The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX. LACHUTE, FRIDAY JAN. 3, 1896. NO 18.

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 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 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.
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Liverpool, London & Globe, Western and Guardian.

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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.

CALUMET.

The Christmas tree at the Methodist Church, on Tuesday night Dec. 24th was the Anniversary and Christmas tree of the Methodist Sunday School at Calumet. Though the sleighing had gone yet the interested people came crowding in until standing room was at a premium. An excellent programme of 26 numbers, was well rendered. The resounding applause voiced the appreciation of the entertainment by the audience. The feature of the meeting was a beautiful evergreen tree laden with valuable christmas gifts and a vast arch spaning the altar platform, perfect in form, covered with evergreens and on the front, at the top in beautifully formed white letters that glistened was "A Merry Christmas". Long segments of fringe tincel and glass, dotted with oranges, apples and presents formed the most tasty and gorgeous decorations we have ever seen in this country. All the people seemed charmed, and a hearty vote of thanks was given to Mr. Geo, Duffet, the Superintendent and his helpers for the brilliant entertainment.

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

The funeral of the late Mrs Drennan of Upper Lachute, took place yesterday.

The dwelling lately occupied by the late Finley McGibbon was sold on Monday last to Mr. John Calder of Montreal.

The Town Council did not hold any meeting last evening as there was no quorum. A special meeting is called for Thursday next.

The Penny Readings continue to attract large audiences and are very entertaining.

Thos. Pollock of Hill Head, who has been very sick, is rapidly recovering under the skilful treatment of Dr. Alexander.

Mr. John Hay, jr., and Chas. Kennburgh returned last week from England by Str *Vancouver*. They report a very stormy passage, in fact one of the worst for years.

The Sunday School festival of the Baptist Church was held on New Year's night, and largely attended. All the little folk were delighted with the contents of the "Christmas Boat" which were distributed to them by Santa Claus.

The new Furniture Show Rooms lately erected by Mr. O. B. Lafleur, on Foundry Street, are now open. The building is a neat and commodious one and is a credit to our town. The public should visit the building and inspect the stock therein. All are welcome.

The Xmas Tree celebration in the Methodist church on New Year's Day was a decided success as to numbers, interest and financial results. Every item on the programme was well rendered. Will Carlton s Xmas party took the house by storm.

The Rev. Dr. Carman, General Superintendent of the Methodist Church, is to visit Lachute on Tuesday Jan. 14th and give his celebrated lecture, "Trade and get rich." This is a subject that everyone will want to hear discussed by such an orator as Dr. Carman, the church will therefore be crowded.

Mr. David Wilson, butcher, in returning thanks to his customers for their patronage during the past year, hopes to be able to again secure their trade in the future. He wishes them all a very happy New Year and requests all who are in arrears to kindly settle as soon as possible.

LANE—BROPHY.

We are pleased to announce the marriage of one of our most prominent citizens in the person of Mr. P. Lane, to Miss Brophy of Montreal, which happy event took place on New Year's eve, in Montreal. Mr. Lane will spend the winter in Montreal.

HIGH WINDS.

The highest wind storm ever felt for years passed over on Tuesday last. No special damage that we have heard of has been done in this vicinity beyond the upsetting of some fences. It is reported that part of the roof over Mr. George Fraser's house in Geneva was torn off.

A PASTOR MARRIED,

It seemed that McPhail Memorial church could held but very few more people than gathered there Wednesday Dec, 18th, 1895, to witness the marriage of the respected pastor of that congregation, Rev. A. N. Frith. The bride was Miss Crissie M. Imlach, daughter of Mr. Andrew Imlach, of Slater street, for some time one of the most active workers in Rev. Mr. Frith's congregation. Rev. R. R. McKay, pastor or the First Baptist church, tied the knot which made pastor and adherent one. Miss Mary Imlach, eldest sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Mr. D. Hector McLean, barrister, assisted the groom.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father. About one hundred persons attended and gave the newly married couple many wishes for future happiness. Rev. Mr. Frith and Mrs. Frith left on the Toronto train for the west on a honeymoon trip. They will be absent about ten days.—*Journal.*

WORTH $5.00 A BOTTLE.

Sirs,—For five years I have been troubled with neuralgia and tried everything I could see or hear of. At last I was advised to try a bottle of Yellow Oil and refused because I thought it was like all the rest—a failure. A half bottle was given me, however, and I found it helped me, and bought a bottle which cured me. If it cost five dollars a bottle I would not be without it.

THOS. QUINN,
Gravenhurst, Ont.

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

HOW TO LIVE DURING THE COMING YEAR.

BY M. R. FEATHERSTONE.

I asked myself the question
How shall I live this year,
Then quickly came the answer,
Help, comfort, pray and cheer,

Then I, in murmuring said,
That mountain is too steep,
I haven't faith, my talents——
Are few, and I am weak,

Then softly came a whisper,
Which oft has made me glad,
The poor widow's oil increased,
When she used what she had.

Then I asked how this year could
Be better than the past.
Solemnly came the answer,
Live each day as the last.

CUSHING.

The Christmas tree in the Methodist Church, Monday night Dec. 23rd was a splendid success. The readings, recitations, anthems and hymns, made a religious service most impressive. Two trees were arched over the altar railing, burdened with beautiful presents. Though the night was rainy and roads muddy yet the church was filled. Revs. J. Fraser and D. Brill made well chosen remarks. Much credit is due to Miss Ross the popular school teacher at Cushing for her zeal in every good work. The Superintendent of this Sunday School is to be congratulated for the success.

SANTA.

Pea Jackats in every size. Brown and Grey all sizes also in Tweed and Black all at low prices.

W. BANFORD.

GRENVILLE.

The loss of the snow has made holiday times a little dull. Had it not been for Christmas trees, concerts etc., we would have been very gloomy picking our way through the mud.

The annual concert in the Methodist Church last Friday night the 27th was a real treat to those who could be there.

Warden James Brown, Esq., who was to have presided was unavoidably absent, so Rev. D. Brill, took the chair by request. The concert opened with Miss Jessie McIntyre presiding at the organ and all the audience with the choirs sang "I will sing of my Redeemer," then prayer was offered. The Grenville, Chatham and Calumet choirs were in good voice and seemed to lift the audience into raptures with their stirring anthems. Mr. D. V. Cameron probed a vane of humour by his reading and will be welcomed again to the town. Mr. and Mrs J. Wilson delighted the audience with the sweet strains of violin and organ duetts, and were repeatedly encored. Miss Anna E. Brill's recitation was conceeded by all to be a masterpiece of elocution and will be long remembered.

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton was full of the spirit of enjoyment. He seemed to feel like a boy, and his address should find its way into your columns for the good of the young people of the Ottawa Valley. Then A. Pridham, Esq., in his usual masterly style gave a reading that carried the people away into convulsions of laughter, the prolonged applause told of the appreciation, and called him back for another reading. Miss L. Beauchamp's hymn in French, was full of sweetness, and touched the finest chords. The Rev. J. Fraser and Wm. Harris were unable to attend owing to their duties, but in the middle of the programme there came up a surprise like a tableau, Mrs Wm. Davidson of St. Philippe and Mrs J. Wade of Grenville, stepped forward and asked Mrs Brill to the the platform, just then John Wade, Esq., was seen to start from near the door with rapid strides, carrying a large bundle. In a few well chosen words Mrs Davidson presented the bundle to Mrs Brill, which was a beautiful coon fur coat, contributed by the Ladies Aids of the Mission and other friends. It became the duty of Mayor Wade to help on the coat, and Mrs Brill made a brief reply, thanking the Ladies and the many friends for the handsome gift which was a complete surprise to her. Refreshments were served and all went away feeling that they had a most pleasurable evening. Had the roads been good the church could not have held all the people.

Mr. R. B. White, spent Xmas with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs W. R. Mackan and Miss Dorris Mackan are up from Montreal on a visit.

"Jammy" says there was a tarrible big election in Montreal Centre last week and the 'laberal' man won, which proves the 'Gawvrement' is rotten.

SHE OUGHT TO KNOW.

Having used Burdock Blood Bitters for 15 years I cannot keep from recommending it to others. I have sold hundreds of bottles from store, and as I keep other medicines I ought to know which sellsbest It is a wonderful medecine.

Yours very sincerely
MRS. DONALD KENNEDY,
Caledonia, Ont.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

MESSRS T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto.

Gents—Please send us four dozen Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion. We find it a genuine article. It knocks all others out in the first round. Several ladies here are loud in its praise, saying it has saved the lives of their children.

GROGAN & CO.,
Kouchibougnac, N. B

HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT.

Dear Sirs.—I highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as the best cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness and sore throat, ever used.

WILBUR ASHBY,
Havelock, Ont.

SEVERE HEADACHE CURED.

DEAR SIRS.—I had severe headache for the past two years and used all kinds of medecine without finding a cure until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, when relief and cure quickly followed. I think there is no better medecine in the world.

MISS MINNIE DRYSDALE,
Berlin, Ont.

EMERYBODY IN KING'S CO.

Everybody in King's Co., N. B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dryden, of Mitchell & Dryden, Sussex, N. B. He says: "Norway Pine Syrup is the best cough remedy I have ever used. My wife had a very bad cough that was most distressing for ten days, I tried the Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle cured her. I never found its equal."

GEO. S. DRYDEN,

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.

LOOK HERE FARMERS!

The undersigned will take orders for light harness, hand made at $10 a set Cash, guarantee good workmanship, for one month only. Also repairing done promptly and at reasonable rates. Give me a trial at the old stand opposite Post Office.

WM. CRESWELL.
Lachute, Jan. 3rd, 1896.

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.

CURRENT NOTES.

It is only a few years since the most intelligent among those who make a study of human diseases became aware of the important fact that many of the ills which afflict the body of man and bring him to an untimely grave are caused by microbe germs existing and multiplying in the blood or in some of the tissues. Previous to that the art of medicine had made very little progress since the days of Hippocrates. It was a mass of empirical practice, not based upon scientific knowledge, for which reason there was no science of medicine. The patient who recovered often did so rather in spite of the doctor than in consequence of his efforts to relieve or cure.

The discovery of the bacteria by the aid of the microscope has changed all this, and since the character and work of these minute entities were first investigated there has been rapid progress. It early was discovered that the gangrene which forms upon open wounds is due to the presence of little parasitic organisms, and the surgeons have learned how to prevent them from doing their deadly work. Then the agency of bacteria in other diseases was suspected, and the suspicion has been justified by close observation through such a long list of ailments that it now appears highly probable, if not almost certain, that about all the inflammatory affections of the human frame, whether general or local, many of which develop into fevers if unchecked, are due to the operations of bacteria.

It has long passed into a proverb that "a knowledge of the disease is half its cure," and the discovery of bacterial ravages soon was followed by the finding but that different kinds of disease are caused by differently formed bacteria. Then came the problem of how to deal with them. Less has been accomplished in the latter direction, but the investigators have here and there conquered the difficulty, and from the statements made in the medical journals it now looks as if many of the diseases which afflict humanity are within the control of the intelligent and scientific physician. It is probable that much greater progress would have been achieved but for the conservatism of the average "doctor," which is based upon the numerous failures of the past and a distinct appreciation of the fact that the most widely lauded "remedies" of other days have proved to be utterly worthless. And the well-known professional distrust of "specifics" is slowly yielding. Quinine is known to be a specific remedy for malaria, vaccination a specific preventive of smallpox, and now comes Dr. Edson of New York, widely and favorably known to the profession all over Europe as well as the United States, with a bold proclamation that he has found a specific remedy for consumption, yellow-fever, and malaria. Then there is the anti-toxin, which is being used in many cities as a cure for diphtheria with great success, the percentage of fatality among those to whom it is administered being reduced to a very low minimum.

The claim is made, and apparently supported by pretty strong proof, that Dr. Bracelin of Davenport, Ia., has found a means of curing diphtheria swiftly and effectually, using hypodermic injections and vapor inhalations. It is said that out of 105 cases treated by him only one resulted in death, and the doctor thinks even that patient could have been saved if the treatment had been applied forty-eight hours sooner. The remedy is cheap and its ingredients so common that a prescription for it can be filled at any drug store. Dr. Bracelin is so anxious to have the remedy fully tested and judged on its real merits that he has placed parcels of it with the different hospitals in Chicago, requesting that the treatment be given gratuitously to any regular physicians who will engage to use it in his practice. The material has the advantage of being immediately available, while the "serum" may have to be obtained from the horse or brought from New York, pending the wait for which the patient may die. Also the treatment is less open to objection from some medical men than is that which is exclusively subcutaneous. So it should seem to be the duty of our medical men to prove in their practice the truth or falsity of the claim, as if it be true the sooner it is made known all over the country the better it will be for the people. This is especially advisable as winter weather is the worst for diphtheria, and many thousands will die of it in the next few months unless the disease be fought on scientific lines.

Princes in Public School.

The young Crown Prince of Germany and his brother, Prince Eitel Fritz of Prussia, will attend public school at Ploen, a small town in the province of Holstein. It has been a custom in the royal family of Prussia to give all the boys an education in public schools, in order to educate in the child the habit of meeting other people on equal terms. They are taught thereby to aspire to a good standing in school in competition with other children of their own age.

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.

Canadian trade for November amounted to $23,577,017.

Robert Stewart was crushed to death between two cars at Winnipeg.

R.W. Jameson was elected Mayor of Winnipeg by 639 majority over D. W. Bole.

Lieut.-Col. Moore has been gazetted to the command of the Thirteenth Battalion.

A ten-year-old son of Mr. David A. Kay of Paris was drowned in the river there.

The balance in the Dominion savings banks on November 30 was $27,711,335, as against $27,202,988 a month previous.

Patterson & Corbin's car works at St. Catharines were destroyed by fire on Friday. Loss $12,000; insurance, $8,000.

C. P. R. employees at Montreal have received notice of an increase of 15 per cent in their salaries, to begin with the new year.

Mr. Provand, member of Parliament for one of the divisions of Glasgow, is at present in Ottawa seeking for an extension of time for the construction of the Chignecto ship railway.

Many Canadian vessels have started out in search of the abandoned Strathnevis, believed to be floating in the Pacific. She will prove a rich prize to the craft that overhauls her.

Bridges and things are still sliding into the Humber street tunnel at Hamilton. Senator Sanford's stable is anchored in his back yard with immense chains and has not tumbled in yet.

A Scotchman named James Smith committed suicide in his room in a boarding house in Montreal on Saturday by hanging himself. He had been unable to secure employment and became despondent.

It is thought in Montreal that Ald. Wilson Smith will be the next Mayor of that city. The French people, it is expected, will support his candidate, as it is the turn of an English-speaking citizen to be Mayor.

Speaking of the Venezuelan affair, Mr. Dickey, Minister of Militia, said yesterday that the chief defence of Canada against aggression from the United States is in the common sense of the United States citizens.

Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, is at present in Montreal. In an interview he expressed great indignation at the lying reports respecting his province that have been sent to all parts of Canada and the United States.

Two ten-year-old boys drifted out into the Niagara river at Bridgeburg, Ont., Sunday in a boat without oars. They jumped into the river and attempted to swim. One was drowned, and the other was rescued by a lad named Willie Colcleugh, aged 16, who was passing at the time.

Two men, named Smith and Broom, were sentenced at Toronto on Wednesday, respectively, to fifteen and thirteen years, on a charge of manslaughter, their crime having consisted in assaulting Mrs. Mary Atkins, in the Queen's park last May, from the injuries of which, it was alleged, she died.

A despatch has been received by the Dominion Government from Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking for full information as to the extent to which foreign imports have displaced similar British goods, and the causes of such displacement. His object is to promote trade between the Mother Country and her colonies.

A deputation from Brantford, headed by Hon. A. S. Hardy, waited upon Mr. L.J. Seargeant at Montreal to request that the Grand Trunk workshops should not be removed from that city. Brantford gave the company a bonus of $30,500 to get the shops, but will insist on having it back if the shops are removed. Mr. Seargeant promised to consider the matter carefully, and the deputation left, satisfied that the shops would not be removed.

John W. Miller says that he was drugged by means of a medicated cigar and robbed of a large sum of money at London on Friday night. On Saturday morning he spoke to a nightwatchman, who found that his left hand was badly smashed. It was afterwards amputated. Miller at first refused to talk, but subsequently said he was robbed. He denies having an accident insurance policy. He is insured in the Oddfellows' Order and the Travellers' Union of New York.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Queensberry is going to visit his hopeful son, Lord Sholto, in California.

An anonymous donor has sent 11,000 new sixpenny pieces to be distributed among the London workhouse children.

The Italian Government has ordered in England one hundred thousand tins of preserved meats for the use of the Italian troops in Abyssinia.

All efforts to pull the North German Lloyd steamer Spree off the Warren ledge, near the Isle of Wight, on which she ran on Thursday, have failed. She is still on hard and fast.

The German steamer Spree stranded on Warden Ledge, near the Isle of Wight, and tugs were unable to release her. The passengers and mails were landed at Southampton.

Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the famous dramatist, was sued for libel by the Countess Bremont. The action was tried in the Queen's Bench Division of the English High Court and dismissed.

It is understood that after the opening of Parliament Sir Matthew White-Ridley, the Home Secretary, will give his decision regarding Mrs. Maybrick, under a life sentence for the murder of her husband. It is not expected that the case will be reopened.

Edward Collis, who has been sentenced to prison for eighteen months in London for bigamy and cruelty, fifteen years ago, when he was a young soldier in the British artillery in India, at the battle of Maiwand, held his gun alone against a hundred Afghans, everyone of whom was firing pointblank at him, and the act was described as a "deed of daring courage as high as that of Horatius at the bridge."

UNITED STATES.

Floods have done great damage in Missouri.

President Cleveland is reported to be preparing for another issue of gold bonds.

Two lives were lost in the burning of the Ann Arbor Railway shop at Owasso, Mich.

The strike of the Union Traction Company's employees at Philadelphia has been declared off.

The trolley strike in Philadelphia still continues, and the situation is practically unchanged.

By a coal mine explosion at Egypt, N. C., on Thursday, forty men were either killed or imprisoned in the shaft.

Three Italian labourers were blown up and almost instantly killed by an explosion of dynamite cartridges at New Rochelle, N.Y., on Saturday afternoon.

The date for the holding of the Irish National Conference has now been fixed for May. America, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa will send delegates.

The case of murderer Holmes, under conviction at Philadelphia, has been appealed to the Supreme Court. January 26 has been appointed for argument.

Professor Woolsey, of Yale, has written this sentiment to the Boston Reform Club: "Jingoism between nations is like brag and bluster between individuals. It is underbred."

A baby girl born the other day in Kokomo, Ind., is the fourteenth daughter of a fourteenth daughter of a fourteenth daughter—a record which is thought to be unprecedented.

W. Hasell Wilson, president of the Belvidere railroad, a part of the Pennsylvania system, is probably the oldest railway president in the world in active service. He is 86 years old.

The United States Senate has passed the bill providing for a commission to investigate the Venezuela boundary and left the naming of the commissioners to President Cleveland.

More than six thousand tailors are locked out in New York, and an extension of the trouble is threatened which will deprive eighteen thousand garment workers of employment.

Professor E. Otis Kendall has resigned the chair of astronomy at the University of Pennsylvania. He served that institution for just forty years, having become its professor of mathematics in 1855.

The Cuban insurgents are advancing steadily, and it is feared the Spanish troops under Captain-General de Campos will not be able to check them. A feeling of uneasiness prevails in Havana.

A number of business men of New York have signed a petition calling for a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the situation arising out of President Cleveland's message.

The attention of the States Department in Washington has been drawn to the fact that the Schomburg line is given as the boundary of Venezuela on the official map issued by the department a few weeks ago.

An accident occurred at the Midvalley colliery, at Shamokin, Pa., whereby a number of men were injured, four of them fatally. A coupling broke and a train of cars dashed down a steep incline.

George Moore, a working miner of Grand Ronde, Wash., celebrated his one hundred and second birthday on December 20. He is in perfect health, and does as good a day's work at his placer as many of the younger miners.

The Michigan Central Railway Company are the chief promoters of the bridge over the Detroit River at Windsor. Besides the application to the Dominion Parliament they have a bill before Congress, and hope to be able to start the work at an early date.

Discussing the event of a war with Great Britain, Major-General Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the Missouri, says the first step to be taken must be the destruction of the Welland canal and the military possession of Canada. No British force could prevent this.

The Pacific Cable Company has been incorporated in Trenton, N.J., with a capital of one million dollars. The object of the corporation is the construction and operation of electric submarine cables in the Pacific ocean, with telegraphic lines and connections for the transmission of messages.

A fire broke out on the German steamer Athena some distance off Cape May. While the crew were being rescued by a British ship a large quantity of naphtha on board the Athena exploded and the captain and seventeen of the crew were either burned to death or drowned.

A despatch from Albany, N.Y., says that Governor Morton has granted a respite in the case of Bartholomew Shea, convicted of the murder of Robert Ross, at Troy, on election day two years ago. He fixes the date of execution as January 7, and in the meantime will look over the application for commutation.

The week immediately preceding the Christmas vacation is always a dull one in wholesale trade, and this week has been no exception to the rule. Of course the political situation is having a serious effect, but independent of this business generally is dull and prices are still declining. In boots and shoes the demand is about maintained though lower prices are reported and expected to continue Leather has again declined. Iron and steel are also lower. Copper, lead, and other metals are weak. There is little change in cotton goods. Print cloths are weaker, and woollens have not improved.

GENERAL.

The Cretans are said to have defeated the Turks in a pitched battle.

Signor Crispi, the Italian Premier, is expected to pay a visit to England during the coming spring.

The report is confirmed in Yokohama that China has offered Chan-Som-Bay to Russia for a winter station.

It is rumoured that Italy wil extend to the United States and Great Britain an offer to arbitrate the Venezuelan difficulty.

A boat belonging to the British warship Acorn was capsized at Monte Video on Friday and five seamen were drowned.

It is stated in Paris that President Faure will resign before next March, owing to the unearthing of a fresh family scandal.

The Sultan is exultant over the Venezuelan difficulty, which he expects will prevent Great Britain interfering with his massacre of Armenians.

The Italian forts at Massowah and on the coast are being garrisoned by sailors, in order to permit all the soldiers to go to the front.

When Stuart Cumberland, the mind-reader, recently gave an exhibition in Stockholm, King Oscar acted as his interpreter to the audience.

The Roman police on Friday evening made a seizure of a large number of copies of a Socialist manifesto attacking the Government and the monarchy.

Nijni Novgorod's exhibition next year is to be a national one, of Russian products alone. It will be opened soon after the Czar's coronation at Moscow.

M. de Burlet, President of the Belgian Council and Minister of the Interior and of Instruction, is suffering from congestion of the brain, and his condition is serious.

The captains of the foreign guardships at Constantinople had a conference for the purpose of arranging a concert of measures for public safety in case of need.

The Pope has sent 20,000 lire for the relief of the sufferers from Turkish misrule in Anatolia, in addition to the 50,000 lire previously given by him for the same purpose.

A special despatch from Moscow says that a conspiracy against the life of the Czar has been unearthed there. Several men and women have been arrested in connection with the plot.

Feeling in the South American States over President Cleveland's message runs high against England, and the opinion is that Venezuela will fight before submitting to the British demands.

M. Poincare, who has been investigating the action of the moon on the meteorology of the earth, has discovered that it has an influence not only on the production of cyclones, but also on their direction.

Advices received from Vladivostock say that the secret treaty between Russia and China is an accomplished fact, and that a survey of the proposed railway from Siberia through Manchuria has been ordered.

The Paris Eclair denies that French sympathies are with England saying that on the contrary they are with the Republic, adding if England's power and prestige are lessened nothing would be more to the advantage of France.

Cabman Moore, of Paris, who shot a pistol at M. Lockroy some years ago, will benefit by the latter's elevation to the Cabinet. Moore was sentenced to a long penal servitude, but Minister Lockroy is now about to obtain his release.

The latest despatches from Cape Coast Castle, in British West Africa, indicate that King Prempeh is preparing to offer a stubborn resistance to the British, and that the Ashanti expedition will not be the walk-over that at one time it was expected to be.

China has invited the powers to claim grants of settlements at various ports which were opened to foreign trade by the treaty of Simoneseki in order to forestall the Japanese in the exclusive exploiting of these privileges, as they claim they have a right to do.

On the ground that she was hypnotized, the St. Petersburg Court of Appeals has reduced the sentence of death imposed upon a girl to five years' imprisonment, the evidence showing that she was completely under the control of the man who compelled her to poison her father.

Japan is going to build up her commercial navy by giving subsidies to shipbuilders for every ton above 1,000, and to shipowners for all ships of 1,000 tons that can make ten knots an hour, the subsidy being increased for every 500 tons additional burden or every knot additional speed.

Lord Glasgow, the governor of New Zealand, recently attended a cattle show at Napier. He particularly admired a certain shorthorn bull. The bull did not admire the Governor, and expressed that fact by uncermoniously tossing his Lordship over a convenient fence. Then the Governor went home.

The King of Portugal, who left the country to borrow money, expended a large sum during his recent travels. In London he purchased several valuable paintings, and in Paris his inclination to my bric-a-brac, books, etc., had to be checked by his advisers. King Carlo has luxurious tastes, and is not a good financier.

Austria has the unusual pleasure of seeing a surplus in its accounts of twenty million florins for the year 1894, in spite of the unusual expenditure of twenty-four million florins in putting the currency on a gold basis, and the prospect of an equally large surplus for 1895. At the same time the public debt has been reduced by 48,000,000 florins.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH

Requires More Care—The Physicians Have Ordered a Stricter Regimen.

A despatch from London says:—The fact that the Queen's health is feeble has obliged her physicians to order a stricter regimen for her. Early in the morning she has a cup of cocoa and a thin slice of toast. At noon she takes an egg beaten in wine. At 2 o'clock she has luncheon, which is the heaviest meal of the day. This consists of soup, fish, and fowl. Then she takes short repose, followed by a drive or a walk. At 9 o'clock dinner is served. Her Majesty then drinks watered claret or a glass of dry champagne. She continues her regular official work, signing papers dealing with State matters before luncheon.

Public Opinion.

She—People say you are marrying me for my money.

He (hotly)—The miserable slanderers! I'll sue them in a court of law! I won't stand it! I'll horsewhip 'em! I'll——

She—But, my dear, all that will make talk, and it will get into the newspapers besides.

He—I don't care, I won't be lied about that way.

She—You needn't be, my darling. I'll make over my share to my brothers and sisters, and let everybody know it.

He—Um—er—never mind. Who cares what people say? I don't.

A Serious Question.

Mr. Goodheart—My income is $2,200 a year. Don't you think your daughter could live on that?

Mrs. Spendwell—She probably could, with economy, but how would you live?

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Busy Business Man.

The earnings of Canadian Pacific for the second week of December are at $422,000, an increase of $62,000.

The net earnings of Toronto Street Railway for November are $40,556 as compared with $36,592 the same month in 1894.

The visible supply of wheat increased over 3,000,000 bushels the past week, and the total in the United States and Canada is now 66,824,000 bushels as compared with 88,161,000 a year ago, and 80,142,009 two years ago. The amount on passage to Europe increased 1,520,000 bushels during the week, and the total is 27,280,000 as against 28,880,000 bushels a year ago.

In Montreal wholesale circles the week has been a quiet one. In groceries a moderate sorting movement prevails. There has been rather more enquiry for teas, both from the country and jobbers, and better business is looked for with the turn of the year. Sugars have not developed the further advance which seemed generally anticipated. The rush for dried fruits is about over, leaving stocks in some lines pretty well depleted, and further supplies of currants, etc., have been ordered from London. Dry goods are quiet, with most of the travelers at home, as retailers are not generally anxious to see these gentlemen at this season. Metals, oils, paints, and glass are all very quiet; in the latter line the market shows increasing firmness. Hides are a shade stronger, though there is not a great deal doing, and leather does not yet show any signs of renewed activity. Woolen manufacturers are reported to be busy cleaning up orders for spring goods, but are light buyers of raw material at the moment. General collections do not show material improvement.

There has been a fairly good trade in wholesale circles at Toronto during the week. Notion and fancy goods dealers have been very busy with holiday goods, and jewelry houses report some activity. Staple dry goods quiet, and there is not likely to be any movement in this department until February. Seasonable goods in hardware and groceries are going out pretty freely. Collections are a little slow at present, while there are no material changes in quotations. The retail trade of the city is fairly active, there being an increase in the volume of business as compared with the past two seasons. The grain markets are very quiet with a further decline in wheat, oats and peas.

On the Northern white wheat is now selling at 65 cents, while red winter sells at 63 cents, G.T.R. West. Oats are down to 22 cents, and peas to 49 cents West. The offerings, as a rule, are large, and prospects for the immediate future not very bright. Later on in the spring, however, there is likely to be a recovery in prices. The money markets are steady at unchanged rates, while British consols are lower owing to the tail-twisting on the Venezuela affair. The gold reserve of the United States Treasury is below $73,000,000, and new bonds will have to be sold at the beginning of the year to replenish the treasury. The note circulation of Canadian banks shows an increase for November, the total reaching $36,197,000.

THE RELIGION OF THE ARMENIANS.

They Say Their Ancestors Were Christians 1,800 Years Ago.

Armenians claim that their ancestors were Christians before the end of the first century of our era. But their history points back to Gregory, the Illuminator, a prince of the royal line of Armenian kings, as the founder of their national Church. He was born A.D. 257, and after many persecutions was consecrated in 302 as the head of the Armenian Church. His successors took the title of patriarch, later of catholicos, and are elected by the Bishops. The Bible was translated into Armenian about 431 A.D. The Armenian Church was part of the Greek Church till the year 491, when its catholicos solemnly annulled in full synod the decrees of the Council of Cheloedon. Since that time it has been a church by itself, which fact has done much to perpetuate the nationality in spite of its people having been absorbed into other nations.

In doctrine it differs little from the Greek and Roman churches. It has a liturgy of its own, which includes the Nicene creed and prayers of the fathers used in the Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches. It offers prayers for the dead, but does not believe in purgatory nor allow indulgences. It has several orders of clergy, Bishops, priests, and deacons, besides minor officers. Priests must marry before they can be ordained, but not after. The priesthood is hereditary, the son assuming it on the death of his father. Baptism, which is by trine immersion, is administered to infants as well as adults, and the Lord's supper is administered to all baptized persons.

In the 16th century the Jesuits succeeded in creating a schism in the Church and a new organization, called Catholic Armenians. This movement resulted in severe persecutions by the Turkish Government, till in the middle of the 18th century, on petition of the catholicos, Peter the Great of Russia took the Armenian Church under his care, and since that time its official head has had his residence in the dominion of the Czar. There are two other officials bearing the title of catholicos, also patriarchs at Constantinople and Jerusalem.

What Anti-Toxine Does.

Anti-toxine shortens the time needed for the retention of the tube in the larynx in cases of croup and diphtheria, according to Dr. Bokal, of Budapest. In 215 successful cases where he used a tube without anti-toxine the average period of intubation was 79 hours, while the average duration of 45 successful cases with anti-toxine was 61 hours being a reduction of 18 hours.

One of Many.

Downton—What's happened to Bliffers? He goes around in rags.

Upton—He has stopped renting and gone to building.

TOO WEAK TO WALK.

Friends Had Given up Hope of Recovery.

The Trouble Began With a Cough Which Settled on the Lungs—Subject to Fainting Spells, and at Last Forced to Take to Bed—Restored by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills When All Other Medicines Had Failed.

From L'Impartial, Tignish, P. E. I.

Mr. Dominick P. Chiasson, who lives on the Harper Road, about two miles from the town of Tignish, P. E. I., personally took the trouble to bring before the notice of the editor of L'Impartial, the particulars of the cure of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. A. D. Chiasson, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The case is certainly a remarkable one, and we cannot do better than give it in Mr. Chiasson's own words. "My son's wife," said he, "has been sick for some seven years past, but previous to that time was a strong healthy person. Just about seven years ago she took a severe cold, which attacked her lungs, and from that time up to the beginning of the past summer her health has been feeble, and at times we despaired of saving her life. It was not her disposition to give up easily, and on some occasions while engaged in household work she would be seized with a fainting spell, which would leave her so weak that she would be confined to her bed for several days in a semi-unconscious state. More than once we thought she was dying. There was a continual feeling of numbness in her limbs, and almost constant severe pains in her chest which were only eased by a stooping position. Added to this she was troubled with a hacking cough, sometimes so severe at night that she

Can Now Walk to Church.

did not obtain more than a few hours sleep. About the end of 1894 we had given up all hope of her recovery, and the neighbors were of the same opinion. She was reduced to almost a skeleton, and could scarcely take any nourishment. She had grown so weak that she could not walk across the bedroom floor without help. We had often heard and read of the great cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at this stage, when all else had failed, I urged that they be given a trial, and procured a half dozen boxes. After using them for about three weeks she could walk across her bedroom floor without aid, and from that time on she continued improving in health from day to day. She continued taking the Pink Pills for about four months, with the result that she is now a healthy woman, and it is now no trouble for her to walk to church, a distance of two miles, and the grateful praises of herself and friends will always be given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy which a dealer, for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

TOO MUCH LAUGHTER.

Here Is the Curious Case of a Negro Which Is Now Exciting London's Specialists.

A case of insanity of a curious sort is just now exciting considerable interest among the medical fraternity of London. A negro was found the other day in a gentleman's house at Willesden, and could give no account of himself because of severe fits of laughter, which convulsed his frame. He was taken to the nearest workhouse, and ever since then has done nothing but laugh.

He has not uttered a word in the interval, and what is his name or where he came from is unknown. He laughs continuously from morning till night, and at meal-times he swallows his food like lightning, in order, apparently, that he may continue his fit of mirth with as little interruption as possible. When he goes to sleep his sides shake with laughter, and in the morning, the moment he opens his eyes, his capacious mouth opens too with a guffaw.

At first it was thought he had adopted this means to escape from being tried on the charge of attempted burglary, but physicians who have examined him unite in pronouncing him insane, and saying that his cure is doubtful. The chances are, it seems, that he will literally laugh himself to death.

This form of insanity, though rare, is not unknown to medical science, though the mania is generally of a transitory nature. There are several cases on record of grave personages, who had rarely been seen to smile, suddenly breaking into a habit of uncontrollable and contagious laughter. Dr. Clouston tells of a solid, prudent business man who one day startled his family by a fit of laughter which lasted so long and was so hilarious that every one in the room had to join in.

From time to time after that he would be seized in the church, in the train or in the streets, and whenever he started all who heard him would have to follow. It was the first symptom of mania. Very soon delusions and the most outrageous conduct supervened, and then—the asylum.

Mrs. Snaggs (who was a school teacher before her marriage)—The scientific name of Turkey is Meleagris Gallopavo. Mr. Snaggs—We will abbreviate that name to "Dennis" for the time being.

It's Dangerous Ground

that you stand on—with a cough or a cold, and your blood impure. Out of just these conditions comes Consumption.

You must do something. In the earlier stages of Consumption, and in all the conditions that lead to it, Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a certain remedy. This scrofulous affection of the lungs, like every other form of Scrofula, can be cured by it. In severe, lingering Coughs, all Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections, and every disease that can be reached through the blood, it is the only medicine so effective that, once used, is always in favor. Pamphlet free. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Uncle 'Rastus—I done won dat turkey at de raffle to-night. Aunt Dinah—Yo' was lucky, eh? Yas, I was po'ful lucky. While de res' was shakin' dice I 'scused myse'f.

A POSSIBLE CABINET MINISTER

Hon. David Mills, M. P., Joins Other Leading Members of the Dominion Parliament in the Strong Endorsement of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

The Sage of Bothwell, as his familiar friends sometimes speak of him, the Hon. David Mills, who is almost certain to again become a Cabinet Minister, should a change of Government take place, was a sufferer from catarrh, and to a public man it proved most annoying. He freely tells, however, the very quick relief he secured when he commenced to use Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It is one of the great virtues of this medicine, that it does not trifle with the patient, but gives relief almost instantly, and calls for no prolonged period to effect a cure.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. Sample bottle and blower sent by S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

See, here, waiter! Those eggs are not cooked properly. I know it, sir; but you said they were for your wife, and I knew if the lady was your wife she couldn't be very particular.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

In these days when the conditions of life are changing so rapidly we know of nothing so necessary to everyone as a practical knowledge of bookkeeping. Although there are many business colleges in Canada very few of them do thorough work, therefore great care should be taken in making a choice. In order to provide the people of Canada with a first class institution of this kind Mr. Stapleton Caldecott, President of the Toronto Board of Trade, assisted by Mr. Edward Trout, President of the Monetary Times Co., Mr. Fred Wyld, Wholesale Dry Goods Merchant, Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson, Chartered Accountant, Mr. S. F. McKinnon, Wholesale Milliner, Mr. Wm. McCabe, Manager North American Life Assurance Co. and Mr. D. E. Thomson, Q.C., formed a joint stock company last summer and purchased the British American Business College of Toronto. Specialists in every department of commercial and shorthand work, were employed as teachers: the old text-book method of teaching book-keeping was discarded and students engaged in actual office work from the day they entered the college, making their entries directly from the papers received and issued. The immediate result of this was the filling of the institution to its utmost capacity by students from all parts of Canada, and the enthusiastic support of the leading merchants of Toronto.

Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario officiated at the presentation of the gold medals on Friday last and complimented the College on its high standing of efficiency. The new term begins on Monday January 6th. Full information regarding rates, etc., may be obtained by writing to the Secretary, Mr. David Hoskins, British American Business College, Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Underfed Germans.

How insufficiently the lower classes in Germany are fed with nourishing, wholesome meat is well known. From the annual statistics of the forty-seven large German cities just published we gather the following illustrative item: In Berlin the annual meat consumption a head of population has decreased from 85 kilos to 69 kilos, or just about 6 ounces of meet a day. An increase is shown in the consumption of horseflesh for human food, while dogs' meat has become a regular staple article for the poor man's diet. In Chemnitz and in Dresden especially this uninviting article of food has been increasing enormously. In Chemnitz some 327 dogs have been slaughtered and sold for human food, to the knowledge of the authorities, to say nothing of the many cases where the fact did not come to their knowledge.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional disease and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Snuffs and inhalants can give only temporary relief, but Hood's Sarsaparilla perfectly and permanently cures.

"My little boy was a great sufferer with catarrh. Medicines he took from physicians did not help him, and he began using Hood's Sarsaparilla. We have given him three bottles of this medicine and it has effected a complete cure." MRS. R. L. TRASTER, Roxobel, N. C. Get only

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Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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A Beulah Land in Contrast With This Age of Fret and Fume.

Where this Beulah Land? Thousands will enquire, for Heart Disease is striking down its victims in every corner of the land, and its terrors grow apace. Beulah Land to the victims of heart disease is to be found in the use of that remarkable medical discovery, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, which is miraculous in its effectiveness. In desperate cases it gives the quickest relief—really within 30 minutes after first dose is taken—and in a short time banishes the disease.—Where the symptoms are less pronounced every wise man and woman will take this medicine as a certain means of freeing the system of any elements of heart trouble. Only one positive statement does this medicine justice—It is an absolute cure for heart trouble.

Diseased blood, constipation, and kidney, liver and bowel troubles are cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea.

False praise can please and calumny affright, none but the vicious and the hypocrite.—Horace.

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

Judge—Defendant, can you advance anything more towards your defense? Defendant—No, your honor. I had only $1 and I have already given that to my lawyer.

Consumption can be cured by the use of Shiloh's Cure. This great Cough Cure is the only known remedy for that terrible disease.

Bacon—That lawyer you recommend is not a man of his word. Egbert—Why not? He told me I could talk freely to him, and look at the bill he's sent me!

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

I wonder if that diamond Mudge has is of the first water? I doubt it. It has been soaked so many times that it must be of the tenth or eleventh water by this time.

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

See how clean of snow Brown's sidewalk is and look at Jacobson's next door. Yes, but you don't understand. What? I saw Brown borrow Jacobson's snow shovel two hours ago.

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

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You want **Scott's Emulsion.** If you ask your druggist for it *and get it*—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect — play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. *You can't trust that man.* Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

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The Watchman

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FRIDAY, JAN. 3rd, 1896.

1896!

With this issue we commence the New Year and extend to our readers the usual compliment of a "Happy New Year."

It is sometimes customary for large city dailies to give a review of the events of the past year, but as such a review, to come within our province, would be confined to our immediate locality, we will not pretend to carry it out. The past year has been an ordinary one in every respect. It has not been characterized by as many business failures as formerly, nor can we point to any great political changes. It is when we look at its necrology that we are brought face to face with the fact that twelve months often work serious and lasting changes. There are not a few gaps in the ranks caused by death. Many well known faces are missed and homes have been broken, families scattered and sorrow has left its mark on many a brow. From a public stand point the two men whose death has created the greatest changes are the late Dr. Smith, ex-Mayor of Lachute and Mr. John Chambers, ayor of the Township of Gore. These men held many public offices and spent much of their time in the public service.

As we step out and greet the incoming year, the outlook is that the year 1896 may be an historical one from a political point of view. There are great international disputes over which it is possible, blood may be shed. To say nothing of the very unfortunate feeling of dislike for Britain that has manifested itself in United States, there must be a crisis in the East between the great nations of Europe. The Turkish question must be settled, and it is not improbable that war will be the only means of settling it. In Canada, there will take place one of the fiercest political battles since confederation. The Conservative party has been in power since 1878. It has met some serious reverses of late, but the greatest disaster came not from political enemies, but from the grim monster, death. That within five years it should lose three premiers, all of them men of superlative rank, is of itself a great handicap, Nevertheless we believe the principles of the Conservative party are held to be right by a majority of the Canadian people, and so if their voice is not stifled by side issues, appeals to religious and race prejudices, the National Policy will be again sustained, It is probable that the question of the Manitoba Schools will be settled and cease to be a source of strife and bitterness. Then there is the independent element, including Patrons of Industry and McCarthyites, as yet an unknown factor, but which may in the future prove embarrassing to both political parties. Altogether we may expect stirring events in 1896.

HON SENATOR OWENS.

The government has awakened to the fact that delays in making appointments are not wise, so on the last day of the year, the position of collector of customs at Montreal and four vacancies in the Senate have been filled. Mr. R. S. White, editor of the Montreal *Gazette*, and late member of Parliament for Cardwell, is now Collector of Customs. Mayor Villeneuve of Montreal is called to the seat in the Senat vacated by the late Senator Tassé. Mr. James O Brien, clothier of Montreal succeeds the late Senator Murphy, Sir Wm. Hingston lately defeated in Montreal will sit for the district of St. Laurent, while the district of Inkerman, will be represented hereafter by Mr. Wm. Owens formerly member in the Provincial Legislature for Argenteuil. It is over two years since this vacancy was caused by the death of Sir Jno. Abbott, and there is no doubt the vacancy should have been filled ere this. The new Senator like his predecessor is a native of Argenteuil and has considerable property not only in this county, but also in Ottawa. He first entered politics when he opposed the late Lemuel Cushing as Conservative candidate in 1874, and was defeated. In 1881, he was elected to the local legislature over Mr. F. E. Gilman, of Montreal, At the next general election he was returned by acclamation.. In 1890, he was opposed by W. A, Weir of Montreal, whom he defeated by over 700. At the last general election for the Dominion, Mr. Owens having resigned his seat at Quebec in order to contest the county, was opposed by Dr. Christie who defeated him. Not long after when Sir John Abbott died, Mr. Owens received the support of a large number of his former associates at Quebec, and in the counties of Ottawa and Argenteuil for his appointment, as well as the influence of the Hon. Mr. Ives, representing the Protestant minority of Quebec in the cabinet, with the result that he is now Senator Owens, and entitled to a seat in the red chamber for life. The new Senator is still an active man and with his acquired political knowledge and fighting ability, will no doubt be able to render the party some signal service yet.

THE SHORTIS CASE.

The exercise by the Governor-General of his prerogative in commuting the death sentence passed on Shortis to imprisonment for life, will not likely prove popular. The horrible nature of the deed created such a repulsive feeling in the minds of people generally that they find it hard to see any justification for clemency. If the prerogative has been exercise from a sense of clemency or mercy, we believe the decision is a mistake, for no mercy or clemency should be extended to one who, being responsible for his actions would commit such a horrible crime. But we are convinced that the sentence was commuted neither through a sense of mercy for the unfortunate youth, nor from sympathy with a heart-broken mother pleading for the life of her only son. Shortis owes his escape to the one fact that after a calm, deliberate study of the evidence submitted in the case, removed from the popular prejudice, aroused by the atrocity of the deed, the Governor came to the conclusion that Shortis is and has been irresponsible for his actions. In that case the exercise of the royal prerogative is due not to mercy or clemency but to justice and the proper administration of the law. There are some who go so far as to say that sane or insane, a man who would commit such a deed should be hanged. Now the same law which protects human life from the hand of an assasin, declares that a crime committed under mental aberration or when the accused is irresponsible by reason of mental disease, cannot be punished. To violate the law in one respect is as serious as to violate it in another, and it is as great a crime to commit a judicial murder by hanging an insane man, as it is shoot down an innocent victim.

The question in the Shortis case was not the peculiar atrocious character of the crime, but whether the man was insane or not. The cabinet decided not to make any recommendation, and after communicating with the Old Country Government, Lord Aberdeen took upon himself the responsibility of commuting the sentence Whatever feeling may exist as to the wisdom of His Excellency's course, we are convinced that no one would mar the feeling of relief that the poor mother must experience, who so bravely followed her only child to the brink of the grave, under such trying circumstances.

THE McSHANE IMMORALITY AND MORAL.

Mr. Laurier's good friend Mr McShane was the recipient on Friday evening not only of bogus congratulations made up by "the boys" from Lord Salisbury and President Cleveland, but of extensive genuine congratulations from other leaders and lights of the Liberal party. The Liberal whip, James Sutherland M. P., was not alone to his enthusiastic conveyance to Mr, McShane of his [Mr. Sutherland's] heart-felt conviction that Mr. McShane was the stuff Mr. Laurier telegraphed "hearty congratulations—give my thanks to all our boys." The Young Liberals of Kingston, through their president, Mr. B. Carruthers, sent their congratulations. Rising hopes of their country, how touching to see their pure, young aspirations inflamed with patriotic emulation of that leader whom the Montreal Witness described as so absolutely conscienceless regarding political corruption as to be "almost innocently bad!" J. E. B. Pense, timehonored editor of that erstwhile manly Liberal paper, the Kingston Whig, telegraphed "three times three" for Jimmy's "great victory." C. W. Young, editor of the Cornwall Freeholder, another honest man, sent "congratulations to the People's Jimmy on driving a big spike in the Tory coffin." Even if a Tory coffin gets spikes, does it not matter if the iron also drives through every decent politicial ideal which an honest Canadian can cherish? To the Liberals this country was asked to look for promise of pure administration, and and here is too large a part of the Liberal camp in a whirl of joy at the success of the hopeful whom the judges of the Superior Court of Quebec sentenced to deprivation of his right of citizenship for seven years for the rottenest corruption. Attorney General Longley of Halifax telegraphed "warmest congratulations on splendid triumph, carry Laurier's banner to glorious victory." A procession of vestals would be discredited if they paraded behind a rouged scarecrow of the demi-monde. Robert McConnell, editor of the Halifax Chronicle, the leading Liberal organ of the maritime provinces, wired his hearty congratulations, and the Liberal premier of Nova Scotia, Mr. Fielding, backed up his attorney-general and his editor with "just heard the good news—best congratulations on your splendid victory." The Hon. F Langelier, M.P., wired a hurrah from Quebec, his mouth watering at the thought of the days of Mereier, and doubtless already in mind seeing the People's Jimmy a Dominion minister of Public Works and giving $500 dinners to the boys out of the public funds. From Ontario, C. S. Hyman, ex-M.P., the hope of London who, having been himself foully cheated by Conservative rascality, should have felt a manly regret at the elevation of corruption among Liberals, too, telegraphed a joyous "The People's Jimmy forever!" And the Young Liberals of London notified Jimmy that he was their inspiration to work harder than ever for Hyman himself.

These congratulations and dozens of others are published in the Montreal Liberal organ, the Herald, which announces proudly also that it, alone of the Montreal papers, fought the good fight for Mr. McShane. In letters of gold, as another of the many testimonials to its own honest principle, might the Montreal Witness print that vaunt of the Herald. The Witness, alas, is in the minority at present among the voices in its party; the majority of the Liberal leaders and press rejoice in a victory which brings to mind the saying of Scripture, amended to apply to the circumstances, "What shall it profit a party if it gain an election and throw away its soul?" The Toronto Globe proclaims the triumphas one of Liberal principles. If this be true, what need was there of McShane? If the minds of the electors had really changed on public issues, what necessity was there of a boodler and corruptionist and public butt, to lead the Liberal victory? If the Liberal party could win on party merit, would not a decent man have been a safe candidate? The Globe condemns itself; its claim that the victory shows a change in the electorate is an assertion that for an unworthy candidate there was not even the poor excuse of political expediency.

There were a considerable number of people in this country, usually Conservative, who dissatified at many developments in the Conservative party in the way of political corruption and unfairness, had more or less idea that a term of power for Mr. Laurier might purify the atmosphere. Some of them were beginning to be disposed to vote that way. Can they gain anything by a change? It would seem not. What conclusion can be drawn from the many Liberal expressions quoted above, save that the Liberal denunciations in the past of Tory corruption have been a case of the pot calling the kettle black.—*Journal.*

A January thaw is always more productive of colds and coughs than a January freeze. Then is the time Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is needed and proves so extremely efficacious. Ask your druggist for it, and also for Ayer's Almanac, which is free to all.

The Dominion Parliament opened yesterday.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors natural brown or black.

MORIN FLATS.

(To the Editor of the 'Watchman.')

Sir,—When your issue of Dec. 20 came to hand we acknowledge the shock was severe; as we perused the article written by 'X.' (whoever that important personage may be) in answer to the article referring to 'Dancing near the grave.' We have very nearly recovered our strength after the shock and by your permission shall try and answer 'X.' to the best of our ability.

How does 'X.' prove that Mr. B. referred to the 'Acts and modes of worship of the Hornerites.' Their modes and acts are not to be touched as every man is free to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience. While we cannot touch their modes, etc., we are very liable as a sister church (or rather Mother Church) to look upon their acts at such a time as Mr. B. referred to in his article. No, I would say the rev. gentleman was not at all shocked at the Holiness in the movement. For what we know personally of Mr. B. he is in favor of Holiness, but he is strongly opposed to ridiculous things done under the name of Holiness in this new movement of the decading rays of the nineteenth century.

Oh, yes, Mr. X., there has been such things done in the Mother Church, but not at a graveside. If X. is going to compare revival meetings with burial services at the grave we must give him over to his own ignorance or ask him to explain what he means in the third paragraph of his article.

If all the unseemly conduct that we know of carried on in the Hornerite church was carried on in the Methodist church we would ask, 'How is that for holiness?' But, sir, we must acknowledge we never heard of it being done when another church was interring a deceased member, so near the grave that they could be heard.

My, oh my! is it possible that X. is in sympathy with the Hornerites? Why, it is rather surprising to us that X. should express himself in such strong terms. We wonder is it real or is it to gain some point that X. is in sympathy with this people?

We believe, too, that they are sincere and are in touch with their work of saving souls. We would rather have love with them than parade their faults, etc., but very sorry to say to X. we differ in opinion when it comes to such things as Mr. B. referred to in his article in your issue of Dec. 16.

May we ask, Mr. Editor, why did not X. sign his name? Truth carries itself, why be afraid to sign his name.

Yours truly,

A HORNERITE.

Dec. 23, 1895.

STRONG-PADGETT.

A happy event took place at the residence of Mr. Henry Padgett, Thomas Gore, on Dec. 18, when his second daughter, Minnie, was united in marriage to Mr. Thomas Strong, merchant of Lachute. The Rev. Mr. Mount, of Lakefield, performed the ceremony. The bride was tastefully dressed in cream cashmere trimmed with lace and ribbon. Her sister Lizzie acted as bridesmaid and George, brother of the groom, as groomsman. After eating a very hearty supper the merry crowd all joined together and spent a most enjoyable evening at the home of the bride's parents; then the happy couple returned to their home at Lachute. Mr. and Mrs. William Strong, of Cambria, parents of the groom, made a receptional party for the bride and groom. A large number of young and smiling faces were present, where you could hear nothing but play and laughter The earlier part of the evening was spent in games, and it ended with a very interesting programme, Mr. Daniel Parker acting as chairman, and making a very interesting speech to the bride and groom.

GRENVILLE.

So the pseudo-divine geminous writers have declared themselves to be neither more nor less than Castor and Pollux. Those bright (not figuratively, but literally) stars of the constellation Gemini. And now the momentous question arises why did they leave the "blue ethereal"? where their brilliancy received all due appreciation and come down here to "our yard" to make sarcastic (?) "suggestions" to poor tired Mr. Editor, who has already more such suggestions than he can find room for in his waste paper basket; and jokes that however witty they might be considered in the "starry firmament", are as far from tickling our morbid terrestrial fancy, as the sun is distant from Uranus, which is said to be about 1,800,000,000 miles; and which to us uncultured mortals are as devoid of point as an unmanufactured lead pencil. It is altogether probable that they did not "stand on the order of their going" and that their departure was hastened by the other constellations who may possibly have objected to "suggestions" that were likely to effect any radical change in things zodiacal.

For instance, those giddy young (?) stars may have suggested that Aquarius introduce the reservoir system; or that Pisces should wear snow shoes; or that Capricornus should reverse his position and stand with his posterior development elevated instead of his head.

Or perchance they, in their funny moods, like President Cleveland, were too fond of fooling with Leo's tail and may have suggested a commission to enquire into his relationship with Virgo and then taken a holiday until the excitement caused by their proposed innovations had subsided.

However this may be, the fact is obvious that their repertoire of comic innuendoes and extremely ingenious jokes have arrived here some centuries too soon to take with the inhabitants of this dense atmosphere.

It is probable that in your next issue they will be "suggesting" that our mountaineers should subsist on mountains and our millers on mildew, etc., etc., and this suggests to me

That we would be less weary,
And life would be more gay,
If Castor and Poullux
Would cease their droll (?) "frolux"
And suggest themselves far far away.

In the language of Castor and Pollux, "I would suggest" that some kind reader buy your Calumet correspondent a bow-wow in order that he may give that cruelly overworked "Punch" a rest and allow his poor caudal appendage (this alludes to the dog) to bud in peace.

FACTS,

[As the original cause of dispute between "Facts" and the "Heavenly Twins" has been lost sight of it might be well to let the matter drop.—Ed. "Watchman."]

TO PRINT OR NOT TO PRINT.

To print or not to print—that is the question,
Whether 'tis better in a trunk to bury
The quirks and crotchets of outrageous fancy
Or send a well wrote copy to the press,
And by disclosing end them? To print, no doubt,
No more; and by one act to-day we end
The headache of a thousand natural shocks
Of scribbling frenzy—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished. To print—to beam,
From the same shelf with Pope, in calf, well bound;
To sleep perchance with Quarles, ay, there's the rub,
For to what class a writer may be doomed,
When he hath shuffled off some paltry stuff,
Must give us pause. There's the respect that makes
The unwilling poet keep his piece nine years,
For who would bear the impatient thirst of fame,
The pride of conscious merit, and 'bove all
The tedious importunity of friends,
Who as himself might his quietus make
With a bare inkhorn? who would fardels bear?
To groan and sweat under a load of wit?
But that the tread of steep Parnassus Hill
That undiscovered country with whose bays,
Few travellers return, puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear to live unknown
Than run the hazard to be known and damn'd,
Thus critics do make cowards of us all.
And thus the beautiful face of many a poem
Is sicklied o'er with a pale manuscript;
And enterprise of great fire and spirit
With this regard, from Murray turn away,
And lose the name of authors.

EAST END SCHOOL LACHUTE.

The following are the results of the Written Examination of Lachute East End School Dec, 1895:—

GRADE 4 ELEMENTARY, [GRADE I MODEL.]

Maximum number of marks, 1500,

Jessie Doig 1475 prize, Bessie Jackson 1463 prize, Maggie Pollock 1451 prize, Sadie Pollock 1448 prize, Lizzie Walker 1426, Thomas Armstrong 1401, Willie W. Hills 1396, Wilfrid Massiah 1329, Andrew White 1316, George Catton 1221, Lizzie White 1213, Total Average 93 per cent.

GRADE III ELEMENTARY.

Maximum 1200,

Jimmie Pollock 1150 prize, Charlie MacGregor 996 prize, Johnny Armstrong 956, Adrien Vermette work in four subjects 305, Henry Macdonald work in two subjects 119. Total Average 80 per cent.

GRADE II ELEMENTARY,

Maximum 800,

Jennie Burke 776 prize, Alice Pollock 772 prize, Jennie P. Armstrong 769 prize, Nellie Doig 760, Albert Hills 735, Bernard Burke 720, Adelia Hills 688. Total Average 94 per cent.

GRADE I ELEMENTARY, PART 1,

Arranged in order of merit,

Jessie Pollock prize, Malcom MacGregor prize.

I. M. M. NEWTON,
TEACHER.

As a home remedy for throat and lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is invaluable. Druggists now have Ayer's Almanac.

AUCTION SALE.

—:o:—

There will be sold by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, JAN 8TH, 1896.

The household furniture, farming implements and horses and cattle belonging to the estate of the late JNO CHAMBERS, Shrewsbury.

Sale to commence at 11 a. m,

HUDSON.

Again we are blessed, with pleasant re flections, of our annual drive to Rigaud, which took place on Thursday evening.

What added to the enjoyment was the fact that, the excursion, was got up on very short notice, and the usual preliminaries, which always preceed a thing of that kind were done away with, so that those of a fastidious nature, were saved anxiety and worry, by being kept in ignorance of the frivolity, until very near the time to *Allez en Route*.

The drive up was very enjoyable indeed but the number that was squeezed into on large sleigh, rendered things of a close and interesting nature, and some who were unfortunate enough, to be cramped into an angular form, all the way up, expressed their joy at being once more on *terra firma*, I don't wish any one to misconstrue my meaning in this phraseology, and under it after the fashion of the unfortunate woman who after having had a very tempestuous voyage across the lake from viewing Niagara Fall, when once more safely moored on land, indulged in a very "Aerestinercous" sigh (allowing me to coin a word) and greatly emphasized her joy, and relief at once more being on "terra cotta" The peaceful village of St. Henry was well represented, by several of the resident agriculturalists, accompanied by their "dulcissimus" friends, while Pointe Fortune was by no means in the shade, sending three delegates to the gathering, who were unlucky enough, to loose their way, and find themselves lodged in a ploughed field, which resulted disastrously to their conveyance.

The Hostess Mrs Vallee was found in her accustomed kind spirit, and entertaining manner.

She manifested her pleasure, at being the recipient of so great a number of guests for the evening by setting forth a very tasty and abundant supper, which all were ready to combat with to their full capacity, after such a prolonged drive.

The ladies especially did everlastingly eat so much indeed that some who took partners to supper, feared the reflection night extend over their head and cause an undesired shadow on their modest habits.

The remainder of the evening was spent to the best of advantage such games as jenckins and "Ha, ha, Hi, hi, Ho Ha," being resorted to for the entertainment of the company.

Before leaving a hearty vote of thanks was proposed to the host and hostess by "Clio" and seconded by one of our prominent young men, who as yet is too bashful to have his name, exposed to public gaze, and commendation.

The drive home was if anything more enjoyable than the advance, as all were wont to content themselves, in conversing with the one next to them exclusively, and things were carried out more systematically In fact I am told that one young man was rude enough to "whisper" into a humble friends ear, and thus wake her with a start after having taken such pains in persuading sleep to haunt her tired form.

Another young man lost his rubber but thinks it must have been pulled off in a fit of rage, while he slept, young men be ware never sleep in company, it is sure to result in financial loss if your are near the fair sex Every thing ended up in a beautiful and peaceful way, leaving the morning atmosphere bright and clear.

Mr. Fred. Weegar recently visited this place, and while here, preached a very useful and instructive sermon in the Methodist church, on Sunday evening, he also greatly assisted the Cavagnal Club, at one of their concerts, by rendering some choice pieces of music, for which he is famous.

I must say for the benefit of those, who for a few weeks past, have been laboring most strenuously, in producing works of art and Literature, from their abundant natural resources, and whose names I have no doubt will yet be handed down to posterity, and will give a color and an aspect to history, that the interesting controversy, which is being carried on between 'Facts' and the "Heavenly twins" has by no means escaped the notice of uninterested friends.

"Grenville" Grenville

In the name of all the gods at once upon what meat have you been feeding that you have grown so great.

The Wanderers Snow Shoe Club had their first tramp for the season last Friday evening and were very pleasingly entertained at the residence of the new President, for the ensuing year.

"CLIO."

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.

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.

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.

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, Fanlen 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, parshesi, fishpond, bobbies stop thief, perrywinkle, Canadian events, the lost heir, game of snap.

DAWSON KERR.

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.

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.

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 spharpener 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.

N. McGillis AND Son

HARDWARE, STOVES,
TINWARE,
PAINTS OILS ETC.,

—ALSO—

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.

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.

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.

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,
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THE SILVER STREAM.

AN IDYL OF THE WYE.

CHAPTER IV.

The picnic party returned in time for dinner, much to Mr. Frederick Denton's outward and visible joy. Trevor, being younger, and as yet no admirer of the nil admirari school, expressed the opinion that they had had a particularly jolly day—a view fully endorsed by the sisters Moffat. There was sufficient time to change flannels and boating jackets for gray tweed and demi-toilet before the first warning of that 'tocsin of the soul, the dinner-bell,' though Horace Du Maurier made a point of appearing in all the glory of evening dress, with tiny diamond studs in his ample bosom, and moustache waxed to a pitch of perfection only acquired by long and constant practice.

During the progress of the meal, that prepossessing gentleman was unusually brilliant and vivacious. 'It is a fortunate thing that we do not dwell in the palace of truth,' Decie murmured under his breath, as he noted the many-sided facets of the Frenchman's nature. It would have considerably astonished the unsuspecting guests, had they known that under this dazzling display, this outward appearance of gaiety, Du Maurier was racking his versatile brain to discover some means of escape from the dilemma in which he was placed. Even the most wily adventurer cannot hope to keep up the necessary show without a certain amount of ready-money.

'What have you been doing all day?' asked the Colonel, addressing Decie during a pause in the conversation.—'Ah! you missed a treat, my boy. I never saw Symonds Yat looking more beautiful.'

Phil explained. He detailed the account of the accident, Rashleigh listening intently the while, wondering, with the tormenting conscience of a coward, if the speaker could possibly have overheard part of his conversation with Du Maurier. As he looked up, his glance encountered Decie's. There was something in the look that caused him to grow cold, and his glance to clink against his teeth with a sudden spasm of fear.

'Beautiful old church,' Denton struck in opportunely, 'especially interesting, as we are all such critical judges of architecture.—I assure you, Miss Rashleigh, I never saw anything more curious than that tree—an elm in full leaf, actually growing inside the church. A most peculiar sight.'

Any further discussion upon this uncommon but nevertheless visible phenomenon was cut short by the exit of the ladies. Colonel Scobell pushed a silver cigarette box round the table and rang the bell for more claret. In two of the Oxford men, both fishing enthusiasts, he had discovered a pair of ready listeners, to whom he was detailing the account of a wonderful fish, caught by foul hookign a cast left in the salmon's gills by an angler, who had been broken by the same finny monster on the previous day.

'These fishermen beat any other sportsmen out of sight,' Trevor murmured.—'Did you hear that Phil? Come into the drawing-room.'

'Presently. Not that there is any particular reason why you should wait for me. I want to speak to Rashleigh a moment.'

Horace Du Maurier had disappeared. Rashleigh remained smoking feverishly, and paying more attention to the claret than was good for him or his nerves, as weak-minded men in the hour of trouble or anxiety will do. As Phil touched him suddenly on the shoulder, he started with something in his heart akin to terror.

'What do you want?' he asked a little defiantly, and instinctively upon his guard against some invisible though not unexpected danger.

'Come and play a game of billiards,' Decie replied. These signs of Rashleigh's pertubation were not lost upon him. 'We shall be sure to have the room to ourselves.'

Rashleigh obeyed reluctantly, and together they crossed the hall. Once in the room, Decie closed the door; and turning up the lamps, chose himself a cue, and without further preamble, commenced the play. Rashleigh, though by no means an inferior player, was no match for Decie, though usually he was the more scientific exponent of that fascinating game.

'You have something on your mind,' Decie observed, executing a brilliant cannon.—'Not a bad shot that. I'll tell you what I will do. Two to one in half-crowns I pot the red and tell you what you are thinking about.'

'You would lose,' Rashleigh laughed recklessly.—'Ah! missed the red.—The other shot of yours would be about as successful.'

'By no means. Let me finish. You are at your wits' end to know where to find that money you owe Du Maurier. And further, you would like to tell me something, if you only dared.'

'How on earth did you know I owed Du Maurier anything?' Rashleigh exclaimed, off his guard. 'He told me no one knew but ourselves.'

'I do know,' and you can't deny it. I would rather be under an obligation to my bitterest enemy than to that man. What do you owe him? I am not asking out of idle curiosity.'

'What do I owe him? Well, really I cannot quite say, there are so many transactions. Perhaps eighty or ninety pounds altogether.'

Decie spotted the red which his antagonist had potted. He seemed to have forgotten his previous curiosity in his new and revived interest in the game. Still, there was a grim dryness in his voice and manner that puzzled Rashleigh, and for which he was utterly at a loss to account.

'I do not wish to pry into your affairs,' Decie remarked at length. 'But you might just as well own the truth. You owe Du Maurier four hundred—money he has swindled you out of at cards, I presume. What possessed you to take up with a common blackleg like that?'

'I don't know,' Rashleigh replied, his face aflame. 'I've been an awful fool, Decie.'

'If I don't make a mistake you've been something worse,' Decie put in sotto voce.

'Well, I have. And now the murder is out. I daresay you know we are both members of The Lotos—the gambling club in H——Street. I am quite in Du Maurier's power. He has only got to carry out his threat and post me as a defaulter. I couldn't face Cambridge after that. Decie, I am the most miserable wretch under the sun!'

The unhappy boy threw his cue aside, and falling across the table with his face buried in his hands, sobbed aloud. He was not naturally bad, only weak and easily led into temptation, like many another lad wandering amongst the traps and pitfalls of university life.

Phil laid a hand upon the other's shoulder, speaking not unkindly. 'I think I can help you,' he said. 'I don't want to force your confidence; only, at the same time I have not the smallest intention of paying Du Maurier any sum he chooses to demand. And I don't want him to know I have a hand in this. I haven't much money with me—not quite a hundred pounds—but I can make up that sum. Offer him that, and he will jump at it.'

'Not he,' Rashleigh returned mournfully. 'He holds my paper to the amount of four hundred. You don't know him as I do.'

'Fortunately, I don't. I know him a great deal better—or worse,' said Phil dryly. 'I have an idea he will take it. Make the offer as if you meant it, and be a man for once. You shall have the money now, if you like. By good luck, I happen to have so much with me. And one word in conclusion. If he turns restive, just remark that Selby is of opinion that he is uncommonly lucky to get that.'

Hope springing eternal in the human breast, gave Rashliegh a momentary feeling of elation. But he was too much under the Frenchman's sinister influence to shake off the bondage as a bolder spirit would have done. He stood, inspired alternately by joy and fear, till Decie returned. He had in his hand a crisp roll of bank-notes, which he placed in Rashleigh's hand.

'There!' he exclaimed hurriedly. "I have just seen Du Maurier, who is inquiring for you.—Now is your time. If you have any lingering traces of manliness, show a bold front, and the victory is yours.'

Decie had barely time to leave the room before Du Maurier entered. He seemed a trifle pale and agitated, now that he was alone with his fellow-conspirator and the mask had fallen from his face. 'I am fortunate in finding you here,' he said. 'We must forget our little difference this afternoon in face of the common danger.—See, my dear Gerard; the situation grows critical. I, even I, am puzzled. I must get away from here to-morrow; and how to raise the wind, as you call it, I do not know. I am reluctantly compelled to look to you, mon cher.'

'Supposing, by a lucky accident I am able to accommodate you. If I was to say to you: "Du Maurier, here is a hundred pounds in hard cash," what advantage am I to have in return?'

'Advantage! The boy is mad. It is not for you to make terms with me. I shall teach you to kick over the traces! Bah! why these theatricals?'

Rashleigh braced himself for the coming trial. The possession of money to silence his tormenter's tongue gave him a new and sweet sense of power. 'I will be perfectly candid with you,' he said. 'Give me my paper, and in return I will hand you a hundred pounds. It is a fair bargain. You are driven into a corner, and I can help you out. You know how those I.O.U.'s were obtained. I will not discuss that. Take my terms or leave them.'

'Par dieu, I shall do nothing of the sort. You shall give me the money, and trust to my honor to give you further time to pay the balance.'

'Rather a frail reed to rest upon,' said Rashleigh with a reckless laugh. 'Nonsense, Du Maurier. It is I to make terms; and, honestly speaking, I don't owe you anything. I think I am dealing very liberally with you—an opinion shared by more than one; indeed, Selby—you remember Selby?—says you are uncommonly lucky to get that.'

During this interesting conversation, Decie had remained in the hall to watch the progress of events; not that he anticipated failure on Rashleigh's part, but that he was genuinely anxious that the lad should himself throw off the fetters which bound him. Failure was impossible, as Phil very well knew, so long as he had the whip-hand of the versatile Du Maurier. Still, if Rashleigh could assert his own independence unaided, it would be a great step towards a speedy regeneration.

While Phil was still pacing the hall, turning over these thoughts in his mind, a light footstep descending the stairs attracted his attention; and though there was only a dim light burning, he was enabled to distinguish the face and figure of Beatrice Rashleigh. There was a restless, troubled look in her eyes; but the face grew a trifle colder as she recognized Decie.

'Why did you not come with us to-day?' she asked. 'Oh, surely you must have misunderstood me. I do not wish to make your visit unpleasant.'

'Please set your mind at rest on that score. My excuse was really no idle one; and so far as regretting the day's pleasure, my decision promises to be one of the most fortunate things I ever did in my life.'

Beatrice looked up surprised at the quiet ring of triumph in the words. She felt an irresistible impulse to remain with him, yet at the same time, womanlike, she blamed herself for this weakness. Like the moth fluttering round the flame, she could not keep from the dangerous lure.

'I am glad to hear it,' said Beatrice with a little sigh. 'Would you mind telling me where Gerard is? I suppose I may go into the billiard room?"

'Well, I—I think I would wait a moment. He is in there with Du Maurier, only I fancy they are talking over some private business.'

Beatrice laughed lightly, the first sign of mirth Phil had noticed since they met, and crossed over to the billiard-room with a determined step. Regardless of Decie's entreaties, which only served to increase her resolution, she threw open the door and took a step inside. One glance was quite enough. Du Maurier, his face flaming with passion, stood facing Rashleigh, the latter very white and agitated, but presenting a picture of quiet determination. So engrossed were they in their quarrel, that they were quite oblivious to the presence of the deeply interested spectators.

'Then what follows?' Du Maurier hissed through his clenched teeth. 'I go to M'sieu Decie and say to him I know who stole that bracelet. Can you guess?—No.—Then I will tell you. Rashleigh was the thief!'

'And what would he say?' Rashleigh returned unsteadily. 'He would simply tell you that he had known it all along. He has known it from the first.'

'Ah! you say so. And the little episode of the watch? The Philip Reid who raises money on his valuables'——

'Which was pledged for me. I was driven almost mad for the want of a little money. Decie was not the rich man he is now. It was for me alone that money was obtained. It was to prevent my sister knowing what a miserable criminal I am, that caused Decie to sacrifice his happiness.—And now do your worst.'

Decie, the first to recover himself, drew Beatrice back and closed the door unseen. Her face was white as marble, her limbs trembled under her; she would have fallen had he not put his arm round her. As their eyes met, hers soft, sorrowful, and pleading, his smiling tenderly, she found sufficient voice to speak: 'O, Phil, what have I done to you? What a miserable girl I am! And to think that he—Gerard—— Let me go. I cannot, dare not speak to you yet.'

With a fierce gesture of passionate abandon, she broke from the shelter of his arms, and flew up-stairs with the speed of a hunted deer. Phil followed her with his eyes, shining with love and triumph, a feeling of wild exultation at his heart. Then, without further ceremony, he opened the billiard-room door and strode in with set determination of purpose.

'You need not go over that miserable business again,' he said, seeing that the Frenchman was about to speak. 'You seem to have lost your philosophic calm. I know everything you would say; but I think you will preserve that secret. Now listen to me. You will retire to your room without seeing any one to-night, and write a letter to Colonel Scobell saying that you are bound to leave by the 8.10 train to-morrow. You will also leave Rashleigh the securities you hold. Nothing more need be said.'

'I have them already,' Rashleigh explained. 'As to the rest'——

'As to the rest, we shall meet again in Cambridge,' Du Maurier exclaimed. 'Then we shall see'——

'You will do nothing of the kind, for the simple reason that you will not return to that happy hunting-ground, where there are too many of your class already. You will take your name off the college books.'

'And if I refuse?'

