The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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THE "WATCHMAN"

—AND—

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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

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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.,

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.

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Advocate.

Ex-Attorney for the Revenue,

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[Physician & Surgeon,]

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WM. CRESWELL.

Lachute, Jan. 3rd, 1896.

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Miss S. McGibbon,

Dress & Mantle Maker,

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Dressmaker's Magic Scale Taught and Sold and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute every Saturday, until further notice.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Wm. S. Allen, Surgeon Dentist, will be at Mrs James Dyslale'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.

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

W. BANFORD.

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, Lambskins etc. at John Stewart's, Lachute.

N. McGillis & Son are closing their business. See their advertisement.

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

Now is the time to secure bargains in Hardware, McGillis & Son are selling out at cost.

GENEVA.

Miss Lily Doig spent last week the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Fraser.

Mr. Wm. Buchan and Miss Lizzie Perks, who have been ill, are slowly improving, to the general satisfaction of their many friends.

Mr. G. A. Hooker is suffering from an attack of 'grippe.'

The ladies of Geneva gave a ten-cent concert on Thursday evening, Jan. 30, in aid of their mission work, at which they cleared over $12.00. The following programme was gone through with, after some suitable remarks by Mr. Jas. Bradley:—Music, Miss and Mr. Charlie Rodger; reading, Miss M. E. Bradley; dialogue, 'Two Little Girls and Boys,' Alice Todd, Kitty Bradley, Allan Todd and Willie Watson; song, Mr. John Perks; recitation, Kitty Bradley; music, Misses Lambly and Joss; dialogue, 'Playing Checkers,' Miss J. Watson, Mr. G. E. Hooker; recitation, Miss Lambly; song, Mr. Robt. Todd; recitation, Miss E. Mason; song by five little boys, Allan Todd, Willie and John Watson, Duncan Bradley and Willie Silversteine; dialogue, 'The Widow Bedoth,' Misses Shaw and Mr. Wilson; recitation Mr. Leslie M. Hooker; song, Mr. John Fraser; recitation, Miss Smart; reading, Mr. Frank Cowan; club swinging, Miss Lambly; song, Messrs. Fraser and Todd; recitation, Miss Mary Shaw; dialogue, 'The Squire and his Servant,' Messrs. Joe and Lemuel Taylor; song, Mr. John Perks; recitation, Annie Watson; song, Mr. John Fraser.

The ladies meet at Mrs. Geo. Fraser's next Thursday to plan for their mission box.

Miss Jean Rodger left for a visit last Friday to her sister, at Burlington, Vermont.

Mr. Roy Watson is home from Montreal on the sick list. We are glad to hear he is improving.

Miss Maggie A. Buchan is visiting friends in Montreal.

Miss Emma J. Moraw was the guest of Mrs. Watson a few days this week.

Quite a number of Geneva young folks attended the party given by Miss Smart, Carillon Hill, and report a very pleasant time.

It is a fact worth knowing that, as a household remedy, for children and adults, Ayer's Pills are invaluable.

Mr. H. Frost, is recovering.

Commissioner's Court met on Monday Mr. T. Barron presided.

Mrs. G. H. Fawcett of Ottawa is on a visit to her father Mr. Dawson Kerr.

The Circuit Courts opens here on Monday next, the 10th.

The price of flour has risen 50c a barrel during the past few days.

We are compelled to hold over some correspondence which came to hand today.

FOR SALE AT THE LACHUTE BOOK STORE.—"Massey's Magazine," for January and February, price 10cts.

Mr. George Hay visits Vankleek Hill every Monday, and St. Scholastique on Thursday, for the purpose of buying horses The remainder of the week he will be in Lachute.

The Messrs Loynachan of Montreal and Miss Loynachan, with Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Morrin desire to thank their kind neighbors and many friends, for the deep sympathy shewn them in their recent bereavement.

SUDDEN DEATH.

This morning just previous to the preparations for his wife's funeral Mr. Wm. Bain of Brownsburg, while crossing the floor of his house suddenly fell and instantly expired. The cause is supposed to be brain trouble as physically he had been in good health having just partaken of breakfast.

GRENVILLE

And the "Peoples James" got there; on both feet too!

Notwithstanding the desperate efforts that were put forth by his opponents to defeat him. Mr. James Miller at present holds the honorable position of Mayor and chief magistrate of our thriving little town and it could not be in better hands.

Plots and counterplots have been the order during the last three weeks but nothing seemed to shake the determination of those who supported Mayor Miller and the success that crowned their efforts was indeed well merited.

Three rousing cheers greeted the new Mayor as he took his seat and hearty congratulations poured in from all sides amongst which was a telegram from his worship the The Mayor of Montreal congratulating Mayor Miller on his election.

Honor to whom honor is due,

SAWLOG.

DEATHS.

LOYNACHAN.—Fell asleep in Jesus, at Beech Ridge, Argenteuil County, on Feb. 2, 1896, Angus Loynachan, in the 79th year of his age, native of Argleyshie, Scotland.

BAIN.—At Brownsburg, Que., on Tuesday Feb. 4th, 1896, Ann. Hutchinson, wife of Wm. Bain.

FITZGERALD.—Elizabeth Deanney, the widow of the late John Fitzgerald died Jan. 29, 1896, aged 66 years.

PARISH COUNCIL.

The monthly meeting of the Parish Council was held on Monday last. This being the first meeting since the election of Councillors the first business was the election of a Mayor. Mr. P. Dunbar was again unanimously elected.

The only other important business transacted was in reference to a short jog in the roads between Jerusalem and East Settlement, which hitherto had no *proces verbal*. The council decided to proces verbalize and attach it to the East Settlement monte, the people already making the latter to maintain the jog as well.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is the best, handiest, safest, surest, cleanest, most economical and satisfactory, dye ever invented. It is the gentlemen's favorite.

CHURCH NOTES.

The Rev. Mr. Bonner, of the Grenville Baptist Church, preached from Hosea vii., 11, 'Ephraim also is like a silly dove without heart.' He urged upon his hearers not to be like Ephraim, but to get Jesus Christ in their hearts and be true men and women.

The Rev. James Fraser preached in the Presbyterian Church, Grenville, from Ephesians v., 1, 'Be ye therefore followers of God as dear children.' He very strongly urged his people to imitate Christ, to follow God to the very best of their ability.

In Trinity Episcopal Church the Rev. Wm. Harris preached a very able and touching sermon from the words, 'Sirs, we would see Jesus.' He showed that the Gentiles were here seeking after Jesus. They had heard of him and knew something about him, but they came seeking to know more about him. He made a strong and loving appeal to his people to do the same.

The Rev. D. Brill preached in the Methodist Church.

In the L'Orignal Methodist Church the Rev. James Simpson preached from Zech. iv., 6, 'Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.' This sermon was simply grand, and will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

Fred. Weegar will preach in the Methodist Church, Lachute, on the morning of Feb. 9, and in the Baptist churches at Grenville and Stonefield on Feb. 16, and in Caledonia, Cassburn and L'Orignal on Feb. 23.

The Rev. Mr. Bonner preaches at Harrington and Avoca on Feb. 16.

CALUMET.

I venture to say that one of the most pleasant socials ever held in Grenville was that given by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Harris to the married people of their congregation on Friday evening last at the rectory. Invitations were sent out, and about fifty responded by their presence. The rectory, which is commodious, was tastefully decorated with sleigh bells and other decorations betokening good cheer. Mr. and Mrs. Harris, the host and hostess of the evening, seemed to be every place at the same time, trying to make things pleasant for their guests, and I can assure you that they succeeded admirably. A nice programme was given by Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. McIntyre, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Brigden and Mr. Weegar. About ten o'clock small tables were set around through the large drawing-room, spread with beautiful white linen. Then the dainty viands were brought forth in great plenty. Your correspondent at once fixed his eyes on the nice fresh sandwiches, oyster patties, chocolate and seed cakes, and did ample justice to host and hostess and himself before he got through. The tea and coffee were also delicious. Wm. Wade took up a collection, and was surprised to find that the people had put fifteen dollars into the bowls. This is to go toward the purchase of a new bell for St. Matthew's Church.

The Glee Club did not sing in Hawkesbury on the 23rd ult. owing to the indisposition of the leader, but the full club, twelve in number, went out to the Mountain Presbyterian Church on the 28th, gave an excellent programme, and were enthusiastically received by the warm-hearted people of that congregation. Mr. Giroux did all in his power to make it pleasant for the club. They will sing at St. Mungo's Presbyterian Church, Cushing, on the 18th of February, and in the Methodist Church, Edina, about the 3rd of March.

ST. ANDREWS.

Mrs. Veitch, of Menominee, Michigan, is the guest of her brother, Louis de Hertel, of Centreville, and is also renewing old acquaintances in this vicinity after an absence of ten years.

Mr. Vaughn, Principal of the Protestant school of this village, was in Montreal on Saturday.

Miss H. Wainright, who has been visiting in Ottawa for some days, has returned home.

Dr. Robertson, of Montreal, spent a couple of days in our village last week.

A special meeting of the auxiliary in connection with the Episcopal Church was held at the residence of Alex. Le Roy on Wednesday afternoon.

The beautiful moonlight evenings of last week were much appreciated by the young people, and several drives are reported. Even the middle-aged and widowers turned out. One widower and his best girl paid a flying visit to Lachute. There is a report going the rounds that he was so much 'mixed' that he forgot his horse blanket in the hotel shed. Poor fellow!

The young people of the Episcopal Church are practising for a concert to be given in the near future. The 'spare quarter' should be put away for this entertainment.

Jac. Burwash, son of Steven Burwash, of River Rouge, cut one of his feet badly while engaged in chopping wood on Friday last. He will be confined to the house for some days.

Quite a number of our 'sports' attended the races at Rigaud last week. The different heats were keenly contested, and some good horses took part. We understand that a Carillon horse took first money in the 'free for all' against such fast horses as Dorion's 'Squirrel,' of Lachute.

An immense quantity of ice is being harvested by the residents of the village and also by the farmers of the immediate neighborhood.

We are pleased to hear that Mrs. Edward Jone is able to be around again after a severe attack of illness.

There is to be no carnival in the St. Andrews rink this winter, as the manager thinks that the expense of getting things in order and securing music would be greater than the amount taken at the door. Mr. Morrow has had some experience in the carnival business, and does not mean to get 'in the hole' again.

The funeral of the late Mrs. John Fitzgerald took place to the Roman Catholic Church here on Thursday, morning, and was largely attended. The deceased lady was an old resident of the front of Chatham, and was highly respected.

Miss Smith, who has been the guest of the Misses McAdam for some time past, returned to her home in Montreal on Monday morning, being accompanied by Miss McAdam, who will remain in Montreal for a few weeks. Miss Smith has made a host of friends during her stay here, who will be pleased to have her renew her visit soon again.

At a meeting of the new council on Monday Mr. H. Walsh was re-elected Mayor.

