalist in philosophy.

A complimentary dinner was on Saturday night tendered in Montreal to Mr. Joseph H. Stiles, the projector and director-general of the proposed British Empire Exposition, to be held in Montreal next summer. Mr. Stiles announced that the Exposition was already an assured success, and the prospectus would be issued in a few days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The new British cruiser Diana was launched at Glasgow.

It is reported that Great Britain intends establishing a protectorate over Lower Siam.

Advices from Newcastle state that the ship-building strike gives indications of an early termination.

George Augstus Sala, the English journalist and novel writer, is dead. He was sixty-seven years of age.

The centenary of the birth of Thomas Carlyle was celebrated at Chelsea and at his birthplace near Dumfries.

Mr. Asquith, late English Home Secretary, has broken with all precedents by appearing as counsel in a law case.

A boat belonging to H. M. S. Bouncer was capsized off Sheerness, and four of its occupants were drowned.

Mr. Tankerville Chamberlayne, Independent Conservative member for Southampton, has been unseated for corrupt practices by agents.

Several wrecks are reported from the British coasts owing to a severe storm. The Baltic Sea was also the scene of many disasters.

It is reported that the Earl of Derby, formerly Governor-General of Canada, is to succeed the Marquis of Dufferin as British Ambassador at Paris.

The old church at St. Mary-le-Strand, near Charing Cross, in London, one of the landmarks of the city, will soon be completely renovated and restored.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was twice a guest of the Queen last week at Windsor castle. He has become quite a court favorite.

Mr. William Leckie, the historian, has been elected member of Parliament for Dublin University, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the Right Hon. David R. Plunkett to the peerage.

King Leopold of Belgium had a conference with Lord Salisbury concerning the execution of the British trader Stokes, who was hanged in the Congo country by order of Captain Lothaire, a Belgian officer.

John Daly has been elected High Sheriff of Limerick by the corporation. As his penal sentence for connection with the dynamite conspiracy of 1884 caused his election to Parliament to be voided, it is not likely that his election as sheriff will be sanctioned.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has sent a despatch to the Governors of the colonies, with a view of investigating thoroughly the extent to which, in each colony, foreign goods have displaced similar British goods, and the cause of the displacement.

UNITED STATES.

A torpedo magazine near Butler, Pa., exploded, killing two men.

At New York Miss Amy Van Tine was married to Mr. Gilbert Parker, the English novelist.

The ten savings banks of San Francisco have assets aggregating $116,000,000. They have $104,000,000 on deposit.

A 17-year-old husband was divorced from a 16-year-old wife in San Francisco last week. The husband was a messenger boy.

The body of the young Canadian woman who committed suicide at Buffalo a week ago is likely to be buried among the unidentified dead.

Three wild buffalo are said to have been discovered by Indians in the country between the Judith river and Armell's creek in Montana.

A well on the Bannock reservation at Boise, Idaho, has been sunk to a depth of 110 feet, and the water in it is of a temperature of 90 2-5 degrees.

Customs receipts of the United States for the five months of this fiscal year are $12,000,000 greater than for the corresponding months of 1894.

Bishop Nicholas has been instructed by the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg to build a great cathedral in Chicago, to cost five hundred thousand dollars.

Lord Salisbury's reply to United States Secretary Olney's despatch on the Venezuelan question has reached Sir Julian Pauncefote at Washington.

A boy of 14 and a girl of 11 were married in Johnson county, Georgia, the other day. The parents of the children interposed no objection to the marriage.

Theodore Durant, of San Francisco, under sentence of death for the murder of Blanche Lamont, was on Friday refused a new trial. He will appeal to the Supreme Court.

Francis L. Higginson, of Boston, Mass., has sent his wife, who eloped with a young Harvard student, one hundred thousand dollars, to prevent the "poor things" from starving.

For several years a woman has driven the stage between Mancelona and Bellaire, Mich. She handles the reins as well as any man in that region, and has never had trouble with stage-robbers.

In the construction of the new battleships fireproof wood is to be employed. The process of fireproofing consists in forcing sulphate and phosphate of ammonia into the wood by hydraulic pressure.

Arizona pays the women teachers in her Public schools the highest average monthly wages of any State in the Union —$74.45. Massachusetts, on the other hand, pays her men teachers an average of $118.07 monthly.

A herd of five wild swans flew over Cape May, bound south, a few days ago. Before they had gone far Captain Lewis Smith shot and killed one, snow white in color, which measured seven feet from tip to tip of its wings.

Four professors of the University of California, after listening as judges to a public debate on the new woman movement, voted solidly against the new woman, deciding that the movement "is not for the best interests of her race."

The United States authorities at Washington are greatly perturbed over the reply of the Marquis of Salisbury to Secretary Olney on the Venezuelan question, and threaten all kinds of dire things if Great Britain does not at once recognize the Monroe doctrine.

There seems no longer to be any doubt in the minds of those familiar with the local conditions that the coming winter will be one of strife between the miners and operators in the Pittsburg, Pa., district. Hopes of a peaceful adjustment have been generally abandoned.

At Indianapolis a fire which resulted in the death of two men and the injury of three others did damage amounting to nearly $400,000 in the wholesale district on South Meridian street, laying a quarter of a square in ruins and burning out seven large concerns.

William Becker, a young moulder, saved the life of a stranger near Buffalo on Thursday night by pushing him off the railway track in time to prevent him being run over. In doing so Becker fell and lost his leg, and the stranger went on his way without even saying "Thank you" to his preserver.

There is scarcely any change and little of special interest in the trade situation throughout the United States, as reported by the two leading commercial agencies from New York. In most lines stocks are spoken of as being unusually large, and prices difficult to maintain or lower, and no change of consequence will occur now until after the Christmas vacation. Still, factories are kept going wholly or in part better than was expected would be the case a few weeks back. The opening of Congress has had no perceptible effect on business. Makers of woollen goods are not very active, and dress goods are in lighter demand. Iron and its products are lower. Copper and tin are also weaker. Anthracite coal is quoted lower. The shipments of boots and shoes have considerably increased, and orders are plentiful, but prices low. Leather and hides have both declined somewhat during the week.

GENERAL.

A double-track railway is to be built from Pekin to Tien Tsin, in China.

There is strong opposition in Paris to the proposed exposition in 1900.

Herr Dowe, the inventor of the bullet-proof coat, is dying at Wiesbaden.

The Sultan has granted permission for the guardships to pass the Dardanelles.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha plays the fiddle with fervour and skill.

Reports of damage and loss of life from the storm come from many ports in Europe.

The tobacco acreage in Germany this year was 52,293 acres, an increase of 8,966 acres over 1894.

Lord Overtoun states that there are still in Africa 200,000,000 who have never heard the Gospel.

Brazil had 7,540 miles of railroad in operation at the end of 1894, and 4,344 miles in course of construction.

Mount Vesuvius is in a state of eruption. Three distinct streams of lava are flowing down the mountain side.

Henry Menier, the chocolate manufacturer of Paris, has bought the Island of Anticosti for one million francs.

The Austrian budget shows a surplus of twenty million florins, the most favourable balance ever recorded in Austria.

Said Pasha has taken refuge in the British Embassy at Constantinople, fearing that his life would be in danger in the palace.

France has solved the problem of applying the rule for compulsory military service to priests by assigning them to ambulance work.

Lieuts. Churchill and Barnes of the British army have been decorated with the Red Cross for gallantry with the Spanish forces in Cuba.

In Berlin the fire companies must be drawn up in military fashion to salute their commander before they can start to the scene of a fire.

Alexander Siemens, of London, is now engaged in surveying the route for the new cable to be laid from Para to Manaos in the Amazon.

The situation in Corea is causing much anxiety, and it is reported that an American missionary is implicated in a plot to seize the person of the King of Corea.

Despatches from Canton say that a serious attempt was under consideration recently to seize the city of Canton and proclaim an independent Government.

Captain Dreyfus, a French officer, who was sentenced to penal servitude for selling military secrets to other powers, is reported to have made his escape.

Lieutenant Feijo, of the Spanish army in Cuba, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life surrendering Fort Palayo to the insurgents without a proper defence.

A decided sensation was created the other day in the French Chamber of Deputies by a stranger in the gallery firing two shots from a revolver. The man was arrested.

During the 900 years that the Pekin Gazette has been in existence, 1,800 of its editors have had their heads taken off for having exceeded instructions, according to Le Figaro.

SOCIAL LONDON.

The Ambassadorship at Paris—The Prince of Wales' Christmas—Mr. Gladstone will Go on the Continent—Mr. Chamberlain a Court Favourite—The Queen in Good Health.

A despatch from London says:—It is now reported that the Earl of Derby, formerly Governor-General of Canada, is to succeed the Marquis of Dufferin as British Ambassador at Paris, although the name of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, is frequently mentioned in connection with that highly important post. Should the first report turn out to be correct, it may safely be said that the special qualification of the Earl of Derby as a successor to the Marquis of Dufferin is his enormous wealth, and it is no secret that the Marquis is greatly hampered in filling the position as it should be filled by the fact that he is not wealthy enough to entertain, etc., to the extent considered necessary. Vanity Fair, commenting upon this situation, says:—"Paris is the home of many American millionaires whose lavish expenditures give them undue prominence in Parisian society, and English residents and visitors dislike to see their representative play second fiddle to a Mrs. Passmore, a Mrs. Davis, and other wealthy Americans."

Count von Eulenberg, the favorite of Emperor William of Germany, has arrived at Windsor castle from Berlin in order to express the Emperor's sympathy at the death of General Sir Henry Ponsonby, G.C.B., for many years private secretary of the Queen and Keeper of the Privy Purse, and to present her Majesty with a copy of the Emperor's recent allegorical picture, and also to arrange for his Majesty's visit at the time of the marriage of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark. The King and Queen of Italy are also expected to be present upon that occasion.

The Prince of Wales will spend Christmas at Sandringham. Prior to that date His Royal Highness will pay a few days' visit to Lord and Lady Lonsdale, at Lowther, and will afterwards accompany the Princess to Windsor to attend the memorial service which is annually held at Frogmore. Some time in January the Prince will go to the Riviera, and his yacht Britannia is now being prepared for winter racing in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Gladstone has definitely settled upon Biarritz as the place where he will spend a portion of his winter holidays. He will start shortly after Christmas, which will, as usual, be kept at Hawarden.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has twice been the guest of the Queen at Windsor Castle within a week. He has become a court favorite. Besides Mr. Chamberlain, the Queen has had as guest the King of the Belgians and his daughter, Prince and Princess Christian, Duc d'Alencon, with his son, Emanuel d'Orleans; the Lord High Chancellor and his wife, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Gen. Lord Wolseley, and Lady Wolseley, and numerous other notable persons. There have been festive times at the castle. The Queen has been in the best of spirits.

Sunday dinner parties at public restaurants are becoming very fashionable.

People high in society now begin Sunday with a church parade in the forenoon. In the afternoon they go to the rinks or visit the Botanic or Zoological gardens, and in the evening dine in public. A fashionable restaurant recently had at different tables in its dining-hall Lord Cairns and his party, and Count Mensdorff. These were encircled by a number of other aristocrats, including Sir Frederick and Lady Milner, Lord and Lady Minto, and Sir Horace and Lady Farquhar, all of whom were accompanied by parties. The fashion does not exclude an odd mixture of reputable and doubtful persons.

Italian statistics show that during the month of October 20,606 Italians emigrated to America.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Business Man.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has closed its branch at Ailsa Craig.

The assignment is announced of Smith & Pelton, wholesale fish dealers, Cleveland, Ohio.

During the past weeks the stocks of fall and spring wheat, barley and oats show considerable increase.

The receipts of hogs are liberal at all points throughout Ontario, which accounts for the low prices.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific for the last week of November were $582,000 an increase of $46,000.

The Canada Permanent Loan & Savings Co. has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the current six months, which makes 9 per cent. for the year.

The hay market continues remarkably strong. Sales are being made on track at Toronto at $14.25 to $14.50 for No. 1. Straw is also higher at $8.-25 to $8.75.

The stocks of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William are 1,479,922 bushels, as compared with 2,025,558 bushels last week and 337,616 bushels at the corresponding date of last year.

Fifteen thousand barrels of apples were shipped over the G.T.R. last week to Portland and Boston. The apples are for the British market. There were also shipped during the same period ten car loads of turkeys from Western Ontario for the British market.

In Yarmouth county, Nova Scotia, about 4,000 acres of blueberry bushes were recently sold for a total price of $1,000. The annual yield is now about $32,000. The fact is alluded to in the latest Provincial crop report, with the comment that few gold mines have given an equal return on investment.

The market for leather in the United States is very dull, manufacturers buying only to meet the imperative necessities. They look for a marked decline, somewhat in proportion to the heavy decline in hides, which the tanners have not granted. The market for union crop is weak, and prices are nominal. Quotations for buff leather are of little value and while the supply of splits is small, the market is weaker.

Baltic and Crimean ports are to be connected by a projected canal, which the Russian government are considering, the estimated cost of which is $50,-000,000. There are no great physical difficulties to overcome. This canal, which is to be 1,000 miles long, 250 feet wide and 30 feet deep, will start at Riga, following the river Dwina, and, further on the rivers Beresina and Dneiper, entering the Black sea at Cherson.

The shipments of cheese from Montreal during the season of navigation closing November 25, were 1,720,087 boxes against 1,718,466 boxes for the corresponding period in 1894, showing an increase of only 1621 boxes. Careful estimates prepared by shippers who have agents all over the Dominion compute the amount of cheese now held in Canada between 350,000 and 400,000 boxes, which is believed to be more than the stocks held in Canada a year ago.

There is little of special interest in the trade situation at Montreal. Among wholesale houses business is as a rule quiet, and in a great many warehouses stock-taking is the order of the day. In groceries some fair orders of car lots of staples for shanty purposes are reported, but the general distribution in this line is not active; there will probably be more doing a week hence, when retailers will be sorting up for holiday trade. With regard to values there is nothing noteworthy in the way of changes. The recent advent of snow with fine wintry weather is calculated to help business in the country. In the northern and easterly sections of the province sleighing is reported good, so that country produce, lumber, etc., is likely to move more briskly, and thus create a freer circulation of money.

The holiday trade is a little more active at Toronto. Both retailers and jobbers report an improvement, which, it is to hoped will continue until the season is over. Staple dry goods houses are taking stock. A fairly satisfactory trade has been done, but profits are small when the large turnover is taken into consideration. There is keen competition in most lines, and the large departmental stores are accused of selling many lines at less than cost of production. . . . The offerings of wheat are fair and prices weak. There is little outlet for flour at the prices asked, and Ontario brands are not sought after in the Eastern Provinces as in former years. Some grades of Manitoba flours are selling in the East at lower prices than those from this province. The outlook for wheat is therefore not bright. Present prices, although 5c to 6c lower than a month ago, are comparatively higher than leading markets in the United States, which seem to be demoralized. Money seems to be plentiful on choice collateral, and speculation has increased in Canadian securities. There have been advances of 1 to 5 per cent, with Montreal St. Railway, Commercial Cable, and Richelieu in the lead. Bank shares are a little stronger, with good demand. A number of small investors who sold out loan company issues have of late been re-investing in bank shares.

One Way to Keep Warm.

Not all of us know that deep and forced respirations will keep the entire body in a glow in the coldest weather, no matter how thinly one may be clad. A physician declares this to be a fact worth remembering. He was himself half frozen to death one night, and began taking deep breaths and keeping the air in his lungs as long as possible. The result was that he was thoroughly comfortable in a few minutes. The deep respirations stimulate the blood current by direct muscular exertion, and cause the entire system to become pervaded with the rapidly-generated heat.

How Diamonds are Valued.

The price of diamonds is an involved subject and requires life-long study. The old rule was that the value of two diamonds of like quality is proportionate to the square of their weights. Thus, if a one-carat stone is worth $120, a two-carat gem would be worth $440, a three-carat $900.

SCHEDULING SHEEP.

The British Market to be Closed to Live Imports from Canada and the United States—The Dominion to Make a Vigorous Protest.

A despatch from London says:—The statement is made on what seems to be full authority that the British Board of Agriculture has resolved upon prohibiting the importation into the British isles of live sheep from either the United States or Canada. Mr. Long, the President of that board, in other words the Minister of Agriculture, will make that announcement to a deputation of English sheep raisers which will wait upon him next Wednesday. The ostensible reason for this action is the prevalence of the scab disease among North American sheep, but the real motive is the imperative demand upon the present Conservative Government from the rural classes, to which the Government largely owes its existence, for protective measures on behalf of the agricultural interests. An exhaustive Governmental enquiry was made recently regarding the scab disease, but experts refuse to certify that it is contagious, or infectious. Moreover, it appears that though this disease has been prevalent in England many years, no measure has been taken by the State to extirpate it as is done in cases of really contagious diseases among live stock.

A vigorous protest will be made by the agents of the Dominion Government, but so far no similar actions seem to be contemplated by the Government of the United States. It is said that the Salisbury Cabinet is determined to enforce the order, whatever may be the foreign opposition. The import of live stock from the United States and Canada to Great Britain is considerable.

ABYSSINIAN FIGHTERS.

Major Tosselli's Command of Italian Troops Surrounded and Wiped Out—25,000 Natives Engaged.

A despatch from Rome says:—The Government made the announcement in the Chamber of Deputies on Monday that the five companies of Italian soldiers composing the column under the command of Major Tosselli, operating in Abyssinia, had been surprised and surrounded by a force of 25,000 natives, and that only a small portion of the command had succeeded in breaking through the beleaguering lines and making their retreat to Makalle. The fate of Major Tosselli and that part of his command remaining with him is as yet unknown. General Baratieri, commanding the Italian forces in Abyssinia, is concentrating his troops at Makalle, and is prepared to repel the forces of the enemy which are moving in that direction. The announcement had a deeply emotional effect upon the Chamber.

The Cabinet discussed the situation of the Italian troops and decided to send reinforcements, ammunition and artillery to them by the first transport. The public is much excited over the news of the defeat. It is supposed that Ras Makonnen's recent overtures for peace were a ruse of which Major Tosselli was the victim. It was announced that Gen. Arimondi, who went to succor Major Tosselli, engaged the Abyssinians and stopped their advance. The enemy's loss was severe. Gen. Arimondi has safely reached the vicinity of Adigrat.

Major's Tosselli's force consisted of 1,-200 native troops, twenty commissioned Italian officers and 40 non-commissioned officers. He also had a mountain battery.

Gass Dresses and Curtains.

Articles of dress are now being extensively made of glass. A Venetian manufacturer is turning out bonnets by the thousand, the glass cloth of which they are composed having the same shimmer and brilliancy of color as silk, and, what is a great advantage, being impervious to water. In Russia there has a long time existed a tissue manufactured from the fiber of a peculiar filamentous stone from the Siberian mines, which by some secret process is shredded and spun into a fabric which, although soft to the touch and pliable in the extreme, is of so durable a nature that it never wears out. This is probably what has given an enterprising firm the idea of producing spun-glass dress lengths.

The Muscovite stuff is thrown into the fire when dirty, like asbestos, by which it is made absolutely clean again; but the spun-glass silk is simply brushed with a hard brush and soap and water, and is none the worse for being either stained or soiled. The material is to be had in white, green, lilac, pink and yellow, and bids fair to become very fashionable for evening dresses. An Austrian is the inventor of this novel fabric, which is rather costly. Tablecloths, napkins and window curtains are also being made of it. It has also been discovered that glass is capable of being turned into a fine cloth, which can be worn next to the skin without the slightest discomfort.

Expensive Smoking.