'Refuse! You dare not!' Decie cried contemptuously. 'You have your money. Go, or I shall be tempted to give you the chastisement you deserve.'

With a gesture of impotent rage and one backward look of hatred, the baffled swindler left them. It was the last time either of them was ever to see Horace Du Maurier. When morning came the gentlemanly chevalier had disappeared, leaving no trace and no regret behind.

Phil turned to Gerard Rashleigh, and held out his hand. 'I congratulate you heartily. You have done a wise thing, Gerard. It will be your own fault if you don't go straight from now. Let us say no more about it. The rest lies in your own hands.'

'There is one thing to be done,' Rashleigh returned, a new light in his eyes. 'Do not be too hard upon me Phil. I will make the best atonement I can. Will you leave me for a moment to recover myself? I am quite unmanned.'

With a delicate innate sympathy, always so ready to measure the feeling of others, Decie left him, and passing through the open French window, stepped on to the tennis lawn. It was cool and quiet there under the cedars, bathed in the peaceful moonlight, the silence of night broken only by the occasional ripple of laughter from the drawing-room. Decie for the moment felt a need for silence and solitude, a peacefulness broken all too soon by the appearance of Rashleigh, and with him a figure that caused Phil's heart to give a quick leap and stop as if it were still.

'I have been telling her,' Rashleigh said abruptly.

Decie smiled and held out his hand. Beatrice stretched out both of hers with an impulse of mingled pity and sorrow. As Phil held the fluttering fingers in a firm grasp, he turned to hear what the penitent would say.

'I will not make any excuses,' he continued in a faltering unsteady voice. 'I—I took the bracelet, and Phil saw me. On my life I had no idea that he would be suspected, or I would have cut off my right hand first.—But even when you were so foolish, Beatrice, he would not speak; he did not care for you to know how bad I was. Then Du Maurier got the whole thing out of me: the name I used, even the whole story how Phil pledged his watch to lend me money. Finally, he succeeded in obtaining the ticket. What use he made of it, you know better than I. You see I used the same name that Phil assumed, and so there was something suspicious about the whole thing.—Do not ask me to say any more. Forgive me if you can; to forget is impossible.'

'Nevertheless, we will try,' said Phil cheerfully. 'Only, do not elevate me to the rank of a guardian angel, when I have only been selfishly playing for my own hand. Your presentiment is quite right. I overheard your conversation yesterday, or how should I have known?—But there; we will say no more about it. Shake hands, old fellow; and repay me, if you owe me anything, by doing the same for some one else in due season.'

Rashleigh put out his hand silently, for he could not trust himself to speak. Beatrice freed her fingers from Decie's warm grasp, and throwing her arms round her brother's neck, kissed him. He turned and walked away in the broad moonlight, slowly, thoughtfully; but there was a higher carriage of the head, a more elastic step, and a new warm feeling of unaccustomed lightness and freedom glowing in his breast.

'Phil, you have done a very noble thing!' Beatrice murmured at length. 'Will you crown it by forgiving me for my sinful folly?'

He passed his arm round her and drew her face close to his. For a time there was a long delicious silence as he looked into her troubled eyes. With all a woman's sweet hypocrisy, she asked for a favor she already had, but the sense of her self-humiliation was not the less precious for that knowledge.

'My darling, I am too happy to feel any soreness at present. I have found you again; that is enough for me. I daresay I ought to have been stern and haughty; to have taken my revenge and left you. But I am only human, and I shall love you all the days of my life.'

By-and-by others of the party wandered out into the perfect evening, strolling in the moonlight in twos and threes; but, with a certain electric sympathy, they kept at a little distance from the lovers. Presently Miss Edith with a white boating cap perched upon her fair head passed by, and leaving her companion for a moment tripped lightly across the lawn. 'It was not bad news, then?' she asked demurely.

'No, indeed,' replied Phil gaily; the very best in the world. I said you should be the first to know; but mind it is a profound secret for the present. Though how long it will remain so,' the speaker continued, is quite another thing. Anyway, it's nothing to be ashamed of.'

'Ashamed of!' Beatrice echoed indignantly.—Phil. I believe I am the happiest girl in the world!'

(The End.)

My Darling's Ransom.

BY RICHARD DOWLING.

CHAPTER I.—THE JEWEL STOLEN.

It was a time of profound peace in Europe. Just five years before, there had been a great war between two mighty peoples, and it would be five years longer before two mighty peoples would be ready for another great war.

Statesmen were preparing plots and alliances, and strategists were mapping out campaigns against the countries towards which their own governments, were now swearing the most loyal and devoted friendship; and the great mass of mankind was busy in the field or in the factory, and that happy section of mankind which had nothing to do had given itself up to enjoyment.

Paris, Naples, Vienna, Rome, and even Berlin were gay. The sterner side of life had turned away. There was not even a hint of a diplomatic unpleasantness anywhere, and the telegrams from foreign capitals dealt with nothing but marriages in high life, and balls, and the fine arts, and fetes, and military reviews that menaced no one, and royal speeches intended to conciliate all.

Now, the most peaceful and prosperous of all the European States was the Grand Duchy of Odenwald. It was a most fertile country; its people were models of industry and prudence, and the Grand Duke Frederick was one of the best rulers under whom it had ever been the fate of men to serve. He was the fifteenth Frederick of his line, middle-aged, a bachelor, and a trifle eccentric. He was gallant; but it was well known he meant never to marry. He was enormously wealthy, full of harmless whims, and of a most kindly and benevolent nature.

There were many reasons why, had the Grand Duke been a marrying man, he would have found no great difficulty in securing a consort, notwithstanding his middle age and his eccentricities. He was very rich, owning about half the land of his Grand Duchy; he was amiable, unexacting, and had no fault beyond a slight disposition to linger over the after-dinner wine-flagon; he was liberal without extravagance, and had the reputation of possessing enormous savings; and last, but not least, he was known to own one of the finest collections of jewels in the world.

When Frederick XIV. had died, newspapers devoted a whole column to his jewels alone. But Frederick XV. had more than doubled the number in his time; and now the question was, whether the Odenwald was the fourth or fifth most valuable collection of precious stones in the world. The Odenwalders held it was the fourth, while those others who claimed to have the fourth declared the Odenwald to be no better than a good fifth. But all agreed that the Grand Duke Frederick's collection deserved to be spoken of in terms of the highest respect.

In this time of peace the Continental correspondents of the London daily newspapers had to fall back on all kinds of unusual topics to interest folks now that nothing of great moment was going on abroad, and, amongst other things a long account of the famous jewels had lately appeared. Circumstances following soon after the appearance of that article, which was translated into many of the important European papers, fixed the history and fate of one stone in the head of most of the vast horde of readers on this Continent.

At the time the article was written for the newspaper, the stone, a large ruby, formed the pinnacle in the Grand Ducal crown. It was the largest ruby known, and without a flaw. No other stone in the Odenwald collection could compare with it, and people came long distances to see Fuego del Animo, as the gem was called. Its value could not be estimated in money. It had never changed hands for mere gold. Its history was as eventful as that of an empire, and its vicissitudes had been more numerous than those of a hundred knights errant. It was known in Asia before the Christian era began, and it had come into Europe through Africa.

The history of Fuego del Animo began in Tibet, from the capital of which—Lassa—it was stolen about the seventh century, and carried down south into India. Thence it found its way into Arabia about the tenth century. In the twelfth century the Turks took it with them into Egypt, thence across the north of Africa to Spain. Here it fell into the hands of the Christians on the expulsion of the Moors in the fifteenth century, and here it got its name, Fuego del Animo (fire of the soul). From Spain it passed into the Low Countries, and from the low countries to Odenwald in the eighteenth century.

And from Odenwald it was stolen during the Great Peace. That was one of the sensations of the Great Peace, and the wonder of it lasted much longer than nine days, ay, than nine months. The great gem disappeared as absolutely as though it had sunk beneath the surface of the water in mid-ocean, as though it had been drawn up from the face of the earth into the planet Mars from which, in its eastern legend, it was supposed to have fallen to earth during a great thunder-storm three thousand years ago.

The circumstances surrounding the jewel and the robbery were briefly these:

The great Odenwald jewels were kept in an iron cage in a detached tower of the Castle of Odenwald above the city of Odenwald, capital of the Grand Duchy of the same name. A captain's guard was always on duty at the Castle, and a sergeant's guard, two of whom were sentries, was always on duty at the jewel-tower. The two sentinels walked up and down at each side of the tower. The remaining men of the guard sat in the watch-house, which lay against one side of of the tower, close to the only entrance.

The jewel-tower consisted of two chambers, one on the ground-floor, where the old man in charge of the gems lived, and one chamber above, that in which the regalia was kept.

The manner of the robbery was simple. Between the ceiling of the jewel-room and the roof of the tower was a cockloft, never used for any purpose. From the top of the cage in which the gems were kept to the door into this cockloft was only about eight feet. The robber managed, by the aid of a crutch-stick, or some such appliances, to hoist himself into this cockloft during the day.

In this loft he lay until night, when owing to exceptional circumstances, the crown not being in the cage, the thief descended, cut off the Fuego del Animo, crawled back into the cockloft, removed some of the roof, let himself down carefully by a rope, while the two sentinels were sheltering in their boxes from the rain, and was allowed to pass out through the gate unsuspected.

For daring and simplicity there had never been such another robbery. In time it came to be the despair of the police and the admiration and envy of all the thieves of Europe.

The exceptional circumstance which caused the crown to be out of its proper case during the evening and night of the robbery was connected with a young Englishman named Walter Aubyn. He was an artist and amateur photographer, and had got permission to photograph the crown of Odenwald. It was late in the day when he arrived with his order and his camera at the jewel-tower.

He showed his order, got his camera up-stairs, and had everything ready—the crown in position, and even the sensitised plate in the camera—when the old custodian, who happened to be an ex-sergeant of the Grand Ducal Guard, uttered a loud oath, and ordered the young photographer to halt instantly at his peril. The order had been dated for the next day, and the rigid old disciplinarian would not allow a single thing more to be done or undone until then. The brass cap had not been removed from the lens.

Aubyn could do nothing for it but grumble his disappointment in English. This relieved his mind without annoying any one; for the old sergeant knew no language but his own and French. Then Aubyn withdrew.

The old man was sorely vexed at not having seen from the first that the order was for next day. He took a chair up to the jewel-room, and resolved, by way of expiating his sin, to sit up with the regalia all night.

It had been a dark gloomy day and as night came on rain began to fall. The old man sat a long time, and would no doubt have carried out his purpose of remaining up all night, only that his little grandson Fritz came up in the dark to say his mother, the sergeant's widowed daughter, was below, and wished to see him. In the dark the boy knocked up against the camera, and, putting up his hand, caught something that twisted round, slipped through his fingers, and fell on to the floor with a metallic rattle.

The old man locked the door of the jewel-chamber and went down, intending to be back in a few minutes to put the crown into its cage, and resume his vigil.

The old man's daughter had a long story to tell of law proceedings threatened by the representatives of her late husband; and when the stories of her troubles was at last brought to an end, the rain continued to fall, and she could not set out on her homeward way.

The outer door of the tower was shut. There was, the old man thought, no one in the tower but his daughter, his little grandson Fritz, and himself. The jewel-room above was securely locked, and there were sentinels and the guard without. To his mind nothing could be more secure. So he smoked his pipe and chatted with his daughter until a very late hour. The sound of the rain, and the noise made by Fritz playing around him, and their own voices, helped father and daughter not to hear any unusual movements in the chamber above.

(To be Continued.)

HOTTEST SPOT ON EARTH.

A Description of the Manner in Which Drinking Is Obtained.

The hottest region on the earth's surface is said to be on the southwestern coast of Persia, on the border of the Persian Gulf, where for forty consecutive days in the months of July and August the mercury has been known to stand above one hundred degrees in the shade night and day, and to run up as high as one hundred and thirty degrees in the middle of the afternoon. A writer in Lippincott's gives the following information concerning the means of getting drinking-water at this place:

"At Bahrein, in the center of the most torrid part of this most torrid belt, as though it were nature's intention to make the place as unbearable as possible, water from wells is something unknown. Great shafts have been sunk to a depth of one hundred, two hundred, three hundred, and even five hundred feet, but always with the same result, no water. This serious drawback notwithstanding, a comparatively numerous population contrives to live there, thanks to copious springs which burst forth from the bottom of the gulf more than a mile from the shore.

"The water from these springs is obtained in a most curious and novel manner. 'Machadores' (divers,) whose sole occupation is that of furnishing the people of Bahrein with the lifegiving fluid, repair to that portion of the gulf where the springs are situated and bring away with them hundreds of skin-bags full of the water each day. The water of the gulf where the springs burst forth is nearly two hundred feet deep, but these machadores manage to fill their goat-skin sacks by diving to the bottom and holding the mouths of the bags over the fountain-jets—this, too, without allowing the salt water of the gulf to mix with it. The source of these submarine fountains is thought to be in the hills of Osmond, four hundred or five hundred miles away. Being situated at the bottom of the gulf, it is a mystery how they were ever discovered, but the fact remains that they have been known since the dawn of history."

THE LAST GREAT CONFLICT

THE TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR OF 1787 AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

A Tremendous Conflict That Brought No Results to the Victors—How Russia Lost Her Share of the Spoils.

The possibility that at any moment a furious war may break out in Eastern Europe over the Turkish question recalls, with some vividness, the fact that just about twenty years ago the last great struggle between Russia and Turkey began, a struggle that more than once during its course threatened to involve the whole civilized world in strife.

Like not a few of the great wars in history, its origin was comparatively insignificant. It began in Herzegovina, a mountain district between Bosnia and Albania, for ages noted for the turbulent character of its population, who had never been known quietly to submit to any authority, and the occasion was a dispute between a Turkish tax collector and a Herzegovinian blacksmith about the age of the latter's daughter. The collector in the course of the argument offered to the girl a gross insult, whereupon the enraged blacksmith struck him dead with a single blow of his hammer and fled with his family to the mountains, where he was joined by many malcontents and the standard of revolt was raised against the Ottoman Government. This was in June, 1875, and before a month had elapsed from the date of the collector's death the whole of Herzegovina was in open rebellion. For a time the Turkish Government made light of the matter, but by the end of the summer the insurrection was acknowledged to be a matter of some consequence, as the rebels defeated one Turkish force after another dispatched against them, and

DEFIED ALL EFFORTS

to storm their mountain strongholds. Great excitement prevailed in Bosnia, Albania and Bulgaria, and the leading spirits among the European provinces of Turkey, hoping that the day of deliverance from Turkish rule had come at last, began agitating the question of joining in the war on their own account, while in Servia there was the liveliest sympathy for the rebels and as much aid and comfort as could, under the circumstances, be extended.

During the severe winter of the Balkan mountains military operations were almosts, suspended, but early in the spring of 1876 the concentration of large bodies of Turkish troops on the borders of the disturbed districts caused grave alarm to both Servia and Montenegro, and, representations to the Porte having been made in vain, both countries declared war against Turkey. In less than a year from the beginning of the contest it had thus involved the whole of the Balkan regions, while all the rest of European Turkey seemed on the point of open outbreak. The Turkish army was immediately raised to a war footing by calling out all the reserves, and over 400,000 men were put in the field and forwarded to the Balkans. In the meantime the Ambassadors of the Powers busied themselves in efforts to compose matters and prevent a further spread of the trouble, but found their task one of exceeding difficulty from the palace dissensions, which culminated in the murder of Abdul Aziz and the elevation of Murad to the throne, shortly followed by his deposition and the accession of the reigning Sultan. In the midst of all these difficulties came an incident which destroyed nearly all the hope of peace that remained. Some time in July a revolt broke out in Bulgaria, no greater or more significant than those which had taken place in a dozen other localities, but the Ottoman Cabinet, becoming frightened at the spread of the insurrection in the districts far removed from the original scene of trouble, turned loose an unbridled and ferocious soldiery on the helpless inhabitants of a peaceful district, and the result was the

BULGARIAN MASSACRE.

Over 15,000 persons perished during this butchery, and the fairest part of the province was laid waste by the Kurdish and Circassian horse deputed to do the bloody work.

Many weeks elapsed ere the full extent of the massacre was known, but when the details were revealed a thrill of horror ran throughout all Christendom. But the Autumn was far advanced, and during the winter nothing was done save by the diplomats, who still kept up their efforts to restore peace, but, as they themselves confessed, with little hope of success. With the spring came general concentration of Russian armies along the Danube and in Asia, and on April 23, 1877, the Russian Ambassador left Constantinople, and war was declared, the Czar appealing to the world in behalf of the rectitude of his cause against the Turks.

The movements of the Russian forces were directed against the Turkish dominions in both Europe and Asia, for simultaneously the Russian armies entered Turkey in Europe and crossed the boundaries of Armenia. By the beginning of June the European forces of Russia were concentrated on the Lower Danube, but the river had not been crossed, and it was estimated that if it were properly defended the lives of 100,000 men would be sacrificed before a footing could be established on the southern bank. The marvelous incapacity of the Turks, however, proved the good fortune of the Russians, for, while the Ottoman Generals were watching a demonstration in one direction, a bridge was hastily constructed, a division of the Russians with cavalry and artillery crossed and took up a favorable position before the Turks knew what was going on. When they found out they made strenuous efforts to retrieve their fault, and a severe battle ensued, but re-enforcements kept pouring across and the baffled Turks were forced to retreat and seek a better position to give battle.

Then ensued a series of conflicts in the plains of Bulgaria, none of them decisive, but each ending by pushing the Turks a little further back and bringing the Russians a little nearer to the great line of Turkish defense, the tremendous

BALKAN RANGE

that divided the territory between the Danube and the Mediterranean into nearly equal parts. Less than a month after the Russians had crossed the Danube, Gen. Gourko, at the head of a strong body of cavalry, with a few field batteries, made a raid through one of the Balkan passes and penetrated to the plains of Roumelia, but as a military movement the excursion amounted to nothing. By the close of the season the Russian Generals had succeeded in dividing the Turkish forces, one portion holding the Balkan passes, while the other, under the noted Osman Pasha, was left in the Bulgarian plains, and finally was shut up in Plevna. Very severe conflicts occurred in the Schipka Pass, where Gourko had fortified himself after being expelled from Roumelia, the Turks recognizing the importance of the position as the key to the plain sof Adrianople, and making desate efforts to drive out the Russians. All, however, were unsuccessful, the pass was held in spite of the tremendous forces brought against it, while the Turkish army in the plains of Bulgaria was so placed that it could not co-operate with that advancing from the south.

By the beginning of September Plevna was completely invested, an army of 120,000 men surrounding it on all sides, and then began one of the most heroic defenses of the century. The Turkish army in Plevna did not exceed 30,000 men, but with this force Osman Pasha defended the place with success until December 9, when the provisions gave out, and a movement of some kind or a surrender became necessary. Gathering all his forces, Osman marched out of Plevna and made a tremendous effort to break through the Russian lines and escape, but as soon as this movement was discovered the Russians came in overwhelming force, and, after a bloody battle, Osman was surrounded and forced to capitulate. He surrendered less than 30,000 men, but the event was recognized as ending the war north of the Balkans.

While these stirring events were going forward in Europe, history was being made in Armenia. The Russian advance into Asia Minor had been contemporaneous with that into European Turkey, but the Turkish forces at Kars and Erzeroum developed unexpected fighting qualities and the Russians were quickly checked, while, at the same time,

A FIERCE INSURRECTION

broke out among the Moslem subjects of the Czar in Circassia and Georgia, and the Turkish Government, though sorely pressed at home, sent troops and money into the disturbed district, to aid the insurgent Mohammedans. The Russian army in Armenia was thus placed between two fires, and for a time was in a very precarious situation. The natural indolence and inefficiency of the Turkish officers, however, prevented their taking advantage of the Russian distress. Time was lost, heavy re-enforcements were hurried forward from Russia, the rebellion in the Caucasus was suppressed with a ferocity worthy of the Turks themselves. Kars was stormed and taken, Erzeroum fell and one-half of Armenia was overrun by the Cossack cavalry, so that when the spring of 1878 arrived the Russians were in proper position to occupy the greater part of Asia Minor, while there was no Turkish force in the field to oppose them.

The severity of the Balkan winter, though it caused the death through cold and exposure, of thousands of men on both sides, had not been sufficient to stop the advance of the victorious Russian army. Pouring through the passes of the Balkans, the Russians swarmed down into the plains of Adrianople, defeated Suleiman Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, in two great battles, and before the advent of spring had occupied nearly the whole of European Turkey, while the remains of the Turkish army had been driven to the Aegean Sea, and were being transported by water for the defense of the capital.

During the entire winter the representatives of the Powers at Constantinople had not relaxed their efforts in behalf of peace, but the Czar had uniformly declined to treat with them and persistently refused mediation. When at last it became apparent that unless active measures were taken the whole of Turkey would be made a Russian province, the British Government intervened, a British fleet was sent through the Dardanelles to the harbor of Constantinople and the Czar was definitely informed that further refusal meant

'NSTANT WAR

with Great Britain. The measure was not taken a moment too soon, for the Russian forces had penetrated to the Aegean on the south and to the Dardanelles on the east, and from the heights where they were encamped the domes and minarets of the City of Constantine could be plainly seen.

Thus summarily halted, the Czar could do nothing less than treat for peace. Negotiations were entered upon, an armistice declared and the treaty of San Stefano, giving Russia nearly the whole of Armenia and placing the Balkan provinces under the control of the Czar, was hurriedly prepared and signed. Had it been allowed to stand we should have heard nothing of the recent massacres in Armenia, for that territory would now be under a Government nominally Christian and infinitely better than that of Turkey. But the treaty of San Stefano granted Russia more than the powers were willing to concede. Great Britain was unwilling to see Russia get anything, while Germany was also extremely jealous of the growth of Russian power in Southeastern Europe, and Austria was placed in deadly peril. So, after long negotiations the conference of Berlin was called and met June 13, 1878, at which all the affairs of Southeastern Europe were overhauled and readjusted, and the Czar was cheated out of the fruits of his victory. After a war lasting 322 days, the loss of over 100,000 men, the only territory gained by Russia was a slice of Armenia. Servia was made independent in name as well as in fact, Bulgaria was erected into a principality, tributary to the Sultan, and Bosnia was coolly handed over to Austria, in payment for the Emperor's compliance with the English demands on Russia. The treaty satisfied nobody, for Austria wanted more, Germany was not in a position to get anything and Great Britain wanted to establish a protectorate over Syria, but got only Cyprus. The Balkan States and Greece demanded the whole of European Turkey and had to be spoken to very sharply before relenquishing their demands, while even Italy, jealous of English supremacy in the Mediterranean, made a good deal of trouble before final pacification was effected.

The Sultan, who had lost over 150,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, besides being made bankrupt by the war and the indemnity, promised all sorts of reforms in his empire, and among them those in Armenia, which, through non-performance, are the direct cause of the present trouble there. None of them were put into effect, and the massacres by Turks and Kurds prove that it is the intention of the Ottoman Government to exterminate the Armenians rather than grant them the better government that was solemnly promised to them nearly twenty years ago.

FRANCE TAXES THE RICH

INHERITANCES TO BE SUBJECT TO A RADICAL NEW LAW.

The State Will Levy Death Duties—The National Income Less Than the Outgo, and the New Revenue Is Greatly Needed.

No more significant piece of news has come from Europe for many a month than the word recently flashed over the cables that the French Chamber of Deputies had passed by a majority of more than two-thirds an inheritance tax that is sweeping in its provisions and enormous in the income that the State will henceforth derive from it. All Europe is now standing aghast at the radicalness of the measure, for it aims with terrific force not only at the rich, but also at that great French middle class that moils and toils for decades that it may save and hand down a good bulk of property to its descendants.

The European press outside of France has in the turn of a single phrase given a most apt name to this newly fledged inheritance tax. They term it "Continental Death Duty," and the phrase hits the nail precisely on the head. Such a tariff on death has never been known before.

The bill is levelled directly at the owners of great fortunes—particularly against those who have no lineal descendants to hand their wealth down to. A most curious feature of its provisions is that it will practically prevent the willing away of money to great charities or ecclesiastical establishments. At a single blow, as it were, these institutions will be deprived of their greatest resource—testamentary provision and beneficence. The

LOWEST DEATH DUTIES

are those to be paid by lineal descendants. These vary from 1 1-4 to 4 per cent. This is the lowest scale. Lineal descendants for sums under $2,000 are to pay 1 1-4 per cent. For sums over $2,000 and under $20,000 they will give up to the State 1 3-4 per cent. For over $20,000 there is a gradually ascending ratio of tax which at $400,000 reaches 4 per cent., or $16,000, to be paid into the national treasury.

When a husband or wife inherits the rate for fortunes above $400,000 is to be 9 per cent. In the case of a brother or sister it will be 14 per cent. In the case of an uncle or nephew 16 per cent. When the property, or any portion of it over $400,000, is bequeathed to more distant kin or to strangers in blood—this last including any institution, ecclesiastical or charitable—the rate is fixed at 20 per cent.

One peculiarity of this new law is that widows and widowers are treated as twice as far removed from their husbands or wives as they are from their children.

The new law was passed after a four weeks' debate, being carried by the enormous majority of 404 to 125. If the Deputies loggically represent their constituents it would seem to show that in France the fear of the supremacy of the rich is powering the traditional national feeling of Frenchmen for the welfare of their descendants. The bill was passed, doubtless, owing in some measure to the influence of the Socialists, although they form but a small group in the Chamber.

At the same time France is now in an extremely critical financial position. It is with the greatest difficulty that sufficient revenues are raised each year to make both ends meet. There seems to be a general economic crisis. On every hand there is a

SERIOUS DIMINUTION

of receipts, a failing of revenues in unexpected ways. Ministry after Ministry has endeavored to devise some remedy, but all in vain. Supplementary credits are renewed each year in a most startling way. Even the most sure of taxes seem to fail.

Meanwhile the expenditure is increasing at the rate of about $12,000,000 per annum. This year it is even more than that, for the expenses of the expedition to Madagascar—a costly piece of conquest—have torn great holes in what revenues there were.

M. Georges Cochery in his reports on next year's estimates issued in the Chamber about the middle of November, painted this financial condition in the blackest of colors. That he did not go too far is evident from the practical failure of many of the special taxes. Judged by American eyes some of these special taxes appear ludicrous. There are taxes on servants, bicycles, dogs, carriages, concert halls and theatres, and every check that is issued and note that is given must be on stamped paper, which the Government sells. All these, nevertheless, have brought in only a tithe of what was necessary. France does not know now what way to turn for revenue. She has seized on the "Death duty" as the drowning man catches at the straw.

Writing of the new law an exceedingly clever English autnority says: "Its seriousness consists in the fact that the majority of Frenchmen have accepted a progressive death duty, rising as a maximum to one-fifth of the total property of the rich. Such an example is certain to be adopted by the Liberal party throughout Europe, and therefore by all governments in financial straits. It does not matter what we English may do in our insular eccentricity, for we are people to be avoided, not copied; but French ideas catch on. We fully expect to see every Liberal party on the Continent add the progressive death duty to its programme—thus, by the way, catching the Socialist vote—and we have no confidence whatever that governments will resist."

AGRICULTURAL

A Happy Man.

A happy man is Farmer Brown,
Tho' Fortune smile or Fortune frown.
No gold has he, no bonds or lands,
He toils for bread with honest hands;
His home, tho' plain, aye, even bare,
Contains a wife of virtue rare,
And love makes labor sweet.

Come winter's cold, or summer's heat,
Come rain or snow, or wind or sleet,
Come seasons wet or seasons dry;
Yet will he not his lot decry,
But gladly toils for girls and boys
Who fill the home with mirth and noise,
And love makes labor light.

While changing seasons come and go.
Some fraught with weal and some with woe,
Without resources or renown
A happy man is Farmer Brown;
He loves his neighbor as himself.
And soul-wealth more than earthly pelf,
And love ennobles life.

A Few Hints on Stock Feeding.

"We have no doubt, in fact we know of some farmers who are selling their yearling and two-year-old steers that should have been fattened at home this or next winter, getting for them, in many cases, unprofitable prices. Others will rush their well-grown yearlings with boiled potatoes, cheap grain, etc., get rid of them before the spring instead of holding them, as in former years, a season longer. Now, whatever is done in desperation, it should be everyone's object to economize food whenever possible," says Farmers' Advocate.

"Where one has a good root crop, as many have, all fairly good straw can be made very palatable by mixing cut straw and pulped roots, leaving it to warm up before feeding. Such a diet should have added some crushed grain for stock that is expected to do well and produce something for their owner. The writer has had several years' experience with a pulper and finds it one of the most useful and economical machines about the farm. Whether fodder is plentiful or scarce, cattle food can be made so much more palatable by its use that no one without a silo should be without a pulper. And where roots are fed to young cattle casting their teeth, or old cows losing theirs, much better returns can be secured from cutting or pulping roots than when the animals are forced to gouge them with their sore mouths, often leaving uneaten half their share. It is a fact that some of the most successful cattle feeders consider two bushels of cut turnips worth as much as three fed whole. The animal's comfort must be considered to get the best results in feeding. There is a great deal of hay wasted from year to year by keeping horses' racks and mangers filled, as is so often done, especially by hired men. The result of such feeding is not only wasteful of food, but extremely harmful to animals. Veterinary authorities claim that a great deal of the trouble with farm horses is caused by continuous engorgement with hay, especially when idle. When horses are working, some hay should certainly be fed, but the feeder should have some control of the quantity consumed, instead of allowing a gluttonous animal to gorge himself to his own and owner's disadvantage. Our plan for years, which has been found very satisfactory, is to feed one team well on hay and grain and make it do all the teaming in the winter season. The remainder of the work horses we fed largely on good oat straw, turnips, and carrots. We have found little or no advantage in cutting the straw or pulping the roots for mature horses, as when good-sized mangers are used, and not racks, the straw will be picked over and fairly thoroughly consumed, if care is exercised in feeding it. We might add, however, that pulping carrots for foals or yearlings has advantage over feeding them whole. This is equally true with colts losing their teeth. Not only should feeding straw be chaffed, but there is economy in cutting up bedding, because we all know how stock will drag back long straw with their feet and tramp it into the dung in the gutter. With chaff this is not the case, when economy and care are exercised in bedding the animals. We know there is often a strong protest against cutting straw, because of the labor involved, but is the labor, great as it is, not of a productive sort? We must agree that straw can be made to go much farther when cut than whole, both for feeding and bedding, and in handling the manure there is also a great economy. When the field to be manured is within reasonable distance of the barn, a large stone-boat can be used for cleaning out, and the fine manure may be at once spread upon the field to be plowed under on the return of spring."

Frosted Combs.

We occasionally see advice given in agricultural papers to look for frosted combs among poultry. This warning should not be necessary; but doubtless in northern latitudes frozen combs still occur every winter. It is a shame, however, when there is so much light shed upon matters pertaining to poultry culture, as is the case at the present time.

No poultry should be kept in winter quarters where it is possible for combs to freeze. No hen will lay under such conditions, so it is folly—just absolute folly—to allow any such conditions to exist. A fowl positively must be comfortable to lay eggs, and frozen combs are not, we think, specially conducive to comfort.

There is money in hens, of course there is; but put it down as a fact, there is no money at all in keeping them in cold storage. Warm, snug, yet well ventilated, house, are what fowls must have to a source of satisfaction and remuneration. Warmth is secured by building with tight matched boards, covering the boards with a couple of layers of building paper and then applying over all either shingles or clap boards.

It is also an excellent idea to have double windows and outside of the windows shutters to close at night. Every person knows what a difference the extra sash makes in the winter comfort of the dwelling house, so it is easy to see the benefit it is to the hen house.

Rational means of ventilation must also be supplied. Foul air breeds lots of trouble. Of course gauge the ventilation by the weather and season.

Protection of Fruit Trees.

Young fruit trees are very apt to be injured during the winter by mice and rabbits gnawing the bark. This is especially true if the orchard has been neglected during the summer season. A heavy growth of grass or weeds about the trees make excellent nests for mice during the winter, and where rubbish heaps have been allowed to accumulate in the orchard, especially if it is near a forest, rabbits will almost invariably congregate. Under these conditions the young trees will almost certainly suffer from the ravages of one or both of these pests. It is important, therefore, that this matter be attended to at once.

There are various remedies recommended for these evils; the first and most successful of which is clean cultivation. If this has not been followed, then remove all loose mulch, dead grass, and rubbish of various kinds from the immediate vicinity of the base of the trees. This will destroy the nesting place of mice and will go far towards protecting the trees from injury. Then in addition to the above, make a smooth, compact mound of earth, a foot high, about the base of the trees, just before the ground freezes. These two precautions will be all that is necessary to insure protection against mice.

Rabbits are not so liable to injure trees where there are other small plants, such as young grape vines or nursery stock in the immediate vicinity of the orchard, as they seem to delight in cutting off the young, tender branches, in preference to gnawing the bark of older trees. It is always safe, however, to protect the trees, and a favorite method is to wrap the trunks with closelywoven wire screen, such as is used for screen doors. This may be cut into strips eighteen inches to two feet in length, and wide enough to completely encase the body of the tree. These may be tacked on or the edges woven together, and if they do not fit too closely, may be left on for several years. Instead of the wire screen, ordinary roofing tin is sometimes used. Sheathing paper is also used with good effect, placed on the tree in a similar manner. If one is located near a slaughter house, a very convenient as well as effectual method is to wash the trunks of the trees with blood or rancid grease. This, however, is liable to be washed off by rains, and would need renewal several times during the winter. These and doubtless other remedies, will prove effectual if properly applied. By giving this matter immediate attention, much damage to our young orchards may be prevented.

FOUND IN AMBER.

Interesting Exhibits in Nature's Imperishable Museums.

In many museums may be seen in the most perfect state of preservation in amber fossilized remains of plants and animals. The science of Egypt in its highest development did not succeed in discovering a method of embalming so perfect as the simple process taking place in nature. A tree exudes a gummy, resinous matter in a liquid state. An insect accidentally lights in it and is caught. The exudation continues and envelops it completely, preserving the most minute details of its structure. In the course of time the resin becomes a fossil and is known as amber. The history of fossil insects is largely indebted to the fly in amber. And to the preserving properties of amber we owe, likewise, our knowledge of some of the more minute details of ancient plant structure.

The coasts of the Baltic are, and have been from the days of the Phoenician traders, the great source of the amber of commerce. It occurs in rolled fragments, in strata known to geologists as oligocene. These are tertiary rocks of a date little more recent than those of the London basin and equivalent to the younger tertiary series of the Isle of Wight. The fragments of fossil resin were washed down by the rivers from the pine forests of the district along with sediment and vegetable debris. In them are found most perfectly preserved remains of the period, as well as of insect life. Fragments of twigs, leaves, buds, and flowers, with sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils still in place, occur. Pollen grains have likewise been found. A recent genus, deutzia, has been recognized by its characteristic stamens; the valves of the anthers of cinnamomum are seen in others. In one specimen the pendent catkin of a species of oak is seen as distinctly through the clear amber as if it were a fresh flower. And besides the insect and plant remains thus sealed up in amber, stray relics of the higher fauna of the forest have also been met with.

Fragments of hair and feathers have been caught in the sticky resin and preserved. Among others a woodpecker and a squirrel have been recognized in the Baltic amber.

Indispensable.

The Teacher—What are the two things necessary to baptism?

Small Girl—Please, sir, water and a baby.

Insufficient Data.

The Lady—Is this novel a fit one for my daughter to read?

Salesman—I don't know. I'm not acquainted with your daughter.

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Mrs. Highart (dreamily)—I wish to select a painting for the—the northwest corner of my parlor.

Dealer (briskly)—Yes madame. James! show the lady Senat's last marine, "The Nor'wester."

Attentive Clerks.

Clara—Why do you always deal at Sharp, Bargain & Co's?

Dora—The clerks are more attentive there than at other places.

Clara—I never found it so.

Dora—Perhaps you are not engaged to as many of them as I am.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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 JAN. 10, 1896. NO 19.

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 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,
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 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 Saturday, with further notices,

H. C. McCONNELL, L. D. S.
(Surgeon Dentist)
Will be in his office 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.

LOOK HERE FARMERS!

The undersigned will take orders for light harness, hand made at $10 a set Cash, guarantee good workmanship, for one month only. Also repairing done promptly and at reasonable rates. Give me a trial at the old stand opposite Post Office
WM. CRESWELL.
Lachute, Jan. 3rd, 1896.

WORTH $5.00 A BOTTLE.

Sirs,—For five years I have been troubled with neuralgia and tried everything I could see or hear of. At last I was advised to try a bottle of Yellow Oil and refused because I thought it was like all the rest—a failure. A half bottle was given me, however, and I found it helped me, and bought a bottle which cured me. If it cost five dollars a bottle I would not be without it.
THOS. QUINN,
Gravenhurst, Ont.

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

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

EMERYBODY IN KING'S CO.

Everybody in King's Co., N. B., knows Mr. Geo. S. Dryden, of Mithchell & Dryden, Sussex, N. B. He says: "Norway Pine Syrup is the best cough remedy I have ever used. My wife had a very bad cough that was most distressing for ten days. I tried the Norway Pine Syrup and one bottle cured her. I never found its equal."
GEO. S. DRYDEN,

DIED.

SCOTT.—At Ottawa, on the 6th instant, Alison Muriel, aged 6 yrs 6 months only daughter of William Scott and grand-daughter of the Rev. J. Mackie, Lachute.

MITCHELL.—At Beech Ridge January 4th 1896 Maria Lawson beloved wife of Francis Mitchell. Aged 57 years and 4 months.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mother is gone, but not forgotten,
Never may her memory fade;
She was comfort when among us,
Now she's silent in the grave.

Not long was her suffering here on earth,
A loving heart alone can tell;
Earth has lost her, Heaven has found her,
Jesus has done all things well.

GRENVILLE.

Miss L. Wilson of Calumet is visiting the family of the Rev. D. Brill.

The Beaver Skating Rink, Grenville is now open, we expect a good time this winter

(SANTO)

Mr. James Wade is home from near Sherbrooke, where he was engaged constructing a large mill dam on the St. Francis River.

The Beaver Skating Rink opened on Monday night and the ice was thronged with a happy lot of young people. The promoters of this enterprise are deserving of every encouragement from the public for their pluck and energy.

The concert that was to have been given by the children of the separate school has been postponed indefinitely owing to the illness of Miss Mackan.

Oh, my! How could those naughty Hudson girls so far forget themselves as to take that innocent young person with the effeminate name who is not familiar with town ways, knowing that his parents were miles away, and squeeze his poor little body into all kinds of angles in the bottom of a big sleigh and do him up, and throw him down, and hop on him generally; then after filling him up full of lobster bisque, wild cherry bitters and bad high wines take advantage of his consequent torpidity to deprive him of one of his dear little rubbers that 'ducky' gave him for Xmas. Yes, Clio, my boy, I agree with you; tis all very well to be with a crowd of pretty girls when they're friendly but when they take advantage of their superior strength to jump on a poor man person of your size it's time to don your bloomers, screw "Punch" up to fighting pitch and take the field in the interest of downtrodden manhood.

FACTS.

Mr. Editor:

Dear Sir,—I commenced taking your paper about two weeks ago, and as you solicit correspondence I take this opportunity of writing you and would like that some of the Lachute people would reply through your paper. I was born and brought up near Lachute, and I am interested in the people of that section of the country. I left Lachute about thirty-five years ago and bought a farm in the county of Carleton, (Ontario), near a small village in the eastern part of the county. However, the country has improved very much since I came here and the village has improved also. There are two blacksmiths' shops and two stores in the village and a large saw mill with sash and door factory, and they also manufacture cheese boxes, which has become quite a business of late, owing no doubt to the increased production of cheese. We have a cheese factory in the village, quite convenient. Although it is a convenience to be near these factories they have their disadvantages also. I had my barns and buildings all burned down last summer by a spark from the steam saw mill. However, I have my buildings all replaced again and much better buildings than those that were destroyed. I had the buildings insured, so that the insurance was quite a help in erecting new buildings. I felt it somewhat hard getting along for the first few years after coming here, but by industry and perseverance I managed to get along step by step, and now I am about retiring, my family are all grown up and doing for themselves. I would wish some of your correspondents would answer this letter through your paper and give me the history of Lachute for the last thirty years, of its improvements and its changes generally, and particularly about its churches. And now, Mr. Editor, I fear I am trespassing on your space and will close by wishing you and the people of Lachute the compliments of the season.

Yours,
A WELL WISHER.

Mr. E. M. Paterson was up from Montreal to see his sister who has been sick.

R. Ernest McConnell B. A. of Montreal spent his holidays in Lachute.

Young men should be sure to hear Dr Carman on "Trade and get rich" next Tuesday.

Jessie Allie and Charlie Law have returned home from Saranac Lake.

Mr. Newell Demeritt of the firm of Bromley and Demeritt Plattsburg was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Law last Sunday.

We regret the serious illness of Mr. S. McKimmie, who is laid low with inflamation of the lungs.

Mrs. Andrew Rinehardt of Sawyerville was up attending her neice's wedding and is now visiting her many friends in Lachute. The bride's brother from Sawyerville and cousin, Lillie Graham, were also here.

The Ys are putting forth every effort to make the entertainment on Tuesday evening the 14th, a grand succes.

Arrangements are also being made for a debate which they hope to have on the 28th.

Do not fail to hear Rev. Dr. Carman, General Supt. of the Metnodist Church next Tuesday evening, when he will give his celebrated lecture. "Trade and get rich" in the Methodist Church, Lachute, at 8 o'clock. A social half-hour will be spent while the congregation is assembling. All are welcome. A Silver collection will be taken at the close, for church funds. Choice Selections will be rendered by the Choir.

ST PHILIPPE.

The high winds and heavy fall of rain during the last week of December did heavy damage to the Mill property of A. E. Fuller. A portion of the dam was strewen for over a hundred yards along the stream below. The loss is a serious one not only to the owner, but also to his neighbors who found Mr. Fuller's mill a great accommodation.

A fortunate widower of this place who has again taken up married life was in due time given the usual attentions. A cordial welcome was offered the party by the former.

The invitation to his hospitality failed to please, however and a serenade was begun which ended by the by the demands on the besieged being granted.

Miss Maud Smith who spent her holidays at home here, returned to her charge at St. Amedé on Monday last where she has taught since the beginning of the present school term. Miss Smith expresses satisfaction with her pupils generally.

Miss A. Dobbie of Harrington has returned to her school after a pleasant visit at home.

Mr. H. Bromly well shortly return to Business College in Montreal.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

Seeing a letter in your paper from a Canadian girl down here in Boston made me think that perhaps you would print a few lines for me. The people here are very much stirred up just now, over the Venezualan boundary, question Forgetting that I am a British subject, they talk very freely of what they call England's greediness. Not knowing the rights of the case I "don't say" much, but do a heap of thinking, and am quietly waiting till the committee Uncle Sam sends down, finds out how matters stand; it is just possible that dear old Britain will be found to be in the right. In the same issue I saw the report of the Grenville school examinations. Some of the younger brothers and sisters of my schoolmates figure there, but a good proportion are new names. It set me to thinking of the exams we used to write, and the anxiety with which we waited for the reports; and then the surprise when they came out, and we found, perhaps, that in some of the branches which we were most sure of, we had failed, and in others, which we were a little afraid of, we were not so very far from the top after all. I thought too of the games we used to play in our pleasant school-yard, and on stormy days in the Hall, for we were in the Town Hall then. There is no need for me to sign my name for all the girls and boys will recognize me under the title of

LOLASSES.

The best anydoyne and expectorant for the cure of colds, coughs, and all throat, lung, and bronchial troubles, is undoubtedly, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the only specific for colds and coughs admitted on exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair.

"FACTS."

To the Editor of the Watchman:—

Your correspondent "Facts" holds his head too high, must have had a night mare due to over eating and is altogether too funny. He should sell something and get sufficient money to buy hay without kicking over the traces.

HUMMING BIRD.

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.

NEGLECTED Colds & Deep Seated Coughs

SAFELY AND SURELY CURED BY
Allen's Lung Balsam.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills stimulate the appetite and regulate the bowels. Try them. Have you seen Ayer's Almanac?

Dr. Carman always delights and profits his hearers. A magnetic speaker.

SHE OUGHT TO KNOW.

Having used Burdock Bitters for 15 years I cannot keep from recommending it to others. I have sold hundreds of bottles from store, and as I keep other medicines I ought to know which sellsbest. It is a wonderful medecine.
Yours very sincerely,
MRS. DONALD KENNEDY,
Caledonia, Ont.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

MESSRS T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto.
Gents—Please send us four dozen Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion. We find it a genuine article. It knocks all others out in the first round. Several ladies here are loud in its praise, saying it has saved the lives of their children.
GROGAN & CO.,
Kouchibouguac, N. B

HOARSENESS AND SORE THROAT.

Dear Sirs.—I highly recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as the best cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness and sore throat, ever used.
WILBUR ASHBY,
Havelock, Ont.

SEVERE HEADACHE CURED.

DEAR SIRS.—I had severe headache for the past two years and used all kinds of medicine without finding a cure until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, whose relief and cure quickly followed. I think there is no better medecine in the world.
MISS MINNIE DRYSDALE,
Berlin, Ont.

Premature baldness may be prevented and the hair made to grow on heads already bald, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

MY DARLING'S RANSOM.

CHAPTER I.—(Continued.)

When at last the rain ceased and his daughter and little Fritz had gone away, the old man went up to resume his watch. At first he observed nothing unusual. After sitting a while, he thought he noticed cold air descending on his head. He rose, and, to his horror, found the trap-door in the roof open. In rushing to give the alarm he stumbled against Aubyn's camera, and knocked it down, so that it lay completely covered in its own black cloth.

In a few minutes lights were brought, and the extent of the robbery was ascertained. The police were at once communicated with. Before dawn the news of the robbery had been flashed all over Europe. But the thief was not found, nor the slightest clue to him.

For a little while—a few hours—the eyes of the police were fixed with something more than curiosity on Walter Aubyn, the young Englishman, who had got leave to photograph the crown, and because of whom the crown had been taken out of its cage of ordinary safe keeping. But next morning Aubyn, having heard of the theft, came to the jewel-tower and asked that he might have his camera back.

As may be supposed, the people about the tower were in no very good humour, and did not regard Aubyn or his request with much favour. But they had nothing to say against him; and it had been ascertained that he had spent the night before with the family of the Chancellor of the Grand Duchy, so that he could have taken no active part in the robbery. Accordingly they could not, in common justice, keep his camera; and, wrapping it up in its own black cloth, they bundled it out to him with maledictions. He carried it away at once, just as it was, to his own lodgings, where he discovered it had been a good deal damaged by its fall, and that the brass cap of the lens was missing.

He mourned a while over his dilapidated camera, then began idly developing the plate, locked the door of his room, and did not open the door for two hours.

When he came out he went to the assembly rooms, where the talk was all of the Fuego del Animo and the robbery. No trace of the thief had been discovered up to that hour, and it was then four o'clock in the afternoon.

By this time everyone knew the history of the gem, and the eventful career it had run. Aubyn listened eagerly to all that was said. The general belief was that the thief would try to make his way to America, there have the stone cut into several pieces so as to destroy its identity, and then dispose of the spoil.

To all this Aubyn listened in silence. There was one old gray-bearded man who seemed to know much about the Grand Ducal jewels. Towards him Aubyn gradually worked his way, and, finding a seat near the old man, he said, when the crowd had drifted away, and they were left alone.

'You, sir, seem to know a great deal about the jewels of his Serene Highness.'

Aubyn spoke in German.

The old man answered in the same language.

'Well, my friend, I ought to know a good deal about the jewels. I' (tapping himself on the chest) 'am the historian of those jewels. I wrote their history in a fat pamphlet. If you are interested in them, I shall be most happy to present you with a copy of my big pamphlet.'

'I am deeply interested, and should feel very much indebted to you for the loan of a copy.'

'You shall have no loan, my friend. You shall have the book out and out.'

He pulled a thick paper-covered volume from his pocket, and presented it to the young Englishman, who thanked him, and, after some more talk of no moment, went away with the thick pamphlet under his arm.

As Aubyn was leaving the assembly rooms, he heard the people saying that the Grand Duke had offered a reward of two thousand marks (a hundred pounds) for information of the Fuego del Animo.

When Aubyn got home he turned to the account of the Fuego del Animo, and selected, without hesitation, the Oriental legend of the gem. Here he read that the belief in Lassa, the capital of the province of U. and of Tibet, was, that the gem would ultimately find its way back to the convent whence it was stolen, and that it would come back by a route in no way coinciding with the way it had taken in its flight; and in order that it might not be polluted by contact with profane lands which had so long hidden its glory, and kept it from the service of the Grand Lama, a way of water should be opened for it where now was land, and that it would come on the wings of the blessed cool winds of the north, borne like a star upon the forehead of a holy man.

When Aubyn had finished reading, he again went out. He sought the assembly-rooms once more, and there pored over a number of foreign newspapers for a while. He devoted all his attention to the advertisements, and at last seemed to find what he wanted. He wrote down a name and address in his pocket-book, and went direct to the Chancellor of the Grand Duchy.

'I have occasion to telegraph on urgent business to Port Said, and I wish to know if you can give me a reference there. I am telegraphing to a complete stranger, and I want him to incur a little expense on my account. Can you manage this for me?'

'O, with pleasure! Give me the name of your man; telegraph to the German consul there. That will be all right.'

'I am infinitely obliged to you. This is the name of the man. The whole affair will not be more than twenty or thirty pounds.'

'Ah,' said the Chancellor, reading, 'M. Jules Leriviere, photographer, Port Said. A French photographer, I presume? I know you are much interested in photography.'

'Yes, I am, and never more than at this moment.'

The Chancellor looked at him under his gray eyebrows for a moment.

'You are excited my young friend. Not unpleasantly excited, I hope?'

'No. The fact is I leave Odenwald to-night.'

'For where?'

'England.'

'Is not this a sudden resolve?'

'Yes. I had not decided upon it two hours ago.'

'And what do you go to England for, my young friend?'

'You will respect my confidence?'

'I will, dear young friend, Aubyn, respect your confidence, as I respected many confidences of your father when he was British representative here.'

'Well, I am going to England to sell out the last few hundred pounds' worth of property I have left in the world.'

'And what do you intend to do with the money? Not gamble, I hope?'

'Yes; I am going to put down my last shilling on a desperate venture.'

'I am very sorry to hear that. And what may this venture be?'

'I am going to put down all I have against the stolen ruby.'

'Eh?' cried the old Chancellor, hollowing his hand behind his ear, as though he was not sure he heard aright.

Aubyn repeated his words.

'And, may I ask, have you any reason to hope you will succeed?'

'Yes, very good reason. I am the only man in the world who has a clue to the robber, and whither he has fled.'

'And that clue is?' demanded the old man anxiously.

'My secret,' answered Aubyn, rising.

'True, true! I should not have put that question, but I was over-anxious about that stone. By the way, I may tell you that, if the stone is not found by morning, we purpose increasing the reward to twenty thousand marks.'

'A thousand pounds? Well, even that won't pay; but I'll do my best. It will take time, a long time; but I shall bring that stone back here, as sure as you're name is Von Brincken.'

And after a few words of courtesy and good wishes, Aubyn took his leave.

CHAPTER II.

CLAPHAM COMMON.

That night Aubyn set out from Odenwald for England. He had business of two kinds to transact in London, and he wanted to lose as little time as possible. His first business lay in the house of Mr. Henry Stamer, whose warehouse was in the City, and whose private-house stood on the edge of Clapham Common.

Mr. Henry Stamer was a moderately prosperous City man of about sixty years of age—stout, fresh-coloured, bald, hospitable, and good-humoured. There was nothing of the City pomp or importance or statliness about him. He had a large family and he loved his family dearly. He had as good a wife as any in London, and he knew it, and would upon occasion boast of it. He had no less than five sons and three daughters. All the boys were unmarried, and lived at home. They were, taken from the eldest down, Charles, Bill, Mum, Paul, and Fred. The eldest girl, Alice, was married to Wilfred Marston; the other two girls were unmarried. The elder of the two was Lizzie, and the younger Loo.

Mrs. Marston was a tall, lithe, amiable matron of eight-and-twenty. She had never been a beauty, but the kindly expression of her face made it seem as though beauty would be an impertinence. Lizzie was short and plump and dark, had a saucy turned-up nose, quick hazel eyes, and round chin with a dimple in it. Loo, the youngest, was, like her elder sister, tall, but she had a better figure, and was by far the best-looking of the family. She had golden-brown hair, large quiet hazel eyes, a straight nose, with delicate nostrils, a mouth that always wore a happy contented smile, and a wonderful complexion of white, with blue veins in the neck and temple, and delicate pink in the soft round cheeks.

The elder three of the boys were at business in the City; the younger two were at a day-school; and the girls lived at home, and helped to keep house with their mother.

One afternoon in February the two girls, Lizzie and Loo, were sitting in the drawing-room, which was on the first floor, and over-looked the Common. The Common looked damp, dreary, deserted. It was not raining, but the air was filled with a very thin fog, which made everything in and out of doors sodden and sticky. The two girls had been busy about the house all the morning, and were now resting a while before luncheon. Each had a book in her hand, but neither was reading.

At last Miss Stamer put down her book, and said wearily,

'Can you read to-day, Loo? I can't.'

'Not a bit,' answered Loo, closing her book, and turning her eyes from the bright fire to the dingy green Common.

'I wish to goodness 'twas dinner-time, and father and the boys were in. I hate the house on a dull day, when all the work is done and there are no men in it. When there's a man in the house there is always something to do; you can tease him, or you can get him to abuse you.'

'Yes; or you can get him to drive in nails, or climb a step-ladder, or something. What a funny thing it is that no woman can drive in a nail straight!'

'Ah, my dear Loo, women aren't really much use at all, if the truth were only told! Look at you and me now, Loo. What earthly good are we?'

'I don't know about you, Liz, for you know you're awfully clever; you can do nearly everything. But look at me; I'm always breaking something, or burning something. If I was a servant, they wouldn't keep me a month in a place. You could be a governess, but I'm too stupid to be of any use to any one.'

'Don't be such a silly, darling!' said Lizzie, going over to her sister, and putting her arm round Loo's waist. 'You know every one loves you, and that father or the boys would do anything for you; and that there is another person—'

'O! but, Liz, dear Liz, that is what is breaking my heart, darling—breaking my heart! That can never be. He—he never will be able to get any money. Father says so; and father knows all about money.'

She threw herself into her sister's arms, and cried hysterically.

She had never spoken before about this affair. The matter had never been alluded to in the house. They all loved Loo dearly. She was the pet of all. Neither of her sisters ever felt the slightest pang of jealousy when they knew that their father, mother, and the boys looked with peculiar, though not unjust, tenderness on Loo. All who knew her loved her with the soft and tender love we give a fragile child. And yet there was no suggestion of physical weakness about her; on the contrary, she was a model of youthful health. It was the fine ethereal spirit of her nature that subdued all. She was always happy merely to be and see others happy around her. Her sympathy went out to meet every one she met, and yet her sympathy seldom took the practical form of action.

The Stamers were a most united and affectionate family; but, as in all other families, now and then hitches and difficulties appeared. In all such cases both sides went to Loo, and although she never openly took the part of a peace-maker, the hitches and difficulties began to disappear after both sides had talked to Loo. She had a large, tolerant, forgiving nature. No matter what befell herself, she never resented it; and those who came to her in heat were shamed out of the anger by the gentle spirit of the girl. She was not, with all this, by any means meek; her spirits were as high as the gayest could desire.

Lizzie held the weeping girl against her breast and soothed her; and when she grew a little calmer, said,

'Has father said anything to you about the matter?'

'No, no. I have never spoken to any one until now, Liz. Father never said anything since that day at dinner after he went away, when he told all that he was a young man of honour and good principles, and a gentleman, but that—that—that—you remember the pointed way father said it—that he was of too romantic a turn of mind ever to be able to make enough money to marry and settle down?'

'Yes, child, I recollect. But you are only twenty, and he is only twenty-five. We must hope, Loo, that father was not right. I am sure we all like him very much, and the boys think there is no one like him alive; and mother likes him, and father himself likes him, in spite of his being poor. And you know, Loo, that although father may talk that way, he isn't a bit mercenary.'

'Yes; but I'm sure father will be very firm about this. He spoke as if he meant all for me.'

'And did he—you know who I mean—say anything before he went away?'

'Yes.'

'And what did you say?'

'I told him—O Liz, I told him—what could I tell him but the truth?'

'That you cared for him, darling?'

'Yes, Liz.'

'And has he written to you from abroad?'

'No; he said it would not be fair to write until he had spoken to father—'

'A gentleman to see Miss Stamer,' said the new parlour-maid, opening the door.

'What name did he give?' asked the elder sister.

The younger rose hastily to escape Just as she reached the door, and before the maid had time to answer, a man stood in the doorway, blocking it up, and a man's voice said,

'I heard you were here, Miss Stamer, so I thought I'd come up in person. I am Mr. Walter Aubyn, at your service.'

He stepped into the room. The parlour-maid closed the door.

'O Mr. Aubyn, is it you?' exclaimed Miss Stamer.

'Yes, no less a personage than I, just returned this morning from foreign parts. And how are you and all the good folk here?'

He took the hand of the elder sister, and then turning to Loo, said,

'Will you not give me your hand in welcome?'

She held out her hand in silence to him. She could not yet trust her voice. She durst not lift her eyes from the floor, lest he should see the trace of tears upon her face.

Miss Stamer saw the awkward position in which her sister was placed, and said briskly,

'Loo, run and tell mamma Mr. Aubyn is here. She will be delighted to see him.

Without raising her head, the young girl glided out of the room.

He was a tall fair, loosely-made young man, with regular features and an audacious sparkling blue eye. Now, without his hat, he looked much older than his years, for his light hair had begun to recede from his tall shapely forehead, and already a small bald patch had appeared at the crown. But in spirits and manner he was still boyish and full of fire. His father had been an artist, and he too thought of earning his bread by his pencil. But his most loyal friends (and there was not a more popular man in London) did not dare to say he could ever paint or draw anything worth looking at. He could not work eight, ten, or twelve hours a day in one room. He could box, ride, row, shoot, play cricket and football, and would much rather take an hour's 'punishment' from a prizefighter than make a study of a head or a foreshortened arm. Action was what he always sought; and if he had been a soldier in active employment he would have come to the front, if he did not loose his life too soon, in leading a forlorn hope, or defending an untenable position.

'Liz, what's the matter with Loo?' he asked, when the younger girl had gone. He had known the Stamers long, and called them all by their Christian names.

'O, nothing! She'll be all right in a few minutes.'

Then they began chatting about indifferent subjects until Mrs. Stamer came in. She received Aubyn very cordially, and invited him to stay for dinner. He consented to stay, and while he was giving Mrs. Stamer an account of the time he spent abroad, Lizzie slipped out of the room. She sought Loo, and found her in her own room. The young girl was greatly excited; and it was not until she had had a slight attack of hysterics that Lizzie could get her to listen calmly, or answer coherently.

'Mamma has asked him to dinner, dear; and, bad as the day is, we had better go out than stay in the house until father and the boys come home. Let us put on our black hats and our waterproofs, and stroll about the Common for an hour or two. I have to buy a few things and the air will do you good, and I want him to carry the things home for me.'

So, in less than half an hour from his girls, and he found themselves on the entering the drawing-room, the two skirt of the damp, dreary-looking Common. Loo had recovered by this time, and walked in demure happiness by the side of Aubyn, Lizzie being at the other side.

They walked towards the end of the Common, and when they found themselves opposite the shops, Lizzie said,

'Now I want to go and buy a whole lot of things, and I can't have you young people dawdling at my heels; so take yourselves off for an hour or so, and then come back, for I want Walter to carry all the awkward parcels that I can't wait to have sent.'

Aubyn winked with solemn gratitude at Lizzie, looked ruefully at Loo, shrugged, his shoulders, sighed, and said, in a resigned voice,

'Well, I suppose there is nothing else for it but to banish myself from the sweetness and light of those shops, and seek the dreary deserts of the southern slope.'

(To Be Continued.)

THE SULTAN AND HIS RULE.

Members of Imperial Family Lead a Life of Rigorous Seclusion.

Mr. Richard Davey—who is well acquainted with and is an authority on Turkish affairs—has contributed a statesmanlike article in the Fortnightly, in which he explains some of the numerous failings of the Turkish Government. Three hundred years ago, the then Sultan made a law condemning all the members of the Imperial family to a life of rigorous seclusion, thus practically preventing them from acquiring any real knowledge of life or of the art of government. That evil law has been the greatest curse of the Empire. By Turkish law the eldest male of the House of Othman succeeds to the throne, and the present heir—Raschid Effendi—who is now practically a close prisoner in the Sultan's palace, is not allowed to receive a single letter, book, or newspaper, nor a single visitor from the outside world. Possibly he may clandestinely learn a little, but at great personal risk to everyone connected with the attempt. To expect a Sultan thus reared, kept in ignorance and surrounded from childhood with ignorant and bigoted Mussulmans, to rule wisely is like expecting a Chinese lady—after having had her feet bandaged and compressed from infancy—to be an active and vigorous pedestrian. During the last 450 years nine Sultans have been either murdered or

FORCED TO ABDICATE

—practically almost synonymous terms. The Sheik-ul-Islam ranks next to the Sultan in the Mussulman hierarchy, occupying the position in the Mohammedan world that the Archbishop of Canterbury does in England; but with this difference, that the Sultan can displace him and appoint another. Thus, if he is a mere tool, the Sultan is safe (except from assassination), for the latter cannot be deposed without the written consent of the Mufti. Hence arises one of the difficulties in the way of the more enlightened Turks, who wish to dethrone the present Sultan, for outside the palace clique he is disliked by all classes and religions. One trouble is, that he insists upon doing everything himself, with the result that much is left undone, and most of the rest is ill-done. Another trouble is, that he mistakes cunning for statesmanship. But matters are in such confusion that in all probability sooner or later he will be dethroned.

Apart from the terrible sufferings to which the Armenians have been subject, and which have called forth the indignation of the civilized world, these tormented people have a legitimate claim on the six powers arising out of the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. A good deal has been said about the action of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee seeking to attain their ends and to obtain reforms by incitements to crime in order that Turkish retaliation might horrify the world. All that can be said in this direction, however, is as a mere drop in the bucket compared with the unprovoked atrocities that have been inflicted by the devilish Turks. The London Spectator, in the last issue to hand, says that there is grave reason to believe that if the Consular reports of the massacres had been published they would have made the boiling indignation of Europe force the hands of statesmen who wish to wait. It is probable that the half of the recent Armenian atrocities have not been told.

FORMER NAVAL TACTICS.

The English Fought to Destroy the Enemy, the French to Preserve Their Ships.

The line of battle simply meant that, upon coming in touch of an enemy, an Admiral formed his fleet in one long line, in which each ship followed in the wake of the one immediately preceeding it, sufficient distance to allow room for maneuvering. In this order the two fleets ranged alongside of one another, discharging their broadsides as they passed, until one line was thrown into confusion, whereupon the commander of the other hauled down his signal for "a line head," and hoisted that for "a general chase," which meant that his ships were to close with those of the enemy, and finish the business with the grappling-iron and the cutlass. This was a naval battle in theory; and, supposing the antagonists really in earnest, the theory was capable of being converted into extremely good practice, but in the eighteenth century that was just what the French rarely were. The tradition of the English service was that a commander should destroy his enemy's ships; the French, that he should preserve his own. Consequently, a French Admiral would never accept battle until he had gained a position in which he could, at any moment, run out of action before the wind, and, as an English Admiral would never break his own line to force him, most actions ended in the fleets defiling past one another, the French bringing down the English spars, the English hulling the French with every shot, until the French, having as they considered, made pursuit impossible, put suddenly about and ran before the wind to fulfill their destiny of living to fight another day.

Of course, it was always open to a determined officer to disregard "the line ahead," and close with the enemy pellmell by means of a "general chase." Anson fell back on this in his battle with La Jonquiere and St. George, when he saw the Frenchmen playing their old game of waiting upon the night; Hawke made use of it on that winter afternoon when, with a gale howling on a lee shore he followed Conflans through the shallows and between the granite reefs into Quiberon Bay, and Boscawen adopted it when M. de la Clue showed him his heels along the Barbary coast.

THE HOME.

Housewives Should Remember

That impure water may be rendered pure by filtering through charcoal.

That brooms should be hung in a cellarway to be kept soft and pliant.

That to wrap cutlery in coarse brown paper will keep it from rusting.

That lemons are improved by keeping in cold water until needed for use.

That a pan of hot water in an oven prevents the contents from scorching.

That all corks should be washed thoroughly dried and kept for any future call.

That a spoonful of grated horseradish will keep a pan of milk sweet for days.

That bouilli is not a soup, but is the beef which has been boiled in making broth.

That roaches and creping things are best destroyed by the use of hot alum water.

That inks spots on clothing may be removed by the use of spirits of turpentine.

That an old newspaper cleans a looking-glass more effectually than linen or chamois.

That herbs should be gathered when beginning to blossom and be kept in paper sacks.

That kerosene oil will make tin tea kettles as bright as new. Rub with a woollen rag.

That the fibre of a baked apple will cook evenly only when the core is removed before cooking.

That a spoonful of vinegar put into the water in which meat or fowl is boiled makes them tender.

That windows may be kept free from ice by rubbin g the glass with a sponge dipped in alcohol.

That most "instantaneous" chocolates are greatly improved by being brought to the boiling point.

That a paste of crude potash and whiting brushed over a grease spot on marble will remove the stain.

That furniture may be relieved of ink stains by applying a solution of nitre and water with a brush.

That broiled young turkey should be thoroughly done through, and that it is almost equal to chicken partridge.

That if grease spots appear on the wall paper they may be eradicated with a piece of blotting paper and a hot flat-iron.

That a papered wall may be cleaned and freshened by rubbing down with bread, or by applying cornmeal with a cloth.

That oilcloths are made much more durable by applying a coat of linseed oil. Brush with varnish when thoroughly dry.

That the taste of fish may be effectually removed from knives and forks by rubbing them with fresh orange or lemon peel.

That silverware may be kept bright by the use of water in which potatoes have been boiled. Kept bottled for the purpose.

That a sponge may be cleansed by rubbing half a fresh lemon thoroughly into it and rinsing several times in lukewarm water.

That to build a coal fire successfully small coal should first be laid on the paper and kindling wood and large coal placed on top.

That if the refrigerator is not in use during the winter, it should be given three or four good scaldings and scrubbings during the season.

That every scrap of tissue paper that comes into the house should be saved for wiping looking-glasses. It gives a peculiar lustre to the glass.

That the truest economy can only be attained by preparing such foods as contain the requisite proportions of nitrates, carbonates, and phosphates.

That oyster shells should be washed and kept on hand, as two or three boiled in the teakettle once a week will prevent the formation of iron rust.

That when a baked potato is done it should be wrapped in a towel and pressed until it bursts open. The potato will always be mealy in this way.

That hard water may be rendered soft and rival distilled water by dropping a two-ounce vial into the kettle. The impurities will adhere to the bottle.

That the whites of two eggs beaten to a froth may be eaten by a person with delicate stomach just before retiring. The yolks are less easily digested.

That in long spells of damp weather the jellies should be inspected, as a very little dampness in the place in which the jellies are kept will often spoil them.

That the woman who goes to cooking lectures and continually quotes the lecturer in warning her family not to eat this and that article makes herself disliked.

That black berry cordial, thick with spices, is far better as a home remedy than blackberry brandy, which seldom fails to relieve an attack of cramps caused by indigestion.

That all worn out cotton garments should be washed and cut up into convenient pieces for use in scrubbing or about the kitchen. Old under flannels make good kitchen floor rags.

That all the ashes made by the fires in the house should be sprinkled and sifted to save half burnt coal, which can be used in the kitchen range, especially when a slow fire is wanted.

That when a filter is introduced into the household it is a duty to see that the water is always used, and not the water from the faucet, in tea and coffee as well as for cooking and drinking purposes.

That to less a coal fire press it from the top so as to make the mass more compact, giving less room for air. To revive it lay on small pieces tenderly and add larger pieces of coal when needed to replenish.

That only the very best olive oil should be used for frying and cooking. According to a recent cooking lecture, the oil used for frying may be strained and kept for use again. If it has been scorched it must be thrown away.

THEIR NAVAL STRENGTH.

HOW JOHN BULL AND UNCLE SAM COMPARE ON THE SEA.

Great Britain's Naval Superiority—More Than Three Times the Number of Men in the British Navy Than There Are in the American Army—American Coast Cities Would be Blown to Pieces—Some Interesting Figures.

What if war were declared to-morrow? Where would the first gun be fired? They are pertinent questions now. Everyone is asking them, and many are trying to answer. The experts agree that it would be a sea fight, and they agree that the first gun would probably be fired in the Caribbean Sea.

If it be a sea fight, how are the United States prepared for it? How is England prepared? These figures will tell you:

The United States has in commission sixty-four vessels, thus:

Battle ships	3
Coast defence vessels	16
Armored cruiser	1
Unarmored cruisers	20
Protected cruisers	13
Gun vessels	8
Torpedo vessel	1
Torpedo boats	2

The United States has under construction twenty-five vessels as follows:

Battle ships	5
Armored coast defence vessels	4
Armored cruiser	1
Gunboats	9
Torpedo boats	7

Great Britain has in commission 172 vessels, thus:

Battle ships	15
First-class cruisers	12
Second-class cruisers	11
Third-class cruisers	31
Screw sloops	11
Gunboats	27
Torpedo boats	18
Coast guard battle ships	5
Coast guard cruisers	4
Port guard battle ships	5
Dispatch boats and troop ships	3

Great Britain has under construction 184 vessels, thus:

Battle ships	22
First-class cruisers	14
Second-class cruisers	30
Third class cruisers	10
Screw sloops	3
Gunboats	17
Torpedo boat destroyers	17
Coast defence vessels	13
Special service ships	3
Dockyard reserve	55

ENGLAND'S NAVAL STRENGTH.

In England's navy there are 88,850 enlisted men available—more than three times the strength of the United States army. England has at present on fleet duty 14 flag officers, 3,073 commissioned officers, 568 subordinate officers, 1,101 warrant officers, 51,995 petty officers and seamen, 5,194 boys, making in all on ships with the fleet 61,945. For coast guard she has available 89 commissioned officers, 231 chief officers of station 3,880 petty officers and seamen, making a total of 4,200. In the royal marines she has for service, but at present on shore, 358 commissioned officers, 28 warrant officers, 1,173 sergeants, 602 buglers and musicians, 13,202 rank and file making in all 15,363. In other service such as naval cadets, engineer students, pensioners, boys under training and various other services, there are 7,342 giving a grand total of 88,850 men.

The total strength of the United States navy in officers, men and boys is 13,460, of which 1,010 are marines.

These comparisons do not look healthy for the United States. Great Britain however, would not put all of these ships in action in American waters. She could not have her remote borders unprotected. Possibly not more than half of her ships could be sent to the war, while all the United States vessels could be pressed into service.

COAST CITIES IN DANGER.

The experts who have been taught the theories of war without much of the practice, say the United States, after the first flurry on the Caribbean, would as Britain would probably attack the desume the defensive. The fighting would radiate from the Caribbean Sea. While the contest there was going on Great fenceless coast cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and San Francisco. New York and Boston would be shining marks for British guns.

It is generally conceded that the coast of the United States would be poorly defended. No one believes that the 4,000 miles of American coast line can be protected by a navy. Torpedo plants are useless without batteries to protect them. Of all the coast cities containing many billions of dollars of accumulated wealth, San Francisco and New York are alone protected, and their protection is insufficent and somewhat unsettled. Some years ago a definite plan of defense was adopted for San Francisco, but it is not completed. A few modern high-power guns and some rifled mortars are in position—a bare beginning of the work required for adequate defense. For this reason the Golden Gate, the greatest harbor in the Pacific coast, would be an early object to attack.

Puget Sound would be an easy prey, too. It is an inland sea, practically. Olympia, Tacoma and Seattle are of great commercial importance, and all are defenseless, and Fort Ludlow, Fort Madison and Fort Townsend are within reach of long-range guns. The Northern Pacific Railroad terminates there. So do the Oregon and California Coast Line, the Oregon Short Line, the Great Northern and a branch of the Northern Pacific. A hostile fleet once in possession of Puget Sound, the control of these railroads would be an easy step.

OBSOLETE GUNS ON THE PACIFIC.

The Columbia River, furnishing means of approach to Astoria and Portland, is guarded by guns that are obselete and practically harmless to an armored warship. San Diego is unprotected. There is more than $500,000,000 worth of destructible property along the Pacific coast within reach of the batteries of ships of war.

Galveston is unprotected; New Orleans is unprotected; Mobile is unprotected; Key West is unprotected; Savannah is unprotected; Charleston is unprotected; Wilmington is unprotected; Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia are unprotected, excepting by obsolete and old-fashioned guns that could not be expected to successfully resist a single modern battle ship, to say nothing of a fleet.