Numerous complaints are heard on all sides about the state of the roads in this municipality, and we hear that if there is not some repairs made at once that suit will be brought against the council at St. Scholastique.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known by its works. The experience of half a century proves that no other preparation of the kind stops coughing and allays irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes so promptly and effectually as this.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of our Town fathers was held on Wednesday night last there being present: Mayor McRae and Couns. Armstrong, Gall, Charlebois, Todd, Vallee, Dallaire, Biddle, Cleland and Joss.

An application of Joss Bros. to have a business tax reduced from $5.00 to $4.00 was granted.

Four applications were made for the position of town officer, the applicants being: Wm. Davidson, H McRae, Paul Ladouceur and John L Hutchins. Decision postponed.

The following committees were appointed: Roads,— Couns. Todd, Cleland and Joss.

Finance:—Coun. Vallee, Charlebois and Cleland.

Police, Health and Light—Coun. Gall, Joss and Riddle.

Coun. Dallaire was appointed pro-mayor.

The were four applications for relief. On motion of Councillor Dallaire seconded by Coun. Todd the account of W. Gagne $1.80 for repairing roads was paid and the following bills were referred to the Finance Committee F X. Mathieu, $224.75 D. McPhail care of Engine $9 00 Prov. Government care of Hugh Cleland in Asylum $10.00 J. S Giles, printing, W. Pollock $4.50 D P. O. J. W. Raitt, Election Clerk, 10 00.

The report of presiding officer Jousse was read and received.

A report was read from a committee consisting of Couns. Gall, Dallaire and Todd in reference to an investigation of complaints made by Mr. J. C Wilson against the valuation of his property. The committee reported that having heard Mr. Wilson and investigated the matter they found that he had just cause of complaint and recommend a reduction of $9,500. This would make a difference of about $9 in municipal taxes and $43.63 in School taxes. As the roll has been homologated the report recommended that the School Commissioners be asked to refund the over charge.

Couns. Dallaire went over the various reductions in detail shewing the unfairness of the present valuation, two samples of which are that some vacant lots of Mr. Hamelin are valued at $70 each, while similar lots in the same locality used by Mr. Wilson, for a wood yard, were valued at $100. These should be reduced to $50. Mr. Dobbie's land was valued at 50 dollars per acre, while Mr. Wilson's land just across the road on the river bank used as a pasture was valued at 120 dollars per acre. This should be reduced to 80 dollars.

Coun. Riddle thought there was no use appointing valuators better let every man value his own property. He wished to known were there not other complaints at the time of homologation of the Roll.

Coun. Gall—yes.

Coun Riddle—Well what are you going to do with them.

Coun. Gall considered he had an equal grievance, but that was no reason for not doing justice to Mr. Wilson. It was finally decided to communicate with the Commissioners in reference to the matter.

A by law was read the first time imposing a special tax of 17 cts on the 100 dollars to pay the amount of Mr. de Laronde's bill against the council.

The Mayor thought a special tax would be felt rather onerous just now. But the amount had to be paid. He had been thinking about the rate of interest now being paid on our town. Six per cent was altogether too high as other corporations whose credit was much below that of Lachute was getting money four one half and 5 per cent. Our present debt of $10 400 cost annually 624 dollars. If this amount were capitalized, for the same annual expenditure as we have now the town could have about 14,400 dollars which would pay off the present loan and give 3,600 dollars for permanents or by putting in 1 per cent sinking fund with the interest the whole debt might be wiped out at the end of a number of years.

After some discussion the Finance Committee and the Secretary were authorized to make enquiries as to what money could be got for.

MY DARLING'S RANSOM

BY RICHARD DOWLING.

CHAPTER VI.

The day that Mrs. Stamer and her two daughters went to Warwick, young Aubyn called at Clapham Common, and was told by the servant that the mistress and the young ladies had left town for some time, but whither they had gone the speaker did not know. No member of the family was at home.

Aubyn got back to the City as soon as he could, and called on the eldest brother, Charlie, who was the greatest of his friends among the sons.

'So your mother and the girls have left town this morning?'

'Left town! What do you mean?' said Charlie, with much surprise.

'Gone away for some time. I have just been out on the Common. The servant did not know where they had gone.'

'You amaze me. I heard nothing of this until now. The governor did not come in with me this morning. I am sure neither my mother nor the girls knew anything of it last night up to the time I saw them.'

'Then it must be your father who arranged this going away, Charlie,' said young Aubyn significantly.

Charlie did not speak, but looked down at his boots, and shifted his feet uneasily.

'I am sorry he did this,' said Aubyn hotly. 'I am very sorry your father thought it necessary to do this. It looks as if he mistook me for a dishonourable man.

'I will bet my life he thinks nothing of the kind,' said Charlie warmly. 'I know he has the greatest respect for you.'

Each knew what was in the mind of the other, but neither cared to speak out.

'If he did not wish me to call, he might have told me so,' said Aubyn bitterly. 'I may be infernally poor, Charlie, but I am not mean enough to ask any girl to run away with a beggar.'

'I am sure the governor knows that as well as I do. I am certain, Walter, he never thought of anything of the kind. You know he has his fads, like all of us.'

'Well, Charlie, I am vexed, and I think not without a little cause. I do not want to force myself at the Common, and of course I shall not go there again unless your father asks me—'

'That's nonsense. I am sure the governor would be delighted if you came down to dinner to-day.'

This Charlie knew as an evasion of the real point.

'Ay, ay. I am not, I hope, going to quarrel with your father; and I hope you and I will be always friends, Charlie—'

'As long as we live,' said the other most cordially, holding out his hand.

'All right, old man. And now I have come to say good-bye to you, and to ask you to say good-bye to the other boys for me.'

'But you are not going away to-day? I understood that you were to be more than a week in London.'

'So I may be; but I have things to do, and I shall not look you or any of the others up again. But I may tell you one thing before I go, that, as sure as my name is Aubyn, you and I will be more to one another than we are to-day.'

As he said these words he shook and pressed the hand he held.

'And look here, Walter,' said Loo's brother, with no less good feeling, 'the day that we are, there will not be a happier man in London than I.'

'Except me,' said Aubyn, smiling.

'Ah, she is my sister, and I must say no more than that nothing could delight me more than to believe there was one happier man, and that was you.'

'Good-bye, Charlie, and be good to her while I am away! I will come back as soon as ever I can.'

'God speed you, and send you safe home again!' said Charlie; and so the two friends parted.

After that, in spite of all his haste, Aubyn could not get away from London for a week. He had to realise the property he had, and get three outfits, one for the temperate one for the torrid, and one for the frigid zone; for, as far as he could see, he might have to pass a while in all three. Then he had to buy a breechloading smoothbore which threw a heavy ball at a low velocity; for he wanted a weapon which would stop a man, whether it wounded him mortally or not. In addition to these things he required some maps, a pocket compass, a chronometer, and all the ordinary things needed by a man who wanted to carry the least possible quantity of baggage on a long journey to the East.

All this time his thoughts were of Loo.

Yes, he had made up his mind to find that thief, grind the jewel out of his clutch, carry it to Odenwald, claim the reward, and then come back and marry Loo in spite of her father, if her father still resisted. He did not care for her father. He knew he loved her better than anything else in life, and he knew she loved him; and as soon as he had enough to keep her comfortably on he meant to marry her. What right had her father to come between her and him. No doubt that reward would run up to ten thousand pounds. Brincken had told him it would run high. Ten thousand pounds would give them four or five hundred a year; and quiet people who loved one another, and did not go into society, could live comfortably on four or five hundred a year; and then, when he was married and had settled down, he should make some money by his art—put it down low, say a couple or three hundred a year. With seven or eight hundred a year they could live not only comfortably, but handsomely. Yes, he should pick up that Asiatic, knock him down, whip the gem out of his clutch, and lay it before the Grand Duke of Odenwald. He felt quite sure all this would come to pass. Then he would send the money over to England by some safe bank, buy shares in railways with it, and marry Loo.

Thus there were three people in Europe who believed he would bring back the jewel to its late owner, namely, the Grand Duke Frederick of Odenwald, Louisa Stamer, and Walter Aubyn; and there was one of these three who was quite sure he would never get a penny reward, and that one was Frederick XV., Grand Duke of Odenwald.

At last he was free to go. He wrote no line to any one. He left no address of the places he should stop at. He communicated to no one even the name of the line of steamboats he intended taking passage by.

Midnight of the day he left London found him in Paris. On the second day he reached Lyons, on the third Marseilles. He might have gone quicker; but if he had, the boat would not sail a moment earlier. She was advertised to sail on the fourth day from his leaving London; and on the fourth day he went on board at Marseilles, the Messageries Maritimes Compagnie's steamship Panther, which shortly afterwards let go and forged away from the pier. The sixth day brought him to Naples, where he had the pleasure of seeing Vesuvius, and of hearing one of the most barbarous dialects of Italian spoken by a lot bandits. A few days more passed uneventfully, and then the Panther let go anchor in Port Said. Here she was to stay some hours, and to coal.

Here Aubyn landed. Having looked at a piece of paper, he showed it to a man standing on the quay. The man was a Levantine Greek sailor, and consequently could not read. Aubyn stepped across to the coal office. Here they gave him not only directions, but a boy to show him the way. In a few minutes he found himself in the photographic studio of M. Jules Leriviere. In a few minutes the owner of the studio appeared, bowing.

'My name is Aubyn,' said the Englishman, speaking French, and pronouncing his own name as a Frenchman would. 'I had the honour of telegraphing you within the past fortnight from Odenwald.'

'And I, sir, had the honour of receiving Mr. Aubyn's telegram,' said the Frenchman, bowing again.

'May I ask you if you have been good enough—'

'Yes,' interrupted the Frenchman, 'and I have taken two very successful photographs of the groups on board each of the three steamers you named.'

'Had you any difficulty in getting the right to take those photographs?'

'Not the least. With your telegram to me, and Von Brincken's telegram to the German consul here, I was more than fully armed. I presumed, sir—excuse the liberty, if I have taken one—that you belonged to the Odenwald police. Have I been so unfortunate as to make a mistake?' asked the Frenchman, seeing the Englishman colour.

Aubyn felt the blood in his face, and answered quickly.

'You were perfectly justified in assuming, from the telegrams you got, that I belonged to the police; but I do not. However, it is all the same now. I did not intend to mislead you. I telegraphed in great haste; so I hope you will excuse me for unintentionally betraying you into an error.'

The Frenchman waved his hand, putting aside the notion that any apology was due to him.

'You have nothing to apologise to me for,' said he reassuringly. Then, smiling, he added, 'On the contrary, I have to thank you for allowing me to fall into a most useful understanding; because, by representing that I was acting in the interests of justice, I was enabled to do all you required without the least difficulty. The officers of the steamers ashore and afloat gave me every facility; in fact, they far exceeded any kindness I could have dared to expect from them, for they were good enough to assure all the passengers that it was the custom to photograph in groups all travellers before entering the Canal. Here are the photographs.'