There are several wealthy men in London who are reputed to spend over $2,500 per year on cigars. This is considered very large over there, but several American millionaires are said to exceed this. One of them is reported as spending $10,000 annually on cigars. An English nobleman who married an American woman, who brought a bag of money with her, has astounded London with his extravagance in cigars. He pays about $500 monthly for them, and always trades with one dealer, who posts a sign to that effect in order to attract customers. Several prominent Englishmen, among whom is said to be Labouchere, buy cigarettes imported from Turkey, at a cost of ten cents each. One of them smokes and gives away 100 a day, which is probably the record for expensive cigarette smoking.

Generally Wins.

Mr. Thinkum—Whenever there is trouble in this world there is a woman at the bottom of it.

Mrs. Strongmind—That may be, but you can't deny that when the trouble is over the woman is on top.

Lachute Furniture Factory



☞ We have now on hand. an entirely new stock of Bed Room suits, Sideboards, tables and chairs, and Parlor suites,

Something to Suit Everybody.

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D. WILSON,
Butcher

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J. C. WILSON, & CO.,

are now prepared to do all kinds of Gristing, etc., and guarantee satisfaction. They will keep constantly on hand

Ogilvie's Strong Baker's,
Patent and Family Flour.
Oatmeal,
Buckwheat Flour,
Pot Barley and Feed of all kinds,

Highest CASH PRICES paid for all kinds of GRAIN.

P. Campbell, & Co.

VILLE MARIE BANK

LACHUTE.

W. WEIR, President. W. GARAND, Cashier

Capital, $500,000

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

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

EXCHANGE on any part of Europe

COLLECTIONS promptly made, at lowest rates.

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H. FROST,
Manager.

AVIS.

AVIS PUBLIC est par les presentes donne qu'a la prochaine session du Parlement du Canada, on demandera un Act pour incorporer "The Canadian Electric Railway and power Company," dans le but de construire, exploiter et entretenir un chemin de fer electrique, a partir de la cite de Montreal, dans la province de Quebec, a aller jusqu'a la cite de Windsor dans le comte d'Essex, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto et London, avec pouvoir de construire un embranchement a partir de Toronto ou autres points sur la ligne principale jusqu'a Suspension Bridge; avec pouvoir de construire des embranchements dans un rayon n'excedant pas vingt-cinq milles de tout point ou points quelconques sur la ligne principale; de faire des marches avec toutes societes ou corporations existant ou autorisees qui se trouvent le long de la dite route, particulierement avec les compagnies de pouvoir electrique, chemin de fer electrique ou lumiere electrique qui existent, dans le but de les acquerir, les louer, les amalgamer ou les exploiter, ou de leur fournir la chaleur, la lumiere ou la force motrice; d'etablir, d'entretenir et d'exploiter ces chemins de fer dans les rues de telles cites et villes qui se trouvent sur la ligne du dit chemin de fer, de maniere que la dite compagnie et les municipalites interessees pourront convenir; de construire tels chemin de fer par sections, suivant autorisation a cet effet, d'acquerir des pouvoirs d'eau et les terrains accessives et y eriger des batisses avec les machineries requises pour produire la force electrique; acquerir le droit de passage et aussi le droit de vendre, distribuer ou autrement disposer de telle pouvoir electrique pour le chauffage, la lumiere, la force motrice ou autres objets, avec pouvoir d'exproprier les terrains requis pour cette entreprise tel que pourvu par "l'Acte des chemins de fer" avec tous autres pouvoirs necessaire pour construire et exploiter les dites machineries electrique, et aussi d'exploiter la dite entreprise de la maniere la plus complete avec pouvoir d'emaner des actions payees de la dite compagnie en payement de ses obligations pour toutes fins autorisees et avec tous les pouvoirs de droit et d'usage donnes ou accordes aux compagnies incorporees pour les fins ci-dessus mentionees.

EDMUND BRISTOL,
Howland, Arnoldi & Bristol, Toronto,
Procureurs des Requerants.

Notice.

Dr. Robertson, of St. Andrews, begs to notify his friends that he has disposed of his Residence and Practice to Dr. Aylen, a graduate of McGill College, Montreal, and a Physician of some six years' experience, and he hopes that the patronage that has been given to him during the last twenty years, will be extended to his "Successor."

GUNS Dble barrel br. loader, $8. Greener Bolt br. loader, $25. Winchester Repeating Rifles, $14. Flobert Rifles, $2. Revolvers, $1. Lowest prices for reliable goods; send for catalogue T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL.

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 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

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Beech Ridge.
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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.

NOTICE,

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate The Canadian Electric Railway and Power Company, to build, operate and maintain an Electric Railway from the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec to the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto and London, with power to build a branch line from Toronto, or other points on the main line to Suspension Bridge. with power to build branch lines for a radius not exceeding twenty-five miles from any point or points on the main line; to enter into contracts and arrangements with all existing or authorized firms or corporations along the said route particularly with existing street or Electric railway, light or Power Companies for the purposes of acquiring, leasing, amalgamating or making running arrangements with same or to supply same with heat, light or power: to establish, maintain and carry on street railway services in such cities and towns on the line of said railway as the Company and municipalities interested may agree on; to build such Railway in sections as may be authorized; to acquire water powers and sites for, and build electrical works in connection with said railway for the purposes of generating electrical energy, to acquire the right of way to transit, and also the right to sell and otherwise dispose of electrical energy for heat, light, power and other purposes and to distribute the same with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the undertaking as provided by the Railway Act; with all other powers necessary for constructing and operating the said electrical works, and otherwise fully carrying on the said undertaking with power to issue paid up stock of the Company in payment of its obligations for all or any of the said authorized purposes and with all proper or usual powers given or granted to companies incorporated for any of the purposes aforesaid.

EDMUND BRISTOL,
Howland, Arnoldi & Bristol, Toronto,
Solicitor for Applicants.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne. } No. 205.

DAME AIMEE LADOUCEUR, wife of PLACIDE TURPIN, farmer of the Parish of St. Andrews, said District.

Plaintiff.

vs.

PLACIDE TURPIN, of the same place, farmer,

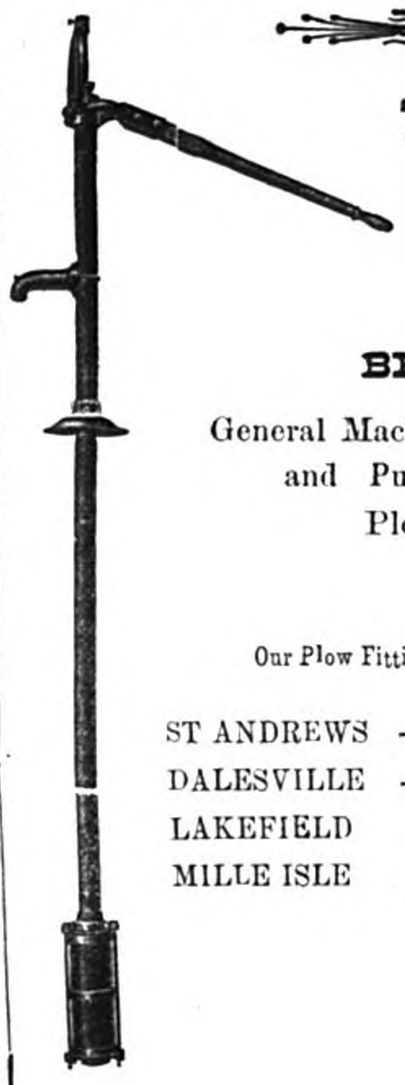
Defendant.

An action for separation of property has this day been instituted against Defendant.

Ste. Scholastique, 25the September, 1895.

R. P. de LARONDE,
Att'y., for Plaintiff.

Victoria Foundry, Lachute, P.Q.



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LAKEFIELD - - -	W CAMERON
MILLE ISLE - - -	S. CAMPBELL





McOUAT & McRAE.

NOTICE,

Having purchased the residence and practice of Dr. Robertson of St. Andrews, I beg leave to notify the public that I will practice in this vicinity with office at Dr. Robertson's late residence.

W. W. AYLEN, M. D.

Notice.

Having sold the Grist and Saw Mills, we hereby notify all owing to settle their accounts.

SIMPSON & BOYD.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned being about to give up house keeping, offers for sale his property situate in the town of Lachute. To a prompt purchaser, conditions will be favorable. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. For conditions apply to

A. BERTHELOT.

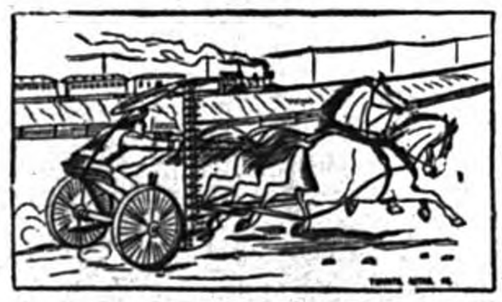


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That is why "Monsoon," the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea.

It is put up in sealed caddies of ¼ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c. and 60c.

If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St. East, Toronto.

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LACHUTE, Que.

TELEPHONE NO. 4.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX. LACHUTE, FRIDAY DEC. 27, 1895. NO 17.

THE "WATCHMAN"

—AND—

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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We cannot undertake to return reected communications.

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P. F. Ernest Petit
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Commissioner Superior Court,
ST. JEROME, P. Q.,

J. E. VALOIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Money to Loan on Security.
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J. S. ABBOTT, F. E. MEREDITH,
H. ABBOTT, J. R., Q.C. H. J. HAGUE.

R. P. de LARONDE
Advocate,
as opened an office at the WATCHMAN Building, Lachute, which will be in charge of G. F. Calder. All collections promptly attended to.

G. E. Bampton, Q. C., B. C. L.
Advocate, Provincial Revenue Attorney for District of Terrehonne, 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.

J. D. LEDUC, L.L.B.
Advocate.
Ex-Attorney for the Revenue.
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute every day for the next three months

H. C. McCONNELL, L. D. S.
(Surgeon Dentist)

Will practice his Profession in Lachute, every Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.—Office, Next Door East of Rodrigue's Hotel. Tuesday at Labelle's Hotel Calumet, and Wednesday at Papineauville.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION!

NOTICE.

Doctor Shaw desires to inform the public that owing to Dr. Robertson's departure from St. Andrews, the partnership has been dissolved, and that he, [Dr. Shaw] continues his practice, with office and residence in St. Andrews.

DR. ALEXANDER
[Physician & Surgeon,]
LACHUTE.
Office and residence in the house of the late Dr. Smith Main Street.
Bell Telephone, No. 34.

DR. ALEX. RODRIGUE,
(Physician & Surgeon.)
LACHUTE.
Office open DAY and NIGHT, on Railway Avenue next door East of Rodrigue's Hotel.

DR. WM. S. ALLEN,
Surgeon Dentist.
Will be at Mrs James Drysdale's, Lachute, on Monday of each week. Tuesday at Cumming's house, Grenville, and Weduesday Labelle's Hotel, Calumet. Thursday, Grondin's Hotel, Papineauville, Friday and Saturday, at Mrs. Henderson's St. Andrews.

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Post Office address, Box 125, Lachute, P.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The member for Argenteuil showed a a biss in the right direction when he advocated "Woman's Suffrage," Shall I say it is a pity his confreres were not equally gallant? No gallantry is wanted in the matter, but plain justice so hard to wring from man for woman, when his jealously guarded priviliges are at stake. There would be some justice in the suppression of a woman's vote, if that woman were told she could murder, steal or commit any other crime and yet not be held responsible any more than a child. But how in the name of common sense brothers, can you call her to account by the same ratio as man yet deny her as you would an irrational being, all participation in the meteing out of her own punishment? You speak as if ability to vote, would unfit woman for "home life." Do you never stop to think how evil laws often deprive her of that "home life" you are so solicitous about? True women want the franchise, that they may be able to do their part for the protection of that very "home life," so much more to her than it ever is to man. Do not cant about weak women who would vote without judgment; have you not plenty of examples of puerile, "bought up" men, willing to sell their souls for a mess of pottage (or whiskey). You magnanimously admit, intellectually, women are not inferiors, then they can score one point for *morally* they are far your superior.

A WOMAN.

Mr. G. E. Bampton, Q. C., is on a visit to friends in Toronto.

The Henry's Church Christmas tree was held last night and was well attended.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs Cresswell spent Christmas in Montreal.

Mr. Chas. Campbell, and his two brothers John and William of Mille Isle, left to day for Canyon City Oregon.

Mr. Wm. Walsh, of Verona Ill.. is on a visit to his uncle Mr. Hugh Walsh, St. Andrews.

Mr. Walter Graham, is on a visit to his parents in St. Andrews, after an absent of 3 years in Verona Ill.

Mr. Wm. Morrin V. S., of Belle Riviere was in town over Christmas, the guest of Mr. F. W. Hills.

We offer our sympathy to Mr. and Mrs Wm. Staniforth in their recent bereavement.

The Rev. Mr. Given was presented with a purse by the congregation of St. Simeon's Church, on Christmas morning.

Dr. Alexander, was called over to Hemmingford on a professional visit last week, which shows that he is missed in his former home.

Hugh McConnell, Dentist, will be in Montebello, on Tuesday 31st, Dec., and wishes it to be known that he will be in Lachute every Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

A grand concert will be given in St. Scholastique on January 7th, for which the programmes have been issued. We notice that Miss Hanna Hill of Lachute, will take part.

Mr. George Hay has returned from Manitoba, where he has just seen ground in proper shape several car-loads of first class wheat. The flour is for his customers in Lachute. See his adv.

A very pleasant hour was spent in the Methodist Church on the evening of mas day, when the pastor entertained the children and a number of their elders, by an exhibition of over fifty five Lime light views.

The annual S. S. Entertainment and Xmas Tree, which has been in course of preparation for some weeks in the Methodist S. S. will come off, as decided three weeks ago, on New Year's day. Special attraction this year. Every scholar will receive a present as usual. A novel and affecting dialogue, in which some grey-beards will have a part, will be a feature that will be two good to miss.

The annual meeting of the Lachute Branch of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society will be held in Henry's Presbyterian Church, Lachute, on Tuesday Jan. 7th 1896, at 7 p. m, when the report of the year's work will be read and addresses will be given by the resident ministers and by the Rev. Henry Gomery, District Secretary. Members of choirs are specially invited. All are welcome. Doors open at 7 p. m. Collection will be taken for the Bible Society.

We are pleased to hear that owing to the exertions of their worthy Mayor, Mr John Middleton, the inhabitants of the thriving village of Point Fortune will shortly have a branch of the Post Office Saying's Bank and a Money Order Office, the Hon. Postmaster General (Sir A. P. Caron) having kindly given instructions to have the same opened on the 1st, Jan. 1896, which will be a great convienance to that part of the country.

In cases of severe and sudden colds, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, if used according to directions, is a sure cure. Ask for Ayer's Almanac.

MARRIED.

CALDER—GILMORE.—At Brownsburg, Que., on Dec. 24th, 1895, at the residence of Mr. John McLeod, by the Rev. T. C. Sowter, William Calder of Mount Maple, Que., to Miss Isabella Gilmore of Brownsburg, Que.

DEATHS

DENSMORE.—At the residence of her son-in-law, M.. H. Hartley, Cushing Que., Mrs. J. Densmore, Sr., aged 70 years.

SCHAGEL.—At Cushing, Que., on Dec. 19th, Jacob D. Schagel aged 72 years, 2 months and 15 days.

STANIFORTH.—At Lachute on Dec. 24th, Lizzie Porter Staniforth, beloved daughter of Wm. and Mary Staniforth, aged 16 years and 8 months.

She is not dead but sleepeth,
Her breath above is fled,
The Lord her Spirit keepeth,
In the mansions of the blest.

SUDDEN DEATH.

We regret to announce the sudden death of Mrs W. J. Rogers, of Hill Head, which took place Tuesday. Death came suddenly and unexpectedly as the deceased was not considered in any danger.

CARDS OF THANKS.

The writer wishes to tender his sincere thanks to the ladies of St. Simeon's Church, Lachute and other kind friends for their donations towards our sale of articles in connection with Grace Church, Arundel.

R. F. HUTCHINS, Missionary.
Arundel, Dec 23rd, 1895.

In the name of my mother, those of the family who are away and those at home, I desire to acknowledge with thankfulness to our neighbors and friends, the sympathy and kindly help, extended by them to us in our trial, both during the sickness and at the time of the funeral of my father.

GEORGE S. SCHAGEL, Cushing.

CHRISTMAS TREE,

A successful Christmas-tree intertainment was held in the Beech Ridge School house on the 19th in aid of the Sunday School. Mr. Malcolm Smith occupied the chair, and a lenghty programme was gone through consisting of appropriate, hmnys, recitations, etc, Santa Claus appeared at 9. o'clock and distributed the many presents with which the tree was loaded.

It was moved by Mr. R. Watson seconded by M. J. B. Cooke that a vote of thanks be given to the Misses Drew and Kettyle, for the manner in which the children were trained. The meeting then despersed, pleased with their night's enjoyment. The proceeds amounted to $8.85.

OBITUARY.

Jacob Dalton Schagel, of Chatham, whose death occurred on the 19th Dec. 1895, was the son of Major Jacob Schagel. Born on the 4th Oct 1823, he was quite a lad at the time of the Rebellion of 1837-38, and doubtless caught the martial spirit of those days, for his father was one of the officers of the contingent furnished by loyal Chatham, for the quelling of the rebellion, and young Jacob himself, a little later on, is found holding the rank of a Lieutenant in the Canadian Militia. He did not follow warlike pursuits, however, but devoted himself to farming part of the paternal acres. On the 17th Dec 1850 he married Philippa Grace daughter of James Mount Stephen of Stonefield a happy union terminated exactly forty-five years and two days after its consummation of this marriage. The issue was ten children, eight of whom five daughters and three sons survive.

Strict in integrity, careful in thrift, unremitting in industry, a loving husband, a good father, a peaceable neighbour, and a genial friend, universal sympathy and sorrow were excited when the painful nature of his malady became known, the large attendance at his funeral also testifying to the high estimation of his person and character held in the community.

On Saturday the 21st his body was laid in the family lot in St Andrews Cemetery. The solemn service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Brill, of the Methodist Church, his pastor, who made touching allusion to the general and religious life of the deceased. The Revs. J. Fraser and J. R. Bonner assisted.

Dandruff forms when the gland of the skin are weakened, and if neglected, baldness is sure to follow. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best preventive.

Cash paid for Hides, Lamb skins etc. at John Stewart's, Lachute.

WHY DO THEY NOT PAY UP?

What kind of a committee did the Agricultural Society appoint for the supervision of the sports and games at the Annual Fall Exhibition held last fall? Where has the prize money gone also the entrance fee the contestants were obliged to pay before being allowed to enter in any of the games? I think it was enough for to win in sport and lose the prize without having to pay for the privilege. Any one knowing the where-abouts of the money might communicate in these columns with

ONE WHO PARTOOK.

Upon enquiry we find that the Agricultural Society had not the management of the sports, but a special committee took full charge, and we are informed they will be prepared to distribute the prizes in a few days.—ED.

Pea Jackets in every size. Brown and Grey all sizes also in Tweed and Black all at low prices.

W. BANFORD.

Cash paid for Hides, Lamb skins etc at John Stewart's, Lachute.

STONEFIELD.