Recently a modern battery has been placed on Sandy Hook. There are two forts—one with twelve-inch disappearing guns of the most modern pattern, the other with mortars. There are sixteen of the twelve-inch guns. At each charge they send a shell weighing 800 pounds a distance of three and one-half miles. They are so accurately rifled that the shell can be directed with precision. The sandy Hook defenses are superb. Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, farther up the bay, have recently been equipped with some modern guns. The arrangements for protecting New York City, however, are not considered adequate, and the plans of the government are by no means matured. A modern war vessel, like H.M.S. Terrible for instance, could do no harm to New York until she had passed Sandy Hook and the two forts. If a fleet ever accomplished this there would be no way in the world of saving lower New York from destruction unless it was by means of torpedoes.

BRITAIN'S SUPPLY DEPOTS.

In case of a declaration of war the first move would be made toward La Guayra. In two weeks the British could assemble its Atlantic fleet in the harbor there and, while there are no battleships in the fleet, the cruisers are numerous, and good ones at that.

England has within a few day's sail of La Guayra several supply depots that are practically inexhaustible. At St. Lucia, in the West Indies, England has one of the most powerful military stations this side of Europe. It has a landlocked harbor of sufficent depth for the anchorage of the fleet of the largest battleships. It has adequate quarters and protection for large bodies of men, and in case of war would no doubt develop into a western Gibraltar. In two two years the British has converted St. Lucia into a great naval station. It is Great Britain's strategic point in the West Indies. It has a station for the repair of ships. Three great forts guard the narrow entrance to its harbor, about two miles from the ocean. Submarine mines, torpedo outfits and all the paraphernalia of defense are in place and ready for immediate action. Of late the island has been used as a station where insubordinate troops and those whose services at home have not been satisfactory have been exiled for three or four years.

St. Thomas, until St. Lucia became Great Britain's station of great importance in the West Indies, was her main military point, and carries a garrison still of several thousand well organized and equipped men.

The United States has no such station near Venezuela. It has not a single possession for the refuge of ships or supplies or for the mobilization of troops. It has no place in these waters for the docking of war ships. It is not in the West Indies alone, however, that England is strong and the United States weak. Look at Halifax, Bermuda, St. Thomas Kingston and Vancouver. At Vancouver England has one of the finest naval stations in the world. She has the same at Halifax. Besides all these strategic points England has on the western hemisphere to-day an army as large as the standing army of the United States.

None of the United States vessels now building could be made ready for service until two or three months, while quite a number could not be finished within a year under the same favorable conditions.

On the other hand nearly all the British ships under construction are so far along that they could be sent to sea in six weeks or less. There is an engineer on every one of them, and on the larger ones, at least, a line officer and a carpenter and enough men to keep the machinery in order.

Besides, there is the enormous merchant marine of England. She possesses something like 122,000 ships, sail and steam, and many of these would be fitted out under her flag. The gross tonnage of these vessels is over 13,000,000. The United States possesses less than one-fifth the number that England has, and their tonnage is proportionally less.

THE ABERDEEN MEDAL.

The Governor-General of Canada Rewards a Member of the Boys' Brigade of Brooklyn, N.Y.

A despatch from New York, says:—About a year ago the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, visited the Mayflower Mission of Plymouth church, Brooklyn. The Boy's Brigade had just been organized, and the Earl reviewed it. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Boys' Brigade all over the world. In an address at the Mayflower he offered to give a medal to the boy who should have the best record for the ensuing year.

True to his word, the Governor-General sent the medal after his return from the Western coast, where he spent most of the summer and fall. It is a beautiful one, about the size of a half-dollar, with an appropriate inscription. A week from next Sunday it will be presented to the winner by Dr. Abbott. The boy will probably be Bertie Bicknell, although another boy has so nearly perfect a record that another medal of equal value may be presented to him at the same time.

The Earl wishes to present such a medal each successive year, and it is likely that his offer will be accepted and the Aberdeen medal become an annual institution at Plymouth church.

A Great Dinner.

The bill of fare at the recent dinner of the Lord Mayor of London was truly Gargantuan. To say nothing of the colossal baron of beef, the fancy dishes, and the sweets, there were 180 gallons of turtle soup, 50 lobsters, 300 large soles, 950 turkeys, partridges, pheasants, plovers and chickens, to be washed down by 2,880 bottles of wine among 856 guests. The remnants of the feast went to the subordinate officials, bandsmen, waiters, &c., with a goodly portion for the poor.

Time Makes a Difference.

I do not understand it, said the philosopher.

What is bothering you now? inquired the other.

If a man is two hours late arriving at home his wife raises a row, while if he is gone two years she will give him a royal welcome. Women are peculiar.

AGRICULTURAL

Treatment of Dairy Cows.

From all my observation I am prepared to say that there is no animal on the farm from which we expect so much and furnish such inadequate accommodations, writes J.S. Woodward. As a rule, to which there are exceptions, and I am glad to say these are becoming yearly more numerous, the stables are low, dark, damp, illy ventilated, and many are so cold that a pick or crowbar has to be used on winter mornings to clean out the manure, and into these the cows are crowded so closely that they have no more air space comparatively than a man would have if confined in his coffin. For fear the reader may think this a fancy sketch, let me give a few instances taken from actual measurement: Last spring I was in a stable thirty feet wide, 105 feet long, and seven and one-half feet between floor and ceiling, and in this stable seventy cows were confined. Yes, confined is the word, for they were kept in rigid stanchions. Not very long ago I was in the stable of a noted Holstein-Friesian breeder where the cows would average more than 1,200 pounds in weight, and that stable was twenty-six feet wide, fifty feet long and only seven feet in the clear, and in that stable he kept in swing stanchions twenty-even cows and the bull. In the first of these the cows would average between 700 and 800 pounds, and had only 337 1-2 cubic feet of air space and without a single ventilator, except the two doors through which fodder was thrown from the loft. In the latter they had only 318 1-2 cubic feet and only one small ventilator fifteen inches square. I have in mind several stables fully as faulty as these in other States, but I will not fill space by mentioning their data. As a rule, the dairymen with such stables are great sticklers for "a breath of fresh air, a bit of sunshine, and a little daily exercise," and no wonder. If my cows had to occupy such quarters I would simply leave them out all the time. Better by far have pure air, all the sunshine there is, and a chance to run around to keep warm, than be shut up in the "black hole of Calcutta." But no one must expect their cows to do their best, or to make dairying pay, with cows treated in that way. Milk is a "by-product." It comes from consumption of food beyond the necessities of the animal, and in order to get the largest production from minimum of food, the cow must be made just as comfortable as possible, be kept warm and quiet, and have all the pure water she wants to drink, and have it just when she needs it.

Men with such stables as I have described would make more money to tear out above, or raise up the building so as to give greater height, and then double or move the windows, put in good ventilators, and keep only half the number on same floor space. No cow should have less than one cubic foot of air space, counting her own body, to each pound of live weight, and even then there should be ample ventilation. And then the stable should be warm and light and well ventilated. It is simply absurd—it is worse; it is idiotic to crowd cows into these unhygienic quarters and then think that by turning them out a few hours they will be all right. I am a firm believer in close housing of cows. My cows never go out of doors from the first cold of autumn until the cold, raw days of spring are passed, and the grass is large enough to afford some nutriment. But, mind you, my cows have ample quarters, have plenty to eat, a good bed to lie on, plenty of fresh air to breathe, and fresh water to drink, and they are never confined with their necks in stanchions. It is many years since I have had one of these "relics of barbarism" in my stable. I would quarrel with any man who would attempt to put even a swing stanchion in my stable. I like to see my cows lie naturally with their head around upon their side, and no stanchion, even the best of swinging ones will be allowed. This, the ideal, is a nice little box stall for each cow, but they do fairly well tied with a chain or rope around the neck. I am perfectly willing to risk my cows to be kept in the way that has resulted in developing the Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, only I would improve on these methods by giving a little more space, light, and freedom.

Clay Soil and Sandy Soil.

"After all, our heavy, clayey soils are to be depended upon more than the light, sandy ones. With proper handling, there is no reason why heavy soils should not continue to produce large crops forever. A sandy soil is apt to lose its fertility, parting with it so rapidly that continual fertilizing must be kept up. A heavy clay soil is rich in vegetable material as a rule, and if this is well drained, cultivated and every three years clover seeds sown and allowed to grow until nearly two years old before plowing under, there is no reason why excellent crops should not be cropped annually," says the Wisconsin Agriculturist, "A clay soil that is once run down is much easier to bring up to fertility again than a sandy one. The latter contains not only less fertilizing material, but it parts with that applied to it every year far quicker than the clay soil. The porosity of the sandy soil is against it, and not a recommendation. A rich, sandy soil was once considered the highest type of farming soil. Water never collected on it in the spring, and it was ready for working just as soon as the warm weather appeared. It was always easily turned over and pulverized. Heavy clay soils, on the contrary, held water, turned over its clods, and pulverized only after repeated plowings and harrowings.

"But to-day, with our knowledge of underdraining, there is no reason why the heavy soils should not be put in fine condition in the spring. Underdraining and thorough cultivation and plenty of vegetable material in the heavy soils will make them far superior to the sandy. When vegetable matter is exhausted from the clay soil, it becomes harder to work. Water stands for a long time in the spring, no matter how well drained, and the texture becomes so close and thick that heavy clods roll over before the plow. When a clay soil acts like this, the best thing to do with it is to seed it to clover immediately, fertilizing it beforehand with barnyard manure. It is nature's sign that its fertility has been robbed by a succession of heavy crops.

"The sandy soil requires more fertilizers than the clay for any given crops, and if the manure is applied and the land not used, the strength is apt to be carried away into the subsoil. There is consequently a constant loss on sandy soils, and it does not pay to store up fertility in such earth too far ahead. On clay soils all manure and vegetable material will be retained there until used by crops. The fertility can be stored up for half a dozen years in advance, and the amount of loss will be very little. The richer the soil gets, the better it can be worked for crops, and more satisfactory in all ways will the results be. While sandy soil may be of great advantage for strawberry and small fruit culture, the heavy clay soil, well cultivated, underdrained and manured freely with clover, will in most cases of farming prove the most satisfactory and lasting."

Cementing a Cellar.

Now is when many people are cementing their cellars, either because they have new ones or because the floor of the old one has never been cemented or become broken or unsatisfactory. To lay a cement floor is a very simple thing to do when you know how. Waldo F. Brown says: If the cellar is deep enough so that it can be filled six inches, and is at all inclined to be wet, I would put four inches of gravel on the bottom. This should be leveled and tramped solid, and then two inches of cement placed on it. This concrete is made with eight parts of gravel to one of cement, if Portland cement is used, and four of gravel to one of cement if the cheaper grades are used. Mix this thoroughly dry, by shoveling or with a garden rake and then as it is shoveled over, sprinkle from a fine rose waterpot, so as to thoroughly dampen, but not enough to saturate it.

In putting down this cement use a level and make a slight fall toward the side where the cellar drain is located, and along the wall leading to the drain make a depression or gutter six inches wide and two inches deep. This concrete should be laid in sections three feet wide, and the topping applied at once before the next section is laid. Lay down a 2x4 scantling three feet from the wall for an edge to work to, and fill with concrete and tramp solid with a broad-faced rammer. We cut a piece of 2-inch oak plank two inches square, and put an upright handle to it, and it makes just the kind of a rammer you need.

Now mix one part of Portland cement with two of sharp, clean sand, or if the common cement is used, equal parts. Make the mortar quite thin and pour it down and level it with a straight-edge. One-half inch will be sufficient of Portland, or one inch of common cement, so if the former is used you will tack a half-inch board onto the scantling, or an inch strip for the latter, and fill to the level of it. So soon as it begins to harden trowel to a surface, and then take up your edge strip carefully and move it three feet and lay the next strip, and so on until you finish.

The cost will depend somewhat upon the convenience of sand and gravel. A barrel of Portland cement will lay about 150 square feet with two inches of concrete and a half inch of topping, and it will take about double the quantity of the cheap grades. If the cellar is spouty, or will ever freeze, I would use nothing but Portland cement, and, as it takes a better finish and makes a harder floor, it will give the best satisfaction.

ODD AND INTERESTING.

About 40,000,000 pounds of prunes were produced in the Santa Clara valley, California, this year.

An Arizona prison has an extensive apiary, which is under the charge of the inmates. A single hive is said to have produced 200 pounds of honey last year, and it is expected that the industry will prove exceedingly profitable.

The huge Bruce telescope started Saturday from the Harvard observatory on its long and hazardous journey to the observation station in Arequipa, Peru. This is the famous photographic telescope, the largest and most efficient instrument of the kind ever constructed.

Jean Francois Blondin, the famous rope-walker, who crossed the Niagara Falls on a rope, carrying a man on his back, has quite recently married again. The last week of November the wedding occurred at London, the aged rope-walker marrying a pretty brunette. Blondin is well off, and lives in a pretty country house, which he calls the Niagara house.

A peculiar incident occurred in New York on a recent Sunday. While a policeman of that city was trying to see what was going on in a "suspected" soloon he soiled his hands; he noticed a sink in the ante-room of the saloon, and when he turned on the faucet he was surprised to find that he was washing his hands in beer. The keeper of the saloon, was, of course, arrested.

Seventy-six years is a good age for a schooner. The Julia Ann, of Winter Harbor, Me., has been in active service for that period, and is said by her captain to be even as good as she ever was. The insurance companies back up the captain's statement, too. In her long life the schooner has sailed over a good part of the world's salt water, and is well known in every harbor on the Maine coast.

London is to have another Oriental visitor, the Nizam of Hyderabad. He rules fifteen million subjects and one hundred thousand miles of territory. His highness, Asaf Jah, is a man of small stature, very reserved, but most hospitable to all Europeans who visit Hyderabad. He entertained the late Duke of Clarence with great magnificence six years ago. He is a strict Mohammedan, and about one-tenth of the people of his territory belong to that faith.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborly Interest in His Doings—Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered from His Daily Record.

Cincinnati papers sell at one cent per copy now.

The New York Police Commissioners have just appointed a bicycle squad.

Harvey Doolittle died in a Brooklyn church Sunday while engaged in prayer.

Senator Dubois has introduced a bill to make the Indian subject to the game laws of the several states.

Two lady factory inspectors for Philadelphia have been appointed by the Governor of the State last week.

Delegate Flynn, of Oklahoma, will press a bill for compulsory allotment of lands in the Indian territory.

While sinking a shaft for a tunnel in Chicago recently a flow of gas was struck at the distance of 100 feet.

Dr. O. Tower, of Wilson, has evolved a bicycle tire composed of rubber, and canvas, which he claims cannot be punctured.

Mayor Jewett, of Buffalo, has signed the Niagara Falls power franchise, providing for the introduction of electric power into the city of Buffalo.

Milton M. Woodward, the new treasurer of the commonwealth of Mississippi, is the youngest state official in the country. He is only twenty-one years old.

The Southern Pacific has decided to require each conductor on all its trains to furnish a bond of $1,000 as a measure of self-protection against dishonesty.

Miss Phoebe Lincoln, the favorite cousin of the martyred President of the United States, died at her home in La Harpe, Ill., recently at the age of 67.

Elba, Genessee county, a little settlement of 400 inhabitants, is reported to have 43 widows, all of whom have money and several of whom are willing to marry.

From the late election it appears that no less than 10,265 electors were disfranchised in New York city by casting defective ballots, four per cent. of the total vote.

It is asserted that, with the Canadian Pacific brought under the Interstate law, the traffic of American lines would be increased between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons annually.

William Marshall, aged 84, and Miss Minerva, aged 74, were married about a month ago at Chester, Pa. Last week Marshall said he was tired of his wife, and has not been seen since.

John Rocheford, a popular young Canandaigua resident, has gone insane from the effects of over-study. Rocheford aspired to become an actor and this is supposed to have had a contributing effect.

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."

Wholesale druggists of New York State, except those of New York city, will form a permanent organization. One of the principal questions to be discussed is how to avoid the competition in patent medicines with department stores and cut rate retailers.

Fannie Tinsley has brought suit for $25,000 damages against the Central Medical College, at St. Joseph, Mo., for having caused the body of her husband, T. J. Tinsley, to be removed from his grave and used as a subject for dissection in the college.

The two largest radiator manufacturing concerns in the world, the Standard Radiator Company of Buffalo, and the St. Louis Radiator Manufacturing Company of St. Louis have consolidated. The new company will manufacture one-third of the total output of radiators in the world.

Some of the Chicago churches have abandoned holding Sunday evening services. Rev. J. H. Barrows predicts the ultimate failure of the evening service, on the ground that the American people are beginning to recognize more and more that Sunday evenings should be devoted to the home.

When birthday offerings were called for at the Methodist Sunday school at Hoosick Falls, N.Y., recently, and each person whose birthday had occurred during the week deposited a penny for each year of life, Mrs. Marguerite Hootman walked up and laid down a dollar. She was 100 years old.

Henry Villard, the railroad magnate, who is spending the winter in Washington, has given a large fund for the State University of Oregon, made liberal donations to the University of Washington, endowed a hospital in his native town, and spent a good deal of money on industrial art schools in Rhenish Bavaria.

The body of Edgar Pratt, said to be the most completely ossified man in the world, has been stolen from the grave at Wichita, Kas. A medical society offered him a pension of $1,000 a year while he lived and his widow $5,000 at his death if he would consent to give his body to the society after death, which was refused.

The Central Labour Union at Cleveland, O., have been granted a temporary injunction restraining County Treasurer Hubbard from collecting the tax levied for the construction of the big central armoury, on which work has been going on for over a year. Bonds to the amount of $225,000 have already been sold, and the money spent on the structure.

A newspaper is soon to be published away upon the edge of the Arctic circle, in Circle City, the new mining town of Alaska. Up to now people on the Yukon have had to depend for their news on their neighbours, the nearest newspaper office being many hundred miles away. The paper is to be a weekly, and the printing plant is to be shipped in shortly.

To prevent further crossing accidents between cable and trolley cars in Chicago, through misunderstandings among the employes of the roads, an agreement has been made between the West and North Division Street Railway Companies and the Chicago City Railway Company, giving cable cars precedence over trolley cars at crossings when the two trains arrive at the same time.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JAN. 10th, 1896.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

The government at Ottawa has sustained its death blow by the resignation of seven of its chief Ministers. They are Hon. Messrs Foster, Ives, Montague, Haggard, Wood, Dickey and Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. The causes which have led up to the chaos are not yet thoroughly understood, but it is believed to be a conviction that Sir McKenzie Bowell was a leader too weak for the coming battle. The present indications are that the Conservative party will sustain defeat not from the bolts of the enemy but from internal dissensions. We, in the county of Argenteuil have had some experience in this line. Owing to want of space we must leave over the discussion of these startling events until next issue.

HISTORY OF ARGENTEUIL.

We have received some extracts from this work, which is now in press, and will give our readers the benefit of their perusal in an early issue. They will no doubt be found extremely interesting as indeed the whole work will be. Mr. Thomas is contributing no little energy and talent in placing on record an extensive and accurate history of our people.

ST. ANDREWS.

Dr. G. F. Shaw spent the New Year in Ottawa.

Miss Lee of Montreal, is spending a few days with her friend, Miss Hattie Wales.

Mrs. H. G. H. Petry of Lenoxville, is spending this week with her father Mr, Howard.

Miss Monroe of Montreal, spent New Year week with her friends in St. Andrews.

Mr Edward Ladouceur, is spending his holidays in Ottawa.

At a meeting of the school commissioners held on Saturday last, Mr Martin Wanless was elected Secretary Treasurer as successor to Mr John Martin, who will presently leave for California.

Mr Martin and family will be much missed by their friends here,

The skating rink re-opened on Saturday last with a good attendance.

According to the vereict rendered on Tuesday last, the "knights of the paper and cordwood," were each condemned to eight days in prison and a fine of $20, for the offence committed on March 4th 1895.

The annual meeting of the Bible Society was held in the Presbyterian Church on Monday evening.

The following officers were elected Mr. Thomas Lamb, President; Mr. David Rodger Vice-President.

Dr. Paterson Secry, read the yearly report which contained many remarks eulogistic of Mr. Middleton the late President. Rev. Mr. Gomery delivered a short and pleasing address intimately relative to the success of the Society. Votes of thanks were tendered the ladies and Mr. Gomery, the former for their help in the Society, the latter for his address.

At the municipal elections to take place on Monday the 13 inst. the following will be candidates for office Martin W. Albright opposed by Wm. S. Todd, and Geo. Rennie opposed John McPhee, and Martin S. Albright opposed by Wm. J. Moraw.

Mr. Chas R. Ashdown will preach a temperance Sermon in the St-Andrew's Congregational Church, Sunday Evg. next Jan. 12. Mr. Ashdown's temperance sermon published in August's "Witness" was called forth by the action of the St-Andrews Council; and as the election takes place on the 13th this deliverance will contain reference to it.

Merchants should learn how to "Trade and get rich" by hearing Dr Carman next Tuesday evening.

RURAL DEANERY OF ST. ANDREWS.

The annual Deanery meeting of the Deanery of St. Andrews will be held in St. Simon's Church at Lachute on Monday, the 20th inst. There will be a public celebration of Holy Communion at 11.15 a.m., and sermon by the Rev. Wm. Harris, rector of Grenville. There will be a business session at 2 p.m.

Clergy, delegates and church wardens are earnestly requested to be present.

R. W. HUTCHINGS,
Secretary.

Arundel, Jan. 2nd, 1896.

MOUNT MAPLE, QUE.

Taking advantage of the fact that the Rev. Mr. Souter was about to leave this field Mr. Geo. Murdoch and Mrs. Janet McKenzie invited him and their neighbors to the residence of Mrs. McKenzie on New Year's evening to a social tea. Over fifty people responded to the invitation, and when all were assembled Miss Maggie Murdoch approached Mr. Souter and proceeded to read to him a kindly worded address, at the conclusion of which she presented him, on behalf of those present, with a sum of money. Mr. Souter was taken by surprise at this part of the programme. However he managed to find his tongue sufficiently to thank those present for the kind wishes contained in the address, and for the substantial sum of money accompanying it. The balance of the evening was passed in doing justice to an excellent tea provided by the ladies present, and in social chat, music, etc. Mrs. McKenzie makes a charming hostess and she was ably assisted by her two daughters Miss Maud and Miss Kate. A most enjoyable evening was spent and was brought to a close by singing 'God be with you till we meet again.' During a pastorate of three years here the relations between pastor and people have been most pleasant.

ARUNDEL.

A very successful Xmas tree entertainment and fancy sale were held on Friday the 20th ult., in connection with Grace Church. The programme was in every way a success. The Sunday-school scholars acquitted themselves in a highly creditable manner, and much credit is due Miss Maggie Thompson for her painstaking work in training of the children. Miss Craig and Miss Langtree served at the fancy table, they worked hard and succeeded in selling considerable goods. Proceeds amounted to $30.

Service was held in the English Church on Xmas evening at 7 o'clock. A good congregation was present. The incumbent preached from Isaiah ix: 6:—"For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God; the Everlasting Father; the Prince of Peace."

At the close of the discourse the preacher wished his people a happy Xmas tide and a prosperous New Year, he also thanked them for the kindness and good will they had shown towards him since his advent among them.

The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens.

Mr. John Thompson, an old and respected citizen of the Glen, died on Monday, the 30th ult. He was a native of England and was eighty-nine years of age.

The funeral took place from his late residence, on New Year's Day, the Rev. Mr. Hutchings officiating.

Considerable sickness prevails in our townships. Mrs. Valentine Swails and Mr. Alex. Champagne are very ill with inflammation of the lungs.

Messrs. William and John Thompson visited Lachute on Thursday, the 26th ult., attending the funeral of the late Lizzie Stansforth, daughter of William Stansforth.

The roads are in a very bad condition.

Jan. 2nd, 1896.

UPPER LACHUTE SCHOOL.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION, DEC. 1895.

GRADE IV

Maximum number of marks 1500

Jeannie M. Nicol 1334, Mary E. Nicol 1283, Elisabeth Smith 1249, Mary McFarlane 770, Maggie Muir 772, Jeannie Smith 565,

GRADE III

Maximum number of marks 1000

Jessie Nicol 813, Lizzie Muir 667, Mary Smith 637, Anderson Nicol 613, Gracie Smith 423, Jeannette McFarlane (absent)

GRADE II Maximum marks 1000

Willie Boa 784, Henry Doig 699, Aggie McLean 646, Willie Nicol 592, Minnie Smith 485, Maggie Nicol 456,

GRADE I

Maximum number of marks 100

Minnie Doig 564, Jessie Smith 553, David McFarlane 409.

HAGGIE A. STRONG.
TEACHER.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Office of the Municipal Council of the County of Argenteuil.

Lachute January, 7th 1896.

I hereby give notice that the lands hereinafter mentioned will be sold by Public Auction at the Council Room in the COURT HOUSE BUILDING in the TOWN OF LACHUTE in said county (the usual place of holding the sessions of the County Council) on WEDNESDAY THE FOURTH DAY of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the assessments and charges due to the municipalities hereinafter mentioned upon the several lots or parts of lots hereinafter described unless the same be paid to me with costs before the aforementioned day of sale.

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF WENTWORTH.

NAME OF OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	RESIDENT OR NON RESIDENT	RGE	NO. OF LOT OR PART THEREOF.	MUNICIPAL TAX	SCHOOL TAX	COSTS	TOTAL AMOUNT
Thomas Pailliser	Non Resident	2	East half of Lot No 3	$ 5 69	$ 2 40		$8 09
C. M. Bernique	do	7	West half of Lot No 18				
do	do	7	South half of the East half of Lot 18	4 94	2 48		7 42
Joseph Bourdon	do	8	Lot No 12				
do	do	8	North half of Lot No 9	3 61	4 80		8 41
Unknown	do	8	North half of the West half of Lot No 17	4 20	3 20		7 40
J. H. A. Rivieres	do	8	East half of Lot No 15	5 65	2 28		7 93
Mrs. Reneau, wife of Joseph Rouin	do	9	Lot No 1	3 42			3 42
Gideon Laurent	do	9	East half of Lot No 15				
do	do	9	North ½ of the W ½ of Lot No 15	4 25	2 60		6 85
Joseph Deschamp	do	10	North half of Lot No 18	3 60			3 60
Gilbert Leduc	Resident	11	East half of Lot No 2	7 79			7 79
Rev. Daniels	Non Resident	11	West half of Lot No 4	4 77			4 77
John and Mary Gaffney	Resident	3	West half of Lot No 1	25 48	5 96		31 44

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GRENVILLE AND AUGMENTATION.

NAME OF OWNER	RESIDENT OR non resident	Range	No of lot or part thereof Cadastral No		MUNICIPAL TAX	SCHOOL TAX	COSTS	TOTAL Amount
James Murray	Resident	5	North half of lot no 6	Grenville	$ 99		$ 25	$1 24
Robert Johnson	Non resident	4	Lot no 5 a	A'gmentation	4 00		25	4 25
Alexander Campbell	Resident	3	Lot no 8 B	do	1 00		25	1 25
John Stone	Non resident	7	Lot no 1 A	Grenville	82		25	1 07
Thomas Cousins	Resident	7	Lots 4. 5 B	do	5 30		25	5 55
J Baptiste Morrisette	Non Resident	3	Lot No 26 C	do		$1 50		1 50
Edward Kelly	do	3	Lot no 26 B	do		77		77
Edward Andrews	Resident	8 n	that pt lt 24 A East Rouge river	do	88		25	1 13
Blaney & Johnson	Non Resident	4	Lot no 5 B	A'gmentation	2 00		25	2 25
David Racicot	do	6	North half of lot no 8 A	do		85		85
Frank Major	do	6	Lot no 8 B	do		71		75
do	do	6	North half of lot no 9 A	do		49		41
Mrs Doctor Allan	Resident	3	Lot no 3 D	do		3 02		3 09 2

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HARRINGTON AND UNION.

NAMES OF OWNERS	RESIDENT OR NON RESIDENT	Range	No OF LOTS OR PARTS THEREOF CADASTRAL NO		MUNICIPAL TAX	SCHOOL TAX	COSTS	Tota Amount
Malcolm McRae	Resident	2	South half of lot no 17 B	Harrington		$3 00		$3 00
Roderick McLeod	Non Resident	1	South half of lot no 13 B	do		2 00		2 00
Edward Brown	do	4	North half of lot no 13 A	do	$3 68	1 50		5 18

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Resident or Non Resident	No of Lots or Parts thereof Cadastral Number		Municipal Tax	School Tax	Costs	Total Amount
Joachim Bigras	Non resident	Lot No 23	St Andrews	$ 20	$1 20		$1 40
Felix Daoust	do	Lot No 446	do	1 50	1 00		2 50
John Lavigne Sr	Resident	Lot No 33	do	80	3 50		4 30
Cyrile Larocque Sr	do	Lot No 460	do	65	6 26		6 91

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HOWARD.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Resident or Non Resident	Range	NO OF LOTS OR PART THEREOF	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Costs	Total Amount
J A Nantel, J. Nantel, W. B. Nantel	Non Resident	6	Lot no 6	$18 91		$27 00	$45 91
Jean Baptiste Renaud	Resident	3	Lot no 16 [not patented]	11 50		5 00	16 50
Alphonse Maurice	do	10	Lot no 13 do	9 64		5 00	14 64

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GORE.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	Resident or Non Resident	Range	NO OF LOTS OR PART THEREOF	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Costs	Total Amount
Robert Wilson	non resident	1	East half of lot no 9	$ 80	$7 48	$ 50	$8 87
Thomas Leister	resident	1	West half of lot no 10	3 72	6 39	50	10 21
John McKnight	non resident	2	East half of lot no 1		6 09	25	6 34
Henry Reilly	resident	3	West half of lot no 5	19	2 61		2 80

That part of the East half of lot No. 9 in the third range which is bounded as follows, on South or front by the Gibb property, the Lakefield Hall property, and the Methodist Parsonage property on West, by the West ½ of lot No. 9, and on the East by the West ½ of lot No. 10, and on North by the concession line, containing about 92 acres. Proprietor Henry Reilly resident.

Municipal Tax due.....$ 66
School Tax " 9.28
Costs..... 25

$10 19

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE PARISHST. JERUSALEM D'ARGENTEUIL.

1st. The following lots of land situated in said Parish and known and described on the official plan and in the book of reference of said Parish under, Nos. 1863, 1868, 1870, 1871 and 1872. Proprietor Joseph Filion Non resident

Amount due for Municipal Taxes.....$ 30.00
Costs..... 50

$30.50

2nd. A lot of land situated in said Parish entered on valuation Roll under No. 339 and known and described on the official plan and book of reference of said Parish under No. 1896, Proprietor Heirs late Robert Todd. Non resident.

Amount due for Municipal tax.....$ 2.94
" " School tax..... 2.86
Costs..... 50

$ 6.30

GAVIN J. WALKER.
SECRETARY TREASURER

S. McKimmie,

UNDERTAKER

and

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
LACHUTE, Que.

TELEPHONE NO. 4.

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.

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.

POINT FORTUNE.

The recent hard frosts and cold nights have much improved the crossing here.

Death has visited the family of Mr. Barnes, conductor of the Point Fortune train, separating him from his family and friends, on Dec. 28, 1895.

The residence of Mr. A. McDuff was visited by fire on Christmas night. The inmates went to bed about nine o'clock, little dreaming they were to be aroused by such an unwelcome visitor. About half-past eleven some people passing by noticed the back of the house was all lit up and sparks showering from the chimney but thinking the people were all astir they proceeded on their journey while the inhabitants slept on apparently to their death. About twelve o'clock those sleeping downstairs awoke with a choking sensation and on going to the kitchen they were ther met by fire and smoke. Two hours hard work with the kindly aid of the surrounding neighbors subdued the flames. Had the building been a wooden one instead of solid brick saving it would have been out of the question. The loss is partly covered by insurance. Fire has also visited the residence of Mr. John Gibson, which was put out before any serious damage.

AGRICULTURIST.

NEW YEAR WEDDING BELLS.

A very pleasant event took place on New Year's Day at the residence of Mrs. James Campbell, Hawkesbury. The occasion being the marriage of her daughter, Alice, to Mr. Wm. J. Steele, of Grenville. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Tufts, of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church. The brother of the bride, Mr. J. R. Campbell, acted as best man, and Miss Maggie I. Curran as bridesmaid. The bride was charmingly attired in brown silk. The presents were very pretty and numerous, among others being a very handsome brass and onyx table from the choir of St. Paul's church, of which the bride has long been a member.

A dinner and reception was held after the ceremony, after which the happy couple left by the Ottawa train on an extended tour, taking with them the best wishes of a host of friends, and a goodly supply of rice and old shoes. Although the groom lived just on the opposite side of the river, he was compelled, owing to the terrific wind storm, to make a round-about journey of about 150 miles in order to be on hand, arriving just three minutes before the time set for the ceremony. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Eaton, jr., of Montreal, for whom the bride and groom acted as bridesmaid and groomsman a few months ago.

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.

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.

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.

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
153 Bank St., Ottawa.

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.

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.

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 artic les too numerous to mention,

GAMES.

Holma, parshseai, fishpond, bobbies stop thief, perrywinkle, Canadian events, the ost heir, game of snap.

DAWSON KERR.

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.

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.

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 spharpener on'y 25cts, at McGillis & Son.

SLEIGHS! A few cutters of the latest design and neatly trimmed at prices v ry cheap.

W BIGELOW,
next Watchman Office.

N. McGillis AND Son

HARDWARE, STOVES,
TINWARE,
PAINTS OILS ETC.,

—ALSO—

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.

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.

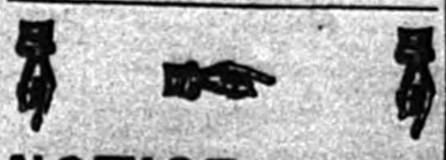
DON'T YOU REQUIRE A WARM WINTER SUIT FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

If so call and leave your measure.

Custom work promptly and well done.

JULES ROBY

Merchant Tailor.



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.

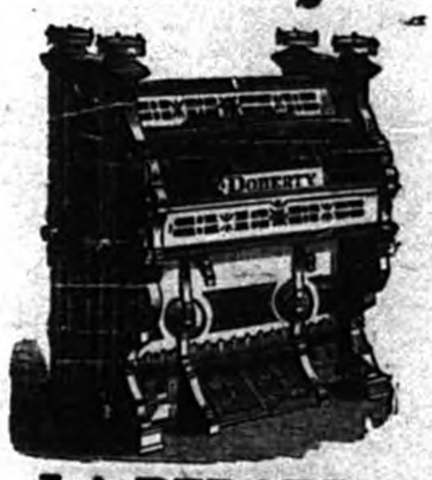
Farm For Sa

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.

Apply to

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

Pianos & Organs



J A BEDARD,

for Piano and Organs.

J A BEDARD, for

J A Bedard, for Boots and Shoes.

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 ½ 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.

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.

BICYCLES

T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL.

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.

Dr. Montague has been sworn in as Minister of Agriculture.

The convicts at Kingston enjoyed a 1,200 pound pudding on Christmas Day.

A farmer named Piche blew out the gas in his room at Montreal and died from suffocation.

Captain Frank Pennee of the 9th Batt. has been appointed Chief of Police of Quebec.

Mr. T. Shewman of Winnipeg received a bequest of $55,000 under the will of an aunt who died at Adolphustown.

Bailiffs have seized the Hamilton Radial Railway Company's office furniture for unpaid rent and wage claims.

Traffic receipts on the C. P. R. show an increase for the week ending December 21 of $86,000 over the corresponding week of 1894.

The distribution of 3,200 Martini-Metford rifles and 600,000 rounds of ammunition to the volunteer forces has been completed at Kingston.

A London West young woman named Mary Price swallowed an ounce of laudanum with suicidal intent after a quarrel with her intended. Her life was saved.

Charles Chamberlain, of Toronto, who about two years ago was sentenced to a three years' term for crookedness at the last Dominion election in Winnipeg, has been released.

Miss Hannah Macey Macnab, sister of the late Sir Allan Macnab, died on Thursday evening at the residence of her niece, Mrs. J. C. Harvey, Hamilton, at the age of ninety-four.

An inquiry is being made at Kingston penitentiary into the conduct of a number of the employees, who are alleged to have discussed with outsiders the dismissal of three of the guards.

Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada in London, is at present in Montreal, the guest of Sir Donald Smith. He is very sanguine that the fast Atlantic service will be a success.

The Canadian-Australian liner Miowera, which left Victoria, B. C., on the 16th Dec., is believed to be lost. She attempted to tow the disabled Strathnevis, and has not been heard of since she parted company with that steamer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A lifeboat was capsized in Dublin Bay and the whole crew of seventeen men drowned.

Two expeditions are being fitted out at present in England to make explorations in the Antarctic.

Lord Rosebery is said to be engaged on a new book which will be a striking contrast to his "Life of Pitt."

It is expected that Great Britain's next budget will show a surplus of five million pounds over that of the previous year.

The heavy gales continue around the coasts of Great Britain, and many wrecks, accompanied by loss of life, are reported.

London is to have another Oriental visitor, the Nizam of Hyderabad. He rules 15,000,000 subjects and 100,000 square miles of territory.

M. Emile Zola will visit England again in the spring. He wishes to study the industrial and social life in such cities as Manchester and Sheffield.

A Presbyterian church in Nottingham, England, recently celebrated the installation of electric light by a special service, which attracted much attention.

The Imperial Parliament will be asked when it reassembles to vote one thousand pounds yearly to the Duke of Cambridge, late commander-in-chief of the forces.

The young Duchess of Marlborough, nee Vanderbilt, is negotiating with a London insurance company for a large policy on her life for the benefit of the Duke.

The Glasgow ship-builders have virtually completed their arrangements for resuming operations with non-union men, who will work under Government protection.

Mr. Robert Barr, the author, who has recently bought a piece of ground on Surrey Hills, England, also owns houses in Florida and on the Canadian shore of the Detroit river.

Sir Henry Harland, M.P., in the Conservative interest for North Belfast, and head of the famous ship-building firm of Harland & Wolff, is dead. He was sixty-four years of age.

The Queen is greatly interested in the Ashanti expedition, and also in Barney Barnato's Kaffir booms. She has ordered the Colonial Office to keep her informed of the latest developments in these matters.

Notwithstanding warnings from British Consuls in China, pointing out the danger of missionary work in the interior, the head offices of the Missionary Societies are flooded with applications from young women zealous to convert the Chinese.

The Queen's celebration of Christmas at Osborne house passed off with customary gaiety. Among the visitors were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their children, and all the little Battenberg children. The Queen and court will remain at the Isle of Wight until the middle of February, when they return to Windsor for a month before proceeding to Nice.

UNITED STATES.

A negro was burned to death by a mob near Lebanon, Ky.

There were six suicides and one accidental death in New York at Christmastide.

North Chicago Street Railway shareholders divided about $3,000,000 in bonuses and rights.

A Canadian coloured saloon-keeper in Detroit was fatally shot by his bartender on Friday morning.

The condition of the United States Treasury is represented by Secretary Carlisle to be very serious.

By the burning of the saw mill of the Sutherland Lumber Company at Ashland, Wis., three men lost their lives.

A duel was fought in Berea, Kentucky, in which both the principals were killed. They were named Mitchell and Johnston.

A Buffalo commission firm has engaged to supply four of the largest 'bus and cab companies in London with 6,000 horses, to be shipped during the year 1896.

Joseph L. Ingalls, of Bridgton, Me., never was in a barber's chair for a shave till last week, although he is a nonogenarien.

A lift span four hundred and twenty-one feet long is proposed for the new Kansas City bridge. The thing works on weights, like a window shaft.

Lieutenant Peary has learned to speak the Eskimo language with all the ease of a native. It is almost as easy to reach the pole as to acquire that tongue.

A bill has been introduced in the House at Washington authorizing the construction of a bridge or tunnel from Grand Island, on the Niagara River, to a point in Canada.

Poker playing for money is not gambling, according to Chief Justice Beatty, of the California Supreme Court, or at least there is no criminal act committed in playing the game for money stakes.

The United States Senate has repealed the act prohibiting Confederate officers who had held commissions in the United States army from being appointed to places in the army or navy.

A despatch from Chicago says that the army which the "Irish National Alliance" places at the disposal of President Cleveland in the event of war between the United States and Great Britain is a patriotic fiction. There is no army.

At Boston one day recently Mrs. Ballington Booth made three addresses, reviewed the local Salvation Army, and attended a reception in the evening. She was at work again next day before ten o'clock.

Archie Turpie, a pier watchman in New York, has rescued his twenty-first individual from drowning. He keeps a coil of rope handy to throw to those who jump or walk off the pier. The last man saved was a drunken marine.

John O'Donnell, of Lowville, formerly a railroad commissioner of New York State, has devised a cheap form of tramway for rural roads, to facilitate hauling big loads on ordinary farm waggons. The estimate for the tram alone is $2,500 a mile.

Florence Mack, aged seventeen years, of Detroit, ran a small splinter under the thumb nail. A physician removed the bit of wood and told her to poultice the thumb. She disregarded the instructions. On Sunday she was taken ill and on Monday became unconscious and remained so until her death.

The body of Harry Hayward, recently executed in Minneapolis for the murder of Catharine Ging, was taken to Chicago on Friday for the purpose of cremation to prevent the possibility of it either being placed on exhibition or given to the surgeon's knife for dissection.

A severe windstorm amounting in some places to a hurricane, accompanied by heavy rains, prevailed in many parts of the States of New York and Pennsylvania. There was a great deal of damage to property, and the telegraph service was interrupted, but no loss of life is reported.

GENERAL.

The massacre of a number of Christian missionaries in Turkey is reported.

Dr. Joseph Czajkowski, a foreign bacteriological expert, is reported to have discovered the microbe of measles.

Developments in the East point to an entente between Russia and Great Britain to settle the Armenian trouble.

It is rumoured that the Rothschilds have agreed to advance to Turkey two million pounds sterling against a new tax on petroleum.

Princess Frederick Leopold, while skating on the ice near Berlin, broke through, and had a very narrow escape from being drowned.

Prince Bismarck has informed Emperor William that if his health permits he will attend the State banquet at the Schloss on January 18.

The cruiser Kwan Ping, captured by the Japanese from China, has been wrecked. A number of officers and 60 men are missing.

A herd of Jersey cattle at Deposit northern New York, has been found infected with tuberculosis and condemned by the State inspectors.

Report comes from Newfoundland that there were in all 22 persons on the ill-fated schooner Victory, believed to have foundered with all on board.

An Austrian named Dr. Marmbrick, after four years' study at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, claims to have discovered a serum cure for erysipelas and puerperal fever.

A leading London musical serial says: "It is enough to make the mouths of British organists water when they read that the organist of the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding at New York received £500 for his services.

Advices from Aleppo say that the town of Zeitoun, which has been held by the insurgent Armenians for some time past, has been captured by the Turkish troops, and that the inhabitants fled to the mountains.

M. Weitoff, professor of bacteriology in the University of Moscow, who recently died from the poison of a scratch of a piece of glass from a broken bottle containing bacteria, was one of the most eminent of Russian scientists.

The longest Egyptian railroad now extends to Girgeh, 326 miles from Cairo. It is soon to be extended to the first cataract, 710 miles from the coast. This means, of course, an ultimate railroad connection with the British possessions in South Africa.

It is rumored that the Japanese Government has entered into arrangements with Lord Armstrong & Company, the great English firm of shipbuilders and gun-makers, for the establishment of a dockyard and gun factory in Japan.

Sergius Stepniak, the Russian author, who was in exile from Russia and has been residing in London, was killed the other day by a passing train while walking over a level railway crossing at Chiswick. He was fifty-four years of age.

Professor Archibald Geikie, director-general of the geological surveys of the United Kingdom, and author of many important works on geology and kindred subjects, intends visiting the United States very shortly on a lecturing tour.

The marriage of Miss Maple, of London, to Baron Eckhardstein is likely to be one of the events of next season, for the daughter of Sir John Blundell Maple is not only a beautiful and accomplished girl, but one of the greatest heiresses in England.

The Manchester Courier says that orders have been given at the Woolwich and Devonport arsenals for a large quantity of ammunition, together with a great number of magazine rifles, Martini-Henry rifles, and other guns for shipment to Canada in January. The Courier also learns that the defences of Canada are to be gradually strengthened.

It is reported that Gen Gomez, at the head of the Cuban insurgent army, numbering twelve thousand men, has turned the flank of the Spanish army, and is now marching direct on Havana. There is great excitement in the city over this insurgent success.

Among the conditions imposed upon China by Japan in evacuating the Liao Tung peninsula was one that neither Russia, France nor Germany should be allowed to occupy the territory and a number of ports are to be opened to international trade.

The highest mountain ascents are those credited to W. H. Johnson, of the Indian Survey, between 1860 and 1865, in Cashmere. In 1865 he climbed three peaks of the Kuen Lun, one of which according to the measurement of the Indian Survey, is 23,800 feet high.

The Japanese Parliament was opened on Saturday with the Imperial speech. His Majesty said he was rejoiced at the end of the war with China, that order had been established in the Island of Formosa, and that the relations between Japan and the foreign powers were more intimate than ever.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba state that yellow fever is raging there fearfully in spite of the winter season. The death rate among the officers is very heavy. In four days a commander, four captains and two lieutenants died of the disease. In the military hospital there are more than 1,000 sick soldiers, of whom from ten to fifteen die every day.

A FEARFUL PANIC.

Twenty-Four People Killed—Terrible Horror in Baltimore.

A despatch from Baltimore, says:—In a senseless panic, caused by a defective gas-burner and a foolish cry of fire at the Old Front Street theatre on Thursday night, twenty-four people were killed, two fatally injured, and ten more seriously injured. Up to one o'clock on Friday morning but four of the dead had been identified.

The tumult attracted an immense crowd from the outside, many of whom tried to gain entrance to the theatre, thus adding to the confusion. A dozen policemen also attracted by the shrieks of the frightened crowd, hurried to the scene, and using clubs on those outside pushed through the door to the writhing mass on the landing. Among the first to reach them was Officer E. J. Kelly, whose beat is but a block away. Forcing his way in through the main doorway, he grasped a pair of arms, and pulling with all his might, dragged a woman from under the surging crowd. A glance at her face showed that she was past all human aid, dead from suffocation. Again he reached in the mass of humanity and pulled out a boy about seven years old. He, too, was dead, also from suffocation, with scarcely a bruise on his body. The other officers, by this time reinforced by a dozen of their fellows, dragged out the prostrate ones, passing them to those on the sidewalk.

Ambulances carried the dead to the morgue and the wounded to the City hospital, wherever practicable, but in many cases the most slightly injured, and in a few cases those who were badly hurt were taken to their homes by friends. When the mass on the landing had been cleared away, the frightened mob inside were quieted down sufficiently to enable the police to clear the theatre. Then it was found there had been no danger, and that not a soul would have been injured had the audience but remained seated. Nine bodies were taken to the morgue, all of them dead from suffocation. Of those taken to the City hospital 15 are dead. Two more will probably die, and ten are desperately hurt. The confusion at both places was indescribable, and up to midnight but four of the dead have been identified.

The dead are of all ages, from mere infants to gray-haired men and women. All were killed or injured in the terrific crush on the fatal landing.

Station Agent Killed.

A despatch from Hamilton says:—At 11 o'clock on Wednesday night George Hunt, the night agent at the Stuart street railway station, was knocked down by an engine and terribly mangled, both his legs being cut off and his skull being fractured. He was taken to the hospital and died soon after midnight. He was an unmarried man, about 28 years of age.

No Use For It.

Sharper—How did that soap-sample dodge work?

Agent—Didn't work at all.

Eh? Did you do as I said—leave a cake for examination at every house, then go around in a week and demand payment for every cake which had been wet?"

Yes. Every cake was handed back to me as fresh as new.

Strange! What street did you select for the game?

Blank street.

Humph! No wonder it failed. That street is chock-full of anarchists.

A Worse Calamity.

Old Gent—Young man, I have got rumors that you intend to elope with my daughter to-night.

Young Man (confused)—Sir, I—er—you—er—

Old Gent—Hold on, now, don't get rattled, or I'll lose confidence in your spunk and put a stop to it.

L. A. Hervey had his spine broken six weeks ago, and is still alive in a New York hospital

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Busy Business Man.

Money is dearer in London with discounts in open market at 1 1-4 per cent.

In dealing with a suit for alleged distress, Judge Morgan stated that under the laws of Ontario since May 16 last distress for rent is illegal.

The combined bonded debts of townships, villages, cities and counties in Ontario, increased from $29,924,863 in 1886 to $48,083,243 in 1893.

Wheat in the United States and Canada increased 2,561,000 bushels last week and the total is 69, 398,000 bushels as against 89,071,000 bushels a year ago.

The total clip of wool in the province of Ontario in 1894 was 6,235,036 pounds, valued at $1,953,721. In 1893 the clip was 5,896,891 pounds, valued at $1,073,234. The average annual clip for 13 years was 5,560,608 pounds, valued at $1,035,439.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway for the year up to November 30th, was $16,660,807, as compared with $16,697,444 for the same period of 1894, a decrease of $37,000. The earnings of the C.P.R. for the same periods were respectively $17,014,396, and 17,194,956, a decrease of $180,000.

The note circulation of Canadian banks at the end of November was $34,362,000, as against $34,671,000 a decrease of $309,000. The deposits of the Dominion Government increased from $3,837,894 to $5,526,905 during November, while the Provincial Government deposits decreased about half a million and are now only $2,662,000. Current demand deposits amount to $67,537,000 a decrease of about $250,000 while time deposits are $120,264,000, an increase of nearly $1,500,000 for the month. Specie and Dominion notes held by the banks are practically unchanged, the total being $23,000,000. There is a balance due of $27,773,000 from banks in the United States as compared with $26,968,000 at the end of October. Call loans amount to $17,000,000 while current loans on commercial discounts increased from $201,753,000 to $202,090,000, which is over $6,000,000 greater than a year ago. Overdue debts aggregate $4,334,000 as against $3,457,000 a year ago. The loans to directors aggregate $8,401,000 a ddecrease of $316,000 for the month of November.

Wholesale trade at Toronto the past week has been quiet. It was confined to orders of a sorting-up character, and the majority of travelers remained in the city, not going out on Monday on business trips. Spare time is occupied in taking stock. The leading staples of merchandise are practically unchanged in prices the year about ending has been an improvement on the previous one. In some staples there has been a steady advance in prices, while in many others the reaction has not been as great as the previous rise. The retail holiday trade has been in many respects satisfactory, the volume is probably greater than the Christmas trade of last year, but profits were jeopardized in the keen competition to get rid of the goods. The discounts of the banks are larger than those of a year ago, while deposits also have increased. The large amount of deposits is not a very satisfactory showing, as it reflects caution and an indisposition to engage in commercial pursuits. . . The grain trade has been dull this week, with values unchanged. There has been some enquiry from the continent for Manitoba wheat, but the export business generally is not what it should be. The money markets are a shade firmer, the decline in stocks creating an unsettled feeling. British Consols have recovered part of the decline, being now quoted at 106 5-8. The decline in Canadian stocks resulted in losses to a few speculators, but aside from that did no damage. They had been selling at too high prices and this check to the advance will do more good than harm. There has been a pretty good advance in United States railway shares since Saturday last, owing to more pacific feeling with regard to the political situation.

THE USES OF COAL TAR.

It is Employed by Chemists in Compounding Many Valuable Medicines.

The variety of useful products obtained in the laboratory from coal tar is amazing. This substance, formerly thrown away as worthless, serves the purpose of the synthetic chemist admirably, inasmuch as it is a very elaborate organic compound, very cheap and containing a great variety of elements. It has furnished hundreds of new and valuable medicines, particularly anti-fever remedies. From it are obtained the aniline dyes which give all the colors of the rainbow. Aniline itself is colorless, its salts having the brilliant hues. From coal tar also saccharine and dulcine have been derived. Each of them is more than 200 times as sweet as sugar, the latter being more pleasant to the taste.

Formerly no dye material exceeded madder in commercial importance. It was the basis of nearly all dyes and the root from which it was obtained was grown on a great scale in Europe and Asia. But alizerin obtained from coal tar has destroyed this agricultural industry by driving the plant out of the market. Alizerin is the coloring principle of madder. From coal tar also comes purpurine, which nowadays forms the basis of many dyes. Some time ago Baeyer, a German chemist, manufactured indigo as pure as that yielded by the plant. Commercially speaking, the artificial indigo has not been a success, simply because other dyes made in the laboratory do the same work more cheaply. Everybody knows that the "artificial camphor" sold in the shape of "moth balls" is gotten from coal tar.

Society Item.

Mr. Welloph wants to take me to the gallery to see the paintings, ma," said the daughter.

To the gallery! exclaimed Mrs. Oddyshay. Ef you ain't good enough to be took on the first floor you ain't good enough to go at all.

SOME LATE CABLE NEWS

WHAT HAS TAKEN PLACE LATELY IN THE OLD WORLD.

A British Steamer in Collision—A Serum Cure for Erysipelas—Snowstorm in Berlin—The Kharput Massacre—The Capture of Zeitoun.

A despatch from London says:—The British steamer Bellerophon has been in collision with and sunk the French steamer Emile Heloise at the entrance of the harbor of Algiers. Thirty passengers of the Emile Heloise, including twenty-five natives, were drowned.

The large three-masted vessel seen on Tuesday last flying signals of distress in Kingstown bay turns out to be the Russian barque Palme, Capt. Eriksen, from Liverpool on December 18 for Mobile, Ala. A lifeboat which went to her assistance was capsized and her crew of sixteen men were drowned and a second lifeboat which attempted to assist the Palme was capsized, and returned to the shore with the greatest difficulty The crew of the Palme cut away her masts, and all on board, eighteen souls in all, were rescued by a passing steamer. The rescued people included the captain's wife and child.

An Austrian named Dr. Marmareck, after four years' study at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, claims to have discovered the serum cure for erysipelas, puerperal fever, and all diseases due to the streptococcus microbe, and which is also efficacious as an aid to Dr. Roux's treatment for diphtheria.

A terrible snowstorm prevailed in Berlin on Thursday. The streets were rendered impassable because of their slippery condition, and traffic was necessarily greatly impeded and in many cases wholly suspended. Friedrichstrasse this morning was strewn with fallen men and horses, and passengers in cars drawn by horses alighted and assisted the drivers to lead their animals to enable them to keep on their feet.

The Daily News has a minutely detailed letter describing the Kharput massacre. The writer declares that the evidence leaves no doubt there was a well-understood plan, ordered directly from the Yildifi palace, to plunder and burn all the American buildings, and render the further stay of missionaries impossible.

A despatch to the Times from Constantinople, under date of December 25, says:—Last evening handbills were profusely scattered and thrust into windows and carriages, and into pockets of pedestrians, announcing the imminent deposition of the Sultan. The jewellers of Stamboul, fearing a commotion, closed their shops for the whole day.

As an outcome of the meeting of the Ambassadors, concerted means to prevent the massacre of the inhabitants of Zeitoun, for which the palace thirsts, and which it attempts to justify by publishing mendacious statements of atrocities committed at Zeitoun, Baron Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, went to the Porte and imparted to the Grand Vizier an earnest hope of the powers that no extreme measures would be taken against the Zeitounese.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, had an audience with the Sultan to-day. It is understood Russia refuses to join the powers in any really effective measures against the Porte.

A despatch from Constantinople says:—Izzet Pasha, the chief equerry of the Sultan, who was arrested for presenting his Majesty with a long report upon the situation of the country, which document Abdul Hamid refuses to read, whereupon Izzet Pasha resigned, is to be tried by court-martial.

The report that the town of Zeitoun, held by the insurgent Armenians for some time past, has been captured by the Turkish troops is confirmed. No details, however, have yet been announced.

IRON IN FOOD.

Spinach Contains More of It Than Eggs or Beef.

Prof. Bunge, in the course of a paper on iron as a medicine, read before the German Congress of Internal Medicine, has been ventilating some ideas which are as much matter of general science (and therefore extremely important) as they are details connected with the physicians' domain. He is strong on the point that iron should reach our blood through the medium of our food, rather than through the druggist's specialities. Iron, as everybody knows, is a food element absolutely essential for the proper constitution of the body. It is as rigidly demanded by the plant as by the animal; and it is from plants that Prof. Bunge shows we should chiefly receive our iron supply. Spinach, he tells us, is richer in iron, than the yolk of eggs, while the yolk contains more than beef. Then succeed apples, lentils, strawberries, white beans, peas, potatoes and wheat, these substances being given in the order in which they stand as regards the plentifulness of their iron constituents.

Cow's milk is poorer in iron, but, as balancing this deficiency in the food of the young mammal, it is found that the blood of the youthful quadruped contains much more iron than the adult. Thus, in a young rabbit or guinea pig one hour old, four times as much iron was found as occurs in these animals two and a half months old.

Little Smiles.

It takes sand to propose, but it takes rocks to marry.

Yes, Maude, dear lady, horses are sometimes driven to mail wagons.

How is it that the deaf man can always hear somebody order a drink?

A man may be a perfect Hercules and yet not be able to lift a mortgage.

You can't tell how well heeled a man is from the appearance of his shoe.

A Kensington man has written a drama called "The Hose." It ought to make a god play.

Mr. Brown—What was that noise in the parlor? Mrs. Brown—I do hope it wasn't Clara breaking her engagement with young Mr. Gotrox.

The new woman has still one thing to learn, and that is to sharpen a pencil without making it appear that she had used her teeth instead of a knife.

A BROAD-MINDED DOCTOR

Relates Some Experiences In His Own Practice.

Believes in Recommending Any Medicine That he Knows Will Cure His Patients—Thinks Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Great Discovery.

"Akron Pa., April 24th, '95.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

Gentlemen,—While it is entirely contrary to the custom of the medical profession to endorse or recommend any of the so-called proprietary preparations, I shall, nevertheless, give you an account of some of my wonderful experiences with your preparation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The fact is well known that medical practitioners do not as a rule recognize, much less use preparations of this kind, consequently the body of them have no definite knowledge of their virtue or lack of it, but soundly condemn them all without a trial. Such a course is manifestly absurd and unjust, and I, for one, propose to give my patients the best treatment known to me, for the particular disease with which they are suffering, no matter what it is, where or how obtained. I

J. D. Allright, M.D.

was first brought to prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use. Reuben Hoover, now of Reading, Pa., was a prominent contractor and builder. While superintending the work of erecting a large building during cold weather he contracted what was thought to be sciatica, he having first noticed it one morning in not being able to arise from his bed. After the usual treatment for this disease he failed to improve, but on the contrary grew rapidly worse, the case developing into hemiphlegia, or partial paralysis of the entire right side of the body. Electricity, tonics and massage, etc., were all given a trial, but nothing gave any benefit and the paralysis continued. In despair he was compelled to hear his physician announce that his case was hopeless. About that time his wife noticed one of your advertisemennts and concluded to try your Pink Pills.

"He had given up hope and it required a great deal of begging on the part of his wife to persuade him to take them regularly.

"He, however, did as she desired, and if appearances indicate health in this man, one would think he was better than before his paralysis.

"'Why,' says he, 'I began to improve in two days, and in four or five weeks I was entirely well and at work.

"Having seen these results I concluded that such a remedy is surely worth a trial at the hands of any physician, and consequently when a short time later I was called upon to treat a lady suffering with palpitation of the heart and great nervous prostration, after the usual remedies failed to relieve, I ordered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was simply astonishing. Her attacks became less frequent and also less in severity, until by their use for a period of only two months, she was the picture of health, rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed, as well as ever, and she has continued so until to-day, more than one year since she took any medicine. I have found these pills a specific for chorea, or as more commonly known, St. Vitus' dance, as beneficial results have in all cases marked their use. As a spring tonic any one who, from overwork or nervous strain during a long winter has become pale and languid, the Pink Pills will do wonders in brightening the countenance and in buoying the spirits, bringing roses to the pallid lips and renewing the fountain of youth.

"Yours respectfully,
"J. D. Allright, M. D."

No Mystery.

Mistress (severely)—How did this fire happen to go out?

New Girl (innocently)—I guess you forgot to tell me to put coal on.

UNSANITARY WALL COATINGS CONDEMNED BY THE BIBLE.

"And behold if the plague be in the walls of the house with hollow streaks, greenish or reddish, then the priest shall go out of the house to the door of the house, and shut up the house seven days * * * * And he shall cause the house to be scraped within round about, and they shall pour out the dust that they scrape off without the city into an unclean place."

To each of the first three persons in every city and town in the Dominion of Canada who write The Alabastine Co., Limited, of Paris, Ont. giving the chapter containing the above passage of scripture, will be sent an order on the Alabastine dealer in the town for a package of Alabastine, enough to cover 50 square yards of wall, two coats, tinted or white. To all who apply, giving us the name of the paper in which they saw this notice, will be given an ingenious puzzle, the solving of which may earn you $50.00.

To test a wall coating, take a small quantity of it, mix in equal quantity of boiling water, and if it does not set when left in the dish over night, and finally form a stone-like cement without shrinking, it is a kalsomine, and dependent upon glue to hold it to the wall, the feature so strongly objected to by sanitarians.

This matter of looking to the sanitary nature of wall coatings seems to be considered of much importance of late. A supplement to the Michigan State Board of Health, condemns wall paper and kalsomines for walls, and recommends Alabastine as being sanitary, pure, porous, permanent, economical and beautiful. Alabastine is ready for use by mixing in cold water.

Must Not Shave Women.

A strange incident occurred in Bombay recently. A monster meeting of Hindu barbers was held for the purpose of considering the question of the impropriety of shaving the heads of Hindu widows, and thereby disfiguring them for life. About 400 barbers having assembled, one of them, named Babajee More, read a pamphlet in Mahratti, in which he stated that the barbers of old were happy and contented, but latterly, as though a curse had descended on their heads, trade had fallen off and they had become poor. The curse could only be accounted for by the fact that they were committing a great sin in shaving the heads of poor, innocent widows, thus depriving them of their best ornament. It was against the Hindu Scriptures to deprive a widow of her hair, and doubtless it was the curses of the widows that had lowered their calling. The meeting thereupon unanimously resolved that no barber should shave a widow's head, and that if he did he should be excommunicated.

Sure Proof.

Mrs. Williams had put two large peppermint drops in a little box kept for such treasures on the table in the children's playroom, and told Johnny that he and Eva might each have one.

Unfortunately Eva had discovered the tempting drops before her brother's arrival, and he presently returned to his mother with a doleful face, saying that Eva had devoured both drops.

Oh, I hardly think she can have been so greedy as that, said Mrs. Williams. Perhaps she spilled the other on the floor.

Johnny left the room again, and in a moment returned with his small sister, whose mouth was filled with the missing peppermint. I wish you'd just smell her, mamma! he remarked, gloomily.

A NO-TO-BAC MIRACLE.

Physical Perfection Prevented by the Use of Tobacco.

An Old-Timer Cured After Using Tobacco Twenty-Three Years—He Gains Twenty Pounds in Thirty Days.

Lake Geneva, Wis.—(Special).—The ladies of our beautiful little town are making an interesting and exciting time for tobacco-using husbands, since the injurious effects of tobacco and the ease with which it can be cured by No-To-Bac have been so plainly demonstrated by the cure of Mr. F. C. Waite. In a written statement he says: "I smoked and chewed tobacco for twenty-three years, and I am sure that my case was one of the worst in this part of the country. Even after I went to bed at night, if I woke up I would want to chew or smoke. It was not only killing me, but my wife was also ailing from the injurious effects. Two boxes of No-To-Bac cured me, and I have no more desire for tobacco than I have to jump out of the window. I have gained twenty pounds in thirty days, my wife is well, and we are indeed both happy to say that No-To-Bac is truly 'worth its weight in gold' to us."

The cure and improvement in Mr. Waite's case is looked upon as a miracle—in fact, it is the talk of the town and county, and it is estimated that over a thousand tobacco users will be using No-To-Bac within a few weeks. The peculiarity about No-To-Bac as a medicine is that the makers, the Sterling Remedy Co., of New York and Chicago authorize every druggist in America to absolutely guarantee the use of three boxes to cure or refund the money, and the cost is so trifling as compared with the expensive and unnecessary use of tobacco, that tobacco-using husbands have no good excuse to offer when their wives insist upon their taking No-To-Bac and getting results in the way of pure, sweet breath, wonderful improvement in their mental and physical condition, with a practical revitalization of their nicotinized nerves. No-To-Bac not only cures the tobacco habit but restores vitality and nerve vigor. It is indeed a miracle worker for weak men, and the public is warned against having imitations palmed off on them, as the great success of No-To-Bac has brought out a host of counterfeits.

It has recently been estimated that a November fog in London costs for electric lights, gas, accidents, delays and damages about $500,000.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by druggists.

Young Business man—"When do you think is the best time to advertise?" Old Business Man—"all the time young man."

Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption. They will recommend it.

Four million lobsters were captured last season on the Main coast. This exceeds the entire catch of all the rest of the Atlantic coast, from New Hampshire to Florida.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. 60 cents, sold by druggists.

"I thought marrying him would make a different man of him," she sighed. "And—" "It made an indifferent man of him."

I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy.

MRS. E.B. WORDEN.

It's a Secret

that many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The reason—beauty of form and face, as well as grace, radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air, and exercise, coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription." In maidenhood, womanhood, and motherhood, it's a supporting tonic that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating, strengthening, and curing the derangements of the sex.

If there be headache, pain in the back, bearing-down sensations, or general debility, or if there be nervous disturbances, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, the "Prescription" reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it. It dispels aches and pains, corrects displacements cures catarrhal inflammation of the lining membranes. Once used it is always in favor.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, indigestion, biliousness, headaches and kindred ailments.

Very Plausible.

Mr. Baxter—Dot spiritualism is true, Repecka. I vas talk mit a medium, und she dells me truth.

Mrs. B.—How you knows?

Mr. B.—She tole me my brother Shacob, vot died, vas in der speerit world und has opened a sheap cash shore for misfit halos.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by druggists.

Self-Protection.

Mrs. Newed—We will have to have a speaking tube from the dining room to the kitchen.

Mr. Newed—Why?

Mrs. Newed—Well, I must have some way of talking to the cook without having her throw dishes at me.

She—"I have heard that you said I was fond of the sound of my own voice." —"Well, you have admitted that you like music."

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

Grinnen—"What are you going to take for that frightful cold?" Barrett—"I'll take anything you'll offer. Do you want it?"

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Rheumatism and for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable, and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by druggists.

Watts—"Statesman Witts says he never pays any attention to the papers." Potts—"So? I wonder how he gets hold of all his jokes?"

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

Dr. Glade—"Do you know anybody who has a horse for sale?" Drover—"I reckon Hank Bitters has; I sold him one yesterday."

Constipation causes more than half the ills of women. Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant cure for Constipation.

A.P.796.

Nervous

Troubles are caused by impure and impoverished blood because the nerves, being fed by the blood, are not properly nourished. The true way to cure nervousness is to purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has built me up, increased my appetite and accomplished what I desired. My oldest daughter was nervous and not very rugged, but her health is good since she began using Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOHN L. PINGREE, 172 Hayden Row, Hopkinton, Mass. Get Hood's and only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills are mild and effective. 25c.

DR. MURRAY MACFARLANE, Specialist-Eye Ear and Throat. 32 Carlton St., Toronto.

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

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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.

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

thinness

The diseases of thinness are scrofula in children, consumption in grown people, poverty of blood in either. They thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them. Everybody knows cod-liver oil makes the healthiest fat.

In Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil the taste is hidden, the oil is digested, it is ready to make fat.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggist gives you a package in a salmon-colored wrapper with the picture of the man and fish on it—you can trust that man!

50 cents and $1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.

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Catalogue on application.
All Bakers Should Have Them. Great Labor Savers

The Only Chemical Hand Fire Extinguisher now approved of by the Inspector of Government of Quebec and all fire department authorities. It is the simplest, the best and the cheapest and is now in use in most public buildings, factories, etc.

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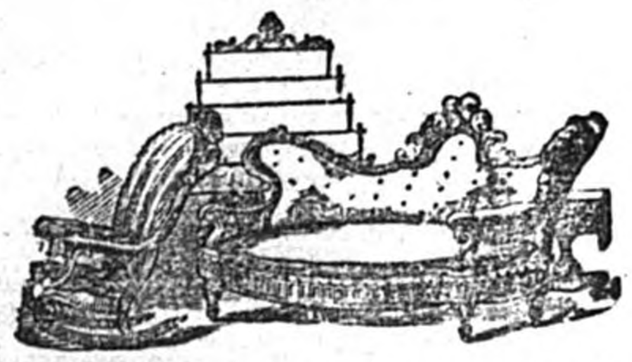

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For the Cure of the Liquor, Tobacc and Morphine habits.

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What 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.

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are now prepared to do all kinds of Gristing, etc, and guarantee satisfaction. They will keep constantly on hand

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Highest CASH PRICES paid for all kinds of GRAIN.

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

EXCHANGE on any part of Europe

COLLECTIONS promptly made, at lowest rates.

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

H. FROST,
Manager.

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.

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

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."

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.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Municipality of the County of Terrebonne,

Office of the Municipal Council of the county of Terrebonne.

St, Jerome 2nd January 1896.

I do hereby give Public Notice that the lands hereinafter mentioned will be sold by Public Auction at the office of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne in the Town of St. Jerome, on Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at ten of the clock in forenoon, for the assessment and charges due to the Municipalities hereinafter mentioned upon the several lots hereinafter described, unless the same be paid at least two days before the above day.

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE EAST PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ABERCROMBIE

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBERS	RANGES	TOWNSHIP	MUNICIPAL TAXES	SCHOOL TAXES.	AMOUNT
Felix Coursol	Joiner	27d	11th	Kilkenny	$3 40	$0 45	$ 3 85
Pierre Labelle	Deceased	19	8th	Abercrombie	5 43	5 27	10 70
Charles Cyr	Workman	27a	4th	do	7 20	1 80	9 00

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE PARISH OF STE. ADELE.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBERS	RANGES	TOWNSHIP	MUNICIPAL TAXES	SCHOOL TAXES	AMOUNT
Joseph Beaulieu	Merchant	2 D, 3 B	9th	Abercrombie	$5 24	$4 45	$9 69
Stanis Mantha	Farmer	10 B	4th	Morin	7 00	4 05	11 05
Firmin Vaillancourt	"	7 A	10th	Morin	8 84	0 40	9 24

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE PARISH OF STE. SOPHIE.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF CADASTER	MUNICIPAL TAXES	SCHOOL TAXES	AMOUNT
F. X. Rochon Jr.	Farmer	90	$5 20	$4 58	$9 78
Israel Paquin	"	429	1 88	00	1 88
Abraham Nickel	"	293	2 47	00	2 47
Abraham Nickel	"	294	2 47	00	2 47

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE UNITED TOWNSHIPS OF DESALABERY & GRANDISON.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION	RANGES	NUMBERS	MUNICIPAL TAXES	SCHOOL TAX	AMOUNT
Pridham Alexander	Unknown	1st	South half of 17, 18, and 19	$5 89	$0 00	$5 89
Jerome Denis	do	1st	10 100 22	1 98	5 43	7 41
Desjardins Samuel	Doctor	8th	24, 25	13 56	0 00	13 56

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE PARISH OF ST, AGATHE DES MONTS.

NAMES	OCCUPATION.	RANGES	NUMBERS	TOWNSHIP	MUNICIPAL TAXES	SCHOOL TAX	AMOUNT
Cleary Eddy	Trader	1	5A	Beresford	$ 6 12	$1 14	$7 26
Condistin Barul	Pedlar	1	17	Beresford	4 78	1 10	5 88
Condistin Barul	Pedlar	1	18	Beresford	3 54	74	4 28
Burke Widow		11	8	Duncaster	3 21	80	4 01
Bellerive Adolphe	Farmer	7	8 9A	Morin	3 14	5 14	8 28
Heirs Le Berichon	Farmer	7	9B	Morin	0 47	94	1 41

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF DUNCASTER.

NAMES.	RANGES	NUMBERS.	MUNICIPAL TAXES	SCHOOL TAXES	AMOUNT
Dosithe Ouimette	4	9	$3 33	$3 20	$6 53
Heirs Rev Thibaudeau	5	11	11 11	1 00	12 11
Pierre Boucher	8	29 part ½ lot close to 28	1 98	1 76	3 74
Chs de Montigny	8	42	4 05	2 50	7 05
Theophile Nault	9	40	4 27	1 50	5 77
Francis Thonin	11	28	8 80	1 20	10 00

J. E. PREVOST,
Secretary Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne.

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.

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.

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.

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 P. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL.

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

W. BANFORD.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX. LACHUTE, FRIDAY JAN. 17, 1896. NO 20.

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.

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.,

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.

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.

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.

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. Q.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute every Saturday, until further notice.

H. C. McCONNELL, L. D. S.
(Surgeon Dentist)

Will be in his office 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!

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

LOOK HERE FARMERS!

The undersigned will take orders for light harness, hand made at $10 a set Cash, guarantee good workmanship, for one month only. Also repairing done promptly and at reasonable rates. Give me a trial at the old stand opposite Post Office.
WM. CRESWELL.
Lachute, Jan. 3rd, 1896.

CAMBRIA.

Miss Carrie Dixon who has been teaching school at Thurso and was on a visit home took sick with inflammation of the bowels, but it was hoped she would ultimately recover. Unfortunately she took a relapse and passed away on Saturday. This young lady obtained her education at Lachute Academy and was a most promising teacher. She was highly esteemed by all who knew her and the greatest sympathy is felt for her bereaved parents. The funeral took place on Tuesday 14th inst, the Rev. W. Mount officiating.