When, the day after Fuego had been stolen, Aubyn decided upon following up the Oriental, and conceived the idea of telegraphing to Port Said, he had found out the names of the three steamers which would next pass eastward through Suez, after allowing the thief time to get from Odenwald as far as that station. In his telegram he had not only asked M. Jules Leriviere to take two views of the forward passengers of steamers about to go through, but he furnished the Frenchman with the name of each boat, so that there was no danger of mistake. Aubyn had made up his mind that the Asiatic would be found among the forward passengers, for that was the part of the vessel in which individuals had the least chance of close scrutiny.

Now he held in his hand photographs containing portraits of every man, woman, and child who had gone forward by each of these three steamers.

'Had you any difficulty with any one of the passengers?' asked Aubyn, closely examining the first of the photographs.

'No—nothing you could call a difficulty.'

'Ah, I expected not!' thought Aubyn. 'This thief may be a fanatic, but, like all men afflicted with monomania, his mind is not only not diseased, but is peculiarly clear, on other points. I knew he would make no opposition to appearing as one of a group, for to do so would be to expose himself to comment. Besides, he could not know but that the photographing had really been by the direction of the police, and that any demonstration, however slight, against it would insure his immediate arrest.' He asked aloud,

'Nor was there anything which particularly struck your attention about any of the passengers?'

'I think not. Indeed, the only feature of any interest at all was of a ludicrous nature. On board one of the steamers—the Catalan—was a particularly ill-looking Asiatic, with a horribly broken nose—a nose with a piece knocked clean out of the profile—'

Aubyn dropped the photograph, and cried eagerly,

'Yes; go on!'

'The sailors made a dead-set on him, and insisted, as a joke, that since he was the best-looking man aboard, he should be put in the most prominent part of the group. The unfortunate Asiatic seemed almost frightened to death. He made no resistance, but sat down in the front row, as you will see in these two photographs at which you have not yet looked.'

Aubyn seized the two cartes held out to him, and fixing his eyes first on one and then on the other, turned pale with excitement. He did not, however, say anything. He thought it as well that no one but himself should have any idea of how important was the discovery he had made. For there, beyond all chance of mistake, in the centre of the front row, sat the Asiatic, with the broken nose and narrow face and receding chin and forehead, who had left blurred outlines of his profile on the sensitised plate that night of the robbery at Odenwald.

His guess had been right, and he was on the track.

By a powerful effort he controlled himself, let the two photographs fall from his fingers to the table, and looking up with a smile, said,

'And what was this ill-favoured Asiatic like beyond his broken nose? Could he have offered any resistance of consequence if he had chosen?'

It would be as well that he should have knowledge of the physique of the man with whom, at no distant day, he might find himself at close quarters.

'Notwithstanding his small head and narrow weak face, he was a man of large frame. If you look, and even make allowance for the fact that the camera was focussed for him, you will see he is the biggest man in the group—a bigger man than you; and you are not to be despised.'

'And I suppose fairly well made?'

'No, not well made—weedy and sunken in the chest, and hollow between the chest and the shoulders.'

'Then his height was rather against him than in his favour?'

'I should say so,' answered the man.

'Ah,' thought Aubyn, 'I am now in possession of two important facts which I could not have obtained from the photograph alone. He is a remarkably tall man and no match for me. But then I must not forget that I am dealing with a man of a race that does not fight as we do. In all likelihood he carries a creese. Well, if it comes to that, it's a question of a smooth-bore slow-velocity breechloader presented or clubbed in the hands of an Englishman, to a knife in the hands of a weak-kneed Tibetian; and as I take an interest in the coming fight, I don't mind laying my bottom dollar on the son of perfidious Albion. If he and I meet there's going to be a fight, that's clear; and he isn't good-looking enough to live. If Nature says anything else, I'm greatly mistaken.'

'My dear M. Leriviere, I cannot tell you how much I am obliged to you for all your kindness in this affair.'

'I am only too glad to be able to do anything I can for a brother artist.'

Aubyn had by this time told him he also was a photographer.

'And notwithstanding the debt of gratitude I owe you already, I am going, if you will, to ask another favour of you.'

'I shall be only too glad to do anything in my power.'

'Lend me your studio for an hour. I want to make a little water-colour sketch, and aboard a steamboat is not the best place for such a purpose.'

'You are perfectly welcome. What do you want?'

'A piece of mill-board, a cake of sepia, and a brush.'

'Here you are,' said the Frenchman, producing the things named. 'I will take a walk for an hour.'

Before the Frenchman came back, Aubyn had made a large sepia drawing, showing the profile of the Asiatic. When Leriviere returned, he thanked him again, paid him, what he owed him, bade him good-bye, and went on board the Panther.

(To be Continued.)

A DOG THAT SMOKES A PIPE.

This Is a Fresh Story From Paris, Where the Dog Is Now Well Known.

There is never an end to wonders in Paris. The latest freak in merry Gaul is a dog that smokes! The animal is a Newfoundland, and he smokes a big pipe regularly every morning.

Until quite recently, the "dog that smokes" was only known to a few persons who were accustomed to rise early in the morning and attend the early auction of the Central Markets. There an old cafe is to be seen, where for a couple of sous one can purchase a cup of hot coffee and a crust of fresh bread. The sign of the "Dog That Smokes" is well known to countrymen who bring their cartloads of vegetables into the city every morning and to hungry students who have not been able to save more than a few sous from the previous days earnings. But to all others the "dog that smokes" was a sort of myth, and few visitors to the gay city have ever heard of it.

But now the dog that smokes is no longer a fable; but the proud beast may be seen with the pipe on the top of his owner's wagon as he hauls trunks and cases from the Northern of France Railroad to the Eastern line.

The joy of the little boys and passers-by when they catch sight of the dog is great. They all stop and stare at him. The owner says that hardly a day passes without their being among the crowd some enthusiastic person who gives the driver a packet of tobacco for his dog. It not infrequently happens that when the driver reaches home after his day's work, he has over a pound of tobacco for the canine smoker.

But the dog that smokes does not get all of this. The driver himself is an inveterate smoker, but he takes good care not to enjoy the luxury at the same time as his Newfoundland. He has discovered a new method of keeping himself in tobacco for several years to come. He says that he has over two hundred pounds of tobacco stored at his home, all given to him for "the dog that smokes," but which, of course, the animal is unable to smoke in its entirety.

He little thought, when he gave the sagacious animal his first lesson in smoking that his liberal education would be so productive of the fragrant weed.

It is with many enterprises as with striking fire; we do not meet with success except by reiterated efforts, and often at the instant when we despaired of success.—Mme. de Maintenon.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center, observe degree, priority and place, insisture, course, proportion, season, form, office, and custom, and all in line of order.—Shakspeare.

SUGAR AND REVOLUTIONS

THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The Success of the Insurgents—How They Harass the Spanish Army—A Montrealer Who Lived in Cuba for Many Years Speaks of the Island's Affairs.

Canadians are aware that there is a revolution in progress in Cuba, but of the motives which have led to it of the interests involved, of the character of the people, and the physical features of the island, which has again and again tried in vain to secure its independence from Spain, they do not know a great deal.

Mr. Wilfrid Skaife, of Montreal, has lived in Cuba for several years, where he has occupied the position of chemist on a large sugar estate at Soleded, on the south coast, and he has studied the political situation with much interest.

Capital is not bellicose. It never goes about with a chip on its shoulder. It wants chiefly to be let alone to do its work, and make fat dividends. Capital has often been frightened in Cuba. They make great revolutions there with great regularity and ferocity. And the moment the revolution gets started on horseback—and every man in Cuba has to travel on horseback whether he is at peace or war, for the government of Spain has not got to the point of recognizing public highways as adjuncts of civilization—it attacks capital. Capital in Cuba is chiefly sugar. The island produces three things—sugar, tobacco and fruit; but sugar is the great source of wealth, and it is for sugar—or rather for the revenue derived from sugar—that Spain keeps her clutch upon the country.

The way to cripple Spain the most effectually is for the revolutionists to

BURN DOWN

the sugar plantations. This it has always done, and this it has done in the present case, with the result that thousands are thrown out of employment, millions of dollars' worth of property destroyed, and a great number of men, women and children on the brink of starvation.

The insurgents rather like sugar, but they feel they must destroy it as a war measure, to inflict a wound upon Spain which she must feel sensibly, and which may eventually win the victory for the rebels more decisively than bullets.

General Campos promised when he took charge of the army which Spain sent out that he would protect the sugar district by drawing a line of soldiers across it. He did nothing of the kind. The rebels broke through to the five towns which are the centre of this industry, laid waste the country, levied upon the people, and set the sugar fields on fire.

And it is such a simple matter, according to Mr. Skaife, to destroy hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property. "The sugar cane," said this gentleman in the course of some talk on the present struggle in the island, "is more easily ignited than a field of hay. A spark from a cigarette will destroy a whole crop. Even in ordinary times we have armed men riding constantly around the sugar fields

TO PREVENT FIRES,

and it is a strict law that none of the laborers shall smoke while at work. One way is for evil-disposed persons to catch a snake—snakes are abundant though harmless—tie a piece of tow to it, ignite the tow, and then let it loose through a sugar field. This carries destruction before it, and as you never know where it may run, there is no taking action to avert the mischief which it will be sure to work."

"I do not think this business will cease before next year," Mr. Skaife continued. "The insurgents are all mounted, and this gives them an immense advantage over infantry. There is nothing broader than bridle paths through the whole country. The towns may boast a sidewalk here and there, but even this is so narrow that only one person can walk on it. But the open country has no roads, and all persons have to use horses. Mounted thus the insurgents can make sudden dashes, sudden forays, can support themselves in the country and carry on the game for an indefinite period. It is possible that the importance of the sugar industry may be recognized by both parties and provision made for the prosecution of this industry, without which the island would be of little use.

"Capitalists do not want to take either side. They want to be let alone; but they feel that in any case there will be trouble for a long time to come. Understand, the Cubans

HAVE A RIGHT TO REBEL

against the government of Spain. This has been most arbitrary. The English colonies had not one hundredth part the right to rise against England which the Cubans have to rise against Spain. They have long demanded autonomy, and promises have been made to them; but in the meantime the iron rule goes on. For instance, all the important civil and military positions are given to Spaniards, who look down upon the Cubans as an inferior race. It is well known that political hacks are sent out in order that they may have a chance of growing suddenly rich. And they do grow rich at the expense of the people. The Captain-General at Havana is supreme, and although the people in the towns have some forms of local government these are little better than a mockery, seeing that it has happened that the Spanish authorities have taken all the taxes of a town which were to be used for civic improvements and applied them to their own uses. People are willing to pay taxes when they know that these will be expended upon improvements, but in the case of Cuba the taxes, which are farmed out, go out of the country. This has produced a feeling of great bitterness.

"Of course there are among the insurgents a lot of filibusters, who care nothing about the cause of quarrel and all for a wild time, but on the other hand there are many earnest men amongst them, who desire autonomy for the sake of the prosperity of the country. If this were secured, however, and it may be, we would certainly see, if not another revolution, a period of

GREAT DISQUIETUDE,

for with independence the negroes, who are about twenty-five per cent. of the population, would want a share in the new government, and this the Cubans, who hate the negroes, would never consent to.