Nature has again removed our robes of white and wheels are once more in use. It is hoped that Jack Frost will bring skating for New Year. Miss Whyte, school teacher of this place has gone to spend her holidays with her parents in Huntingdon. Miss Beaton is visiting friends here. Mr. F. R. Douglas is home on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Forman. Mr. Archie McKinnon formerly of this place is very ill at the residence of Mr Geo. Foreman, Carillon. Miss A Sitlington returned home Friday. Miss Katie Moore is spending her holidays with her father. A Xmas tree was held in the Methodist Church, Cushing, on Monday evg., which proved a success. Speeches recitations, dialogues singing by the choir, and a visit from Santa Claus who appeared in all glory, made the programme. Some of the older people got teething rings rattles and dolls. The "News" correspondent spoke of a sleigh load having a pleasant time at the lecture in the Grenville Baptist Church on Monday evening of the past week. Judging from the peals of laughter and song heard at a distance I should say they had a good time. Being an "early to bed myself" I did not appreciate being disturbed by a Stonefield band. Times being hard and this place quiet it is thought that our constable may be dispensed with. A petition is en route to have him pensioned for life having been a servant of Her Majesty for a score or more of years.

SANTA CLAUS.



W. H. Ward.

Almost a Hopeless Case.

A Terrible Cough. No Rest Night nor Day. Given up by Doctors.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors, after working over me to the best of their ability, pronounced my case hopeless, and said they could do no more for me. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I began to take, and very soon I was greatly relieved. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 3 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

THE SILVER STREAM.

CHAPTER III.

On the morning following, before Pencraig was awake, Colonel Scobell had fished his favorite stream, aided and abetted by the gardener's boy, a precocious youth, intended eventually for a naturalist or a poacher, as the gods decreed, and succeeded in catching three fish. The three shining monsters were carried up to the house in triumph, and laid on a stone in the dairy, where a well-attended levee was held till breakfast-time. So delighted was the Colonel with this unique accomplishment, that in the exuberance of his joy he proposed a picnic down the river in honor of the occasion. Mrs. Scobell, always most happy when her spouse was pleased, fell in with this arrangement. There was not a particularly large gathering at the early breakfast, consisting of the Moffat girls and our trio, concluding with Du Maurier, who had not yet broken the direful tidings of his premature departure. Miss Rashleigh did not put in an appearance.

'We will go to Ross by water,' Mrs. Scobell explained. 'When we reach there, we will decide what further to do.—Mr. Denton, I am told you are a capital hand at arranging these little matters. Will you help me?'

Denton laid down his knife and fork, and regarded his hostess with a look in which bewilderment and reproach were amusingly blended. With Malvolio, he felt he had greatness thrust upon him. 'My dear madam, some one has libelled me cruelly. Would you be surprised to hear that I never attended such a function in my life?'

'Oh, in that case we must go,' said the hostess good-naturedly. 'How many shall we be? There will be four of us—all you girls, with Mr. Du Maurier—no fewer than seventeen altogether.'

'The invasion of Ross,' said Denton with a forlorn air. 'What a sensation we shall create! The army of Pencraig, under the com mand of Colonel Scobell.—Du Maurier, these knickerbockers of yours will cause a furor.'

The gallant Frenchman smiled, but without his usual airy assurance. He was by no means at ease, though he was somewhat grateful to Denton for the opportunity afforded. 'It is a great disappointment, no doubt,' he said; 'but I shall not be there. I have important business calling me to town, and I shall be compelled to go to Hereford to-day. My charming hostess will forgive this unavoidable termination to the pleasantest of visits; but, ah! the stern calls of business; I shall be forced to take my leave early to-morrow.'

Phil looked up at the speaker, whose eyes were fixed upon him in a questioning manner, and nodded shortly. So long as the fascinating Horace would not be present at the fete, it was a matter of little moment whether he remained at Pencraig another night or not. This decision was none the less satisfactory because Phil had no intention of going himself. He had a little work to do, and a great deal to think about. He also had a clue in his hands, which, skilfully handled, would put an end to the painful coldness between Beatrice and himself. As he sat upon the terrace smoking a matutinal cigarette, Denton with a face of woe joined him.

'The die is cast!' he said. 'We are to go into Ross; though what we are going to do there is a social problem beyond ordinary understanding. I believe there is a fine church there, where we shall spend the customary ten minutes. What follows I shudder to contemplate.'

'What a humbug you are!' Phil retorted. 'Just as if you won't enjoy yourself as well as the rest of them. I know what the programme will be, well enough. You will go down to Ross, taking care that you and Bertie pull the gig pair with Gwen and Nellie Moffat.'

'Not a bad idea,' said Denton, as if such a plan had been furthest from his thoughts. 'We have only to drop a hint to some of the women that the gig is not quite safe, and the thing is done.—Now, as to yourself?'

'I shan't go—at least I don't think so. I—I have some particular work to do. Only leave me that little dingey for this afternoon. I daresay I shall find time for a pull up to Hoarwithy and back.'

Denton whistled softly; he was too much a man of the world to inquire the reason for this unexpected determination.

'We shall be r ther short o' the nobler sex, in that case. Rashleigh cannot favour us with his desirable company; we shall mourn the absence of Horace the incomparable in silent despair.—What's to be done?'

But the unexpected arrival of three Oxford undergraduates, who had rushed over from Hereford owing to the collapse of a cricket match, satisfactorily solved the problem. The party resolved itself into a smaller one than had been at first anticipated, and as a matter of fact the limited number of floating craft rendered this imperative. It was past eleven before the three boats got under way, and slid gradually out of sight round the bend. Phil stood upon the tiny wooden pier watching them, and smiling at the brilliant diplomacy of Denton's, which had been attended by triumphant success. He was not quite alone, for Miss Edith Moffat stood by his side, an unmistakable pout disfiguring her pretty lips.

'It is too bad!' she exclaimed, with tears in her voice. 'I am always left out.'

'Then why didn't you say you wanted to go?' asked Phil with scant sympathy. 'There was plenty o: room in our boat.'

An April smile darted across Miss Edith's piquant little face, a saucy smile of meaning. 'There are four of them there, you know. And besides I heard Mr. Trevor say the boat was not quite safe. Wasn't it brave of Nell and Gwen to risk such horrible danger?'

'Very,' said Phil dryly. 'You are naturally a courageous family. Still, if you can put up with such a commonplace cavalier as me, we will have a long pull this afternoon.'

'Delightful!—Only, there isn't a boat.'

'Oh, I took care of that. There is plenty of room in the little dingey, if you only sit still, and exactly in the centre. You and I will go as far as Hoarwithy directly after luncheon, and get back in time for dinner.'

Miss Edith looked up at the deep blue sky above the larch tassels, then down again to the swift running river, musical as it rushed over the brown pebbles. She gazed seriously out of her great eyes at her companion, as if she would read his thoughts. 'I wonder what you stayed behind for?' she asked abruptly.

'Now, I suppose that is what a woman would call gratitude.—My dear Edie, have you so soon forgotten the moral precepts of your school-mistress? But seriously, I have something important to do this morning. Don't ask me any questions, there is a good child.'

'I am very sorry, Phil,' Miss Edith replied with humility. 'If you would only let me help you a little. I—I understand that you'——

'You are a good little girl, and I am very grateful.—No; you can't help me, little one. I hope everything will come right in a few days. When it does, you shall be the first to know.'

Phil Decie was not the kind of man to make a confidant of any one; but the quick warm-hearted sympathy had touched him more deeply than he cared to own. Moreover, it was not like confiding in a stranger, for the girl had been an especial favorite of his ever since he had first known her an imperious little beauty aged seven. There had always been something in the frank innocence of her great gray eyes that drew him towards her, child as she was, as one noble nature is attracted by another. After this little interchange of sympathy, it came almost like a shock to Phil when he encountered Du Maurier strutting along the terrace, smoking one of his everlasting scented cigarettes.

The Frenchman's color rose as he saw Decie approaching. He bore the air and manner of one who conquers his pride to ask a favor of an unrelenting and implacable enemy. 'You will recollect our little conversation of last night?' he asked.

'Um! I don't think it is likely either of us will forget it. Still, your memory seems to have proved somewhat treacherous. I made a certain stipulation as regards the duration of your stay here.'

'Which is precisely what I am going to mention,' Du Maurier exclaimed. 'I found it was impossible.'

'Impossible?' Phil returned, his face darkening. 'As for that'——

'Nay; hear me out, my impetuous friend. It was impossible for me to go to-day, for the simple reason that I had not the means of taking myself away from here. Yesterday, I sent a telegram to a friend, who can and will refuse me nothing'——

'Blackmail probably,' Phil interrupted.—'Go on.'

'It matters not to you,' continued the Frenchman, with a flash of his glittering eyes, 'so long as that remittance comes. I go into Hereford this afternoon to get my letter, which shall wait for me at the bureau. But to-morrow mid-day shall see me gone.'

'I do not wish to be hard upon you,' said Phil, with a slight feeling of compunction. 'Neither did I seek this information. Still, I am satisfied.'

Du Maurier watched his rival as he turned away. His long thin fingers were tightly clenched, the cigarette in his mouth was crushed between the even white teeth in silent impotent consuming rage.

Ma foi, but it is a fine thing to be one of these English aristocrats,' he said with a deep respiration. 'So cool, so contemptuous! I would give all I possess to have my gentleman on a nice level strip of turf with twelve paces between us. Still, I have my little revenge. La belle Rashleigh is proud; her self-respect is wounded. If it is not Horace Du Maurier, it will never be M'sieu Decie.—Ah! if it had not been for those bills!'

The dark scowl upon the Frenchman's face gradually changed to a sour smile. He rejoiced in a cat-like nature, only capable of those petty meannesses which make up the summer bonum of some men's lives. He looked at his watch, and finding it close upon twelve, set out with apparent determination of purpose across the fields. As he came into the high-road at some distance beyond, there was another individual awaiting him—Gerard Rashleigh. From the expression of the young undergraduate's face, the interview was neither self-sought nor pleasing.

'Ah, I thought you would not keep me wai ing,' sai i Du Maurier. 'One cannot be too careful in a house like Pencraig, where no place is sacred against intrusion. In one word, have you the money?'

'Money? Where can I get it from? It was only yesterday morning that you promised me another month.'

'Possibly, dear boy; only, this is a case what you call Hobson's choice. Many things have happened since yesterday. Your friend Decie—to put it plainly—insists upon my leaving Pencraig to-morrow.'

'You don't mean that!' Rashleigh exclaimed, every vestige of colour gone from his cheeks. 'Under the circumstances he would not dare'——

'He has dared, all the same; and I shall have to obey. See how one suffers for the little indiscretions of youth. It's hard upon me.'

'What particular rascality has Decie got hold of?' Rashleigh asked bluntly.

'I do not like that word, sir, and I will ask you to be careful. Still, as the poet says, Arcades ambo'——

'Id est—blackguards both,' Rashleigh finished. 'Oh, why be nice about expressions, particularly when they are true! I wish to heaven I had never seen you. I wish—— But what is the use of wishing? I am anxious to pay you this money; but I havent' got it, and that's the long and short of it. Some day, I shall make a clean breast of the whole thing.'

But Du Maurier was too familiar with these transient fits of repentance to be seriously alarmed; he merely laughed again and lighted another cigarette. 'It will be a black day for you when you defy me,' said he. 'You and I must swim together. If you wish to r t r to your buttercups and daises, I shall not hinder you. Pay me four hundred pounds and you are free.'

'I have not four hundred pence,' Rashleigh replied doggedly.

'Perhaps not; but I will show you how to get it. Let us take a long walk; it will soothe your nerves and clear your brain. And besides, I am going to show you the way to rid yourself of Horace Du Maurier, who, after all, is no greater scamp than you; only, he has the pluck, and you are a coward.'

'My dear child, so long as you come home alive, you may do just what you please,' she said. 'Phil was always most trustworthy, even as a boy, and I am sure you will be safe with him.'

There was not a ripple on the water as the little craft left the landing-stage and took its way up-stream. Miss Edith sat with the crimson tiller-ropes over her shoulders, looking over the shining river before her from under the shade of a smart sailor hat with a truly nautical air. It was so quiet and pleasant there beneath the overhanging willows, and along through cool sombre shades cast by the trees in the sloping woods. There was just the rhythmic throb of sculls in the rowlocks, with tiny pools left by the sweeping blades.

'Now, don't you feel just as happy as if you had gone with the others?' asked Phil, when a mile or two had been covered. 'Probably by this time they are all hot and tired, and heartily wishing they had never met.'

'That is a slightly egotistical remark, Phil,' the fair coxswain observed; 'and I shall not pay you the compliment of replying. Besides, it is all very well to console yourself with sarcastic remarks, when you know that, under more favorable circumstances, I might have proved another Mariana of the Moated Grange for all you cared.'

'Um! A season in town hasn't improved you,' said Phil gravely. 'That's the worst of taking too much notice of very young ladies, they get so flippant.'

'Ah, but it isn't original,' said Edith serenely. 'I overheard much the same remark made in a London drawing-room one night; and the answer struck me as being so creditable, and not a little risky, for I haven't the remotest notion who Mariana is.'

'Put it down to Tennyson or Shakespeare; it's sure to be one or the other.—Pull the left-hand string; we shall be on the gravel in a minute.'

They had reached a broad bend in the river, where the stream widened, with low sloping meadows upon the one bank, and an eminence—upon which is situated the village of Hoarwithy—upon the other. At this point the stream takes a peculiar V shape, and is particularly puzzling to the amateur oarsman. Decie, pulling round sharply to miss the foreshore, struck the blade against a solid mass of rock and snapped it nearly off below the button.

'This is a pleasant thing,' he exclaimed ruefully.—'Will you get out and wait till the damage can be repaired, or stay here?'

Miss Edith treated this proposal with the scorn it merited. 'Get out? Certainly not.—There is at least four yards of mud between me and dry land.—No; you shall row me under that delightful shady alder, and fasten up. I don't suppose there will be any danger of my being spirited away till you return.'

Making the best of his broken implements, Decie succeeded at length in reaching the desired haven; and having fastened the dingey securely, scrambled up the bank with the fractured blade, though not without detriment to his spotless flannels, in search of the handy man, without which no village is complete. This individual, a bluff old fisherman in blue Guernsey frock and ducks, who combined the office of postman, publican, and carpenter of the village, expressed a cheery opinion of the damage. 'I can splice it as good as new in half an hour, your honor,' said he. 'You'd better step inside. And if you'll ask for the "strawberry Norman," you'll get as good a glass of cider as a man need wish to drink.'

As Phil knew both the man and his cider by reputation, he had no hesitation in taking the hint, though it is not always advisable to accept a west-countryman's dogmatic opinion upon this patriotic subject on every occasion. As Decie stood in the little bar alone, he was not a little astonished to hear from the room beyond, the door of which was only partially closed, the familiar voices of Du Maurier and Gerard Rashleigh. He was still more surprised to hear his own name so frequently mentioned.

'It's a blackguard thing to do,' Rashleigh exclaimed. 'I have done him harm enough already. I tell you I won't do it.'

'Not so loud: you don't want the whole parish to hear,' came the smooth seductive tones of the Frenchman. 'Surely, you would not scruple at such a litle thing, after what you have already done.—Ah, that little yellow ticket was a masterpiece; a smooth touch so artful that it looked like nature itself. Now that Miss Rashleigh is convinced her lover is a thief'——

'Leave my sister out of it altogether,' Rashleigh exclaimed passionately. 'I tell you I won't have it. If it wasn't that I was afraid of you, I would tell Decie everything.—Why do you tempt me? It can do you no good.'

'It will give me revenge. But you have your alternative. To use one of your sweet insular phrases, the borrower is always the servant of the lender. Pay me what money you owe me, and my power is gone.'

'Would to heaven I could! There would be no hesitation then.'

'Decie would be delighted to accommodate you,' sneered Du Maurier. 'The paltry hundreds would be cheerfully paid, if you only cared to exercise this new and interesting fit of honesty. Why not ask him?'

'Because I have done him too much harm already. Because, if you must know, I am in his debt now. That bracelet affair'——

Decie, conscious for the first time that he was playing the part of an eavesdropper, stayed to hear no more. His face was very stern and set as he paid for the repair of the blade, and passed down the garden path with a curt 'Good afternoon' to the village genius.

'Seems as if he was upset,' remarked that worthy, 'and him so affable and perlite at first. Maybe missis ha' given he the "red streak" by mistake.'

For some minutes the boat was propelled towards Pencraig in silence. Miss Edith regarded her companion demurely from the unclouded serenity of her gray eyes. 'You are looking very amiable,' she observed in the sweetest tones. 'You must have heard some particularly good news; that is, if your hurry to get back is any criterion.'

'Do I look amiable?' said Decie with an effort—'more amiable than usual? I have heard something; but whether it is good or bad, for the life of me I can't tell.' And with this enigmatic remark Miss Edith was fain to be content.

(To Be Continued.)

There can be no high civility without a deep morality.—Emerson.

DRUNKARDS FROM BIRTH.

HORRIBLE RESULTS OF DOSING LITTLE ONES WITH WHISKEY.

European Doctors Tell of Mere Infants Drunk From Alcoholic Treatment—A Five-Year-Old Phenomenon Dying From Alcoholism and With All the Symptoms of an Adult Inebriate.

A pitiable child-drunkard but five years old has been playing the star part in one of the sorriest tragedies of the day. The scene is the alcoholic ward of Bellevue Hospital, New York, where this juvenile wonder, the offspring of besotted Italian parents, who fed her on whiskey and beer almost from her birth, is exhibited before the eyes of physicians and students as a horrible example of parental abuse and as a physical oddity probably unknown to medical science.

It is unlikely that the emotion of pity for this criminally wronged little one has occurred to the doctors. They regard her only as a phenomenon. Her complaint is known as "cirrhosis of the liver," "one of the most extraordinary cases on record," runs the comment of the profession. Although only five years old she has the hobnailed liver of the drunkard of twenty or thirty years' standing.

Similar reports may be found from time to time in newspapers the world over, and it is thus apparent that the existing laws for the protection of children are not comprehensive enough; while they may prevent physical brutality, they wink at the ignorance and viciousness that prefer the slower murder process. There is no law to punish mothers who give alcohol to their babies. Their crime is a moral one; its punishment comes in after life. In many cases the antecedents of adult drunkards prove them to be victims of well-meaning parents and not over careful physicians who dosed them with alcohol, opiates and soothing syrups, for all kinds of illness when they were infants.

IT IS A CRIME.

Prof. Demme, rector of the University of Berne, says: "The natural course of events following the administering of alcohol to children shows that it is a mistake if not a crime; the little ones absorb it rapidly, and it produces intoxication, which is a sign of weakness and non-toleration. As superintendent of a children's hospital in this city I have observed that catarrh of the stomach and bowels followed in the wake of milk punches given to children, even if only a few drops of cognac had been added to their milk. In one or two cases, where children had become accustomed or hardened to that sort of diet, I continued it for some time, but found that it led to continuous loss of strength, and, of course, stopped it. My experience in building up what alcohol had destroyed was very discouraging at first, but after a long time I succeeded in curing the children from a habit that was most dangerous.

"Whenever I found a nervous child I made it my business to investigate whether or not it had received, in the first years of its life, alcoholic remedies, and in nine cases out of ten discovered that this had been the case.

"I had two children of the age of five and six years respectively, brother and sister, in the hospital, who were suffering from St. Vitus' dance. As babies, I had been given to understand, they had been very weak and frail and the house physician had frequently prescribed cognac for them. Later on they had been given small doses of wine and beer with their meals.

"I ordered that this practice be discontinued at once and then subjected the children to the usual treatment for their disease. That I succeeded in the task was, to my mind, chiefly due to the determination not to allow them alcohol or drugs under any circumstances.

BOY DRUNK AND FELL.