Mayor Strong is undergoing a severe trial in the serious and length illness of his young son who is ill with pneumonia

CHATBORO.

"Lord Aberdeen" of Carillon still visits in this vicinity, despite the want of snow. There are a few little boys here, who should not be allowed out after dark by their parents, as they cannot refrain from hooting and yelling when passing houses.

Master Robby Dowd spent a few days of last week visiting the family of Mr. David McAdam.

Miss Carrie Douglass has returned home from Montreal.

"Sambo" disappeared Saturday night but turned up again all right Sunday night

Mr. Sims of Arundel, spent Sunday last with Mr. James O Brien.

HAWKEYE.

STONEFIELD.

Miss L. Barley of Brownsburg, is visiting her cousin Mrs T. Simon.

Miss F. Innis is recovering from her illness.

Mr. Archie McKinnon is also recovering from pneumonia.

Messrs Douglas Foreman and Frank Douglas of this place are attending the Montreal Business College.

A fire occured in the residence of Mr. Joseph Aubrey, which burnt it to the ground. It having happened at a late hour of the night few articles of furniture were saved. He has the sympathy of the neighborhood in h's loss.

A new choir has been formed here under the leadership of Prof. W. W. Johnston, but strange to say many of the old faces are not to be seen in it, neverthel ss it is hoped success will be the result of his labours.

The canal road between this place and Greece's Point has become a favorite Sunday afternoon resort as young folk may be seen walking up and down its banks at almost any hour. It would be much better for them to spend that part of the Lord's day in Sunday School work.

Having given you the latest events with the compliments of the season,
I remain your old friend
JIM.

CONCERT.

There will be held a Concert in the Mountain Presbyterian Church Grenville on the 28th of Jan. A good programme is being prepared in which will figure the Glee Club of Grenville and Calumet, under the leadership of Mr. Fred Weegar, whose reputation as a singer is widely known. Miss Clipsham of Lachute, will also favor us with her assistance. An address will be given by the Rev. N. Waddell, B. D, of Lachute, and we expect Rev. James Fraser of Chatham, to be present to assist us. A number of recitations will be given also. Admission 25 cents, Children 10 cents.

Mrs Emslie is suffering from the prevalent influenza.

Mr. P. R. McGibbon has moved into his new house.

Mr. H. Morrison is very dangerously ill.

The Misses Nichols of Cushing, were in town on Tuesday the guests of Mr. R. Dobbie.

Rev J. R. Bonner of Grenville has been assisting Rev Mr. Creswell in the prayer services in the Baptist Church during this week.

An Auction Sale will be held at the Carillon Bakery on Jan., 29th next. See adv. next week.

Miss Cass, of Chatham, spent Wednesday and Thursday with Miss C. L. Patterson.

There will be no service in the First Presbyterian Church Lachute, on Sabbath next, owing to the sickness of the Rev. Mr. Mackie.

The parlor orchestra under the direction of Prof Hume, meets every Monday night at the residence of Mr. Archibald Mitchell. Miss Clipsham, has kindly consented to play the Piano.

It is announced that the address in the senate in reply to the speech from the throne will be moved by Senator Owens and seconded by Senator Villeneuve, both newly appointed members.

A treat is in store for the people of Lachute towards the end of February The Fred Holland musical combination have been invited to give one their popular, and refined musical and literary entertainments in Victoria Hall Lachute, further announcements of which will appear later.

The Annual Missionary meeting of the Presbyterian Churches will be an united one. It will be held in Henry's Church on Friday the 24th of January commencing at 7 p. m. Rev Dr McKay of Crescent St. Church, Montreal and Rev. Mr. Pidgeon of Montreal West, will address the meeting. A collection will be taken up. All are invited.

The large and intelligent audience that assembled in the Methodist Church, on Tuesday evening the 14th inst, to hear the Rev, Dr. Carman give his lecture on "Trade and Get Rich" were amply rewarded. The venerable Doctor was in fine form, and for an hour and a half held the congregation in rapt attention. To attempt an outline even, of the masterly effort in this brief item would be impossible, but there was such a blending of deep philosophy, keen wit, sturdy common sense, and deep spiritual insight, as one rarely meets with, and can scarcely forget. Those who were so unfortunate as to miss it, missed a treat that cannot be had every *year*, even, in a small place like this.

The Annual Congregational meeting of Henry's church was held last Monday evening and was largely attended. Reports were presented from the Session, Board of Management, Sunday School, Mission schemes and W M Society. These reports, on the whole were very encouraging. Twenty-one had united with the church during the year. The board of managers had thirty-two dollars in hand after paying all running expenses. The Women's Missionary Society gave over $80 to missions. The retiring managers, Messrs Geo Fraser, Robt Morrin, David Morrin, Wm Todd, and James Armstrong were re-elected.

It was decided to hold a tea-meeting this year. Refreshments were served in the basement where a very pleasant time was spent in social intercourse.

DIED.

FORBES.—At Montreal on Jan 14th, 1896, Emma McKimmie wife of Jno Forbes, aged 27 years.

MARRIED.

McADAM—GORDON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, East Settlement, on the 7th January, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B. D. Mr. Quinton, Robert McAdam, Denver Col, to Miss Catherine Gordon, Argenteuil County Quebec.

Whatever may be the cause of blanching, the hair may be restored to its original color by the use of that potent remedy Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

A HAIR BREADTH ESCAPE.

Mr. Jean. Bte. Belair an old respectable citizen of Lachute Town, narrowly escape drowning in the North River, by going too close to the edge of the ice which was very rotten. Had it not been for Mr, A. Berthelot M. P. who help him out we would have to record an untimely death.

HANDCOCK—CURRY.

A quiet and pretty wedding took place on Wednesday morning last, at the Victoria Hotel, when Mr. W. S. Handcock, Manager of the Bell Telephone Company at Sherbrooke, was united to Miss Maggie, youngest daughter of Mr. James Curry of this town. The ceremony was performed by the Rev A. B. Given in the presence of the immediate relatives of the contracting parties. The groom was supported through the ordeal by Mr. R. J. Berry formerly C. P R. operator at Lachute Depot, while the bridesmaid was, Miss Lizzie Watchorn of Morin Flats, cousin of the bride. After the ceremony was performed the party partook of a *recherche* wedding *dejeuner* from which they went to the station, in time to take the train going east. Here they were met by a large crowd of friends who joined heartily in wishing the young couple every happiness in their future life. It is probable the honeymoon will be spent in New York and other American cities. The kindly feelings entertained for Miss Maggie, by a host of friends and acquantances in Lachute were manifested by the large number of handsome, valuable and useful presents she received. We tender our congratulation.

ST. ANDREWS.

Miss Hattie Wales is visiting friends in town.

Mrs Walsh is spending a few days in Montreal.

Miss Johnstone of Lachute, is a guest at Mr. Herbert Simpson's.

At the annual meeting of the Band of Hope the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. F. W. Vaughan, re-elected; Vice President, Miss Lillie Webster; Cor. Sec'y, Miss Libbie Walsh; Rec-Sec'y, Robbie Simpson; Treasurer, Ralph Barlay re-elected.

The annual meeting and social of the Presbyterian Church was held in St, Andrews town hall on Thursday evening. As usual it was largely attended and all report a most pleasant time.

The results of the municipal elections on Monday and Tuesday last resulted as follows:—

W. J. Morraw, 98
Wm. S. Todd, 106
Martin W. Albright 104
Martin S. Albright, 109.

Mr. George Rennie was elected by acclamation.

The contest was a very close one there not being a majority exceeding six during the entire election. Patricians and plebians, the richest and the poorest, bachelors and spinisters, old men and widows, all were there to cast their ballot. Major Wanless, Returning Officer and C. W. Lamb, Clerk, report 404 votes polled by 520 electors approximately. This was by far the largest vote ever polled in the parish. The above councillors being elected will grant a license to Mr Sauve.

LAKEFIELD.

On Tuesday last Mr. Frederic Rogers, Mail Driver, while putting up stove pipes fell and broke his arm.

At the election of councillors on Monday last Jas. Arnott and Thos. Copeland were elected.

CALUMET.

The crossing is good once more between L'Orignal, Hawkesbury, and Calumet. Geo. Duffett has returned from Quebec, where he went to spend the festal season with his father and sisters.

Mrs. and Mrs. Walker and James Duncan have returned from Three-Rivers, where they went to spend the holidays with the folks at home.

The friends of the Calumet and Grenville "Glee Club" who were disappointed at not hearing them sing at Grenville on Dec, 27th, and those who would have gone to Cassburn but for the breaking up of the ice, will be glad to hear that the Club will sing at Cassburn on the 21st. of January.

The Rev. F. A. Warden of the Montreal West Methodist Church who came up to spend the holidays with Mrs. and Mrs. Weegar has returned to his home.

The "Glee Club" will sing for the Rev. Mr. Giroux in the Mountain Presbyterian church Grenville, on Jan. 28th, Archie Stiles, the wonderful boy Tenor of L'Orignal has joined the Club.

James Duncan will be found on the bass Staff of the Club for the winter. The "Glee Club" will sing for churches and benevolent societies only.

Geo. Young, our esteemed implement dealer, has been making a long tour through the North Country, and has made some heavy sales, and purchased some splendid furs. Mink, Martin, Otter &c, George keeps a splendid stock of Waggons, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters, Sewing Machines, Homes Organs, Pianos, Hay forks, Horse Rakes, Ploughs, Harrows, chains, or mostly anything that a man could ask for he will furnish on very easy and most reasonable terms. He has also added a tin shop to his business, and keeps an experienced journeyman constantly on hand.

Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents the hair from falling, and restores gray hair to its original color. Ayer's Almanac, at your Druggist's.

HUDSON.

Sports of all kinds, are now in full operation in this vicinity.

The Cavagnol Club is now in full blast and if the interest, in skating manifested at the begining is kept up, through the remainder of the season, we will have a lively time indeed, even the residents of peaceful St. Henry are moving down this way, with delight, to exercise their dormant powers, and indulge in a good skate.

It is expected that we will have a "Masquerade" very shortly, "costumers" may make a note of this and act accordingly.

Miss Nettie Park, of Whitewood North West Territory, and Miss Pattie of Hawkesbury, were the guests of Mr. A. W. Park where a very enjoyable party, was given, in their behalf, on Friday evening last.

Mr. & Mrs. Park are unsurpassed for their qualities as, Host and Hostess, and nothing gives them more pleasure, than to see the young people enjoying themselves, which they never fail to do, while in their company.

Some while ago, one of your "Calumet" writers, kindly suggested a sleeping powder, as a gift to the Hudson correspondent, I thank him for his kindness and consideration, although no sleeping powder is necessary for his comfort, judging from the productions of his mind, he is in a continual sleep, and stupor. A powder, containing some tonic, and making up elements, is needed in his case.

The annual tea meeting of the season, was held here on New Year night and was a grand, and decided success, in every respect.

Mr. Albert Vipond occupied the chair while those who participated in the programme and singing were Mrs, W. H. Stevens, Mrs A. A. Goodchild, Misses Eliza, and Annie Hodgson Grisdale and Fancaster, and Messrs, A. E. Hodgson, E. Fancaster, A. A. Goodchild, H. Vipond, A. W. and H. J. Mullan and G. H. Grisdale.

The Rev. W. H. Stevens, gave an able, and instructive address on reminiscences of Bishop Hawkins the ex-slave, which was diversified at proper intervals by the singing of negro melodies, by the choir; towards the end of his remarks, Mr. Stevens sang a favorite melody of the Bishop's, "I am on my way to Canada where colored men are free," which he used to sing, on his way to Canada after escaping from the toils of slavery.

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

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

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.

MY DARLING'S RANSOM.

BY RICHARD DOWLING.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

So the two turned away, and began slowly walking in the direction of the top of the Common. He had much to say to her, and yet he was talking under great reserve. It was a couple of months since they had met. He had been wandering about the Continent, sketching and photographing here and there, travelling in the cheapest possible way. He had been, he said, gathering materials for his great work, which was to be a series of large drawings illustrating Childe Harold's Pilgrimage. He had covered most of the ground except Spain and Italy; and he would bring her his sketches and photographs to-morrow, and take her advice as to what subjects he should make drawings of, and what he should discard. There would be plenty of time for her to select, as he was going to set out on a very long journey in a day or two.

'In a day or two, Walter?'

'Yes, in a day or two. A very long journey on business of the first importance. Business which, if brought to a successful issue, would lead at once to fortune.'

'What business is it that can take you away from England again so soon?'

He reflected a long time before he answered. At last he thought,

'Why should I not tell her? It is my ambition, my dearest desire, to confide the happiness of my life to her. Why should I not confide my only secret to her?'

He said aloud, as they trod the dun wet gravel,

'Loo, I will tell you all, on the one condition that you tell no one, not a soul.'

'I will not tell any one, Walter.' He was going to tell her something he would tell no other human being, and he wished her to keep it secret, and she would die rather than tell any one.

Then he told her all about the robbery of the great ruby, Fuego del Animo; and how, in an innocent way, he had been an accessory to the theft. 'And now, my darling,' he went on, 'I am going to find that ruby; and the finding of the stone will be the making of my fortune, and will enable me to go to your father and ask him for you, in as business-like a way as if I dealt in hides, or gin, or Consols, or niggers, or prawns, or any other legitimate way of swindling our dear fellow-man.'

'But, Walter, how do you think you will find it? May not some one else find the thief before you can meet him?'

'Ah, that is where I have my great good luck. In the first place, they are all on the wrong scent; and in the second place—'

He paused and looked earnestly at her.

'What is the second, Walter?'

'This is my great secret, Loo; our great secret, Loo.'

'You may rely on my keeping our great secret, Walter,' she said softly. She pressed the arm she leaned on as she spoke.

'Well, Loo, I have a photograph of the man who stole the ruby, in the very act of stealing it!'

'But, Walter, how did you get that?' she asked, in amazement.

'Very simply. I had got, through an old friend of my father's—Count Von Brincken— permission to photograph the crown of the Grand Duchy. It was taken out of the case and hung on a stand. My camera was in position; the sensitised plate was in; and I had partly unscrewed the brass cover of the lens, when the old man in charge of the jewels called out to me to stop at once. Not knowing what was the matter, I withdrew my head instantly. There was some irregularity in the date of the order I had given the old man, and he was furious at having permitted my camera inside the door. He would not allow me to change anything, not even the position of the camera. He would not, in fact, let me touch the camera, and ordered me, in a way more peremptory than polite, to leave the place at once.

'There was nothing for it but to go. So I went. Next day I heard of the robbery, and called for my camera. The great jewel had been lost; but that was no reason why I should lose my camera. After a lot of bother and delay they fished my unfortunate instrument out of some black hole they had bundled it into, and gave it to me, wrapped up in its own cloth.

'When I got back to my lodgings I examined my camera, and found it wanted the cap. I had not noticed this before, as the lens was covered with the thick black cloth. In fact, it was from the outside I found out the cap had been removed.

'Immediately upon discovering this I thought of the plate. Without any loss of time I treated the negative with the utmost caution, and at the end found that I had an extremely faint photograph of the crown, and of a man's hand with something like a pair of scissors or nippers in it, connecting the hand with the little column in which the jewel stood; and, most important of all, I had a profile portrait, almost hopelessly faint, and blurred of course, of the man who was in the act of cutting Fuego del Animo from the crown. He must have had a powerful lantern, and held it close to him or rested it close to him as he worked.

'To make anything out of this was a tremendous difficulty; but at last I succeeded. I stopped this out and developed that, until I had a thin, ragged, but an unmistakable likeness. If the man had had an ordinary profile, there can be no doubt I should not have been able to make anything out of it; but, in two respects, his was peculiar. In the first place, he was plainly an Asiatic; and in the second place, there was a deep indentation in the outline of his nose, the bridge of which had evidently been broken.

'Upon closer examination I found he had the narrow, low, eager features of a fanatic, and I made up my mind that religious enthusiasm had more to do with the robbery than love of plunder. There was another thing convinced me I was right in the last opinion. Why, if plunder and not religious zeal had been at the bottom of the theft, did he not make away with any of the other jewels in the crown but the one? Of course, the one was worth all the others ten times told, but they were worth thousands of pounds, and could have been much more easily sold than Fuego del Animo, even if he took it to America and broke up the stone, which would, of course, enormously lessen its value.

'Well, Loo, I looked up the Oriental history and legends of the stone, and I found that it had been foretold in the City of Lassa, capital of the province of U, and of the country of Tibet, that this jewel would ultimately find its way back to the Buddhist convent there, from which it had been stolen, and that it would return, not by the way it had gone to Europe, but by another route, and that a great new water-way would be opened up for going home. This plainly pointed to the Suez Canal. I think I am safe in assuming that my broken-nosed thief was a fanatic, and I am almost sure he will try to regain Tibet; but in what direction he will head after he goes through the canal, I cannot now say.'

'And, Walter, how are you to find out where this dreadful man will go?' asked Loo, leaning heavily on the arm which was so soon to be withdrawn from her.

'Ah, yes; of course I ought to have told you that. When I made up my mind that the thief had gone towards the Suez Canal, and intended going through it, I telegraphed to a photographer there—Leriviere, a Frenchman to take all the groups of Orientals going through the canal. He is to have a reference to the German consul at Port Said, so that he will have no difficulty in getting captains to allow him to take the groups; and as he will have a semi-official position, no one can very well refuse to make one of the group without exciting attention; and, of course, the last thing the thief would like to do is to excite attention.'

For a while they walked on in silence. He had told the whole story he had to tell, and she had listened, with one-half of her attention upon his words and the other on the dismal fact that Walter was soon to go away again. When his voice ceased she had nothing to think of but that they were soon to be separated. At last she looked up with a bright smile, and said,

'But, Walter, if you are sure the man who took the ruby is on his way to Port Said, why do you not telegraph to the police there to arrest him?'

'Ay, my innocent Loo, and put the reward into the hands of some one else! O no, my dear simple Loo, that would be a fatal mistake! I must catch that man with my own hand. I must take the stone from him myself. The reward is now small, but it must grow with the days; and it will take many days before I have that stone in my possession.'

'But, Walter, will there not be danger, great danger? These men, fanatics particularly, carry weapons, and are always dangerous.'

'Of course, love, there will be more excitement in it than in noting a dishonoured bill, or cashing a cheque. But as to danger, look at me. Do I seem like a man a weak-legged, marrowless Oriental fanatic would find it easy to deal with?'

'Yes, but Walter, I always heard they do not fight like our men. They stab—'

'They may stab fools or cowards; but it will take the cleverest of them all to get a chance of stabbing me, and this man is half a fool.'

'But half-witted people are often more than a match in cunning for ordinary people.

'But I am neither half-witted nor ordinary. For Heaven's sake don't have any misgivings about me. I must get that Odenwald gem in order to get the gem of Clapham Common. Hallo! Here's Liz looking for us.'

CHAPTER III.

Lizzie and Loo and Aubyn got back to the house as it was growing dark, and a little while before dinner. In the mean time Loo had changed her mind with respect to the usefulness of women, and from what Walter had said to her during the day, she had come to the conclusion that she, at any rate, might be of the greatest help to him on his way through life if it only pleased Fate that their careers should be run together.

But now Walter had no sooner come back to England—she had hardly been able to realize the fact that he had come back—than he was going away on a still longer journey, and a still more uncertain errand. What should she do when he had gone? He told her he had intending saying something about his scheme to her father. What could her father think of it? She could not guess. All she knew for certain was, that she thought it one of the most astonishing, clever schemes ever dreamed of, and that she thought Walter the handsomest and cleverest man alive.

One by one the boys dropped in, the youngest two first. They were all delighted to see Aubyn; cheered when they saw him, and shook him cordially by the hand while they asked a dozen questions in a breath, and declared their mother 'no end of a brick' for making him stay for dinner.

It was close to seven when Mr. Stamer arrived with his sons Charlie and Bill. Fred, the youngest, ran down to the hall to tell the news that Aubyn had just returned from the Continent, and was in the drawing-room waiting for dinner.

'H'm,' said the father gloomily, adding, after a moment's pause, 'I hope he's quite well.'

Mr. Stamer went straight to his dressing-room. When his wife heard him come up-stairs she went in to him.

'So young Aubyn is back, and in the house?' he said, after kissing her in an abstracted manner.

'Yes, he came unexpectedly from Germany, and I asked him to stay for dinner. Would you rather I had not asked him?'

'I have no personal objection to the young man. But there must be no nonsense between him and Louisa.'

When Mr. Stamer called his youngest daughter 'Louisa' he was always very serious.

Now Mrs. Stamer loved all her children without exception, and loved them all with a full and grateful heart. Loo was her youngest daughter and most beautiful child, and was the general favourite with all the family. What wonder, then, that the mother's heart turned with feelings of peculiar tenderness towards Loo! Lizzie was gay and lively and a great deal more worldly-wise than Loo; and of all Mrs. Stamer's children, Loo was most entitled to be called in the mother's heart a child; for she was more simple, unsuspecting, and docile than any of the others. Mrs. Stamer knew her husband was not a poor man. She knew that he had been able to settle a comfortable sum of money on their eldest daughter Alice when she was married. She liked young Aubyn, and all the boys liked Aubyn. Why should her darling be bothered about money? If young Aubyn had enough money to satisfy her husband, her husband would have no objection to him as a son-in-law. But if her husband would give the young people what they and she could consider enough to live on, why could they not be made happy? She believed Aubyn loved her daughter, and she believed her daughter loved him. No daughter of hers had been brought up extravagantly. A few hundreds a year would be enough for them to begin on, and then let the young people trust to Providence that by and by something good would turn up for Aubyn. Some day or other, no doubt, he would be able to paint a picture for which he would get money. What was the good of all the money in the world if one's children were not happy? What was all the money in the world to her if she must day by day watch the fading eye, the blanching face, and the weary step of her gentle darling child?

She did not say aloud any of those thoughts that were in her mind, and the husband and wife went down to dinner without more conversation on the subject.

Mr. Stamer greeted Aubyn in a manner between cordiality and caution. There was in the free and ingenuous way of Walter something which disarmed and conciliated. The boys kept the conversation going until all were seated at dinner. It was observed by the rest of the youngsters that her brother Mum was peculiarly silent and reserved. Mum, whose Christian name none of the family could have recalled without an effort, was always the least talkative of the boys. This evening he would not answer questions. He was dark and inclined to be stout, and was the model son of the family. He stood third in age in the Stamer line of heirs male. He was about twenty-one years of age, and enjoyed a salary of one pound one shilling per week in a large wholesale tea house in the City. He was the only member of the family who took any particular care of his dress, and he was always a model of neatness and good taste, which his brothers made a source of continual annoyance to him. They rubbed candles on his patent leather boots; they brushed his new hat the wrong way, and dropped ink on the spotless lining. They spilt blacking into his clothes-brush. They sponged the front of his shirts, and threw his dress-suit upon the dusty top of the wardrobe. They put cobbler's wax in his pockets, and sprinkled powdered resin over his brush and comb. They poured melted lard into his sponge, and substituted tooth powder for shaving paste. He never could find out which of his brothers had played these tricks upon him, and expostulations and threats addressed by him to boys in general only added to their appreciation of Mum's grievances.

'What's the matter with Mum, Paul?' said Fred, the youngest, appealing to the second daughter in a tone of deep concern.

'Trying to make up his mind what set of studs he'll wear to-morrow. Hush! Do not disturb him. You might ruin all his thoughts by one word.'

'I won't have Mum teased,' said Mrs. Stamer from the top of the table. 'He's the best of you all; and if I find any of you—Charlie! What is that you have on, Charlie?'

'By Jove, it's Mum's coat. That's the row,' said Fred. 'Let's look.' He got up, and narrowly inspected the coat his eldest brother was wearing.

'Sit down, Fred, and don't be a fool,' said Mr. Stamer somewhat testily; he had not yet shaken off all the unpleasant feeling connected with Aubyn's presence.

'But Henry dear,' said Mrs. Stamer, 'I assure you Charlie's conduct is most abominable. He never buys any clothes for himself, and he's always stealing poor Mum's. Last month he stole all his stockings, and the month before half a dozen shirts. It is really too bad, Henry, and you ought to speak seriously to Charlie about it.'

'Father, allow me to explain. You know very well that the only well-dressed member of the family is Mum. I can't bear to think of Mum being shabby. Indeed, father, I steal only to keep up the family honour. How should we ever be able to get on if Mum got out at elbows, or down at heel?'

'Don't mind those wretched boys, father,' said Lizzie. 'If you would care to hear of a robbery that will really interest you, ask Mr. Aubyn to tell you about the robbery of the great ruby from the crown of the Grand Duke of Somewhere or other in Germany.'

'I saw an account of that in the Times, Aubyn. It was most interesting. Something must be rotten with the police there. Something very rotten. Do you know anything about it?'

'I have come straight from Odenwald. I was there the night the robbery was committed. Did the account in the Times say anything about a camera?'

'Yes, and an Englishman?'

'It was my camera, and I was the Englishman. I won't inflict the story twice on Mrs. Stamer and your daughters.'

In a few minutes the women rose, and the men found themselves alone. As they assumed more easy attitudes and pulled out pipes and cigars, Mr. Stamer said,

'I am very much interested in that jewel robbery. You may talk as you please of our police, but I say they are, taken all round, the best in Europe. I'd rather go to Scotland Yard if I had been robbed of anything, than to Jerusalem—what do they call it?—in Paris I say, if you want to find out a criminal, give an Englishman the doing of it.'

'I am extremely glad, sir, you say so. May I ask if you would go so far as to say that if you had the ear of the Grand Duke you would recommend him to employ an Englishman to recover his ruby?'

'Most assuredly I should,' said Mr. Stamer, energetically, knocking the ashes off his cigar.

'Well, sir my business in England now is in connection with the recovery of that ruby.'

'Indeed!' Mr. Stamer leant forward. He was greatly interested.

'I have a few, very few, hundred pounds in the world. I am going to put them in my pocket in a day or two, as soon as I can, and set out in pursuit of the man who stole the stone.'

'What! You!' cried Mr. Stamer, rising in amazement.

'Yes.'

'Are you mad?'

'I hope not. But I am an Englishman, and I thought you would recommend that an Englishman should be employed to find the jewel.'

'But,' cried Mr. Stamer, staring at Aubyn. 'I meant a qualified and—and—intelligent detective, and not a—a boy like you! You must be mad.'

'I hope not, sir. I hope to prove to you I am not only not mad, but that never was a saner man alive.'

'I never heard of such a thing in all my life. There is a talk of making a railway to the moon. Take my advice, and put your money in that company.'

'Well, sir, we shall see.'

That night, when Aubyn had left, and the young people were all in bed, Mr. Stamer said to his wife as he stood to turn out the hall gas when they were going to bed, 'Mary I never thought much of young Aubyn, but this intention of his, to go and try to find out the man who cut the gem off the crown, shows me he is what I always took him for, a conceited fool.' He turned out the gas and followed his wife up-stairs.

'Did he tell you, Henry, that he has a very strong clue to the thief?'

'No. Did he tell you he had?'

'He did not tell me. He told Loo, and he told her what the clue was, but did not allow her to tell any one.'

'Mary,' said Mr. Stamer firmly, 'if this young man was not leaving England in a few days, I'd forbid him the house, I'll have no nonsense between him and Louisa. What does he mean by telling her a secret, and saying she must keep it to herself? Doesn't that look as if there was something between them? I will have nothing between this Aubyn and Louisa. He is good for nothing.'

'But, Henry, what if it is too late?'

'Too late! Too late! What do you mean by too late?'

'If she cares for him?'

'Then she'll have to get over her folly,' said Mr. Stamer hotly, as he closed and locked his bedroom door.

(To Be Continued.)

BRITAIN'S GRAIN CROP.

Estimated Total Produce of Wheat, Barley, and Oats in Great Britain, 1890-95.

The official estimate by the Board of Agriculture of the yields of cereal crops in Great Britain for the past year was published in the Times of Saturday. All three crops come out below the ten years' average, while the decline compared with last year's estimated yield is 4.46 bushels for wheat, 2.81 bushels for barley, and 4.58 bushels for oats. When we turn from the yields per acre to the estimated total produce, some startling comparisons present themselves.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Year.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1890.....	73,354,484	73,933,801	120,188,046
1891.....	72,12 ,363	72,129,095	112,386,261
1892.....	58,560,932	70,484,597	116,294,989
1893.....	49,247,297	59,535,377	112,887,379
1894.....	59,172,801	72,295,066	135,462,931
1895	37,176,257	68,560,945	122,148,628

It is necessary to remember that, while the area of wheat continues to decline, that of barley and of oats is extending. The wheat product of Great Britain this year is estimated at 37,176,257 bushels, or only 4,647,032 quarters. This quantity is barely more than half of that which we were producing as recently as five years ago. Barley yields a smaller product than it did five years since, while the output of oats has has increased to a merely fractional extent. Hence no indication is afforded by either barley or oats of making good, by a larger output in the case of these two cereals, the enormous and significant decline recorded for wheat, the produce of which is now 12,000,000 bushels below even that of the year of supreme drought, 1893.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

The saddest failures in life are those that come from not putting forth the power and will to succeed.—E.P. Whipple.

It is wonderful what strength and boldness of purpose and energy will come from the feeling that we are in the way of duty.—John Foster.

The classic literature is always modern. New books revive and redecorate old ideas; old books suggest and invigorate new ideas.—Bulwer.

Before we passionately desire anything which another enjoys, we should examine as to the happiness of its possessor.—Rochefoucauld.

The present, is all thou hast for thy sure possessing; like the patriarch's angel, hold it fast till it gives its blessing.—Whittier.

Style is the mantle of greatness; and say that the greatness is beyond our reach, we may at least pray to have the mantle.—George Meredith.

Truth is so great a perfection, that if God would render himself visible to men, he would chose light for his body and truth for his soul.—Pythagoras.

Ideas are the factors that lift civilization. They create revolutions. There is more dynamite in an idea than in many bombs.—Bishop Vincent.

No Great Difficulty.

A greedy boy is capable of clever misunderstandings.

No, Willie, my dear, said the little boy's mother, no more cakes to-night. It is too near bedtime, and you can't sleep on a full stomach.

Well, said Willie, but I can sleep on my back.

Tramping a La Mode.

Old Lady—Didn't I tell you never to come here again?

Tramp—I hope you will pardon me, madame, but it is the fault of my secretary; he has neglected to strike your name from my calling list.

A Pedal Impediment.

Why does he follow her so with his eyes?

I believe he has some difficulty with his feet.

IN SCIENCE'S DOMAIN.

SOME NEW DISCOVERIES IN NATURAL HISTORY.

A New Tire—Cigarettes and the Young—A Pearl That Bears a Remarkable Resemblance to the Features of Columbus, etc., etc.

A NEW TIRE.

The pneumatic tire, with all its merits, has the great drawback that when an accident overtakes it, the wreck is total for the time being. A little tack or a piece of glass or a jagged stone renders the cyclist helpless miles away from home or the nearest repair shop, and unless he is one of those geniuses who can mend anything from a watch to an engine, there is a weary walk homeward with a crippled wheel to carry. There is some merit to the new tire that is made half of cork, and there is a tire that is filled with little rubber balls, so that a puncture of any portion of the tire does not make useless the whole affair. A Canadian has perfected a radical departure, that many cyclists pronounce very practical, especially for long tours. Within the rubber tire is placed a serious of strong, yet sensitive wire springs. This tire is said to run smoothly. A puncture of the outer surface causes no damage, although it should be promptly repaired. This the cyclist can do himself. The weight of the spring is less than two pounds.

HOW CIGARETTES KILL.

"To a great extent the increase of insanity," says a hospital Superintendent, "may be attributed to the pernicious 'cigarette-smoking habit,' now so long prevalent among and undermining the moral, physical, and mental health of the youth of our country during the period of youth and development, when the brain is tender and plastic and easily affected by the noxious inhalations issuing through and around the nerve centers. His nervous organization is apt to become more shattered by the 'cigarette habit' than if he were addicted to alcoholic stimulants during that period, and will surely be the first to give away, and, of course, the first to suffer, especially during the period of puberty, with its strain on the nervous system. The youth at college who burns the midnight oil is to be commended for his industry, but too often he burns out his brain at the same time with the accompanying cigarette. The progress of waste and injury to the nervous system may be greater than the repair, and mental bankruptcy is the result."

A REMARKABLE PEARL.

A most peculiarly shaped pearl of great size and value was found by Charles N. Ames, while opening oysters in his cafe at Pittsfield, Me., the other day. This town is near Bangor. The oyster containing the pearl was raised and gathered in Narragansett Bay at the mouth of the Providence River. Two Maine hunters went into Mr. Ames's restaurant and asked for "a dozen on the half, quick!" Two ordinary oysters were opened. In the third bivalve Mr. Ames's knife struck something. When the shell fell open a most extraordinary pearl was disclosed. It was a startlingly life-like reproduction of a human head. There was the partly bald head, deep-set eyes, long straight nose and thin lips disclosing beautiful ridges like teeth, and a pointed beard of an Italian, Spaniard or European of high degree. The hunters said it looked very much like the death-mask of Columbus. Mr. Ames agreed with them. The pearl protrudes about half an inch from the surface of the shell, to which it is firmly attached at the back of the neck. It is surrounded by a band of muscle which looks very much like one of the styles of ruffled collars worn by the noblemen of the Middle Ages.

MEASURING BY MUSIC.

The principle of the Aeolian harp has been put to scientific use. At a recent meeting of the National Academy of Science, reported in "Science," Prof. Carl Barus read a paper discussing the sounds made by the wind whistling across a slender obstacle, like a wire. "He showed that the velocity of the wind could be computed from the pitch of the note observed in case of a given diameter of wire and for a given temperature of the air. By aid of a special microphonic attachment such sounds could be conveyed to any distance and isolated from the attendant noises at the place of exposure. So represented, the wind was given in every detail of its gusty and variable character, and the term micro-anemometery seemed to be applicable to observatry of this nature. Finally the direction of the gust could be inferred from the sounds obtained from three wires at right angles to each ither."

HEALTHFUL SAND BATHS.

The Mohammedans, in their ablutions, replace water by sand when needful. This religious practice has, it appears, become an element of modern therapeutics. At the reunion of Swiss physicians held this year at Ouchy, Dr. Suchard read a paper on the sand bath. Invalids have been completely or partially cured by sand heated to a temperature varying, according to the case, from 45 degrees to 65 degrees C. The sand, containing air between its particles and being a bad conductor of heat, transmits it in a gentle and almost insensible manner. Perspiration is favored up to the point where a patient may lose two quarts of liquid in one sand bath. Thanks to this evaporation, the invalid may support continued high temperature without the actual temperature of the body rising more than a few degrees, and this without fear of heart affections, if care be taken to put hot sand on the feet at the outset.

Declaring Himself.

Miss Passee—How can you be so cruel to poor Jingo? Love me, love my dog.

Brutal Bachelor—Exactly. You know now why I detest Jingo.

A Wife Cut Thrust.

I wonder, said the man who had been out for the evening, why some bright women marry such insignificant husbands.

William, she said, admiringly, you are really too modest; you nearly do yourself an injustice.

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.

Building operations in Hamilton last year cost $279,070.

John Edwards, an old man, was killed in the Grand Trunk yards at London.

Business in Winnipeg showed a remarkable revival for the month of December.

Ice has clogged the Merritton water works intake pipe and the water supply is cut off.

Mr. Dickey, Minister of Militia, will introduce a bill to arm the forces with Lee-Melford rifles.

The death sentence passed on Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, has been commuted into imprisonment for life.

Mr. Charles M. Hays, the new General Manager of the Grand Trunk, has taken hold of the road at Montreal.

Mr. George Olds has retired from the position of general traffic agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

The City Council of Kingston, Ont., has appropriated $2,400 for relief work for the unemployed and distressed within the municipality.

J. R. Bourdon, Treasurer of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, has been arrested on a charge of embezzlement.

Shipping returns show a decrease of fifty-five vessels in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island since 1894.

Napoleon Demers, who was accused of killing his wife at St. Henri, was declared not guilty after a protracted second trial in the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal.

The large dry goods store of J. D. Williamson & Co., Guelph, was burnt on Saturday night. The Mercury office and Bell organ works were in great danger, but were not injured.

The police officials of London, Ont., claim that the Salvation Army is responsible for bringing a large number of tramps to the city, owing to the extremely cheap fare and lodging provided.

Col. Lake, the Canadian Quartermaster-General, has left Ottawa for England, and rumour connects his visit with proposed rearming of the militia referred to in the speech from the throne.

Lack of supervisions and proper inspection are the causes assigned by the committee of investigation for the deplorable condition of La Banque du Peuple. A total deficit of $388,138 is reported.

A nine-year-old boy named Oliver St. Jean, while playing on Thursday at his home in Ottawa, tripped over a heavy hay rack, which fell on top of him. A corner of the rack struck him on the head and breast, causing injuries that resulted fatally.

The affairs of La Banque du Peuple are in bad shape. The investigating committee is expected to report that a deficiency of $250,000 exists on the payment of ordinary liabilities to desposi-tors, and the capital stock and rest have been completely wiped out.

James Gale, aged 21, of Brownsville, a brakeman on the M. C. R., was crushed to death between an engine and tender at Tilbury. The engine had become unmanageable, and crashed into a freight train, wrecking the tender and causing Gale's death.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Liverpool has the largest total debt of any town in England.

Great Britain pays the Continent upwards of $70,000,000 a year for sugar, and makes not an ounce.

The Prince of Wales has the smallest feet of any royal personage, and they are also perfectly shaped.

The British revenue returns for nine months of the financial year show an increase of over six million pounds.

Over two hundred persons have signed the appeal for peace written by Mr. Hall Caine on behalf of the British authors.

In the new home of the new Duchess of Marlborough there are said to be twenty staircases leading from the main floor to the second.

The cruiser Pallas has been put in commission at Portsmouth, and ordered to join the North American squadron.

It is reported that a syndicate is being formed in London and Berlin to take up the new United States loan of $200,000,000.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, is preparing a paper dealing with the subject of colonial exports to the United Kingdom.

Lord Hawke, who visited America a few years ago with a team of English cricketers, has just started for the Cape of Good Hope with another team.

The London papers are almost unanimous in denouncing the message of Emperor William to President Kruger as a piece of impertinence that Great Britain cannot tolerate.

The surplus in the Imperial budget at the end of the current financial year will be five million pounds, and the London papers advocate the expenditure of every penny of it to increase the strength of the navy.

The appointment of Mr. Alfred Austin to the post of poet laureate, which has been vacant since the death of Lord Tennyson in 1892, has caused much surprise, as his poetic works have not commanded public attention.

Ex-Empress Eugenie recently deposited her will with a prominent London attorney, in which, true to her pledge, she has left a legacy to each of the 5,834 male persons of France born on the birthday of her son, Prince Louis.

The Rev. John Watson (Ian Maclaren), author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" and "Auld Lang Syne," has closed a contract by cable for a lecture tour in the United States and Canada, beginning in October next.

Mr. S. Lewis, who was born in Sierra Leone, admitted to the English bar, and afterwards became Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, was knighted on New Year's day. This is the first time that a full-blooded negro has been knighted.

Gen. Dyrenfurth, the rain-maker has a scheme to dispel the famous London fog. He has been in correspondence with leading officials of the city, and it is said a fund of fifty thousand dollars will be raised, with which to conduct the experiments.

A special from London says that it is understood that the Imperial Government fully recognizes Canada's grave peril from invasion if war were declared by the United States, and it is quite prepared to co-operate in putting the Canadian militia and defences on a first-class peace footing if Canada seeks British aid.

The telegraph lines between London and South Africa have been monopolized by the Government, and no other despatches have been received from there for four days. A number of rumors have been put in circulation, one being that Dr. Jameson was court-martialled and shot by his captors, and another that the Uitlanders have arisen in Johannesberg against the Boers and fired the city. The Foreign Office professes to have no information.

UNITED STATES.

President Cleveland has signed the proclamation making Utah a State.

One of Maine's curios is Machias, a town of 200 inhabitants, without a debt.

Mr. Brice has a bill before the United States Senate to raise the lake level by damming the outlets.

A series of three explosions at St. Louis laid waste the vicinity of Second and Vine streets and killed several people.

Secretary Carlisle has issued a call for tenders for the purchase of $100,000,000 4 per cent. United States gold bonds repayable in coin.

The fox-hunting championship of Vermont is claimed by John Davis, of Bennington. He is 40 years old, and has killed 251 foxes.

At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday a resolution was carried in favour of arbitration in the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

By the burning of a small dwelling in the mining town of Frontenac, Kansas, four boys, Robert, Will, John and Archie McTaffan, lost their lives.

Mrs. Alva S. Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, is engaged to be married to Mr. Oliver Belmont, who is divorced from his wife.

Governor Rickards, of Montana, has left Helena for Washington to make a protest against the invasion and depredations of Cree Indians from Canada.

The New York Tribune in an editorial says, as for the causes of the trouble, it may be said frankly that the Uitlanders are in the right, and the Boers in the wrong.

Justice Jarvis Blume, of Chicago, was attacked by two robbers at an early hour on Thursday morning. He shot one of the men dead, and the other made his escape.

John B. Blair, who was ninety-five years of age, died on Wednesday in the Chicago Home for Incurables. Fifty years ago he invented a bicycle made on the same lines as the safety of today.

A large mass of rock caved into the shaft of the Anna Lea mine at Victor, Colorado, crushing two men, who were in the cage, to death, and imprisoning eight others, for whom very little hope is entertained.

An Arizona prison has an extensive apiary, which is under the charge of the inmates. A single hive is said to have produced 200 pounds of honey last year, and it is expected that the industry will prove exceedingly profitable.

It is authoritatively stated by the United States Administration that the Venezuelan Commission will be absolute master of its own procedure, and that the United States Government will occupy the position of a neutral body.

One of the first white settlers in Northern Michigan, E. F. Dame, of Northport, says that since 1841 the water in Traverse bay, at the northern end of Lake Michigan, has lowered sixty-three and a half inches by actual measurement.

Gen. Duffield, chief of the United States coast and geodetic survey, has presented to the Washington authorities the joint report upon the Alaskan boundary. It shows a practical agreement between the reports of Canada and the United States.

All the brewing companies doing business in Chicago have perfected an agreement by which the price of beer will be advanced one dollar a barrel. It is estimated that this will result in the closing of some two thousand small saloons.

In the United States Senate on Friday Mr. Squire offered a resolution for the negotiation forthwith of a conference between Great Britain and the United States for making the boundary line between Alaska and British North America.

Recent statistics show that the increase of divorces exceeds in percentage the increase of population in nearly all of the United States. The causes are such as indicate a growing disposition to regard marriage as a mere contract, instead of a sacred union.

The death is announced in New York of Alfred Ely Beach, Editor of the Scientific American, at the age of seventy. Among Mr. Beach's earlier inventions was a typewriting machine, which obtained a medal at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in London in 1850.

President Cleveland has named the following five commissioners on the Venezuela boundary line:—Judges Brewer of Kansas and Alvey of Maryland; Messrs. Andrew D. White, Frederick R. Coudert, New York, and President Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University.

Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly, of Chicago, who has already endowed the University of Chicago with a woman's dormitory costing $60,000, has decided to erect on the university campus a chapel to cost one hundred thousand dollars, to be known as the Kelly Memorial chapel, in memory of her brother. The university has no chapel building now.

As is usual, business for the week has been dull, both in Canada and the States. The holiday added to the general slackness in demand just after Christmas, has caused a sharp falling off all round. Commercial reports from New York say that there has been a noticeable slackening of activity in several important lines of manufacture, and that collections are unsatisfactory, except in a few districts in the Southern States. Usually the outlook is regarded among business men with confidence, though anxiety is general among commercial circles in the chief cities of the States as to the ability or otherwise to secure the necessary financial legislation to sounder basis. Prices, which have been unprecedentedly low for the past few months, are more steady, and occasionally are advancing.

GENERAL.

M. Bourgeois, the French Premier, is a cyclist.

There are 13,000 school masters in Germany whose salaries fall below $200 per annum.

The Italian army in Abyssinia is short of supplies and the troops are suffering from dysentery.

The Valparaiso press lectures the excitable Venezuelans on their folly in provoking Great Britain.

The Paris museum contains more than 20,000 stone implements, all of which were gathered in France.

The Emperor of Japan is an all-round sportsman, devoted to riding, shooting, fishing tennis, billiards, and football.

Three large bodies of Cubans are advancing upon Havana, and the city will soon be in a state of siege.

Reports have been received of a terrific massacre of Armenians at Orfah, in which two thousand Christians were killed.

The Emperor of Germany and Prince Frederick Leopold have quarrelled over Prince Frederick's treatment of his wife.

There has been a serious uprising in Formosa. On New Year's Day ten thousand rebels attacked Taipsen, but they were repulsed.

Mr. Jules Coutant, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, has been shot and seriously wounded by his former election agent.

An explosion took place in a coal mine in Prussia Silesia. Twenty-one miners were killed, seventy injured, and seventeen are missing.

The Queen on New Year's Day, the anniversary of her proclamation as Empress of India, received many valuable presents from Indian chiefs.

There are 48,000 artists in Paris, more than half of them painters. The number of paintings sent in to the exhibitions last year was about 40,000.

A despatch from Swatow, Province of Quang-Tong, China, says that the ringleaders of the mob which plundered the German mission at Moilin have been beheaded.

Enquiries made in Rome have elicited the information that the rumors to the effect that the Duchess of Marlborough was ill with typhoid fever are without foundation.

Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia has been installed Grand Master of the Prussian Masonic lodges. This dignity was last held by the late Emperor Frederick when he was Crown Prince.

The Turkish Government has accepted the offer of the representatives of the powers to mediate between the Porte and the insurgents of Zeitoun, who are surrounded by the Turkish troops.

Emperor William has telegraphed to President Kruger, congratulating him upon having repelled the invaders of the Transvaal without having to call for the assistance of friendly powers.

A despatch from Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, says that all is quiet there, that the excitement has greatly subsided, and that there has not been an act of violence towards the British subjects.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard says that he has excellent reason to state that the reports of an agreement between Russia and the United States about Venezuela are unfounded.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Cicciano, near the city of Nola, in the Province of Caserta. A number of houses were blown down, and several persons were killed and many injured.

The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople is having private conferences with the Sultan, and it is said that Russia has veered around and is now supporting Turkey, financially and otherwise.

M. Poincare, who has been investigating the action of the moon on the meteorology of the earth, has discovered that it has an influence, not only on the production of cyclones, but also on their direction.

The Marquise de Plaumartin, who recently died in Paris, bequeathed 50,000 fr. to the Paris Deaf and Dumb Institution and 4,000,0000 fr. to the Brussels municipality for the erection of an asylum for the aged.

A despatch from Pretoria says that President Kruger has declared that he is willing to make satisfactory concessions to the Uitlanders, whose demands for representation led to the ill-feeling which resulted in Dr. Jameson's raid.

At the request of Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, instructions have been sent by the Turkish authorities to the Vali at Kharput to permit the distribution to the destitute Armenians of the relief fund subscribed for them in England.

The Turkish Government has ordered the commander of the Turkish forces surrounding Zeitoun to suspend hostilities pending the negotiations which the representatives of the powers have entered into in order to bring about the surrender of the Zeitoun insurgents.

Modern Philosophy.

Life is an oyster that very often turns out to be bad just as we get ready to eat it.

Life is a rooster that crows even in the presence of death.

Truth is a virtue, but a very awkward one to handle in a horse trade.

Death is a whip and with famous persons it has a cracker on the end.

Death is a sauce without which life would be barely palatable.

Death is so swift that it overtakes everybody and yet so slow that anyone can catch it.

The most preposterous thing in life is honesty in love.

Many a man thinks that he is in love when he is simply a little bilious.

Love is like the foam on a glass of beer. It looks pretty, but you soon get tired of it.

In too many cases marriage is simply a polite serfdom.

When a woman is engaged to be married she thinks that life has just begun for her.

When a man is engaged to be married he spends most of his time wondering if he hasn't made a big mistake.

THE HOME.

Song of the Feather Duster.

(Eleanor W. F. Bates.)

Since olden modes no more appear,
Submissive housewives, far and near,
Round new inventions cluster;
And, with some other graceful ways
On which our grandams lavished praise,
Banish the feather duster.

The faithful, fluffy, quivering thing!
Its usefulness I yet will sing;
Its sheen of peacock lustre.
How lightly slips it in the hand!
How trustily the air is fanned,
Where swings the feather duster.

The carven handle ebonized;
Its swelling base, in part disguised
By bronze-brown, plumy cluster;
The bit of scarlet leather near;
The loops of ribbon—all endear
My pretty feather duster.

So, when I sweep the dainty room,
And beckon in each faint perfume,
Which wandering breezes muster,
Regarding not what else you see,
Daphne and Phyllis! bring to me
The old-time feather duster!

Artistic Housekeeping.

A dear young friend of mine just invited me in to see her table as she had prepared it for the evening guests, writes J. E. Snow. She has Haviland china dishes decorated with violets. To match these, she had worked fifteen doilies in violet designs the same as the dishes. The table is set for just twelve. The tablecloth is a pretty damask in clover-leaf design. The napkins match the spread and are of good size. Both tablecloth and napkins are hemstitched all around with a hem about one inch deep on the napkins and about two inches deep on the tablecloth.

At each plate is a little doily upon which will be placed a glass of water. A large doily is in the center of the table and one a little smaller in size at each side of it. The center of the table is decorated with a vase of violets.

The menu for this evening lunch will consist of escalloped oysters, nice, homemade, raised biscuit and butter, two kinds of cake, small pickled cucumbers, coffee and fruit. The fruit consists of grapes, of two or three different varieties, bright red apples and bananas, prettily arranged in a large Dresden china fruit dish. Following are the recipes for the two kinds of cake:

Whites of six eggs beaten to a stiff froth; 1 cup of butter and 2 cups granulated sugar beaten to a cream; cup of milk; 3 cups of flour well sifted and mixed with 2 teaspoons of baking powder. Flavor to taste. Separate into two equal parts. Bake one part as a loaf cake, into which is mixed a cup of finely chopped hickorynuts. When done cover with frosting and put on a half of a nut to each piece. Bake the other half of the cake in two layers. When done, fill and cover with frosting in which is spread a liberal supply of marahmallows.

The escalloped oysters are prepared as follows: Take a deep bread tin. Put first a layer of rolled crackers, then a layer of oysters, and so on until you have as large a pie as you wish. Pepper, salt and pepper each layer to taste. Pour over all the juice of the oysters. If more moisture is needed pour on water. Bake until brown on top and well cooked through. Serve hot.

The biscuit were made as follows: For fifty biscuit, take two common sized potatoes; peel and slice thin; boil until well cooked, in water so that you have at least a teacup of water left to scald the flour with. Mash the potatoes fine and put in with the flour. Add cold water and flour until you have about a quart of batter. Put in about 2-3 of a two-cent cake of compressed yeast. Let rise. When light, put in one egg, 2-3 of a cup of butter and lard mixed; heaping tablespoonful of sugar, same of salt. Knead lightly and let rise again. Knead well. Let rise and roll into biscuit. Let rise until they are thoroughly light. Bake in a reasonably quick oven.

The coffee: For twelve people, take 12 good tablespoonfuls of the best coffee. Mix well with one egg, adding cold water sufficient to mix well. Put into a bag. Over this pour boiling hot water. Let simmer ten minutes before serving. Serve with cream and sugar to taste.

Soup.

Few housekeepers realize the excellence of soup. It is an economical dish and a few spoonfuls of warm soup before a hearty dinner goes far to make the digestion perfect, it prepares the stomach (by warming it) for work. The French are fond of soup, and the excellence of their soup is in the seasoning. Gravy left from roast skimmed of the grease which arises as it cooks makes an excellent foundation for soup. Thin it with sufficient water and if you have any left over vegetables, such as a spoonful or two of cabbage, turnips, potatoes, corn, tomatoes or rice, put into the stock, and if it lacks body, brown some flour in a pan on the hot stove and stir a lump of butter into it, when the mass is smooth, put into the soup. Tomato catchup or any of the table sauces are an addition, and if now you will lay in a supply of garden herbs, thyme, summer savory, sage, sweet margoram and parsley, dry them and rub to powder, add celery seed in a very small quantity and bottle for use. A very little of this adds a delicious flavor to roasts and stews, gravies and soups, without giving a distinct flavor. A grate of nutmeg or of lemon peel gives a new flavor. If there is soup left over, put it through a cullender and serve next day with little squares of toast. Meat may be finely chopped and added to the soup, making a substantial addition to what might otherwise be a scant supply, two tablespoons of chopped meat will suffice for soup for four plates. Carrots cut in stars or crescents are very ornamental and such cutters can be had at house furnishing stores for a trifle.

Creaking Shoes.

Creaking shoes are an intolerable nuisance, yet some shoes will creak, notwithstanding every precaution. For such intractable wear it is recommended to pour a small quantity of linseed or sweet oil upon a flat surface, like a platter, and allow the soles of the shoes to stand in the oil over night. In that way they will not only lose the squeak, but will become saturated with oil, making them proof against dampness. Another cure may be effected by taking them to the cobbler and having one or two pegs driven into the center of the soles.

LOOKING TO CANADA.

Japanese Steamers Are Expected to Compete for Canadian Trade.

According to advices brought by the Empress of India to Victoria, B. C., there is a strong probability that a fourth first-class steamship line will, before many months, connect Victoria with the far East, this being the famous Nippon Yusen Kaisha, of Japan. The proposal to inaugurate an American-Japanese line was hinted at in Mikadoland some months ago, but did not take definite shape until the 30th of November, when the annual meeting of the N. Y. K. was held. There were according to the Yokohama Advertiser, upwards of 1,700 shareholders present—though probably this should be taken to mean 1,700 shares represented—and the report of the directorate advising the immediate extension of the company's lines was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. There is a national and patriotic, as well as a commercial, side to the N. Y. K., as will be noted in every line of the extracts here appended from the director's report on extensions.

"It is well understood," says this document, "that the extension of the facilities of marine transport is an important factor in the development of the national power, and the extension of Japan's steamship services abroad is a matter of special urgency. The undertaking, however, requires considerable expenditure, and is liable to incur

HEAVY LOSSES,

Its object is to promote the national interests of the Empire, and not to secure any personal profits for those concerned, so that they must be prepared to sustain whatever losses may ensue. In Japan the general drift of public opinion is inclined towards the extension of the existing steam services; the protection, and it has now arrived at so happy a state as to be able to declare a special dividend of profits on account of the steamers chartered by the Government during the latter war.

"Under such a felicitious condition of affairs the company must be prepared to devote such surplus of profits to the development of the steam services of the Empire, and thus to repay the benefit which has been rendered by the nation to hte company. The company is, therefore, now prepared to push forward the extension of its business, in accordance with the policy adopted long ago. Among the many lines to foreign ports, which should be quickly opened in the interests of the Empire, those most urgently calling forth the development of our national resources are lines to Europe, America, and Australia.

"The opening of the proposed line to America should not be delayed

EVEN A DAY,

as it will prove a most important factor time has arrived to undertake that extension, and it will not be long before the proposal is put into effect.

"The extension of steam communication is really a public act beyond the power of a private individual or company to carry out. Nevertheless it is the duty of those who are concerned in the marine transport business to assist it as far as their financial resources allow. This company has been carrying on such a business under national in the development of commerce, but the steamers required for such a line must possess great speed so that they can be utilized as cruisers in case of war. The opening of lines to Europe and Australia is hardly less important. The opening of these three lines should not be delayed in the face of the existing opportunities. The company is prepared to open the European line without waiting for any national subsidy, and it has arranged to run six steamers on that line regularly.

"That was decided upon a long time aog, but its carrying out has been delayed until now on account of the lack of funds for the purchase or construction of the necessary steamers. Now that the company has acquired such funds from the profits made by the steamers chartered by the Government, it is the duty of the company to devote such special profits to the public service. The company has also decided to open an Australian line out of the profits to be made during the next fiscal year by the steamers chartered by Government. The shareholders, who have received a special dividend, will no doubt, approve this measure as proposed by the company."

Night-Work.

It has always been said that the engineer of a railway train has a great deal of unpleasant responsibility, but according to a little incident told by an engineer, the wife of a man in this occupation has her trials as well.

"It's trying work on the mind, sir, is engine-driving," said the engineer, in reply to some friendly questions, "and it aint all over with when I go home either. The switches and signal-lights and side-tracks get into my head, sir, and they bother me when I'm asleep.

"And they bother my wife, too," sometimes," he added. "The other night she waked me up crying, 'Murder! Murder! Are you trying to kill me, Henry!' And there I was, sir, pulling her arm almost out of the socket, with my feet braced against the foot-board trying to reverse!"

Obtuse.

If I had my way, said Dullard, I would fine everybody who made a joke.

You would never have a chance to fine yourself," retorted his friend, and Dullard hasn't seen the point yet.

Of all our infirmities, vanity is the dearest to us; a man will starve his other vices to keep that alive.—Franklin.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JAN. 17th, 1896.

MAYOR McRAE.

The unanimity shewn in the selection of Mr. John McRae to fill the office of Mayor is indicative of the high appreciation had for him by all classes. Mr. McRae is not given to rush into public affairs, but in the positions that he has occupied, he has fulfilled the expectations of his friends and we are confident he will do so in this case.

As to the contest in the Centre Ward, there does not seem to be much interest manifested. Both candidates are respectable business men and unless there is some principle at stake it is a mere question of the personality of the candidates. There is only one question upon which no doubt the electors would have wished to have the views of the candidates, i. e., the question of the maintenance of our roads. There is a desire on the part of some to have the roads maintained by the town, while others wish to continue the present system of each proprietor keeping his own road. We are not aware of the views of the candidates on this question, and it would be well for those interested to get some statement from them in regard to this matter.

Since writing the above we have received the following:

TO THE ELECTORS OF CENTRE WARD LACHUTE:

Having been nominated as a candidate for Councillor for Centre Ward and being exempt under law I have fyled a protest with the Presiding Officer and am therefore not a candidate Thanking you for the confidence expressed in me in making the nomination, I am yours respectfully,

T CHRISTIE, Jr.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

The annual meeting for the election of Mayor and Councillors for the town of Lachute was held on Monday last and presided over by Mr. T. Jousse. There was a large attendance. The only nomination for the office of Mayor was Mr. John McRae, who was therefore declared elected by acclamation. In the West Ward Mr. Alex. Riddle and in the East Ward Messrs George Joss and Wm. Armstrong were returned without opposition. In the Centre Ward Messrs Thos Christie, jr. and Arch. Cleland were nominated for the single vacancy and a poll ordered in the Centre Ward.

A nomination paper was fyled placing ex-councillor McCoy in nomination, but was refused by the Returning Officer because it was not signed by the required number of legally qualified electors.

In response to repeated calls for a speech, the Mayor elect thanked the electors for the honor thus conferred upon him. It had been unsought and accepted with some hesitation. Believing that it was every man's duty to take his share of responsibility in carrying on our municipal institutions, he would do his best. Although the town had been incorporated for some years we had not yet learnt the first rudiments of municipal government and he asked the co-operation of the council in solving the question of some permanent basis for our roads and side walks.

Ex-Mayor Roderigue said he was heartily in favor of Mr. McRae as Mayor. He had sat in the council with him and knew his worth, but he would remind the people that unless the councillors co-operated with the Mayor, not much could be accomplished.

Mr. Hamelin hoped that the elections would have gone off without any opposition, and suggested that one of the candidates in Centre Ward be asked to withdraw.

Dr. Stackhouse made a similar suggestion.

Mr. Roderigue said his reason for supporting Mr. Cleland was that there seemed to be a disposition on the part of the wealthy store keepers of the town to run the council. When times were dull these men did not feel it, they were well off, but the storekeepers whose customers were poor working men, felt it severely, and were interested in making progress in the town.

The meeting then adjourned.

PENNY READINGS.

Victoria Hall was crowded on Tuesday evening at the entertainment under the auspices of the Y's. The programme was arranged by Misses McConnell and Clunie, who succeeded in making the meeting a grand success, in fact the best of the season. The French band under the leadership of Mr. Valois was in attendance. Rev. Mr. Given presided and was furnished with the following programme which was well received:—

PART I.

Selections by the Band.

Reading,.....Miss Stobo.
Piano Solo,.....Miss M. E. Barron.
Song & Chorous,..Misses Flowers & R. Simpson assisted, by Messrs Todd & Fraser.
Indian Clubs,.....Miss Lambly.
Song,.....Miss B. Simpson.
Reading,.....Mr. Hope.
Song,.....Mr. Fraser.

Selections by the Band.

INTERMISSION 2ND PART.

Chorous by the Y's.

Recitation,.....Miss. Maud. Demarse.
Trio,..Misses. Meikle. & McConnell.
Recitation,.....Miss. E. Creswell.
Song,.....Miss. R. Simpson.
Reading,.....Mr. Hope.
Song,.....Mr. Todd.

Selections by the Band.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Mr. Barron on behalf of the Y's thanked the chairman, band and performers for their contributions to the entertainment. $15 was realized. A meeting of the Y's will be held on the 23rd inst., to which are cordially invited all who wish to became members.

The next entertainment will be on Tuesday 28th inst.

THE LATE MRS FORBES.

The deepest sympathy is felt for the family of Mr. Simon McKimmie, in the bereavement sustained by the death of their daughter, Emma, wife of Mr. John Forbes of Montreal. Mrs McKimmie was called away from her daughter's bedside, who was suffering from pneumonia, to her husband, who has been at death's door with the same disease. Mr. McKimmie is still very low. The funeral of Mrs Forbes was held from the Station to the First Presbyterian Church on Thursday last, when a large number attended, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Waddell, assisted by Rev. Mr. Creswell.

PARISH ELECTIONS.

The annual elections were held on Monday last and were decided by a show of hands, no poll being demanded. The retiring councillors were Walter Smith, James Earle and L. Latreille. The two latter were re-elected and Thos. Nichol was elected to the seat formerly held by Walter Smith. Mayor Dunbar presided.

A COMMISSIONER IN B. R,

GENTLEMEN,—Having used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in our family for years I have no hesitation in saying that it beats everything else we ever tried for coughs and colds in children as well as grown up people. It relieves that tight binding sensation in the chest. We would not be without it for anything, and we have a large family.

WILLIAM ANDREW.
Commissioner in B. R.,
Balmoral, Man.

The sugar-coating, which makes Ayer's Pills so easy to take, dissolved immediately on reaching the stomach, and so permits the full strength and benefit of the medecine to be promptly communicated. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Almanac, just out,

A MERCHANT TESTIFIES.

GENTLEMEN,—I write to tell you how good I have found Hagyard's Yellow Oil for sore throat. In one family alone the Yellow Oil cured several bad cases, and my customers now recognize its great value. They seem to prefer it to all others.

C. D. CORMIER,
Wholesale and retail Grocer,
Canaan Station, N. B.

SICK HEADACHE.

Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sour Stomach and Constipation arise from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of these organs.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites combines the curative powers of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in perfectly palatable form. It is the best for coughs, colds and all lung troubles. Price 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

CONSTIPATION CURED.

GENTS,—I was in very poor health for over four years, the doctor said it was Constipation. not wanting to spend too much cash, I got three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and took it regularly. I can certify that I am now in the very best of health and feel very grateful to B. B. B.

ALFRED TEROUX.
Montreal, Que.

THE BREATH OF THE PINES.

Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat and lung troubles are cured by Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25 and 50 cents. It breathes out the healing virtues of the pine forests.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Office of the Municipal Council of the County of Argenteuil.

Lachute January, 7th 1896.

I hereby give notice that the lands hereinafter mentioned will be sold by Public Auction at the Council Room in the COURT HOUSE BUILDING in the TOWN OF LACHUTE in said county (the usual place of holding the sessions of the County Council) on WEDNESDAY THE FOURTH DAY of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the assessments and charges due to the municipalities hereinafter mentioned upon the several lots or parts of lots hereinafter described unless the same be paid to me with costs before the aforementioned day of sale.

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF WENTWORTH.

NAME OF OWNER OR OCCUPANT.	RESIDENT OR NON RESIDENT	RANGE	NO. OF LOT OR PART THEREOF.	Municipal Tax	SCHOOL TAX	COSTS	TOTAL AMOUNT
Thomas Pailliser	Non Resident	2	East half of Lot No 3	$ 5 69	$ 2 40		$8 09
C. M. Bernique	do	7	West half of Lot No 18				
do	do	7	South half of the East half of Lot 18	4 94	2 48		7 42
Joseph Bourdon	do	8	Lot No 12				
do	do	8	North half of Lot No 9	3 61	4 80		8 41
Unknown	do	8	North half of the West half of Lot No 17	4 20	3 20		7 40
J. H A. Rivieres	do	8	East half of Lot No 15	5 65	2 28		7 93
Mrs. Reneau, wife of Joseph Rouin	do	9	Lot No 1	3 42			3 42
Gideon Laurent	do	9	East half of Lot No 15				
do	do	9	North ½ of the W ½ of Lot No 15	4 25	2 60		6 85
Joseph Deschamp	do	10	North half of Lot No 18	3 60			3 60
Gilbert Leduc	Resident	11	East half of Lot No 2	7 79			7 79
Rev. Daniels	Non Resident	11	West half of Lot No 4	4 77			4 77
John and Mary Gaffney	Resident	3	West half of Lot No 1	25 48	5 96		31 44

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GRENVILLE AND AUGMENTATION.

NAME OF OWNER	RESIDENT OR non resident	Range	No of lot or part thereof Cadastral No		MUNICIPAL TAX	SCHOOL TAX	COSTS	TOTAL Amount
James Murray	Resident	5	North half of lot no 6	Grenville	$ 99		$ 25	$ 1 24
Robert Johnson	Non resident	4	Lot no 5 a	A'gmentation	4 00		25	4 25
Alexander Campbell	Resident	3	Lot no 8 B	do	1 00		25	1 25
John Stone	Non resident	7	Lot no 1 A	Grenville	82		25	1 07
Thomas Cousins	Resident	7	Lots 4 . 5 B	do	5 30		25	5 55
J Baptiste Morrisette	Non Resident	3	Lot No 26 C	do		$ 1 50		1 50
Edward Kelly	do	3	Lot no 26 B	do		77		77
Edward Andrews	Resident	8 n	that pt lt 24 A East Rouge river	do	88		25	1 13
Blaney & Johnson	Non Resident	4	Lot no 5 B	A'gmentation	2 00		25	2 25
David Racicot	do	6	North half of lot no 8 A	do		85		85
Frank Major	do	6	Lot no 8 B	do		71		71
do	do	6	North half of lot no 9 A	do		49		49
Mrs Doctor Allan	Resident	3	Lot no 3 D	do		3 02		3 02

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HARRINGTON AND UNION.

NAMES OF OWNERS	RESIDENT OR NON RESIDENT	Range	No OF LOTS OR PARTS THEREOF CADASTRAL NO		MUNICIPAL TAX	SCHOOL TAX	COSTS	Tota Amount
Malcolm McRae	Resident	2	South half of lot no 17 B	Harrington		$ 3 00		$ 3 00
Roderick McLeod	Non Resident	1	South half of lot no 13 B	do		2 00		2 00
Edward Brown	do	4	North half of lot no 13 A	do	$ 3 68	1 50		5 18

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE PARISH OF ST. ANDREWS.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Resident or Non Resident	No of Lots or Parts thereof Cadastral Number		Municipal Tax	School Tax	Costs	Total Amount
Joachim Bigras	Non resident	Lot No 23	St Andrews	$ 20	$ 1 20		$ 1 40
Felix Daoust	do	Lot No 446	do	1 50	1 00		2 50
John Lavigne Sr	Resident	Lot No 33	do	80	3 50		4 30
Cyrile Larceque Sr	do	Lot No 460	do	65	6 26		6 91

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF HOWARD.

NAMES OF OWNERS	Resident or Non Resident	Range	No OF LOTS OR PART THEREOF	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Costs	Total Amount
J A Nantel J. Nantel W. B. Nantel	Non Resident	6	Lot no 6	$18 91		$27 00	$45 91
Jean Baptiste Renaud	Resident	3	Lot no 16 [not patented]	11 50		5 00	16 50
Alphonse Maurice	do	10	Lot no 13 do	9 64		5 00	14 6

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF GORE.

NAMES OF OWNERS.	Resident or Non Resident	Range	No OF LOTS OR PART THEREOF	Municipal Tax	School Tax	Costs	Total Amount
Robert Wilson	non resident	1	East half of lot no 9	$ 80	$7 48	$ 50	$ 8 87
Thomas Leister	resident	1	West half of lot no 10	3 22	6 39	50	10 21
John McKnight	non resident	2	East half of lot no 1		6 09	25	6 34
Henry Reilly	resident	3	West half of lot no 5	19	2 61		2 80

That part of the East half of lot No. 9 in the third range which is bounded as follows, on South or front by the Gibb property, the Lakefield Hall property, and the Methodist Parsonage property on West, by the West ½ of lot No. 9. and on the East by the West ½ of lot No. 10. and on North by the concession line, containing about 92 acres. Proprietor Henry Reilly resident.

Municipal Tax due.....$ 66
School Tax ".....9.28
Costs.....25

$10 19

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE PARISH ST. JERUSALEM D'ARGENTEUIL.

1st. The following lots of land situated in said Parish and known and described on the official plan and in the book of reference of said Parish under, Nos. 1863, 1868, 1870, 1871 and 1872. Proprietor Joseph Filion Non resident

Amount due for Municipal Taxes.....$ 30.00
Costs..... 50

$30.50

2nd. A lot of land situated in said Parish entered on valuation Roll under No. 339 and known and described on the official plan and book of reference of said Parish under No. 1896, Proprietor Heirs late Robert Todd. Non resident.

Amount due for Municipal tax.....$ 2.94
" " School tax..... 2.86
Costs..... 50

$ 6.30

GAVIN J. WALKER.
SECRETARY TREASURER

S. McKimmie,

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

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.

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.

THE LATE JOHN CHAMBERS.

According to notice the District Lodge of Loyal Orangemen was opened in due form in Pollock's Hall, Bro. Alex. Calder in the chair, on Tuesday afternoon last.

Bro. Calder spoke very feelingly on the death of our beloved District Master, Bro. John Chambers. He thought that the condolence of this meeting should be tendered the family of the deceased. It was then moved by Bro. Miller and seconded by Bro. Rennie. that this meeting be reduced to the Orange Degree, which was carried.

The business of the meeting was then brought forward. It was moved by Bro. Rennie and seconded by Bro. Rogers, that Bros. Taylor and Reeves form a committee to write to the press concerning the death of our late District Master John Chambers,

It was then moved by Bro. Kennedy and seconded by Bro. Rennie, that Bro. Wm. Owens be elected District Master for the ensuing year.

Moved by Bro. Rennie and seconded by Bro. Hugh Wade, that Bro. Miller, be Deputy District Master. Moved by Bro. Rennie and seconded by Bro. Rogers that Bro. Calder be Chaplain and carried.

Moved by Bro. Rennie and seconded by Bro. Kennedy, that Bro. Reeves be Secretary, carried. Moved by Bro. Calder and seconded by Bro. Rennie, that Bro. Kennedy be Treasurer. Moved by Bro. Calder and seconded by Bro. Rennie, that Bro. Rogers be Director of Ceremonies.

It was then moved by Bro. Calder and seconded by Bro. Rennie, that the next annual meeting be held in Bro. Pollock's Hall on June 14th at one o'clock.

Bro. Seale moved and Bro. Rennie seconded a motion that a copy of these minutes be sent to the *Orange Sentenil* and to the WATCHMAN. This motion was carried unanimously. It was then moved by Bro. Calder and seconded by Bro. Rennie, that this meeting be raised to the Royal Blue Degree, which was carried.

The Royal Blue Lodge was then closed in due form by the District Master, Bro. Wm. Owens. COM.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Financial Statement of the receipts and Expenditure of the Municipal Council of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, from 1st January 1895, to 1st January, 1896.

Dr.

To amount collected for special Tax, McClusky (Bridge.)		18.91.
" " for arrears of taxes,		75.41.
" " for costs Breaking, (Roads,)		33.25.
" " for Interest.		5.59.
" " for Costs,		4.20
		$142,36

Cr.

By Cash paid Jury Fund,	$12.00.
" " Mr. Jno. Evans contract, covering McClusky Bridge,	67.00,
" " Inspector McFarlane for Lumber Nicols Bridge,	4.10,
" " Robt. Gordon, Special supt on account,	1.00.
" " T. Barron account for searches and extracts on lots on late Kelso place,	3.60.
Paid Interest on money Borrowed,	3.84,
" J. Evans, Inspector for Road work on west Gore,	38.00.
" R. P. deLaronde, Advocate his (account)	7.00.
" J. Mahon, for work on Council lot,	3.00.
" Expenses of Sec'y to Montreal,	2.50.
" Lunch to Councillors and other incidental expenses during the year,	9.05.
" Postage,	85.
" By C. Smith, Advocate, advice,	10.00.
" Jr Lavigne, for publishing Notices,	5 50.
" Robt. Armstrong, work west Gore Road,	3.00,
" James James, work " "	3·21,
" Anckerel Robert, as per certificate of Inspector, for work West Gore Road.	5,50.
	178.66.
Amount over Paid Receipts due Sec'y.	57.30.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Municipal Council of the Parish of St, Jerusalem d'Argenteuil on 1st January, 1895.