The Spanish Government have now about a hundred thousand soldiers on the island. This, according to Mr. Skaife, means at least $75,000 a day to the mother country. Spain is miserably poor. She had to borrow money for the mobilization of the present army. How will she sustain these men for months, perhaps for a year, in a hostile country? The insurgents, on the other hand, on their light horses, suddenly make a dash at you while you are at dinner, while you are peaceably making sugar for the breakfast table of the world, and, without a "By your leave," take what they want; take food for themselves and horses; put a match to your sugar canes, with the greatest good will to yourself, but with deadly hatred to the Spaniards, who, but for the sugar, would not hold Cuba in subjection an hour.

But these fellows can sustain themselves for nothing, while the Spanish general will have to pay pretty smartly for anything he gets, besides experiencing, when he least expects it, unpleasant pokes in the ribs from the flying rebel, who dashes along upon his two-penny half-penny pony, while the soldiers stick fast in the mud.

THE MUD OF CUBA.

And the mud of Cuba! When the rain comes down—and it comes down with a vengeance for months at a time, to the dismay of the natives and the growth of the cane, which needs it—the deep red soil is turned to mud, in which the feet and legs sink, from which there is no extrication, and which renders the whole country impassable.

While this is fatal to infantry, the insurgents on their horses rather like a revolution which promises so much and of which they have all the excitement and little of the hardship.

The sugar crop of Cuba per annum amounts to a million tons. This means sixty million dollars. But sugar, owing to the general lowness of price, has not been profitable in Cuba for some time past. The revolution steped in and trampled it to the earth. Every big sugar estate uses a thousand tons of cane each day, and employs about five hundred hands. These are Cubans, Chinese and negroes. The wages are about eighteen dollars a month and board, which the estate provides in a huge restaurant, close to the factory. The Chinese board themselves and get about $28 per month. The negroes are from Africa, near the Congo, and are not of the repulsive type of most of the American negroes. They are good workers, but they are despised. The whites never mingle with them; would not sit in the same cafe with them.

Mr. Skaife does not think the insurgents can capture Havana. They may be able to set it on fire, which they could by first blowing up the waterworks, and then applying inflammable material.

"This would be a great calamity," said Mr. Skaife. "The population is about 175,000. The streets are narrow; the city is old; and the people would have little chance of escape if fire were applied.

"The last revolution lasted from 1878 to 1888, and I think Gomez, the present leader of the rebels, was one of the men whom Campos then bought off. That was how it was settled last time. He cannot do so now, however, and I think it will go on indefinitely."

THE LOSSES.

"Who do you think will make good the losses to the sugar estates?"

"That is the question. Can Spain make good such enormous losses? It is doubtful. On the other hand, should the United States recognize the rebels as belligerents, that might put Spain in a position to repudiate all claims for losses."

"Well," said Mr. Skaife, rather grimly, "Cuba is not a particularly inviting place for the capitalist just now."

Nevertheless, this gentleman is going to start for the island shortly to see how things really are, and what arrangements—if any—can be made for carrying on the sugar industry, rebellion, or no rebellion.

Every estate has about a million dollars invested, and the outlook is serious for the American and English investors.

This is a curious fact—where bananas are grown, there the people are effeminate. The Spanish soldiers, coming mostly from the northern parts of Spain, are much hardier than the Cubans, who are made soft and indolent by a tropical climate, and fruit which is to be had for the plucking. If, therefore, foot to foot, the opposing forces met, Spain ought to win. But those native horses are the most ridiculously elusive things and that is what makes the revolution linger.

PEARLS OF TRUTH

Success produces confidence; confidence relaxes industry, and negligence ruins the reputation which accuracy had raised.—Jonson.

The purest pleasures lie within the circle of useful occupation. Mere pleasure, sought outside of usefulness, is fraught with poison.—Beecher.

Foresee misfortune that thou mayest strive to prevent them; but whenever they happen, bear them with magnanimity.—Zoroaster.

The poets did well to conjoin music and medicine, because the office of medicine is but to tune the curious harp of man's body.—Bacon.

The merit of originality is not novelty, it is sincerity. The believing man is the original man; he believes for himself, not for another.—Carlyle.

Where painting is weakest, namely, in the expression of the highest moral and spiritual ideas, there music is sublimely strong.—Mrs. Stowe.

I hate a style that is wholly flat and regular, that slides along like an eel and never rises to what one can call an inequality.—Shenstone.

There is as much difference between genuine patience and sullen endurance as between the smile of love and the malicious gnashing of the teeth.—W. S. Plumer.

No man is poor who does not think himself so; but if in a full fortune, he with impatience desires more, he proclaims his wants and his beggarly condition.—Jeremy Taylor.

Seek not proud wealth; but such as thou mayest get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly, yet have not any abstract or friarly contempt of it.—Bacon.

CURRENT NOTES.

In the appointment of Mr. Alfred Austin as poet laureate the tradition to which the British nation has reverted, that the laurel wreath must be given to the poet who, in popular judgment, possesses the divine gift in its completest form, has been ignored. Lord Salisbury would have but followed the precedent set by Sir Robert Peel and other illustrious statesmen, had he given Mr. Swinburne the opportunity to accept the honor, and, failing his acceptance, offered it in turn to Mr. William Morris. For there is little doubt that were a plebiscite taken, these two men would be designated as having best proved by the scope and quality of their achievements, their right to rank with the immortals. Mr. Swinburne is a past master of the poetic art, and in many respects the foremost living English poet. No student of poetry disputes the fact that in "Atalanta in Calydon" he has bent the language to new purposes, and sounded a note that has been touched only by the greatest names in literature. Unfortunately, he has himself put a well nigh insuperable bar in the way of his appointment. For he has neglected few opportunities to sneer at her Majesty's ministers, and there is not a political principle of what is known as British society at which he has not had a fling in verse. Moreover, he outraged in his early manhood all the canons of morality which it is essential to maintain, and it can justly be urged against his appointment that it would give new vogue to the eroticisms which have tarnished his career. On the other hand, Mr. William Morris, as a pronounced Socialist, would doubtless from pride of consistency have refused the honor, and, indeed, is said to have done so. Yet it is possible that, had the assurance been given him which was given by Sir Robert Peel to Wordsworth, that nothing would be required of him, he might have been induced to accept. For although originally a court officer, the laureateship now involves no attendance on the part of its holder, and no service against his will.

But even with erotic and erratic genius barred out, there was no occasion to hang the wreath on the willows, and declare that there was no one worthy to wear it. No doubt the problem of appointment was more perplexing than was that of a successor to Wordsworth, for then Tennyson was the only possible claimant, though he had not yet touched his highest note. Moreover, he invested the office with such distinction and associated it so closely with all that is greatest and most worthy in literature, that even the sweetest and strongest of the singers left behind will never be to the public what he was. But the divine gift did not pass from all men with his death, and there are a score of poets still living and producing, in any of whose hands the laureateship would not be disgraced. In this class are Edwin Arnold, William Watson, Lewis Morris, Frederick Locker and Austin Dobson, all of whom, a century ago, would have been regarded as great poets. Watson, Locker and Dobson are dainty workers in rhyme and rhythm, while Sir Edwin Arnold has in two great poems and many minor ones, proved his equality with the great names in literature.

With so many available candidates possessing, in popular estimate, the true gift in thought and melody, the selection of Mr. Alfred Austin as the official bard of the nation has naturally excited some regret and not a little ridicule. For his name has scarcely been mentioned in the list of those deemed worthy of the place. Indeed, few lovers of poetry, unwilling to subject their judgment to impeachment, would think of including him in it. He has been, and still is, a working journalist on the Conservative side; and although he has been a fairly successful toiler in several departments of literature, his essays in verse have attracted little attention. It would, therefore, be unjust to Lord Salisbury to suppose that his appointment has been made on the score of poetical merit alone, or that his usefulness as a Conservative leader writer had not something to do in determining his choice. Opinion is likely to be strong that the laureateship had better have been left vacant until some poet appeared with a divine right to it, the more that the office is an anachronism at best, and honorable only in one whom popular judgment has crowned master. At sixty Mr. Austin is not likely to write anything better than he has already written, and it would have been a delicate compliment to those who stand above him, but whose appointment was impossible, had the place filled by Dryden and Tennyson been permitted to remain unfilled. Nevertheless, Mr. Austin is a fair poet and an industrious literary worker, not unworthy to succeed Tate and Shadwell and Pye, and it would be churlish to envy him any honor the succession may bring him. He will be quite equal to the task of supplying "blithe ballads of welcome" to a royal infant or an ode on the occasion of a royal marriage, and as an official troubadour may be trusted not to fall below many of his predecessors.

In Memory of the Departed.

I presume you carry a memento of some sort in that locket of yours.

Precisely; it is a lock of my husband's hair.

But your husband is still alive!

Yes sir; but his hair is all gone.

MILK INTERLINED

AN ENGLISH GUARD'S EXPERIENCE WITH CONVICT.

A Jailbird's Letter That Did Not Come from His Sister—A Present of a Book Which Contained Fine Saws.

On a recent stormy night a number of gentlemen whiling away an hour or two in a cafe, were entertained by Mr. James Morrison, who is on a tour of inspection in this country. He had but recently arrived from England, where for over twenty-five years he has been identified with the work of caring for convicts in one of the largest prisons in the British possessions. Speaking of some of the incidents of his life in that capacity, he drifted into a recital of the tricks, many and ingenious, which the convicts resort to from time to time in their efforts to outwit the guards and effect an escape.

"On one occasion," said the venerable guard, "I had charge of tier No. 12. It was filled to the limit with long-time prisoners, and at its furthest end several cells had been set apart for those serving life sentences. One of these prisoners, a rough-looking chap, but as keen as a razor, had given us a great deal of trouble, and when he was placed under my care I was especially admonished to keep a sharp eye upon him, as he had already caught two other keepers by his tricks, and had done much mischief before they had got the upper hand of him.

"For weeks he was as quiet as a mouse, even refusing the usual 'constitutional,' or half hour exercise in the corridor. I suppose he thought he had me off my guard one day after supper had been served—in the English prisons we serve this meal at 4 o'clock in the evening—and while I was at another part of the tier busy receiving some supplies, he began his

FIRST BAD BREAK

on my 'good book.'

"After I had finished receiving and receipting for the supplies and getting them into place, I took up my regular beat down the tier again, and when I had finished began closing the outer cell doors, securely padlocking them.

"I had peeped in through the little windows of his cell door and found him sitting quietly on the edge of his little cot, reading a book that had that day been sent him as a present from his sister—this was Christmas eve—and, after ordering 'lights out,' I fastened his cell door, and went on to the next. This, 'No. 10,' was next and occupied by a 'trusty.' As I started to close his door he stepped to the opening in the grating and asked to speak a few words with me.