"A ten-year-old boy was carried into my hospital while in a drunken stupor. He had been allowed to drink wine, champagne and cognac at a birthday festival until he fell under the table. When the boy came to he was found to be suffering from convulsions, which became acute and finally terminated in epilepsy, that had so far proved incurable.

"Altogether I have had seven patients under five years of age in the last five years who were suffering from drunkenness, having acquired the tippling habit in their cradle. Alcohol and drugs given the babies by doctors' advice or prescription had ruined their digestive organs, had made them irritable and nervous weaklings, and in order to keep them alive and to avoid continual annoyance the parents had allowed them certain small quantities of wine and beer every day.

"My experience has taught me never to employ alcoholic remedies in the treatment of children, for I have learned that it is impossible to do so without creating the taste for these poisons, which in the course of time develops into a craving."

HE WAS ALWAYS THIRSTY.

Prof. von Struempell, in Erlangen, says: "I am of opinion that the habit of drink is acquired rather than hereditary. The majority of cases that have come under my observation proved this to my satisfaction. I have now in my clinic a four-year-old boy, who lost the use of his lower limbs completely. He broke down during his customary promenade a few weeks ago and has since been unable to walk. The case puzzled me very much, especially as the child had a good appetite and was quite cheerful.

"Investigation proved that the little one was suffering from acute inflammation of the nerves, and that the muscles of his legs, in consequence, refused to act. Elderly people are sometimes afflicted that way, but seldom or never are children so visited. I interviewed the boy's parents, and in going to their house the cause of the illness became at once clear to me. The father was a saloon-keeper, and the children were allowed to play at all times of the day and evening in the drinking place. They were given wine and beer as much as they liked. I was informed, and my patient had drank about two quarts per day. 'He was always thirsty,' said the mother, 'and we were afraid to give him water.'

Dr. Schmidt, proprietor of an inebriate home in Lucerne, Switzerland, says: "The statistics of my institute prove that the majority of all women admitted have been weakly children, who on account of their frail constitution became used to alcohol in the cradle. Later on they were given Tokay and iron wines, with or without the knowledge of their physicians. Despite that the girls remained feeble and wanting in body and spirits; so their allowance of alcohol was gradually increased to add to their resisting powers. Later on they married and undertook to fortify their system by the use of tonics until finally their organic and mental disorders increased to such an extent that it became necessary to put the victims of the 'alcohol cure' under restraint."

RICH PARENTS GUILTY, TOO.

Dr. Binswanger, of the University of Jena, says: that the giving of alcohol to children is not confined to the so-called lower classes; the rich and well-to-do engage in it as frequently as pauper families, who look upon alcohol as part of their daily nourishment. In some cases they give as an excuse that physicians have been known to prescribe alcohol for children.

Dr. Augustus Forel, of Berlin, says: "The child's brain is the finest organism that can be imagined; everything that tends to disturb that organism interferes with its development; it stops the development of the will, of intelligence and of ethical and aesthetic qualities in the growing child. It is a criminal habit to give children wine and beer; to dose them with whiskey should be made a punishable offense. To rear lazy, nervous, irritable children is bad enough, but to educate one's offspring to become a drunkard or a morphinist constitutes a crime against society. And that is what hundreds of thousands of parents are doing."

They Think Their Prayers Saved the Ship.

A most remarkable story of saving an ocean steamer by prayer was given the other day when the steamer Tacoma arrived at Tacoma, Wash., from China and Japan. Last week, when 1,000 miles from Yokohama and near mid-ocean, a "twister" struck the vessel and all but wrecked it. The waves dashed over her. All control of the steamer was lost, and she drifted about at the mercy of the big waves. Then she listed, and the officers, losing hope, congregated in the surgeon's cabin and united in prayer. Several hundred gallons of oil had been cast upon the angry sea, but to no avail; but soon after the officers joined in prayer the storm subsided, the vessel righted itself, and the officers cleared away the wreckage on deck and brought the steamer safely into port, after one of the most terrible experiences ever recorded on the Pacific Ocean. Not one was lost, and in the official chronicle of the battle with the cyclone, prepared by Second Officer Smith under direction of Capt. Crawford, Divine Providence is credited with saving the steamer and all on board. Isaac Bunting was the only European passenger aboard, and he is credited with encouraging those aboard during all the dangers encountered.

VICTORIA'S CHIEF COACHMAN.

Quite a Big Man With Sixty Others to Help Him.

The Queen's state coachman, Edward Miller, is an old and faithful servant, who had held his post for thirty-six years. He drove the Queen to the Duke of York's wedding, on which occasion he handled four horses from the box. There were no postillions. The supreme control of the royal stable rests, of course, with the master of the horse, an office at present held by the Duke of Portland. Next to his grace in command is the crown equerry, Sir Henry Ewart, who is really the acting chief. Sir Henry, by the way, looks after the naming of the horses. His duties, however, are not all so light as this one. The immediate control of the mews is in the hands of Mr. Nicholas, who was formerly a lieutenant in the royal artillery. He has under him a staff of about sixty officials. One of the most interesting relics of old Buckingham House is the "riding horse," which has other interests than that of the grammarian's escape. In it the royal children were taught horsemanship, and on the wall one may see the iron brackets used when they practiced lemon-cutting.

The Necklace of the Year.

'Round the white throat of the New Year
Twelve jewels gleam and shine,
Linked by the gold of the sunlight,
And clasped by the Hand Divine.

Three emeralds mark the Springtime,
They sparkle 'neath falling showers;
And the summer's royal rubies
Glow through its perfumed hours.

In the floating haze of Autumn
The amethyst is seen;
While winter wears for its emblem
The diamond's matchless sheen

And one by one the jewels
Are ours to work upon;
Then back they slip to the Giver
Our lives engraved thereon.

Time's Changes.

Twenty-five years ago H. B. Mears, an inventive watchmaker, of Youngstown, O., turned out a bicycle which, though heavier, was very similar to the bikes now in use. The people did not take kindly to the new machine, and when Mears continued to use it against their protest he found that his business was injured and he was finally compelled to close his store and locate elsewhere. Now everyone in town who can afford it, and many who cannot, is riding a wheel.

Mrs. Lizzie M. Frost, of Monmouth, Me., runs a grist mill. She turns on power and watches the machinery while her husband writes poet

CURRENT NOTES.

The anomalous position in which the English Government occasionally finds itself, owing to its ownership of the telegraph service, is excellently exemplified by a couple of paragraphs which came under our notice in going over the last batch of English exchanges. From one of these paragraphs we learned that a coffee-house keeper in Bradford, Yorkshire, had been fined £30 for keeping a betting office and that when the police examined his books they discovered that three thousand bets had been made with him by working men and boys in connection with a horse race at Newmarket, known in England as the Cambridgeshire Handicap. From the second of these paragraphs we learned that on the very day when this working men's betting office at Bradford was raided by the police, the government telegraph clerks specially sent to Newmarket had transmitted seventy-five thousand words of press matter reporting the betting and the results of this race, in addition to thirteen thousand private messages containing news of the same character. Thus the postmaster general, one member of the cabinet, is a party to special facilities being provided for transmitting the news upon which the horse racing gamblers make their bets; while the home secretary, another member of the cabinet, is responsible to Parliament and the country for the vigorous administration of the laws by which betting is supposed to be kept down. The position of these two cabinet ministers in regard to this matter is something worse than ridiculous. When it is understood, it is easy to appreciate the position of the people in England who are contending against the gambling evil and who insist that if the government would only exert its powers in connection with the postoffice and telegraph department, it could do more to suppress gambling than all the police and all the magistrates in England combined.

The newspapers in England lend themselves much more to gambling on horse races than do those of this country. Almost every newspaper has a sporting prophet on its staff who each day gives tips as to likely winners, and upon these tips, men and boys, like those whose betting office at Bradford was raided, stake their money. It is somewhat new departure in English journalism. For a time the third and fourth class daily journals had a monopoly of this kind of racing intelligence; but of late years the better class papers have succumbed, and at the last great race meeting at Doncaster, handbills were distributed to the crowd on the race course calling attention to the excellence of the racing tips in the Leeds Mercury. This is a journal owned by the Baines, one of the foremost Congregationalist families in England; and ten years ago when the late Sir Edward Baines was alive, the Mercury was as free from news as to the theatres and race course as any of the religious journals. Of late years the connection of newspapers with the betting evil has become so close that in many of the municipal libraries, it has been deemed advisable to black out the racing news, much as objectionable items are blacked out of foreign newspapers by the censors at the Russian postoffice.

Electric Illumination in London.

An English paper states that London oculists are up in arms against the very serious danger to the community caused by the electric light. Several eminent eye doctors are agreed on the point that unless a stop is put to the exposure of uncovered electric lights in the streets and in shops and offices, nearly all the population will become blind. Experts are so greatly exercised in the matter that they even suggest that Parliament should take it up and prohibit the use of plain glass globes for electric light unless they be properly shaded. Commenting on this, a London electrical journal says: "It is not customary to look at the sun, and not even the most enthusiastic electrician would suggest that naked arcs and incandescent filaments were objects to be gazed at without limit. But naked arc lights are not usually placed so as to come within the line of sight, and when they do so accidentally, whatever may result, the injury to the eye is quite negligible. The filament of a glow lamp, on the other hand, is more likely to meet the eye, but a frosted bulb is an extremely simple and common way of entirely getting over that difficulty. The whole trouble can easily be remedied by the use of properly frosted or colored glass globes. In any case, however, the actual permanent injury to the eye by the glowing filament is no greater than that due to an ordinary gas flame."

A Silent Cab Call.

Some of the city club-houses have just introduced a London idea, very popular over there, known as the silent cab call. It is but another use of electricity, which is doing so much to lighten the labor of man. Two lamps are suspended outside of the club-house portals—one red, the other green. By pressing a knob in the entrance hall the lamps are lit at will. The green light calls for a hansom, the red light for a four-wheeler or coupe.

Philadelphia makes its own gas at the cost of 77 cents a thousand feet, and it is sold to consumers at $1.25.

Discoveries of valuable onyx, which promise to develop into very large mines, have been made near Healdsburg, Cal. The stone is beautifully marked, and a blast of the face of the ledge has exposed it in great quantities.

A CHECK FOR £5,338,650.

FORTY CARTS REQUIRED TO TAKE ALL THIS GOLD AWAY.

The Amount in Our Money Would be $26,693,250—Barney Barnato Was in the Deal—The Money Was Paid for a Number of South African Diamond Mines—China's Big Check to Japan Did Not Equal This.

Early in 1889 a number of investors in South Africa clubbed together for the purpose of buying out some valuable diamond mines. Among these capitalists was the now celebrated Barney Barnato. At that time Barnato was not celebrated for his wealth. He owned but a few paltry mines, and had not startled the world by his extraordinary astuteness in financial matters. Yet there is reason to believe that he engineered the plan which led to the buying out of some of the most prosperous mines in Africa, and consequently to the making of the largest check ever cashed.

The little body of investors styled themselves the De Beers Consolidated Mines (Limited), De Beers being the name of one of their number. The mines over which they wished to gain control were owned by the Kimberley Central Diamond Mining Company (Limited). After a series of negotiations a price was agreed upon for the transfer to the new company of the interests of the shareholders. This price was £5,338,650 sterling. It was made one of the conditions of the sale that the money should be paid cash down.

The check was written on July 18, 1889, but was not presented at the Kimberley branch of the Cape of Good Hope Bank for collection until Sept. 28. The bank had, in the mean time, been preparing for the delivery of the sum in a convenient form. The gold was neatly stored

IN CANVAS SACKS,

not too heavy for a man to lift.

When the eventful day arrived the representatives of the liquidation of the Kimberley Diamond Mining Company came to the bank, provided with their check, and with forty carts drawn by mules. To these payees the moment was an important one, and they all looked very solemn. Not so, however, with the bank employees. As is customary when a check of exceptional size is to be paid out, the clerk looked quite unconcerned, as though the cashing of a $26,000,000 check was an every-day event, utterly without interest.

The chairman of the shareholders having presented the check, the cashier looked it over in a matter of fact pre-occupied way. When he was satisfied of its genuineness he spoke a few words to the clerks, who rose from their stools, yawning, and disappeared into a rear room. They returned presently, each bearing a heavy canvas sack, which was deposited on the floor in the public part of the office. Then they disappeared again, only to reappear immediately with more sacks. They kept this up until the sweat rolled from their brows, for it was a hot day, but never for a moment did they betray the slightest sign that anything extraordinary was under way.

Meanwhile the shareholders, who were somewhat more advanced in years that the clerks, and were not so adept at carrying heavy sacks of gold, had employed a number of trusty natives to bear the precious booty to the carts. If temptation stirred the souls of these dusky natives it served no purpose, for though the sacks were light enough to be lifted, they were far too heavy to be run away with.

The process of cashing the check occupied nearly

HALF AN HOUR.

The gold was carted to the home of one of the shareholders, where it was carefully apportioned, and thus ended the greatest cash checking that, as far as known, has ever occurred.

The check does not differ much in appearance from ordinary bank checks. The name of the De Beers Company is printed at the top. A little below the centre is the stamp showing that the check has been paid. It reads:

Cape of Good Hope Bank, Limited.
Paid
28 Sep. 89.
Kimberley.

At the bottom are the signatures of the Secretary and two directors of the De Beers Company. The Secretary was Mr. W. N. Carew, and the directors C. E. Weed and G. W. Tompson.

It has been erroneously supposed that the largest checks drawn and cashed in the world were those which were made at the conclusion of the recent Japanese-Chinese war. These checks, however, were never actually cashed. The money was paid into the Bank of England by representatives of the Chinese Government, but it was not paid out in coin, as in the case of the Kimberley transaction. It was only last month that a check of $1,900,000 was handed over to Japan by proxy and placed to the credit of that Government in the Bank of England. This amount represented the price paid for the evacuation of the Liao-Tung peninsula by the Japanese troops within three months of such payment. The procedure adopted was somewhat more simple and less muscular than that observed by the shareholders of the diamond mining company.

Mr. Horace G. Brown, the chief cashier of the Bank of England, was present with a check for $4,900,000 representing the gold which had been paid into the bank to China's credit. The check he handed to China's representative, who,

WITH A GRAVE BOW,

handed it to Japan's representative, who handed it back to Mr. Brown, who in his turn, walked to another office and paid it into the credit of the Japanese Government, where it will lie until drawn against. If China sticks to her word she will in the end have paid £37,000,000 to Japan in this way. Of this amount at least £20,000,000, it is expected, will be spent on armaments, mainly war-ships, so that the British manufacturer will be immensely benefited. A million sovereigns weigh 256,750 ounces troy, which may be roughly taken at between seven and eight tons avoirdupois. So that, allowing a ton as a fair load, it would require about thirty-five carts to take away £5,000,000. The additional five carts employed by the shareholders at Kimberley were probably provided in case of accident. In the event of a cart breaking down it would have been rather awkward for a dignified shareholder to be obliged to sit on the sacks awaiting the developments. And yet dignified shareholders have been known to do a great many more undignified things than that in order to keep an eye on the gold pieces.

Paper Horseshoes.

A peculiar invention purporting to have been brought forward some time since, in Berlin, seems to have proved a reality, namely, the manufacture of horseshoes of paper, impregnated with oil or turpentine to make it water-proof, the process being described as follows: After being thus saturated, it is glued together in thin layers with a cement which does not become brittle when drying, being a mixture of Venetian turpentine, powdered chalk, linseed oil, and lacquer; the holes, admitting the nails by which the shoe is fastened to the hoof, are stamped through the paper when moist. The article is then subjected to very strong pressure under a hydraulic press, and, when dry, can be filed and planed to fit the hoof snugly. A variation in this manufacture is that of producing horseshoes of paper pulp, adding chalk, sand, turpentine, and linseed oil, in such quantities that the material is impermeable to moisture. This composition is said not only to possess the necessary elasticity and toughness for such a purpose, but it can readily be pressed in moulds and dried afterward, or cut out of blocks of the mass and placed under strng pressure. But the shoes made by pasting together paper sheets are said to be stronger than those made of the compressed material. The particular advantage named for shoes of this description is the preventing of the horse slipping on slippery roads.

Empress Gold Mine.

A despatch from Port Arthur says: Work has been started on the Empress Gold Mine, Jack Fish Bay, and on Friday Mr. Walter Ross, of Rat Portage, promoter of the new company, received a box containing about 50 pounds, the richest samples of gold that has ever been seen in this district. If this is an index to what the mine will produce in the future it will not be very long before the north shore of Lake Superior will be noted as a gold district. The Empress has been organized as a purely local company in Port Arthur and Fort William; $40,000 of the $100,000 capital has been placed upon the market, and the whole of it subscribed, consequently there is quite a little gold mining boom. It is the company's intention to proceed immediately with the construction of a ten-stamp mill. This should be running by April 1st, and those who have seen the property claim that there will be no trouble to keep the mill going with ore from the day it starts.

Cause and Effect.

Last month two men were killed and several injured by the wrecking of a passenger-train on the New York Central Railroad near Rome. Investigation showed that rails had been removed for the purpose of ditching the train, and a hat found near the track led to the arrest of four young men of respectable families in the neighborhood. The leader confessed that they wrecked the train with a view to robbery, and that they watched by the track, disguised with masks and armed with revolvers, until the crash came, when they were frightened and ran away. It appeared that they had been reading sensational novels, and a history of the exploits of the James brothers, the notorious train-robbers, was found in the pocket of one of them. The effect of pernicious literature was never more clearly traceable.

Scale in Boilers.

A very novel method of getting rid of scale in a boiler is credited by a Boston paper to an engineer in that city. The scale came from the use of well water. The feed pipe enters the front of the boiler just above the water line, and has slots cut in it about an eighth of an inch wide, instead of the ordinary spraying method of distributing the water, and surrounding the feed pipes is a larger pipe, about six inches in diameter and cut away at the top; the feed water enters the boiler and discharges through the slots in the feed pipe, depositing all the foreign matter in the water into this catch pipe instead of into the boiler—the success of the plan depending upon having a high temperature of feed at about the boiling point, when the solids held in suspension or solution in water will be deposited.

Strange.

Customer—I thought I would drop in to tell you about that hair mattress you sold me the other day.

Clerk—Anything wrong?

Customer—My wife found some hair in it.

A Valuable Acquaintance.

Kingley—I hear you have taken your boy into business. Has his college education done him any good?

Bingo—I should say so! The other day he succeeded in borrowing $10,000.

Made a Hit.

I hear that D'Author's new book is all the rage?

Yes. Everybody is in a rage who reads it.

A Pertinent Retort.

Miss Antique—The man I would marry I must first look up to.

Miss Sixteen—In love with the man in the moon, are you?

Pennsylvania produces 100,000,000 tons of coal every year—more than half the output of the entire country.

THE SCENE OF THE WAR

A BIG UNDERTAKING FOR ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA

Are Opposed to a Brave and Warlike Race in a Mountainous Country—Interview With a Toronto Officer Who Accompanied General Napier's Expedition—Description of the Present Negus—The Country, Its Resources, and Its Army.

The reverses which the Italian troops have recently suffered in their advance from Massowah into Abyssinia has attracted much attention to the latter country, especially in Great Britain, which, some twenty-nine years ago, sent a military expedition to Magdala, the capital, to punish the then Negus, Theodore, for having imprisoned the British Consul, Captain Cameron, and his suite, and others of her Majesty's subjects. This force, which was under the command of Sir Robert Napier, was organized in Bombay, and consisted of 4,000 British and 8,000 Sepoy troops. The British expedition was much more fortunate than that now being undertaken by the Italians. The army was debarked at Annesley Bay, and in January, 1868, commenced a long and difficult march of 400 miles to Magdala. On April 9th the troops arrived in front of the fortress, and were attacked the following day by the Abyssinians, who were defeated with a loss of 700 killed and 1,200 wounded, the British casualties amounting to only 20 wounded. The storming of Magdala took place on April 13th, and was accomplished with a loss of only 15 British wounded. Theodore committed suicide by shooting himself when the British were making their entry. As a reward for his splendid management of the expedition General Napier was raised to the peerage, with the title of Lord Napier of Magdala.