ASSETTS.

To amount due from Taxes uncollected.	$166.86
" " " due by T. Millar, work on Road, E. S.	3.00.
" " due by parties Round to Robertson & Nichols Bridges'	18.43.
" " due by parties Round to Power's Bridge,	16.98.
" " due by Parties bound to Hill's & McAllister's Bridge,	6.10.
" " due by Parties Bound to R. Gordon's report on ditch in Jerusalem and East Settlement,	11.60.
To amount due and chargeable to Parties Bound by amendment of Proces verbal into the Bilsland property	13.29,
	$236.17.

LIABILITIES.

By Balance due Sec'y, Cash unpaid receipts.	37.30.
" " due J. Martin on note and bill,	53.03.
" " due Sec'y Treas. on account,	239.79.
" " " A. McAllister, for work on McAllister Bridge,	3.00,
" amount due T. Morrisson, for wood to Council and work on Power's Bridge,	3.75.
" amount due Inspector W. McFarlane Burial of Animal,	1.00,
" amount due R. P. deLaronde, advocate,	6.00.
" " " Sup't. Robt. Gordon,	7.40.
" " " Gordon, Boa and Wood and Sec'y for work Bilsland road of amending Process verbal,	8.00.
By amount due P. & A. McGibbon, Lumber, Power's Bridge,	5,00.
" " due J. Martin, for breaking west Gore road during winter months on several lots,	2,67.
By amount due N. Copeland for wood to Council room,	2.00,
" " due Inspector Gordon, for work on Lesjardins road E. S.	6.75.
" amount due Jos. Lavigne, for publishing notices.	4.00
" " due Jury fund.	12,00.
	392.19
By Deficit over Assetts.	$156.05.

CURLING.

The President and Vice-President's match came off on Wednesday night in the Curling Rink. The ice was in first class condition and the match keenly contested, a large number of spectators being present. The following are the results :—

PRESIDENT. 1st rink.		VICE-PRESIDENT 1st rink	
Geo. Hay		F. Brannian	
Jno. McGibbon		Jas. Drysdale	
Jno Hope		E. Wilson	
J W Baitt—skip.	5	J W Cottingham skip—16.	
2nd rink		2nd rink	
J Boon		P Johnston	
G Barley		T Christie	
P Campbell		J Knox	
N. T. Truell		J R McOuat	
—Skip,	18	—Skip,	4

RURAL DEANERY OF ST. ANDREWS.

The annual Deanery meeting of the Deanery of St. Andrews will be held in St. Simon's Church at Lachute on Monday, the 20th inst. There will be a public celebration of Holy Communion at 11.15 a.m., and sermon by the Rev. Wm. Harris, rector of Grenville. There will be a business session at 2 p.m.

Clergy, delegates and church wardens are earnestly requested to be present.

R. W. HUTCHINGS,
Secretary.

Arundel, Jan. 2nd, 1896.

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.

Bush Lot For Sale

West half of Lot No 7 in 11th range of Chatham, containing *100* acres more or less, timbered with hardwood,

Apply to
JOHN L. HUTCHINS,
Lachute.

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,

COME IN

AND SEE!!

OUR CONFECTIONERY

NOVELTIES & TOYS.

—o—o—o—

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.

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.

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.

COME AND SEE!

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.

N. McGillis AND Son

HARDWARE, STOVES,
TINWARE,
PAINTS OILS ETC.,

—ALSO—

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.

HOPE

ON AND

HOPE

FOREVER,

Then go to the

Central Ward Confectionery

STORE,

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.

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.

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.

Apply to

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

Pianos & Organs

J A BEDARD,
for Piano and Organs.

J A BEDARD, for

J A Bedard, for
Boots and Shoes.

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

BICYCLES

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

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

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.

FAMOUS BRITISH SHIPS.

SHORT SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE MOST NOTED.

Five English vessels That Have Borne the Name Endymion—From Cromwell to Victoria—Why the Names of British Men-of-War Are Handed Down.

It is around such names as Bellerophon, Agamemnon, Arethusa, Orion, Endymion—names with wonderful battle records—that much of English history is constructed, and as the names are handed down from ship to ship the records go with them, and these, with the accompanying legends, make men braver and more ready to do or die.

A short history of the British war ship Endymion—the present one is a first-class cruiser—will be of interest in this connection, especially as her historian mentions an advanture which she had with the United States frigate President, Captain Stephen Decatur, January 15, 1815, just outside of Sandy Hook, and which is one of the brightest pages in her annals—and even as told by an Englishman, much for an American to be proud of.

The first Endymion to be found in British naval records did good service for the commonwealth during the years 1652 and 1653 against the Dutch. Capt. Jarvis Coachman commanded the "frigate" of 360 tons, 26 guns, 140 men—a merchantman provisionally armed for the war—after which she reverted to her original calling and is mentioned in State papers no more, but her record lives after her.

The first man-of-war, Endymion, of the Royal navy, was a 44-gun ship, built on the Thames in 1779—a small two-decker of 894 tons. She was built to war with France—then the ally of the revolted American colonies. She had a gun deck of 140 feet, and her beam was 38 feet 1 1-2 inches.

She served uneventfully until April, 1782, when, while on the Jamaica station, she

EARNED RENOWN

in a battle with the French fleet under DeGrasse off St. Lucia. Her captain was Edward Tyrrel Smith—afterward an admiral. After the war she was lost in the West Indies on a rock that has ever since borne her name.

The next Endymion, a 44-gun vessel, was built in 1797. She stood at the top of the frigate group, carrying their main armament on a single deck, and was one of the finest and most powerful frigates of Nelson's day. She was of 1,277 tons, 133 feet 10 inches in length, and 35 feet 7 3-8 inches in breadth. She was on the model of the Pomone, the finest frigate the English ever took from the French, captured by Sir John Warren's squadron in April, 1794, and in armament was away ahead of the older class, mounting twenty-six long twenty-four pounders on her main deck.

She hoisted the pennant of Capt. Sir Thomas Williams in July, 1797, and the following October, while in the North Sea, was baptized with fire in an affair with the Dutch line-of-battleship Brutus. She sighted the big Dutch two-decker, a seventy-four, at anchor under the heights of Hinder, with two gunbrigs in company. She bore down on the Beutus and fought her as long as daylight lasted. She was joined by the Beaudeu, a 40-gun frigate, at ten o'clock at night, and although they were considered hardly a match for the Brutus, the Brutus ran away from them.

Thereafter she served on various stations, under various officers, and gained fame, until the great war with Napoleon, in 1803. She captured, on the 25th of June, that year, the French 18-gun corvette Bacchante, which was the first of the British navy's notable line of Bacchantes. Of her during that war it is said:—

The Hon. Sir Charles Paget, while cruising in the Endymion, frigate, on the coast of Spain, described a French ship of the line in imminent danger, embayed among rocks on a lee shore, bowsprit and foremast gone, and riding by a stream cable, her only remaining one. Though it was blowing a gale, Sir Charles bore down to the assistance of his enemy, dropped his sheet anchor on the Frenchman's bow, buoyed the cable, and veered it across his hawser; thus the disabled ship succeeded in getting in, and thus

700 LIVES WERE SAVED

from destruction. After performing this chivalrous action the Endymion, herself in great peril, hauled to the wind, let go her bow ancher, clubhauled, and stood off shore on the other tack.

This incident has been made the subject of a poem by Sir Edwin Arnold, which closes: "Never was nobler salvage made, never a smarter sea deed done!"

From the channel the Endymion went to the Mediterranean in 1806, and thence to Constantinople, where, in 1807, she again became a hero while assisting in the destruction of a Turkish squadron near the castle of Abydas, and in the enforced retreat through the Dardanelles; during which several huge stone shot struck her—one, a granite ball, weighing over 700 pounds, sticking in her bows, and remaining there until she returned to England later in the year.

After Constantinople she was on many stations, and made up a log of exciting adventures. She was in terrific gales, one of which is said to have lasted four months.

Her most famous engagement took place outside Sandy Hook in 1813, and is related as follows:—

Sir William Bolton succeeded Capt. Henry Hope (afterward Sir Henry), under whom the Endymion fought the action for which perhaps her name is principally famous to this day. As one of our few heavy twenty-four pounder frigates the Endymion in 1813 was sent across the Atlantic, being especially selected to reinforce the squadron of small British frigates on the station, with which the authorities at Whitehall, wilfully blind to the certain results of their policy, had tried to match the "sixty-fours in disguise" which the Americans called "frigates," and were using against our smaller vessels with such overpowering effect in battle. The Endymion was nearly eighteen months on the station before her chance of distinction came; but it did come at last. At five o'clock on the morning of the 15th of January, 1815, while cruising off Sandy Hook, as one of a squadron of observation, the United States forty-four-gun frigate President, Capt. Stephen Decatur, was made out about two miles away, passing to northward.

ALL SAIL IN CHASE

was at once made by the British squadron, which headed after the President as fast as it could go. The American frigate, however, was able to keep ahead, and to gain on all of the British squadron except the Endymion, which steadily crept up ever nearer and nearer during the nine hours that the pursuit lasted. The President tried all she could to shake the Endymion off, but in vain, meanwhile cutting away her own anchors, throwing overboard boats, spars, and wetting her sails from royals downward, to facilitate her flight. But all the same, the Endymion drew up nearer and nearer, until shortly after two o'clock the President opened fire with her stern chasers. To this, for nearly half an hour, the Endymion did not reply a shot, but, at length, about 2.30 o'clock, she, in turn, began to open with her bow guns. For another three hours they continued the chase, firing at one another until about 5.30 o'clock, when the President suddenly wore and altered her course to the south. The Endymion, now quite near, followed suit with every movemwnt, and then, after gradually drawing up to her antagonist, just on the hour of six o'clock, the two ships closed nearly alongside. The Americans now began a sharp musketry fire from the tops, which did considerable execution on the deck of the Endymion, and then, after about half an hour, the President suddenly luffed across the Endymion's bows.

She paid dear for the manoeuvre, though, for the Endymion at once passing under the President's stern, fired two raking broadsides into her, and then hauling up, the Endymion forthwith placed herself on the port and lee quarter of her antagonist. It was now 6.45, and for half an hour more the two ships pounded away furiously into one another, until of a sudden, the President ceased fire for a few minutes. After the pause she opened on the Endymion again, this time only with her aftermost guns, and

AIMING HIGH.

The Endymion's maintopmast studdingsail came down under the fire, and at once the President hauled to the wind to try once more to escape. But again the Endymion was ready for her antagonist, and pouring a destructive, raking fire into the stern of the President, she, too, hauled up promptly in pursuit. For another five-and-twenty minutes the President kept firing at intervals, and then, just at eight o'clock, the Americans ceased firing altogether. The Endymion, supposing the President to have surrendered, ceased firin on that, and set to work bending new sails. The Americans, however, continued their course to the eastward under press of canvas, until at length one of the Endymion's consorts, the Pomone, overtook the President about half an hour before midnight. To make sure, the Pomone gave the President a broadside, followed by another, just as the American ship rounded to and hailed to say that she had surrendered.

So the fight ended, with a casualty list on both sides of—Endymion, eleven killed and fourteen wounded; President, thirty-five killed and seventy wounded.

No doubt it was not a single-handed fight, nor, strictly speaking, a duel between matched combatants, for the Endymion's consorts astern, by their presence, must have terribly hampered the President; yet, with all that, the universal applause lavished by the people in England on the gallant Endymions was well deserved. Capt. Hope was granted a gold medal, and the Naval War Medal was granted especially to the Endymion and her ship's company for the battle; while Lieut. William Thomas Morgan, first lieutenant of the Endymion, was promoted.

At Bermuda, Captain Hope received a

PIECE OF PLATE,

and the officers a cup which was "to be considered attached to that or any future ship which might bear the gallant name of Endymion."

It was not until 30 years after the peace that the gallant little Endymion passed out of service, in the meantime serving in the Mediterranean in the thirties, and in the China seas in the war of 1842.

The last wooden frigate Endymion was built in 1860. She was a 32-gun screw frigate of 3,805 tons displacement, built at the time that the advent of the iron steamship sealed the fate for sea service of the sailing ship of the old style. She was long ago struck off the navy list, and now is used as a smallpox hospital ship.

The present Endymion is a first-class cruiser, of 7,350 tons displacement, and was built in 1891 under the Naval Defence Act of that year. She is now in the Medway Fleet Reserve, where she took the place of the Blake.

All that is attached to the name "Endymion" in British naval annals is now the lawful possession of the present Endymion. The years that preceded her birth made a glory for her that will be fought for and maintained with a greater determination than if she had no past, and were compelled to make a new record for her name in the history of naval warfare.

Other British war vessels have greater records than the Endymion, but she has been selected because her fame was principally made at the gateway of the Union.—New York Times.

Modes of Transportation.

City Man (answering an old lady's question)—It will cost you about three dollars, I think. That is the usual charge for a hack ride around the corner.

Old Lady—I said nothing about hack rides. I want to go to Hack's Corners, on the railroad, forty miles away.

C.M.—Oh! it will cost about a dollar.

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Chatham has organized a hockey club.

Walkerville has organized a Social Club.

The box factory at Midland is being rebuilt.

Petite Cote, P. O., Quebec, has been closed.

Peterboro' will soon have a curling bonspiel.

The G.T.R. shops in London are being re-erected.

Penetang has the largest enclosed rink in America.

A chartered bank is to be established at Alvinston.

A new church at Hampshire has just been dedicated.

An hotel is to be opened at Providence Bay, Manitoulin.

The coloured voters of Hamilton have formed a league.

Butterflies were seen on a farm near Stratford last week.

The new central depot at Ottawa has been formally opened.

Last week 15,000 barrels of apples were shipped to England.

The young ladies of Orillia recently gave a fine minstrel show.

Hay and straw are very scarce in the northern parts of Ontario.

The annual yield of blueberries in Nova Scotia is worth $32,000.

The Ailsa Craig branch of the Bank of Commerce has been closed.

Alliston publishes the names of its citizens who have paid dog taxes.

An attempt was recently made to burn Johnson's flour mills at Dresden.

In two days last week the River Thames rose ten feet at Chatham.

An electric line will soon be built to the top of the mountain at Montreal.

A live rabbit from England recently passed through the customs at London.

The C. P. R. prohibits the posting of advertisements on the sides of its cars.

Great quantities of timber are being taken out of the swamp at Bass Lake.

The old Methodist church at Hawkestone is being converted into a residence.

The young coloured men of Chatham have organized "The Maple Leaf Club."

A Catholic cathedral, costing $100,000, is to be built at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

An American company has put 850 men at work at the Beauce, Quebec, mines.

A new bridge between North Orillia and Matchedash has just been completed.

When Ailsa Craig wanted a primary teacher 75 applicants sent in their names.

The Church of England will establish an hospital for Indians in St. Peter's reserve.

An immense quantity of cordwood is being hauled into Seaforth, and prices are very low.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Oldershaw, Chatham, recently celebrated their golden wedding.

At Hampton, N.B., a man was fined $50 and sent to jail for violating the Scott Act.

A tame deer last week attacked a woman on the streets of Orillia and badly injured her.

The Quebec Legislature has repealed the charter of the Quebec Ship Labourers' Association.

George Gibb, of Ellice, while cleaning a loaded gun, had the ramrod blown clear through his hand.

While her baby was being christened at her bedside Mrs. George Francis, of Hamilton, died suddenly.

Emily Smith, a coloured woman more than a hundred years of age, died recently at St. Catharines.

Miss Hillen, of Seaforth, has been appointed assistant teacher of modern languages at Lucan High school.

This year there were 205 school teaching days in the cities and towns of Ontario, and 214 in country places.

British Columbia hatcheries will not give salmon fry to the State of Washington, as per the latter's request.

W. Maxwell, foreman of the baking department of Patterson's confectionery works, Brantford, has fallen heir to $20,000.

In 1880 Canada exported cheese to the value of $3,900,000. In 1894 Canada exported cheese to the value of $15,500,000, an increase in 41 years of nearly 400 per cent.

Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Quebec, has offered $20,000 to the authorities of Bishop's University, of Lennoxville, to be equally divided between the endowment funds of the college and school, on condition that the jubilee funds amount by July 31st, 1896, to $10,000 of bona fide subscription.

COST OF ENGLAND'S WARS.

What the British Have Had to Pay for Their Fighting of Two Centuries.

In the wars of the present and of the previous century England has expended $5,000,000,000. Almost incessantly since 1700 England has been prosecuting war and paying the cost of it, either in alliance with other European nations or against barbarous or semi-civilized nations single handed.

The first of the wars in which England engaged in the eighteenth century was against the French, England having as its allies Holland, Prussia, Hanover, and Portugal. It culminated in the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, after an expenditure (relatively much larger in these days) of $900,000,000.

The English war against the Canadian colonists, who were favorable to the French, followed at a cost of $300,000,000, and then followed the war against the American colonists south of the Canadian border line—the Revolutionary war. The cost to England of the Revolutionary war is given in the official figures of the English War Office at $600,000,000.

The closing years of the eighteenth century and the early years of the nineteenth century were years of strife and war in which England took an active part, but never single handed. Her first alliance was with Russia, Prussia, Sardinia, Portugal, Italy, and the minor German States against France. That was in 1793. The next alliance six years later, included the same countries, with Turkey, Naples, the Barbery States, and Austria in addition as allies of England. The combination of European nations of which England was a part in 1805, included England, Russia, Austria, Sweden and Naples. In 1809 England and Austria combined against France, and in 1813 all the great powers of Europe and most of the minor ones combined against Napoleon in what was known afterward as "the seventh coalition."

While these wars were in progress in Europe, England carried on other wars, particularly against the United States (the war of 1812), and in India, and during this period, beginning in 1793 and closing in 1815, the total sum expended by England for war and naval purposes was $4,000,000,000. Such was the debt of England at the close of the last war with the United States, but it has been greatly reduced since. The Crimean war, in which England engaged against Russia with France, Turkey, and Sardinia as its allies, cost England $350,000,000, and consequent wars and encounters in India, in Southern Africa, where the Boers proved a sturdy foe, in Egypt and elsewhere have entailed considerable cost upon the English Treasury, but very much less than the expense of fighting with civilized soldiers in well-equipped armies. The present debt of England, exclusive of the debt of English dependencies, which is $2,000,000,000, is three billion three hundred million dollars.

THE TURKS' GREEN BANNER.

When Unfurled in Constantinople It Will Mean a Holy War.

As the interests of the Christian portion of the universe are now centered in an effort to relieve the distress of people of Armenia, an Asiatic province of the Turkish Empire, and as rumors have been current that the troops of the Sultan now concentrating in that province for the ostensible purpose of putting down an incipient rebellion of the miserable people have displayed the "green banner," which means a "holy war," it will be of interest to trace as far as possible the origin and meaning of a "jejad," or "holy war."

It is understood to be a Mohammedan doctrine that jejad, or holy war, can only be procalimed by the Shiek-ul Islam, the reiligious deputy of the Sultan, by the personal order of the Sultan himself. The proclamation is performed by unfolding the sanjaksherif, or flag of the prophet, which is made of green silk with a crescent at the top of the staff, to which is attached a horsehair plume. This flag is deposited in the Mosque of St. Sophia, at Constantinople. It is not, however, the original flag of the prophet, as that ensign was white and was made from the turban of the Koreish which Mohammed captured. For this, some time later, was substituted a black flag, made of the petticoat of Ayesha, the favorite wife of the prophet, and in whose arms he died.

Omar, the second Moslem Caliph, obtained possession of the flag

BY CONQUEST,

and it passed subsequently into the hands of the Abassides and the Caliphs of Bagdad and Kaimira, and was brought to Europe by Amurath III., and deposited in the seraglio at Constantinople. When the flag was changed in color from black to green is not known, but according to the doctrine of Mohammed, the Sultan and his deputy have the sole authority to unfurl the flag over Constantinople and proclaim a "holy war," a war against all Christendom, and one in which every species of atrocity is perpetrated in the name of the prophet on the unbelievers.

The unfurling of the green flag among the Turkish soldiery, if there be truth in the report, may not be from the orders of the Sultan, as there is a large element of the Mohammedans, particularly those of Arabia and the Holy Land, who do not recognize the legitimacy of the claim of the Ottoman Turks to the caliphate, and would not wait for the orders of the ruler if they are anxious for a jejad against the hated Christians.

If the Sultan should attempt, or if any part of his dominion, independent of his orders inaugurate a holy war, it becomes the duty of every Christian nation to take prompt action in the protection of the helpless people that will be exposed to every kind of outrage that the devilish ingenuity of the Moslem religion will contrive to invent. Personal interests and aggrandizement should be promptly laid aside in the cause of humanity.

My Wealth.

Gold! gold! have I, a goodly share,
You laugh and, doubting, ask me where—
Unbraid my little daughter's hair.
Two gems have I, of greatest prize,

Twin sapphires of a wondrous size—
Just look within her shining eyes.
Two shells have I, of pink, pink pearl,
Pale as the bud that would unfurl—

The pretty ears of my wee girl.
Two bands of ivory, dazzling white,
All I possess environ quite—
Her dimpled arms clasped round me tight

Encouraging.

Mrs. Vansock (to new servant)—I shall give you $20 a month, and when you break any dishes I will take the cost of them out of your pay.

Bridget Olone—Sure you'll have to give me more than that, mum, if you're goin' to do that.

PICTURES INSIDE SHEEP.

NATURE'S LANDSCAPE PRINTED ON THE SKIN BY LIGHTNING.

There Were Trees, Rocks, Fences and Bushes—Remarkable Discovery by a Butcher Which Is Verified by Hundreds of People.

From the village of Coombe Bay, which lies about four miles from Bath, England, comes a story of a curious freak of lightning. Near the village there is, or was, when the incident occurred, an extensive wood composed of oak and nut trees. In the centre of this wood, there was a small pasture, quite hemmed in by the surrounding grove.

Here six sheep were kept by their owner. The flock being small, the pasture, only about fifty yards in extent, contained herbage sufficient for them.

One day while the sheep were in the field a severe thunder-storm came on and one flash of lightning killed simultaneously every sheep in the pasture. It is to be presumed they were mourned by their owner, but no doubt considering that they might be of some profit to him, although dead, he sold their bodies to a butcher in the neighboring village of Coombe Bay. The butcher began his business by skinning the lightning-struck animals. And here the strange part of the story comes in.

To the astonishment of the butcher and his assistant, on the interior of each sheepskin they found printed an elaborate and faithful picture of the landscape surrounding the sheep pasture. These natural pictures were in no respect suggestive of impressionist daubs, but the trees, the fences, the rocks and bushes were all as precisely represented as if photographed upon the skin of the animal. Every detail was exactly drawn.

The sheep had been killed while huddled together in a corner, and the landscape in each case was the same, the picture being of that part of the

SURROUNDING SCENERY

which lay in the path of the lightning flash which killed the frightened animals.

The story relates that the skins were hung up for some time in a public place and were examined by hundreds of people. Many old inhabitants who had been familiar since childhood with the little pasture and its surrounding grove readily identified the spot when they beheld its strangely pictured representation.

If the sheep owner in this tale had had foresight enough to skin his flock before selling them he might have reaped a greater harvest from his dead animals than he could while they were living by exhibiting or selling the skins as curiosities. And if the mutton was eatable at all it doubtless brought higher rates because coming from sheep of such fame.

Stories of lightning prints are old, some of them curious, and many, no doubt, have an element of truth in them. But some of their marvels are certainly due to the vivid imaginations of those who tell and listen to them. Most of them have an "at least my grandmother's cat ran across his grandmother's garret" air! And it is difficult to pin one's faith on a story so complete as this, or so extensive as to include a whole flock of sheep.

There is the story of the Italian lady, who while sitting in the window of her villa at Lugano, received a severe shock from a stroke of lightning, and "although she recovered completely, the impression of a flower, which must have been in the path of the lightning flash which reached her, was printed indelibly on her body."

The same old chronicle tells of a man who, while standing at his door during a thunder-storm, saw the lightning strike a large tree opposite to him. In this case "a reversed image of the tree was found printed on the man's breast."

LONDON "ZOO" STATISTICS.

What It Costs to Feed the Winged, Four-Footed and Creeping Things, and What They Must Have to Eat.

The Zoological Garden of London, one of the largest and finest "zoos" in the world, has just issued its regular annual report, which contains some curious bits of statistics. There are more than 1,450 different kinds of birds in the apiary and about half as many of animals in the menagerie, and of reptiles of all sorts there are 450. The food for these winged, four-footed and crawling boarders costs nearly $125,000 a year.

One large item of food is milk, of which not far from 1,500 gallons are absorbed every twelvemonth. Some of the animals and reptiles are fond of eggs and it takes 20,000 annually to keep them supplied. During the Winter months, when eggs are worth three or four cents apiece, the expense for this article of food is especially heavy. Each year 250 horses and 150 goats are sacrificed to feed the carnivorous animals, besides a quantity of beef. Some of the beasts from the tropics need a fruit diet and consume 1,200 dozens of bananas, 1,100 pounds of grapes and raisins and 1,500 oranges annually. Others from the north, like seals, subsist on a fish diet, and for these over 27 tons of finny foods are required with nearly a ton of crabs for a relish.

The salaries of officials and attendants amount to about $120,000, and in 1894 the number of visitors was 625,538 whose admission fees aggregated over $70,000. There were more visitors last year then any since 1876, when there were nearly a million. It was in 1876 that the animals from India which were presented to the Prince of Wales were first installed in the Zoological Gardens.

Drawing the Line.

Landlady (trying to start the conversation)—Are you fond of the antique, Mr. Slim?

New Boarder (suspiciously)—Um-er—not at table.

Cruel.

He—One of the fellows at the club said geese often lived to be a hundred.

She—How delighted you must be at the prospect of such a long life.

CURRENT NOTES.

Modern society is in danger of killing itself, paradoxical as it may seem, by the multiplication of alleged comforts. For happiness and length of life contrast the simple little cottage life, that of the palatial residence. It is clear that much that we seem to think are the comforts, necessaries and luxuries of civilized refinement, is nothing more nor less than ambitious and frivolous display, not to say life-burdening and life-shortening nonsense. Particularly do the frills of modern living bear hard upon woman. It is the parlor rather than the family sitting room, the gown, rather than the everyday dress, the salad and dessert rather than the bread and meat; the social function rather than the neighborly call; the laces and embroideries rather than the plain sewing—which physically and mentally exhaust women. The frills of life, and not the substantial mainstays, are what break down and wear out her powers. It is the same in city and village and even in country, to a great extent. The struggle to make "things comfortable and respectable" is in large measure a struggle which wears out life without ever reaching comfort, or anything except further desire which exhausts the energies and rob peace of mind. Greater simplicity of home life and its desires is the true road to home happiness, and especially for women. She must acquire the courage to allow her neighbor to outshine her in dress, size of house, social functions and all the other frills of life. She must curtail all the expenditures of energy not conducive to health, strength and pure happiness. The frills must go, if strong and happy motherhood and childhood remain.

There is the infidel who rails at religion, and there is the infidel who rails at science. Both are lacking in the charity, humility and willingness to learn, which true science and religion both demand. The infidel, whatever his bent, is a dogmatist. He thinks he knows it all. He has found it all out. There is nothing more in the world to learn. He has it all down in his little hypothesis, or his little creed. There is another infidel, perhaps more damaging to society than the other two named—the dog-in-the-manger infidel, who shows his teeth at all attempts at progress, the cynic infidel who sneers at all steps of reform the selfish, croaking coward, who slanders the workers for reform and never lifts a finger until he sees the crowd flocking to the new cause. The reason why the later brand of infidel is worse than the others in his influence, is because he is so numerous and has the backing of the selfish powerful and the cowardly many. All the indifferent, the ignorant and the sinful support his policy. This is the dead load which the united forces of Christianity, science, progress and reform find their perpetual struggle to lift.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

German Hostility to England Over the Transvaal Raid.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jameson and the forces of the British South Africa Company has brought to the surface all the latent feeling of hostility to England, and has evoked a similar outburst to that produced by President Cleveland's message in America. The general belief that the duplicity of British statesmen is deliberate in their policy of keeping Europe divided into two camps, in order to facilitate English aggression and encroachments in Africa and elsewhere, has received supposed confirmation in the news of Dr. Jameson's venture. In spite of the disavowal of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain of any knowledge or responsibility for the step taken by Dr. Jameson, little doubt is felt here that it was prompted in high quarters ,and the weighty terms of the Emperor's message are interpreted as indicating the same mistrust of the English protestations which is felt in Government circles. Everybody here understands that the Emperors' message to President Kruger was not due to mere impulse, but was decided upon and drafted after a grave Council of Ministers, and it must therefore be regarded as an open pronouncement of a change in Germany's policy towards Great Britain. The immediate news of the invasion of the Transvaal was received on Tuesday evening, and the Emperor summoned the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, and Herr Kayser, director of the Colonial Office, to Potsdam, and spoke to them in strong terms of the breach of international law. Later, an official note was sent to the British Government,asking curtly the meaning of Dr. Jameson's raid, and what steps would be taken to neutralize it. Moreover, it is asserted on good authority that the intention to land German sailors at Delagoa bay was abandoned only on the receipt of the news of Dr. Jameson's defeat. The consent of Portugal has been asked for the transit of troops across Portuguese territory.

In Self-Defense.

you ought to keep your flesh up. Disease will follow, if you let it get below a healthy standard. No matter how this comes, what you need is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That is the greatest flesh-builder known to medical science, far surpassing filthy Cod liver oil and all its nasty compounds. It's suited to the most delicate stomachs. It makes the morbidly thin, plump and rosy, with health and strength.

Send for a free pamphlet, or remit 10 cts. (stamps) and get a book of 168 pages with testimonials, addresses and portraits. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Rupture or breach, permanently cured without the knife. Address, for pamphlet and references, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Take Care

Of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach and digestive organs, increase your appetite, purify and enrich your blood and prevent sickness by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"We have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla for a number of years, and it has never failed to be most efficacious. All our children are troubled with boils, but Hood's Sarsaparilla removes this trouble and restores their skin to a healthy condition." E. C. SCOTT, Columbus, Miss. Be sure to get Hood's and only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; 6 for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla 25c.

A PERFECTLY HOPELESS CASE.

Until South American Nervine Was Used —"It is the Only Remedy that Helped Me," Said Mrs. Hutchinson of Vandeleur, Ont.

WHEN one studies the data bearing on diseases of the digestive organs and stomach, it is perfectly astonishing the extent to which trouble of this kind exists. In fact, here is the basis of many of the diseases that lay waste the human system.

Mrs. Hutchinson, of Vandeleur, Ont., suffered untold misery with nervous prostration and pain in the stomach, more especially after meals. The case might be spoken of indifferently as one of indigestion, and passed by; but it was no trifling matter for her. She was really an invalid, and the doctors could do her no good. South American Nervine was brought under her notice, and she used it with the most satisfactory results. She did not stop with one bottle, for, to use her own words: "I had proven a wonderful medicine, and the only remedy that helped me." She continued to use it until several bottles had been taken, and to-day is healthy, hearty and happy, and has forgotten almost that she ever suffered from indigestion or nervousness.

South American Nervine is the only remedy in existence that acts directly on the nerve centres at base of the brain. It cures by rousing up these nerve centres, and causing them to generate more nervous energy, an increased supply of which is sent to all the organs of the body, and then nature steps in and does the rest.

A WONDROUS CHANGE.

The Story of a Young Lady in Smith's Falls.

Her Health Was Badly Shattered—Suffered From a Bad Cough and Constant Pain in the Side—Pale and Almost Bloodless —Her Health Again Restored.

From the Smith's Falls Record.

"I know that if I had not begun taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would not have lived much longer." These words were uttered by Miss Mossop, this town, and a young lady extremely popular among her friends and acquaintance. Miss Mossop had been ailing for several years, and her recovery to health is a matter of general rejoicing among her friends. To a reporter she gave her story as follows: "I scarcely know how my illness began. The first symptom was a feeling of tiredness upon the slightest exertion. The color left my face, and I became as pale as a corpse. Then I was attacked with a pain in my left side and coughed a great deal. At first home remedies were tried, but as they did not do any good a doctor was called in, and I was under his care for about a year. But the treatment did not do me any good, and I was steadily growing weaker and weaker. I was unable to go upstairs without having to sit down and rest when I got there, and the pain in my side became more and more intense. I kept wasting away and lost all interest in life, and at last was so low that recovery was not expected. At this juncture my mother saw an article in a newspaper relating the cure of a young lady whose case was almost identical with my own, and whose cure was

Could not go up Stairs Without Resting.

due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this prompted a trial of that medicine. By the time a couple of boxes were used there was a feeling of improvement and I continued using the Pink Pills until I had taken nine boxes, all the time gaining rapidly, until now I feel that I have recovered my old time health. I can now walk a long distance without being tired, and I am no longer troubled with that terrible pain in my side. My appetite has returned and I can now eat almost as much as any member of the family, and I know that had I not begun taking Pink Pills I would not have lived much longer."

Mrs. Mossop says she cannot express the gratitude she feels toward this grand medicine which has restored her loved daughter's health, and will always speak of it in terms of praise.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable to women. They build up the blood, restore the nerves, and eradicate those troubles which make the lives of so many women, old and young, a burden. Dizziness, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache and nervous prostration speedily yield to this wonderful medicine. They are sold only in boxes, the trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

President Cleveland has signed the proclamation making Utah a State.

SHERIFF WILKINS FREED.

YEARS OF SLAVERY, AND HOW HE ESCAPED.

Talks About His Deliverer Daily in Gratitude—Gains Fifteen Pounds in Weight Since His Rescue.

Urbana, Ohio.—(Special.)—This town is greatly exercised over the remarkable rescue of Sheriff R.P. Wilkins from one of the worst forms of slavery known to man. He has now fully recovered from the results of his experience, and talks freely and gratefully of his deliverer. In an interview to-day he said: "I have been a perfect slave to tobacco for over twenty five years; I smoked from twelve to fifteen cigars a day. November 4th, last, I bought my first box of No-To-Bac from Anderson & Cramer. I had little faith, and to my great surprise, after using part of the third box, I was completely cured and did not have the least desire for tobacco. To-day I feel better, I sleep better, think better, and I have gained fifteen pounds in weight, and there is not a day passes that I do not recommend No-To-Bac to many of the tobacco users who I know are destroying their lives and vitality by the use of the weed."

Further investigation revealed the fact that there are 500 people living in this town and the surrounding country who have been cured by No-To-Bac.

Anderson & Cramer stated that they were the first to start the good work here, as Mr. Anderson termed it. "Yes, we introduced No-To-Bac into this town about three years ago. The demand at the start was very light, the folks had no faith in it, but we sold to a few people, and to our great astonishment every one reported a cure. Since that time we have sold hundreds of boxes, and every one under a guarantee to cure or refund the money, and strange as it may seem, we have never had a call to refund money."

No-To-Bac not only relieves the nervous irritation and makes the use of tobacco entirely unnecessary, but at the same time builds up and fortifies the general physical condition. As a natural invigorator and stimulant we believe there is no preparation in America to equal it.

"The public should be warned, however, against the purchase of any of the many imitations on the market, as the success of No-To-Bac has brought forth a host of counterfeiters and imitators. The genuine No-To-Bac is made by the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal and New York, and is sold under a guarantee to cure by all druggists, and every tablet has the word No-To-Bac plainly stamped thereon."

UNSANITARY WALL COATINGS CONDEMNED BY THE BIBLE.

"And behold if the plague be in the walls of the house with hollow streaks, greenish or reddish, then the priest shall go out of the house to the door of the house, and shut up the house seven days * * * * And he shall cause the house to be scraped within round about, and they shall pour out the dust that they scrape off without the city into an unclean place."

To each of the first three persons in every city and town in the Dominion of Canada who write The Alabastine Co., Limited, of Paris, Ont. giving the chapter containing the above passage of scripture, will be sent an order on the Alabastine dealer in the town for a package of Alabastine, enough to cover 50 square yards of wall, two coats, tinted or white. To all who apply, giving us the name of the paper in which they saw this notice, will be given an ingenious puzzle, the solving of which may earn you $50.00.

To test a wall coating, take a small quantity of it, mix in equal quantity of boiling water, and if it does not set when left in the dish over night, and finally form a stone-like cement without shrinking, it is a kalsomine, and dependent upon glue to hold it to the wall, the feature so strongly objected to by sanitarians.

This matter of looking to the sanitary nature of wall coatings seems to be considered of much importance of late. A supplement to the Michigan State Board of Health, condemns wall paper and kalsomines for walls, and recommends Alabastine as being sanitary, pure, porous, permanent, economical and beautiful. Alabastine is ready for use by mixing in cold water.

The Prizes Awarded.

The final awards in the literary competition offered by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. of Brockville, Ont., have just been announced. The decision as to the order merit of the five stories selected was left to a vote of the readers, and that great interest was taken in the matter is shown by the fact that 16,728 votes were recorded. "A Night on Crookback, by Dua, (Mrs. R. S. Smellie, Toronto,) received 4,655 votes, the largest number cast and is awarded first prize. "The Lady of Beauce," by Othmas, (Thos. Swift, Ottawa,) comes second with 4,403 votes. "The Fall of York," by Allan Douglas Brodie, (T. Herbert Chestnut, Toronto,) takes the third with 3,004 votes. "The House of Eulalie" by Margery Tooker, (Mrs. C. F. Fraser, Halifax, N. S.,) has the fourth place with 2,500 votes. "The New Eden," by Isaac, (C. B. Keenleyside, Brantford,) 2,166 votes is awarded 5th prize. The prizes are $100, $75, $60, $40 and $25. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., deserves much credit for so liberally assisting in developing a Canadian literary talent.

The Queen on New Year's Day, the anniversary of her proclamation as Empress of India, received many valuable presents from Indian chiefs.

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

Reports have been received of a terrific massacre of Armenians at Orfah,in which two thousand Christians were killed.

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

There has been a serious uprising in Formosa. On New Year's Day ten thousand rebels attacked Taipsen, but they were repulsed.

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

The Emperor of Germany and Prince Frederick Leopold have quarrelled over Prince Frederick's treatment of his wife.

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

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

Three large bodies of Cubans are advancing upon Havana, and the city will soon be in a state of siege.

W.P.C. 797.

the doctors

approve of Scott's Emulsion. For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who get no nourishment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Consumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat taste taken out.

Two sizes, 50 cents and $1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

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

STAMPS dating before 1870 of Canada, Provinces, United States; also Bill and Law Stamps bought. Good prices. WM. R. ADAMS, 1 Ann St., Toronto, Ont.

DR. MURRAY MACFARLANE, Specialist—Eye, Ear and Throat. 32 Carlton St., Toronto.

STAMMERING Permanently cured by a strictly Educational System. No advance fees. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE, 76 Bond 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.

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

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

TORONO CUTTING SCHOOL, 113 Yonge St. Opening Session; young men; no better profession; easily acquired; highly remunerative; best systems taught; terms very moderate; rare chance. Write for particulars at once

DON'T COUGH YOUR LUNGS AWAY USE BRY'S GERMAN BREAST BALSAM, AND BE CURED OF THE COUGH.

Sold by Druggists At 25 and 50 cents.

G. DUTHIE & SONS SLATE, SHEET-METAL, TILE & GRAVEL ROOFERS

Sheet Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tile, Red Black and Green Roofing Slate, Metal Cornices, Felt, Tar, Roofing Pitch, Etc. Gutters Downpipes, &c., supplied the trade.

Telephone 1236. Adelaide & Widmer Sts TORONTO

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

CATARRH—Hay Fever, Deafness, Catarrh of the Stomach

Dr. Besant's new treatment for the above distressing troubles is the only remedy in the world which treats these diseases both locally and internally, thus effecting A PERMANENT CURE. Price for one full month's treatment $2—which is sufficient for most cases. If your druggis does not keep it, remit direct to us and we will send free of extra charge. Circular describing Mrs. Besant's preparations sent free on application.

MARTHA BESANT CO., Toronto, Canada

BAND SAW MILLS Do not longer put off enquiring thoroughly into the advantages of the Band over Circular or Gang. They are many and great, and mean a handsome profit, where with circular there is little or none.

We build the new "Allis" Band and everything needed in a modern saw mill.

Write us to-day,

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Stylish, DURABLE, COMFORTABLE FOOTWEAR. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS. ASK FOR THEM.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS DUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

One 7x12 BEAVER JOB PRESS (FOOT OR STEAM POWER)

PRESS in thoroughly good condition and will be SOLD CHEAP.

The Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd Toronto, Canada.

ALL The Leading BAKERS USE OUR Dough Mixers No baker having any kind of a trade worth while should be without this labor-saving machine. G. T. PENDRITH, Manufacturer, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

THE "MONEY-MAKER" KNITTING MACHINE ONLY $10 ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT, OR SEND A 3 CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS, PRICE LIST, SAMPLES, COTTON YARN, &c. THIS IS GOOD FOR $2.00 SEND TO CREELMAN BROS. Mfrs GEORGETOWN, ONT.

90 Per Cent of Disease

Arises from impure blood or sluggish action of the Bowels, Kidney or Liver. As St. Leon Mineral Water acts directly on these organs, absorbing and carrying off all impurities from the body, you may rest satisfied that the water used as directed CURES ninety per cent. of all diseases peculiar to the Human System.

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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.

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For the Cure of the Liquor, Tobacc and Morphine habits.
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Correspondence solicited, strictly confidential.
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Manager

MEAT MARKET
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Vegetable Shops
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LAMBSKINS
FURS.
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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.

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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.
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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.
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G. J. WALKER.

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."

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.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Municipality of the County of Terrebonne,

Office of the Municipal Council of the county of Terrebonne.

St, Jerome 2nd January 1896

I do hereby give Public Notice that the lands hereinafter mentioned will be sold by Public Auction at the office of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne in the Town of St. Jerome, on Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at ten of the clock in forenoon, for the assessment and charges due to the Municipalities hereinafter mentioned upon the several lots hereinafter described, unless the same be paid at least two days before the above day.

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE EAST PART OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ABERCROMBIE

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBERS	RANGES	TOWNSHIP	MUNICIPAL TAXES	SCHOOL TAXES.	AMOUNT
Felix Coursol	Joiner	27d	11th	Kilkenny	$3 40	$0 45	$ 3 85
Pierre Labelle.....	Deceased	19	8th	Abercrombie	5 43	5 27	10 70
Charles Cyr.....	Workman	27a	4th	do	7 20	1 80	9 00

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE PARISH OF STE. ADELE.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBERS	RANGES	TOWNSHIP	MUNICIPAL TAXES	SCHOOL TAXES	AMOUNT
Joseph Beaulieu	Merchant	2 D, 3 B	9th	Abercrombie	$5 24	$4 45	$9 69
Stanis Mantha	Farmer	*10* B	4th	Morin	7 00	4 05	11 05
Firmin Vaillancourt	"	7 A	10th	Morin	8 84	0 40	9 24

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE PARISH OF STE. SOPHIE.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION.	NUMBER OF CADASTER	MUNICIPAL TAXES	SCHOOL TAXES	AMOUNT
F. X. Rochon Jr.	Farmer	90	$5 20	$4 58	$9 78
Israel Paquin	"	429	1 88	00	1 88
Abraham Nickel	"	293	2 47	00	2 47
Abraham Nickel	"	294	2 47	00	2 47

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE UNITED TOWNSHIPS OF DESALABERY & GRANDISON.

NAMES.	OCCUPATION	RANGES	NUMBERS	MUNICIPAL TAXES	SCHOOL TAX	AMOUNT
Pridham Alexander	Unknown	1st	South half of 17, 18, and 19, 10 100 28	$5 89	$0 00	$5 89
Jerome Denis	do	1st		1 98	5 43	7 41
Desjardins Samuel	Doctor	8th	24, 25	13 56	0 00	13 56

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE PARISH OF ST, AGATHE DES MONTS.

NAMES	OCCUPATION.	RANGES	NUMBERS	TOWNSHIP	MUNICIPAL TAXES	SCHOOL TAX	AMOUNT
Cleary Eddy	Trader	1	5A	Beresford	$ 6 12	$1 14	$7 26
Condistin Barul	Pedlar	1	17	Beresford	4 78	1 10	5 88
Condistin Barul	Pedlar	1	18	Beresford	3 54	74	4 28
Burke Widow		11	8	Duncaster	3 21	80	4 01
Bellerive Adolphe	Farmer	7	8 9A	Morin	3 *14*	5 14	8 28
Heirs La Berichon	Farmer	7	9B	Morin	0 47	94	1 41

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF DUNCASTER.

NAMES.	RANGES	NUMBERS.	MUNICIPAL TAXES	SCHOOL TAXES	AMOUNT
Dosithe Ouimette	4	9	$3 33	$3 20	$6 53
Heirs Rev Thibaudeau	5	11	11 11	1 *00*	12 11
Pierre Boucher	8	29 part ½ lot close to 28	1 98	1 76	3 74
Chs de Montigny	8	42	4 05	2 *50*	7 05
Theophile Nault	9	40	4 27	1 50	5 77
Francis Thonin	11	28	8 80	1 *20*	10 00

J. E. PREVOST,
Secretary Treasurer of the Municipal Council of the County of Terrebonne.

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.

HOUSE to LET
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J. W. BOYD.
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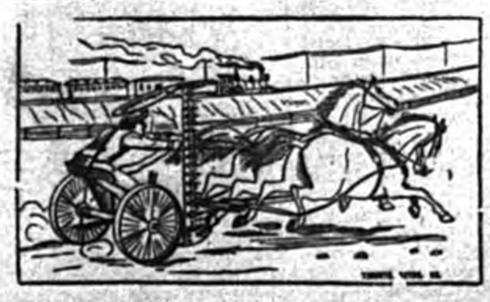

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D. V. CAMERON, Stonefield.

GUNS Dble barrel br. loader, $5. Greener Bolt br, loader, $15. Winchester Repeating Rifles, $14. Flobert Rifles, $2. Revolvers, $1. Lowest prices for reliable goods; send for catalogue F. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL.

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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX. LACHUTE, FRIDAY JAN. 24, 1896. NO. 21

THE "WATCHMAN"

—AND—

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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

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

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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.

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

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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.

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The undersigned will take orders for light harness, hand made at $10 a set Cash, guarantee good workmanship, for one month only. Also repairing done promptly and at reasonable rates. Give me a trial at the old stand opposite Post Office

WM. CRESWELL.

Lachute, Jan. 3rd, 1896.

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

H. C. McCONNELL, L. D. S.
(Surgeon Dentist)
Will be in his office 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.

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

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute every Saturday, until further notice.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Wm. S. Allen, Surgeon Dentist, will be at Mrs James Drysdale's Lachute, on Monday of each week. Every second Tuesday at Cumming's House, Grenville. Every second Wednesday at Labelle's Calumet. Friday and Saturday of every week at Mrs Henderson's St. Andrews.

Fea Jackets in every size. Brown and Grey all sizes also in Tweed and Black all at low prices.

W. BANFORD.

The sugar-coating, which makes Ayer's Pills so easy to take, dissolved immediately on reaching the stomach, and so permits the full strength and benefit of the medecine to be promptly communicated. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Almanac, just out.

A MERCHANT TESTIFIES.

GENTLEMEN,—I write to tell you how good I have found Hagyard's Yellow Oil for sore throat. In one family alone the Yellow Oil cured several bad cases, and my customers now recognize its great value. They seem to prefer it to all others.

C. D. CORMIER,
Wholesale and retail Grocer,
Canaan Station, N. B.

SICK HEADACHE.

Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sour Stomach and Constipation arise from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of these organs.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites combines the curative powers of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and pure Norwegian Cod Liver oil in a pleasantly palatable form. It is the best for coughs, colds and all lung troubles. Price 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

CONSTIPATION CURED.

GENTS,—I was in very poor health for over four years, the doctor said it was Constipation. Not wanting to spend too much cash, I got three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and took it regularly. I can certify that I am now in the very best of health and feel very grateful to B. B. B.

ALFRED TEROUX.
Montreal, Que.

THE BREATH OF THE PINES.

Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat and lung troubles are cured by Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25 and 50 cents. It breathes out the healing virtues of the pine forests.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

A very successful concert was held here on the 7th inst., at which the piano duet by Miss H. Hills of Lachute and Miss Brazeau of St. Scholastique, an operette by Messrs Grignon and Fortier, were loudly applauded. The success of the entertainment must be ascribed to Mr. J. Fortier.

Singers and public speakers find Ayer's Cherry Pectoral invaluable. It never fails to cleanse the throat and strengthen the voice.

Mr. P. Lane will be in Lachute every Friday and Saturday.

N. McGillis & Son have a quantity of good dry wood for sale.

WANTED—a young boy to do light work Apply to
WATCHMAN OFFICE.

Mr. John McKimmie, of Aurora, Ill., was home on a visit to his parents and to attend the funeral of his sister.

The Anglican Synod for the Diocese of Montreal is now in session in Montreal.

A runway horse on Main Street last Monday created some excitement. The sleigh was somewhat broken.

Old Probs still continues to be miserly with the snow, but for the small favors received this week, much thanks!

The Annual Social and Tea meeting of Henry's Church, will be held on Thursday evening Feb 27th.

We have been promised a very full report of the Deanery Meeting, held on Monday last which has not come to hand in time for this week's paper.

Notwithstanding the resignation of Mr. Thos. Christie, a poll was held and a few votes cast, Mr. Cleland having a majority and being declared elected.

Don't forget the Annual Missionary meeting of the Presbyterian Churches to night at 7. Addresses will be given by Revs. Dr. McKay and Mr. Pidgeon of Montreal.

The funeral of the late Henry Morrison took place on Monday last. The services were conducted in the Methodist Church by the Rev. Mr. Clipsham. The body was interred in Shrewsbury, P. Q. Much sympathy is expressed for the bereaved family.

Mrs S. McKimmie, desires to tender her thanks and those of the members of her family to the many friends who evinced their sympathy with them in their recent bereavement by their presence at the funeral of Emma McKimmie (Mrs John Forbes). She would also express her appreciation of the interest shewn by so many towards Mr. S. McKimmie in his present illness.

The Enquete in the Palliser & Vipond case has been going on in Montreal during the past week. A large number of witnesses from Lachute were in attendance. There were two cases joined, one against Vipond for damages and the other against Vipond and Simpson & Boyd, to set aside the deed of sale of the Electric Light plant. Both cases were argued and submitted before judge Belanger yesterday.

The following taken from the Almonte *Gazette*, refers to cousins of M., H. E. Thompson of Brownsburgh:—Miss Anastasia Thompson, sister of Miss Thompson, of the high school staff, graduated on Nov. 17th as a full fledged sick nurse, from St. Luke's hospital, New York, and has been, since that time, substituting for one of the superintendents. She has just been offered the charge of one of the wards in a new hospital that is being built in connection with St. Luke's. Her sister, Miss Edith, who is also in St. Luke's, at her second examination in the medical course made 100 per cent., a success that is most unusual in any kind of examination.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewe is, unquestionably, the best preservative o the hair. It is also curative of Dandruff tetter, and all scalp affections.

A SAD EVENT.

Those who know the care anxcely, love, affection, hopes and expectations, lavished on the first born by affectionate parents, can realize the great affliction which has fallen upon Mr. and Mrs. R. McArthur by the death of their oldest son, a lad of 12 years. Without any previous warning he suddenly complained of severe headache and almost immediately became delirious, never again regaining consecousness. The boy who was at Sunday School one Sunday, was carried to his resting place the following Sunday. The funeral was largely attended, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Waddell.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly remarkable preparation and nothing like it has ever been produced. No matter how wiry and unmanageable the hair may be, under the influence of this incomparable dressing, it becomes soft, silky, and pliable to the comb and brush.

BIRTHS.

ALBRIGHT.—On the 16th inst at Prospect place, LaBaie, St. Andrews, P. Q., the wife of Mr. S. Albright of a daughter.

LAFLEUR.—At Lachute, Jan. 16th, the wife of Henry Lafleur of a daughter.

CHATHORO.

Mr. James McAdam of Chapleau spent Sunday with his father Mr. David McAdam

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers was the guest of Mr. John Donaldson on Sunday last.

Mr. Tompkins of Carillon was the guest of Mr. Robert Forrester on Sunday.

Mr. Adam Douglas is very low.

Mr. Richard Dowd of Cypress River was visiting his friends at Apple Cottage last week.

Mr. George O'Brien returned home from the woods on Saturday night on a visit to his parents,

HAWK EYE.

CUSHING.

Mr. Thos. Noyes of this place is seriously ill.

Mr. David Mullin of Lachute Town is canvassing our village with "Life of Gladstone." Mr. Mullin was formerally a resident of Chatham. We wish him every success.

"The Lord's Supper" was dispensed in St. Mungo's Church on Sabbath Jany 19th, to a goodly number of communicants, many were detained at home through sickness, either personal, or waiting on relatives. The Rev. Mr. Fraser preached a very forceable sermon, the subject being the "Love of God" to sinners. The Rev. Mr Hamilton of Grenville addressed the communicants taking for his subject, "Loyality to our Saviour." Altogether the service was one not to be forgotten.

The ladies of St Mungo's intend in the near future, to hold their annual tea-meeting.

MAMMA.

STONEFIELD.

A skating rink has been built by E. Lightball, ferryman, at Greece's Point, and will be open on Wednesday evening of this week for the first. We expects a liberal patronage. I think your correspondent Jim was a little too rash in saying that the Canal road here has become a favorite Sunday afternoon resort for some of our young people as he himself could not have been engaged in Sunday School work. Let him correct other faults when his position affords him to do so, not till then.

Miss H. Beaton who has been visiting friends here intends shortly to leave for Chicago where she has been following the profession of nurse for some years past

A debating club has been formed here and by all accounts is a success. It is well this place possesses some body with enough energy to carry on this work for the interest of our young people.

Mr. J. E Park, spent Sunday last with his father in Hawkesbury, Ont.

One of our enterprising mechanics is now working on the model of an electric road carriage, and if successful we expect horse flesh will be at a discount in the near future.

Dr Mackay has visited this vicinity lately in connection with the Indep. Order of Forresters

Ms. E. Edith Ferguson a former resident of this place is renewing old acquaintances here.

Mr. Wm. Wade visited this place on Wednesday last.

JERRY.

WE MUST HAVE HELP. We pay men and women $10 to $18 per week for easy home work. No books or peddling. Steady employment guaranted. Send stamp for work and particulars at once. HERMANN & SEYMOUR, 218 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GRENVILLE.

Quite a ripple of excitement was caused on Monday the 13th inst. when it became known that a scheme was on foot to replace one of the retiring councillors by electing a French councillor. The retiring councillors were Messrs. J. J. Mackan and A. Feldham.

At ten o'clock quite a large number of electors had congregated at the office of the Sec'y Treasurer.

Mr. Feldham declined renomination and proposed Messrs. Thos. Williamson and James J. Mackan which was duly seconded both gentlemen accepting.

Mr. H. Larin was then nominated by his friends present thus placing three candidates in the field.

Mr. Wm. Wade in a speech endeavoured to convince those present that the French population were entitled to a representative in the council and suggested that one of the English speaking candidates withdraw in favour of Mr. Larin. This method of settling the difficulty was promptly refused by both the gentleman in question they preferring to stand by the decision of the electors.

Mr. Larin thereupon decided to oppose Mr. Williamson thus allowing Mr. Mackan to go in by acclamation.

The secretary then called for a show of hands the result being Williamson 10 Larin 6.

Messrs Williamson and Mackan were therefore declared elected.

The lumber camp of Messrs C. & M. Barron was recently destroyed by fire.

How the fire originated is a mystery but it is generally supposed to be the work of an incendiary as a suspicious looking character was seen going in that direction after dark on the night of the fire.

The carnival on the Beaver rink was a decided success in point of numbers and brilliancy of customers. Great taste was manifested in the make up of some of those assuming the various characters. Amongst the ladies there were queens, duchesses, mermaids, Foreign ladies nurses and no end of snow flakes.

Then there were stars galore, evening stars morning stars, red stars, blue stars, and stars of all descriptions and colors, but this copious meteoric display was not sufficient to satisfy the astrological appetite of one young lady so down she went and saw to her hearts content.

Lord Dunraven too was there and after a few preliminary cavorts and some strenuous high kicking settled down on a very even keel indeed, and a New York reporter who was standing by ironically suggested that Dunraven had been covertly increasing his load water line.

Cupid merry sprite flitted here there and everywhere and sent a shaft flying through the heart of Pawnee Bill while that Indian slayer was endeavoring to inject wild honey into the ear of a dusky indian maiden!

Winter too had its representative and if it be true that "coming events" cast their shadows before then we are likely to have some heavy falls, but taken altogether a pleasant season.

FACTS!

CARD OF THANKS.

The undersigned desire to express their appreciation of the sympathy and kindness shown to them during their recent bereavement.

ROBT. & MRS. McARTHUR.
Lachute Mills.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Co. Association of the P. of I's will be held in J. W. Raitt's on Jan. 28th, at two p. m. All delegates please attend.

J. C. McCLURE,
Sec.-Treas.

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

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

LAKEFIELD.

Mr. John Rogers has completed his new house by having it painted on the outside and inside by Mr. T. Wentworth, painter of Lachute.

A. Leflar.

Result of a Neglected Cold.
DISEASED LUNGS
Which Doctors Failed to Help,
CURED BY TAKING
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it, thinking it would go away as it came; but I found, after a little while, that the slightest exertion pained me. I then

Consulted a Doctor

who found, on examining my lungs, that the upper part of the left one was badly affected. He gave me some medicine which I took as directed, but it did not seem to do any good. Fortunately, I happened to read in Ayer's Almanac, of the effect that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral had on others, and I determined to give it a trial. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."—A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Highest Awards at World's Fair.
Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

BICYCLES

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.

Grave robbers made an unsuccessful attempt in Peterboro' cemetery.

Valentine Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, is now an inmate of the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary.

Mr. G. W. Gilbert was injured by runaway horses at Sarnia, and it is feared he will not recover.

The dead body of Mr.Samuel Burns, an elderly man, was found in a Barton street house in Hamilton.

An ice bridge has formed below the falls at Niagara, and many visitors and citizens have crossed on the ice.

The death rate in the city of Ottawa for 1895 was 20.82 per thousand, compared with 21.66 for the year previous.

The River St. Lawrence has frozen over at Montreal. This has been delayed to a later date than ever before known.

The Rev. Dr. Hunter, pastor of the Dominion square Methodist church Montreal, has resigned the pastorate, owing to ill-health.

The latest combine is for the purpose of keeping the price of sole leathers upon a paying basis and restricting if possible the output.

Mr. George E. Tuckett, Mayor of Hamilton, has resigned from the directorate of the Central Fair Association, and the Hamilton Jockey Club.

Mr. J. Cranston, who sued the Canadian-Australian Steamship Company for $50,000 damages for his deportation from Honolulu, was non-suited in the court at Victoria.

The dead body of Wm. Cole., sr., of Strabane, Ont., was found in his house in that village. The man was nearly eighty years of age, and had lived alone for a long time.

Mr. J. A. Girard, a widely-known insurance agent and appraiser of Montreal, swallowed paris green on Thursday night, from the effects of which he died early on Friday morning.

The Rev. Father Lacombe, the North-West missionary, received as a New Year's gift from Premier Bowell a grant of land, 150 miles east of Edmonton, to be laid apart as a Metis reservation.

John Carroll, a lad of seventeen years, fell into a vat of boiling water at Lozier's Bicycle Works, Toronto Junction, on Wednesday evening, and died from his frightful injuries four hours later.

Acting for a number of Hamilton citizens, Mr. Thos. McKeown, civil engineer of Buffalo, has prepared a report upon the T., H. & B. Railway, which states that the company has not complied with the conditions of the by-law granting the bonus of $225,000.

Mr. W. F. Lightall has entered action against the directors of La Banque du Peuple to recover his loss on a recent purchase of stock, alleging false and deceptive reports and illegal payment of dividends, as well as gross carelessness on the part of the defendants.

A militia order has been issued announcing the retirement from the active force of Col. Walker Powell, Adjutant-General of the Militia, with a retiring allowance, and the rank of colonel on the retired list. The order contained a high and unusual tribute to his personal and official character.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Henry Irving is to unveil the monument of Sarah Siddons on Paddington green next spring.

Lord Blackburn, a Lord of the English Court of Appeal, is dead. He was eighty-three years of age.

British trade returns for December, 1895, show a large increase over the returns for the month a year ago.

There are rumours of a raprochement between Great Britain, France and Russia over the Transvaal question.

The death of the most Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, is announced.

It is believed in London that Great Britain has purchased from Portugal Delagoa bay, the nearest seaport to the Transvaal Republic.

Miss Mamie Dickens, the eldest daughter of the great novelist, makes her home at Dunton rectory, in the town of Brentwood, in Essex.

Lord Salisbury is engaged upon the Venezuelan correspondence, and a full statement will be placed before Parliament as speedily as possible.

Sir Claude Macdonald has been appointed British Minister to China, succeeding Sir Nicholas O'Connor who takes control of the Embassy at St. Petersburg.

A nephew of Washington Irving is the landlord of the old-fashioned hostelry at Birmingham, England, which is much patronized by Americans visiting the midlands capital.

The movement in favor of arbitration in the Venezuelan question with the United States is increasing in London. The feeling is in favor of establishing a permanent Court of Arbitration.

The feeling in London against the Kaiser personally is most bitter, and questions in regard to his name remaining on the army and navy list are to be asked in Parliament.

Great Britain is seriously and steadily preparing for war on a very large scale, at land and on sea, against Germany, or against Germany, France, and Russia, should they combine against her.

The commanding officer of the different regiments of English volunteers have been overwhelmed with letters from the men under their command expressing their desire to be enrolled for active service.

The Westminster Gazette refers to the ill-feeling between the German Emperor and the British royal family, and says that William, as the son of the Princess Royal, is a claimant for the throne of Britain.

Mr. Chamberlain has sent a despatch to President Kruger saying that the Queen has heard with satisfaction that the President has decided to hand over the prisoners recently captured to the British Government.

The idea that a combination of powers has been formed against Great Britain seems to be gaining ground, and a despatch to the Paris Soliel says that a movement is really on foot to establish an anti-British alliance.

The rapidity with which the various British naval stations are commissioning warships, large and small, for active service, has served to remove any doubt regarding the efficiency of the navy in the event of a sudden call upon it for aggressive action.

The British Mediterranean fleet in the Levant has been dispersed, the vessels being ordered to points unknown. It is surmised that Great Britain has given up the task of persuading the other powers to intervene in the Armenian atrocities.

Great Britain is evidently determined not to be caught unprepared for war if Emperor William should proceed on his recent arrogant course. Both the naval and military authorities have been instructed to make all necessary preparations to put the navy and army on a war footing at the shortest possible notice should such a step be deemed necessary.

UNITED STATES.

A baby weighing exactly one pound was born in San Francisco last Christmas day.

The German press of Detroit is red-hot for war between Great Britain and Germany.

At Luke Fiddler colliery, Pa., four men lost their lives by falling out of a bucket in the shaft.

One hunter in Connecticut shot 180 partridges and more than 200 woodcock during the game season recently closed.

Mrs. Alva E. Vanderbilt, the divorced wife of William K. Vanderbilt, was married on Saturday to Oliver Belmont.

A codfish weighing fifty-six pounds was brought into Portland, Me., a few days ago, the largest codfish seen there in many years.

Two men in Mount Pleasant, Florida, fought a duel, in which both were killed, for the love of a woman, who was supremely indifferent to both.

Mr. and Mrs. Durgin, living near Portland, Me., have reached the age of 102 and 99 years respectively, and both are hale, hearty, and happy.

The war feeling is very strong among the Germans of Milwaukee, and they think that the present Transvaal trouble will lead to the abrogation of the treaty of London.

The New York Excise Board have increased the fee for hotel, saloon, and storekeepers' licenses. This was done because the board believes there are too many saloons in the city.

A. H. Brownley, of London, Ont., was held up on the beach at Santa Monica, Cal., at the point of a pistol, and forced to sign ten American Express Company cheques for fifty dollars each.

George H. Smith shot his father-in-law dead at Ransomville, over the Niagara border. A committee of citizens pursued the murderer and shot him down in a farm house where he had taken refuge.

It is reported at New York that the marriage of Mr. Oliver H. P. Belmont and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt will be celebrated at the residence of the latter at Madison avenue and 72nd street on Monday, January 28.

The Rev. Francis W. Bates, a South African missionary, at present in Boston, says that England is the great civilizing influence in South Africa, and the world would be the better for it if Great Britain owned all Africa.

Sir Julian Pauncefote and Viscount Gough called upon Postmaster-General Wilson at Washington and submitted a proposition from the Postmaster-General of Great Britain for the negotiation of a parcel post convention between the two countries.

Prisoners in the County gaol at Holt, Mo., stuck a pole with a stocking tied to it through the bars Christmas eve, and left it there all day Christmas day. A considerable quantity of small coin was dropped into the stocking by people passing the gaol.

Mr. Henry Norman, the special commissioner of the London Daily Chronicle, cables from Washington that all the best American opinion is earnestly desirous of a friendly and dignified settlement of the Venezuelan dispute, and he considers the present moment a golden one to secure American good-will.

A despatch from Washington says that Secretary Morton is still considering the application for the opening of a new port of entry and export in New England for the transportation of Canadian cattle being shipped to Great Britain or other foreign countries. The Secretary is said to be favorably disposed towards such a port.

Some of the prisoners in the gaol at Clintwood, Va., one day last week knocked down the gaoler, Mr. Kiser, when he brought their food, and made their escape. It is remarked somewhat indignantly and reproachfully in the local paper chronicling the event, "that some other prisoners played the same trick on Mr. Kiser last fall."

There was trouble among the female prisoners in the Missouri State penitentiary over a "reform" innovation at Christmastide. The prison authorities substituted a Christmas tree festival and song service for the "usual dance" which it has been customary to give in the institution for many years past, and the women made a strong protest, but without avail.

The suggestion of Mr. Norman, the special commissioner of the London Daily Chronicle at Washington, is that Great Britain appoint five commissioners to confer with the commissioners recently appointed by President Cleveland, and that these ten men constitute a Board of Arbitration to virtually decide the location of the disputed Venezuela boundary line.

According to commercial reports from New York business across the line is dull even for this dull period of the year. Generally stocks appear ample for immediate requirements, and doubt as to the financial course that Congress will pursue and rather doubtful political conditions at home and abroad are depressing trade and killing industry. Collections are as a rule slow, and reports from travellers during the last few days mention only a moderate demand, though activity has increased in dry goods, boots and shoes, and clothing generally. While the conditions are not perhaps as hopeful as might be wished, it is satisfactory to be told that in no direction are they worse, and in several much better, than was the case a week ago.

GENERAL.

The recent census of Germany shows a population of 51,758,364.

The disarming at Johannesberg has been completed without mishap, and the Boer police now patrol the town.

The repeated assertion of the purchase of Delagoa bay from Portugal by Great Britain remains unconfirmed and uncontradicted.

Cuban rebels exploded dynamite under a train on the Nuevitas Puerto line, containing 300 passengers, several of whom were injured.

The boiler of an Italian torpedo boat on Lake Maggiore exploded on Thursday, sinking the vessel, and drowning thirteen people who were on board.

The feeling in Berlin against England is very bitter, and the press constantly refers, in connection with the Transvaal trouble, to "British insolence."

Two severe earthquakes, causing the loss of 1,100 lives, have occurred in the Khalkhal district in Teheran. They completely destroyed two villages.

News has been received in Rome that the Italians in Abyssinia hafe defeated Emperor Menelek's forces at Nakaleh. The Shrans are said to have lost heavily.

The Cuban insurgents have captured Guira, the third city in the province of Havana, after a fierce battle, in which 600 Spaniards and 400 Cubans were killed and wounded.

It is stated that Dr. Jameson's force, on its way to Johannesburg, marched one hundred and sixty miles in ninety hours, never halting more than two hours at a time.

Scouts sent forward into the Ashanti territory have returned to the British outposts and report that King Prempeh has sent a messenger to meet the expedition now on its way to Coomassie, to propose terms of peace.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal, has replied to Secretary Chamberlain, thanking the Queen for her kind expressions, and renewing his promise to hand over Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners to the British Government punishment.

The Queen of Italy, who always takes great interest in every new invention, has been lately making use of a horseless carriage in her grounds at Monza, with which she has been so much pleased that she has ordered a similar carriage for her other residences.

The Yokohama correspondent of the St. Petersburg Novoe Vremva cables that Japan has offered free and unlimited anchorage to Russian warships in all Japanese harbors, with the view of diverting Russia from her intention of acquiring a harbor in Corea.

Count de Cesti has been arrested in Paris on a charge of having obtained one million francs by fraud from the late Max Lebaudy, the young millionaire, who recently died from typhoid fever contracted while serving his three years' term of conscription in the French army.

The Canadian-Australian steamer Miowera, which had not been heard of since she parted company with the Strathnevis, which she was towing into safety, is safe. The Warrimoo spoke her on January 2nd, about one hundred miles south of Honolulu, and all was well.

Portugal, it is announced, will remain neutral in the dispute between Great Britain and Germany regarding the Transvaal, and will not permit the Germans or the British to land troops at Delagoa bay, or to traverse the Portuguese territory in South Africa.

The crew of the first-class Russian steel cruiser Rurik mutinied recently while that vessel was in the harbor of Algiers. The mutiny was suppressed by the French authorities, and thirty of the leaders are now on their way to Cronstadt, where they are to be executed.

The insurgent forces, eleven thousand strong, under Gen. Gomez, are investing Havana, in which there are seventy thousand Spanish troops, commanded by Gen. de Campos. It is not the intention of the insurgents to make an attack unless their sympathizers raise a revolt in the city.

A wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio South-Western railway was averted on Wednesday night by Mary Och, a nine-year-old girl, of Portsmouth, Ohio, who, finding an obstruction on the track, crawled across a high trestle bridge and built a fire on the track, which warned the train hands who stopped the train, which was crowded with passengers, in time to prevent a disaster.

Henry Norman, the special commissioner of The London Chronicle in Washington, has interviewed the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Commitee on Foreign Affairs as to the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration for questions arising between Great Britain and the United States, not involving national autonomy or honor. All expressed themselves strongly in favor of such an arrangement.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

Great Quantities of War Stores Being Manufactured at the British Arsenals.

A despatch from London says:—Interest in the great naval preparations continues to absorb the public mind. A report which has been circulated to the effect that the Government intends to mobilize the volunteer forces is denied; but it is certain that appeals from the War Office have recently been sent by circular to the commanders of all the volunteer regiments, asking them to return the probable number of volunteers that could be mobilized, and to state the arrangements that would be necessary for doing so.

At Woolwich, below London, on the Thames, the great arsenal, covering one hundred acres of ground, is receiving constant additions to its great store of naval material, and the activity in all departments there is unabated. The torpedo factory is increasing its output, and the men in that department are working many hours overtime. The torpedoes, as fast as they are manufactured, are despatched to Portsmouth and Dover, the former the principal naval station of England, with a fortified harbour that will float the whole of the English navy and the latter the chief port of communication between England and the Continent. The Government intends, it is announced, to have these well supplied with torpedo boats and with torpedo destroyers.

No Material.

"How is it I never see you killing time?" asked the idle person.

"I can't find the time," said the busy man in perfect innocence.

THE FARM.

Continuous Stabling.

"There is a perennial discussion going on among dairy writers as to the advisability of continuous stabling for cows, and it is not at all probable that unanimity will ever be reached. The conditions and factors surrounding and controlling men are so different, and the habits, individual natures, opinions and tastes of men are so diverse, that it is impossible that any one practice should suit all owners or be best for all cows," writes H. Nicholson.

"The first and controlling consideration should be the health of the cows. Any system is bad, radically bad, that endangers the health of cow or calf, whether it be too close confinement or too great exposure. The wisest plan and the best is a medium between the two. Too close confinement may invite or prepare the way for disease; too great exposure will reduce the productiveness of the cows. Safety lies between the two extremes. The reputation of Jersey cows suffers to-day indefinitely more from the evils of too close confinement, of too much codling, than from too much exposure to the weather. The effeminate forms and delicate constitutions of the old style Jerseys were attained by hot-house means. Continuous confinement in close, warm stables, under blankets, while it produced exquisitely beautiful animals, unquestionably reduced the muscular powers and diminished the constitutional vigor. These refined beauties could not possibly withstand the attacks of disease or sustain the strain of heavy work in the dairy so successfully as the coarser, stronger, more muscular, but less beautiful sisters who had spent a reasonable part of their time out in the open air. The recent scare about tuberculosis has set on foot investigations that are demonstrating the danger lurking in the practice of continuous stabling and is likely to lead to more or less of change.

"Throughout a large section of our country the winters are so long and so severe that for months close confinement is almost absolutely necessary. Where this is the case every known precaution must be taken to secure perfect ventilation. Cows need fresh air just as much as men do, and more of it.