"Those few words started me. He had heard 'No. 9' sawing bars. Could he hear such a sound through forty-eight inches of stone wall that divided the cells? No, he heard the sound that attracted his attention through the narrow slit of a window that served to light his cell. With an 'all right,' to let him know I understood, I slammed the great bolted door with a bang, the vibration from which must have been heard in 'No. 9's' cell, and passed on down to the end of the corridor, finishing locking up. Removing my shoes, I climbed out on the guard gallery, and, after proceeding cautiously for a distance, was directly over the window of the cell occupied by 'No. 9.'

"Listening intently for a few moments I could hear the soft 'slish, slish, slish' of the steel saw that, with keen teeth, was slowly but surely eating its way through the steel bars below, and hurrying back I sent the 'quiet alarm' to the outside guard; then, taking my keys, I went quickly to the other end of the tier and unlocked and threw open his cell door, at the same time turning the rays of my lantern full upon him.

"He was in bed according to orders, but as his clothing had not been removed the ruse was 'too thin.' I had assistance by this time in the person of the supervisor of my section, and, after we had placed 'nine' safely in another cell, we began an investigation which resulted in the discovery that three bars had been cut cleanly through. Then we found the finely tempered steel saws secreted in the mattress of his cot.

"Finally my eyes fell upon the book he had been reading, and upon examining it carefully I found that the edge of the binding was loose, I tore the book apart and discovered

THE WHOLE CONSPIRACY.

"The saws had been pasted up in the binding of the book, and there I found a letter which I had passed in to him that very day, and as it had the 'O.K.' of the governor of the prison on its face, showing that it had been read and its contents officially examined, it did not arouse any suspicion in my mind, but, upon reading it now, I was struck dumb to find that it gave 'No 9' the 'tip' as to where the saws were hid in the cover of the book, and other pointers that never should have reached him.

"Well the letter was turned over to the governor, and he put the expert examiner on it, who discovered that the first lines were written in ink, while the alternate lines were written with milk, which would be invisible until rubbed over with dust, when they would show as plainly as the ink lines.

"The message in ink was to all appearances an innocent letter from a sister, whose hope and faith in man had not been altogether shattered by her brother's criminal career, and it readily passed the examiners. 'No. 9,' however, knew better, and when the sister's communication accompanying the present of the book had been read, he simply rubbed his fingers over the walls or floor of his cell, and then carefully passing them over the face of the letter, had brought to light the message from his 'pal' outside of the prison. The letter read thus:

"'Home, Dec. 24.
Under Cover, Dec. 24th.

"'Dear Brother William:

"'Hullos, Old Pard:

"'It is just a year since you saw me.

"'And you won't be jugged this Xmas day.

"'I send you a nice book; inside of its "skin" are the "cutters," and you will find a marker, too, that will give you the "fish line."

"'I saw the Governor about the pardon, but you must crack your way out, and it is useless to hope. Your loving sister,

"'MAY.

"'RED MIKE.'

"By the word 'skin' in the rogues' parlance is meant cover. Cutters are saws; a 'marker' is a confederate who helps in or will cover up an escape, and a 'fish line' is a rope used by burglars in scaling a wall or getting over any other obstacle that has height. The whole scheme was laid bare to the eyes of the governor and his examiners, and thereafter all mail for the convicts was subjected to more crucial tests than this one had been, and we knew how it happened that we had previously lost one of the most desperate criminals ever within jail walls."

A JOURNEY THROUGH TIBET.

Dangers and Adventures of a Party of English Travellers—A Substantial Addition to Our Knowledge of Central Asia.

The London Times has the following story of a perilous trip taken in the interests of geographical exploration and discovery:—

Mr. St. George Littledale and Mrs. Littledale have just returned to England after accomplishing a remarkable and hazardous journey across Tibet. They were accompanied by Mr. Littledale's nephew, Mr. W. A. Fletcher, who proved in every way an excellent travelling companion. Mr Littledale will give a full account of his journey at an early meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. The party left England in the autumn of 1894. They entered the north of Tibet from Kashgar across the Kuenlun Mountains by the Cherchen river, with a great caravan of horses, mules, and donkeys. The travellers kept well to the west of the route followed by Prince Henry of Orleans and M. Bonvalot. For two months they were travelling at an altitude of 17,000 feet, and on their approach to Lhasa had to cross a difficult pass rising to a height of about 20,000 feet.

THE HARDSHIPS

that were endured were most trying to all, and we regret to say that Mrs. Littledale has suffered seriously. Of about a hundred animals only a score or so succeeded in reaching the neighbourhood of Lhasa. The result was that Mr. Littledale had to abandon most of his collections, including many natural history specimens. Still, he has succeeded in bringing home a fair collection of birds. By the pass referred to above the party succeeded in reaching within 40 miles of Lhasa, nearer than any European has got since the days of Abbe Huc. This success was not attained without risk. Leaving the pass was a troop of 250 men armed with matchlocks, who threatened to fire if the party dared to pass. No one was more determined to go on than Mrs. Littledale, although there were only three armed sepoys with the party. As a matter of fact, the travellers did pass through the gauntlet of matchlock men, not one of whom fired a shot. Mr. and Mrs. Littledale had quite made up their minds to enter Lhasa. They would have done so, but when they camped after crossing the pass the donkeys on which were all their baggage, provisions, etc., had not turned up, and, indeed, they did not turn up till after the lapse of some time Partly on this account and partly on account of Mrs. Littledale's health, Mr. Littledale determined not to force the position, but to turn westwards towards Ladak.

THE TIBETANS

insisted on the party returning as they came, across the terrible pass, but this they absolutely refused to do, and, as usual, on the display of firmness, the Tibetans yielded and allowed the travellers to go their own way. Mr. Littledale would have liked much to go south into Sikkim, but, under the circumstances, this was impossible. He therefore proceeded north-west by Tengri-Nor and the group of lakes which lie between that and Ladak. The party arrived in Srinagar a few weeks ago.

Although Mr. Littledale did not succeed in actually entering Lhasa, he has accomplished far more than any one expected he would do, considering the conditions under which he travelled. He has traversed a very great extent of unexplored country, both in approaching Lhasa and in leaving it. His map is an admirable piece of work, in view of the circumstances under which it must have been executed. There are about 30 sheets, each about 18in. square, on which are plotted with wonderful minuteness the features of the country through which the party passed. The scale of the map is five miles to the inch. It does Mr. Littledale the highest credit, and forms a substantial addition to the least known part of Central Asia. Altogether the expedition promises to take a high rank in the history of geographical exploration.

A Narrow Escape.

Customer—What did you mean by selling me that stuff you called hair-restorer, and telling me it would restore my head to its original condition?

Druggist—Didn't you like it?

Customer—No, I didn't. If I had kept on much longer, I would have been entirely bald. Original condition, indeed!

Druggist—Most people are born bald, sir. That is the original condition.

Precautionary.

Mrs. Killum (bride of four months)—I think I'll learn to cook while you are away, dear.

Mr. Killum—All right, love; I'll take the dog along with me, I guess.

Same Opinion.

Miss Betty—I think Harry Donough is just as nice as he can be.

Miss Nettie—Well, I think he's horrid.

Miss Betty—So do I but he can't help it; he's as nice as he can be.

Now Is the Time.

He—Well, what do you propose?

She—Come to think of it, that is my prerogative this year. Will you make me the happiest woman in the world? Will you be mine?

AGRICULTURAL

PROFITABLE DAIRY COW.

"One good string for a bow is a good thing, but by universal consent it is better to have two strings to the bow. And if anything has two uses, and is excellent for either, or both, it is more desirable than something that has but one use," so writes Henry Stewart.

"This applies to cows. The cow is valued for two purposes. It brings a calf, that in time either replaces her in the dairy, or it makes beef, and it yields milk, of which cheese or butter is made, or is sold for domestic purposes. And the value of a cow is judged by her effectiveness for either of these uses. But if she is able to rear a calf that may be profitably fed for beef at two years old, and will yield a sufficient quantity of milk of good quality for several years, and, when retired from business at the end of her term, will afford a good carcass of beef, this animal surely surpasses in value any animal that fills only one of these functions.

"Such a doubly valuable animal is the Shorthorn cow. It is easily the first for beef, and once was the first for the dairy. When the first Duchess, in the hands of its breeder, was giving twenty-eight quarts of milk a day, of which forty-two ounces of butter was made, and sold for the sum of $10.50 a week, the little Jerseys were giving their three pints of milk a day and making not enough for a churning a week, although, as with all small-milking animals, the milk was very rich. But it is to be remembered that the Shorthorns soon lost their special dairy quality to some extent because they were bred for beef alone, and the result of this breeding and feeding soon made this breed the finest animal for this purpose in the world. At the same time the little deer-like Jersey was fed and bred for butter, and the same measure of success attended the skillful, patient work of the Jersey breeders until this cow attracted the attention of the breeders on this side of the ocean (England). And when we, with true transatlantic energy, undertook to improve the cows it was done with the usual success, and the Jersey has become the first special dairy cow in the world, but it is of no value for anything else.

"But the mistake of the Shorthorn breeders was apparent as soon as the development of the dairy became a matter of public interest. Then the dormant quality of the Shorthorn cow as a milking and butter-making machine was aroused, and in a recent test at Chicago it was shown how nearly she has retrieved her lost reputation for this use. And it was also shown that, taking into account the butter product with the increased weight of meat, this animal is now really the most useful and profitable cow living. And, knowing what is known of the plastic quality of an animal of good breeding, in the hands of skilled breeders and feeders, it goes without saying that it may not be long before the Shorthorn cow will have fully regained her position as the best cow for the butter dairy, as she has always been the best for the milk dairy and for the cheese factory, taking the cost of food and value of product, including the final beef, into account.

"The lineage of the Shorthorn is closely connected with the best dairy breed of Europe. Mr. George Culley, one of the first and most expert of breeders of these cattle, in his History of Live Stock, says that the best tribes of Holland cattle were brought over and were of great service in improving the breed. The Holland cattle have been noted for their value in the dairy from the dawn of European civilization, for the best cows of ancient Rome were brought from Gaul to supply the demands of the luxurious Romans. At this time the Shorthorns were especially dairy cattle, and it was not until Mr. Bates, Mr. Bakewell, and later breeders turned their great feeding ability to the production of fat on the loins instead of in the udder that the dairy quality was turned into beef making, and the cows were relieved from feeding their own calves even, in the attempt to divert the growth from the udder to the carcass. And it required all the surpassing skill of these experienced and naturally gifted breeders temporarily to effect this diversion. All this can be undone by the same skillful care and breeding. We have a good stock to start with, for most of the best business dairies now are stocked with this breed of cattle, or high grades of it. And gradually these cows are creeping on behind the highest producing Jerseys, and in time may surpass them in their money-making product.