ONE OF NAPIER'S OFFICERS.

It may not be generally known that there is now residing in Toronto a gallant officer, now retired from the British army, who accompanied General Napier's expedition in the capacity of Provost Marshal. This gentleman, whose modesty prevents him from granting the use of his name for publication, is, from the exceptional opportunities which fell to his lot, and of which he fully availed himself, thoroughly conversant with Abyssinia, its people, and resources, and the conditions under which warfare is carried on in the country. The gallant officer gave a newspaper reporter the following information which may be deemed of interest to the public at the present juncture.

"Abyssinia," he said "with reference to its physical geography, may be broadly stated to be a succession of high table-lands, intersected by valleys of the greatest fertility. The plateaux rise to a height generally of between five and six thousand feet above the sea level, and the air is rarefied and bracing at this altitude. Great variations of climate are experienced, and the British expedition found it by no means a rare occurrence to have sixteen degrees of frost on the plateaux before sunrise, while after 8 o'clock a temperature of one hundred was not unusual. Coffee is one of the most important productions in the lower districts, and wheat, maize, millet, rice, and cotton are also raised. Barley and oats are grown on the higher lands. The food of the people consists of a kind of bread called gogo, which is made from coarse flour and wild honey. Meat, of course, is largely used, sheep and oxen being plentiful. Transport is almost entirely carried on by means of oxen and mule. Prior to the British occupation it may be said there were no roads of any sort in Abyssinia, and mountain tracks alone furnished means of communication. No money is coined in the country, and barter is the chief method of carrying on business. There is some money, a few Mexican dollars having been brought in by the British. Up to that time salt slabs were the common currency of the country, which readily passed hands as money. Salt is not found in the country, but is brought from the Galla country by caravans.

THE PRESENT RULER.

Meneleck, the present Negus, is personally known to me. He must be now between fifty and sixty years of age. He is a man of fine physique, with rather black complexion for an Abyssinian, a good face, and fine profile. At the time of the British occupation, Meneleck was Prince of Shoa, a province which formerly acknowledged the sovereignty of the Abyssinian monarch. The former ruler, Theodore, was, however, an adventurer, and Meneleck refused to pay tribute to him. The latter was very friendly to the British in their march through the country, and rendered General Napier good service by keeping open the lines of communication and furnishing supplies, for which he was most liberally remunerated, but without which it would have been almost impossible to have carried on the campaign. Meneleck entered the country at the request of General Napier, who received the Prince and his staff at Attigerat, in the very locality where the Italian reverses are reported to have occurred, and entertained them. The Prince remained loyal to the British, and after the capture and destruction of Magdala, he again met the British general, on his way back, at Senafe. Here he received from General Napier a present of some guns and howitzers, small arms and ammunition. The object of this was to enable Meneleck to pacify and subdue the country, which he successfully accomplished, afterwards proclaiming himself Negus. He has always had the reputation of being an able, mild-tempered, and just man, and one determined to enforce his authority. His reign has been free from the cruelties which blackened the administration of Theodore.

THE ABYSSINIAN ARMY.

At the time of the British occupation the Abyssinian army was scattered all over the country, but some ten or twelve thousand troops were collected for the defence of Magdala. These were armed with sorts of weapons of French make, consisting of double and single-barrelled muskets and matchlocks. The cavalry fought with spears and curved swords. The native soldiers are exceedingly brave, and nothing but the superiority of the breech-loading rifles carried by the British prevented heavy loss amongst the latter. The Abyssinian pluck could scarcely be excelled anywhere. At Aroge, although hammered incessantly by the breech-loaders, they faced the British fire, and were shot down by hundreds, and only retreated after most of their chiefs had been killed. They left 2,000 dead on the field.

In battle the Abyssinians are led by their chiefs. The dress of the chief generally consists of a white cotton toga, with a broad crimson stripe upon the outer edge to distinguish him. Upon the right wrist a silver armlet—which corresponds somewhat to the Victoria Cross in the British army—is worn, but when not in action this is removed and placed in a leather bag carried at the saddle bar. The chiefs are all mounted upon small ponies. There is no breed of large horses in the country. The chief's weapons in those days consisted of a sickle-shaped sword, knifes, and pistols, which were stuck in the belt, and a rifle which was generally carried in the hand.

A TASK FOR THE ITALIANS.

Information I have recently received places the fighting strength of the Abyssinian army at from 70,000 to 75,000 men numbers of whom have been more or less instructed by Russian officers. It is difficult at present to say what the ultimate result of the war will be. In addition to the arms they formerly possessed, the Abyssinians received many old Sniders from the British, and, I believe, have been importing weapons and ammunition from Britain during the last ten years. If the Abyssinians have been educated in strategy, and their army is superior to what it was when I was there, I do not think the country can be reduced by the Italians with a smaller force than 10,000 men fully equipped with all the resources of civilization. There are portions of the country known to me so difficult to force by an invading army that if resolutely held they might be considered almost impregnable, and cannot be turned. The great difficulty the Italians will have to compete against will be keeping open their lines of communication, and preventing detached portions of their force from being constantly harassed and being cut off. The passes from Massowah into Abyssinia proper can only be held by detached posts at regular intervals, and in the period of the rainy season they would be impossible to maintain. I really think the Italians have their work cut out for them, and it will need a well equipped and perfectly officered, to overcome the resistance of the Abyssinians."

FROM AFRICA.

A Caravan Attacked and a Thousand Men Slaughtered—The Expedition Against King Prempeh.

A despatch from Zanzibar says:—A caravan comprising 1,200 men, while en route from Eldoma, was attacked by Chief Massai's followers, while passing the latter's kraals on the night of November 26. More than 1,000 of the men with the caravan were killed.

Owing to the refusal of the Adansis tribe to join King Prempeh of Ashanti, the latter recently attacked and routed them with great slaughter. The affair is regarded as indicating that King Prempeh is determined to fight the British, and that the expeditionary force now fitting out under the direction of Sir Francis Scott, Inspector-General of the Gold Coast forces, will not have the walk-over anticipated in some quarters.

Against His Principles.

I don't mind eating biscuit made with baking powder, said the tramp, but I draw the line at bread raised with yeast.

I'd like to know why? said the woman of the house, as she drew back the half-loaf of white bread.

The yeast that made that bread worked, answered the tramp, and I cannot consistently affiliate with it.

His Lucky Stroke.

In every speculation tried,
Smith failed to win. Now isn't it funny?
He's in the swim of fortune's tide
Since he's engaged in matrimony.

At the Restaurant.

Guest—Why don't you smash those dishes?

Waitress—They fine us for smashing dishes here.

Guest—Well, if I ran the place I'd fine you for not smashing them.

No Danger.

My dear, said young Mrs. McFlimsey to her husband, I do wish you would not go about the house in your shirt-sleeves. People will think your father worked for a living.

They won't when they know his son.

By Proxy.

Some persons talk incessantly,
They never think of pause;
But speaking of the dentist, he
Works other person's jaws!

Withdrew the Charge.

Sir, did you say that the pug dog evoluted from a monkey?

Is this your pug dog, madam?

Yes, sir.

Then I beg the monkey's pardon.

We May Come to This.

I want a fine juicy steak, waiter.

Yes, sir. Cart or carriage, sir?

The complacent hostess of Pencraig, who had not joined the Ross excursion, saw no objection to Dcie's proposal for the afternoon. It was not often that the good lady had a long afternoon in peace, and the chronicles of the Little Lord Fauntleroy were of overpowering interest.

In Norway the horses are broken in by women. They make pets of them first, feeding the colts out of their own hands, and teaching them to follow like dogs.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, DEC. 27th, 1895.

CLOSE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature prorogued on Saturday night with the usual ceremonies. The member for Argenteuil, Mr. Simpson, brought forward towards the end of the session three very important matters affecting the County of Argenteuil. The first was in reference to the long expected grant to the Rouge Bridge, Mr. Simpson spoke as follows :—

"In moving for these documents I desire to call the attention of the House to what I consider is an injustice which has been done to the rate payers of the Municipality of the Township of Grenville, and Augmentation in the County of Argenteuil. It is well known to this House that the previous Government encouraged the construction of iron bridges, by making grants thereto. The Rouge river in question is a large one and several bridges on it had been carried away by spring floods and timber.

With the hope and expectation of receiving the grant promised by the Government, the municipality of Grenville constructed an iron bridge. Notwithstanding the fact that the previous Government, as well as this Government had promised to take the matter in consideration and fulfil the inducements held out to the municipality, nothing has yet been done. The rate payers have been compelled to defray the whole cost of said bridge, amounting to over $12,000 and it is a burden upon them.

Therefore I ask the attention of the Government once more to this matter, and press upon them the necessity of fulfilling what I consider is an obligation which exists between them and the rate payers of the said Township."

Hon. Mr. Flynn replied that he knew this question had been attracting the attention of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and that it would again receive attention. It was quite true that the Government desired to encourage the construction of iron bridges and he believed the bridge in question was a very worthy object of help. He hoped that the persistent and energetic efforts of the member for Argenteuil would be rewarded before next session.

The next question brought up by Mr. Simpson was the claim of John McLennan, in connection with the Hereford Railway. McLennan was a sub contractor under Shirley, Corbet & Co., who ran away without paying their men. The Mercier Government appointed Mr. Noyes to adjust the claims and pay them out of the provincial subsidy. McLennan's claim was fixed at $700 and an agreement was entered into by which the Government agreed to pay that amount. But the subsidy became exhausted and there was not sufficient to settle al claims, so a sum was sent to Mr. McLennan on conditions that he would assume full liability towards the men for the balance. This he refused to do and then the government asked him to send back the cheque and they would pay the men their share each. This McLennan did, but only two have yet received their share.

Hon. Mr. Hackett said that after looking into the papers he could see that apparently an injustice had been done McLennan and he hoped to have it righted.

In moving for all correspondence and copies of all documents in relation to the granting of a subsidy for the Montfort Railway to Arundel, Mr. Simpson said :—

In calling the attention of the house to this question, I desire to state frankly that while I will support the government in any effort to improve the financial condition of this Province, at the same time I consider when certain obligations are entered upon and certain works commenced, that it is the duty of the Government to carry those out, and not allow the amount already expended, to become a dead loss. I am not prepared to discuss the question, as to whether the original grant given for the first 21 miles of the Montfort Railway was a good policy, although the Road is one which opens up a country hitherto inaccessable, a country most wealthy in timber of all kinds and extending to a settlement, in which there is the very best of farming lands. But leaving that question aside, the point at issue is this. The Government granted a subsidy for the first 21 miles, the Dominion Government also granted a subsidy and 21 miles have been constructed, The Dominion Government has continued the subsidy to the terminus or the line 13 miles further, and it is needless to say that the understanding was that the Provincial Government should also continue its subsidy to the end of the line. At present 8 miles of the Road is completely useless, because the end of the 21 miles, is in a solid forest consequently the amount already expended will simply have been thrown away, unless the Road is completed to its terminus. With the understanding the said Road should be continued, a large number of settlers have gone into the country and are colonizing that portion of it, contracts have been entered into, mill sites have been purchased simply on the strength of the Government carrying out its manifest intention when the Road was inaugurated. Not later than at the beginning of this session timber limits were sold in the locality at a higher figure than has ever before been kown in the history of the Province of Quebec, consequently the way the matter now stands is that these investors will have lost their capital, the Government will no longer be able to sell the reserved timber in those localities, they will not be able in the future to receive from the localities in question the large amount of revenue from timber dues which would accrue to them in the event of the Railway being constructed to its terminus, and a great injustice will be done to all concerned, The Directors of this Road have invested all their capital in it on the strength of the Government fulfilling its manifest intention and these gentlemen will also suffer severely. Now all I ask is that the merits of the application for this subsidy be considered. It is true there are a great many claims upon the Treasury, but I think it unfair that because a large number of claims are made that those which have merits of their own and which should be judged upon their merits are set aside."

The Hon. Mr. Flynn said he was present at the inauguration of this read and was much struck with the country through which it passed. He knew of no Railway more deserving of help, inasmuch as that could be said of it which could not be said of many roads, viz : that a large proportion of the capital invested belonged to its promoters. It was a colonization road and when it reached its terminus at Arundel, would have passed through one of the best timbered parts of the province, into one of the finest farming countries in Canada. While the government were fully impressed with what the member for Argenteuil had said, and were anxious to aid the road, yet they felt that for this session, the state of finances would not justify them. "But I can assure the hon gentlemen," said Mr. Flynn "that if at all possible the government will consider the application favorably before the end of next session."

LACHUTE ACADEMY.

The following are the results of the Christmas Examinations :—

GRADE III ACADEMY.

Janie McOuat 569, Christina Pallister 528, Norah Banford 506.

GRADE II ACADEMY.

Catherine Barron 1228, Maggie Gordon 1224, Kenna Barron 1190, Maud Kyle 1183, Jessie Walker 1150, Eva Fraser 1135, Maud Carron 1084, Arthur Vaughan 1052, Ettie McKimmie 1016, Henry Heavysege 1005, Minnie Summerby 987, Helen McOuat 896, Jessie McOuat 870, Ethel Simpson 843, Bertha Armstrong 805, Stuart McOuat 706.

GRADE I ACADEMY,

Bella James 1131, Martha Good 1125, Eva Doig 1090, Marrietta McCallum 1055, Edith Strong 1049, Laura Mitchell 1040, Ethel Mackie 1035, Nellie Berry 1014, Carl Fraser 993, Bertie Massiah 974, Anna Shepherd 953, Alex. Cullens 933, Garfield Evans 905, Almer Fraser 893, George Creswell 888, Gavin Walker 871, Maggie McFau: 869, Adeleine Armstrong 852, Agnes Graham 846, George Clipsham 846 Maude Raitt 836, Bertha Murdock 829, May Barley 761, * May Featherson 646, * Lizzie Staniforth 522, * Alma Carpenter.

II MODEL.

Christie Shepherd 1346, Violet Mathieu 1343, Ethel Mackie 1172, Harold Banford 1171, Lenora Charlebois 1169, Alice Riddell 1135, George Rennie 1132, Maude McGibbon 1128, Robt. Drennan 1117, Nellie Glenton 1109, Edith Smith 1107, Albert Hamilton 1067, Arthur McOuat 1058, Addie Rennie 1019, Winnie Small 1019, Ruth Heavysage 1005, Murray McOuat 1003, Thomas Pallisser 989, Willie Wilson 947, Ruth Periard 939, Blanch Enefer 938, Fraser McOuat 880, Florence McGilvary 866, Fred Boyd 865, Howard Enefer 851, Ada Creswell 707, Russel Stackhouse 643, George Brennian 559.

I MODEL,

Emily Mackie 1068, Hector McRae 1026, Jessie Christie 976, Maud Demarse 928, Harold Small 918, Robina McLeod 914, Sydney Barron 904, Robt. Cresswell 880, George Joss 863, Maggie Benton 834, Edith Parley 820, Alice Banford 764, Aldric Levine 723, Albin Jousse 717, Nellie Cruise 713, Eunice Periard 687, * Ernest McArthur 656, Melinda Stuart 638, Mabel Barley 577, Chas. James 561, Clarence Raitt 417, Garnet Evans 358, Harry Hampton 319.

GRADE III ELEMENTARY, JUNIOR DIVISION.

Jessie Drennan 787, Ida Prowse 712, Alice Drennan 709, Katie Beers 693, Evan McCallum 680, Bessie Dobbie 639, Maggie Cruise 629, Roy Fraser 602, Mamie Marshall 576, Gertie Riddell 574, Rhoda Periard 553, Alice Lawson 551, Bertie Bampton 495, Bertie McArthur 453, Verda Joss 443, John McNeice * 231, Laura Raitt * 35, * Walter Kilpatrick, * Ed. Barley.

GRADE III ELEMENTARY SENIOR DIVISION.

Mary Lawson 982, Albert Lawson 899, Wilbur Fraser 857, May Prowse 837, Harris Creswell 831, Jessie Raitt 8.7, Maggie Heavysege 819, Mina Waddell 759, Finley McGibbon 673, Gordon McRae 604, Ernest Wilson 527, * Blanche Huey 483, * David Barley.

GRADE II ELEMENTARY.

George Morrell 721, Albert Giles 702, Mabel Waddell 673, Douglass Gall 672, Alice Vivarais 660, Gladys McGillivary 656, Amelie Speck 640, Tillie Pallifser 638, Matilda Reardon 633, James Reardon 620, Neil McArthur 607, Thos. McNaughton 592, Ella Riddell 582, Gordon Hampton 578, George Ford 503, Stephen Cook 488, Flossie Hutchins 477, Ed. Christie 452, John McNaughton 441, Ida Barley 440. * Eva Giles 424, Ed Demarse 414, M. Demarse 342, Eliza Speck 267, * Roy Carpenter.

SECOND PRIMER.

Bessie McOuat 300, May Simon 299, Gladys McOuat 284, L McKay 280, Harry Giles 270, E. Mackie 269, A. Wilson 267, Helen Vivarais 267, Ivan Fraser 266, Lily Boyce 258, Lois Periard 254, George McOuat 237, Nellie McNeice 232, Joseph Beattie 232, Ellen McNaughton 230, P. Dubeau 218, Vickie Enefer 216, P. Dubeau 215, Jessie Smith 215.

FIRST PRIMER.

May Pallister 300, Ed. Bampton 300, Mackie Wilson 300, Alex. Prowse 300, Florence Cooke 300, John McGibbon 300, Irene Caron 295, Lucille Rivard 290, Maggie Marshall 285, James Ford 280, Flossie Gingras 280, Lydia Kearns 280, Bertha Prowse 265, Clara Banford 260, Eugene Jousse 100, Willie Barrie 100.

* Absent one or more examinations.

PROVINCIAL EDUCATION.

From the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction which has just come to hand for the year ending July 1, 1895, the following figures have been gleaned relating to the schools of the province.

	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Total.
Schools	4,879	1,041	5,920
Scholars	200,389	28,040	228,429
Attended schools different faith	2,960	1,314	4,274
Teachers	8,169	1,308	9,477
Teachers, 'Religious'	3,427		
Teachers, lay, male	286	124	410
Teachers, lay, female	4,356	1,184	5,540
Diplomas, Normal	310	355	655
Diplomas, Ex. Boards	3,550	836	4,386
Diplomas, none	782	117	899
Diplomas, 'Religious'	3,527		
Average salary male			
Elementary, with Diplomas	$223	$516	
Elementary, without diplomas	442	803	
Model and Academy without diplomas	246	578	
Average salary female			
Elementary, with diplomas	$103	$177	
Elementary, without diplomas	77	142	
Model and Academy with diplomas	133	304	
Model and Academy without diplomas	77	313	

French scholars learning English 51,339.
English scholars learning French. 10,220.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil.

GENTLEMEN :—Your Board of Directors in gaving their annual report of the affairs of the Society, state that they have attended to the business of the Society to the best of their ability.—Have held the usual exhibition as in former years.—Have paid out in premiums this year $813,73 being somewhat less than what was paid out in premiums last year owing to the want of funds to do better, the receipts from the gate on exhibition days being over $100,00 less than what was received last year.