"Besides the need of pure air is the need for exercise. No cow can be kept in healthful breeding condition without a proper amount of exercise in the open air. The free, pure air of heaven is the best health promoter known for all domestic animals, and the breeding cow needs an extra quantity. How best to secure it without too great exposure is the problem that each breeder needs to solve for himself. At the present time it is so and for a long time to come it will be so, that any good Jersey cow is worth as much or more for breeding purposes than for dairy purposes. It would therefore be very unwise to risk the health of a breeding cow in an attempt to squeeze out the last drop of milk. Even if hot-house treatment secures more milk it is at too great a cost if it endangers the constitutional vigor of either the cow or her produce. In other words, the Jersey breeder must consider this question from the standpoint of a breeder rather than that of a dairyman."

Cost of a Pound of Butter.

In the dairy contest at the World's Fair butter was made at a cost of about 12 1-2 cents per pound. The Minnesota Experimental Station has since made it at a cost of 10 cents per pound. Many leading dairymen figure the cost at about 12 to 13 cents. This includes the cost of feed at the market price, but also the cost of labor, interest on the investment, etc. You hear dairymen talk on every hand when the price of creamery butter gets below 20 cents per pound that there is no money in the creamery, for when the 4 cents per pound for making it is deducted it brings the price received nearly or quite down to the cost, that is, figuring the cost as above, at 10 to 13 cents. But there is one thing, and a very important one, too, that they seem to overlook. In making a pound of butter cost 12 cents we have received pay for our crops at market value and have sold them to our cows right at home. We get the cash for our crops at a market value when we sell butter at the cost of production (12 1-2 cents per pound), and we have saved ourselves the trouble of drawing those crops to market. A man can better afford to sell butter at the cost of production than he can corn or oats or wheat when the cost of a pound of butter includes the feed and labor at their market value, as it does in the above estimates, because he has already received his profits on his crops in the 12 1-2 cents per pound for butter. This explains why the dairy farmer, if he understands his business, is more prosperous than his neighbor who sells his hay and grain instead of feeding it to good cows right at home. Do you ever stop to think that some farmers are selling their very farms, load by load, in hauling their crops to market every year and putting nothing back on their farms? The basic principles of dairy farming, and more especially butter making, are correct, for it consumes the products of the farm and returns the manurial elements of those crops to the soil after the marketable dairy products have been taken out. A ton of gilt-edge butter does not contain over 50 cents in value in fertilizing elements. Dairy farming is founded on a rock, and the farmer who has energy and knowledge to keep a good herd of cows and keep them as they should be kept, will surely be successful, and he will leave to future generations a soil that is capable of feeding the human race at a profit.

Private Dairies Make the Best Butter.

Private dairies are here to stay, but they must be properly conducted, writes F. D. Pierce, of Wisconsin. The first essential is a good farm upon which to raise grains, clovers and plenty of pasture grasses. Pure water is necessary for the cows and for cooling the milk. Warm stables, silos, good machinery and machinery houses must all be had if much profit is expected. Good cows are the most important factors. I attach more importance to individuals than to breed or pedigree. Get the dairy type, then good individuals of that type. In 1890 I bought good cows for $15 to $30—cows which have since produced 400 lbs. of butter per year. In summer my principal food is grass, supplemented with bran and cob meal; in winter, corn silage 30 to 35 lbs. per day, supplemented with four to six quarts of bran and plenty of straw. Tread power is used, as it is cheaper than steam. I have not practiced soiling. My pasture consists of partly wild and partly tame grasses; two to two and a half acres are required for each cow. All butter is sold at home to a private trade at a uniform price of 25c. the year round. I pack it in 25-lb. jars and deliver it to my customers. My butter maker is a woman from Scotland. She is most capable, and gives entire satisfaction; cream is churned at 56 to 60 degrees. My milkers are men. For silage I use ordinary field corn, planted somewhat thicker than when grown for grain. It is not trod down when being put in the silo. This fall part of the corn was badly frosted, but it came out in splendid condition and makes first-class feed.

BROKE HIS WIFE'S HEART.

Death of a Woman Who Married an Ex-Convict to Reform Him.

The death of Mrs. Willard Wickwire, of Ravenna, Ohio, the other evening is attributed by the people of the town to the abuse of her ex-convict husband, whom she married four months ago in the hope of reforming him. Mrs. Wickwire, who belonged to one of the best families in Ravenna, had for years been an earnest temperance worker and she never tired of missionary effort among criminals and fallen humanity. While visiting the Portage County jail, seven years ago, she met Wickwire, who was under arrest on the charge of robbing railway cars. He was then an ex-convict. He possessed a handsome face. The missionary, who was then Miss Rose Tuttle, became interested in him. He made her believe that he was willing to reform, that the world had been against him and that all he needed was encouragement. She then determined to devote her life to his reformation.

Wichwire's trial resulted in his conviction, and a term of seven years in the penitentiary was his sentence. While he was in prison Miss Tuttle did everything she could to encourage him. His sentence expired on Aug. 31, and he returned to Ravenna. In the evening of that day he and Miss Tuttle were married. For two weeks

THEIR WEDDED LIFE

was happy. Then Wichwire began to drink. Mrs. Wickwire had a comfortable income. Her husband wanted money. She refused to give it to him at first, but he finally regained her confidence and she gave him money with which to buy their winter's coal. He spent the money for drink, went home and abused her. From that time on her life was miserable. The woman was compelled to send her jewels to a bank for safe-keeping. It became necessary for her friends to interfere in her behalf and cause the husband's arrest.

Mrs. Wickwire broke down under the ordeal on Thanksgiving Dya and for twenty-four hours she lay unconscious. The husband was released. He renewed his abuse. He was arrested again for threatening to kill a man on the street. In the meantime friends of the sick woman were doing their best to save her life but in vain. Up to the last Mrs. Wickwire was faithful to her husband. In her last hours she called for him constantly and, upon application to the sheriff the ex-convict was taken to her bedside. She had a long talk with him alone and a short time after he had been taken back to the jail she died. Her heart was broken.

The people of Ravenna are indignant, and there is much bitterness toward Wickwire.

OUTBURST OF ENTHUSIASM.

Remarkable Scene at a Theatre in London the Other Night.

Of the spread of the war spirit in England since the Transvaal incident, the London correspondent of the New York Sun cables the following to his paper:— The white flames of patriotism never blazed higher in Old England than now. It is patriotism of that kind of intensity which makes for war. It compels the respect and admiration even of England's enemies, but it is full of danger. Its manifestations are on every hand. It finds spontaneous expression wherever people congregate — in churches, in theatres, at banquets, in the press, everywhere. It bursts out as the inspiring dominant spirit of the hour. There was a wonderful scene at Daly's theatre on Saturday night, when Mr. Hayden Coffin sang the new patriotic ballad, "Hands Off," by Henry Hamilton. The lines are spirited, beginning:—

England to arms!
The need is nigh.

and the chorus concludes:

England for her own, my boys,
It's Rule Britannia still.

There have been some surprising demonstrations of popular feeling by this undemonstrative people of late, but never anything like the mad enthusiasm of that crowded house. A spirit which makes women weep, which makes men leap up with white, tense faces, and shout till exhausted, will not long be content with mere words of defiance. Then, at the last, when the play was finished and the orchestra sounded the familiar strains, the whole company came upon the stage, and the pit, gallery, and stalls rose up and attempted to sing "God Save the Queen," I say attempted, for those raw, strained throats could not sing. They roared, and the harsh, unmusical chorus was more inspiring, more thrilling, than any sweeter version of the great anthem ever given. Such scenes as this are more pregnant of meaning than flying squadrons or messages of Presidents and Emperors. I should fail to record the most significant feature of England's public sentiment at the present moment if I did not add that hatred or dislike of America seems to have no part in the patriotic outburst."

PHYSICIANS AND SOCIETY.

An English Doctor Who Accuses His Professional Brethren of Humbug.

Dr. J. Burney Yeo of England has ublished an elaborate article on "Medine and Society" which has stirred up he medical profession. The lines have f late been drawn very tight around he regular school of medicine. It was upposed almost that its members could o no wrong. They were regarded as nfallible, and legislation has conferred upon the profession very great privileges. It therefore causes a shock to have one of the leading lights of the profession stand up and declare that medical men are guilty of a vast amount of quackery and humbug, that they charge exorbitant fees for small services, that they are arbitrary and unjust in their relations to society, and jealous and mean in their relations to one another. All this Dr. Yeo alleges.

He first deals with the specialists who confine their attention to a single organ, such as the nose, liver, kidneys, or lungs. These specialists whom the public esteems so highly, Dr. Yeo regards as a very low plane, and a degradation to the profession. He says that a man of very limited ability can in a short time acquire a certain familiarity in the management of a single organ, and by merely identifying himself with the treatment of that organ, and compiling some work on the subject, however small its merit, he is able to advertise himself as

A SKILFUL SPECIALIST

and earn a large income. Moreover, he soon begins to charge large fees. Dr. Yeo thinks that society is beginning to resent the increased cost of medical and surgical help and getting to look on the members of the medical profession as more mercenary and less disinterested than they were wont to be. Thus the relations between the profession and society are to some extent less cordial. Cases are now frequent in law courts which testify to this fact.

Dr. Yeo's views as to extravagant charges of specialists is amply confirmed by every-day experience in New York city. Quite recently a specialist for the brain acknowledged charging $1,200 for a pretended operation which was never performed, and the writer of this article recently saw a bill for $500, charged for an operation on the eye which did not occupy more than three minutes. To this amount $250 was added for two weeks' board in the eye specialists private hospital, making $750 in all for an operation for which $50 would have been ample compensation.

Another trouble that exists between physicians and society relates to the so-called etiquette by which society is coerced in the selection of consultants. Physicians claim the right to name the doctor who shall be called in consultation, and the consent of the attending physician is absolutely necessary before any consultation can be held. Should the patient desire the aid of a physician belonging to a different school of medicine from that in which the attending physician has been educated, a peremptory refusal is at once given. Dr. Yeo considers this dictatorial conduct of the medical profession unjust and likely to bring it into disrepute; in fact, he denounces such acts "as trade union restrictions." Society claims perfect freedom to consult whom it chooses, either privately or in the presence of the family physician, and Dr. Yeo, speaking simply as a citizen, says he has no doubt on this point; that society is in the right.

Lastly, there is the burning question of unprofessional advertising. Dr. Yeo declares that the obstacles interposed to prevent a rising young physician from making his name publicly known are based on

HUMBUG AND HYPOCRISY.

"We all seek publicity in one form or another," he says. "We advertise our colleges, hospitals, books, lectures, and appointments, and we delight in various forms of indirect advertising. Interprofessional advertising is practised constantly and freely by the most distinguished members of the profession, and it has always struck me as a very remarkable thing that, while advertising within the profession is practised so extensively without incurring any adverse criticism, the smallest notice in the public journals should excite such animosity, and this conduct is peculiar to the medical profession.

"With the legal profession the practice is quite contrary. Whoever is clever enough in that profession to make himself a reputation with the public is commended for his skill and ability, and what would be thought disreputable would be for lawyers to advertise themselves among lawyers. On the other hand, physicians endeavor to attract the notice of other physicians by every means in their power. What would be thought in the legal profession for a lawyer to distribute among other lawyers a paper or pamphlet entitled 'On a New and Successful Method of Defence in Actions for Libels?' And yet this is the kind of thing which all doctors do as a means of advertising themselves."

Dr. Yeo continues that he is confident of speaking within the limit when he says that three-fourths of the medical works published every year are for the purpose of advertising the author's special business. In conclusion he tells his medical friends that the real objection to public advertising lies in the fact that "you doctors are so jealous of one another."

Woman-hood

has its own special medicine in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. And every woman who is "run-down" or over-worked, every woman who suffers from any "female complaint" or weakness, needs just that remedy. With it, every disturbance, irregularity, and derangement can be permanently cured.

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nervine, and the only medicine for women which—once used, is always in favor. In periodical pains, displacements, weak back, bearing-down sensations, and every kindred ailment, it is specific.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, liver-ills, indigestion, dyspepsia, piles and headaches.

Too Conscientious.

Not long ago a lady, calling on another, noticed the absence of a cherished parrot, and asked what had become of it.

Oh, I had to give her away.

Give her away! And you thought so much of her!

Yes; but you know I taught her to ask me in the morning, "Did you sleep well?" and she was such a dear, faithful little thing that she used to wake me up all night long asking me if I slept well. Nothing could cure her of it—she was so morbidly conscientious—and so at last I had to give her to a night editor of our acquaintance!

Diseased blood, constipation, and kidney, liver and bowel troubles are cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea.

The Rev. Mr. Paradise and the Rev. Mr. Eden met in Lincolnton, Ky., about a fortnight ago. After they were introduced the latter said that "Mr. Paradise was as near Eden as he ever would be;" whereupon the other declared that his brother clergyman "was nearer Paradise than he was ever likely to be again."

DROPPED ON THE STREET.

That Was What Happened a Well Known Resident of Union, B. C., Who Had Been in Declining Health.

From the News, Union, B.C.

A little over a year ago the reporter of the News while standing in front of the office, before its removal to Union, noticed four men carrying Mr. J. P. Davis, the well known florist and gardener into the Courtenay House. The reporter, ever on the alert for a news item, at once went over to investigate the matter, and learned that Mr. Davis had had a slight stroke of paralysis. A note of the circumstance appeared in the News at the time, and nothing further was heard of it. Last spring Mr. Davis was observed to be frequently in Union bringing in flowers, and later vegetables for sale, and the reporter meeting him one day, the following conversation took place:—"Glad to see you looking so well, Mr. Davis," said the reporter, "the last time I saw you you seemed pretty badly broken up."

"Yes," said Mr. Davis, "I did have a pretty tough time of it. I was troubled with my heart, having frequent severe spasms, and shortness of breath on slight exertion. I had also a swelling of the neck which was said to be goitre. Two years ago I came up from Nanaimo and took the Harvey ranch hoping a

I FELL DOWN ON THE STREET.

change would do me good, but in this I was disappointed, and seemed to be steadily growing weaker. I had three doctors at different times, but they appeared not to understand my case. At last I got so low that one day I fell down on the street, and those who picked me up thought I was dying. After that I was urged to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and almost from the outset they helped me and after the use of about half a dozen boxes I was as well as ever." "Do you still take the Pink Pills?" asked the reporter. "Well," was the reply, "I still keep them about me and once in a while when I think I require a tonic I take a few, but as you can see I don't look like a man who requires to take medicine now." On this point the reporter quite agrees with Mr. Davis, as he looks as vigorous and robust a man as you could wish to see. After parting with Mr. Davis the reporter called at Pimbury & Co.'s drug store, where he saw the manager, Mr. Van Houten, who corroborated what Mr. Davis said regarding the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and further stated that he believed Pink Pills to be the finest tonic in the world, and gave the names of several who had found remarkable benefit from their use.

A depraved or watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves are the two fruitful sources of almost every disease that afflicts humanity, and to all sufferers Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, and that where given a fair trial disease and suffering must banish. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers or will be sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or $2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and always refuse trashy substitutes, alleged to be "just as good."

Aches

And pains of rheumatism can be cured by removing the cause, lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by neutralizing this acid.

"I had rheumatism so that I could scarcely lift my left foot. I began using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after I had taken two or three bottles the rheumatism disappeared and has not troubled me since." E. R. WOLCOTT, 66 Bridge St., Springfield, Mass. Get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are gentle, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

LOSE MILLIONS.

Tobacco Manufacturers Out $10,000,000 in '95.

Prospect of Still Larger Loss in '96.—Great Anxiety in Tobacco Circles.

CHICAGO.—[Special.]—It was reported here to-day that a large sum of money had been offered for the tobacco habit cure called No-To-Bac, which is famous all over the country for its wonderful cures. This offer, it is said, was made by parties who desire to take it off the market and stop the sale, because of its injury to the tobacco business. General Manager Kramer, of No-To-Bac, when interviewed to-day at his office, No. 45 Randolph street, said:

"No, sir, No-To-Bac is not for sale to the tobacco trust. Certainly No-To-Bac affects the tobacco business. It will cure over 200,000 people in 1896, at an average saving of $50 which each would otherwise expend for tobacco, amounting in round figures to $10,000,000. Of course tobacco dealers' loss is gained by the cured. Does No-To-Bac benefit physically? Yes, sir. The majority of our patients report an immediate gain of flesh, and their nicotine saturated systems are cleansed and made vigorous. No-To-Bac is sold by druggists throughout the United States and Canada, under absolute guarantee that three boxes will cure any case. Failure to cure means the money back. Of course there are failures, but they are few, and we can better afford to have the good will of an occasional failure than the money. We publish a little book called 'Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away,' that tells all about No-To-Bac, which will be mailed free to anyone desiring it by addressing the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, Can. or New York.

A Rare Thing.

Old Lady (compassionately)—Poor fellow! I suppose your blindness is incurable. Have you ever been treated?

Blind Man (sighing)—Yes, mum, but not often. 'Tain't many as likes to be seen goin' into a saloon with a blind beggar.

Heart Disease of Five Years' Standing Absolutely Cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—The Great Life-Saving Remedy Gives Relief in Thirty Minutes.

Thomas Petry, Esq., Aylmer, Que.:—"I have been troubled for about five years with severe heart complaint. At times the pain was so severe that I was unable to attend to business. The slightest exertion proved very fatiguing and necessitated taking rest. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and obtained immediate relief. I have now taken four bottles of the remedy and am entirely free from any symptom of heart disease. I hope this statement may induce others troubled as I was to give this most valuable remedy a trial."

My husband and I are to have our portraits painted. By a battle painter?

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

He—Why do they call women the fair sex? She—To distinguish them from the unfair sex, no doubt.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headaches, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness. Sample bottle and blower sent by S. G. DETCHON, 41 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Discouraged Artist—I don't think I paint as well as I did ten years ago. Critical Friend—Oh, yes, you do; but your taste is improving.

UNSANITARY WALL COATINGS CONDEMNED BY THE BIBLE.

"And behold if the plague be in the walls of the house with hollow streaks, greenish or reddish, then the priest shall go out of the house to the door of the house, and shut up the house seven days * * * * And he shall cause the house to be scraped within round about, and they shall pour out the dust that they scrape off without the city into an unclean place."

To each of the first three persons in every city and town in the Dominion of Canada who write The Alabastine Co., Limited, of Paris, Ont. giving the chapter containing the above passage of scripture, will be sent an order on the Alabastine dealer in the town for a package of Alabastine, enough to cover 50 square yards of wall, two coats, tinted or white. To all who apply, giving us the name of the paper in which they saw this notice, will be given an ingenious puzzle, the solving of which may earn you $50.00.

To test a wall coating, take a small quantity of it, mix in equal quantity of boiling water, and if it does not set when left in the dish over night, and finally form a stone-like cement without shrinking, it is a kalsomine, and dependent upon glue to hold it to the wall, the feature so strongly objected to by sanitarians.

This matter of looking to the sanitary nature of wall coatings seems to be considered of much importance of late. A supplement to the Michigan State Board of Health, condemns wall paper and kalsomines for walls, and recommends Alabastine as being sanitary, pure, porous, permanent, economical and beautiful. Alabastine is ready for use by mixing in cold water.

Teacher—What is the chief end of man? Pupil—The barber thinks it is the head, but the bootblack think it is the feet.

Consumption can be cured by the use of Shiloh's Cure. This great Cough Cure is the only known remedy for that terrible disease.

Good resolutions, Charlie, are a great thing on the first of the new year. Yes, I know, Jack; but they get to be an old story on the second.

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

DOES ITS WORK IN SIX HOURS.

A Medicine That Will Relieve Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease in Six Hours Deserves Your Attention.

Those who suffer from kidney troubles suffer acutely. Where some kinds of sickness can be borne with fortitude it is no easy matter to exercise this virtue when one is a sufferer from kidney troubles. Hope may sustain a person when a medicine is being used that doctors say will eventually effect a cure. But who wants to continue an agonizing course of treatment when a medicine like South American Kidney Cure is within the reach of everyone and that is so speedy as well as certain in its effects? This new remedy has been thoroughly tested by learned physicians, and stands to-day ahead of any medicine used for this purpose. It does not pretend to cure anything else, but it does cure kidney disease.

The Truth of It.

Willey—I tell you, it's better in the end to be honest. Did you ever know a rogue who wasn't unhappy?

Shalley—No; but, then, one would hardly expect a rogue to be happy when he is known. It's the rogues that are not known that are happy.

A New Hamburg Citizen Released From Four Months' Imprisonment.

Mr. John Kock, hotelkeeper, New Hamburg, Ont.:—"I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. The last attack commenced last October, and kept me in the house four months, when two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure completely cured me. Had I secured the remedy when I first contracted rheumatism it would have saved me months of pain and suffering."

If you suffer from rheumatism or neuralgia do not delay, but try South American Rheumatic Cure now. It will relieve in a few hours and cure radically in a few days.

Artificial flowers were invented by Italian nuns. They were first used to decorate altars and shrines.

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

W. P. C. 798

the doctors

approve of **Scott's Emulsion.** For whom? For men and women who are weak, when they should be strong; for babies and children who are thin, when they should be fat; for all who get no nourishment from their food. Poor blood is starved blood. Consumption and Scrofula never come without this starvation. And nothing is better for starved blood than cod-liver oil. **Scott's Emulsion** is cod-liver oil with the fish-fat taste taken out.

Two sizes, 50 cents and $1.00

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

BICYCLES—"THE SUN," A Strictly High Grade Wheel, at a Moderate Price. Send for catalogue. G. T. PENDRITH, Manufacturer, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

DR. MURRAY MACFARLANE, Specialist-Eye Ear and Throat, 32 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. WM. HANNAH & CO, Toronto.

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

STAMPS dating before 1870 of Canada, Provinces, United States; also Bill and Law Stamps bought. Good prices. WM. R. ADAMS, 7 Ann St., Toronto, Ont.

LOOK! A chance in a life time! Young man, there is no better trade or profession to-day than cutting. Good cutters are in great demand at big wages. Write for particulars to TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL, 113 Yonge St.

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

ALL The Leading USE OUR **BAKERS** Dough Mixers No baker having any kind of a trade worth while should be without this labor-saving machine. G. T. PENDRITH, Manufacturer, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

G. DUTHIE & SONS

Slate, Sheet-Metal, Tile & Gravel Roofers

Sheet Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tile, Red Black and Green Roofing Slate, Metal Cornices, Felt, Tar, Roofing Pitch, Etc. Gutters, Downpipes, &c., supplied the trade.

Telephone 1236. Adelaide & Widmer Sts TORONTO.

A LOVELY COMPLEXION

Mrs. Besant's Skin Purifier quickly produces Beautiful skin like a Baby's.

This is not a cosmetic but a harmless and perfect skin cure. It creates in ten days a perfect complexion, cleanses, whitens, refines. Removes pimples, blotches, blackheads, wrinkles, red nose, etc. For gentlemen's use after shaving it has no rival. It is not a cosmetic in any sense, warranted free from Arsenic, Bismuth or other ingredients, in short it is a perfect and absolutely harmless skin cure. Price fifty cents, large package containing three times the quantity $1.00. If your druggist does not keep it, remit amount to us and we will send free of extra charge.

TWO SCHOOLS UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT

Central Business College

TORONTO AND STRATFORD, ONT.

Unquestionably the leading Commercial Schools of the Dominion; advantages best in Canada; moderate rates; students may enter at any time; write to either school and mention this paper.

SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals.

Cures Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Sore Eyes, Piles, Boils, Sore Nipples, Burns, Scalds, etc.

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.

$3 A DAY SURE. Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day, absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work absolutely sure. *Write at once.* Address D.T. Morgan, Manager Box A. 4. Windsor, Ont.

RHEUMATISM, Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the Lungs, etc.

FOR TREATMENT AND CURE USE

Polynice Oil.

"ALEXANDER." PARISIAN SPECIALIST.

1894 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

$500,000.

PRIVATE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT on Mortgage of Real Estate. Interest at lowest rates. Special arrangements may be made for Church Loans. Apply to

Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt, Chadwick & Riddell,

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Peeling

or veneer machines are a very profitable investment. Requires small capital, quick turnover. The rapid increase of cheese factories makes a great demand for boxes at a paying price. Place your order early and prepare for next season. Nearly every kind of wood is suitable. Write us to-day.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

THE "MONEY-MAKER" KNITTING MACHINE

ONLY $10 — ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT, OR SEND A 3 CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS, PRICE LIST, SAMPLES, COTTON YARN, &c.

THIS IS GOOD FOR $2.00 SEND TO CREELMAN BROS. Mfrs GEORGETOWN, ONT.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

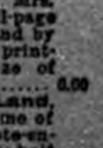
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Stylish, DURABLE, COMFORTABLE FOOTWEAR.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS. ASK FOR THEM.

MARTHA BESANT CO., TORONTO, CANADA.



Have You Gout?

Gout is beyond question the outcome of deposits of uric acid salts in the joints. ST. LEON MINERAL WATER is charged with lithium, a powerful absolvent of uric acid. This explains why this water effectually eradicates all gouty symptoms from the system.

All Druggists, Grocers & Hotels.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co. (LIMITED)

Head office, King St. West TORONTO.

Our Fall Publications:

NOW READY:

Old Man Savarin and Other Stories. By Edward W. Thomson.... $1.00

The Red Red Wine. By J. Jackson Wray. Illustrated.... 1.00

A Victory Won. By Annie S. Swan. Illustrated.... 1.25

Barbara Heck. A Story of Methodism. By W. H. Withrow, D. D. Illustrated.... .75

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Cot and Cradle Stories. By Mrs. Catharine Parr Traill. With portrait and illustrations by A. Dickson Patterson, R. C. A.... 1.00

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Consumption: Its Nature, Causes and Prevention. By Edward Playter, M. D.... 1.00

WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher, 29-33 Richmond St. West, Toronto

The Watchman

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JAN. 24th, 1896.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The storm which has been raging at Ottawa in political circles having passed off and cleared the air, it is possible to calmly look at the causes which brought about the outburst and the results thereof.

The bringing on of the crisis was apparently ill-timed, and we cannot but think that the ministers, who went out recognize this fact. It is just possible the crisis may have been forced upon them by the refusal of the premier to act.

As to the causes which led up to the resignations, we take the statement of the Hon. Mr. Foster. to be correct. These men were the fighting strength of the party. They came into contact with the people and were in a position to feel the public pulse. They found disatisfaction among their own friends as to the manner in which the administration was being conducted. They received abundant evidence that the party felt bound to enter the fight under their strongest and most capable generals. Seeing these things, they naturally urged the strengthening of the cabinet by certain changes. The statement of Mr. Foster has been twisted and turned, and every possible meaning but the right one screwed therefrom. He has been made to say that Sir M. Bowell was an imbecile, was an ignoramus, was incapable, etc., etc. There is no possible means of extracting such from the statement except by lying and slander. Up to the moment of this crisis, Liberal papers, leaders and speakers, kept constantly declaring that the premier was a weak leader, that he could not hope to bring out the actual strength of the Conservative vote. By the constant reiteration of these views the Conservatives became almost half convinced of their truth and endeavored to close up the ranks. As Mr. Foster, said they wished the party to be led by the ablest and strongest men, and it is no charge of imbecility or incapacity, to say that Sir M. Bowell is neither the ablest, nor the strongest leader in the Conservative party.

The result of the trouble is not what at first was anticipated, i. e., the disruption of the Conservative party. We believe that the rank and file have been aroused to the danger of division in the face of the enemy. Personal considerations and personal animosities will be laid aside in the hour of danger, and with the addition of the old "War Horse" of Nova Scotia, Sir Chas. Tupper, the enthusiasm and determination of the old Conservative party will be restored. It is almost impsssible to over estimate the strength of Sir Charles Tupper. He is so full of enthusiasm and vigor, although advanced in years, that we may expect to see some lively times before the close of the session.

It may be that the government will fall on the School question. If so no more honorable ground could be selected. The rights of minorities should be sacred and to fall in defence thereof is to fall nobly.

TO THE EDITOR OF WATCHMAN.

SIR.—I think that certain facts in connection with the election of Councillors for Centre Ward should be made public. I was nominated a candidate without my consent and contrary to my wishes.

As there were no issues before the electors I thought, with others, that in the interests of the Town it was advisable that I should retire, thus avording a contest. I therefore did so on Weddesday morning.

On Thursday afternoon an interview took place between Messrs H. M. Gall and H. Giles [the promoters of my nomination] and myself when an understanding between us took place to the effect, that in deference to my wishes they would drop my candidature and that I should inform my friends through the press to that effect in order to relieve them of the necessity of going to the polls, which I accordingly did. I was therefore much surprised on Monday evening when I found that Mr. Henry Giles without my knowledge or consent, had, late in the afternoon induced a number of my friends to poll their votes for me.

Why faith with me was thus broken I leave for others to explain. I regret exceedingly that any unpleasantness should have arisen in connection with this matter and so far as I am concerned my connection with it ends with this communication.

T. CHRISTIE, JR.

EXHIBITION CAR.

The C. P. R. exhibition car with crop of 1895, will be at Calumet Station on Monday 3rd at 11,45; at Grenville on Tuesday afternoon Feb 4th, and at St. Philippe on Wednesday afternoon Feb. 5th and at Lachute on the afternoon of Thursday Feb. 6th. This will be freely open to the public who are invited to visit it.

INHABITANTS OF ARGENTEUIL.

(From the "History of Argenteuil and Prescott," by C. Thomas.)

Less than a century ago, the ancestors of the present inhabitants of Argenteuil were chiefly beyond the sea. Bravery and determination are qualities which, at all times and in all nations, have deservedly been admired, but, usually, they are so associated with war, or rendered conspicuous by impending danger or serious calamity, that we are apt to disregard their presence in the peaceful pursuits of life. The Scotch are proverbially a brave people; their deeds of valor have been commemorated in sculpture, history and song. No more striking examples of heroism are recorded than those of Scotia's sons, when they gathered to repel Edward's invading hosts and rescue their country from a foreign yoke.

From that to the present time, the martial glory of Scotland has not been eclipsed. The annals of a thousand battles fought in the wide domain of the British Empire, attest the stoicism with which Scottish clans have marched to death to uphold the prestige of St. George's cross.

And have the sons of Erin no share in martial fame? Are there no fields whereon Irish valor has vied with English and Scotch prowess to sustain the glory of Britain's flag? Every British engagement, from the days of Cromwell to the present, refutes the imputation. Side by side, in India, Afghanistan, the Crimea and Egypt, have Scotch and Irish soldiers with equal bravery marched to victory or defeat.

Was the spirit of these men wanting in those of their countrymen who crossed the ocean to become pioneers in the wilderness of this distant and strange land? Did it require no bravery, determination or self-denial, to sever the dearest associations, and leave for ever the home of their fathers, to engage in new struggles in foreign wilds? Was there no act of heroism in all this, which would compare with that of their brethren who had volunteered to fight the battles of their country?

Let us reflect. A sea voyage in those days was widely different from what it is in 1896. From two to three months was the time required for a sailing vessel to cross the Atlantic, and those vessels were but poorly constructed—compared with the staunch steamers of to-day—to resist the shock of the billows and storms of the deep. During all this time, the hapless emigrant had naught to engage his mind, but the sorrowful recollection of the loved ones and scenes left behind; naught to attract his eye but the dreary waste of waters around, which became more and more monotonous as day succeeded day.

And when, at last, weary and dispirited from his long voyage, he reached port, a week or more was required for the conveyance of himself and family to the cabin of a friendly countryman contiguous to the wilderness, where he was to pitch his tent, and, doubtless, remain for life. Here he leaves his family, till he can erect a cabin on his own land, or take steps to secure a place that he can call his own. But what a change from the comforts and appearance of an old and populous country to that presented in the wilderness! Comforts of almost every kind were wanting. But what seems to us of the present, as the greatest impediment to the happiness of the emigrant, was his total ignorance of the work it was necessary to do—his destitution of the knowledge on which all his future success depended. Everything had to be learned, and comforts—unless he had money—he was obliged to forego. As very few had money, their lives, for many years, were a period of privation, and when we know that hundreds of these emigrants—chiefly Scotch, but many Irish—endured all this privation with fortitude; that year after year, through tropic heat and Arctic cold, they persisted in their endeavors to subdue the forest and transform the land they occupied into productive fields, we can but regard it as a display of bravery and determination of a most exalted character.

It was the same spirit which animated their ancestors to chivalrous deeds at Bannockburn, and at a modern date compassed the downfall of Sebastopol and the relief of Lucknow. Indeed, many of the pioneers of Argenteuil, as will be seen on succeeding pages, were battle-scarred veterans, who had won laurels in India, in the Peninsular war, or on the field of Waterloo.

Argenteuil, the legacy which they bequeathed to their descendants, is the object of our present survey.

Though distant from the seaboard, her frontage upon one of the broadest and grandest rivers upon the continent, brings her into easy communication with the chief cities of the Province and the markets of the world. Two railways now crossing broad sections of her territory, increase still futher her commercial facilities, and bring together the people of districts that were remote.

The strength and fertility of her soil compensate in part for the roughness of her exterior, while the beauty of her scenery is a source of wealth more lasting that that of the mines and the productive plains of the West. The marvellous beauty of her inland lakes, the picturesqueness of her mountains, the wild gorges and waterfalls of her rivers, are but in the infancy of their attraction. When they are better known, and the facilities for reaching them are improved, they will form a permanent magnet for visitors—the mountains will be dotted with villas, and the lakes with skiffs and yachts.

Though Argenteuil has some good grain-growing sections, and usually produces good crops of oats, corn and potatoes, it is evidently a county better adapted to dairying and stock-raising, than to other purposes.

She has cheese factories and creameries, the produce of which holds fair rank with any in the province. Her cattle, sheep and horses are of the best, and the annual fairs which are held at Lachute, the chef-lieu of the county, exhibit a variety and quality of animals, as well as farm products of all kinds, that would be a credit to any agricultural district.

The inhabitants of Argenteuil still retain the prominent characteristics of the races whence they sprang—thrift, honesty and hospitality forming striking features in their character, which a stranger will not fail to observe. The farmer of Argenteuil is determined to live within his means, consequently there is but little, either about his home surroundings, his wearing apparel, or his travelling equipage, that savors of a love of display or extravagance in the use of money. If, now and then, one is in the enjoyment of an expensive dwelling or a fine carriage, it is conclusive evidence that he has been blessed with fortune or shrewdness above his neighbors, and that what he enjoys is paid for. It is not exaggeration to say that all, or nearly all, are in comfortable circumstances, far better than the inhabitants of some sections of the province, where there is more outward display of wealth. Honest dealing, and a desire to observe the Golden Rule of doing as they would that others should do to them, is a prevalent trait. Hospitality is a quality found in every household. Into whatever family the stranger enters, he is welcome at the board, and a refusal to partake of refreshment, which is immediately proffered, is very likely to be attributed to fastidiousness or to want of geniality. However cautious and exacting our subject may be in making a bargain, he never wants sympathy for the needy or afflicted, and let him once become assured that a petitioner for help is deserving, assistance is never delayed. An additional quality of the inhabitants of Argenteuil is the love of their homes and their native land.

It may be a knowledge of the alacrity with which their fathers responded to the call to arms in 1812, or the eagerness with which they rallied to the loyal standard in 1837, and their frantic rush to arms to preserve their hearth-stones fom Fenian touch, yet one cannot resist the impression, that a patriotic class is that which inhabits the hills and valleys of Argenteuil—a danger menacing their homes and freedom would call forth a class of patriots, as brave as ever responded to the call of Liberty.

"Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
But a bold peasantry—their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

While the yeomanry of Argenteuil are brave, hospitable, moral and industrious, a want of facilities for education in past years shows too plainly its baneful effect, especially in a few "secluded' rural districts; but the present encouragement given to schools will preserve the rising generation from the bane of illiteracy.

While speaking of the inhabitants of the county, we should not omit notice of the French, who, through constant increase during recent years, have become no inconsiderable part of the population. It is generally conceded, that the habitant is a good citizen.

He is simple in his habits, plodding and industrious, with little ambition save to supply the immediate needs of his family, and to be regular in his attendance at his church.

Of his brethren, who possess a little more education or ambition—many develop into able business men, and become prominent farmers, shrewd speculators or manufacturers. Many embark with success in commercial life, and become popular through their affability and the courtesy with which they supply the wants of their customers. Another class who fill the higher positions of life—public offices or professions—are those who consider and discuss the social and political problems of the day, and desire the progress of their race. The representative of the latter class, like the natives of his mother-land, is proud-spirited. "If the situation of his countrymen in Canada is subordinate, he knows that it is an exception to the parental stock—he springs from a land that acknowledges no superior. If piqued—as he sometimes is—at Anglo-Saxon boasts, he consoles himself with a glance at the fields whereon the cross of St. George has bowed before the fleur de lis of St. Denis.

Whatever chagrin he may feel at the recollection of Quebec, is dispelled by a longer flight of memory to the battle of Hastings. The Englishman may sing the songs and boast the exploits of Merrie England, but the Frenchman has equal comfort in the deeds and ditties of La Belle France.

SCOTCH SETTLERS OF ARGENTEUIL.

BY COLIN DEWAR.

(From the "History of Argenteuil and Prescott," by C. Thomas.)

A remarkable feature of the Scotch settlers of the county, was the distinct separation of the two races: the Highlanders settling on the banks of the Ottawa river and around St. Andrews, while the Lowlanders settled at and around Lachute, where for years the names of the Barrons, Dolgs, Drennans and Buchanans, together with the McOuats, McKimmies, McGregors and McClures, and a host of other equally worthy names, are remembered as household words.

The early settlers in that part of the county, before the arrival of the Scotch, had very little knowledge of farming, their chief dependence for a living being in the manufacture and sale of potash; but when the timber was all cut off their farms, of course, the supply of material was exhausted, and then they had to pay more attention to their farms; but as the soil was of a light, sandy nature, and their facilities for cultivating it very few and of the most primitive character, they had uphill work. Their only implement in the shape of a plough, during the first and second decades of this century was very properly called the "hog plough," which, as its name indicates, was not conducive to a successful course of farming, and in a short time, their farms were completely worn out and exhausted.

About that time, a few Scotch emigrants came to the place, and finding that farms could be bought cheap from these men who were glad to get rid of them at any price, secured their own, and wrote for their friends to come, and in a short time, a small colony of thrifty, industrious farmers was established, who brought not only knowledge of the best system of agriculture known and practised in the Lothians,—which even at that time was considered the best in the United Kingdom,—but who also brought the best and most improved agricultural implements, and also, the best tradesmen, representing the different handicrafts required in a new country, and being careful and frugal, as well as of the most industrious habits, a marked change was soon visible in the appearance of the country, and in a short time the "desert rejoiced and blossomed as the rose."

In addition to all these worldly possessions and thrifty habits which they brought from their native land, they also brought, the love and veneration for their religious institutions and privileges in which they had been nurtured and brought up. The remembrance of those blissful associations, with which they had been so familiar, particularly in the rest and observance of the Sabbath, was something they were very thankful for, as a Scottish Sabbath, as it was known to them, was a day of rest and gladness, a day wherein man held converse with his Maker, free from worldly cares and anxieties; and as they wended their way to the Kirk, which to them was the very gate of heaven, and the morning psalm went up in a grand, slow surge, perhaps to the tune of "Elgin," or "Dundee," or plaintive "Martyrs," "worthy of the name," there was a sense of hallowed days in the very air, and in the words of the Psalmist they could say, "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord."

In their new homes they had to forego these pleasures for a time; Zion was not forgotten, and in due time they had the extreme pleasure and satisfaction of having their religious privileges as they were wont to have them in their native land. Many a time, no doubt, their hearts ached with a home sickness and longing, as they listened to the words of a simple ballad written by one of their poets, "Oh! why left I my hame?" one of the most plaintive and pathetic ballads in the Scottish dialect, beginning with a wail in the minor key, in which the home life, the family and social relations are bemoaned, and closing with a wild, weird burst of sorrow, in which their religious privileges are lamented. The following story, which was published many years ago in one of the leading Scottish journals, illustrates the power of music and the effect it has on the Scottish peasant:—

An emigrant vessel lying at the port of Leith, bound for Australia, was visited before sailing by one of these ballad singers, and the above-named simple ditty was sung, as only it could be sung by one of these singers, and the result was that in a short time the greater part of these emigrants were weeping and wailing at the thought of leaving their native land, and it was only that better counsels prevailed, or they would have deserted the vessel, their feelings were so wrought upon by this simple but touching song.

Scotland is famed for a class of national airs of a peculiar style and structure, and the martial music possesses a wild, spirited, strongly marked expression of character, which has often turned the tide of victory on many a bloody field of battle.

Some of the descendants of the Scotch farmers are living in comfort and affluence on the old homesteads, others are occupying positions of trust and responsibility in different parts of the Dominion, while others have left home and friends and native land, to carry the glad tidings of salvation to heathen lands, and it does not require a great stretch of imagination to connect these devoted workers, who have given their lives to spend and be spent in the Master's service, with the religious training of their forefathers and their love of the Sabbath and Gospel ordinances.

If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day, and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord honorable, and shalt honor him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words, then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord, and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob, thy father, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.

Mr. Dewar also pays the following compliment to the French:—

A tradition exists, which, in the main, is supported by history, that Argenteuil was chosen as the trysting place, or rendezvous, of American emissaries (or Bostonnais, as they were called by the French-Canadians), who endeavored to fan the flame of discontent among the French habitants, with a view of helping the American nation in their subjugation of Canada.

They did not succeed in their mission, especially in the rural districts, as the Indians remained firm in their allegiance to the British, and the French-Canadians, to their honor be it narrated, remained equally firm and true, as was witnessed a few years afterwards, during the war of 1812-14, when the flower of their best families withstood and repelled with great loss the invaders of the Province at Chateauguay and Chrysler's Farm. On this subject, the Archivist's report for 1888 says:—

"But the appeals (of these emissaries) to the better class of French-Canadians, had little effect, as is strikingly shown by the list sent by Carleton to Lord George Germain on May 9, 1777, in which there does not appear the name of one French-Canadian. Those of that nationality who took part with the Bostonnais were of the lower class in the rural settlements."

The term "Bastonnais" seems to be a corruption of the word Bostonnais, as Arnold's expedition was known to have started from Boston, and the corruption has extended to our day, for up to the last forty years, in speaking to old French-Canadians in reference to the American invasion, they would invariably designate it as "la guerre des Bastonnais." We like these national solecisms, and we have retained this one.

ST ANDREWS.

Dr. Shaw and Alex. LeRoy attended the annual meeting of the St. Andrews Deanry in St. Simeon's church, Lachute, on Monday 20th. inst.

Wm McAdam of River Rouge is in Rockland, where he intends to remain for the winter.

Miss H. Wainwright, of "Silver Weigh's," left on Saturday for a short visit to friends in Ottawa.

We overheard two young ladies at the rink the other evening discussing the age of a certain young lady, and one of them proposed writing to the WATCHMAN asking if 1896 is really and truly leap year. Now, Mr Editor you should impress the fact on the minds of these young ladies, and advise them to make hay while the sun shines this season, or forever hold their tongues.

Curling has begun again since the thaw, and our curlers are enthusiastic over the game as the ice is in splendid condition. The Manager of the rink has consented to let the club have three nights a week and the curlers and Mr. Morrow has been "patched up."

Rev. and Mrs. Daniel are in Montreal for a few days.

R. P. DeLaronde was in Montreal this week on professional business.

Farmers are taking advantage of the recent fall of snow to haul hay and other products to consumers. Wood has been hauled to town in large quantities during the last few days.

Hay is getting to be a scarce article in this vicinity.

There was some talk of our municipal election being contested on the ground that a few of the rate payers had voted and had taxes in arrears, but it was only talk on the part of a few over zealous temperance men as they found out that the game would work both ways.

The annual social in connection with the Presbyterian Church last Thursday evening was a success. The Town Hall was fairly well filled and young and old seemed to have enjoyed a profitable time.

How about a Carnival in our rink. Our neighbors at Vanklcek Hill had a successful carnival one evening last week. Who will make the first move in this direction?

Ice havesting is in order at present.

Councillor Martin S, Albright for LaBaie district is all smiles these days. He was presented with a baby girl on Jan. 16th.

CALUMET.

The roads are in a very fair condition and all lines of business seems to be booming.

The Ottawa Lumber Co'y have been loading and shipping lumber from this point for the last two weeks, we are told that they are to ship 81 car loads, within the next week or so.

The funeral of Mrs. John Gill which took place last Friday was the largest seen in this section for a long time.

R. Murray Dixon the cornet soloist who is visiting Mr. Weegar is making hosts of friends by his gentlemany bearing. he is a fine Solo performer and for brilliancy and purity of tone and skillful execution cannot be excelled. He will play at the Mountain Presbyterian Church Grenville with the Glee Club next Tuesday evening Jan. 28th.

It is estimated that five hundred people greeted the Glee Club and L'Original choir at Cassburn on Tuesday evening last. Capt. Abbott Johnston occupied the chair. Each number on the programme was applauded to the echo. Miss Lillian Clipsham, of Lachute, was the solo pianist of the evening and her brilliant playing at once stamped her as an 'artiste.' You must be sure and come again, was what was heard on all sides at the close. R. Murray Dickson and Edwin Lawrd cornet soloists and duettists were prime favorites and caught the audience by storm. The L'Original choir known as the Old Reliables acquitted themselves in their usual creditable manner. The perfect way in which the children and several members, who took part in dialogues, and recitations acquitted themselves, shows that great care and patience had been taken to prepare them for the occasion.

GRENVILLE.

The Masquerade given by the Beaver Skating Rink last Friday night proved a success. The weather being mild, the large crowd present spent a very enjoyable evening.

Many beautiful and varied costumes were worn among which the following were prominent:—

Witch, Miss Bella McIntyre.
Russian Lady, Miss M. Kelly.
Gipsy, Miss Fannie Morrow.
Helen McGregor, Miss Lizzie Wade.
Queen of Night, Miss Mabel Miller.
Nun, Miss Addie M. Reeves.
Snow Flakes, Miss Daisy Cooke.
Highland Lassie, Miss Agnes Innis.
Red Riding Hood, Miss Jessie Innes.
Night, Miss Lizzie Sherwood.
Summer, Miss Annie Tomkins
Highland Lassie, Miss Mabel Pridham
Night, Miss May Byers, Montebello.
Morning, Miss Georgie Brown, Montebello
Snow Flakes, Miss Birtha Crooks.
Flower Girl, Miss Ethel Crooks
Maid, Miss L. E. White, Stonefield.
Nurse, Miss H. Beaton, Stonefield.
Evening Star, Miss Anna Brill.
Popcorn Girl, Miss Laura Wilson, Calumet.
Little Red Riding Hood, Miss Katie Sherwood
Snowshoer, Miss Beatie Retchie.
Armenian Lady, Mrs. J. J. Mackan.
Snow Flake, Miss Birdie Williamson.
Canada, Miss Annie Hildreth.
Indian Chief, Mr. Wm. Wade.
Tobogganist, Mr. Hugh Wade.
Eastern Potentate, Mr. R. H. Welden, Stonefield.
Highland Lady, Miss Pridham.
Paddy from Cork, Alfred Cooke.
Clown, Allen T. Williamson.
Mephistopheles, Mr. J. J. Mackan.
Soldier, R. T. Byers, Montebello.
Naval officer, J. D. Reeves.
Uncle Sam, Willie Morrow.
Lacrosse Mr. Jack Innes, Stonefield
Hockey, Willie Barron.
Guard David White
Little Wolf, Lindley Owens, Stonefield.
Mikado, J. L. Morrow, Calumet.
Lacrosse, Walter Williamson.
Nimble Nigger, William John Morrow.
Volunteer, Ross Fraser.
Teamster, Mr. Alfred Farraro, Calumet.
The Devil, Hormidas Siguin.
Plasterer, Stephen Sarrasin.
Highland Lady, J. E. Miller.
Nigger, N. Lavitoire.
Powhatton, Nellie Cooke.
Snow Ball, James Fraser,
Nigger I, Owens, Stonefield.
Porter, Jennie Cooke.
Abel Kaber, Mr. John Filion.
Miller, Fred. Jellear.
Andy, Harry White.

There were many others present, but the rink might have held three times as many and yet not be too crowded.

The proprietors are thinking of giving a 'Barbicue' with illuminations and flash lights, which is something new and novel, during the early part of next month, of course fancy dress will be one of the principal features.

The people being so well pleased with the masquerade, an immense crowd is expected at the 'Barbicue.' The rink is large enough to hold nearly three hundred people with lots of room for skating. The date will perhaps be settled for next week's WATCHMAN.

SANTA.

RATHWELL—MORRISON.

The marriage of Mr. A. Rathwell, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Jane Morrison, daughter of Mr. William Morrison, of the same place, was celebrated in St. John's Church, Shrewsbury, on the 8th inst. The Rev. A. E. Mount, of Lakefield, officiated. The bridesmaid was Miss Kate Rathwell, and the groomsman, Mr. Ed. Morrison. All went happily as a marriage bell.

The bride was charmingly arrayed in lavender and cream.

The bride's parents entertained a large party of friends to dinner and supper.

The presents were very pretty and appropriate.

The happy couple will reside in Arundel.

MARRIED.

McKAY—SMITH.—At Lachute, Jan. 1, 1896, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Mackie, W. L. McKay, of St. Albans, Vt., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Ward Smith, Esq.

OBITUARY.

Carrie J. Dixon, eldest and beloved daughter of James and Martha Dixon, Lakefield.

Our dearest sister she has left us,
And her loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God who hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

She was trusting in her Saviour,
And to Canaan's happy shore,
He has borne away our loved one,
To be with Him evermore.

Her place is vacant, she is absent,
From the home she loved so dear,
And the fond memory she has left us,
Will cause many a sorrowing tear.

Parted? Yes, but not forever,
She is only gone before;
And she told us all to meet her
Where we meet to part no more.

Entered into rest on Saturday, Jan. 11, Carolina, eldest and beloved daughter of Mr. James and Martha Dixon, Long Lake. As teacher at Lakefield, Shrewsbury, and at Portland, she had endeared herself to a very large circle of friends by her careful work and gentle thoughtfulness. At the largely attended funeral on Tuesday, there were many tokens of the sympathy felt by the entire community for the bereaved family. The service for the burial of the dead took place at Trinity Church, Lakefield. The Rev. Messrs. Meek and Mount officiating, assisted by Mr. Hector Mount.

Safely, safely gathered in,
Far from sorrow, far from sin,
God has saved from weary strife,
In its dawn, this fresh young life.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received up to the 10th Feb. next, by the undersigned for 40 cords of dry hard maple, 2 ft long and 40 cords of birch 2 ft long, 10 cords to be delivered at the Academy about the first of November, if required, and the balance during December and Jan. next. The wood to be cut this winter, and each cord to be 4 ft 4 inches high by 8 ft 8 inches long.

(By Order,
WM. HENRY,
Sec. S. C

Bush Lot For Sale

West half of Lot No 7 in 11th range of Chatham, containing *100* acres more or less, timbered with hardwood,

Apply to
JOHN L. HUTCHINS,
Lachute.

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.

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,

DYSPEPSIA CURED BY B.B.B.

MR. GEO. READ.

Read the Proof.

DEAR SIRS.—I write you to say that for some time I had been suffering from acute indigestion or dyspepsia, and of course felt very great inconvenience from same in my general business. I thereupon decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking two bottles I found I was quite another man, for B.B.B. entirely cured me. I have also used it for my wife and family and have found it the best thing they can take, and from past experience I have every pleasure in strongly recommending B.B.B. to all my friends.

I write you because I think that it should be generally known what B.B.B. can accomplish in cases of indigestion.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE READ,
Sherbrooke, Que.

COME IN AND SEE!!

OUR CONFECTIONERY

NOVELTIES & TOYS.

—o—o—o—

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.

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.

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.

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.

N. McGillis AND Son

HARDWARE, STOVES,
TINWARE,
PAINTS OILS ETC.,

—ALSO—

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.

HOPE ON AND HOPE FOREVER,

Then go to the

Central Ward Confectionery STORE.

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.

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.

MY DARLING'S RANSOM.

CHAPTER IV.

Next day Mr. Stamer said to his wife, 'I have quite made up my mind about young Aubyn. He'll never do any good, and the sooner there are a hundred miles between Louisa and him the better.'

Mrs. Stamer did not say anything. She only sighed.

'It must be done, and it must be done at once, Mary,' said Mr. Stamer firmly.

'But how is it to be done, Henry? How can we put a hundred miles between them until he leaves England? I believe he is to leave England in a few days.'

'Harm may be done in a few days. He may say something to her, and she may make some foolish promise.'

'I am greatly afraid that harm is already,' thought the mother, but she said nothing of her fears, and merely asked, 'How do you propose to separate them? You do not wish me to leave word that we are not at home to him?'

'No, Mary. I do not wish you to do that.' Mr. Stamer was a truthful man. The very smallest of lies was repugnant to him. 'No, you need not leave word with the servant in the way you mean. But you had better take the two girls down to Fanny for a week. The change will do them and you good.'

'What! To-day!' cried Mrs. Stamer, taken aback by the suddenness and sweeping nature of the order.

'Yes, to-day. The boys are all gone out now. You can pack up anything you may want, and I'll go and telegraph to Fanny to be ready for you.'

'But, Henry, this is very sudden, and I have nothing of my own or the girls' ready.'

'The danger, too, is sudden; and as to not having things ready, that need not stand in the way. You can get anything you want in Leamington or Birmingham.'

Mr. Stamer was a man who, when he had once made up his mind in a matter of this kind, did not consider it necessary to devote any great length of time to inducing others to agree with him. He was quite satisfied it would be best for his youngest daughter that she should not meet Walter Aubyn, and that sending the girl away with her mother and sister would be the surest way of preventing a meeting. His sister's was as good a place as any other for them to go to, and so there they should go, and at once. He was by no means a hard or unfeeling man. Few kinder men ever breathed. And now he was not thinking in any selfish way of his daughter, but was simply anxious to get her away from what he believed to be a serious danger threatening her.

The result of Mr. Stamer's resolution was, that early in the afternoon of that day he took his two daughters and his wife in a four-wheel cab to Paddington, and put them into a train for Warwick.

Although the mother had not told the daughters the cause of their sudden flight, each girl had guessed it for herself, and remained silent over the matter. Loo had no heart to talk, and Lizzie knew this and kept silent for the time.

The aunt to whom they were going was the only sister of Mr. Stamer, and the childless widow of Mr. Morgan Wanklyn, who in his time had made money out of lime works, and, being much the senior of his wife, died five years ago, leaving his wife a good house and a comfortable income from house-property bought out of the profits of the limeworks. At the time of her husband's death, Mrs. Wanklyn was about forty, so that she had now reached the important age of forty-five. It is the general belief that until a woman has passed half way through her fifth decade we have no assurance against finding flightiness in her character. But at forty-five a woman ought to have come to the use of reason, that is, unless she is a born fool. Now the widow Wanklyn was no fool about her own affairs, at all events.

When Mr. Wanklyn died, or as soon after as was consistent with decent grief, she made up her mind never again to marry. Having so resolved about her own affairs, she prepared once more to devote herself to her old favorite occupation—the affairs of others.

During the lifetime of Mr. Wanklyn she had occasionally to take her mind off her neighbors' affairs and think of his. Now she had neither him nor his affairs to think of, and she was therefore free to give up all her time to those around her. She took no interest in her own business. Every quarter her lawyer sent her a cheque for the quarter's money, and there was an end of it. She left all else to him. She left to him all questions of house repairs, and in order that she might have the more time for damaging the characters of those who earned her displeasure or disapproval. She knew every one in the town, and in Leamington too, and she knew very little good of any one.

She had a few favorites, to whom she was more than just; and chief among her favorites was Stanley Bayless, a low-sized, slender young man, with deep sunken grey eyes, a soft manner, a low voice, and the reputation of great wealth. He was about thirty years of age. He was reputed the greatest male gossip in the town. If, in the presence of the widow and his absence, any one hinted that if she would the widow might be Mrs. Stanley Bayless, she shook her head slightly, but at the same time, like the 'Pied Piper of Hamelin,' smiled to herself a quiet smile, as though few suspected her power. Mr. Stanley Bayless was one of those men who have no male friends. He had hinted vaguely at his hopes in the bereft quarter, but the hints were not considered to indicate any signal success.

In appearance Mrs. Wanklyn was far from unprepossessing, notwithstanding her forty-five years. She was short of stature and plump, with a bright animated face and dark-brown lustrous hair. She was, to say the least of it, comely, and some held that she was good-looking.

Being childless herself, and her brother Henry being her only near relative, he and his family engaged her foremost regard. It was the one weak point in her armour. When she died the houses were to go to the two unmarried daughters. She cared nothing for the sons. She loved Mr. Stamer almost as much as she loved the two girls, and that was saying a good deal. She not only never said a hard word of her brother or his family, but it was an article of her faith that no man or woman would, while of sound mind, utter a disrespectful word of her relatives.

The travellers arrived in Warwick in time for dinner. Mrs. Wanklyn was at the station to receive them, and hurried them into a fly she had in waiting.

'I'm delighted to see you all, my dears,' said the widow, when they were seated. 'I'm delighted to see you, although I haven't the ghost of an idea what I am to thank for your coming. Henry never said. I haven't his telegram with me. I left it on the sideboard or chimneypiece or somewhere. But it's no earthly consequence, as it doesn't give any particulars beyond the fact that you, Mary, and the girls were coming by this train. It was as businesslike as if you were three chests of tea or bales of Manchester goods. But never mind, now, so long as you are here. You are looking well, that is as far as I could see by the wretched gaslight at the station. It is, I own, one of the gloomiest stations in the world. How is Henry himself? Getting old, like all of us, I suppose. The stupid man! he has actually passed the gate!'

In a few minutes they were all in the widow's cheerful drawing-room under the gaslight, and in the warm glow of a bright prosperous fire.

'And how are you all?' asked the amiable little woman, pausing this time for an answer.

'Quite well; and how are you, Fanny?'

'O I'm quite well too. Only you know, as I said before, I'm growing no younger. After twenty a woman never grows young. A man, if he is only careful, my dears, grows young until he is thirty-five; but a woman is old at twenty-seven, and when she comes to my age forty-five or so—yes, my dears, I'm every day of that—when she comes to forty-five, she ought to be killed. Now what good am I that I should be allowed to crawl about earth any longer? Loo, you have your old lovely complexion still. You have grown stout since I saw you last, Lizzie; a short girl like you should grow no stouter. When you are married you may do what you like; it's all the same then, provided you get the upper hand of your husband, which is a thing, of course, every woman of sense will do. But come, you must be dying to get your things off, and you must be starving at the same time. Come on, Mary, I'll show you your room; it's the front one. I got new curtains for it since you saw it—good heavy curtains, to keep out the cold wind from the river. You will find it snug and warm, I promise.'

They were now on the first floor.

'This way Mary. Your room is the same as last time, girls—the double-bedded back room. I think you'll find it all right. I was up myself and stirred the fire a minute before I went to the train.'

As soon as the two women reached Mrs. Stamer's room, the widow turned to her guest and said, 'Now Mary what, is it? I know it must be something of consequence. Henry would never send you off at such short notice unless there was some h ry ve y dreadful the matter. I hope smallpox hasn't broken out on the Common? I'll open the bag for you. So you've taken to wearing a cap at last?'

'No, Fanny, it isn't smallpox.'

She then told her sister-in-law the history, as far as she knew, of the affair between Loo and young Aubyn. She was not allowed to go to the end without many interruptions; and when she had finished, Mrs. Wanklyn burst forth into a torrent of words.

'I never heard of such a thing in all my life! Never! To think of a penniless scamp—'

'He's poor, but I don't think he's a scamp,' interrupted Mrs. Stamer, who liked Aubyn.

'He must be a scamp. If he is not a scamp why should he, without a penny in his pocket, try to induce a girl with a fortune, such as Loo has—'

'But Loo has no fortune now.'

Mrs. Stamer stood up for the young man.

'But she will have a fortune one of these days. The designing puppy knows very well that Henry is rich, and you may be sure he is not without hearing what I intend doing with the houses. Let the boys do what they please, I'll take care that the girls will always have food and a roof, and decent gowns to their backs. Neither Lizzie nor Loo shall ever be beholden to man for any of the comforts of life, I'll take care of that. And even if she was a pauper, what worse could he do than try to drag down into poverty and dirt a girl brought up like my darling Loo? What a double-dyed villain he must be to try and make the innocent child elope—'

'O, I don't think there was anything of the kind in the mind of either.'

'Nonsense! If there wasn't what was the need for packing you and the girls down here post-haste? Take my word for it, Mary, Henry knows more about this affair than you. He must have found out all their plans—'

'I'm sure there were no plans.'

'And I'm quite sure there were.'

'Fanny,' said Mrs. Stamer in a tone of reproach, 'do you mean to say you think my Loo, my darling Loo, was going to run away from me in that way? I know she wasn't.'

'Well, my dear, it was all the blacker for him to have plans unknown to her. If you don't trust before marriage the woman who is going to be your wife, you never will afterwards; that is, of course, I mean a man won't. And as to that awful cock-and-bull story about the finding of that crown, or whatever it is, there never was such a cock-and-bull story as that—never. For all you know, the impudent fellow may have a wife already in some of those bad countries he has been in. How would you like to have a morganatic wife of his, or whatever they call it, for a daughter-in-law?'

Mrs. Stamer smiled as this dreadful picture was presented to her mind.

'I am sure I don't know what to think about the lost jewel,' she said.

'He will find it as much as I shall.'

'But I am confident he is not married.'

'And I hope you are still more confident that, as far as Loo is concerned, he never shall be married!'

'Henry does not wish that there should be anything further between them at present,' said Mrs. Stamer, answering the question indirectly.

If she had the power she would have given the young people three or four hundred a year and her blessing.

'And, of course, Henry's word is law.'

'Yes.'

There was a pause here in the talk. The widow resumed it.

'Now, my dear Mary, I'll tell you what you must do. You see Loo has come to a marriageable age, and you had better get her married.'

'I don't want to get her married. I don't want to lose her yet—not for a few years, anyway.'

Loo was the apple of her eye, her youngest daughter, whom she loved more dearly than any other child.

'Yes, but if you don't get her married to some one you and Henry approve of, some one you do not approve of will come and marry her.'

In her heart Mrs. Stamer did approve of Aubyn, but she did not wish to tell the widow so.

'It is not very easy,' she said, 'to find all you would like in a young man; those you like personally are poor, and those who are rich you don't like personally.'

'That's, Mary, my dear, because you have not looked in the right place.'

Mrs. Stamer smiled.

'Fanny, I don't think it's a girl's or a mother's business to look out for a husband. I think it is a man's business to look out for a wife.'

'What kind of a mother are you, Mary? You horrify me; you do, indeed. You will never get either of these girls off your hands if you go on in that way. A woman ought to do the best she can for her daughters.'

'Well, well, well, Fanny; I don't want either of the girls to marry just yet. They are quite young enough to face the world and all its trials. It will not do either of them any harm to be a few years more at home.'

'Mary, indeed you ought not to say such things; and as you do, I must only help you. I have the very man in my mind that will suit Loo. He is young, rich, amiable, and good-looking enough—for a man—come in.'

A servant entered.

'Mr. Bayless has come with the Leamington newspaper he promised to fetch, and he wants to know if you would like him to bring you down the 'Advertiser this evening?'

'Tell Mr. Bayless,' said the widow, smiling aside to her sister-in-law, 'that I shall be down in a few minutes, and that I hope he will wait until I get down.'

The servant withdrew.

'Rather a late hour for a visit from a gentleman,' said Mrs. Stamer, returning the widow's smile. 'He is a great friend of yours, no doubt,' said Mrs. Stamer, in a pleasant, significant way.

'Yes, a great friend, Mary; and I hope he will be a great friend of yours too. You can't but like him at the first; and I hope you will grow to love him, for I mean that he shall be your son-in-law; I mean that he shall marry Loo.'

(To be Continued.)

A QUEER FREAK OF MEMORY.

A Man Suddenly Loses All Power to Read Without Any Other Affection.

A remarkable case of complete loss of visual memory, depriving an educated man suddenly of the power to read without in any other way affecting his mental faculties or sight, is described in a recent number of the Lancet by the attending physician. The patient is a teacher of French and German in Glasgow, 58 years of age, and a man of intelligence and education. A year and a half ago he was startled one morning to find that he could not read a French exercise given to him to correct by one of his pupils, though on the day before he had corrected exercises as usual. He was puzzled, and, going into the next room, asked his wife to read the exercise, which she did without difficulty. He took up a printed book and found he could not read a single word. Then he went to the doctor.

On examining his eyes the doctor found that he could not read a single letter; he saw them perfectly and was able to describe their shapes, but he no longer knew their names nor what they meant. The peculiar feature in the case, in which it differs from the few recorded cases of partial loss of memory like it, is that the man can read figures as fluently as before; he can also write easily to dictation, but cannot read what he writes. No other defect could be made out by the most careful examination. He spoke as fluently as ever; his mental powers were as vigorous as before; there was no defect of memory apart from that of the symbols of speech. His general health had always been good, and was good at the time; there was no evidence of organic disease. He had had a great deal of mental work and worry before the loss of his reading power. The doctor found at last that he was blind in the right half of each visual field, though the back of the eye was normal; the doctor calls it right lateral homonymous hemianopsia. He prescribed a rest for six months, and then set the man to learning to read again. The patient began by learning the alphabet and spelling through a child's primer, and after nine months he can now slowly spell out printed matter, hesitating and blundering over many letters like a child. His other powers are the same as they were before his loss of reading memory; figures present no difficulty, and he can still write to dictation, though his handwriting is not so good, and he makes more mistakes in spelling, as a man might who wrote with his eyes shut. The doctor thinks the defect in his eyesight may have something to do with his curious mental lapse.

Engineer of the Old Rocket.

Joseph Bells died the other day, aged 83 years, at Manchester. He was the first man to run a locomotive. Robert Stevenson having intrusted to him the running of his famous locomotive, The Rocket.

Toil and pleasure, in their nature opposites, are yet linked together in a kind of necessary connection.—Livy.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Fine Laundry Work.

There is a right and wrong way of doing everything, even such little things as washing laces and handkerchiefs. One who has trusted them to the tender mercies of the ordinary washerwoman, knows that it takes a great deal of their spare change to replace these dainty and very necessary articles. But they can be very easily and satisfactorily laundried at home, which will be quite a saving from a financial point of view. Prepare a suds in the evening, using ivory soap and warm, soft water, and after rubbing a little soap on the soiled places, put them in it, and allow them to remain over night. In the morning rub lightly until clean, and rinse in clear water. Do not wring them, but squeeze each piece in the hand. Dissolve a half teaspoonful of gum Arabic in a pint of boiling water; when cool add a very little bluing, and dip the handkerchiefs in it. When taken from the water, press perfectly smooth upon a clean pane of glass, and allow them to dry. The marble top of a bureau is good for that purpose also. When dry, they can be "peeled off" and will need no ironing. The gum Arabic makes them stiff enough, and this method of drying gives them a new look, that can be obtained in no other way.

Lace that is too delicate to bear any rubbing is cleansed by shaking it in a large bottle half full of suds prepared in the same way as for washing handkerchiefs. Change the water if necessary. Rinse thoroughly, starch with gum Arabic water, and when they are pressed on the glass to dry, be sure that every point and scallop of the lace is pressed out smoothly. Laces that are not alike on both sides, should be pressed with the wrong side next to the glass. When managed in this way, the finest laces can be laundried without injury.

Hit-and-Miss Carpet.

Cut or tear rags into lengths from three inches to three quarters of a yard and five-eighths of an inch in width. Occasionally a longer strip will not mar the beauty of the carpet. One needs bright colors—red, yellow, green, orange, pink, blue, as well as black, white, and shades of brown. Calico and checked goods, striped, cut crosswise, are especially effective. White rags can be colored fancy colors readily. Cut, sew and reel the rags in skeins and tie loosely before coloring them. Fancy colors should be short, from 3 to 9 or 10 inches long, and be put in after. Red should occur at least in every yard and a quarter. In short, mix the cloth, cotton and wool, and the colors bright and dull, crazy fashion. Do not use a great deal of white;—a short piece once in three or four yards.

The following items are submitted as the actual cost in money of 27 yards of yard-wide hit-and-miss rag carpet, and the time and labor expended, as well as it could be estimated: Just 9 1-2 lbs of colored warp, six knots to the square yard, 22c per lb, $2.09; 6 1-2 yards of slightly damaged red calico, 20c; four spools of thread, 20c; weaving, $3.24; total $5.73, or 21 1-4c. per yard. Two women prepared the rags in four weeks during the short winter days, and did the housework for a family of four persons and the dairy work of two cows. They did not work in the evening and took from half an hour to an hour daily for exercise in the open air.

Tried and Found Good.

Cold chicken, turkey or veal is very nice, and a smaller quantity than you serve in any other way, excepting as an omelet, will make a nice short cake. Short cakes are used in a variety of ways. They make a dessert filled with hot stewed apples, having a generous layer on top; canned or stewed dried berries are nice to use.

Meat dumplings are good. Put the pieces of cold meat or fowl into a stew pan with water to cover them, cook slowly, half an hour, take out the meat and chop fine, putting the saucepan back on the stove where the broth will keep hot. Season the chopped meat with butter, pepper and salt, moisten with milk or a little of the broth. Make a biscuit dough, cut into as many pieces as you wish dumplings, roll each a quarter of an inch thick, as large over as a pint bowl; put a small tablespoonful of the meat in the center, gather up the edge of the dough and pinch together closely, put smooth side upon buttered plate which fit into your steamer. Place the dumplings very close together; steam twenty mintues, being careful not to lift the cover or let the water boil out while they are cooking. Put a little cold gravy, if you have it, with the broth in the sauce-pan, if not, add milk or water to make the desired quantity of gravy, season with butter and salt, thicken with a little flour mixed smooth with a little milk or water, cook a few minutes, turn into warm gravy dish. They should be steamed on a dish which will do to send to the table. Serve soon after they are done.

Chicken Cheese.—Two chickens boiled tender, chopped not too fine, and seasoned with salt and pepper. Boil three or four eggs and slice, with which line a mold and pour in the chicken; add the li[illegible] they were boiled in. Slice cold.

Beef Fritters.—Are nice for breakfast. Chop pieces of cold roast beef very fiine; make a batter of milk, flour and an egg; mix the meat with it. Put a little lard or butter in the skillet; then drop the batter into it from a large spoon. Fry until brown, season with pepper, salt and a little parsley if liked.

Cheese Cakes.—Take equal parts of flour and grated cheese and butter; season with pepper and salt; mix with one or two eggs. Bake in small cakes or patty pans.

A Stuffed Steak of Beef.—Cut a thick slice of beef from the round, say about two pounds, have it free from bone, two gills of bread crumbs well seasoned with salt, pepper, onion; spread out your beef, and spread the seasoned bread crumbs all over it, roll up close; tie it up carefully to keep it in shape. Fry, and brown a slice of salt pork; take from the spider, lay in your roll of beef, brown it on all sides. Then stew it slowly in a little water, keeping it closely covered, having in the water a little salt and tablespoonful of vinegar. Let it stew two hours or more, then take off the strings. It cuts nicely through the roll, and it keeps well. The water makes a good gravy.

Do You Know That

Boiling the molasses to be used for ginger bread or at least heating it very hot before beating up the cake, will greatly improve it?

Kerosene is useful around the house for many purposes besides for burning in lamps. It is claimed it will take iron rust and fruit stains from almost any kind of goods without injuring the fabric. Wash the soiled part in kerosene as you would in water. The spots must be washed in the kerosene before they have been put into soap and water, or it will do no good. Two or three spoonfuls put into the water will greatly lessen the work of washing windows and mirrors.

A TIGER LOOSE IN A DAIRY.

The Surprise of a Thirsty Bull When a Big Cat "Woughed" in His Face.

There was considerable excitement at Mysore recently. One of the Maharajah's tigers got loose and was not recaptured for over forty-eight hours. Allowing tigers and other wild animals to escape out of confinement seems a common event in Mysore. During the time of the late Maharajah one got out of his cage in the menagerie, and also during his father's reign a tiger loafed all over the fort for a whole day, going in and out of people's houses, but, strange to say, on none of these occasions has any one been injured.

The tiger in the present instance is one which is kept by his Highness's dairy to keep away the "evil eye" from the cattle. He was netted for Lord Lansdowne to shoot when his Excellency visited Mysore a few years ago, and is a splendid brute. The dairy is a very large yard, with open sheds all around, in which the cattle are tied, the tiger's cage being close to one end and a fountain near the other. The tiger got out about 7 p.m. and calmly strolled around, the place being full of cattle and people at the time; but, fortunately, he had no desire whatever to taste stall-fed beef, or Hindoo either, although he passed within a few feet of the cows and the men, and after examining them all quietly, lay down by the fountain.

By 9 o'clock a couple of elephants brought down the nets and a cordon was run around the place, preventing the tiger escaping or getting at the cattle, when two rather amusing incidents occurred. A cow managed to get into the yard, and after skipping about for some time rushed into a part of the net closest to the tiger, and for some time struggled most frantically to get loose. Every one fully expected the cow would have been killed. Finally, however, a number of men went out and held the wretched animal down and removed the net. Hardly was this over when a splendid stud bull got over a part of the net which had fallen down, and after careening about the yard just as the cow had done, rushed right up to the fountain and dipped his nose in the water. Evidently he had no idea the tiger was there or he would never have gone up in the style he did. However, after drinking, he looked up, when the tiger, who could not have been more than a few feet away, "woughed" in his face, and the way that bull went away after that did one's heart good to see. These were two grand opportunities for witnessing "how the tiger seizes his prey," particularly as there were several sportsmen about, but unfortunately it was not to be.