"At the present the Shorthorn is the heaviest producer of milk for domestic consumption and best fitted for the cheese factory. And it must come to pass in time that in the struggle for profit the cheese industry may be increased tenfold if it is carried on honestly, as it should be. It is in this line that the dairy business must meet its greatest extension. The whole world consumes cheese to some extent, but if the right qualities to suit the diversity of tastes of our diverse population were produced, we need not export one pound for the next twenty years. It will take that time to get up to the home demand. If only the cheese is made right, and as it may easily be, we beat the world in the quality of our product. And for this purpose we shall want a cow that has a long-inherited habit of extracting all the fat possible from her food and storing it up in her body where it is wanted, and this is just what the Shorthorn cow has been trained to do, only for some years back the fat has been put in the wrong place. All that needs to be done is to divert back again—not a difficult matter either—the disposition to lay the fat on the loins and change the habit back to its original tendency to the udder. What has once been done may be done again, and the ancient skill has not been lost nor has the trick been forgotten, and the modern breeder is well able to turn the inherited habit of milking—forgotten, but not lost—into its old channel again.

"There is much talk of a special purpose cow as being far more valuable than what is called the cow for general purposes. All this is mere silly talk. Every animal that excels is really a special purpose one. It is valued for this special excellence; it may be for one product, or for two, or for more. And the most valuable animal is that of which the owner can make the most profit during its life and at its death. Excellent meat is as indispensable to the public as good milk and plenty of cheese and butter, and it is at the end of the animal's existence that the owner foots up the amount of money it has made for him. It is wholly sentimental and not in the line of business that the owner of a cow shall say at the end of her time: "She has been a good cow, and has made money for me, and she shall have a grave under the sour apple tree, and a stone shall mark her resting place." This may be the end of the so-called special purpose cow, but it is better the cow shall have brought her owner a dozen valuable calves and when the time comes that her carcass shall bring him a $50 bill, instead of costing something to put it under the ground. There are other good beef cows, but the Shorthorn is at the head of the list, and with whichever breed the farmer is satisfied, it may be as a matter of fancy, it will be just as proper and profitable to make of them the best possible dairy cows while they live, and the best beef after their usefulness in this direction has passed by."

COST OF EGGS.

Estimates have placed the cost of one dozen eggs at as high a figure as twelve cents, but some experimenters find the cost to be six cents. At the experiment stations, where every pound of food is weighed, and but little waste material can be used, the cost is greater than the average on the farm.

It has long been accepted among poultrymen that five pecks of corn or wheat, or the equivalent thereof, will maintain a laying hen one year. At present prices this would be about 65 cents per year. We do not believe that the cost is so much when hens are on ranges, as they need little or no feed in the summer.

The prices of all kinds of grain of course regulate the cost of eggs, but in our experience the cost of a dozen eggs at present prices for food provided (and that is the main point) the hens are good layers, should not exceed six cents. This does not include shelter or labor in caring for the flock. If the hens are indifferent layers and the egg production is small, the cost may reach as much as fifteen cents a dozen, but such is a seldom occurrence.

ENGLAND VOLCANOES.

They Produced the Great Dukes to Be Seen in Parts of the Kingdom.

Sir Archibald Geikie, F.R.S., in a lecture before the Glasgow Geological Society, on "The Latest Volcanoes in the British Isles," says that the subject was one which had occupied him closely for the last twenty, and more especially for the last seven years. These islands of ours were specially fortunate in the wonderfully complete record which they had within their borders of the history of volcanic action. He supposed there was no area of equal dimensions on the surface of the earth where the story of volcanic action had been recorded so completely and with such wonderfully voluminous details.

From the earliest geological times they had an almost continuous record of volcanic eruption along the western border of the European Continent. There were once active volcanoes along a great valley between the outer Hebrides on the West and the mainland of Scotland on the East, and they extended from the South of Antrim, through the line of the Inner Hebrides, far North into the Faroe Isles, and beyond them into Iceland. The present Icelandic volcanoes were the lineal descendants of those which were in action in this country I nolder tertiary times.

The story of volcanoes in Britain was to be found by the side of volcanoes in Iceland, and one of the most prominent features of the modern volcanoes in that country was that they did not form mountains like

ETNA OR VESUVIUS.

Their dominant feature was the production of great rectilinear fissures, but there were also cones. Every one who had sailed along the shores of the Clyde was familiar with the dykes that rose up sometimes with singular prominence along the shores of Arran, Bute, and the Cumbraes—great wall-like masses of black rock through the sandstone. These dykes marked some of the fissures produced during the time of the early tertiary volcanic eruptions. The eruptions appeared to have began with the formation of these fissures. They had them in Antrim, Mull, Rum, Canna, Sanday, and Skye. The inner Hebrides were merely fragments of what may have been originally a volcanic plateau extending from Antrim in the south to the north of Skye. The successive outflows of basalt could be traced in layers in old river channels, and these layers had been repeated, at least, four times in the history of the plateau, as shown in the Islands of Canna and Sanday.

From the beginning of the story to the end, the production of fissures seemed to have been the fundamental fact. There was great difficulty in fixing the age but within the last few months, in the course of their work in the Geological Survey, they had come across evidence which would enable them to spell their way among the dikes of the whole Western Highlands. The volcanoes, however, belonged to a very recent period—to a time actually younger than the soft clay on which London is built. That clay was there before the volcanoes began to blaze forth. In closing, Sir Archibald referred to the subject of denudation or waste, which he described as one of the most fascinating departments of geology and as one which gave valuable aid in enabling them to determine the age of different strata; and there was, he said, no place where the geologists could study that subject with more profit to himself and benefit to science than along the north shores of the Faroe Isles, where there were the finest sea cliffs in Europe, some of them 2,000 feet in height.

The Watchman

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

THURSDAY, FEB. 6th, 1896.

WHAT NEXT ?

The nineteenth century has given birth to many marvellous and useful, scientific discoveries. In fact the details of life, have became completely revolutionized in almost every sphere. As the century draws to a close, there seems to be no falling off in the number of new and important discoveries. Dame Nature continues to reveal her secrets with greater precipitancy than ever. Perhaps the very latest marvel is in the realm of photography, but in which electricity plays the all important part. At McGill University the other day, an experiment was successfully made, by which the bones of a professor's hand was accurately photographed without the flesh, which means that objects covered over with opaque substances can be reproduced in a pictnre. The description of the experiment is too scientific for the ordinary reader, but applying the result generally it may mean a complete revolution in medicine and surgery. Foreign substances such as shots or bullets etc., by this process may be located accurately. The condition of internal organs, the exact position of internal cancers, tumors, stones, etc., may yet be laid before the surgeon in minutest detail. The discovery almost takes our breath away and leads to the question, what next? Perhaps the inmost thoughts and secrets of our souls may yet be exposed by photography.

CAPE BRETON.

The Conservative party no doubt feels much elated over the large majority given Sir Charles Tupper in Cape Breton. The mere winning of one bye-election after losing so many is not the chief cause of rejoicing, but it is the presence of a leader in parliament who will do much to strengthen and restore to its old enthusiasm the party which has held power so long. It is wonderful how a great leader at a critical moment exercises an inspiring effect on the wavering ranks. It cannot be denied that never since the great victory of 1878, have the conservative ranks shown any weakening until within the past year. The causes leading up to the crisis are probably more personal than political and so much the more to be regreted. But when an old veteran of gigantic personality, the hero of a hundred fights as it were, steps into the breech, the party expects and naturally so, to press forward to victory.

The party press on opposite sides are busily engaged either explaining the defeat and pointing the strength of the enemy's forces or they are shewing why the majority was not larger. We do not regard these comments seriously. Both parties put forth every possible effort, no doubt both spent considerable money and probably about as much undue influence was used on one side as the other, and the result is an indication that in Nova Scotia, the people are as well satisfied with the present government now as they were in 1891, just as the result in Montreal Centre showed considerable disatisfaction.

CALUMET NEWS.

Sports of all kinds are now in full operation in this vicinity.

Miss Minnie Morrison, of St. Andrews, is spending a few days with Mr. R. McIntyre of this place.

Miss Edyth Brown, daughter of Warden Brown, has returned home after spending a very pleasant time visiting friends in Buckingham and Rockland.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL CASE.

We have pleasure this week in publishing some references made to this public question in a sermon preached some weeks ago by the Rev. Jas. Fraser, of St. Mungo's Church, Cushing. There is, on the whole, a fair and impartial statement of the case, and although we differ entirely in opinion from Mr. Fraser in his conclusions, it is only fair that both sides of this question should be heard. Mr. Fraser has evidently done what many on both sides of the question have failed to do, i.e., made a calm, intelligent study of the question. But we fail to see that a commission could bring out any facts bearing on the case that have not already been brought out in the many investigations and discussions that have taken place. The root of the whole matter is "should the Catholics of Manitoba, who have enjoyed the privilege of their own schools since their entry into the Union, be deprived of that privilege and compelled to contribute their share of taxation to schools in which religion is taught to which they cannot subscribe?" For the sake of argument we are prepared to abandon the second judgment of the Privy Council in so far as it states there is a grievance, and to submit the whole question to the spirit of fair play and justice which we trust animates the majority of our people. Following the principle of "do unto others as you would they should do unto you," it is hard to believe that if the majority in Manitoba were Catholic and established a public school in which the character of the religion taught would be decided by Catholics, the course of study and the text books (especially in history) authorized by a Catholic committee, that Protestants would not consider they were being subjected to unfair treatment, and press for redress.

The sermon is taken from 1 Kings, xii. chap., 1 to 24 verses. After relating the circumstances mentioned in these verses, the sermon goes on as follows:—

That this historical record has lessons for us at the present juncture of our national affairs, will readily be perceived, though of course it is not pretended that the circumstances of Israel and our circumstances are similar in particulars. In what is called "The Manitoba School Question," a matter of grave importance awaits settlement. By that settlement the future of our Dominion will most assuredly be affected to an incalculable degree. A judicious, that is a righteous course in the present case, will tend to a growing stability. An unwise judgment will tend to foster distrust, and to widen seams of cleavage between our people. The solution still lies in the hands of the Dominion and Manitoba Governments. If, however, the promised meeting of parliament is held and the promised Remedial Legislation introduced, it is almost a certainty that the solution will be placed in the hands of the people. In prospect of such an issue, it is of urgent importance that the men, who shall be constituted the judges, should understand the facts and bearings of the case, that they be not swayed from the path of justice by any cries of race and religion.

The Manitoba School Question is admittedly difficult of solution, even when confined within its own proper limits of discussion. It is made ever so much more difficult by the introduction of matter that is cognate but not relevant, and also by ignoring matter that in justice should be considered as part of the case. What is the real issue which shall be placed before the country?

First, then, it must be distinctly understood that the question is not "Shall the constitution of Manitoba and the constitution of the Dominion be changed?" If that is not the question, then a good deal of the discussion that is carried on has nothing whatever to do with the question at issue. Many people, church courts—our own General Assembly among the number—take their stand on what is called "Provincial Autonomy," i.e. that the provinces should have perfect freedom to legislate within their own domain, without being subject to interference by the General Government of the Dominion. But, unfortunately for the principle and for the arguments based upon it in this case, it is written in black and white in the constitution of Manitoba and in the constitution of the Dominion, that under certain specified circumstances in the matter of education, an appeal may be made by a religious minority, either Protestant or Roman Catholic, to the Governor-General in Council, and remedial legislation be passed by the Dominion Parliament. Thus, to argue on the ground of the principle of provincial autonomy, is to argue for a change in the Constitution, and that is not the question at issue.