Your Board of Directors have to thank Dr. Christie, M. P. for his usual subscription of $10.00 and W, J. Simpson, Esq. M, P. P. and Felix Hamelin Esq. for their usual subscriptions of $10.00 and other friends of the Society for liberal subscriptions to the funds of the Society. This year the membership of the Society numbered 253. An increase of 28 members over last year. This your Board of Directors consider encouraging.

Out of this number only 34 subscribed more than one dollar. Your Directors have frequently appealed to you to increase your subscription to the funds of the Society, but their appeal has not been complied with, but by only a few, so without the funds the premiums awarded, (some 450) must be necessarily small.

The exhibitions of the Society during the year, especially the fall one, continues to be a success. If the prize winners do not receive large premiums they at least have the honor of having won in a good competition. The ladies' department of the exhibition was well filled again this year, even better than last year, and long may it be so, is the wish of your Board of Directors. The dairy butter exhibit was declared by the Judges to excel the butter exhibited for many years past. The fruit exhibit was also good

In stock, an exhibit was made of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, by Mr. J. Funcheon, and an exhibit of Oxford Down sheep, by Mr. Geo. Fraser and Mr. Richard McGregor. This is the first year this kind of stock has been exhibited at our county exhibitions, and these gentlemen deserve credit for their enterprise in bringing such stock into our county.

Your Directors consider on a whole with the exception of horses, that the live stock exhibited this year, was up to and rather better than what was exhibited in former years.

The regional exposition mentioned in the last annual report to take place this year at Ste. Therese was not held, so that our county did not have an opportunity of competing its productions against those of the neighboring counties.

Your Board of Directors are pleased to learn that the Judges on farms, appointed by the Council of Argriculture, are awarding silver medals to John Doig, Malcolm Smith, Wm. Nichols, Nelson Albright, [Bay] and Bronze Medals to Walter Smith and Robert Black, on their farms.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Dr.

To cash received from subscriptions and special Prizes from members during the year.	$ 367.50
To cash received from Government Grant.	543.16
To cash received from Entry fees from Exhibitors.	18.25
To cash received from proceeds at gate.	390.00
	$1,318,91

Cr.

By balance over paid receipts for year 1894.	18.83
" Paid premiums omitted in 1894.	8 50
" Paid premiums for year 1895.	813.73
" Paid Veterinary Surgeon for services Horse show	10.00
" Paid Judges on Green Crops,	16.00
" Paid Permanent Exhibition Co for rent of building and grounds on exhibition days.	192.25
" Paid Lachute Brass Band,	18 00
" Paid Judges' Dinners and Lunch on show days,	18.50
" Paid Judges Travelling expenses	18 45
" Paid assistance etc. Exhibition days.	37.57
" Paid Printing,	45.35
" Paid expenses in connection with Directors' meetings, Postage and Sec'y-Treas Commission	110.41
" Balance cash on hand,	11.39
	$ 1,318,91

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We the undersigned duly appointed auditor of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil hereby certify that we have this day examined and audited the books of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Agricultural Society and that we find the same kept in a good business way and we find vouchers for money paid out. We find the Secretary-Treasurer, has on hand to the credit of the Society the sum of $11.32 at date.

Signed { H. J. GILES, J. R. McOUAT.

Lachute, Dec. 17, 1895.

The above reports having been read and duly considered it was moved by Mr. Nelson Albright [Bay] seconded by Mr. William Todd and resolved that the report be received adopted and approved off.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Secretary Mr. G, J. Walker for the able manner in which he had filled the office as Secretary of the Society for the past year. The meeting then ajourned.

ST. ANDREWS MODEL SCHOOL,

XMAS EXAMINATION.

GRADE II ACADEMY,

Libbie Walsh 1357, Bella Burwash 1337, Eliza McAdam 1273, Robt Simpson 1201, ‖ Beatrice Roberton 1151, * Geo Simpson,

* Absent,

‖ Absent from exam, in one subject.

GRADE I ACADEMY,

Susie McPhee 943, Ruth Hunter 930, Arthur Simpson 809, Ralph Barclay 795, Allan Simpson 590,

GRADE II MODEL.

Ella Robertson 911, Aggie Hunter 728, Lizzie Dennis 660, Daniel Taylor 535, Chas Ladouceur 454, Annie Weightman 433, * James Halsey.

* Absent

GRADE I MODEL.

George Walsh 739, Bessie Wales 645, Lizzie McPhee 578, * Ashton Manson 505, Lawrence Morrow 501, Chas Dennis 449.

* Absent from exam. in two subjects.

RIVER ROUGE SCHOOL.

The following are the results of the Christmas examinations, arranged in order of merit :—

IV GRADE—J. Doig, Ethel McAdam, Emma Burwash, Willie McGregor, James McGregor.

III GRADE.—Bertha Burwash, Hattie McEwan.

II GRADE.—Archie Graham, Guy Doig, Percy Burwash.

I GRADE (II PRIMER)—Thomas Todd, Linda Graham.

J. H. RODGER,
Teacher.

GENEVA SCHOOL.

IV GRADE—Duncan Bradley, John Watson.

III GRADE.—Kittie Bradley, Alan Todd, Alice Todd, Willie Watson, Edward Silverson.

II GRADE.—Maggie Watson, Walter Bradley, John Bradley, David Bradley, Edith Mason Remi Bounehomme, Aimee Bounehomme.

I GRADE—Ross Todd, Annie Watson.

BELLA ARMSTRONG,
Teacher.

LAKEFIELD.

CHISTMAS EXAMINATIONS.

Fourth Class (Grade I Model)—Maximum 1300—Annie L Armstrong, 1273, Willie Byrns, 1074.

Third Class—Maximum 1300—Emily Evans, 1209, Edith Armstrong 1151, Ross Evans 1121, Ida Arnott 1049, Carrie Boyd 940.

Second Class—Maximum 800.—Bennie Moore 754.

First Class [pt 1] in order of merit.—George Peet, Willie Evans.

First Class [pt 2]—Tommy Evans and Beatrice Arnold equal, Hilda Armstrong, Percy Peet.

C. J. NEWTON.
Teacher.

GRENVILLE.

On Friday Dec 20th, a Xmas tree festival took place in the Protestant School, which was quite a success. The school was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens, wreathes, mottos, etc., whilst in the West corner stood a handsomely trimmed tree which was well loaded with presents. The programme consisted of kindergarten and other songs, recitations, readings, tableaux, charades, pantomimes, a shadow exhibition, a masquerade, dialouges, etc. Two or three pieces had to be omitted from the programme on account of limit of time. At the end of the programme Miss Burns was presented with a purse by Misses Berta Wilson and Laura Williamson, on behalf of the pupils accompanied with a short address, which was read by the former. Appropriate addresses were given by Rev Messrs Harris and J Robinson. Rev Mr. Harris highly commended Miss Burns and her pupils upon the success of their festival which reflected much credit on their teacher who spared no effort or time in getting up such a creditable entertainment for the pleasure of the school children and their parents.

SUM.

So thorough is the excellence of Ayer's Hair Vigor that it can be used with benefit by any person, no matter what may be the condition of the hair, and, in every case, it occasions satisfaction and pleasure, in addition to the benefit which invariably comes from its use.

WEAK AND TIRED.

DEAR SIRS,—I can heartily recommand Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion. For a long time I felt so weak I could hardly keep up, every little things tiring me out. I took two bottles and the fatigue and tired feeling left me and have never returned.

MRS. E. CHURCHILL.
Springford, Ont.

IN THE FAMILY.

Mothers, fathers and children all speak in praise of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as the best cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat, quinsy and all throat troubles. Price 25 cts.

MRS. D. G. SEYMOUR.
Whitehall P. O., Ont.

PLAIN FACTS.

Burdock Blood Bitters purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, thus curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Billousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

BURDOCK *BLOOD* BITTERS.

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system thus curing Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Billousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy, and all diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. It also removes all impurities from the system, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

AN EVIL FOLLOWER.

Consumption follows neglected colds. Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs, asthma, sore throat, bronchitis and lung troubles. Price 25 and 50 cts.

FOR BRONCHITIS

GENTLEMEN,—We have used Yellow Oil as a family remedy for Bronchitis with every success. My husband also used it for a stiff finger that he thought he would never be able to use again, but it is now as well as ever through using Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

Superior Court.

District of Terrebonne, Ste. Scholastique, to wit : No. 182.

JOSEPH HERMAS LAFOND, merchant, of the parish of Saint Andrews, district of Terrebonne, Plaintiff against C. TURPAIN, trader, of Bryson, in the county of Pontiac, district of Ottaway; and PLACIDE TURPAIN, farmer, of the parish of Saint Andrews, district of Terrebonne; and E. D. MATO, trader, of the city of Three Rivers, district of Three Rivers, Defendants, to wit ;

The property belonging to Placide Turpain, one of the def ndants ;

A land situate in the parish of Saint Andrews district of Terrebonne, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference for the said parish of Saint Andrews as numbers six hundred and sixty-nine and six hundred and seventy [Nos. 669 and 670]—with the buildings thereon erected.

To be sold at the parochial church door of the parish of Saint Andrews, said district, on the TENTH day of JANUARY next [1896], at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon. Said writ returnable the twenty-second day of January next [1896].

LAPOINTE & PREVOST,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Sainte Scolastique, 4th November,



Thomas A. Johns.

A Common Affliction

Permanently Cured by Taking

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A CAB-DRIVER'S STORY.

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by a friend who told me that I must purchase six bottles, and use them according to directions. I yielded to his persuasion, bought the six bottles, and took the contents of three of these bottles without noticing any direct benefit. Before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, and the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

COME AND SEE!

FLOUR! APPLES!! ETC.

Just received at the store of

G. & J. HAY.

Twelve car loads of flour, all ground from No 1 hard wheat which will be sold at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. Every bag guaranteed.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

Choice WINTER APPLES as usual very cheap.

G. & J. HAY, Lachute.

Look Here!

On the 14th of January next, I will buy and take possession of the old firm of

P. Carriere & Fils,

From that time sales will be made for strictly cash or produce in exchange.

Give us a Call

after that date and see for yourselves the truth of what I have stated.

Thanking you for your encouragement in the past with

P. CARRIERE & Fils,

I hope you will continue to favor me with the same consideration.

J. N. A. Carriere.
St. Philippe.

Sharpen your skates with the Banner skate sharpener only 25cts, at McGillis & Son.

SLEIGHS! A few cutters of the latest design and neatly trimmed at prices very cheap.

W BIGELOW,
next Watchman Office.

A fine assortment of Christmas goods at

McGILLIS & SON.

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Terrebonne.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH holding Criminal Jurisdiction in and for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in the Court House in the Village of Ste. Scholastique, district aforesaid.

ON TUESDAY THE SEVENTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT AT TEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.

In consequence we give public notice to all who intend to proceed against any prisoner now in the common Goal of the said district and all others, that they must be present then and there. And we give also notice to Justices of the peace, Coroners and peace officers in and for the said district, that they must be present with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other documents in order to do the things which belong to them in their respective capacities,

LAPOINTE & PREVOST.
Sheriff.

Sheriff's office.
Ste. Scholastique, 1st, Dec., 1895.

LUMBER FOR SALE!

—o—o—o—

Pine, spruce, hemlock & rhd-a wood. Lumber also planed & matched, also hard maple lags or treads for horse powers 2 by 8 inches, cedar fence posts, telegraph and telephone poles, dimension timber, at Saw Mill at Brownsburg.

THE LACHUTE LUMBER CO.

SANTA CLAUS!

WILL SOON BE HERE.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR EVERY ONE,

NOVELTIES & TOYS.

—o—o—o—

Christmas', Cakes, Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

TESTER'S HIGH CLASS CANDIES,

—o—

Bread, Buns, etc. A car load of the Lake of the Woods Milling, Co's, flour, just received and will be sold at moderate prices.

Send in your Holiday order early.

JAS. MARSHALL,
WEST END BAKER,
LACHUTE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The residence and lot, on Chatham street in the town of Lachute, lately occupied by Mr. Finlay McGibbon will be sold by Auction, on the thirtieth of December instant at one o'clock p. m. to the highest & last bidder, in the office of the undersigned notary, in the town of Lachute, Conditions of the sale; cash or on terms to suit the purchaser.

Lachute 12th, December, 1895.
By order of the interested parties
J. E. VALOIS,
N. P.

N. McGillis AND Son

HARDWARE, STOVES, TINWARE, PAINTS OILS ETC.,

—ALSO—

A large and well assorted STOCK of

XMAS GOODS,

Consisting of Dressing Cases, Shaving Cases, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes Photo Albums, Photo Frames; Toy Books, Games, Skates, Snow Shoes etc.,

N. McGillis & Son,

HOPE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

NOTICE FARMERS!

It will be to your interest to bring your poultry to us, we always pay the highest price for all produce such as:—

TURKEYS, DUCKS,
GEESE, CHICKENS,
PARTRIDGES, PORK,
BEEF, HIDES,
BUTTER, POTATOES,
OATS, PEAS,
BEENS, ETC,
FRESH EGGS 20cts.

A good price paid for fresh butter. Please examine our stock and see our prices before buying elsewhere.

McFAUL BROS,
LACHUTE MILLS.

Ho! for Christmas!

Lachute Book Store

MORE CHRISTMAS GOODS.

—o—o—

Just received in addition to our already large stock of Christmas and New Year goods, which we will sell cheap for cash. An inspection solicited. The following is a list of some of the goods. Jubilee faint ruled note paper, do unruled, do envelopes to match, Fabien H. B. pencils, inkstands, birthday booklets, very fine pocket dictionaries, do English and French combined, Gages 1st primer, indexes, small size, physiology and temperance, scriobiers, 200 pages day books wide size, birthday text books, bibles, arrow penholders, fountain pens, scholars companion, and 100 other articles too numerous to mention,

GAMES.

Holma, parshesi, fishpond, bobbies stop thief, perrywinkle, Canadian events, the lost heir, game of snap.

DAWSON KERR.

SUPERIOR COURT.
Terrebonne.

Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne } No 229.

Dame Marie Agnes Sievwright Hiel, of the Parish of Ste. Jerusalem, in the said district of Terrebonne, wife *commune en biens* of Prospere Piche, of the same place, Trader, and lumber manufacturer duly authorized a ester *en justice*.

PLAINTIFF.

Prospere Piche, of the same place, Trader and lumber manufacturer,

DEFENDANT.

An action for separation of property has been instituted in this cause on the second day of November instant.

Ste. Scholastique 2nd November, 1895.

GEO. E. BAMPTON,
Plaintiff's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne. } No. 236.

DAME MARIE PHILOMENE SAURIOL, of the parish of St, Scholastique, said district, wife of Vincent Ferrier Calve, of the same place, farmer, and authorized *d'ester en Justice*.

Plaintiff.

vs.

The said VINCENT FERRIER CALVE.

Defendant.

The Plaintiff has this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against the defendant, St. Scolastique 16 November, 1895.

J. A. C. ETHIER.
Att'y., for Plaintiff.

DR FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

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CRAMPS,
CHOLERA,
DIARRHOEA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
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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.

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Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

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THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

Mrs. Geo. Francis of Hamilton, an invalid, died while her child was being christened at her bedside.

Mr. Claude V. Currie, a farmer, of Neepawa, was fatally wounded on Saturday while cleaning his rifle.

A hospital for Indians is to be established by the Church of England at Dynevor, on St. Peter's reserve.

Lord Aberdeen has declined his patronage to the ball to be held on New Year's eve in aid of the Children's hospital in Ottawa.

Col. John Peters of the London Field Battery is about to retire from the corps, which he has been connected with for 30 years.

The application made recently by the State of Washington for salmon fry from the British Columbia hatcheries will not be acted upon.

Lieut.-Col. Boswell, commanding the 90th Batt., of Winnipeg, has resigned his command, and retires after thirty years of militia service.

The strike of Italian labourers at Hamilton was ended on Thursday by the contractors agreeing to give the advance asked for by the men.

A colored woman named Emily Smith died at St. Catharines on Thursday. There is conclusive evidence that she was over 100 years old.

The first steps towards the re-erection of the Grand Trunk car shops are being taken in London, and tenders for construction will soon be called for.

The Montreal City Surveyor has reported in favor of the proposed electric line to the top of the mountain, and it will probably be built very soon.

The Canada & Michigan Bridge & Tunnel Company will ask Parliament next session for permission to bridge the river between Windsor and Detroit.

Jeremiah McCarthy was sent to penitentiary for eight years by Judge Snider at Hamilton for highway robbery. His three pals got six years each.

The Inland Revenue for the Dominion of Canada accrued during the month of November amounted to $736,311, as against $744,202 for the same month last year.

John Scafe, a prisoner in jail at Chatham, managed to lock the turnkey in the corridor, and then tried to break out. The turnkey's shouts brought assistance, and Scafe gave up the job.

Mr. A. T. Wood has made a formal offer to the Hamilton City Council to build the T., H. & B. road from Hamilton to Toronto without a bonus, and to put up $25,000 as a pledge of his bona fides.

Mr. Gilbert McLeod, market gardener, while engaged in unloading a waggon in Hamilton, suddenly fell to the ground, and died before medical aid arrived. Neuralgia of the heart was the cause of death.

An approximate statement of the liabilities and assets in the estate of Samson, Kennedy and Co., of Toronto, wholesale dry goods merchants, has been prepared by the receiver, and shows a deficit of about $200,000.

Notice appears in The Canada Gazette of a scheme to construct a steam and electric railway from Port Churchill on Hudson Bay to Calgary. Power is also sought to run a line of ocean-going steamers from Port Churchill on Hudson Bay.

The Grand Board of the Patrons of Industry, which met on Friday in Toronto, have approved a resolution, to be submitted by Mr. Joseph Haycock, M.P.P., at the next meeting of the Grand Association, to admit all classes and professions to the Patron ranks and abolish all signs, pass-words, and pledges.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen will visit Nice in the spring.

The Imperial Parliament will meet on February 11.

The Queen's shorthorn heifer won the championship cup at Smithfield Cattle Show.

Six of the crew of a collier were drowned by her sinking in a collision near Liverpool.

Belfast engineers have rejected the proposals for a settlement of the troubles with the shipbuilders.

A Canadian, Mr. Herbert Taylor Reade, has been appointed honorary surgeon-general to the Queen.

Two hundred trains enter and leave Moorgate street station, London, every hour throughout the day.

The Duchess of York, formerly Princess Mary of Teck, gave birth to a son on Saturday morning.

British agriculturists are agitating the formation of a party in Parliament to look after their interests.

Since his elevation to the post of Commander-in-chief, Lord Wolseley is in great demand to assist at public functions.

Infanta Eulalie of Spain is spending a holiday week in London. She is staying at a hotel, and has not been received by the Queen.

A small electric lamp is being used instead of a bell in some telephone exchanges in England. The call for connection lights the lamp.

It is reported that the Prince of Wales made a lot of money when the South African market was at its height in London a few months ago.

There is a growing feeling in England in favour of protection, but Lord Salisbury holds out no hope that England will change her fiscal policy.

The English weekly papers devote considerable space to the unfriendly attitude of the United States respecting the Venezuela and the Behring Sea questions.

The shipbuilding strikers of Belfast and the Clyde have refused to accept the terms agreed upon by their representatives, and the unfortunate strike still continues.

The American liner Indiana, in turning in the Mersey to land her passengers in Liverpool, collided with the British steamer Zamora, damaging her so seriously that she had to be beached.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, the well-known member of Parliament for South St. Pancras, one of the wealthiest and most charitable of the Hebrews of England, is in a critical condition of health at Brighton.

The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal family were present on Saturday at the memorial services held at Frogmore, on the 34th anniversary of the Prince Consort's death.