After worrying the poor brute for two days and two nights, during which time he got into the net once, he quietly walked into his cage and was shut up. The cool and indifferent way in which Bassapali Urs's fossilized hunters with their fearfully and wonderfully made bundooks, walked up and down past the tiger was amusing. What they would have done in the event of the tiger making for one of them it is hard to tell. The claws have grown into the pads of the tiger, and the wretched animal seems to be suffering great pain. Had it not been for this there would doubtless have been a very different tale to tell.

The Lord Mayor's Costumes.

London's Lord Mayor has to put on three suits of clothes on taking office. He wears a wide-sleeved, velvet-faced, fur-trimmed robe of purple silk rep on presenting himself to the Lord Chancellor at Westminster; this he uses afterward as a police magistrate. For his show he wears a robe of superfine scarlet broadcloth, faced with sable fur and lined with pearl satin; this he must wear when greeting the Judges at the Old Bailey and on All Saints' days. The dress for evening and formal receptions is a black damask satin robe, embroidered with silver gilt. Under these he wears a velvet coat and knee breeches. The robes are perquisite of the office and cost $1,000. The chain of the office has on it diamonds worth $600,000, and each Lord Mayor must give bonds for its safe return on receiving it. When the Queen passes through the city a fourth robe is necessary, but, as that seldom happens, it is bought only when the occasion arises.

Not Settled.

Er—I want some sort of a present for a young lady.

Sweetheart or sister?

Er—why—she hasn't said which she will be yet.

Classifying Him.

Didn't you say Edgar, that you proposed to Ethel?

Yes, I did.

But she told me distinctly last night that no man had ever proposed to her.

CURRENT NOTES.

The German government is steadily increasing the severity of its measure against the Social Democrats, and is plainly determined to destroy the organization and, if possible, to silence a party which includes nearly one-third of all the electors in the empire. The task would be an impossible one, even were the government an autocracy, but the effort is being made, a recent decree dissolving the central committee and organizations of the party in Berlin, and prohibiting their re-establishment under any conditions whatsoever. The dissolutions of the district committees and unions throughout Prussia will necessarily follow, the party being thus left without organization or recognized leaders, save its members in Parliament, and without the right of assembly for the discussion of policies and the nomination of party and Parliamentary candidates. Nothing can be more subversive of freedom or more unjust, for the Conservatives still retain their party organization, and have all the privileges of assembly and discussion of which the Social Democrats are deprived. Moreover, its effect can only be to weaken Germany as a nation, by increasing the Socialist strength, for multitudes of intelligent Germans who care nothing for Socialism as a principle will see in these repressive measures the destruction of all liberty.

Already their effect on the Social Democrats has been to close up all differences, and so to add to their strength, and to restore party control, which in the dissensions of local leaders was being lost to the Socialist members of Parliament. This new power will in their hands be a potent source of trouble to the government, for they cannot be deprived of the privilege of speech in Parliament, they will know how best to present the Socialist programme and the best points of attack, and as they will virtually nominate the Socialist candidates at the next election, they will bring the ablest speakers and the most skilful managers to the front. How any government in this day should make such a blunder is incomprehensible, especially a government in which the sovereign is held responsible for everything, and whose authority must thus be affected by any administrative measure adopted; and yet it is now enforcing measures which must bring upon the emperor the contempt and dislike of half his subjects. It is the more unwise because no known necessity exists for such action, the empire never having been stronger and more influential in the world the army and official class more devoted, and the emperor more free and visible, and his authority more unquestioned. The suppression of the freedom of the press, though equally retrogressive, is more easily understood; some monarchical governments always attributing undue powers of conversion to newspapers, and failing to see that their respectful methods of criticism must modify the critical methods of the people, while some sovereigns can never rid themselves of the notion that any criticism of their action must indicate a lack of loyalty. Both are, of course, mistakes, and in this instance the more foolish because there is hardly a government that would be less affected by temperate criticism than Germany, and because they directly oppose German tradition, which is that all action must be officially supervised but opinion be free.

CURIOUS ACCIDENTS.

Some Queer Things That Confront Accident Insurance Companies.

An accident insurance company reports paying losses on some remarkable cases. A man tried to carry home a carving knife on a bicycle. The company paid for the accident which resulted, though it was perilously near "voluntary exposure." A locomotive engineer jumped from his engine with a carving knife in his pocket, point up. He slipped and drove the blade into his armpit and died in a few hours. Another curious case was that of a painter who started to move a couple of paint barrels from the edge of a platform above the street; he had shifted one, which, being full, taxed all his strength, and tackled the other, supposing it to be full likewise, and, throwing all his force into the lift. It proved to be empty, and his unresisting tug sent him headlong into the street, striking on his head and shoulders. He was seriously hurt. The heaviest indemnity claim the Travelers ever paid was to a man who was tumbled into a coal hole while walking along the sidewalk reading a paper. Not long ago, in Cleveland, a man fell from a five-story building, striking a man walking on the sidewalk. Both were killed. It is the only case on record where a man was killed by another falling on him.

Costly Freigh .

Owing to sea freight, expensive landing and carriage after arrival at port of delivery, the coal consumed at the Kimberley diamond mines, South Africa, becomes the most costly on record, the average price per ton being $100. These coals originally cost at the pit mouth $2.50.

The High Pressure System.

Mrs. Winks—Is your daughter learning much at school?

Mrs. Minks—Oh, she must be learning ever so fast. She has a headache half the time.

ABOUT THE TRANSVAAL.

OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE BOER REPUBLIC.

Its First Settlement—Dealings With the British Government—Recent Rush of Miners to the Country of the Boers—The System of Government.

The Transvaal Republic is not an old country, being under 60 years of age. Its foundations were laid in strife and bloodshed and hardship, and the circumstances under which it was set up give a clue of some importance to the present state of affairs, for it throws light on the feelings which animate the Boers toward their English neighbors. The Transvaal—so called from being across the River Vaal, the northern boundry of the Orange Free State, the other Dutch Republic of South Africa—was the result of the last of the great migratory movements or "treks" in which the Boers tried to escape from the dominant English race with its, to them, detestable ideas and its prejudice against domestic slavery. It was a flight from a land which English influence made distasteful to the Boers, and the republic was founded after bloody conflicts with the martial Zulus.

BRITISH AND BOERS.

It is well known that South Africa was first settled by the Dutch, who, after a century and a half of colonization, passed in 1800 under British control. The old settlers did not agree well with their new rulers. The races were absolutely different, in itself a fruitful source of disagreement, and in the institution of slavery there was an important social difference which gave rise to endless trouble. The Boers have always been stout adherents of domestic slavery and have never had any scruples in their dealings with the aboriginal descendants of the sturdy Dutch, who suffed so much for their Protestantism. The Boers have preserved a peculiarly rigid form of Calvinism, which has taken a form the reverse of missionary. They are a people of but one book, the Bible, and they construe it in the most literal manner, regarding themselves as the chosen people, the plains of South Africa as the promised land and the natives as the Amarites and Jebusites, the Hivites and Hittites, who were to be exterminated or reduced to servitude. In the forties Livingstone, then a missionary among the Bechuanas at Kuruman and Kolobeng, came into contact with the Boers and did not like them. They objected bitterly to the attempts to civilize and Christianize the natives put forth by him and Moffatt, and on one occasion made an unprovoked attack on his mission station during his absence and destroyed it, killing a number of his converts and enslaving others.

As the more active spirits among the Boers struck north the dominant English power followed them, and time after time, to their disgust, their pastoral nomads, who in their waggons, with their cattle and their long guns, wandered northward over the plains, found themselves under the British flag. There were treks in the 17th and 18th centuries. In 1834 the Orange Free State was first settled, and in 1837 the Vaal was crossed and the advance guard of the Dutch found themselves at grips with the terrible King of the Matabele, who were then at their zenith of organized murder. They fared roughly at his hands, and most of the pioneers were exterminated, but the survivors held their ground, and eventually drove the Matabele north of the Limpopo, to the region where the finishing blow was recently given that once powerful tribe by the Chartered Company's rifles and Maxims. There was much fighting in South Africa in those days, but that in the Transvaal was the fiercest and bloodiest.

DEALINGS WITH THE BRITISH.

Meantime, the British power and British settlements had been following the Dutch pioneers, whose flank was turned when Natal, extending far up the east coast was acquired and became a prosperous English colony, with thousands of native residents, whose fair treatment and material prosperity have always formed a strong contrast to the treatment of the natives by the republic. The British did not, however, press their claims to universal dominion in South Africa, and in 1854 a peaceful settlement was arrived at by which the Orange Free State was given its autonomy on giving a simple promise not to introduce slavery. In 1854 the British Government, after some disagreements, recognized the independence of the Transvaal, and for twenty-five years the Boer republic went on its way, increasing in population, raising huge herds of cattle, and steadily quarreling, not always with success, with the native tribes surrounding it. No more great treks to the north have been made; one reason is that the South Africa Company has secured Mashonaland and Metabeland, to the north of the Transvaal, thus, to the disgust of the Boers, hemming them in. Another reason is, of course, the practical independence the Boers have enjoyed.

In 1877 a change occurred in the political condition of the republic. Upon this point the work of M. Elisee Reclus, the greatest geography existing, and published, it may be remarked, by a Frenchman, may be quoted. "But the everlasting wars between the Dutch and the natives still continued," says M. Reclus' book, "and were at times marked by atrocious massacres and wholesale extermination. Every advance made by the white intruders towards the north was marked by a trail of blood. Thus the dominant British power never lacked pretexts, and occasionally urgent reasons of State policy and humanity to intervene and arbitrate between the hostile parties. After the discovery of the gold fields in the eastern districts of the republic, followed by a large immigration of British subjects, other interests were created. Hence, interference became imperative when the victorious tribes in the northeast threatened to overrun the whole country, exhausted by a series of reverses in the field, and already on the verge of bankruptcy. Accordingly, a British commissioner, attended by a handful of armed men, made his appearance in 1877 at Praetoria, the capital of the State, and issued a proclamation suppressing the republic and formally annexing the Transvaal to the colonial possessions of Great Britain. To such a desperate condition had the Boers been reduced at this critical juncture that no opposition was offered to this summary proceeding, which was, in fact, approved of not only by the English residents but even by many of the Dutch republicans themselves. At this time it seemed the only means of saving the country from total ruin, although, when the danger of a native rising was over, protests began to be uttered against the foreign domination.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

"The discontent continued to increase, and came to a head when some injudicious measures were taken by the administrator tending to make English the official language in the courts and schools. A deputation was sent to London with instructions to demand the maintenance of the local u e, administrative autonomy, the right of continuing the official use of the Dutch language, and some other provisions which seemed scarcely compatible with the established order. Anyhow, the deputation was coldly received, and the whole Boer nation felt aggrieved and insulted by the supercilious conduct of the British authorities. They began to prepare to assert their rights by force of arms, probably not with much hope of susses against the inexhaustible resources of Great Britain, but in the expectation that the struggle might at least secure for them the respect and consideration of the conquerors. But, to the surprise of everybody, and even of themselves, they triumphed over the British troops in three successive slight encounters, in the last of which, at Majuba Hill, they certainly showed themselves worthy descendants of the brave trekkers who had faced so many dangers and fought against such overwhelming odds in their endeavors to secure political freedom in their new homes beyond the Vaal. The war now threatened to assume formidable proportions, and possibly to change the whole of South Africa into a battlefield, when the Governor of Cape Colony received from the Gladstonian Ministry a memorable despatch, such as has seldom been recorded in the annals of international strife, to the effect that the Boers had been wronged, and that peace was to be concluded without further bloodshed. Despite the superiority of their forces, which were preparing to crush all resistance, the English Generals were fain to withdraw without being afforded an opportunity of removing the sting of defeat, and the Transvaal republic resumed its political autonomy, now cemented by the terrible ordeal through which it had passed."

Mention has been made of the gold fields. The discovery of huge quantities of this mineral has done more than anything else to bring about the present crisis. In 1867 gold was discovered in the country to the north of the Transvaal. In 1873 further gold fields were discovered in the limits of the republic, and in 1885 still more extensive fields, while a little later on the great Witwaters-Rand field, near Johannesberg, was discovered. Experienced geologists are of opinion, according to M. Reclus' geography, that in places the gold actually lies in beds. A tremendous rush of miners followed. Barberton, which in 1885 possessed only a few huts, in 1888 had several hotels, three banks, two share exchanges, a good club and a theatre. Johannesberg in 1887 was not entered on a single map, but already had 10,000 inhabitants. Now it has 60,000, almost all "Uitlanders," or members of the non-Boer white population. In 1888, by the way, the population was estimated at, Boer and Dutch-speaking about 40,000, British and English-speaking about 30,000, natives from 300,000 to 400,000 and upwards. Since then of course the Uitlanders have increased immensely. The Boers were practically all in the country districts, scarcely one being in the towns.

HOW THE COUNTRY IS RULED.

The Boers founded the republic to escape from English influence, and in the constitution seem to have made as effectual arrangements as possible to keep out the influence to which they so greatly object. The natives, first of all, are utterly disfranchised and barely tolerated. They are not even allowed to receive payment for their services in gold, under penalty of the lash and imprisonment. The Boers possess the entire power. At first citizens who took the oath of allegiance, had resided in the country for five years and paid £25 were admitted to the franchise, but subsequently the period of residence was increased to ten, then to fifteen, then to twenty years. Further, no one is eligible for office who is not a native of the Transvaal or a resident for fifteen years' standing, and possessor of one of the vast landed estates, often 6,000 acres in extent, of which the Boers are so proud. Lately the Boers are reported to have denied citizenship to the children of Uitlanders born in the Transvaal. The controversy which recently raged over the appointment of a police officer in Johannesberg illustrates this. The city was utterly without police protection, and a competent police officer from Cape Colony was engaged on trial for a year. He restored order, but when the question of his permanent appointment came up President Kruger refused to permit one not a citizen to hold such an office. The officer was ready to take the oath of allegiance, but the President was obdurate, and the city had to organize vigilance committees. The Boers, who have absolute control of the government refuse to allow English to be taught in the schools, and, it is stated in the columns of The New York Tribune, characterized as rebellion an attempt to establish private English schools, supported entirely by the Uitlanders. Finally, the Boers allowed the schools to be opened on condition that Dutch should be taught as well as English. There are in Johanneaberg, with its 60,000 inhabitants, according to The Tribune, but 300 voters, Boers who happen to live in the city. The taxation has been altered so as to fall most heavily upon the utterly unrepresented Uitlanders; and the Boer treasury, which at the time of the annexation of 1877 was popularly reported to contain but eighteen pence, is now overflowing. The objection which the Uitlanders entertain to this state of affairs, and their desire to be taken into the full citizenship of the republic, seem to be the causes of the present trouble.

The Transvaal, it may be said, in closing, is the richest of all the South African States in natural resources. The soil is fertile, and the crops are always of excellent quality. The tobacco grown is rated first-class. European cultivated plants thrive well, and the climate is suitable for oranges and lemons. As grazing land it is not as good as the Orange Free State, and parts of it are infested by the deadly tsetse fly, whose bite is death to horses and cattle. But as a mining country it is pre-eminent. Its gold fields have been mentioned already. There are also to be found coal, iron, cobolt, copper and argentiferous lead. The gold is found in an auriferous white quartz, which requires powerful ore-crushing machinery, and thus confines mining to wealthy capitalists.

DEBT BURDENED SPAIN.

Small Revenue, Large Expenses, and the War in Cuba.

At the present time the debt of Spain is $1,250,000,000. Spain has about 16,000,000 people. The purchasing power of money is much greater in Spain than it is in this country, and the standard of wages is very much lower. The net debt to each inhabitant in Spain is $75. More than half of the present debt of Spain, $750,000,000 in amount, is what is known as the home debt, held in Spain without other security than the promise of the Government to pay it, while $400,000 of the Spanish debt is held by the subjects of other Governments, and is protected by franchises or monopolies guaranteed by the Government for the better security of the bondholders. The balance of the Spanish debt is of the variety known as floating debt, upon which a large amount of interest has to be paid, and not a little is the variety known as demand debt, payable at the preference of the holder. The annual interest charge on the debt of Spain is $55,000,000. In 1882 the Spanish Government compounded its debt by a summary settlement with its creditors, which, while it did not impair the only security which existed for payment, scaled down the face value of the claims against the Government. For many years Spain has been in a bad way financially, and its creditors have been compelled to compound at the best terms they could secure their manifold claims. The Spanish system of finance is not such as would inspire confidence among investors.

In Spain, the total governmental receipts from duties collected at the Custom House (and smuggling is an offence not unknown in the Spanish monarchy) amounts to $35,000,000 a year, or $20,000,000 less than the annual interest charged on the debt. Then there is the army and navy to sustain, costing on a peace footing (and of course on a war footing the amount is very much larger) $40,000,000, and then there are the various public departments to sustain, public buildings to pay for, a large civil list to meet, and the dignity of the Spanish Government to preserve. There are pensions and allowances, salaries and stipends, and altogether it costs $200,000,000 a year to pay the expenses of the Spanish Government. Tariff taxes not sufficing, the Spaniards have a land tax, a tobacco tax, a stamp tax, and an excise tax, but all these combined do not yield enough for the expenses of the Government. There is now the additional burden of the money required to meet the drafts upon the Spanish treasury made by Gen. Martinez Campos and his associates for the vigorous prosecution by land and sea of the warfare against the Cubans at a distance of a thousand miles from Spain. The maintenance of an army at such a distance from Madrid is an item of large cost, and many Cubans are sanguine of the outcome of the flight, basing their confidence upon the crippled and disabled condition of the Spanish treasury rather than on the success of the Cubans in war, for the latter, fighting on their own soil and acclimated to Cuba, can prolong their struggle indefinitely whereas the Spaniards, if they do not win soon in Cuba, will be confronted by the spectre of national bankruptcy in Madrid.

Science Gossip.

Leadworking is the most disastrous of all trades to health.

Coffee is so called from being first brought to Europe from Caffa.

Spectacles were first used in the latter part of the thirteenth century.

The only quadruped that lays eggs is the ornithorynchus, of Australia.

To be perfectly proportioned a man should weigh 28 pounds to every foot of his height.

One-quarter of all the people born die before six years, and one-half before they are sixteen.

Sixteen pints of the juice or sap which makes India rubber are frequently taken from one tree.

The climatic limit to the cultivation of wheat is not so much the cold of winter as the heat of summer.

The deepest well on our Atlantic coast is that at the silk works near Northampton, Mass.; depth, 3,700 feet.

India rubber used for erasing pencilmarks was known in England as early as 1770. A cube of it 1-2 in. square cost 3s.

Jewelers declare that the regularity of the running of a watch depends upon the magnetism of the man who carries it.

The smallest bird is a species of humming bird common in Mexico and Central America. It is not quite so large as a bluebottle fly.

The Dutch house builders always contrive to leave a small space on the roof of each house for the storks to rest and build on.

The share of land falling to each inhabitant of the globe, in the event of partition, might be set down at twenty-three and a half acres.

A novel mowing machine is being built for use on the Erie Canal. It is to run over the bottom of the canal bed and cut long grass which grows there.

It is estimated that 293 hairs on the head, 39 on the chin, 23 on the arm and 19 on the back of the hand are respectively contained in an area of a quarter of an inch.

THE BRITISH PEOPLE.

A STRONG, HEALTHY WAR FEELING AGAINST GERMANY.

They Have Taken Up the German Challenge—Jameson's Wrong Doing is Now Out of the Question—The Volunteers Ready for Active Service—War May Break Out at Any Moment.

There can be no mistaking the temper of the British people. It is that of a man who strips in good hot blood to fight. The whole nation is inflamed as one man at the insolence and defiance of the German Emperor. The mass of Englishmen caught the meaning and the spirit of the Emperor's note with wonderful quickness and responsiveness, and the matter at once became an affair, not of the Government's, but of the people's. There has been no talk of reasoning with Germany, no dwelling on the calamitous aspect of war, no deprecating a breach of the peace, nothing, in short, to weaken a strong, healthy, national war feeling. The Old Land is evidently in the best of heart. But a few days ago the country was inclined to censure severely the grave fault of Jameson. His action was condemned, both because it was wrong in itself and because it tended to get Great Britain into hot water. But now the guilty and unfortunate Jameson, the man the people of England may thank for precipitating the trouble with Germany, is popularly forgiven and his wrongdoing forgotten. The people have taken up the German challenge, but they have no wrath for the man who got them into the unpleasantness. With them the vital point is that British rights and

BRITISH PRIDE

have been touched. Jameson is now out of the question. Moreover, his invasion probably did no more than hasten a quarrel which the German Emperor seemed to think he could provoke with advantage just now. Indeed, if Jameson's expedition had entered the Transvaal a month ago, it is unlikely that William would have made himself quite so officious as he has done. The true explanation of his conduct is almost certain to be found in a desire to take advantage of Great Britain at a moment of difference with the United States. At any time, no doubt, the Emperor would be glad to humiliate Britain and establish German influence in place of her's over the Transvaal and British Zambesia. But he would scarcely seek to accomplish such an end by a direct appeal to war. He was prepared to snatch advantage at a favorable moment, and he evidently believed that such a moment had come when the war talk was at its height between Britain and the United States. Jameson's raid gave him his pretext. To no greater extent probably has Jameson been instrumental in bringing about the present threatening state of affairs between Britain and Germany. The English people are therefore as just as they are magnaminous in not loading him with the responsibility for the grave situation which now confronts them. Their minds are wholly occupied with the

POSSIBILITY OF WAR

and with their enthusiastic readiness to take part in it. Any national crisis is usually accurately measured by a drop in the price of consols. Since Saturday consols have fallen away sharply, witnessing to the general belief that the English people are in earnest. The volunteers show their earnestness by their strong desire to be enrolled for active service. The British Government is dealing with the situation in a thoroughly business-like manner. Orders have been sent to the troops on passage to and from India to land at the Cape. A flying squadron of six powerful warships is ordered to be put in commission and made ready for sea by the 14th inst. Two cruisers of the West African station, under command of Rear-Admiral Rawson, have received instructions to sail at once for Delagoa Bay. It was rumoured that German sailors were to have been landed at Delagoa Bay and sent across Portuguese territory to help the Boers had the latter failed to defeat Jameson. It is now denied, with whatever authority, that Portugal will consent to the transportation of forces through its territory to make war on a friendly power. Britain, however, is not trusting to the friendliness of Portugal, and if German forces are brought to Delagoa Bay there will be British bluejackets there to receive them.

A Lively Pa.

A young Cleveland girl recently had the following to tell in court, of her step-father, who is certainly not a monotonous parent:

"Pa was sitting in his saloon, feeling lonely. He went to the barn and, putting a halter on his horse, brought him into the house, saying he wanted the animal to eat supper with him. Pa made me set a plate for the horse.

"Then he took hold of the horse's front legs and lifted them up on the table. We all sat down to supper and the horse began to eat. Pa picked up a mug of beer, and began to laugh and threw both hands in the air. The mug hit the horse on the nose.

"The beast pulled its feet down, dragging the tablecloth and upsetting the table. The horse backed up and sat squarely on a red hot stove. This burned its tail so the animal kicked the stove over and ran out of the door.

"I screamed, and pa threw a lamp at me. The house came near catching fire and a policeman came. Pa has been arrested one hundred and eight times."

Got What They Wanted.

Sunday-School Teacher—Why were only Noah and his family saved in the ark?

Small Boy—'Cause Noah was good, and didn't ask nothin'. The rest wanted the earth, an' they got it.

Zigsby—"I have put a friend of mine on his feet three times in the last two years." Perksby—"That's nothing. I put a friend of mine on his feet fourteen times last night."

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:o—

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

219—MARIA 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.
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Buckwheat Flour,
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Feed of all kinds,

Highest CASH PRICES paid for all kinds of GRAIN.

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

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EXCHANGE on any part of Europe

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H. FROST,
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JOHN KEITH,
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152 Bank St., Ottawa.

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.

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."

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.

Granby Rubbers

Are out again this season in new styles and in in all the new Shoe shapes, right up to date, but with the same old "wear like iron" quality that has always characterized them, because they are honestly made of pure Rubber. Be sure you get Granbys this year.

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.

Blood Will Tell . . .

When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide any one knows his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good heart.

Dick's Blood Purifier

Is a necessity where the best results from feeding would be obtained. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites that suck the life blood away.

Nothing like Dick's for Milch Cows.

For sale by druggists, at general stores or sent on receipt of 50 cents.

DICK & Co., P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL.

GUNS D'ble 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.

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.

S. McKimmie,

UNDERTAKER

and

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

LACHUTE, Que.

TELEPHONE NO. 4.

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.

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.

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.

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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,
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Lachute Book Store

—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, Faulen 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, parshesi, fishpond, bobbies stop thief, perrywinkle, Canadian events, the ost heir, game of snap.

DAWSON KERR.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURES

DYSPEPSIA,
BAD BLOOD,
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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.

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.

Apply to

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

Pianos & Organs

J A BEDARD,
for Piano and Organs.

J A BEDARD, for

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Boots and Shoes.

LUMBER FOR SALE!

—o—o—o—

Pine, spruce, hemlock & rhoda wood. Lumber also planed & matched, also hard maple lars 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.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX. LACHUTE, FRIDAY JAN. 30, 1896. NO. 22.

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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J. A. C. ETHIER,
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ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.
Attends all courts in the District of Terrebonne, and will be in Lachute every Tuesday. Collections made and promptly remitted.

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Advocate.
Ex-Attorney for the Revenue.
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DR. ALEXANDER
[Physician & Surgeon,]
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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.

LOOK HERE FARMERS!

The undersigned will take orders for light harness, hand made at $10 a set Cash, guarantee good workmanship, for one month only. Also repairing done promptly and at reasonable rates. Give me a trial at the old stand opposite Post Office

WM. CRESWELL.

Lachute, Jan. 3rd, 1896.

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

H. C. McCONNELL, L. D. S.
(Surgeon Dentist)
Will be in his office 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.

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.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute every Saturday, until further notice,

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Wm. S. Allen, Surgeon Dentist, will be at Mrs James Drysdale's Lachute, on Monday of each week. Every second Tuesday at Cumming's House, Granville. Every second Wednesday at Labelle's Calumet, Friday and Saturday of every week at Mrs Henderson's St. Andrews.

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

W. BANFORD.

The sugar-coating, which makes Ayer's Pills so easy to take, dissolved immediately on reaching the stomach, and so permits the full strength and benefit of the medecine to be promptly communicated. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Almanac, just out.

A MERCHANT TESTIFIES.

GENTLEMEN,—I write to tell you how good I have found Hagyard's Yellow Oil for sore throat. In one family alone the Yellow Oil cured several bad cases, and my customers now recognize its great value. They seem to prefer it to all others.

C. D. CORMIER,
Wholesale and retail Grocer,
Canaan Station, N. B.

SICK HEADACHE.

Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sour Stomach and Constipation arise from wrong action of the stomach, liver and bowels. Burdock Blood Bitters cures all diseases of these organs.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites combines the curative powers of Wild Cherry, Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil in perfectly palatable form. It is the best for coughs, colds and all lung troubles. Price 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

CONSTIPATION CURED.

GENTS,—I was in very poor health for over four years, the doctor said it was Constipation, not wanting to spend too much cash, I got three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and took it regularly. I can certify that I am now in the very best of health and feel very grateful to B. B. B.

ALFRED TEROUX,
Montreal, Que.

THE BREATH OF THE PINES.

Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, sore throat and lung troubles are cured by Norway Pine Syrup. Price 25 and 50 cents. It breathes out the healing virtues of the pine forests.

Mr. P. Lane will be in Lachute every Friday and Saturday.

N. McGillis & Son have a quantity of good dry wood for sale.

WANTED—a young boy to do light work Apply to
WATCHMAN OFFICE.

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

The Can. Pac. Exhibition Company will be at Lachute on Thursday afternoon, Feby. 6th, and Friday forenoon, Feby. 7th. Take note of this. Ladies as well as gentlemen, will find a visit to the Company very interesting.

The funeral of the late Ellen Smith took place on Wednesday last. The deceased had died from an attack of pneumonia.

An auction sale will be held at the Carillon Bakery on Feb. 12. See posters.

Free homesteads are given in the Canadian North-West and a warranty deed after three years occupation. Railway land at $300; $110 cash, balance in nine annual payments. Pay a visit to the Exhibition Company and see the wonderful crop of 1895. Free to the public.

Mr. John Martel, formerly of Wentworth, but who has been laboring at Menominee, Wis., returned on Wednesday last and reports times very dull in that section of the country.

Mr. W. V. Todd, C. P. R. ticket agent, reported business active and prospects of spring traffic good. Among the passengers who secured tickets from him during the past two weeks were Mr. and Mrs. McAdam, for Denver; Thos. Glenton, Springfield, Mass., and Mr. McKimmie, for Chicago.

HELP FOR ARMENIA.

AN APPEAL.

To the Christian public of Lachute and vicinity:

Brethren,—We appeal to you, in the name of the Montreal branch of the Evangelical Alliance, in behalf of our suffering brethren in Armenia. Because of the brutal persecutions of the past few months, there are 500,000 persons left in a state absolute destitution and starvation. A cable message of last week says: 'Thousands starving—all distributions doubled—immediately aid needed.'

These starving multitudes appeal to the sympathies of Christian people in all lands. Relief has been sent from Britain and the United States, but much more will be required. A fund has been started in Montreal, known as The 'Witness' Armenian Fund,' and we feel confident that very many will respond liberally when they learn that relief can be sent to the starving multitudes with so little delay. Mr. J. R. Dougall, of the 'Montreal Witness', has kindly consented to act as honorary treasurer of the funds which have been and may be put into the hands of the Evangelical Alliance, and Messrs. George Hague and D. W. Ross will act with him in administering all funds entrusted to them to the International Relief Committee in Constantinople. Money will be sent by cable twice each week should funds warrant, and contributions received in Montreal may be available in the scenes of suffering within a few hours.

We trust the many friends of the downtrodden Armenians who are able to contribute to their relief will do so without delay, as speedy action may relieve much suffering and save many lives. It is also suggested that pastors shall, if deemed advisable, ask their congregations for a special collection in aid of this relief fund at an early date, also that special prayer be offered in all our churches.

F. M. DEWEY.
Sec.-Treas.

WM. J. SMYTH,
President.

In connection with the above, the pastors of the various churches in Lachute have arranged for subscription lists to be opened at the two post-offices in the town. All amounts so handed in will be sent to the 'Witness' Armenian Fund' as soon as possible.

The monthly prayer meeting union will be held in the Baptist Church on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, at half past seven. The subject for prayer and discussion will be 'Armenia', and the collection will be devoted to the Armenian Relief Fund.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Hereafter THE WATCHMAN will be published on Thursday instead of Friday. All matter for publication must therefore be sent in not later than Wednesday. Correspondents and advertisers will please bear this in mind.

N. McGillis & Son are offering sweeping reductions in Hardware, Tinware.

As a remedy for coughs and colds, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has never been equaled. Its name is a household word.

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

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff, letter, and all impurities.

TEA-MEETING.

The Annual Social and Tea meeting of Henry's Church, will be held on Thursday evening Feb. 27th.

GRENVILLE.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Wm. Alexander Pridham, our ex-warden, who has lately undergone a delicate surgical operation under Dr. Sheppard in Montreal General Hospital is now progressing favorably and expects to return home shortly.

ST. ANDREWS.

The social in connection with the Congregational Church, which was to have come off on Monday evening, has been postponed for a week on account of the recent storm.

Miss De Hertel of this village is the guest of her brother Louis at Senterville.

It is reported that Mr. C. T. Wales has sold the property now occupied by the Misses Burwash to Mr. Louis Fournier of River Rouge, who it is said will shortly remove to our village.

Mr. Alex. McMartin, of Langhoffs & Banford, Montreal, was in town over Sunday the guest of his mother, Mrs. Martin McMartin.

The evening service in connection with the Congregational Church was dispensed with owing to the absence of Rev. M. Ashdown.

Messrs. J. Dow and Frank Cardiff, of Montreal, were in our village over Sunday, guests at 'Riverview.'

Mr. Thomas Weightman has secured the contract from the town council to cover and put new timber in the River Rouge bridge on Bay road.

Mr. G. H. Simpson returned from Montreal on Monday evening after a short visit to friends.

Mrs. Edward Jones is, we are pleased to say, recovering from a severe attack of illness. We hope to see her around again shortly.

Misses Lamb and Pilcairn, of Point Fortune, were in our town on Saturday.

Our curlers are putting in some heavy practice and the team of our neighboring towns may expect to get an invitation to come to St. Andrews at any time.

Our village was always known as the town of 'Brotherly Love,' but after the recent municipal election contest it seemed as if we would be known as the village of 'brotherly hate.' However, things are now running quite peaceably and the next "ruffle" will, if we mistake not, be on about the time our village hotel seeks a renewal of license.

It is reported that a syndicate composed of a few capitalists from Montreal will this spring commence the manufacture of brick on Mr. Alex. LeRoy's farm in rear of the Catholic church. The firm will have no trouble to ship brick as the farm is situated on the banks of the Ottawa and close to the Ottawa River Navigation Company's wharf. This will be a boom to St. Andrews as a large number of men will be required to carry on the work.

A number of young people from this village attended the penny readings in Lachute on Tuesday evening. They report a profitable time.

Miss Jessie Middleton, who has been a resident of Boston, Mass., for the past few years, returned to town a few days ago and will remain in St. Andrews for the winter months, the guest of her grandmother.

AN ILLICIT STILL AT ST. JOVITE.

For the last four months the existence of an illicit still has been suspected somewhere in the neighborhood of St. Jovite. Excise officers Watkins and Brabant spent considerable time and trouble in an endeavor to find it, but were not successful until Wednesday morning last when they found in a shanty, concealed in the brush wood on the farm of Amblon Labonte, near Lake Pike, quite an extensive plant, capable of producing fifty gallons of whiskey a day.

A considerable quantity of the product was confiscated, together with a quantity of fermented ingredients used in compounding the deleterious stuff. The plant was all destroyed, only the worm being brought away.

Upon going to St. Pustian, a hotel there, kept by one Guernon, was searched and considerable of the 'potheen' found and confiscated. Guernon and Labonte will both be tried at St. Scholatique in the near future. The excise officers are making herculean efforts to stamp out this evil, and the department is to be felicitated upon having two such capable officers as Messrs. Watkins and Brabant upon its staff.

We offer balance of large stock of furs at greatly reduced prices for cash or credit.

W. BANFORD.

DEATHS.

McADAM.—At St. Canute, P. Q, on Jan. 28th, 1895, John Quintin McAdam, son of James R. McAdam, aged 19 years.

DOUGLASS.—On Jan. 25th, 1896, at his residence, Chatboro, Que., Adam Douglass, aged 71 years and 9 mths.

MARRIED.

KELLY.—O'DONNELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents Ottawa, by Rev. Father Whelan, Annie O'Donnell, to Edward Kelly of Grenville.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The next meeting of the Argenteuil County Teachers Association will be held in the Academy on Saturday afternoon the 15th inst, instead of the 8th inst., as previously announced.

WE MUST HAVE HELP. We pay men and women $10 to $18 per week for easy home work. No books or pedding. Steady employment guaranted. Send stamp for work and particulars at once. HERMANN & SEYMOUR, 218 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BURGLARY.

The store of Mr Wm. Banford was broken into on Tuesday night and about $100 worth of goods stolen. Can nothing be done to catch the thief? This is the fourth theft inside of a few months.

Now is the time to secure bargains in Hardware, McGillis & Son are selling out at cost.

The Rev. Mr. Clipsham will be assisted with his services in the Methodist Church next Sunday, by Mr. Wm. F. Chapman of the Y. M. C. A. Montreal.

Mrs. May Johnson.

Ayer's Pills

"I would like to add my testimony to that of others who have used Ayer's Pills, and to say that I have taken them for many years, and always derived the best results from their use.

For Stomach

and liver troubles, and for the cure of headache caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled. When my friends ask me what is the best remedy for disorders of the stomach,

Liver, or Bowels,

my invariable answer is, Ayer's Pills. Taken in season they will break up a cold, prevent la grippe, check fever, and regulate the digestive organs. They are easy to take, and

Are the best

all-round family medicine I have ever known."—MRS. MAY JOHNSON, 365 Rider Ave., New York City.

AYER'S PILLS
Highest Awards at World's Fair.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the blood.

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 finest 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 ½ lb., 1 lb. and 5 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c. and 60c.

If your grocer does not keep it, just kindly write to us. STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 21 and 23 Front St. East, Toronto

MY DARLING'S RANSOM.

CHATPER V.

Things were not as pleasant for officials as they might be at Odenwald, capital of the Grand Duchy of Odenwald. The Grand Duke Frederick XV. was too sensible a man to break his heart over the loss of a jewel, but in himself he was sorely grieved, and against those who could in any way be blamed for the loss or the failure to recover it, he was wrathful. The days had gone by for arbitrary punishments, even by Grand Dukes; but his Serene Highness felt a strong desire to flog the old sergeant in whose charge the crown had been. But the man had been guilty of nothing more than stupidity, and you cannot flog a man for having a thick skull or a muddy brain.

The Grand Duke's anger was all the greater because he had not found any one upon whom he could wreak it. That ruby had been the pride of his race for generations. In troublesome times it had come into the family, and through troublesome times his forefathers had kept it, and here was he now at one of the most peaceful periods on record, robbed of the gem which placed the Grand Ducal regalia in the first rank of European collections.

The horse had been stolen, and he was now free to lock the stable-door, if that would give him any consolation. He did lock the stable-door; for although the horse was gone, the thief had not touched the saddle and bridle, and what he had left behind was worth close upon two millions sterling. After locking the door, he got rid of the old sergeant who had left it open, and then he made up his mind not to stop here. Every possible muscle of the State should be put forward to recover the stone.

The police were unanimously of opinion that Fuego del Animo had found its way towards the American continent, and most probably to the United States. A fortune was spent on telegrams to all the chief ports on the eastern seaboard. All European capitals and ports from which vessels sailed for the west had been put on the alert. The chief of police was in despair. Nothing had yet been heard of the ruby, and although he had had from the first the regulation police clue, it had led up to nothing, nor did he in his secret soul think it would. This was not only depressing, but deplorable from his point of view; for his Serene Highness had plainly told him that if the jewel were not recovered, the unlucky chief of police would inevitably lose his post.

The Grand Duke did not content himself with urging foreign police, and threatening the police of Odenwald. He offered rewards such as never had before been seen in the annals of lost property. The reward originally offered sank into insignificance when compared to the sum now payable to any one upon restoration of the gem. When Marco Polo visited the East in the thirteenth century, he brought back news that the King of Ceylon had the largest ruby in the world, and that Kublai Khan had offered the King the value of a city for the stone, which was, according to the veracious traveller, 'a span long, and as thick as a man's arm, and without a flaw.' This offer the King of Ceylon refused, saying he would not give the gem for all the wealth in the world—which were brave words. The King would have missed the ruby, but the Khan would not have known he was the poorer by a city, for he happened to own the biggest empire over which any monarch or consul ever held sway, including all Asia and part of Europe.

Frederick XV. of Odenwald did not contemplate giving away a city to the man who brought back Fuego del Animo, for he had only one of any importance, and if anything happened to that, he would have, as it were, to go into unfurnished lodgings in the duchy of some other Grand Duke, and that would be intolerable. But he held the land of half his own Grand Duchy, and had a good income, besides a few chests of gold, or to put it less romantically and in accordance with literal truth, a very pretty penny in English Consols. He thought very little of the English, except for their Consols, which he looked on as the finest chests in the world for keeping money.

'England,' he would say enthusiastically, 'is the only country in the world which has never yet given the Lombards a chance of protesting one of her bills before a European notary.'

When, upon saying this, they would venture to suggest that probably one or two states of America had paid twenty shillings in the pound, he would say,

'Ay, up to this, up to this! But they are only bubbles. Give them time. Give them time. Give a dog or a nation enough rope, and it will hang itself.'

He being a Grand Duke, they being such people as usually surround Grand Dukes, could not ask him when he thought England would have rope enough to hang herself.

As may readily be supposed, the Grand Duke had many chats with his Chancellor von Brincken. The Chancellor was the only man of whom he stood in fear, and why he should stand in fear of the Chancellor not a soul could tell for a more mild and kindly man did not live than Von Brincken.

The latter had told the Grand Duke that young Aubyn fancied he had a clue to the thief; but the old man cautioned his master against placing any reliance on the boast of the young Englishman.

'Wasn't this the young Englishman, with his pestiferous photographing, who was the cause of it all?'

'He had the misfortune of being connected with removing the crown from the cage,' answered the old Chancellor, with a mild smile.

'And he is going to find it, is he?'

'He hopes so, your Serene Highness.'

'Those who hide, find,' said the Grand Duke bitterly.

'I have, I think, told you that Mr. Walter Aubyn, son of Mr. Aubyn, late charge d'affaires here, spent the evening of the robbery at my place, and that he came to me immediately after being sent away from the jewel-tower?'

'It looks very queer.'

'Your Serene Highness does not suspect me of conspiracy?' asked the old Chancellor, with a most tranquil smile.

'My dear Brincken, don't talk nonsense. Did not that accursed young man get back his thrice accursed camera the day after the robbery? And how do we know, in the name of thunder and lightning, but my Fuego was in the camera the whole time?'

'Because old Karl, the sergeant in charge of the regalia, saw the ruby after Mr. Aubyn had left the tower that night.'

'Old Karl is a purblind fool, and it is my belief that, if young Aubyn chose, he might have put the whole of the jewels into a sack, and persuaded old Karl—maledictions on him!—that the sack contained nothing but things necessary for his——camera. How do we know that it was not hidden in that camera all the time?'

'Of course I can have no absolute knowledge that it was not, in the face of the fact that the stone has not been recovered yet, and that we are not in a position to say where it now is. But I am prepared to say one thing, and that is, I am morally sure it was not, and that young Aubyn has not and never had possession of the gem.'

'But now it strikes me that we are all fools. All of us! Every one!' cried his Serene Highness vehemently.

The old Chancellor bowed suavely, whispering, in a winning tone,

'That is praise indeed.'

'Yes, all! All fools! Why was that young man allowed to go away?'

'Because, your Serene Highness, there was no evidence against him.'

'A pretty thing, indeed, for any sensible man to say. No evidence against him!'

'No, not a tittle. I will hold myself responsible for saying there was no evidence against him!'

'Look here,' said his Serene Highness, descending to a more familiar form of speech, 'I have the greatest respect for your intellect and good-nature, and I had no special dislike to young Aubyn's father. Only that I know, by the way that he came into a room, he had no belief in the Divine Right of Kings; but in the name of our most —— —— —— stupidity, why was not that young scoundrel held by the throat as an accomplice at the very least? Eh, Brincken? Upon my soul, I am ashamed of us!'

'The reason he was let go,' said the Chancellor, with a smile, which seemed to say that the Grand Duke had spoken in terms of disappointing moderation when the matter was considered from his standpoint, 'was that there was not then, and there has not since been, any reason whatever to connect him with the robber.'

The Chancellor joined the tops of corresponding fingers and thumbs together in token that he considered that point disposed of, at the same time he kept his joined fingers apart, making a cage of his hands, to show that he had not closed his mind to the admission of any new light upon the subject, no matter how irrelevant that light might be.

'No reason to connect him with the theft! That is the most daring thing I ever heard a sane man say in all my life, now that I look at the thing as I see it. This young needy English adventurer, whose father has been at our court, whose father could have told him all that was necessary for laying the most perfect plot—'

'His father has been dead many years.'

'I know, I know! But things we have heard when boys—especially about jewels and things of that kind—fix themselves in our memory, and remain with us when we grow up. This pauper pretends to be an artist, and comes here with all his knowledge and an accomplice. He lounges about the jewel-room, which he knows is open to the public; and then, after a few days, and having matured all his plans with his accomplice, he applies for an order to allow him to photograph the Grand Ducal crown. He obtains permission, and gets his confederate into the loft. He does some hocus pocus with his——camera, old Karl stops him, he goes off to the house of the Chancellor to put a good face on things, and this man in the cock-loft steals my ruby. By——, Brincken, how none of us saw it in this way proves to me that we are asses, yes—fools!'

'And yet,' said the old man more suavely than ever, 'this young man has set out in pursuit of the thief, and is putting down his last shilling on his chance of catching him.'

'Ay, set a thief to catch a thief. Now I know the whole plan. I know it as well as though they had taken me into their confidence.'

'And what do you suppose the scheme to be?'

'Suppose! Suppose! I don't suppose Brincken: I know. Thief No. 1 gets off with the jewel. Thief No. 2 follows him, gets the jewel back from him, brings it here, and claims the reward.'

'But, your Serene Highness, why come back and claim the reward?'

'What reward have we offered up to this?'

'Five hundred thousand marks.'

'How much of this English thief's native money would that make?'

'Twenty-five thousand pounds.'

'Double the reward to-morrow.'

'What! A million marks!' cried the Chancellor.

'Yes, a million marks! That will be fifty thousand pounds of the scoundrel's money.'

'But will not your Serene Highness pause a moment before you promise such an enormous sum? Pray consider.'

'I have considered. I do consider. I do nothing else but consider about it. No other man considers more.' His Serene Highness leant forward, and said confidentially to Brincken, 'Don't you see what I am most afraid of is their cutting up the stone? Now if they break it up into pieces so small that they can dispose of them without creating suspicion, they will not get nearly a million marks, and the reward offered will be better than any price they could hope to get for the parts. No one but an idiot would offer the stone in even quarters of its present size.'

'But a million marks! That is an enormous sum!'

'And when that English thief brings it back, as I am sure he will, I shall reward him with—seven hundred weeks in prison.'

(To be Continued.)

AN INTERRUPTED WEDDING.

An Incident of the Franco-German War—Examples of the Horrors of That Time.

The horrors of war are never more deeply felt than in a single concrete example—such an example as the following, furnished by Mr. Archibald Forbes in his "Memories of War and Peace." The occurrence took place during the Franco-German war, while several war-correspondents were at Saarbrucken.

Within two miles of the little town lay a whole French army corps, which any day might overwhelm the town and its slender garrison. So we lived, a little detachment of us, in a hotel on the outskirts, ready for a judicious bolt.

At this hotel there arrived one morning a young German girl who was engaged, we learned, to a sergeant of the gallant Hohenzollerns. She had come, it seemed, to say farewell to her sweetheart before the fighting should begin and he should march away, mayhap never to return.

Some of the livelier spirits among us conceived the idea that the pair should get married before the farewell should be said. Both were willing. The bridegroom's officer gave him leave, on condition that should the alarm sound, he was to join his company without a moment's delay.

All was in readiness, and the clergyman was just about to join the couple in holy matrimony, when the sound of a bugle broke the stillness. It was the alarm! The bridegroom hurriedly embraced the bride, buckled on his accoutrements, and darted off to the place of rendezvous.

In ten minutes more the combat was in full intensity; the French had carried the heights overhanging the town, and were pouring down upon it their artillery and mitrailleuse fire.

Our hotel was right in the line of the fire, and soon became exceedingly disagreeable quarters. We got the woman down in the cellar, and waited for events. A shell crashed into the kitchen, burst aside the cooking-stove, and blew the wedding breakfast, which was still being kept hot, into what an American colleague called "everlasting smash." It was too hot to stay there, and everybody manoeuvred strategically to the rear.

A few days later was fought, close to Saarbrucken, the desperate battle of Spicheren, in which the bridegroom's regiment took a leading part. The day after the battle I was wandering over the field, helping to relieve the wounded, and gazing shudderingly on the heaps of the dead. Suddenly I came on our bridegroom, in a sitting posture, with his back resting against a stump. He was stone dead, with a bullet through his throat.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S IDEAS

WANTS CANADA TO ASSIST HIM IN EQUIPPING WARSHIPS.

The Officers of the German Empire Have Cabled to a Local Firm for Figures on an Immense Quantity of Nickle Matte.

That Emperor William, the European monarch who believes he can win the gold and diamond-studded fields of South Africa by means of his battleships and well-fed warriors, is evidently a Monarch who never sleeps has been made apparent, at least to one big firm in Toronto, who the other day received a cablegram from the officers of the Kaiser's Government at Hamburg for quotations on a quantity of material which is used chiefly in preparation for warfare.

The firm in question is probably the largest in its line of business in Canada, and consequently accustomed to heavy orders, but when Emperor William wired it for figures on 200 tons of nickel matte, half each of low and high grade, the head of the firm nearly expired. "Why," remarked the gentleman, "we have never handled more than one ton of this material in our lives. We have wired to Sudbury, to the mines, for quotations, and on receipt of a reply will be able to name figures as requested by the German Government."

Nickel matte is used largely in the construction of armament for war vessels, and is said to constitute the very best metal for such a purpose. About three per cent. only of pure nickel is mixed with steel in the preparation of an armour plate which is believed to be able to successfully resist the attacks of an enemy's guns, and as the quantity of matte wanted by the Germans would contain at least 75 tons of pure metal, it will be readily seen that Emperor William would have nickel enough on hand to plaster a large number of battleships with the best coating known to modern engineers.

At the present time there is but one nickle mine in operation in this country—the copper cliff at Sudbury, Ont. Four months' time would be required to mine and burn the quantity of metal mentioned in the cablegram, should the company not have such a supply on hand, and two months should it be only necessary to burn it and render it ready for shipment. The value of the shipment loaded on the cars in this country would be in the neighborhood of $35,000.

It would seem that Emperor William, should he be as anxious for war with England as a great many people are led to believe, is just a trifle bold in appealing to Britain's most important colony for the means to assist him in carrying on his warlike preparations. However this may be, there is no question that the Kaiser has wired for quotations on this material, and it is but a reasonable assumption that he wants it if he can get it.

To Guard Against Greater Calamity.

Agent—Would you like a motto, "Beware of the Dog," to keep off burglars?

Young Father—No; but if you have one saying, "Don't Waken the Baby," I'll pay you a good price for it.

Which is More Likely.

You say you love me better than life itself. Isn't that rather a worked over idea?

No, dearest; but it may be an overworked one.

WOULD SEIZE NEW YORK.

WHAT ENGLAND WOULD DO IN CASE OF WAR WITH THE STATES.

A Retired American Naval Officer Described the Fall of the City—Gloomily Holds That the Yankee Navy Is Inadequate and Coast Defences Poor—Then Laughs.

The New York World says:—"If there should be war with England, what would England do first?" asked the plain New Yorker.

"Why, seize New York," replied the retired naval officer, "and it would not give her very much trouble, either."

"That is interesting. Tell me how she would go about it."

"Well, she would assemble at Halifax a powerful fleet of, say, have a dozen battle-ships and twelve or fifteen big cruisers. This fleet would be for the especial purpose of seizing New York. Of course, she would send a separate fleet against each one of our big ports at the same time. And, of course, she would know just where each one of our ships of war was and would look out for them independently. But I shall not go into these details. I will simply confine myself to the attack upon New York. This fleet of twenty-one ships would move down with torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers and all the other necessary accompanying vessels."

"And would meet the combined American navy off the end of Long Island?"

"Not at all. There would be a few ships to guard New York, but our navy is so very small and we have so many great ports that we could only spare a few for New York—perhaps the best, but still only a few.

"What would our one battle-ship our five or six monitors and the unarmored cruiser or so avail in the end against such overwhelming odds? There would be a terrific fight, but the chances are our fleet would be in part disabled and in part sunk. At any rate we'll just put it that way for the sake of the story.

"The British fleet is now off the end of Long Island. The commanding admiral divides it into two unequal parts—the larger to go to Sandy Hook, the smaller to force the Sound. The most of the torpedo destroyers would accompany the Sound fleet, because the danger from torpedoes is greater there. This Sound fleet, as you will see by looking at the map, would advance in

A LEISURELY FASHION

and without opposition to a point just outside of Throgg's Neck."

"But where would they get pilots?"

"My dear sir, it is one of the rules of the Admiralty that no British warship shall ever enter foreign waters with a pilot. The Admiralty supplies each ship with the latest charts, and the ships are steered by the charts. Now this map at which you are looking has an exact account of the shoals, currents and channels of the waters around New York. Every British warship has one of these maps.

"So, to continue, the Sound fleet anchors off David's Island and Sand's Point. The Americans have hurriedly completed the torpedo arrangements there. But the work is weak and, after a few hours' bombardment, the British are able to force a landing and to blow the place up.

"Again at Throgg's Neck (Fort Schuyler) they find themselves opposed by a line of torpedoes. But the works are not very formidable and there is a repetition of David's Island. Fort Schuyler is soon made helpless. The fleet moves on, still more cautiously. The torpedo destroyers have hard work in clearing the water from this on because we have been very industrious in laying torpedoes. But at last, with comparatively small delay and small loss, the Sound fleet is anchored not far from Riker's Island and a battery of mortars has been set up on the island itself. New York City is invested in the northeast. Two huge armored cruisers are at the mouth of the Harlem, and the enormous guns and mortars are ready to rain shot and shell on all the upper part of Manhattan Island.

"Now, let us go back to the Sandy Hook fleet. There are, let us say, two battleships, four huge armored cruisers and two big protected cruisers in this fleet, besides the little boats. This fleet, of course, finds itself face to face with our coast defenses on the end of the Hook. There are disappearing batteries and mortars—a really formidable defense. Unfortunately it is not finished. The fleet anchors just out of range of the land batteries which pitch their shells to the three-mile limit. The day is calm—the English have plenty of time and wait for a calm day.

"When the sea is perfectly smooth and accurate firing is possible,

THE BIG GUNS

of the great battleship are brought into action for the first time. In a few days the works at Sandy Hook are demolished and the only real defense of New York Harbor is gone.

"Now come many days of torpedo destroying, of shelling and demolishing batteries that have been hastily thrown up along the shores of the bay. There is much hard fighting. But we have no ships, and at last the English fleet moves in safety up the bay and divides into three parts—one steaming up the East River, one up the Hudson and the other for the waters about the Battery. New York is invested. Everything is ready for a bombardment."

"But hundreds of thousands of troops are concentrated in and around New York."

"Yes, I see them. But what can they do? They are powerless. The British ships have New York at the mercy of their guns. We have no ships to send against them.

"Of course you understand that these ships could bombard the city from the Lower Bay, and no doubt would do it if it was necessary. But, sooner or later, before or after a bombardment, the British fleet would have New York City directly under its guns. And then an officer under a white flag would come ashore to have a talk with Mayor Strong and to suggest the appointment of a Committee of Fifty or Seventy to raise a ransom fund."

"You don't really mean to say that you think this would happen?"

"No; I don't. Only I don't see how the capture of New York and all our seaport cities could be prevented. Do you?"

"No, I don't," confessed the New Yorker. "I was thinking that all these coast defenses they have talked about were done or could be finished in a few days."

"My dear sir, it would take several years to fortify New York Harbor. At present, as I tell you, there are defenses only at Sandy Hook, David's Island and Thogg's Neck, and these are so incomplete that they could be easily destroyed."

"But such a thing as you describe will never happen—never!"

"I agree with you," laughed the retired naval officer, "and for one excellent reason at least."

"What is that?"

"Why there is not going to be a war."

CANADA'S HARDY SONS.

What Sort of Soldiers Canadians Make—What Others Have to Say of Us.

Commenting upon the Venezuelan difficulty The British Army and Navy Gazette, in its last issue, just to hand, says: "We cannot too strongly advocate that the people of Canada lose no time in memorializing the British Government to restore their own old corps, the Royal Canadians, which was so loyally raised by them under such historic circumstances and enrolled in our own regular army as the 100th, or Prince of Wales' Canadian Regiment. England does not forget how the flower of Canada's sons left their hearths and homes to assist her in the clouded days of 1858."

In another column The Gazette tells of the showing made by Canadians during the war between the North and South in the United States. Major Malet, who was an officer in the army of the Potomac, according to this journal, estimates Canadians as the best soldiers physically the world can produce. In his company of the 81st New York Volunteer Infantry, he had 45 Canadians, whose hardy frames no toil could exhausts, and whose gay spirits no hardship could dampen. While the army was on its march in the burning heat, with the thermometer above 90 in the shade, these lads plodded merrily along, beguiling the way with jest and song. These sons of the north were amazed at the wastefulness of their American comrades, who threw away their blankets and other paraphernalia to lighten their burdens and make the marching easier. The tireless Canadians made a practice of picking the cast away articles up, carrying them into camp and claiming a reward. The instance is given of a Canadian walking into camp after a terrible forced march, bearing 12 blankets besides his own, on his shoulders, and obtaining $1 for each, when the nights got cold and the Americans needed covering.

HERE AND THERE A GEM.

Alternate rest and labor long endure.—Ovid.

Every noble work is at first impossible.—Carlyle.

A fresh mind keeps the body fresh.—Bulwer.

Rashness and haste make all things insecure.—Denham.

Reproof should not exhaust its powers on petty failings.—Anon.

Weak men fight their friends, strong men their enemies.—Grant.

You will find poetry nowhere unless you bring some with you.—Joubert.

The pleasure for which we dare not thank God can not be innocent.—Anon.

Evil is wrought by want of thought as well as by want of heart.—Hood.

Poverty is the test of civility and the touchstone of friendship.—Hazlitt.

All a rhetorician's rules teach nothing but to name his tools.—Samuel Butler.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power.—G. Macdonald.

Patience is not passive; on the contrary, it is active; it is concentrated strength.—Anon.

It is the bright day that brings forth the adder and craves wary walking.—Shakespeare.

So shines the setting sun on adverse skies, and paints a rainbow on the skies.—Watts.

Refinement that carries us away from our fellowmen is not God's refinement.—Beecher.

No rock so hard but that a little wave may beat admission in a thousand years.—Tennyson.

"One soweth and another reapeth" is a verity that applies to evil as well as good.—George Eliot.

I take it to be a principal rule of life not to be too much addicted to any one thing.—Terence.

By taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing over he is superior.—Bacon.

We cannot too often think there is a never-sleeping eye, which reads the heart, and registers our thoughts.—Bacon.

Foreign Population in Cities.

M. Berthelot, the official statistician of Paris, has lately published a statement showing that the French capital has the largest number of foreigners within its limit of all European cities, and hence is the most cosmopolitan capital of this continent. Yet the aliens resident there are only 7.5 per cent., or 181,000. There are also in that city 5,000 naturalized foreigners not included in M. Berthelot's statement. The showing is a small one, compared with the amazing proportion of foreigners in the principal American cities. The comparative percentages are as follows:

Paris	7.5
St. Petersburg	2.4
London	2.7
Vienna	2.2
Berlin	1.1
New York	40.0
Philadelphia	31.0
Chicago	40.0
Boston	38.0
Milwaukee	61.0

The comparison is, indeed, a remarkable one, and suggests very forcibly the extent of the problem to mould the diverse populations of great cities into a homegenious whole.

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.

Chatham has named a bridge after Lord Aberdeen.

A Government detective is in Chatham investigating a case of infanticide.

Ex-Mayor Stewart of Hamilton announces that his public and political life is ended.

Mr. F. R. Lingham, one of the men arrested at Johannesberg, is a citizen of Belleville.

The Aldermen and civic officials of London were given a dinner by Mayor Little at the Tecumseh House.

The Dominion notes outstanding in December were $22,413,463, a reduction during the month of $464,837.

The deposits in the Dominion Government savings banks during December were $272,009, and withdrawals $286,609.

Oil was struck in Yarmouth Township, near St. Thomas, by a farmer digging a well. Test wells will be sunk.

Mr. E. Farquhar, of Toronto, has received the contract for the completion of the Ottawa & Parry Sound Railway.

The Metropolitan of Canada will issue an appeal to the church for aid to the Armenians and prayers for their deliverance.

The exports from Canada during last month exclusive of coin and bullion, rose from $6,789,123 to $8,932,934 of which $2,108,892 was in goods the produce of Canada.

John Seaton, of Strathroy, Ont., is in the county gaol under the charge of conspiring to set fire to his own property. Seaton is 75 years of age, and totally blind.

Mr. Rufus Stevenson, son of Mr. James Stevenson, M.P., has been appointed Collector of Customs at Peterborough. The salary is twelve hundred dollars.

It is stated that Mayor Tuckett of Hamilton will present the Young Women's Christian Association with a $10,000 building, and it is also rumored that he will present a music hall to the city.

Mr. George B. Reeve, Traffic Manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, has been appointed General Traffic Manager of the entire Grand Trunk system, with headquarters at Montreal.

Mr. McNeill has given notice of a resolution in Parliament expressing the loyalty of Canada to Great Britain and the willingness of the people to stand by the empire in any storm that may arise.

The City of London has abandoned its claim of $26,000 against the Grand Trunk Railway Company for deterioration of the London & Port Stanley Railway during its lease to the Grand Trunk.

James R. McDonald, who was convicted of flim-flamming in Ottawa, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, committed suicide in the Ottawa gaol on Saturday evening by hanging himself.

As Thomas Cowan, of Paris, Ont., was cutting wood on Friday night, his six-year-old son slipped and fell under the descending axe, which struck him on the head, making a deep wound, cutting through the skull and injuring the membrane of the brain. The lad may possibly recover.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The anti-German spirit in London and the anti-British feeling in Berlin continue very bitter.

The London Standard says Great Britain can hold her own against five or six of the great powers.

The Queen has sent an autograph letter to the Sultan, which is believed to contain an appeal on behalf of the Armenians.

The flying squadron recently put in commission has left Portsmouth under sealed orders. It is surmised its destination is Bermuda.

The British Admiralty Department in London makes the statement that the flying squadron is not going to Bermuda or anywhere in American waters.

Canon Grey, who died the other day, was rector of Houghton-le-Spring, England, for forty-eight years. His predecessor was rector for fifty-six years.

The Westminster Gazette says that if its information is correct the Marquis of Salisbury's desire to be better friends with France has already brought forth fruit.

It is understood that Lord Salisbury is preparing a full statement on the Venezuelan question, which will be submitted to Parliament soon after it meets on February 11th.

The British Foreign Office has received a note from Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, saying that he has been instructed by his Government to tender thanks to Great Britain for her kind offices to Americans in the Transvaal.

The Manchester Guardian reports that the Government are taking steps to end the Armenian horror. There will probably be a land invasion of Turkey by Russia, and a naval demonstration at Constantinople by Great Britain and France.

George Frederick Watts, the celebrated English artist, whose eighty-second year will be completed in February is spending the winter in the United States. He is still in excellent health, and works with characteristic assiduity.

The London Graphic claims to have authority to deny the report that Great Britain has offered money to Venezuela for the latter's acceptance of the Schomburg line as marking the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who has been the ruling spirit in South Africa, and who is so rich that the Bank of England thinks nothing of crashing his cheque for $1,000,000, saved his life by going south when he was a boy, after he had lost one lung.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has declined to prosecute the Bishop of London for issuing a license for the marriage of divorced persons, on the ground that the Bishop's chancellor held that such licenses are proper, and the Bishop has a right to act on the decision of his chancellor.

UNITED STATES.

The report of the United States Immigration Investigation Committee recommends Congress to take steps to keep out Canadian cheap labour.

W. Hasell Wilson, president of the Belvidere railway in Pennsylvania, is the oldest railway president in the United States. He was born in 1811.

Mr. Morse proposed a resolution in the United States House of Representatives, the expressed intention of which was to "wipe the Turkish nation off the face of the earth."

John Cork, who has been making beds at the Anchor lodging-house in Buffalo for three years past, is the presumptive heir to a fortune of forty thousand dollars, derived from an estate in England.

The United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has adopted a resolution which is a more forcible enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, and will exceed the claims made by President Cleveland in his message.

Peter Houghaard, a Dane, killed himself, his wife, and five children, in Chicago, on Sunday night. He waited until the family were asleep, and then, turning on all the gas jets, he calmly lay down and awaited his own death.

Superintendent Craig, of the Duluth Gas and Water Company, has been indicted by the grand jury for manslaughter in the second degree for supplying the city with impure water, which caused the death of a citizen by typhoid fever.

Timothy B. Blackstone has given a $500,000 library to his native place, the town of Branford, Conn., which will be completed in a few months. Mr. Blackstone is to present his choice collection of books to the library, and will also liberally endow it.

A man who gave his name as D. V. Esmond, who arrived in Utica on Friday morning from Montreal, and attempted to get a check cashed, was arrested, as he is wanted by the Montreal police on a charge of buncoing a man out of eighteen hundred dollars.

At the opening of the United States House of Representatives on Friday, Mr. Couden, the blind chaplain, prayed fervently for struggling Cuba, and the success of her battle for independence. The sentiments he expressed were greeted with a round of applause.

The number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during December, 1895, was 18,164, and during December, 1894, 14,777. During the twelve months ended December 31, 1895, the arrivals numbered 324,542, and during the preceding year 248,983.

It is recalled now that Napoleon, on the completion of the Louisiana purchase, said:—"This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

Senator Sewell of New Jersey offered a resolution in the United States Senate declaring that the Monroe doctrine was never intended to be applied in the manner proposed by President Cleveland, and that the President's action was premature and inopportune in view of the financial condition of the country.

John C. Eastland, of Danville, Ky., has a remarkable record as a Sunday school scholar. He has only missed attending school one Sunday in seven years, and but two Sundays in nine years. This is the more notable as he lives five miles distant in the country, and has had to brave some pretty bad weather at times to get to school.

Miss Ella Wilcox is the highly efficient janitor and sexton of the Church of the United Brethren in Marcellus, Mich. She has full care of the church, keeps it in order, rings the bell on Sundays, and attends to all the other duties of a sexton "in every way better than any male janitor ever has," the churchgoers say. She is good-looking, as well as accomplished, doubtless another point of superiority over the male janitors.

United States Senator Davis, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, referring to the Alaskian boundary, says there is nothing to arbitrate between the United States and Great Britain. The claims of the former country are right, and those of Great Britain are wrong and no matter how much England and Canada may desire to obtain millions of acres of tillable land and a naval station, the United States must maintain her rights.

The tone of commercial summaries as to the condition and outlook of trade in the United States is none too encouraging. The present position is depressing, and the immediate future doubtful. The financial muddle increases distrust in commercial circles, and strongly accentuates the prevalent indisposition among business men to do more than just hold on in a tentative way. Hence there is little or no speculative movement in trade, and merchants are apparently indulging in the negative consolation of being thankful that matters are no worse. Some serious commercial failures have occurred during the week in the United States. Manufacturers are unusually dull, owing to a general slackness in demand; staples are little enquired for, though stocks in dealers' hands are believed to be low. Prices in various important lines continue to decline. Pig iron is firmer, though the finished iron products are in no great request.

GENERAL.

A hundred Portuguese troops were surprised and slaughtered by natives of Goa.

It is expected that Spain's reverses in Cuba will cause a Cabinet crisis at Madrid.

The transport Victoria with 1,200 troops from Bombay has arrived at Cape Town.

Ex-Premier Floquet of France, who has been ill for several days with congestion of the lungs, is dying.

The heat in Sydney, N.S.W., is terrific, reaching the highest point on record. There have been many deaths from sunstroke.

The latest reports from China say that Li-Hung-Chang, who is living in retirement in Pekin, is rapidly failing in health.

An Imperial decree has been issued, announcing that the coronation of the Czar will take place in Moscow next May.

According to information collected by the Embassies in Turkey, three thousand Armenians were killed at Orfah on December 28th and 29th.

Despatches received in Madrid state that the Cuban insurgents have cut off all means of communication between Havana and the interior.

The citizens of Havana are greatly afraid that the insurgents will destroy the water works, which are situated about five miles from the city.

It has been finally settled that Dr. Jameson and his officers shall be conveyed as prisoners to England, where they will be arraigned before the proper tribunals.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the crowning of King William of Prussia at Versailles as Emperor of Germany was celebrated with much pomp in Berlin on Saturday.

It is reported from the British Embassy in Constantinople that about fifty thousand pounds will be required to save the Armenians of Anatolia from starvation until spring.

As a result of his quarrel with the German Emperor, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia has resigned his position in the army and taken his wife away to southern Europe.

The Paris Figaro says that France will not depart from the position which has made her alone the silent arbiter of the peace of the world. She will not interfere between Germany and England.

It is generally admitted in Havana that Captain-General de Campos has failed in his attempt to put down the Cuban insurrection, and his immediate recall is urgently pressed upon the Spanish Government.

It is now known that the Queen of Corea, who was supposed to have been murdered and cremated, with her maids of honor, escaped, and remained in hiding in an out house while the palace was being sacked.

According to the official figures just published, French imports for the past year decreased one hundred and fifty-two million francs, and exports increased three hundred and ten million francs, as compared with the previous year.

The Porte has decided to prohibit the distribution among the destitute Armenians of the funds collected in foreign countries for their benefit, and says that the alleviation of their distress is the function of the Turkish Government.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, previous to leaving Cape Town for London, said in an interview that he did not intend resigning his seat in Parliament, and that he would be present at the meeting of the Chartered Company in London, when he will address the shareholders on recent events.

It is told of the great Russian statesman Gortschakoff that in the transaction of public business he systematically refuses to do anything in a hurry. He used sealing wax instead of gummed envelopes, sand instead of blotting paper, and preferred not to receive news by telegraph that needed long explanation by mail.

ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.

The Festivities at Osborne House—Private Theatricals—The Queen's Movements—The Prince of Wales' Busy Week—The King of the Belgians at Chatsworth.

A despatch from London says:—The war clouds have in no way interfered with the festivity at Osborne house Isle of Wight, where the Queen is staying, and to heighten the enjoyment of those who have composed the Royal party, the extremely mild weather has tended

In addition to the number of theatrical companies commanded to perform before her Majesty, Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg) arranged for and supervised an elaborate series of private theatricals, which were greatly enjoyed and highly praised.

The Queen will remain at Osborne until the middle of February. Her Majesty will then go to London for a couple of days, mainly in order to be present at the first drawing-room of the season, and will leave Windsor for the Riviera on March 12.

The Prince of Wales, after a busy week in town, during which he visited the theatres nightly, went to Sandringham on Friday. The Prince will hold the first levee of the season during the third week of February, and will afterwards go to Marseilles, where he will go on board his speedy cutter Britannia, said to have been improved by slight alterations and recoppering. The Britannia will take part in the Mediterranean regatta.

The Duke of Devonshire has been entertaining the King of the Belgians at Chatsworth, near Bakewell. On Thursday last the Duke and his guest, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, visited the Olympia in order to see the bicycle races, which were a great attraction there. The King returned to Brussels on Friday.

THE CANADIAN INVASION.

A Decided Objection in the States to the Men Who Live on This Side and Work Across the Border.

A despatch from New York says:—The report of the Immigration Investigating Commission appointed by Secretary Carlisle, June 13, 1894, has just been published. The chapters on the padrone system and Canadian migratory laborers reveal a bad condition of things.

The report says: "The Canadian migratory laborers have for many years been going and coming across the border to the detriment of the wages and standard of living of the American laborers. At least 100,000 persons come into the United States annually from Canada, fully 50 per cent. of whom return to their homes at the end of the working season, or when they have accumulated a certain amount of money. This 100,000 does not include those who come daily into the cities of Buffalo, Detroit and other border towns, and cities on the great lakes. In some cities and towns, notably Detroit and Buffalo, they send their laundry over the border, and those who come and go daily bring their dinners with them. Some even make it a boast that they do not spend a penny in the States.

"The ocean holds back in some degree the cheap laborers of Europe. The cheap laborers of British North America have, literally speaking, only to step over the line to be among us. American workmen object strenuously and with reason, to a condition which admits such unfair competition with their labor. They ask protection against this Canadian invasion and can not understand why Congress does not readily grant it."

JAMESON'S GREAT FIGHT.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE WITH THE BOERS.

The Bravery of Despair—Four Thousand Meet Jameson—A Hundred Boers Were Killed.

A Cape Town cable despatch says: Captain Thatcher, a traveller known in the United States, who has served seven years in India and was with Dr. Jameson's column from its start until its surrender, but escaped capture, has arrived at Cape Town. He tells the story of the expedition to a correspondent:—

"The column started," he says, "on Sunday afternoon. We were 600 strong. Besides there were 100 Kaffirs. There were three waggons, eight Maxim and three Whitworth guns.

"We knew what we were going to do. It is all rubbish about our thinking we were going to fight natives. We counted on support from the Rand. There was no other column, and we realized that we had no official support.

"The first shot fired was by the Boers, on Tuesday night. We were 20 miles from Krugersdorp. It came from about 600 yards range. We replied with the Maxims, and they cleared out. We fought only puffs of smoke. The Boers were ambushed, and we could not get at them.

"On Wednesday evening 1,000 Boers appeared on a ridge in open order 2,000 yards long.

CONCEALED BOERS

continued firing from every direction. We could not charge, but when the Boers vanished under the fire of our guns we followed them. We were compelled to retreat. We were under a hot fire all night. We laagered and slept in the saddle. We were all played out.