Let it also be remembered by us Protestants, that an appeal in a matter of education was taken by us, the Protestant minority of Quebec, to the Governor-General-in-Council. I know that the hearing of that appeal was delayed and delayed, but it must also be remembered that it was postponed, because negotiations were going on between "the appointed representatives of the Protestant minority," the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction—and Mr. Mercier, for the remedy of the privileges injuriously affected by the legislative act. And let it also be remembered that the Jesuits' Estates Act, as it now appears on the statute book, is purged of all the clauses against which, and against which only, the Protestant Committee of Education complained as affecting educational privileges. As has been said, the Constitution of Manitoba distinctly and specifically provides for an appeal against the action of the Legislature in certain circumstances connected with education; and since that is the case, arguments based on the principle of provincial autonomy, and the principle that the legislature which has power to enact a law, has absolute power to repeal the law, and other arguments of the same kind, have no application in the settlement of the Manitoba question. They are ruled out by the Constitution.

Again, a great many people take their stand on the principle of national schools, and on the ground of this principle declare that Manitoba should be upheld in her abolition of the separate school system. Now, any arguments as against the Manitoba Separate Schools, founded simply on the principle of national schools, are just as much out of place in a discussion of the present issue, as are arguments founded on the principle of provincial autonomy. In Manitoba, as in any province in which separate schools existed at the time of confederation, as also in any province in which they have been or shall be established subsequent to confederation, these schools are by the Constitution recognized as established in such manner, that any privilege injuriously affected by subsequent legislation shall be the subject of appeal, if desired by the religious minority. Principle or no principle, the schools are there, and cannot be abolished on the mere ground of a general principle, unless the religious minority, be it Protestant or Roman Catholic, is in agreement with what has been done, for then that minority will take no appeal.

We come now to the direct issue. There are three ways provided by the Constitution, in which the absolute freedom of Provincial Legislatures are limited. In one of the cases the power of decision lies entirely within the domain of the law courts; in the other two, within the domain of the Governor-General-in-Council.

The first limitation regards matters that are outside the power of the Provincial Legislatures altogether, matters "ultra vires" as it is called. It is the prerogative of the judicial authorities to declare whether a law is "ultra vires" or not, and the finding of the supreme judicatory is final in all such cases. Under this limitation, the first action of the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians against the Manitoba School Acts of 1890 was taken and was lost. By the decision of the Privy Council in that case, the Manitoba School Acts of 1890 were declared not to be "ultra vires."

The second method of limitation is called the "veto." Every provincial law is theoretically subject to the veto power of the Governor-General-in-Council. Every Dominion law is also subject theoretically to the veto power of the Queen-in-Council—witness the demand of some British publishers for the Queen's veto of the Canadian Copyright Act. The exercise of the veto as related to provincial laws, lies entirely within the functions of the Governor-General-in-Council, and deals with the provincial enactment it all its various bearings. Only after the very fullest consideration of the whole subject of any law, in all its relations, is the expediency of the exercise of the veto arrived at. This full consideration in the matter of the veto is important, seeing that the veto deals with provincial laws not "ultra vires."

The third method of limitation is by Remedial Order and Legislation. As in the veto, so in this method, the power (at least in the first place) lies in the Governor-General-in-Council. This limitation is confined exclusively to religious minority educational privileges, as these privileges are embodied in legislative acts; for until then they are officially unknown. It is under this thin limitation that the present serious difficulty has arisen. On comparing the educational laws of Manitoba, as they existed before 1890, with the laws of 1890, the Privy Council declared that the Roman Catholic minority educational privileges, as embodied in legal enactments, had been taken away by the enactments of 1890, and decided that that minority had the right of appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council, on the grounds set forth in the 2nd subsection of Art. 22 of the Constitution, viz.:—"An appeal shall lie to the Governor-General-in-Council from any act or decision of the legislature of the province, or any provincial authority, affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority of the Queen's subjects in relation to education."

Now, let it be observed that two very different views are held regarding what is implied in an appeal under this method of limitation. One view is this, that an appeal is an asking that privileges claimed to be prejudicially affected, be restored; that in the hearing of the appeal the only necessity is, that it be shewn to the satisfaction of the Governor-General-in-Council, that privileges have been prejudicially affected; and that on this being done, the Council is bound to issue an order commanding the restoration of the privileges, which have been proved injuriously affected. This is the view held by the Governor-General-in-Council, as is manifested in their official acts up to the present, chiefly by the Remedial Order, and their latest communication to Manitoba, asking what concessions the province is willing to make as a basis of settlement. This view is, of course, also held by all who maintain that the decision of the Privy Council of Great Britain settles the whole matter. The other view is, that an appeal is indeed an asking that privileges injuriously affected should be restored, but that in the hearing of the appeal, the Council is bound to take into consideration not merely the fact of prejudice done to privilege, but all the circumstances related thereto, the nature of the privilege, the reasons for the change, and all such matter as have a distinct bearing on the case. This is the view taken by the Government and Legislature of Manitoba, manifested in their official acts, chiefly in their answer to the Remedial Order, which, after setting forth that the Governor-General is not apprized of all the circumstances of the case, asks for the appointment by the Council of a Committee of Inquiry.

That this view of the Manitoba Government regarding an appeal is the correct and righteous one, is evident, for, 1st. This method of limitation by appeal, like the limitation by veto, deals with an enactment that is "ultra veres" of the Provincial Legislature. This fact affords a strong presumption that the issue of an appeal in a remedial order, like the issue of a veto, is only to be taken after an impartial and full consideration of the whole matter in all its bearings. But, secondly, this strong presumption is increased to a moral certainty, when it is further considered that rights and privileges can only be known as they are embodied in legal enactments. For instance, it is quite conceivable that a corrupt administration through the exigencies of political party strife, and for the purpose of securing and maintaining votes, might concede functions to the schools of that section of the religious population which afterwards became the minority, that were more than rightful privileges. This is not urged as the case in Manitoba, but does the mere fact of their being embodied in a legislative enactment constitute them rightful privileges; and in an appeal, is the only question as to whether they have been injuriously affected or not? If, after an educational law has been passed, the privileges embodied in the legal enactments may not be themselves, in their nature, the subject of review by the Governor-General-in-Council in an appeal, then the Constitution of Manitoba, and the British North America Act in one of its provisions, are both loaded with the most extraordinary and superlative folly imaginable, viz., that of providing beforehand an eternal decree of unchangeableness for privileges vague, indefinite and unknown as to particulars, or for what may be claimed as privileges, because embodied in a statute in the general line of separate control. A conclusion of such absurdity makes it absolutely certain that the provision for appeal contemplates in the hearing of the appeal, an examination of more than the mere fact of prejudice against what are assumed to be privileges because embodied in legislative acts.

Or, again, it is quite possible, for instance, that some function, that is privilege might by statute be handed over to the schools of a religious minority, and that function be so generally abused that its curtailment became a necessity. Should an appeal be made in this case, and the fact of curtailment, that is injury to the privilege, be admitted, is the Council bound to issue an order to restore things as they were before the curtailment? Is it not bound to consider the whole facts of the case before issuing the appeal in a Remedial Order? Nor does the claim or fact that the Constitution is of the nature of a compact, remove out of the hearing of an appeal every other consideration than that of the question, whether the provincial authority has curtailed or even taken away, i.e., prejudicially affected, a privilege; for the provincial authority, one of the parties to the compact, might plead that the granting of a privilege imposed, in its very nature, and could not but impose responsibilities on the part of the receiver, to use and not abuse the privilege. If God has granted to the Fakir of India, muscular power, and the Fakir holds his hands in an upright position for years and years, is God bound to stand by, ready to restore power to the atrophied muscles when the man at last wants to use his hands for ordinary purposes? Under human law, which is supposed to follow Divine methods, the non-use or abuse of privilege must also entail or tend to entail loss. Hence from the nature of this method of limitation of provincial freedom by Remedial Order, we conclude that the decision to issue the order must be founded on a full hearing and an impartial consideration of the whole case. The mere decision of the Privy Council in this instance does not settle the whole matter. It declared that privileges enjoyed by the Roman Catholic minority previous to 1890, were removed by the laws of 1890, a fact not disputed by Manitoba. It had nothing to say of privilege involving responsibility. It did not, and it could not decide as to whether the action of the Legislature of Manitoba was warranted by the circumstances, for these subjects were outside the questions submitted to the Court.

This, then, is the case:—Manitoba does not deny having abolished separate schools, and she does not deny the right of the minority to appeal from her action; but she claims that an appeal means the hearing of the whole case in all its relations; she claims that privileges once embodied in law, are not absolutely unchangeable or irrevocable; she claims that privileges involve corresponding responsibility; she claims that her action was not arbitrary, but founded or sufficient excuse; she claims that the grounds of her action were not known or examined by the Governor-General-in-Council, and she asks for the appointment of a Commission by the Dominion Government to enquire into the whole subject in all its bearings.

Her position is unassailable, and should certainly be upheld by all. It is in the interests of truth and righteousness, in the interests of harmony and peace, and in the interests of the welfare and prosperity of our Dominion of Canada.

TEA-MEETING.

The Annual Social and Tea meeting of Henry's Church, will be held on Thursday evening Feb. 27th.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec.
District of Terrebonne,
No. 303.

Dame Rose Delima Joly, of the parish of Ste Monique, said district, wife of Wilfred Labelle, of the same place, authorized *a ester en justice*

Plaintiff.

The said Wilfred Labelle,

Defendant.

An action in separation as to property ha this day been instituted against defendant.
Ste. Scholastique 29 January 1896.
J. A. C. Ethier, Pl'ffs Att'y.

Sewing and Dress-making.

The undersigned having learned the Magic Scale System of Dressmaking is prepared to do sewing and dressmaking by the day at customers' homes.

BERTHA DONALDSON.
CHATBORO P. Q

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, 4th 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

A NATIVE HELPER FOR DR. M'CLURE.

Those who take an interest in missions may remember the interview with Dr. McClure, published in the "Watchman" in September, 1895, in which he proved clearly the value of native missionaries among the Chinese. This interview was made the base of an appeal to the people of the First Presbyterian Church to provide the means to maintain a native helper at Dr. McClure's mission station in Honan, China. The response to this appeal was prompt and liberal, and very general among the people of the church. Subscriptions ranging from five cents to nine dollars were received, and soon the whole amount ($65.00) was in hand. This amount was next paid for a draft on the Hong Kong Banking Corporation for $124, Mexican money, which is the standard in China. These Mexican dollars will be changed by Dr. McClure for Chinese coin, in which the native helper will receive his wages for one year. Dr. McClure has promised to send the photograph of his native assistant to the people of the First Presbyterian Church, also quarterly reports of his success and other notes of interest. On the receipt of Dr. McClure's letter it is intended to hold a missionary meeting, at which an address may be expected on missions and the report submitted to the people. The draft was mailed to Dr. McClure on Dec. 24, and was expected to leave Vancouver, B.C., on the C. P. R. steamship for China on Jan. 6, 1896. This letter ought now to be in Tien-Tsin, Dr. McClure's post-office, from which seaport the missionaries in Honan have a messenger or mail-man of their own, who makes regular trips to the coast, there being no mail service in the country. This statement is given for the information of those who have subscribed and those interested in missionary work.