The great annual cattle show at Islington, London, last week attracted great attention. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York won prizes. This was the first appearance of the Duke of York as an exhibitor.

At the conference in London on Friday called to consider the existing fiscal system of Great Britain, Mr. James W. Lowther, Conservative, for the Middle Division of Cumberland, stated, amid uproar and applause, that he desired to see a reinstation of protection.

The Prince of Wales has given a church at Babingley, which forms part of the extreme portion of the royal estate of Sandringham. Babingley is reputed to be the parish where the first Christian church was erected in East Anglia by St. Felix, the Burgundian, about the year 600 A.D.

UNITED STATES.

Smallpox is reported in Ohio.

Samuel Gompers was elected president of the American Federation of Labour on Saturday over John McBride.

February 21 has been fixed for the hanging of W.H.T. Durrant, the murderer of Blanche Lamont, in San Francisco.

Senator Cullom made a long speech in the United States Senate in favor of a plain declaration of the Monroe doctrine by Congress.

R. A. Helliwell of Chicago, who was captain of the cricket team that visited Ontario last summer, committed suicide on Saturday night.

The United States Government crop report showed a lower condition and a smaller acreage of wheat than had been expected.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad was sold under the hammer for $60,000,000 to Mr. King of New York representing the reorganized company.

Allan G. Thurman, of Columbus, Ohio, the "Old Roman," as the Ohio Democrats delighted to call him, died on Thursday. He was eighty-two years of age.

The Chicago brewers, who are carrying a large proportion of the saloons, have decided to reduce the number by seventeen hundred after the 1st of January.

A regiment has been formed in New York in connection with the Clan-na-Gael to form the neuclus of an Irish-American army for the liberation of Ireland.

In the recent viaduct accident in Cleveland, Ohio, by which a street-car fell through an open draw, causing the death of seventeen persons, the coroner failed to find anyone guilty of a criminal act.

Fannie Linsley, of St. Joseph, Mo., has brought a suit for $25,000 against the Central Medical College for having caused the body of her husband to be removed from his grave and used as a subject for dissection in the college.

Chicago University is the recipient of another $1,000,000 gift, the donor being Miss Helen Culver. The conditions of the gift are that it shall be devoted to the increase and spread of knowledge within the fields of biological science.

At Topeka, Kas., Governor Morill called out Battery B of the State militia to protect the Kansas Medical College, which was threatened by a mob. The trouble was caused by the discovery in the dissecting room of the college of the bodies of three women stolen from the Topeka cemeteries.

Business in the United States has been quiet during the week, and no improvement is likely to occur now until the new year. In some directions mild weather is credited with depressing the demand for seasonable goods, but at various points in the United States the temperature has been quite low enough to make a general seasonable average in a business sense. Anyhow, wholesale trade is dull all round, and, as usual, stocks just now are not being added to. In holiday specialties there has been a noticeable decrease in demand. Collections have also shown weakness, and prices continue a downward tendency. The outlook is better for iron and steel next month.

GENERAL.

The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.

The Japanese have evacuated Port Arthur.

Russian troops are being moved from Odessa and Sebastopol to Batoum.

The Times places the Italian losses in the battle of Ambalaigi at 2,000 men.

Herr Dowe, the inventor of the bullet-proof coat, is dead.

A British and an Italian vessel of war passed up the Dardanelles.

The Sultan has issued an irade permitting the extra guardships to approach Constantinople.

A large konak or villa used by the Sultan for the accommodation of Imperial guests has been burned.

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

It is rumoured that the European powers have addressed to Japan a peremptory demand for the evacation of Corea.

Hovas attacked and destroyed a Christian mission in Madagascar. Missionary MacMahon and his family escaped.

A Nihilist conspiracy against the life of the Czar has been discovered in Moscow, and several arrests have been made.

The German Cabinet has decided to continue the campaign against the Socialists,—upon the basis of the common law.

M. Adrien Lachenal, who was vice-President of the Swiss Republic for 1895, has been elected President for 1896 year.

Emperor William of Germany proposes to give a grand fete at the Imperial palace on January 18, the anniversary of the foundation of the Empire.

It is believed that China, as a reward for Russian intervention in her favour with Japan after the war, will permit the Russian Pacific fleet to winter in Kiao-Chau bay.

The Italian Chamber has voted the additional war credit, and preparations for the Abyssinian campaign are going forward rapidly.

The Postmasters-General of New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland met to discuss the projected Pacific cable scheme. They decided to send two delegates to the conference.

There is no doubt felt in Washington political circles that an attempt will be made at an early date to press upon the House of Representatives the desirability of recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

A high board fence is being built around the site of all that is left of the Talmage tabernacle at Greene and Clinton avenues, Brooklyn. Inside the fence is a mass of broken brick and stone and twisted iron braces.

Ex-Governor J. T. Churchill, of Little Rock, Ark., a general in the Confederate army, has telegraphed Senator James Verry, offering his services to the President in the case of war with England in support of the Monroe doctrine.

Attorney-General Childs, of St. Paul, Minn., gives it as his opinion that under the constitution of the United States it is illegal to open a Public school with public worship, even if that devotion be restricted to saying the Lord's Prayer.

At St. Louis Rev. Father Cosgrove, a Catholic priest, died as a result of being run over by a locomotive in the railroad yards. The officials of the road believe the man threw himself under the locomotive with suicidal intent.

While Mrs. James Williams, of Jeffersonville, Ind., was dressing a turkey for dinner she found in the bird's claw a diamond solitaire the size of a pea. The fowl came from a farm close to a picnic ground, and it is thought that it picked up the jewel near there.

A special despatch from Shanghai says news has been received which confirms the report that the Russians were the instigators of the conspiracy of Li-Hua-Shin against the King of Corea.

A despatch received from Cape Coast Castle says that it is reported there that the Ashantis have deposed King Prempeh, and that the war party has enthroned his mother as Queen in his stead.

Eugene Kranz, an Alsatian, has held the position of chef in the household of the Czar of Russia for some years, and he is said to be the most accomplished cook in the world. His staff numbers some twelve hundred persons.

There is a strong Buddhist revival going on in the Japanese Empire. The Church has been stirred up by the invasion of missionaries, and within recent years Buddhist papers have been organized, and the Japanese press is full of articles about religious matters.

A despatch signed by a number of Armenians of Constantinople says that Armenia is at her last gasp. The work of extermination continues. The number of people massacred reaches one hundred thousand, and half a million of survivors have taken to the mountains and forests, where they are feeding on herbs and roots.

THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION.

Composition of the Small Army Which Will be Sent to Coomassie.

The British military expedition to Coomassie (or Kumassi,) the capital of King Prempeh, a portion of which is sent out from England, will mainly be composed of non-European troops—namely, those of the battalion of the West India regiment, negro soldiers, usually stationed at Sierra Leone; the Gold Coast Constabulary or Houssas, a corps well armed and drilled, of native races who have served loyally and bravely on former occasions, and a battalion of English soldiers, picked out of the 2nd Grenadier Guards, the 1st Yorkshire Light Infantry, the 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 2nd Devonshire, the 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, the 1st Leinster, the 3rd King's Royal Rifles, and the 2nd Battalion of the rifle brigade—twenty men from each English regiment; with a company of the Royal Artillery, and Army Service Corps. The commander-in-chief is Colonel Sir Francis Scott, Inspector of the Gold Coast Constabulary, whose staff will consist of Lieutenant-Colonel Kempster, Royal Munster Fusiliers, second in command; Major Pigott, 21st Hussars, aide-de-camp; Major Bellfield, Royal Munster Fusiliers, chief staff officer; Major J.W. Murray, R.A., and Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, Army Service Corps, deputy. Prince Christian Victor, Her Majesty's grandson, who is a lieutenant in the 4th King's Royal Rifles, is attached to the expedition.

The Ashanti expedition will advance inland to Coomassie beyond the river Prah, at the back of the British Gold Coast Colony, which occupies a portion of the West Coast of Africa, between the fifth and sixth degree of latitude north of the Equator. The different forts and trading factories along this coast were established several centuries ago, Accra and Elmina by the Portuguese, so early as 1480 and 1484, Axim some years later, and Cape Coast Castle by the Dutch in 1637; but the English, in the times of the Commonwealth and of the reign of Charles II., took from the Dutch a large part of this dominion. The remainder has been gradually transferred to Great Britain by amicable arrangements completed in 1872. The largest native race is that of the Fantis, under a British protectorate. Their defence has repeatedly involved England in wars against the once powerful Ashanti empire. In 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley captured and burnt Coomassie. Cape Coast Castle was then the only British military station and the base of operations in that campaign, but it is now superseded by Accra, a town eighty miles from Cape Coast Castle to the east, the present seat of government.

PHILADELPHIA'S VICE.

A Terrible Picture of the Immorality of the Quaker City—Permitted by a Corrupt Police.

A despatch from Philadelphia, Pa., says:—There has perhaps never been an occasion in this city when the prevalence of vice, immorality, and crime has been so prominently brought before the public as at Thursday's session of the Senate Investigating Committee, when Lawyer Petitt resumed the enquiry into the Bureau. Evidence was given in a general way indicating that houses of ill-fame, speak-easy policy shops, and opium joints flourish in the police district, in the slums, and under the very eyes of patrolmen, with apparently but little interruption. The Rev. Dr. Gibbons, a Presbyterian clergyman, living in the slum district of Fifth Ward, drew a most harrowing picture of the condition of things there. Immorality in all shapes and forms was openly visible, and had defied the efforts of the best citizens to stamp it out. The police, he said, were well aware of it, and had said they were unable to do anything. The vicious class, he said, seemed to be protected by a powerful political influence that controlled all elections. The police openly electioneered on such occasions. He knew of policemen who had made efforts to better affairs who were discharged from the force.

Similar testimony was given by the Rev. H. L. Phillips, a coloured Episcopal clergyman, as to the slums sections of the Fourth, Seventh, and Eight Wards.

A general idea of the conditions of things in Chinatown, on Race street, above Ninth, was given by John Duke, janitor of Redman's hall. Opium places were abundant, gambling everywhere, and Chinamen consorted with the most degraded of white women. All this was under the eyes of the police. At one time, he said, 22 gambling tables were operated in this small section, and $15 from each of them was laid aside each week for the police, he understood.

Eugene Lyon, a private detective, told the committee of an investigation he made as to the number of houses of ill-fame he had found in 13 police districts. They amounted to 629. Two hundred and eighty were in the Eighth district, and 115 in the Sixth district. These two comprise the Philadelphia "tenderloin."

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Busy Business Man.

The Indian shipments of wheat for the past week were 168,000 bushels.

The world's visible supply of wheat increased 475,000 bushels during the past week.

The condition of winter wheat in the United States on Dec. 1st is placed at 81.4 per cent., which is favorable to better prices.

Speculation in Canadian securities is fairly active, and the tone of the markets strong. Cable continues to be a favorite. Bank stocks are stronger.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific railways for the first week of December show an increase of $70,000 as compared with corresponding week of last year.

The London seal sale was concluded on Wednesday by the offering of 27,000 Northwest Coast seals by the Hudson Bay Company, making the total 82,000 skins, against 136,000 skins last year. The figures show a falling off in the catch of the Northwest Coast of 54,000 skins and in the total catch of 65,000, as compared with the figures of 1894.

Inquiries respecting trade in the western part of the Province, elicit the opinion that during the fall it has been at least a good average, and that the prospects augre well for a like continuance during the winter. The pessimists growl as usual, but the majority of those in business are going along quietly, making a good living, paying their way, and in some cases, perhaps, adding a trifle to their surplus. During the past few weeks the failures in the west have been remarkably few. Money on the whole has come in freely, and if anything, fewer complaints are heard than usual, still, it must not be supposed that there is any plethora of cash, as such is not the case, but merchants have been buying very judiciously, with the evident intention of paying and not with a view to insolvency.

Wholesale trade in Montreal has assumed a seasonably quiet phase. In the dry goods line a good many travelers are home, revising samples for the regular spring trip, and sorting business is just moderate. The feature of the week in the grocery trade is the sharp advance in yellow refined sugars. Quotations at the refinery are a full quarter cent higher, and in anticipation of a revision in the price of granulated, some considerable transactions were reported between refiners and jobbers early in the week. A fair distribution in holiday groceries is reported, but in general lines matters are rather quiet. In iron, and other heavy metals, there is hardly enough doing to establish quotations; hardware, oils, paints, etc., are all dull; glass is notably firmer, owing to the nature of Belgian advices. For leather there is but slight enquiry, and no improvement is looked for until after the turn of the year. Hides have declined half a cent; an amalgamation has been effected between the hide dealers, by the terms of which all their purchases will be stored and sold from one common warehouse, and at uniform prices. Butter and cheese move slowly, and there has been no noteworthy variation in prices. Country collections rule slow as a whole, though some dry goods houses report excellent returns on 4th Dec. payments. Money is plentiful with the banks, and the call loan rate is unchanged at 4 1-2 per cent., discounts, 6 to 7 per cent.

An improvement in general trade at Toronto has taken place during the week. The wintry weather has stimulated the demand for heavy dry goods and furs, and the holiday trade has increased some. A large number of houses are engaged in taking stock, and it is thought that results will be fairly satisfactory for the year. Prices the past six months have been firm at advancing rates, particularly in cottons, woolens and silks, and one would naturally suppose that profits would be greater in consequence. However, competition has been very keen and a greater number than usual of bankrupt stocks have been on the market. Hardware dealers report a fair trade, and a moderate business is doing in groceries. Sugars are firmer, and dried fruits also. The movement of grain shows a slight increase, but prices are heavy and weaker for wheat and oats. The outlook for better prices is not very good. There is a further decline in dressed hogs and products. Receipts of hogs are large, and considering the fact that lard and ribs are lower now in Chicago than for twenty-eight years, it is not likely that our farmers are making much from this branch of industry. Money is unchanged at 4 1-2 per cent. for call loans on stock, and prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 7 per cent. In London money on call is easier at 1-4 to 1-2 per cent., and on Wall Street the rate is steady at 2 per cent.

TRAGEDY IN WINNIPEG.

A Fire in a Tenement Building Results in the Death of Major Morrice and His Wife—Several Others Seriously Injured—Mrs. Joseph Martin at the Point of Death.

A despatch from Winnipeg, says:—Fire broke out on Monday morning about seven o'clock in the Cauchon tenement block on South Main street, one of Winnipeg's largest buildings. By nine o'clock the north half of the four-storey block had been consumed. The balance of the building was saved by a fire wall and after a hard fight by the firemen. There were seventy tenants in the building, and those occupying suites in the burned portion lose all their possessions escaping scantily attired by means of fire escapes and ladders, the stairway being cut off by the fire.

The first body taken out was Major Morrice, one of Winnipeg's oldest and best-known residents. He was still breathing when carried out by the firemen, but died in a few minutes. His wife was burned to death in her apartments, the body not being found until after the floors had fallen. Both were elderly people, and parents of a large family of children, who are prominent in social circles. Among those seriously injured are Miss Carter and Mr. and Mrs. Baby, whose injuries were sustained by jumping from the upper windows. They are in the hospital.

Major Morrice was a pioneer of winnipeg, having come here with the Ontario Rifles in 1868, filling the commission of brevet-major. All Winnipeg mourns his death and that of Mrs. Morrice. Among those who narrowly escaped burning were Mr. Joseph Martin, member for Winnipeg, his wife, and daughter. Mrs. Martin, who is an invalid, was taken out with the greatest difficulty, and now lies at the point of death. All the other injured are doing nicely. The total loss is about $70,000, the tenants losing all their goods and clothing. Only about a third of the block was destroyed, a heavy fire wall saving the other portion.

IN THE FAR EAST.

Lord Roberts Says England Must Remain Mistress of the Seas and Have a Great Army or Lose Her Commercial Supremacy.

A despatch from London says: The slow development of the Turkish crisis is enabling far-sighted Englishmen to give more attention to the situation in the far East, which, it is beginning to be recognized, is fraught with greater dangers to British interests than the Constantinople difficulties. The most significant words yet spoken on this subject are contained in an important speech on Wednesday by Lord Roberts, who is not only one of England's highest military authorities, but is a man who possesses an intimate knowledge of the whole question of the Indian Empire and its relations with the China and Japan trade. His most pregnant sentence was:

"If England intends to maintain her commercial supremacy in the East she must be prepared for events even more startling and unexpected than those which have occurred in the past twelve months."

Lord Roberts then proceeded to give definiteness to his remarks by intimating in pretty plain language that the British India possessions are distinctly threatened. He argued that the policy of keeping ourselves to ourselves and disregarding everything that takes place beyond the frontier on the northwest of India is no longer applicable to the present conditions under which the English occupy India. The question as to the proper means for securing the integrity of India, is not merely a military question, but equally urgent from a political point of view. He would, therefore, not further enlarge on the matter. The moral to be drawn was that if England hoped to hold her own as one of the great powers and retain her foreign possessions she must, cost what it might, be mistress of the seas, and besides having a sufficiency of war ships and a full complement of sailors to man them, she must have a well organized, well equipped, well trained army ready to be transported wherever the presence of British soldiers is required.

MANITOBA'S CROP.

The Last Government Bulletin Shows Exports Nearly Doubled—Great Advance in Dairy Products.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The Provincial Government on Friday issued its last crop bulletin, which details completely the marvellous Manitoba harvest of 1895. The total wheat acreage is shown to have been 1,140,276, from which 31,775,038 bushels were raised, an average of close to 28 bushels per acre. Of oats there were 482,658 acres, with a total product of 22,555,733 bushels, or an average of nearly 47 bushels per acre. The barley acreage was 153,839, total yield, 5,645,036, average per acre 36.69; flax, 1,281,354 bushels were raised; of rye 81,082 bushels; and peas 28,229 bushels. The total grain crop is thus shown to be 61,366,472, an amount nearly four million bushels in excess of the Government's estimate, made just before the threshers got to work.

Of potatoes there were 16,716 acres under crop, with a total production of 4,042,562 bushels, the average yield per acre being nearly 244 bushels. The total crop of roots and potatoes was 6,327,845 bushels.

Crop correspondents in the course of their remarks say that the immense wheat crop has enabled farmers to sell as much as was sold at this date last year, enabling them to pay off pressing liabilities, while still holding the greater part of their crop for higher prices. The bulletin shows that the stock exports were nearly doubled during this year, and the figures show that stock-raising for export is growing to such proportions that it will soon become as important an industry as wheat-raising. A great advance has also been made in dairy products. The output of butter and cheese netted nearly two hundred thousand dollars.

The bulletin shows that five thousand harvest hands from Ontario assisted in garnering the crop, and were paid four hundred thousand dollars by the farmers in wages.

THE HOME.

Mother.

Mother is tired and sitting awhile
To rest in her easy chair,
And a sunbeam plays 'round her pillowed head
And lights up the gray of her hair,
While a little smile flits about her lips
And she is a picture fair;

Mother rests well in her easy chair
As gently she rocks to and fro,
Keeping time to the tick of the clock
As the moments come and go,
And her hands where they will in her lap lie still;
How seldom I see them so!

Puss in the opened window wide
In dreamless sleep is laid,
And the sun through the woodbine has traced on the floor
A pattern in shine and shade;
And the wind in the trees and the murmuring bees
Lullaby low hath made.

Has mother gone to the long ago,
Thinking a happy thought?
To the golden days of her far off youth,
Counting the treasures they brought?
Or once more a child, is her fancy beguiled
By innocent mischief wrought?

I cannot tell. Enough for me
That, taking no thought or care,
And all forgetting the flight of time,
She rests in her easy chair—
Content to rock to the tick of the clock,
Making a picture fair.