"Only one chance remained—to push through the Boer lines, at any cost, and escape. At dawn of Thursday we were fired at heavily from the Village of Tiuiter. My horse was shot from under me. Horses and men were falling on all sides of the hill where we stood. We were hotly engaged on all sides with 4,000 intrenched men, but had no cover ourselves. The wounded were dragged along in waggons. All were in the open at the mercy of the Boers. It was bitterly cold, and our hands were benumbed.

"The odds were ten to one against us. Our men were cursing Johannesberg. Cries for water went up on every side. The sufferings of the wounded were dreadful. Not an enemy was in sight. All the fighting was done from ambush. The situation was hopeless. We could only stand and be shot down.

"The Jameson party's flag of truce then went up. It was an old shirt. The Boers continued to fire for another ten minutes. The Praetoria artillery arrived and opened fire. Our maxims could have knocked the spots out of them, but we had

NO AMMUNITION.

At first we thought the guns were the artillery of our allies.

"'Thank God, the Rand fellows at last,' was the cry that went up.

"Our hope was short lived. The firing stopped. The Boers rode upon us from every direction. They gave us food, for lack of which we were nearly dead.

"Jameson asked if our lives would be spared if we surrendered.

"'Yes,' the Boer leader replied. 'The lives of the men will be spared, but not yours.'

"'Never mind me,' replied Jameson, 'surrender.'

"I escaped by representing myself as a Times correspondent. They let me go. The others they took to Johannesberg. The Boer losses have been ridiculously understated. They must have lost at least 100 men. I was at the taking of Mandalay in 1885, was in the Black Mountains, was with the Ruby expedition under Gen. Stewart, where I was shot in the chest and forehead, but I never saw braver men than Jameson's.

"What do I think of Jim himself and his generous blunder?

"D——n the blunder! Jameson's simply the grandest man I ever met."

THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION.

Offical Announcement of the Occupation of Coomassie—There Was No Resistance—A Grand Palaver.

A despatch from London says:—It was officially announced on Monday that Coomassie, the capital of Ashanti, was peacefully occupied by the British expeditionary forces at one o'clock in the afternoon of Friday last, January 17th.

The Governor of Cape Coast Colony has cabled that he intends to bring King Prempeh and some of his nearest relatives from Coomassie to Cape Coast Castle, pending the settlement of the indemnity which Great Britain demands from Ashanti as a result of sending the British expedition to the capital of that country.

The native forces in the employ of the British were the first to enter Coomassie. They met with no opposition. King Prempeh was ordered to meet Sir Francis Scott, in command of the British expeditionary force, this afternoon.

The Governor of Coomassie arrived at midday, and was met outside the capital by Sir Francis Scott, his staff, and the British troops. The artillery fired a Royal salute, and arrangements were made for holding a grand palaver in the afternoon. Sir Francis Scott, commander of the British expedition, and his staff were seated in a semi-circle in the town square, which was lined with troops. The Ashanti chiefs then paraded, and King Prempeh descended from his stool and shook hands with Sir Francis. The King was informed that he must clean the streets and keep the populace quiet. King Prempeh and his chiefs then retired, and the Queen Mother arrived and saluted Sir Francis Scott. The people were quiet.

It has developed that King Prempeh was stupefied with drugged food during the palaver. Evidently he is only a puppet in the hands of his advisers.

The troops have destroyed the sacrificial groves, which were found to be full of bones and skulls of human beings.

The Ashantis are in a truculent mood, and remain around the palace, but there is no disorder. The artillery which has been stationed in the chief squares overawes them. The town is only a collection of huts. The troops are arranging for a cricket match.

THE MONROE RESOLUTION.

Full Text of the Resolution Recently Introduced into the United States Senate.

A despatch from Washington says:—Senator Davis, on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, on Monday reported favorably the resolution enunciating the Monroe doctrine.

The following is the full text:—

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that as President Monroe, in his message to Congress of December 2nd, Anno Domini 1823, deemed it proper to assert as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, were thenceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.

Whereas President Monroe further declared in that message that the United States would consider any attempt to the allied powers of Europe to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety; that with the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and should not interfere; but that with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principle acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling them in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States, and further reiterated in that message that it is impossible that allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; and,

Whereas, the doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States by executive declaration and action upon occasions and exigencies similar to the particular occasion and exigency which caused them to be first announced, and have been ever since their promulgation, and now are, the rightful policy of the United States.

Therefore be it resolved that the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrines and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 12, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain that doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new territory on the American continents or any inlands adjacent thereto, or any right of sovereignty or dominion in the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate, or by the control of the easement in canal or any other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether on unfounded pretension of right in cases of alleged boundary disputes, or under other unfounded pretensions, as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States, and an Interposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference.

The report went to the calendar. Mr. Gray announced that the report was not unanimous.

A despatch from London says:—The Globe during the course of an article condemning the attitude of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, says:—"The English people will not stand much more flouting from anybody, and these gentlemen, whom we credit with no more exalted sentiment than the wish to stand well with their Irish constituents, may very easily find themselves face to face with a situation that could only be called appalling."

HIS BRAINS SHOT OUT.

John Muir, Formerly of Burford, Was Mistaken for a Deer and Killed.

The Brantford Expositor says:—John Muir, who has many friends living in Burford, was shot dead in the mountains forty miles from Neepawa, Man. A man named Bell was out in the Riding mountains shooting. He heard a crackling in the bush ahead and saw what he supposed to be a deer's head about forty yards away. He took deliberate aim and fired, and running forward found Muir lying on his face. He had shot him through the top of the head, making a deep furrow, exposing the brain matter, and some of which was oozing out. Bell was frantic at the sight, and being an elderly man was not able to carry Muir alone. He finally found help, and between them carried him out of the mountain to such a place as they could bring in a team. After they got to the house, which was five miles away, they then had to send forty miles for a doctor at Neepawa. The doctor arrived at 4 o'clock in the morning, but could do but little except to dress the wound. Mr. Muir was conscious for about six hours, and died about forty-two hours after the accident. John Muir had several relatives in Burford, and was well-known. He was a cousin of the Burtches of Woodstock.

A Miscalculator.

Wife—Amos, why don't you spend more of your time with me?

Husband—My angel, I just count the hours that keep me from your side.

Wife—Then there is something wrong with your arithmetic.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, JAN. 31st, 1896.

THE PLEBISCITE.

The confidence placed by some in the plebiscite has been severely shaken by a recent election in the County of Wentworth, Ont. It will be remembered that the only result which could be obtained and was obtained, was the expression of an opinion on the part of about 50 per cent of the electors. A large majority of that fifty per cent voted in favor of prohibition. THE WATCHMAN pointed out at the time that a public sentiment which was not sufficiently strong in favor of prohibition to bring out an actual majority of the electors to the polls could scarcely be relied upon to enforce such a law; that the sentiment required and the one that prohibitionists should work to arouse, is one that will place in the field and elect a candidate free from allegiance to any political party, and who is a simple prohibitionist candidate; that we have nothing to look for from any political party, and that whenever the people are ready and anxious for the measure, men pledged to support prohibition will be brought forward independent of either the Liberal or Conservative party, and will be elected. We could not place the implicit confidence in the results of the plebiscite that some did, nor were we much elated over its significance.

The misgivings then entertained have been partially confirmed by the result in the County of Wentworth. In that county the vote at the taking of the plebiscite was over two to one in favor of prohibition. From that the indications were that a straight temperance and prohibition candidate would be easily elected, or at least would have a fair chance of being elected. The late election was an excellent opportunity for testing the matter. On one side was Mr. Buchanan, who came into the field as a straight temperance candidate, absolutely free from all political parties, but simply as the representative of the temperance and prohibition principle. He is editor of *The Templar*, the leading temperance paper in Canada, is a capital speaker, by all reports a man of sterling character and ability and a very prominent leader in temperance work. His opponent was a Liberal, supported by the Liberal caucus and organization. Now although the plebiscite was carried in this county by two to one, at the election just held, the temperance candidate was defeated three to one!

There may be several explanations of this contradiction. One is that temperance sentiment is strong enough to induce men to express an opinion under the plebiscite, but not strong enough to cause them to leave their party in order to cast a vote for an independent prohibition candidate. Another is that the friends of the liquor traffic recognized the futility of a plebiscite and did not trouble themselves to vote against prohibition. Whatever may be the true explanation, it is evident that under our form of representative government the plebiscite has no place. It merely provides for the expression of an opinion without providing the machinery for incorporating that opinion in the form of a statute. It is by representatives in Parliament that the people express their desires and in that way only can prohibition be brought about. The question must be separated from politics before much can be accomplished for as was pointed out by the Black Knight, a prohibition platform should be too narrow to contain prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists at the same time.

EQUAL RIGHTS AND JUSTICE TO ALL.

The Manitoba School question is likely to be the great issue in the coming election. Considered on its merits and not as a political fish-hook to catch votes, it will divide this country on new lines. On both sides will be found large numbers acting together who have hitherto occupied different camps. There are those who see only in the whole trouble, an organized attempt on the part of the Catholic Church to enforce the teaching of their religion in the schools of Manitoba at the public expense. These insist upon provincial autonomy, and their battle cry is "no coercion for Manitoba." We take no stock in those who ask for a commission of enquiry. If ever there was an instance where the *facts* of a case are thoroughly known, it is this one. The question has been before all our courts and on two occasions before the Privy Council; it has been discussed in the Press and in Parliament during three sessions; two elections have been held in Manitoba at both of which the School question was the chief subject of discussion; the question has been studied from every point of view; Mr. Laurier made a visit to Manitoba for the express purpose of ascertaining the *facts*, and for any public man to now declare that parliament and the country are not in possession of sufficient data to pass or refuse legislation for the purpose of remedying a grievance which the highest court of the realm has declared to exist, amounts to a self accusation of culpable ignorance. The proposal to appoint a commission is a purely party movement and as in this article we wish to discuss the case on its merits, there is no necessity to again refer to it.

The other section of the people contend that the minority of Manitoba by the spirit and letter of the constitution, are entitled to separate schools. That these schools have been taken away in such a manner that a grievance has been created, the power to remedy which is vested in the Dominion Parliament, whose duty it is to pass such legislation as will remove such grievance.

We belong to the latter class, from the conviction that the schools in Manitoba are such that to compel a Roman Catholic to contribute thereto would be an injustice, and a state of things which if reversed in the Province of Quebec, would create such a grievance that protestants would not quietly submit thereto.

There can be no doubt that the prevailing sentiment is against the complete secularization of our schools. The Roman Catholic Church is a unit on this point. In their Synods and Presbyteries the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches are asking that greater and not less attention should be paid to the teaching of religion in our public schools. But if we are to have one school, what religion shall be taught? According to the school law of Manitoba, the character of the religious exercises is largely regulated by the trustees of the district. and as the majority in most of the districts are largely protestant, the religious instruction will certainly not be such as a Roman Catholic would care to have his child receive. How would a protestant like to be compelled to support a so-called public school in a district where four fifths of the inhabitants were French Roman Catholics, and at which school the teacher and the amount and nature of the religious instruction would be chosen and decided upon by a Roman Catholic majority? And if the English Protestant minority are protected from such a state of affairs in Quebec, why should not the French Catholic majority be so protected in Manitoba?

But in answer to this it has been said, 1st. This is an English and Protestant country and why perpetuate these differences of race and religion in a new Province like Manitoba. 2nd If the Catholic Church is entitled to schools then the Presbyterian, the Anglican and other Protestant churches are entitled to the same privilege.

Now we do not intend to discuss the wisdom of our forefathers in allowing the two languages equal place. That is not in the case. because a treaty one made in good faith cannot in after years be set aside by a majority simply on the grounds of expediency. This country is not "English." It is British, and by law the two languages occupy the same place. Manitoba at one time did not form part of Canada. It was admitted to the Dominion by an Act of Union. That Act is the written agreement between the parties, the conditions therein being absolutely binding for all time on both Province and Dominion. If this were not so, there would be no stability in our treaties, our laws and our constitution. By this treaty, by all the circumstances connected with the bringing about of the union, by the speeches in parliament at the time, by subsequent legislation and practice it is proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that the principle of Protestant schools for Protestants and Catholic schools for Catholics was distinctly understood to be and was one of the conditions of the bargain. This condition was placed therein not so much as a protection for Roman Catholics who were then in a majority, but for Protestants who were then in a minority. Again we ask the question would it be fair, honest or reasonable for Protestants who are now largely in the majority, upon the plea that inasmuch as the conditions of the bargain are not in the interest of the country, to break faith, and seek to have the protection which they received when they were weak taken, ruthlessly away from those who formerly were strong but now are weak?

To the second answer we say that the constitution never contemplated but one division on religious lines, viz Catholic and Protestant. The Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and other denominations are included in the term Protestant. The differences between there not fundamental in the same sense as are those of the Roman Catholic faith. But the strongest answer possible is that under the Act of Union, according to our agreement, and following the spirit of the constitution the only provision made is for Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools. The rights of every class are determined and established by the Act of Union and in it there is no provision made for denomination schools other than for Protestants on the one hand and Catholics on the other.

EXCITEMENT IN STANSTEAD TOWNSHIP.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

Since the repeal of the Scott Act in Stanstead County there has been a strong feeling that no license should be granted in the Township of Stanstead. The proprietor of the hotel at Georgeville, and his friends, have made strong efforts to secure a license. The temperance people know that their safety was in keeping a prohibition majority in the Council. A year ago a number of women having votes for the first time, went to the polls and by their aid, a temperance majority was again elected. Mr. Beach, when refused a license, appealed to the courts. The court gave judgment in favor of Mr. Beach on the ground that the Council had not the authority to refuse his license. This has now been altered by the recent amendment to the license law. At the last election of councillors a majority vote was given for men who it is confidently felt will favor license, inasmuch as the liquor party worked day and night to secure their election. Here the excitement begins, and is becoming most intense. The temperance people demand a recount or a new election. They affirm that the liquor people used dishonorable and illegal methods to secure their ends. That voters, known to be temperance men, were roughed back from the voting room, and that the liquor party obtained thirty-six illegal votes. The temperance people are confident that a recount will give them the majority. The result is awaited with deep interest.

GRENVILLE.

The Beaver Skating Rink purpose having another Masquerade on the Seventh of February.

Mr. C. H. White is now visiting in Montreal.

The Rev. Mr. Giroulx of the Mountain Presbyterian Church was pleased with the success of the concert on the evening of Tuesday 28th. inst. Miss Clipsham of Lachute played for the Calumet "Glee Club" and accompanied the Cornets. Our singing in French was much appreciated. The programme throughout was well rendered.

Mrs. and Mrs. Ed. P. Kelly returned home last week after having spent an enjoyable honey-moon.

LACHUTE.

Quarterly Meeting Services will be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday morning, and in the evening the Pastor will be assisted by Mr. W. F. Chapman of the Montreal Y. M. C. A., who will give one of his telling Bible-Readings.

N. McGillis & Son are closing their business. See their advertisement.

NOTICE.

To hear that the Ladies of St. Mungo's Church, front of Chatham, propose holding (DV) their Annual Soiree on Tuesday evening 18th. February next, will no doubt set at rest the anxieties of the enquiring, and be a pleasure giving intimation to many others.

"Five years ago," says Angus A. Lewis, Rexford, N. Y., "I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and had been given up by my physicians. I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after using two bottles was completely cured."

THE HORSE TRADE.

The only activity in horses now are the purchases made by Mr. Geo. Hay for the English market. Trade between the United States and Canada has practically ceased in horses. The last car load sent by Mr. Hay to England cost in Lachute about $1,000, averaging about $50 each, as low as $30 being paid for some and $90 for others. It costs about $45 per head to take horses from Canada to England.

OUR STREETS.

The severity of the late storm has kept our town officer, Mr. Ladouceur, busy serving notices on persons to have their sidewalks cleaned. Under our present system of 'how not to do it,' a day or two passes before delinquents are notified, then about another day's delay occurs before the work is done and in the meantime pedestrians are either plunging in snow, or walking in the street at risk of being run over. There are several holes in the streets that are a menace to the public safety. The corporation would do better to get to work and clear the streets instead of spending two or three days carrying notices here and there.

We offer balance of large stock of overcoats at greatly reduced prices for cash or credit.

W. BANFORD.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

We have received a private letter from Mr. Jno. Martin, formerly of St. Andrews but who is now residing in Colton, San Bernardino Co., California. Mr. Martin is delighted with the climate and beauty of the cultivated portion of the country. He is in the midst of a most flourishing orange growing section, to drive through which is a rich sight to an eastern man. The weather resembles our May and June.

THE ORIGINAL ELECTRIC LIGHT IN LACHUTE.

At the recent trial in Montreal (Palliser vs. Vipond et al) Mr. J. C. Wilson was examined in the case and among other questions was this, 'Were you the first to establish an electric light plant in Lachute?' The reply was, 'No, there was an arc light at a camp meeting ground some years previous to the electric lights which I started.' Then it was proved that the first electric light plant at Lachute was started by Mr. F. C. Ireland some years before Mr. Wilson built his mills here. This light was considered a great novelty at the time and large numbers of people went to see it.—Com.

A CAUSE OF AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

THE ABERDEENSHIRE PLOUGHMAN AS OTHERS SEE HIM.

A recent Canadian visitor to this country writes: 'It appeared to me, on my recent visit, that farming is carried on too expensively in Aberdeenshire to pay. The farm-servants move about too slowly that, even in the morning, they look as if they had been tramping on a straw stack from sunrise to sundown, without a break. They seem born tired. Everything is carried on like a funeral. The horses are suitable enough for city drags but not for farm work. They seem to be wearied out carrying their heavy heads and great feet in the soft ground. I think a dash of blood would greatly improve both man and beast. At the plough the man stands and cries 'chic, chic' to his horses as long as would take them a bit down the furrow; then, at the end, he stands up, takes his bonnet off his head, scratches it, turns the bonnet a little way round, and back again two or three times, while he stands and admires his handiwork. Then he leans his weight on the plough handles, cries 'chic, chic,' again, and crawls away. This is not at all an overdrawn picture, but the ordinary mode of proceeding of every man I saw at work. On my return home, I watched the first man I saw at the plough. He had a field of three-year-old sod, of stiff clay, suitable for puddling a mill-pond. It contained sixteen acres, and, owing to its shape, was as ill to plough as if it had been seventeen. It took eleven days of one team to do the work.'

WHO SET FIRE TO MR. NEWTON'S MILL?

To the Editor of the 'Watchman':

This is a question often asked, but seldom answered. Some do not answer it because they cannot; others because they dare not. The result of the enquiry made by the coroner—Dr. Mignion, of St. Augustin,—revealed some facts worthy of note. The first thing made plain by those examined was that the recent rain made it an easy matter to find out in what direction the person or persons came from who fired the mill. It was the opinion of all that the mill was purposely set fire to. The next thing brought out in evidence was that whoever the guilty persons were they did not come to the mill by the west or south-west, road as there were no tracks to be seen. Some of the evidence went to show that even a dog's track could be easily seen. The evidence given by those living on the east or north-east road went to show that no tracks were seen on that road. The fire was seen soon after midnight. The mill was so situated that a fire might be working several hours before making sufficient headway to be seen. But the question is not yet answered as to who set fire to the mill. It must be that the d—l sent one or two of his clever agents from the 'lower regions' to do this outrageous deed. It seems hard to think that any one in a civilized country could be found bad enough to rob a man with only one hand, and yet some one or two did it. How will they feel when they are brought 'face to face with death'?

'JUSTICE.'

PALLISER—VIPOND.

Two more cases in this now 'causes celebre' came before Judge Belanger in Montreal on Wednesday. One of these is to set aside the deed and the other is by the curator, Fulton, who was appointed to liquidate the partnership to obtain possession of the plant. A large number of witnesses were present from Lachute.

Don't throw away your money when buying suits of clothes for spring. You can get a nice suit in a variety of colors from me at four dollars. Brown, Blue and Checked Dark. For all readymades come to me.

W. BANFORD.

Result of a Neglected Cold.

DISEASED LUNGS

Which Doctors Failed to Help,

CURED BY TAKING

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it, thinking it would go away as it came; but I found, after a little while, that the slightest exertion pained me. I then

Consulted a Doctor

who found, on examining my lungs, that the upper part of the left one was badly affected. He gave me some medicine which I took as directed, but it did not seem to do any good. Fortunately, I happened to read in Ayer's Almanac, of the effect that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral had on others, and I determined to give it a trial. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."—A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

District of Terrebonne.

Public Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have assumed the quality of heirs, under benefit of Inventory of the estate, of the late Dame Lurena Davis, in her life time of the parish of St. Andrews, said district,

St, Andrews, 6th January, 1896.

[signed]

M. D. Simpson,
E. C. Simpson,
L. T. Simpson.

SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Terebonne, No 295.

Dame Rose Delima Brisebois, of the Parish of St. Adele, in the District of Terrebonne, wife of Severe Valiquette, merchant of the same place duly authorized.

Plaintiff.

vs,

The said Severe Valiquette.

Defendant.

An action in seperation as to property has been this day instituted.

St. Scholastique, 21 January, 1896.

W. B. Nantel.

Attorney ad litem for Plaintiff.

CLOSING SALE.

This is no fake to catch trade, but an absolute fact.

Beginning January 28th and continuing until our stock is all cleared out.

He will offer such sweeping reductions in HARDWARE TINWARE, PAINTS OILS, etc. as was never heard of in Lachute or elsewhere, NOTE SOME OF OUR PRICES.

	REGULAR PRICE	PRICE NOW
Black Diamond Axes	$1,00	$0,78cts
" Prince	90	0,63
Model	1,00	0,78
Steel Shovels all kinds	0,70	0,45
Cross Cut Saw Maple Leaf	0,85	0,63
" " " Narrow	2 75	2,00
Solid Steel Hammars	0,40	0,20
Sleigh Bells at cost		
Best Coal Oil	25cts gal	0.19
Mixed Paint	1,25	1,00

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Lachute Jan 25th, 1896.

N. McGillis & Son,

HOPE'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET

FACULTY OF PROPHECY.

INTUITIVE SENSE AS DEVELOPED IN BUSINESS MEN.

John M. Smyth's Foresight—When Everybody Went in for Boom Times He Became Conservative With the Very Best of Results—Why Did He Do It.

The intuitive faculty is strongly developed in the mind of the successful business man. Perhaps, if I put it in another way, the force of this declaration, which is not made in an off-hand manner, but as the result of some careful observation, will be more keenly felt by the casual reader. Let it be recorded, therefore, that the business man who is not endowed with the faculty of intuition is rarely successful, and never except as the result of chance.

John M. Smyth is a great merchant and a very wealthy man. He is also a logician. His name is familiar to every man and woman, and pretty nearly to every child, in Chicago. It is a name that stands high in this community. His business methods are not only irreproachable, but admirable. He possesses the intuitive faculty to a remarkable degree. He is under no obligations to chance. He has never speculated, and in all probability never made a haphazard move in his life. His reasoning force would not permit him to do so. I have personal knowledge of one instance which illustrates his method of dealing with business problems. We all remember how the spring of 1893 opened up in Chicago. There was a rose-colored tint in the atmosphere. The sun, moon and stars revolved around this city. The earth, and all that was beneath the earth, and all that was above the earth, was ours, or would be ours, before the year closed. We had only to reach for what we wanted. If there was anything we wanted that we did not see, all we had to do was to ring for it. Every man had a scheme. Most men had two or three. It was going to be the greatest year Chicago ever saw—the greatest year for everybody. Even the ordinarily conservative business man was planning for extraordinary expansion. Those who failed to hit upon any other means of making a fortune invariably went into the hotel business. The world would be here and the world would need some place to sleep and some place to eat. It wasn't a difficult thing to build a hotel—a world's fair hotel. A stock company, so much per cent. paid down, so much per cent. paid in advance to the contractor, and a promise to pay so much per cent. in the future—and there you were! You had the hotel. The next thing to do was to furnish it. That would be easy enough. All you had to do was to go to some great furniture establishment—J. M. Smyth's for instance—select what you wanted, pay a portion of the bill down and promise to pay the remainder in instalments, and—there you were, again! It so happened that nearly all the world's fair hotels, good, bad and indifferent, were completed and ready for furnishing at the same time.

It was late in the afternoon of that day before Mr. Smyth entered his store. He had been making business calls downtown. There was nothing unusual in the appearance of things as he passed through the swinging doors. He was, as usual, perfectly cool, and he glanced around with the expression of confidence begotten of a well founded belief in the system and discipline which prevails in his establishment. He was seen to converse with a few persons, awaiting him, in the main lobby. Then it was noticed that he appeared to be in deep thought. This lasted but a few moments and then he went into his private office. He knew absolutely nothing of the demands made upon the resources of the house by the hotel managers. After the lapse of about five minutes he summoned his principal assistants and heads of departments. Without making any preliminary remarks he addressed them in about these words: "We will dispose of sixty of our delivery horses to-morrow. We shall not need the number of wagons we have been using for some time to come. We will suspend all orders upon the factories except those necessary to keep the stock complete. All orders looking to the increase of our stock must be countermanded. I desire that no accounts be opened with world's fair hotels. Do no business with this class of customers except on a cash basis. During this year we will confine ourselves more strictly than ever to our legitimate line—the furnishing of homes. We are going to have a period of great depression. I don't care to cut down the force, but this would be an excellent time to give our employes vacations. Their vacations may be arranged for in the different departments so that our interests will not suffer. I want more than ordinary care exercised in our credit department." That was all. It was not thought necessary nor deemed expedient by the assistanes or heads of departments to discuss or argue the matter with their chief.

The world's fair managers, except in a few instances, where their standing was unquestionable, did not have their orders filled. The letters, cablegrams and telegrams to factories were recalled. The sixty horses were sold. The clerks were granted vacations. There was a general cutting down of expenses and a close sight inquiry into the character of applicants for credit. All these things occurred while the business boom of '93 was at its height, and long before the collapse came. What was it that told John M. Smyth to take this course? Some people will call it business instinct. No, it was more than that. It was the faculty of looking into the future—the faculty of intuition. It was that strange mental faculty which enables the truly successful business man to look behind appearances for realities; to control the emotional, to subordinate everything to reason.—Chicago Herald.

A Domestic Query.

He asked his wife at eventide,
"How does the new girl strike you pet?"
His wife in meekest tones replied:
"She hasn't struck me yet."

CAPITAL OF $90,000,000.

THAT'S THE AMOUNT INVESTED IN ENGLISH CO-OPERATION.

The Societies Now Number 17,000, and Are the Direct Outcome of the Rochdale Pioneer Movement—What Has Been Done—Principle Underlying the Work.

Such success as the co operative principle has been met in Canada has been confined chiefly to building and loan associations and cheese factories. In England, on the other hand, the principle has been employed most successfully in the conduct of retail and wholesale stores. But even in England the operation of the system has not been universal, having been confined for the most part to the northern and midland regions, having met with little success in London. In December, 1844, twenty-eight weavers of Rochdale established the Equitable Pioneer Society, with a capital of $140, raised by assessments of 2d and 3d a week. They were chiefly Socialists of the Owen school and Chartists. One of them went to Manchester and bought at wholesale a supply of flour, sugar, butter and oatmeal, from which stock each co-operator bought what he needed at the current price. The experiment was repeated, and it soon became necessary to hire a room, which was open only in the evenings, the weavers taking turns as salesmen. Then came a time when it was necessary to employ a manager and assistants. The first year there was a profit of $160 to divide among the members, the second year one of $360, and the third year one of $400. This year the society celebrated its jubilee by making a gift of $5,000 to the Rochdale Infirmary.

The example of the Rochdale pioneers was followed elsewhere, until to day there are 17,000 co-operative societies in England with 1,300,000 members, an aggregate capital of $90,000,000, an annual business of about $250,000,000, and annual profits of nearly $23,500,000. In 1864 the societies established a wholesale store in Manchester, and in 1869 another in Glasgow, from which most of the rental societies procure their stocks. More than 1,000 societies, with 825,000 members, have subscribed to the stock of the wholesale society, and its sales for 1893 amounted to more than $47,500,000. It owns seven ocean-going steamers, which bring home its purchases from abroad, and its agents sometimes buy the entire product of a fruit-growing district or island. It has boot and shoe factories at Leicester, soap works at Durham, woolen cloth works at Batley, etc.

The societies are conducted practically as that at Rochdale began fifty years ago. To become a member one has to subscribe £1 or, in some cases, £2, to the capital stock. Purchasers pay the current prices for goods and at the end of the quarter receive a dividend based on the amount of their purchases. Non members receive dividends, but generally about 25 per cent. less than members. Business is conducted on cash principles, and it is managed by a committee elected annually by the members. The dividends may be allowed to remain on deposit, up to the amount of £200, and they draw 5 per cent. interest. Many of the societies maintain reading-rooms and libraries for their members, support free lectures and evening schools, and pay the fees of the children of members who desire to attend technical classes. The movement originated with the working classes and has been managed entirely by them. Since 1869 national congresses of co-operative societies have been held annually, and since 1871 the "Co-operative News" has been maintained as the organ of the co-operators.

Kept Prisoner on an Island.

Held for over a year a prisoner on an uninhabited island, starved and treated as a slave, is the story revealed by Mrs. Ella Triplett in a petition for divorce against her husband of Youngstown, Ohio. While Triplett, who is a detective, was employed there in hunting down a gang of barn burners he met the plaintiff at East Lewistown, and they were married. Later at Canton, Ohio, she caused his arrest for adultery, but the case was settled. Triplett took his wife down the Ohio River to an uninhabited island, where he kept her for a year, visiting her occasionally. Through a friend's visiting the island she escaped to Biennerhassett Island, and later reached her relatives in the county. Since then she has never seen Triplett, and now desires a divorce.

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.

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,

DYSPEPSIA CURED BY B.B.B.

MR. GEO. READ.

Read the Proof.

DEAR BROS.—I write you to say that for some time I had been suffering from acute indigestion or dyspepsia, and of course felt very great inconvenience from same in my general business. I thereupon decided to try Burdock Blood Bitters, and after taking two bottles I found I was quite another man, for B. B. B. entirely cured me. I have also used it for my wife and family and have found it the best thing they can take, and from past experience I have every pleasure in strongly recommending B. B. B. to all my friends.

I write you because I think that it should be generally known what B. B. B. can accomplish in cases of indigestion.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE READ,
Sherbrooke, Que.

COME IN AND SEE!!

OUR CONFECTIONERY

NOVELTIES & TOYS.

—o—o—o—

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.

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.

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.

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.

Bush Lot For Sale

West half of Lot No 7 in 11th range of Chatham, containing *100* acres more or less, timbered with hardwood,
Apply to
JOHN L. HUTCHINS,
Lachute.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received up to the 10th Feb. next, by the undersigned for 40 cords of dry hard maple, 2 ft long and 40 cords of birch 2 ft long, *10* cords to be delivered at the Academy about the first of November, if required, and the balance during December and Jan. next. The wood to be cut this winter, and each cord to be 4 ft 4 inches high by 8 ft 8 inches long.
(By Order)
WM. HENRY,
Sec. S. C.

HOPE ON AND HOPE FOREVER.

Then go to the

Central Ward Confectionery STORE,

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.

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.

THE FARM.

A Question of Temperament Rather Than "Flank."

"Returning to the question as to what disposition an animal will make of the food it takes, in time it will be generally admitted that it is simply a question of temperment," writes Prof. Hecker, "Animals, as well as men, are dominated by different temperaments, and they vary in form or type according to the temperaments, consequently type is the index of temperament. In the hound, trotter, thoroughbred, etc., the motion of the muscular system has the mastery, and for this reason the muscular system absorbs the bulk of the nutrients in the food they take. It will be noticed that in this class of animals there is always a large network of veins running over and through the muscles, to carry the nutrients that have been absorbed by the blood to these parts. In the hog, the compact blocky steer, mutton sheep, etc., the vital temperament holds sway, and the nutrients in the food are converted into flesh. With the dairy cow the function of motherhood is the chief object in life, and this is accomplished through the most wonderful of all systems, the nervous. Conception itself is the result of nervous action, and though shrouded in mystery, the fact that the whole process of gestation and motherhood is mainly the result of nervous action is clearly demonstrated through the whole period of lactation. The more highly developed the nervous system the greater the activity of the lacteal functions and the greater the flow of blood to the udder. The udders of great milkers are always covered with a correspondingly large network of veins, and the two running forward from the udder in such cows are always large, to accommodate the large flow of blood from the udder. The closer we examine into this intricate problem the more clearly do we see that temperament really controls the disposition, that is to be made of the nutrients that are deposited in the blood, and since type is simply an index of temperament we must train ourselves to a better understanding of animal physiology."

Turnips versus Carrots for Horses.

Carrots have always been extolled as the par excellence of horse feed, and to a certain extent they are. Carrots fed to young stock make them irritable, nervous, and in the case of young stallions vicious. Carrots owe their chief value as a food for horses to the pectic acid contained in them, which so much assists digestion and assimilation, and for this reason are good for old horses. Horse dealers thoroughly understand their value, and feed them generously to old horses. It is within my experience that Swedish or yellow turnips are much better, both as an article of food and as a conditioner, than carrots for horses. Try a few Swedes, cut them up, and sprinkle with corn meal and bran. The soft and glossy coat, the healthy look, with the good spirits of the horse so fed, will soon tell the story.

When to Water Horses.

Always water your horses the first thing in the morning, and do not let the water be too cold. If it is too cold you will probably have a case of colic. Water is best when it is about 10 degrees warmer than the outside air in winter, and as much cooler in summer. Give the hay before the grain, so that the stomach may be partially filled before the concentrated foods get into it. Better still, feed chopped feed. Mix the ground grain with dampened hay or fodder, and give the largest feed at night, when the horse has time to digest it. Fat and food for the muscles are made when the horse is at rest.

Winter Care of Vegetables.

Many good vegetables are wasted because proper winter care is not given them. Farmers are often urged to have a garden that there may be an abundance of vegetables for winter use. For health and economy as well as for variety, a good supply of vegetables is just as needful in January as in July. On some accounts more so.

Beets, carrots and other root crops may be kept just as fresh for months as when harvested if stored in bins, boxes or barrels, and packed in fresh earth. Cabbages may be treated the same way or may be pulled and only the roots buried in earth. This treatment applies to the supply put in the cellar. Where pitted the same effect may be obtained if the earth is put directly upon or among the vegetables instead of the pile being covered with straw or other litter before the earth is put upon it.

One who has not tried this method of storing vegetables has no idea how nice and crisp they can be had in January or March.

Holding Farm Produce.

A correspondent has found one advantage in prompt sales of produce. Every farmer knows, or should know, how much money he should receive for sales each year to meet the ordinary expense. If receipts are cut down by small crops, and low prices, he must plan to cut down expense, or at least not to incur any extra expense. When a big crop is stored in the expectation of better prices, one naturally figures receipts at the expected price, and if it is not realized, there is disappointment, to say the least.

By converting crops into money as soon as they are ready for market, it seems possible to do a safer business. There is less care and worry. On the other hand, when convinced that any product is selling temporarily at a price far lower than conditions justify, the profit that is obtained by holding goes to the one most deserving it—the producer.

Winter Poultry Food.

Bury cabbage and turnips so that they can be easily got at. Cut up fine and feed two or three times a week. Shattered clover, scalded hay and chop feed stirred up with the green stuff make a fine winter food. Keep a pot handy, into which potato and apple parings, table scraps, etc., can be thrown. Boil all together and thicken with chop, adding a handful of linseed meal and a pod or two of red pepper. Feed only enough to partially satisfy the hens. Let them scratch for the remainder—out of doors in fine weather, and under the sheds in cut straw on stormy, snowy days.

Notes.

Have your cow stables warm yet well ventilated.

A popular feed for the cow this winter should be ground oats.

To be a good dairyman requires intelligence rather than large capital.

The secret of success in the dairy is to reduce the cost of making good goods.

Have your cows gentle by kind treatment if you want big returns in milk and butter.

FORTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST

THE DISASTER TO THE BRITISH CRUISER EDGAR.

Seventy-One Members of the Crew Went Ashore to Drill, Started for Their Ship in a Boat, and Forty-Eight of Them Were Drowned Through the Swamping of Their Craft.

Particulars of the drowning of forty-eight members of the crew of the British cruiser Edgar in the harbor of Chemulpo, Corea, early last month have been received. The Edgar, which is one of Her Majesty's Chinese squadron, has been anchored in the harbor of Chemulpo for nearly a year. It has been the custom for the crew to go ashore monthly for drill. Early in December they went to Rose Island for naval practice. At the conclusion of the drill, the men, seventy-one in number, put out towards the cruiser in a light boat. The wind was blowing a gale, and the waves were rolling high. Soon the boat became unmanageable and the officer in charge fearing that it would be washed upon the island, raised a small sail, thinking to run before the wind to a place of safety.

For a time the boat sped along under sail, when suddenly the wind changed and it capsized. The accident was witnessed from the other cruisers in the harbor and boats were sent out at once to the assistance of the Edgar's men. A Russian boat rescued fifteen, and a French cruiser lent succor to eight more. The launch from the United States cruiser Yorktown broke down in the gale and was unable to render aid to any of the men in the water.

Some of the sailors clung to the upturned boat, while others swam about until they were picked up. The water was icy, and the men soon became numb and sank. The bodies of many of the dead were recovered, but others were washed out to sea.

The crews of the American cruisers Charleston and Yorktown made up a collection to give a decent burial to the bodies that had been recovered. Later the sailors of all the warships at Chemulpo gave a monster entertainment in aid of the relatives of men who had been drowned. The show netted over $1,000. However, that did not satisfy the Charleston's sailors, for on returning to Nagasaki a few weeks later they gave another entertainment and cleared another large amount of money. This money has all been turned over to the commander of the Edgar, and he will send it, with other collections, to England to the relatives of the sailors.

"Hide and Seek."

Soft steals the twilight o'er the churchyard green,
About it ghostly shadows gather gray;
No sound disturbs the stillness of the scene,
Save distant shouts of children at their play.

One little maid, more daring than the rest,
Hides where a headstone makes a safe retreat;
Braving the terrors that the place invest,
She waits the pattering sound of seekers' feet.

What should she know of human anguish deep,
Common to all, to monarch as to slave?
What recks she of the dead, who silent sleep,
Who sorrow hide, and seek rest in the grave?

O! happy, careless childhood, no dread thought
Of death or pain can mar your golden prime;
You have no passed, tear-stained and sorrow-fraught,
Nor do you fear "th' avenging hand of time."

Peaceful the dead rest in untroubled sleep,
While all about them childish laughter sounds
And the gray twilight shadows softly creep
Over God's acre, with its grassy mounds.

Suspicious.

Ethel, were you out sleighing with the armless wonder last evening?

Why, papa, what a question! What put such an idea into your head?

I saw your escort holding the lines in his teeth.

Sermons by Phones.

It is proposed, by means of the electrophone, to connect London churches and chapels with the hospitals, so that the sermons preached each Sunday may be heard by the patients without leaving their beds.

Disappeared.

He folded his tent like the Arab
And silently stole away;
And our best silverware, with other things rare,
Accompanied him that day.

HOUSEHOLD.

The Dinner Table.

Great care should be taken in arranging the table to avoid overloading. Many people imagine that rich effects are obtained by placing numerous flower vases, fancy spoons, bows and dishes, for no apparent purpose, here and there about the table, until a guest sits in constant fear of upsetting or destroying some object at his every move. Let the decorations be few and rich looking, or dispense with them altogether.

A dinner table should always be covered with felt or canton flannel with the downy side up. This deadens much of the noise made by moving the china and silver about from place to place. To make this cover secure, fasten the ends with small nails or tacks under the corners of the table. Over this is placed the linen table-cloth. This can be as handsome or simple as the owner's pocketbook will permit of. Many tablecloths are elaborately embroidered and trimmed with lace, but a very neat and popular style is the hemstitched one. Tablecloths should always be ironed on the right side when quite damp, until they almost shine. They should be folded lengthwise so that the ridge of each crease is left on the right side, and then rolled to avoid further creasing. They should be long enough to hang over not less than twelve inches at each end of the table. After the cloth is on the table it can be smoothed out with a half-warm flat-iron, care being taken to leave the creases sharp and distinct. The napkins should be three-quarters of a yard square and always be of the same pattern as the cloth, if possible. A handsomely-embroidered centerpiece in the middle of the table adds richness, with a glass bowl or vase full of dainty flowers and ferns placed on it.

Plenty of room should be allowed for each cover. This takes more room than one is apt to think. If the dinner is to consist of several courses, as many plates should be put before each guest, in the order in which the courses are to come. The dessert is, of course, excepted, and may be served on plates not of the same pattern as the other china used. To the right of the plates place the knife, or knives if more than one is used, and the glasses. To the left place the forks in order, the one to be first used farthest from the plates, and so on; the salt and butter are also placed on this side. At the top place the spoons in the order in which they are to be used, the soup spoon farthest from the plates if soup is served first. The napkins may be turned into fantastic shapes or left plainly folded on top of the plates if desired. A plate or two of thinly sliced bread, flat dishes of pickles, olives and salted almonds may be placed prettily here and there, but otherwise the table should contain nothing more when the guests are first seated. Everything which accompanies each course should be removed with it, thus keeping the table in a neat condition during the whole dinner.

Before the dessert is served, everything except the flowers and the spoon or fork to be used should be removed. Many people do not care for the black coffee, as is customarily served after a dinner, and it is always polite to place sugar and cream on the table when it is brought in. The coffee cups should be small and dainty, and it is not necessary that they be of the same pattern as the other china.

Great care should be exercised to avoid much, if any, delay between the courses. Although no one wishes to rush through a dinner, yet it becomes quite tiresome to be compelled to wait any length of time to be served. Neatness, daintiness, and neither rush nor delay in service is what constitutes a perfectly appointed dinner table.

Possibilities of Potatoes.

The secret of having potatoes mealy and palatable is to cook them properly and serve immediately. Potatoes should be peeled very thinly, as the best part of the potato is nearest the skin. As soon as they are peeled they should be placed in cold water, as exposure to the air darkens them. Soaking them in cold water renders them firm so that they will hold their shape better.

The medium-sized and smooth potatoes are best. The medium-sized potatoes when young, will cook in from 20 to 30 minutes; old potatoes require a longer time. Potatoes are rendered watery if allowed to cook after they reach the proper condition. They should be cooked in clear, fresh water that has just reached the boiling point. Cover closely and boil steadily until they present a mealy, broken surface; then remove them from the stove and drain off the water thoroughly. If they are to be mashed, mash them with a wire potato masher. When this is done, add to each pint of potato a scant 1-2 teacupful of rich, hot milk, 1 tablespoonful of melted butter, 1-2 teaspoonful of salt and a half saltspoon of pepper. Beat the mixture until light, turn it into a dish and serve without packing; the rough surface being more attractive and the potato being lighter when treated in this way.

Potato Puff.—To every pint of mashed potatoes add 3 tablespoonfuls of sweet or cream and then the yolk of 2 eggs well beaten by themselves first and afterward in the potatoes to make the latter light. Last, stir in the whipped whites of the eggs, heap the preparation roughly upon a dish that can be sent to the table, and bake 10 minutes or more, until the mass has risen and browned nicely.

Potato Timbale.—To each quart of mashed and highly seasoned potatoes add 2 tablespoonfuls of fine bread crumbs that have been thrown into a teacupful of boiling milk, and when the whole is slightly cooled stir in 3 well-beaten eggs. Spread a mold with a heaping tablespoonful of butter and then sprinkle with as many fine bread crumbs as will adhere to its inner surface. Press the potatoes into the mold and then bake in a moderate oven for 20 minutes; remove and when slightly cooled turn them upon a platter and serve.

Ringed potatoes.—Peel large potatoes, cut them round and round in shavings, as you pare an apple. Fry with clean, sweet lard in a frying-pan till brown, stirring so as to brown all alike, drain on a sieve, sprinkle fine salt over them and serve.

Potato Rissoles.—Mash potatoes, salt and pepper to taste, if desired add a little chopped onion. Roll the potatoes into small balls, cover them with egg and bread crumbs and fry in hot lard about two minutes.

Saratoga Potatoes.—Pare and cut into thin slices large potatoes (new are best) let stand in ice-cold water a half hour. Add sufficient salt to the water to season them. Take a handful of the potatoes, squeeze the water from them and dry in a napkin; separate the slices and drop a handful at a time into a skillet of hot lard; do not crowd them in the skillet. Stir with the fork until they are a light brown color, drain well and serve in an open dish. They are very nice served cold for Sunday luncheon.

Fried Whole Potatoes.—Peel and boil in salted water, remove from the fire as soon as done so that they will remain whole; have ready 1 beaten egg and some rolled crackers or bread crumbs. First roll the potatoes in the egg and then in the crumbs, and fry in butter till a light brown, or drop in hot lard. This is a nice way to cook old potatoes.

Baked Potatoes.—Select potatoes of even size, scrub them with a brush, wipe with a cloth and place in a hot oven. The moment they are done squeeze each one to burst its skin and allow the steam to escape.

HIS SELF-DENIAL.

They Had Almost Enough to Set up a Jewelry Store.

The honeymoon was over and they had settled down to show themselves staid and steady old married people.

"Harry," she said, knitting her pretty brows as if greatly perplexed, "I've been trying to arrange things a little systematically to-day."

"Quite right," he said. "It's time we were settled and had everything arranged properly."

"Yes, but, Harry, the fact is I—I—"

"You what? Nothing has gone wrong, has it?" he asked anxiously.

"Oh, no; but everyone was so kind to us that I find it a little hard to—to——. It wouldn't be proper to sell any of the presents, would it?"

"Certainly not."

"That's what I feared," she said with a sigh. "You see, I don't know just what to do with them all."

"Do with them?" he exclaimed with masculine readiness to settle any problem. "Why, use them, of course."

"But how, Harry? How?" she asked. "We have eight clocks and only a 7-room flat."

He gave a low whistle.

"Then we have five dozen silver spoons and four cake baskets."

He began to look perplexed himself.

"There are twelve butter knives and six fruit dishes," she added.

He swore softly to himself, but made no suggestion.

"We have three sets of fruit knives and——"

"Enough," he exclaimed. "Do what you please with them."

"But, Harry, I want you to——"

"They're yours," he interrupted. "They were all given to you and not to me, weren't they? It wouldn't be fair for me to assume any right to them when they were expressly given to you."

And thus she first learned of man's ability to dodge a difficult problem.

FATHER LACOMBE'S PLAN

To Plant a Colony of Metis in the Saskatchewan County.

The Rev. Father Lacombe is again prominent in one of those surprises that have made the name of the respected missionary of the Canadian Northwest known throughout the country. The scheme which the zealous apostle has now on hand, and which has received the patronage of the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, is one for the settlement of the Northwest Metis in one extensive colony. For some time past Father Lacombe has been making representations to this effect to the Ottawa authorities, and it appears that his efforts have been crowned with success. During a recent interview, which the old missionary had with Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Canadian Premier said:—"Your plan is an act of Christianity for you, but for us it would be an act of patriotism." Father Lacombe states that at the present time the Metis population in Manitoba and the Northwest reaches 10,000 souls, while more than 600 families are to be found in Dakota and Montana, and he holds that the latter are the most exposed to hardship and general demoralization. It is said, in fact, that the condition of these poor people is worse than that of the Indians themselves, as they are unable to hunt like red men, and still less able to compete with the whites in the walks of industry and civilization. Rev. Father Lacombe's dream is to save these people from utter extermination by putting them in a position to help themselves to become a factor in the general prosperity of the Northwest. The reverend father first received permission from the religious authorities of the West, and then proceeded to unfold his plan to the Government at Ottawa.

The locality selected for the Metis colony is in the North Saskatchewan, 150 miles east of Edmonton, and it is said that the soil and climate of this region are in every respect adapted to the habits of the Metis people. Father Lacombe will here erect a saw and flour mill, and, later on, an industrial school will be established. The movement above indicated will be in charge of a syndicate, composed of the Bishops of St. Boniface, St. Albert and Prince Albert, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, Mr. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and last, but not least, Rev. Father Lacombe.

Use of Science.

Customer—These pants are all out of style. They are tight.

Dealer—Mein frent, you go through von scientific college and you vind dot cold contracta. You vear dose banta dill dey gid varmed oop, und dey vill look like dey vas made vor dot Duke of Marlborough.

TO HER DYING HUSBAND.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE STIRRING TIMES OF 1812.

A Bit of Material From the Fight at Lundy's Lane That is not Down in the Books.

In the official return of the killed and wounded, printed in "James' Military Occurrences of the Late War Between Great Britain and United States," published in 1818, the name of Major Simons, Second York Militia, appears among the "severely wounded," says a writer in the Hamilton Spectator.

Three spent canister bullets struck Major Simons in the breast and sword-arm, when in the act of encouraging his men in the advance, and he fell from his horse. Friendly hands must have immediately tended and bound his wounds, or he would have bled to death; his unconscious form was tightly bound in a blanket and laid in a log cabin near by. An Indian runner was then despatched with all speed to his wife, who lived near where now stands the village of West Flamboro. It may be presumed that the Indian was not slower than his ilk. He arrived with the intelligence in due course. The young wife, whose anxiety was already great, received the news with courage. Her husband had been wounded, and even now, perhaps, lay dead. Who shall decide upon the greater heroism; that of the soldier in the front of the battle, or that of the loving wife suffering the tortures of inactivity at home?

FOUND HIM ALIVE

This brave woman mounted her horse, took her infant in her arms, and, followed by one attendant, rode with all speed to her husband's side. What a ride for a woman! Along the deep paths, through the forest, and all the time the fear of what might be at the end.

Arriving at a point near Drummondville, where she met her wounded husband, to her great joy she found him living. Thanks to the tightly-wound covering and the surgeon's skill, the bleeding had been suppressed. The empty sword-scabbard was still attached to the sword belt, but the sword, drawn in action, was left on the field when the unconscious body was removed. Afterwards it was sought for on the field by one of Major Simons' men, one Ben Markle, but without avail. The coat worn by Major Simons in this battle and also in the other battles of the war, the empty sword-sheath, and the bullets extracted from the wound are still preserved by his descendants.

DIDN'T LOVE AMERICANS.

During the battle of Stony Creek an anxious woman at Flamboro' cottage heard the booming of the guns and saw through the darkness the reflected glare of the battle in the eastern sky. Early the following morning she rode to Burlington Heights for news, and there Mr. (afterwards Col.) Beasley, who lived where Dundurn now stands, informed her of the victory. Despatches from the battle arrived almost at the same instant.

Major Simons had no love for the Americans. His father had lived in Hartford, Connecticut, when the rebellion against British rule broke out, and, with other Loyalists, he came to Montreal. He died in August, 1829, fifteen years after Lundy's Lane, and was the first sheriff at the Gore district.

His daughter, Arabella Gore Miller, of Hamilton, now more than 80 years of age detailed the above incidents to the writer.

"LE GRAND COUP."

A Theologian's Book Causes Much Comment.

A pamphlet published some months ago by the Rev. Abbe Combe, pastor of Dion, France, is just now having a widespread circulation and is being extensively commented upon. Under the heading 'Le Grand Coup,' the writer, who does not pretend to be a prophet, but merely an exponent of facts, refers to a most terrible impending calamity the probable date of which is fixed for Sept. 20 next. According to the theory of Abbe Combe, the world is to be visited on or about the above date, by such a chastisement as to make the nations believe that the end of the world has come, and then will follow an era of prosperity and peace for the Church. The writer bases his argument on the revelations made by Notre Dame de la Salette to peasant children on Sept. 19, 1846; on the corroboration of a number of predictions made since then by several persons renowned for their godly lives, and on the lines of Isaiah xxix, which he claims tally with the vision of the young girl of la Salette. Several of the calamities predicted by this young peasant girl and corroborated by other predictions, have already taken place, Abbe Combe concludes that 'the great blow' mentioned by her as being the climax of all those visitations of heaven upon a wicked world will take place, and by calculations, comparisons and deductions, he feels justified in fixing the date for Sept. 20, 1896.

COMPARISON OF VALUES OF FOODS.

Prof. Atwater's Experiments Put Cornmeal at the Head of the List.

Prof. Atwater's exhaustive studies and experiments in this line have led him to the conclusion that the greatest nutritive value in any kind of food of the same specific cost is to be found in cornmeal. He finds that in ten pounds of the latter there are slightly over eight pounds of actual nutriment; in 8 1-3 pounds of wheat there are over 6 3-4 pounds of nutriment, in 5 pounds white sugar there are 4 1-2 pounds of nutriment, in 5 pounds of beans there are 4 pounds of nutriment, in 20 pounds of potatoes there are 3 3-4 pounds of nutriment, in 25 cents worth of fat salt pork there are 3 1-2 pounds of nutriment, in the same value of wheat bread there are 2 1-4 pounds, in the neck of beef 1 3-4, in skim-milk cheese the same as the latter; in whole-milk cheese a trifle more than 1 1-2 pounds, in smoked ham and leg of mutton about the same, in eggs at 25 cents a dozen about 7 ounces, and in oysters at 35 cents a quart about 8 ounces. This table will be found of value to those who wish to combine economy and nutritive possibilities in their selection of foods.

Wise Words.

When you need a friend don't pick out a man whose dog won't follow him.

The man who never told a lie hadn't better spoil his record by saying so.

Whatever may be said of a sweetheart, she can't be too good to be true.

It never does any good to talk religion with a snap like that of a steel trap.

It is easy to discourage a man who realizes that he is not entitled to anything.

The woman who marries a man to reform him is a noble example of wasted effort.

When you call a fellow a gentleman and he gets his back up it's a sign that you are lying.

Gold Toilet Set.

The only complete gold toilet service in the world belongs to the Khedive of Egypt. It was made in London, and consists of 28 pieces. Each piece bears the monogram of the Khedive in diamonds, the same being surrounded by a fillet in imitation of that of the Grand Turk. Upward of 3,000 diamonds and over 1,200 rubies were used in decorating these golden toilet articles. The body of each piece is 18-karat gold, and all are inclosed in a diamond-incrusted ebony case.

At Customary Rates

He forged my fetters, said the melodramatic complainant in a divorce case.

I will file them, answered her lawyer briskly.

Russian Railway Stations.

It is a peculiarity of Russian railways that their stations are generally two miles distant from the towns and villages which they serve. This is said to be on account of the danger of fire, the houses in small places generally being thatched with straw.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

A Victoria County (Ont.), Pedlar Before the Courts.

Detected in Selling a Pink Colored Pill, Which He Represented to Be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—The Court Grants a Perpetual Injunction Restraining Him From Offering an Imitation of This Great Medicine—Some Facts the Public Will Do Well to Bear in Mind.

In the High Court of Justice yesterday morning, before Mr. Justice Meredith, the case of Fulford v. McGahey was heard. It consisted of a motion for an injunction to restrain Fred McGahey from selling a pill which he claimed to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr Douglas E. Armour appeared for the plaintiffs and stated that the defendant had been peddling these goods about Victoria County, claiming them to be Dr. Williams' genuine Pink Pills. It was impossible, however, on the face of it, that they could be genuine, as he sold them greatly below what they cost at wholesale price. The defendant had given consent. Mr. Armour said, that the motion should be changed to one for judgment against him. No defence was offered, and his Lordship gave an order for judgment restraining McGahey from continuing to vend the article as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

The above paragraph, taken from the legal columns of the Toronto Globe of the 15th inst., contains a warning which every person in Canada in need of a medicine will do well to heed, and shows the care and pains the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company takes to protect the public from imposition, and to preserve the reputation of their famous Pink Pills.

It is only a medicine that possesses more than usual merit that is worth imitation. Ordinary medicines are not subject to that kind of treatment, as there is not sufficient demand for such medicine worth while.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have achieved a reputation for sterling merit unparalleled in the history of medical science. In every part of the Dominion the remarkable cures wrought by the use of this great medicine have given it a name and a fame which has made the sale of Pink Pills simply wonderful.

It is because of this great merit, and the consequent enormous demand for the medicine, that it is being imitated by unscrupulous persons in various parts of the country. The imitation is cheap, usually worthless, and is only pushed because the imitator can make much more money by its sale than he can by the sale of the genuine Pink Pills. Hence the pains he takes to sell the imitation.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company annually spends thousands of dollars endeavoring to impress upon the public that the genuine Pink Pills can only be purchased in one form—namely, in packages enclosed in a wrapper (or label), which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." No one can buy them in any other form not even if they offered many times their weight in gold for them. And yet in the face of these continuous warnings there are people confident enough to permit some unscrupulous dealer to convince them that he can supply them with the genuine Pink Pills in loose form by the dozen or hundred, or ounce, or in some other kind of a box. Any one who pretends to be able to do this is telling an untruth. Bear this in mind and refuse all pills that do not bear the full trade mark, no matter if they are colored pink, and no matter what the dealer says.

Please bear in mind also that the formula from which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is compounded is a secret known only to the company, and any one who claims he can supply you with some other pill "just as good" is guilty of misrepresentation, for he does not know the ingredients of the genuine Pink Pills and is only trying to sell you some other pill, because he makes more money on its sale.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company is determined to spare no expense in protecting both the public and themselves against these unscrupulous imitations, and will always be thankful to receive information concerning any one who offers to sell an imitation Pink Pill purporting it to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or "the same as" the genuine Pink Pills. Such cases will be investigated by the company's detective and the name of the person giving the information will not be made public, while any expense entailed in sending us the information will be promptly refunded.

Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and take nothing else. They cure when all other medicines fail.

Blood

Is life, health and happiness, if it is pure, rich and full of vitality. If impure it will cause catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula, nervousness and other troubles. All may be perfectly cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for eight or nine years as a tonic and blood purifier. Before I began its use I was weak and had no appetite. After taking one bottle my appetite was improved and I could work like a beaver." MRS. OPHELIA KINNIM, Great Barrington, Mass.

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. 25 cents.

THE SUN AS SEEN FROM PLANETS.

People on Neptune Who Have to Wear Furs, While Those on Mercury Have Too Much Heat.

The people on Neptune are often in doubt as to whether or not the sun is shining. They are so far away from the great central orb that it is a mere speck in the sky which only men with good eyesight can see. Plenty of planets that are swinging about in the heavens look bigger than the sun to the people of Neptune. Those on Uranus are little better off.

Upon Mercury, on the other hand, the sun comes up like an immense new moon, and it burns with an intense glare and is so hot that the people there can cook their breakfast by the light of the morning sun. When the sun sets on Mercury it is like a large part of the heavens dropping out of sight, and a cool breeze immediately springs up. Even on Venus the sun looks so big as to scare an inhabitant of the earth could he be transported to that planet.

From Mars it looks a good deal smaller than it does from the earth, but a year on Mars is equal to two years on the earth. Another curious thing about Mars is that it has two moons, revolving in different directions.

One of these little moons is hardly bigger in the sky than a good-sized cheese, but it flies through space with the speed of a cannon ball. It had been going several thousand years before even Martians themselves discovered it and gave it a name.

This little moon goes skimming close to the surface of Mars, and the people there with their long-distance guns could easily shoot up and hit it.

You have got to look sharp when you are on Mars to see this little moon, which comes noiselessly from one direction and disappears around the corner in another regardless of the movements of the regular moon.

It is no bigger in the sky than a pea, and really looks about as large as does the sun to the inhabitants of Neptune, who go about in furs and flannels, and often miss the sun altogether on a cloudy day, so that the gas companies do a big business and the candle industry is flourishing. It may be said, however, that Neptune looks even smaller to the sun than does the latter to Neptune, and an inhabitant of the sun once remarked contemptuously that you could only find Neptune with a microscope, and then would be likely to mistake it for an ordinary star or comet.

Russia's Wheat Exports.

The Statist remarks that if Russia could export ten million quarters of wheat a year from the crops of 1889 and 1892, which averaged 31,600,000 quarters, she could have exported twice that amount in each of the last two years, the crops of which amounted respectively to 43,000,000 and 48,500,000 quarters. But the exports were only about 15,000,000 quarters, leaving a surplus of ten millions for the two years to be added to the current crop, which is said to be little above the average from 1889 to 1893. In spite of this surplus Russians are not selling freely at present low prices. The government makes loans to the farmers on easy terms to help them carry their grain, and it supplies them abundantly with information regarding the condition of the wheat markets of the world, so that the Russian producers and exporters are not in haste to part with the grain they have.

Characteristics of the Boer.

W. H. Rendell spent three years among the Boers of South Africa. He describes them as being powerful men of great stature, but lacking greatly in nerve. They are excellent marksmen, for they commence to shoot when mere boys. At long range sharpshooting they have no equals, but in a hand-to-hand conflict they are easily outwitted. The Boers, he says, hate the English, and have gradually drawn back into the interior, and they also have a contempt for the natives. In fact, they lead proud, isolated lives, and it is only a question of time before they will have to submit to the humiliation of being absorbed in the young and vigorous English nation in South Africa.

To Build Up

both the flesh and the strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the best thing known for a wasted body and a weakened system. It thoroughly purifies the blood, enriches it, and makes effective every natural means of cleansing, repairing, and nourishing the system. In recovering from "La Grippe," pneumonia, fevers, or other debilitating diseases, nothing can equal it as an appetizing, restorative tonic to bring back health and vigor. Cures nervous and general debility.

All diseases of lower bowel, including rupture and pile tumors, radically cured. Book of particulars free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

ILL NIGH UNTO DEATH.

The Experience of a Lady Well Known in Coaticook.

Stricken With La Grippe, Followed by Pneumonia, She Languished For More Than a Year—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Saved Her When Other Medicines Failed.

From L'Etoile de l'Est, Coaticook, Que.

The town of Averill, Vt., is situated about eight miles from Coaticook, Que., and is the home of Mrs. Ada Hartwell, who has many relatives and numerous friends in the latter place. Mrs. Hartwell has passed through an experience which L'Etoile de l'Est thinks worthy of giving the widest publicity as many others may derive much benefit therefrom. Mrs. Hartwell has ever been considered a woman enjoying a healthy constitution until about two years ago, when she was, like hundreds of others in this vicinity, stricken with influenza or as it is more generally termed la grippe, a disease which carried off many people in this town and vicinity, and in the case of numerous others left behind wrecked constitutions. As often happens, pneumonia followed the first symptoms of la grippe and Mrs. Hartwell was sick, nigh unto death. The best of

Able to Ride Without Fatigue.

medical aid was summoned, and Mrs. Hartwell was saved from what seemed to her friends imminent death, but when convalescence came, she remained deprived of her appetite, extremely weak, and in constant danger of a relapse, and all her physicians could do could not bring about her former condition of health. Numerous medicines were tried but to no avail; she was weak, dispirited and despaired of again enjoying her former vigor and health. For a whole year after her attack of pneumonia she continued to languish in this state. At last one day her husband purchased a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had read of the many cures wrought by this wonderful medicine, but procured them, he says, for his wife in order to be able to say "we have tried all," rather than from strong faith in them. To please her husband Mrs. Hartwell willingly consented to take the Pink Pills, and great was her surprise and that of her husband, when, after taking three boxes she was able to take a short ride without feeling any fatigue. She wisely resolved to continue the treatment, and before long found that she had regained her old time strength, and she declared that she owes her recovery entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Last winter Mrs. Hartwell felt a slight recurrence of her former weakness and again resorted to Pink Pills, since which time she has not had a day's illness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a more potent influence on the blood and nerves than any other known medicine, and speedily restore the bloom of health to pallid cheeks. Pink Pills cure when all other medicines fail. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Refuse all substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

UNSANITARY WALL COATINGS CONDEMNED BY THE BIBLE.

"And behold if the plague be in the walls of the house with hollow streaks, greenish or reddish, then the priest shall go out of the house to the door of the house, and shut up the house seven days * * * And he shall cause the house to be scraped within round about, and they shall pour out the dust that they scrape off without the city into an unclean place."

To each of the first three persons in every city and town in the Dominion of Canada who write The Alabastine Co., Limited, of Paris, Ont. giving the chapter containing the above passage of scripture, will be sent an order on the Alabastine dealer in the town for a package of Alabastine, enough to cover 50 square yards of wall, two coats, tinted or white. To all who apply, giving us the name of the paper in which they saw this notice, will be given an ingenious puzzle, the solving of which may earn you $50.00.

To test a wall coating, take a small quantity of it, mix in equal quantity of boiling water, and if it does not set when left in the dish over night, and finally form a stone-like cement without shrinking, it is a kalsomine, and dependent upon glue to hold it to the wall, the feature so strongly objected to by sanitarians.

This matter of looking to the sanitary nature of wall coatings seems to be considered of much importance of late. A supplement to the Michigan State Board of Health, condemns wall paper and kalsomines for walls, and recommends Alabastine as being sanitary, pure, porous, permanent, economical and beautiful. Alabastine is ready for use by mixing in cold water.

Constipation causes more than half the ills of women. Karl's Clover Tea is a pleasant cure for Constipation.

To be always intending to live a new life, but never to find time to set about it; this is as if a man should put off eating and drinking and sleeping from one day and night to another, till he is starved and destroyed.—Tillotson.

I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy.

MRS. E. B. WORDEN.

Nemesis is lame; but she is of colossal stature; and sometimes, while her sword is not yet unsheathed, she stretches out her huge left arm and grasps her victim. The mighty hand is invisible, but the victim totters under the dire clutch. —George Eliot.

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

THE DANGER OF STOMACH TROUBLE

There is No Telling Where Disease of the Stomach and Bowels May End—But South American Nervine has Proven a Remedy for the Most Desperate Cases—The Wonderful Story Told by a Hereford Resident.

HAVE you noticed in how many cases of death the explanation is given that the real trouble was in the stomach? It had refused to perform its important functions. Food would not remain there, and with almost every mouthful eaten the most terrible pain had been endured.

People may well think seriously when the stomach and bowels become deranged. This was the case with Mr. Samuel Elya, of Meaford, Ont., a prominent Patron of Industry. He hardly saw how he could survive the hold disease of the stomach had secured on him. "I was in great trouble," said Mr. Elya; "with pain in my bowels; my food felt like lead in my stomach. I could not sleep, and my nerves were entirely shattered. I had used different doctor's medicines, but they all failed to cure me, or, indeed, to do me any good. An advertisement of South American Nervine came under my notice, and I purchased a bottle of this medicine from the local druggist. It did me so much good that I got two more bottles, and these three bottles, I honestly believe, cured me. I know it was the best three dollars I ever spent. I now enjoy health as I have not for many years. My whole system seems to be substantially built up, and these blessings I do not hesitate to attribute to South American Nervine."

The love of country produces good manners, and good manners love of country.—Montesquieu.

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

Mrs. Wigwag—"I hope you liked the cigars I gave you, dear. And, by the way, I had them charged." Wigwag—"What with?"

Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption. They will recommend it.

She had Time.

Will you soon be ready, dear? said the Emancipated Woman, calling upstairs to her husband.

In a minute, was the reply. I am just buttoning my gloves.

All right, I'll go over to the club and play a game of billiards to put in part of the time.

Their Choice.

How does Winters manage to keep the wolf from the door?

He doesn't. He gave violin lessons, but his family said they preferred the wolf.

It is told of the great Russian statesman Gortschakoff that in the transaction of public business he systematically refuses to do anything in a hurry. He used sealing wax instead of gummed envelopes, sand instead of blotting paper, and preferred not to receive news by telegraph that needed long explanation by mail.

W.P.C. 799.

trust him

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it *and get it*—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect — play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. *You can't trust that man.* Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Ont. 50c. and $1.00

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

STAMPS dating before 1870 of Canada Provinces, United States; also Bill and Law Stamps bought. Good prices. WM. R. ADAMS, 7 Ann St., Toronto, Ont.

DR. MURRAY MACFARLANE, Specialist—Eye Ear and Throat. 32 Carlton St., Toronto

Stylish, DURABLE, COMFORTABLE FOOTWEAR. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS. ASK FOR THEM.

DON'T COUGH YOUR LUNGS AWAY USE DR. T.'S GERMAN BREAST BALSAM, AND BE CURED OF THE COUGH. Sold by Druggists. At 25 and 50 cents.

G. DUTHIE & SONS SLATE, SHEET METAL, TILE & GRAVEL ROOFERS Sheet Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tile, Red Black and Green Roofing Slate, Metal Cornices, Felt, Tar, Roofing Pitch, Etc. Gutters Downpipes, &c., supplied the trade. Telephone 1936. Adelaide & Widmer Sts TORONTO

LOOK! A chance in a life time! Young man, there is no better trade or profession to-day than cutting. Good cutters are in great demand at big wages. Write for particulars to TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL, 113 Yonge St.

STAMMERING Permanently cured by a strictly Educational System. No advance fees. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE, 76 Bond St., Toronto

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

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

CENTRAL Business College

TWO SCHOOLS UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT

TORONTO AND STRATFORD, ONT.

Unquestionably the leading Commercial Schools in the Dominion; advantages best in Canada; moderate rates; students may enter at any time; write to either school and mention this paper.

SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals

$3 A DAY SURE. Write us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure, we furnish the work and teach you free. You can live at home and make spare moments or all the time. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work; absolutely sure. Write at once. Address D. T. Morgan, Manager, Box A. 4, Windsor, Ont.

CATARRH—Hay Fever, Deafness, Catarrh of the Stomach

Dr. Besant's new treatment for the above distressing troubles is the only remedy in the world which treats these diseases both locally and internally, thus effecting A PERMANENT CURE. Price for one full month's treatment $2—which is sufficient for most cases. If your druggist does not keep it, remit direct to us and we will send free of extra charge. Circular describing Mrs. Besant's preparations sent free on application.

MARTHA BESANT CO., Toronto, Canada

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

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

DOUGH MIXERS, MANUFACTURED BY C. T. PENDRITH 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto. Catalogue on application. All Bakers Should Have Them. Great Labor Savers.

Stop THAT Waste Cutting lumber with a circular saw wastes 25 per cent. of the log in saw dust, while a Band wastes but 10 per cent.—producing 20 per cent. more lumber. Cutting is also truer, smoother, nearer to the ultimate size.

WHY NOT INVESTIGATE? THE BAND IS NO EXPERIMENT! We build the new "Allis" band—acknowledged the best. Band Saw Tools, Band Saws. We will teach your circular man how to handle Band Saws successfully. Write us to-day.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Have You Gout?

Gout is beyond question the outcome of deposits of uric acid salts in the joints. ST. LEON MINERAL WATER is charged with lithium, a powerful absolvent of uric acid. This explains why this water effectually eradicates all gouty symptoms from the system.

All Druggists, Grocers & Hotels.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co., LIMITED. Head office, King St. West TORONTO.

THE MONARCH BICYCLE. Agents wanted everywhere. $45 TO $100. 6 & 8 ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO. BEST DISCOUNTS.

RENNIE'S SEEDS PLANTS BULBS TORONTO SEND FOR FREE HANDSOMEST CATALOGUE EVER ISSUED WM RENNIE, TORONTO

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has improved the windmill 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. Steel Galvanized after Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Base and 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.

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
—to:—

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

219—MARIA 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. R. 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 of Europe

COLLECTIONS promptly made, at lowest rates.

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

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

JOHN KEITH,
Principal

152 Bank St., Ottawa.

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.

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."

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.

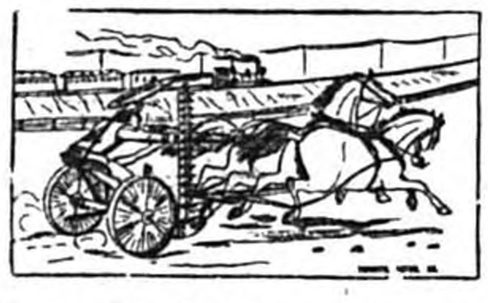
Mitchell & Son.

Special attention given to Repairing.

Granby Rubbers

Are out again this season in new styles and in in all the new Shoe shapes, right up to date, but with the same old "wear like iron" quality that has always characterized them, because they are honestly made of pure Rubber. Be sure you get Granbys this year.

Toronto



Mowers.

Toronto Mowers, Brantford Mower, Brantford Big B 5 ½ foot cut Buckeye Mower, Patterson Mowet 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.

Blood Will Tell . . .

When an animal is all run down, has a rough coat and a tight hide any one knows his blood is out of order. To keep an animal economically he must be in good heart.

Dick's
Blood Purifier

Is a necessity where the best results from feeding would be obtained. It tones up the system, rids the stomach of bots, worms and other parasites that suck the life blood away.

Nothing like Dick's for Milch Cows.

For sale by druggists, at general stores or sent on receipt of 50 cents.

DICK & Co., P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL.

GUNS Dble barrel br. loader, $8. Greener Bolt br. loader, $15. Winchester Repeating Rifles, $14. Flobert Rifles, $3. Revolvers, $1. Lowest prices for reliable goods; send for catalogue T. W. BOYD & SON, MONTREAL.

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.

S. McKimmie,

UNDERTAKER
and
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
LACHUTE, Que.

TELEPHONE NO. 4.

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.

HOUSEto LET

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

Apply to
J. W. BOYD.

Lachute Mills.

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.

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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.

Lachute Book Store

—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, Fanion U. S. pencils, Invitende, birthday booklets, very fine pocket, dictionaries, do English and French combined, Usages 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.

Nelme, parchesi, fishpond, bobbin step thief, periwinkle, Canadian events, the cat heir, game of snap.

DAWSON KERR.

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.

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.

Apply to

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

Pianos & Organs

J A BEDARD,
for Piano and Organs.

J A BEDARD, for

J A Bedard, for
Boots and Shoes.

LUMBER FOR SALE!

—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