Hygienic Buckwheat Cakes.

One pint buckwheat flour, 1-4 pint corn meal, graham or whole wheat flour, as preferred: 1 pint warm water, 1-4 pint liquid yeast or 1-2 oz compressed or other solid yeast, dissolved in 2 tablespoonfuls warm water; 1 teaspoonful salt. Mix these ingredients thoroughly at noon the day before the cakes are wanted, using an earthen vessel,—never a metal one unless granite or porcelain lined. Clean the smears of batter from the sides of the vessel, cover and set away in a moderately warm place. Next morning when ready to bake the cakes stir the batter down gently and take from it a generous quarter of a pint to be used in place of other yeast to start cakes next day. Cover and put in a cool place where it will not freeze. To the rest of the batter add 1 tablespoonful New Orleans molasses and 1-2 teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little water. As some like these cakes thinner than do others, water may be stirred in with the soda and molasses, remembering that a little wetting thins a good deal, and that the quality of the cakes is injured if flour has to be added at this stage. All the batter should be used; it is the left-overs that ferment too much and commonly cause the indigestibility of these cakes. The measures given are enough for a family of four or five, and one can soon learn to gauge the quantity to the family so that there will be no waste.

A few points about baking. When filling the griddle, dip the batter from the side of the vessel farthest from the griddle, otherwise there will be a trail of the batter over the side of the vessel onto the stove and griddle. A greaser should be used, instead of putting the fat on the griddle in bits with a knife. This may be a piece of bacon or salt pork on a fork, or a swab of muslin tied to a small stick or fork. Handy greasers may be had very cheaply at the house furnishing shops. Only enough grease should be used to make the cakes turn nicely. The griddle should be wiped free from spatters of batter and grease after each baking. This may be done neatly with a piece of manilla, not newspaper, which should be burned when the cakes for the meal are all baked. If these directions are followed the disagreeable and unhealthful smoke and flavor from burned grease may be avoided. These cakes may be continued from day to day indefinitely, without the addition of new yeast, provided the fourth of a pint of batter is kept in good condition for each day's mixing.

Old-Fashioned Wives.

A pretty young married woman said in our hearing the other day:

"Lorraine is such an old-fashioned wife."

"And what," we queried, "do you mean by that?"

"Oh," laughed the gay little matron "such queer notions about her duty to her husband and home. Why, she declined all invitations unless he is included, and never, under any circumstances, is away from home when he returns at night. Then she always gets up to breakfast with him, and even goes so far as to prepare herself certain favorite dishes for him, instead of leaving such fussiness to the cook. She doesn't go away in the summer until he is able to go, too, and, in fact, she fusses over him in the most absurd fashion."

After the pretty creature had vanished to join a party of friends at dinner a reflective mood stole over us, and in the twilight we thought how much happier many a household would be if there were more old-fashioned wives instead of the type which we had just had a chance to study.

Economical Recipes.

Buttermilk Biscuits.—One quart flour, one tablespoonful lard, one teaspoonful soda, and one of salt. Thick milk for a soft dough. Roll half an inch thick, cut out, and bake in a quick oven.

French Pound Cake.—Two and one-half cupfuls of sugar, 1 heaping cupful of butter, 5 eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, 1 cupful of milk, 1 teaspoonful cream tartar, 1-2 teaspoonful soda, put both in the milk and when it foams add to the other ingredients, 3 cupfuls of flour.

Palatable and Nutritious.—Take a quart of assorted wheat, wash and thoroughly dry out of doors, put it in a dripping pan and set in the oven until crisp but not scorched, grind in the coffee mill, and cook like oatmeal. It makes a sweeter and more palatable dish than any prepared foods that we have tried.

Meat Loaf.—A nice meat loaf is made by saving all scraps of meat, beef, mutton, veal, and chicken combined, and a bit of suet; chop all together, season with pepper, salt, sage, parsley—and onions, if liked; add rolled crackers or bread crumbs and a well-beaten egg. Make into a loaf; pour water enough into the pan to keep it from burning; bake slowly and baste frequently. This mixture can be made into balls and fried for breakfast.

Cheap Fruit Cake.—Two cupfuls of molasses, one cupful sugar, one tablespoonful butter or lard. Two cupfuls boiling water, one large spoonful soda, cinnamon, cloves, and ginger, and flour to make a batter like pan cakes. Add chopped figs, dates, and rasins to suit the fancy, and bake in dripping pans. When cold, ice the top and mark off into squares. A small amount of this cake should be baked first to see if there is flour sufficient. It must not be very stiff.

ARISTOCRATIC MENDICANTS.

Duchess of Albufera Found Begging in the Streets of Paris.

Countesses have been seen begging on the public streets, and even an English peeress, the Marchioness of Donegal, has been arrested by the London police for mendicancy and vagrancy. But France enjoys the distinction of having produced the first duchess to be arrested in the metropolitan thoroughfares on a charge of begging. She is the Duchess of Albufera, whose husband is a grandson of Napoleon's Field Marshal Suchet, and herself a granddaughter of that Duke of Cambaceres who, after acting as Bonaparte's colleague in the Directorate and in the Consulate, was afterwards made Arch-Chancellor of the Empire. She had been speculating the Empire. She had been speculating in South African mining stocks, and when the boom collapsed the other day she found herself with such heavy losses to face that ruin stared her in the face. She became temporarily insane, and convinced that she had reduced herself and her family to absolute beggary, she started out upon the streets to ask alms. She is now under the care of nurses.

All His Sheep Were Hogs.

A Methodist minister once started a church in a western town, but for want of pecuniary support was soon obliged to abandon it. His farewell sermon to the lukewarm brethren was characterized by more heat than elegance. He ended thus: At the last day the Lord will say to St. Peter, Where is your flock? and St. Peter will say, Here, Lord, and so all the shepherds can answer. But when He asks me, Where are your sheep? how will I feel when I am compelled to reply: Lord, I haven't any; mine are all hogs.

Love That Ran Smooth

What a cool girl Ethel Iceberg is! How did Smithett ever succeed in winning her?

Skated into her affections last winter.

Suggesting a Remedy.

New Woman—Husband, I need a change. The doctor says my life is too monotonous; I need excitement.

Husband—Try staying at home.

SUFFERED UNTOLD MISERY FOR TWO YEARS.

At Times Unable to Walk—Totally Cured of Kidney Trouble by South American Kidney Cure.

Perfect relief from intense suffering is as the contrast between the darkness of the dungeon and the bright sunlight of the heavens above. This was the experience of Mr. John Snell, a well-known and retired farmer, of Wingham, Ont. Let him tell his own story: "For two years I suffered untold misery and at times I could not walk, and any standing position gave intense pain, the result of kidney disease that followed a severe attack of la grippe. Local physicians could not help me, and I was continually growing worse, which alarmed family and friends. At this critical moment I saw South American Kidney Cure advertised and resolved to try it, as a dying man will grasp at anything. Result:—Before half a bottle had been taken I was totally relieved of pain, and two bottles entirely cured me."

Accidents Will Happen.

Waiter, I found an oyster in this oyster soup.

It shall not happen again sir.

Thousands of cases of Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Croup are cured every day by Shiloh's Cure.

There can be no high civility without a deep morality.—Emerson.

Consumption LaGrippe, Pneumonia, and all Throat and Lung diseases are cured by Shiloh's Cure.

A. P. 794.

Always

Taking cold, is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood and it often leads to serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood.

"I am not very strong and sometimes need a tonic to help me battle against sickness. I find that two or three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what I need. I have taken it occasionally for several years and do not have any doctors' bills to pay." MISS JANIE HIGGINS, 55 Beaufain St., Charleston, S. C. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy easy to take easy to operate. 25c.

Sun Bicycle A Strictly High Grade Wheel at a MODERATE PRICE. G. T. PENDRITH, Manufacturer, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

To Beautify the Complexion

—do not take the cosmetics, paints and powders which injure the skin, but take the easiest way to gain a beautiful color and a wholesome skin. Health is the gratest beautifier. The means to beauty, comfort, and health for women is Dr. Pierce's, Favorite Prescription. Dull eyes, sallow or wrinkled face, and those "feelings of weakness," have their rise in the derangements peculiar to women.

"Favorite Prescription." will build up, strengthen, and invigorate, every "run down," or delicate woman by regulating and assisting all the natural functions.

To cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, take Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a dose.

It is a man's duty to have books. A library is not a luxury, but one of the necessaries of life.—Beecher.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a sure cure for Headache and Nervous Diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly.

Honest instinct comes a volunteer, sure never to overshoot, but just to hit, while still too wide or short of human wit.—Pope.

AFTER FIVE YEARS OF AGONY

From Rheumatism Mr. John Gray, a Pioneer of Wingham, Out., Secures Perfect Relief in Four Hours, and is Cured in a Few Days

Mr. John Gray, 35 years a resident of Wingham, Ont., requests us to publish the following:—"About five years ago I contracted rheumatism, owing to an accident, and since that time have suffered great agony. At intervals I have been completely laid up and unfit for any kind of work. A friend strongly recommended me to go to Mr. Chisholm's drug store and secure South American Rheumatic Cure. I did so and received perfect relief in four hours. It enabled me to sleep which I had not done for years, satisfactorily. I used in all six bottles and am completely cured. I have recommended it to many and it always cures in a few days.

for Truth and Statesman

He Thoungt So, Too.

Do you sing? he asked, as she seated herself at the piano. Not at all, she answered, and, after hearing her, he agreed with her.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion.

The Pedestrian's Joy.

Though winter brings us snow and thaw,
There's much we can be thankful for;
When comes the early icicle
Then goes away the bicycle.

Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

Children Shrink

from taking medicine. They don't like its taste. But they are eager to take what they like—Scott's Emulsion, for instance. Children almost always like Scott's Emulsion.

And it does them good.

Scott's Emulsion is the easiest, most palatable form of Cod-liver Oil, with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda added to nourish the bones and tone up the nervous system. The way children gain flesh and strength on Scott's Emulsion is surprising even to physicians.

All delicate children need it.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

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Timely Warning.



The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

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THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized-after-Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buss Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

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NO-TO-BAC makes the nerves strong, and brings back the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.

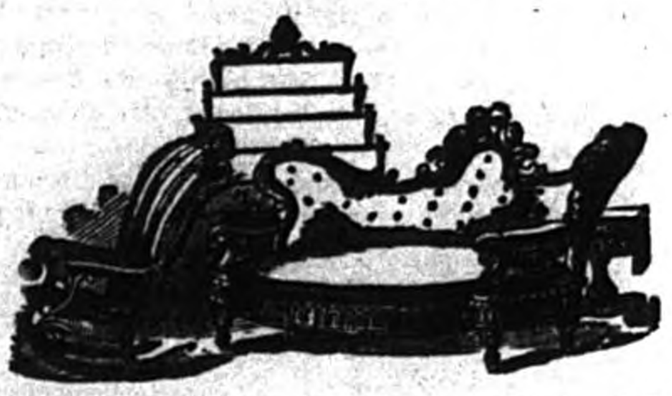
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Correspondence solicited, strictly confidential.

JOHN TAYLOR,
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JAMES FISH.

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The undersigned having leased the

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Ogilvie's Strong Baker's,
Patent and Family Flour.
Oatmeal,
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Highest CASH PRICES paid for all kinds of GRAIN.

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Manager.

AVIS.

AVIS PUBLIC est per les presentes donne qu'a la prochaine session du Parlement du Canada, on demandera un Act pour incorporer "The Canadian Electric Railway and power Company," dans le but de construire, exploiter et entretenir un chemin de fer electrique, a partir de la cite de Montreal, dans la province de Quebec, a aller jusqu'a la cite de Windsor dans le comte d'Essex, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto et London, avec pouvoir de construire un embranchement a partir de Toronto ou autres points sur la ligne principale jusqu'a Suspension Bridge; avec pouvoir de construire des embranchements dans un rayon n'excedant pas vingt-cinq milles de tout point ou points quelconques sur la ligne principale; de faire des marches avec toutes societes ou corporations existant ou autorisees qui se trouvent le long de la dite route, particulierement avec les compagnies de pouvoir electrique, chemin de fer electrique ou lumiere electrique qui existent, dans le but de les acquerir, les louer, les amalgamer ou les exploiter, ou de leur fournir la chaleur, la lumiere ou la force motrice; d'etablir, d'entretenir et d'exploiter ces chemins de fer dans les rues de telles cites et villes qui se trouvent sur la ligne du dit chemin de fer, de maniere que la dite compagnie et les municipalites interessees pourront convenir; de construire tels chemin de fer par sections, suivant autorisation a cet effet, d'acquerir des pouvoirs d'eau et les terrains accessives et y eriger des batisses avec les machineries requises pour produire la force electrique; acquerir le droit de passage et aussi le droit de vendre, distribuer ou autrement disposer de telle pouvoir electrique pour le chauffage, la lumiere, la force motrice ou autres objets, avec pouvoir d'exproprier les terrains requis pour cette entreprise tel que pourvu par "l'Acte des chemins de fer" avec tous autres pouvoirs necessaire pour construire et exploiter les dites machineries electrique, et aussi d'exploiter la dite entreprise de la maniere la plus complete avec pouvoir d'emaner des actions payees de la dite compagnie en payement de ses obligations pour toutes fins autorisees et avec tous les pouvoirs de droit et d'usage donnes ou accordes aux compagnies incorporees pour les fins ci-dessus mentionees.

EDMUND BRISTOL,
Howland, Arnoldi & Bristol, Toronto,
Procureurs des Requerants.

Notice.

Dr. Robertson, of St. Andrews, begs to notify his friends that he has disposed of his Residence and Practice to Dr. Aylen, a graduate of McGill College, Montreal, and a Physician of some six years' experience, and he hopes that the patronage that has been given to him during the last twenty years, will be extended to his "Successor."

GUNS Double barrel br. loader, $8. Greener Bolt br. loader, $25. Winchester Repeating Rifles, $14. Flobert Rifles, $2. Revolvers, $1. Lowest prices for reliable goods; send for catalogue. T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL.

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 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,
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Lumber Wagons $55 00 Cash

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Special attention given to Repairing.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Parliament of Canada for an Act to incorporate The Canadian Electric Railway and Power Company, to build, operate and maintain an Electric Railway from the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec to the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto and London, with power to build a branch line from Toronto, or other points on the main line to Suspension Bridge. with power to build branch lines for a radius not exceeding twenty-five miles from any point or points on the main line; to enter into contracts and arrangements with all existing or authorised firms or corporations along the said route particularly with existing street or Electric railway, light or Power Companies for the purposes of acquiring, leasing, amalgamating or making running arrangements with same or to supply same with heat, light or power: to establish, maintain and carry on street railway services in such cities and towns on the line of said railway as the Company and municipalities interested may agree on; to build such Railway in sections as may be authorized; to acquire water powers and sites for, and build electrical works in connection with said railway for the purposes of generating electrical energy, to acquire the right of way to transit, and also the right to sell and otherwise dispose of electrical energy for heat, light, power and other purposes and to distribute the same with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the undertaking as provided by the Railway Act; with all other powers necessary for constructing and operating the said electrical works, and otherwise fully carrying on the said undertaking with power to issue paid up stock of the Company in payment of its obligations for all or any of the said authorized purposes and with all proper or usual powers given or granted to companies incorporated for any of the purposes aforesaid.

EDMUND BRISTOL,
Howland, Arnoldi & Bristol, Toronto,
Solicitor for Applicants.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec, District of Terrebonne. } No. 205.

DAME AIMEE LADOUCEUR, wife of PLACIDE TURPIN, farmer of the Parish of St. Andrews, said District.

Plaintiff.

vs.

PLACIDE TURPIN, of the same place, farmer,

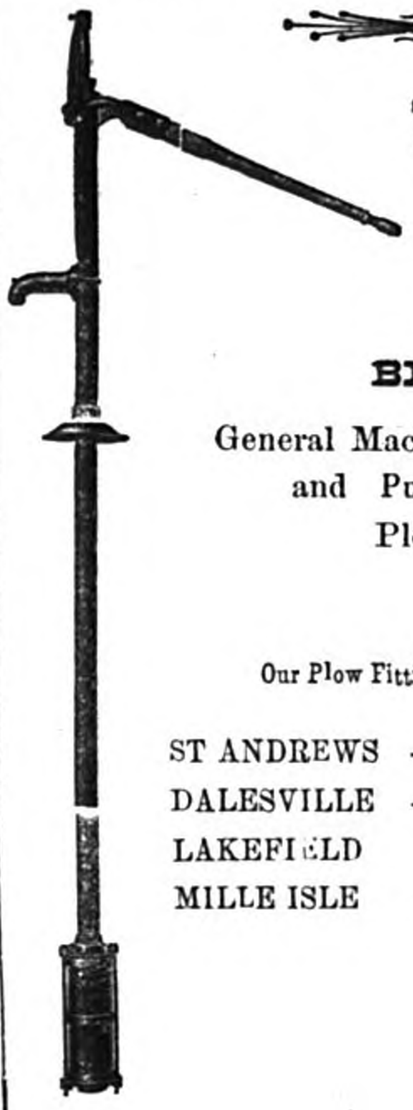
Defendant.

An action for separation of property has this day been instituted against Defendant.

Ste. Scholastique, 25the September, 1895.

R. P. de LARONDE,
Att'y., for Plaintiff.

Victoria Foundry, Lachute, P.Q.



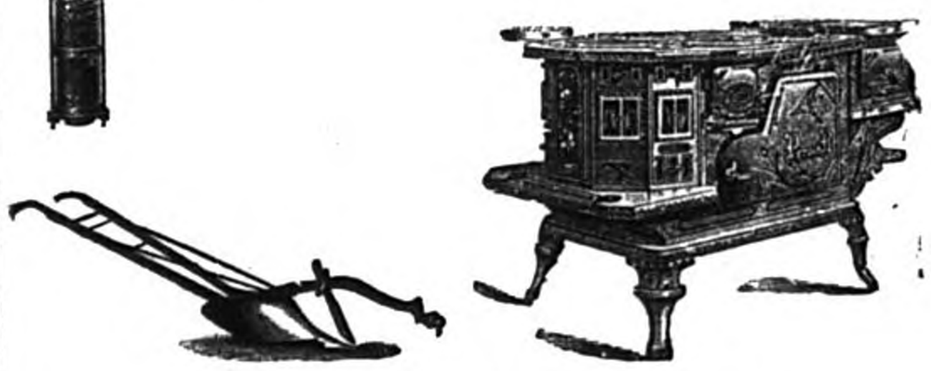
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McOUAT & McRAE.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the residence and practice of Dr. Robertson of St. Andrews, I beg leave to notify the public that I will practice in this vicinity with office at Dr. Robertson's late residence.

W. W. AYLEN, M. D.

Notice.

Having sold the Grist and Saw Mills, we hereby notify all owing to settle their accounts.

SIMPSON & BOYD.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned being about to give up house keeping, offers for sale his property situate in the town of Lachute. To a prompt purchaser, conditions will be favorable. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. For conditions apply to

A. BERTHELOT.

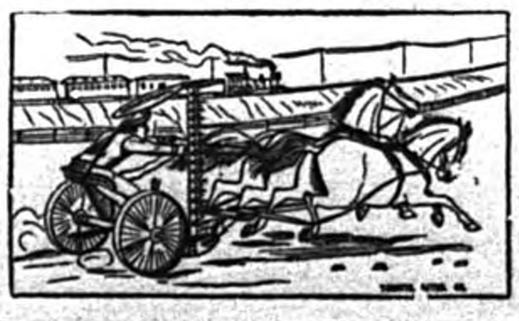


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