J. W. McOUAT,
Sec.-Treas. of Fund.

Jan. 29, 1896.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Lachute branch of the Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society was held on Jan. 7 in Henry's Presbyterian Church. The attendance was small, but a very good meeting was held notwithstanding. The Rev. Mr. Waddell presided in the absence of Dr. Christie, president of the local society.

After opening the meeting with devotional exercises suiting the occasion, the chairman called for the secretary's report, which showed that two meetings of the executive committee had been held during the year, and that $51.00 had been collected by subscription. Mr. Fraser reported sales of the Scriptures during the year as $28.00, there being a decrease in the amount, owing, no doubt, as was explained by Mr. Fraser, to the numerous sales made by the society's colporteur during last summer.

The officers were elected, as nominated by the executive committee, as follows :—

President, Dr. Thos. Christie.

Vice-presidents, Revs. John Mackie, N. Waddell, A. B. Givan, J. W. Clipsham, J. R. Creswell.

Depositary, Hugh Fraser, jr.

Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. McOuat.

Representative Committee, Messrs. J. W. Raitt, Thos. Barron, Jas. Fish, J. T. Lambly and Peter Cruise, sen.

The Rev. Mr. Gomery gave a very interesting and instructive lecture on 'The Bible and its Influence.' While listening to the lecture, it seemed regrettable that so few had come to hear such a valuable address. However, a change has been made in the date of the annual meeting, and this year Mr. Gomery will deliver his address in the month of June, when, it is hoped, the fine and beautiful evenings may induce a larger audience.

The collection taken at the close of the meeting amounted to $2.60, which raised the contributions to $53.10, plus $28.00 on sales, made the returns to the society from Lachute $83.10, less $1.65 expenses, incurred by the local committee.

The thanks of the committee and the community are due to those ladies who acted as collectors for the society. To their kind services the financial success is due. The names of these ladies and the amount collected in each district will appear in the society's annual report.

STONEFIELD.

Our old friend Jim, in his correspondence three weeks ago spoke of a choir having been organized here under the leadership of W. W. Johnston, which is altogether false. He must either be off his base or feel very badly at not seeing old faces in the choir. It is not old faces but talent that is wanted and people who can sing.

The recent snowstorm has interfered with the open air skating rinks, but the snow was much needed in the woods.

Miss L. Barley has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Simon.

Mr. John McDuff spent Sunday last with his folk at Point Fortune.

Our quiet little town was disturbed at an early hour on Friday morning last by a sleighload of young folk passing through it on their way home from a party held in the neighborhood of Cushing on the previous night. It is singular that they cannot go to their homes in peace, without calling the attention of those in dreamland to the fact. In future when the 'Wee sma' hours' accompany them home let peace also be present with them. LARRY.

RURAL DEANERY OF ST. ANDREWS.

The annual meeting of this Deanery was held on January 20th in St. Simeon's Church, Lachute. There was a public celebration of Holy Communion at 11.15 a. m. and a good practicable sermon was preached by the Rev Wm. Harris of Grenville. The Chapter met for business at 2 p. m., Rural Dean Sanders in the chair.

The following clergy and laymen were present :—Clergy; Rev. A. B. Given, of Lachute; Rev. Wm. Harris, Grenville; Rev. J. W. Dennis, St. Andrews; Rev. James Carmichael, Vaudreuil; Rev. H. A. Meek, Mille Isles; Rev. A. E. Mount, Lakefield; Rev. R. Emmett, Papineauville; Rev. R. F. Hutchins, Arundel. Laymen: H. Frost, E. R Smith, Geo. Durnford and Geo. Rowe, from the parish of Lachute; R. Weldon, E. Dawson, Grenville; Henry Morrison, James McGrandle, Arundel; Thos. Copeland, Geo. S. Rogers, Capt. Good, Wm. Morrison, Lakefield; Dr. G. F. Shaw, Geo. Rennie, St. Andrews.

Minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

Reports were read from Arundel, Grenville, Lakefield, Mille Isles, Papineauville, St. Andrews and Vaudreuil.

Incomplete returns were presented from Buckingham and Portland.

The Rural Dean read an interesting and encouraging report of the work of the church in the Deanery during the past year.

Among the resolutions passed were the following :

Moved by Rev. A. B. Given and seconded by H. Frost,

"That whereas in the past no uniform and systematic records of the financial accounts of the Church in the rural districts of this Diocese has been kept, but on the contrary, in some cases each successive warden of an individual parish has kept the accounts in his own particular way, thus often rendering it difficult for his successors in office to continue the same method.

Whereas it is expedient and in the interest of the church, more especially in view of the adoption of the "Mission Fund Plan" that a uniform system of accounting should be adopted in all the rural parishes, thereby assuring continuity of entries in the records of any our parish :

Resolved :—That with the above object in view, it is hereby suggested that the Rural Deanery of St. Andrews take steps to bring the matter before the synod, so that the executive committee may be authorized to draw up and adopt and to issue free of charge to the rural parishes a simple from of book [or books] to be used by said rural parishes in keeping the church accounts, said books being the property of Synod for all time to come.

Resolved.—That the Rev. Rural Dean Sanders B. A. represent this Deanery upon the Execution Committee of the Diocesan Sunday School Association.

Resolved :—That Geo. Durnford Esq. be lay representation from this Deanery upon the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Sunday School Association.

A vote of thanks was tendered Revd. A B. Given, his good lady and the church people of Lachute for their kindness and hospitality.

The chairman pronounced the benediction and the meeting adjourned.

R. F. HUTCHINGS.
Secretary

Janry. 30th. 96.

A GOOD MAN GONE.

On Sunday last there passed away one who for a long period of years has maintained an unsullied reputation for unswerving integrity, honest dealings, kindly feelings and warm Christian charity. Mr. Angus Loynachan, *Sr.*, of Beech Ridge was a good man, in all that the term implies. How very few there are who in this world of storm and tempest, coming into contact with all sorts and conditions of men, can pass through without leaving wounds and scars on the feelings of others, against whom no grudge or sense of injury is felt. And yet insofar as our knowledge goes, judging from what every body says, Mr. Loynachan was such a man. For years he was a faithful elder in Henry's Church and did honor to the office. Although in comparatively good health, the prevalent sickness which proves fatal with so many aged people, proved also fatal with him. The funeral took place on Tuesday last and was very largely attended, the services being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Waddell.

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

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.

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,

Victoria Foundry,

LACHUTE.

Founders and Machinists in BRASS or IRON.

General Machinery and Mill Supplies.

PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY, STOVES, PLOWS and PLOW FITTINGS.

STOVES!

of all kinds wood and coal.

McOuat & McRae.

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.

COME IN

AND SEE

OUR CONFECTIONERY

NOVELTIES & TOYS.

—o—o—o—

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

TESTER'S HIGH CLASS CANDIES,

—o—o—

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

Send in your Holiday order early.

JAS. MARSHALL,
WEST END BAKER,
LACHUTE.

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 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.

Petrolea has voted to expend $172,000 in a waterworks system.

Nova Scotia Provincial Government has a surplus of $4,225.

Private Hayhurst of Hamilton speaks in terms of praise of the new Martini-Enfield rifle.

A patient of Rockwood Asylum who recently died was found to have needles in her heart and lungs.

The Minister of Militia has granted the use of the Toronto Armouries for the Canadian Horse Show, to be held in April.

A company is organizing in Winnipeg to improve the navigation of Red River by building a lock at St. Andrew's.

William O'Toole was fined $50 or sixty days in jail for impersonating a voter at the Hamilton municipal elections.

The sum of $72,688 was paid from April 4, 1895, to January 9, 1896, in bounties on 36,344 tons of pig iron, by the Dominion Government.

Mrs. Seaton, whose husband is in jail on a charge of conspiring to burn his buildings in Strathroy, has also been arrested on a similar charge.

The contract for the construction of the Cornwall Electric Railway has been signed in Montreal. It is expected to be finished by the 1st of June.

A number of Imperial military officers from Halifax will attend a conference at Ottawa to discuss matters connected with the defences of Canada.

The Toronto Chief of Police has presented his annual report, showing that 7,658 persons were apprehended or summoned during the year, and that the indictable offences for the year numbered 1,483.

Private Hayhurst, winner of the Queen's Prize at Bisley, has been appointed to a temporary position in the Inland Revenue at Hamilton. This is Col. Prior's first appointment since assuming office.

William McLure, who was charged with causing the death of Erwin Caldwell during a scuffle in the McMurray House, Ingersoll, on New Year's Day, has been discharged by Police Magistrate Morrison.

Lady Aberdeen has consented to do her utmost to arrange for an Irish display at the British Empire Exposition to be held in Montreal this summer, and it is probable there will be a representation of an Irish castle.

A notorious crook named "Billy" Black was arrested in Hamilton on Saturday afternoon. Black is wanted on a charge of robbing the post-office at Clarksburg, Grey County, and there are charges against him at other places.

Hon. James I. Fellows, Agent-General of the Province of New Brunswick, died at his residence, Saxon Hall, London, England, aged 68. Mr. Fellows was the millionaire inventor of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

George J. Robb, City Treasurer of Moncton, N.B., has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. He has made a confession in which he admits a shortage of $9,100, which was all squandered on margins on pork and other produce and stocks.

Archibald Campbell, ex-Mayor of Rat Portage, was brought before Judge Robinson, in Winnipeg, on Thursday, and found guilty of embezzling nine hundred dollars from the Dominion Express Company. He was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in the common goal.

Mr. Massie, for many years warden of the Central prison, Toronto, has been transferred to the registrarship of East and West York, Ont., and Dr. Gilmour, ex-M.P.P., who has been registrar of East and West York, Ont., for about two years, has been appointed to the wardenship rendered vacant by Mr. Massie's transference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince Edward of York, being now a year and a half old, is to be reproduced in a life-sized statue.

It is stated in London naval circle that two first-class torpedo boats will be sent to Halifax in the spring.

Japan is placing orders for ten warships and plants for two dockyards with builders on the Tyne and Clyde.

There is a movement on foot in the British Royal Geographical Society to send an expedition to the Antarctic ocean.

Ambassador Bayard has conveyed to the Queen an expression of President Cleveland's sympathy with her Majesty in her sad bereavement.

The fiftieth anniversary of the appearance of the London Daily News was celebrated last Tuesday, Charles Dickens was its first editor.

Lord Leighton, better known as Sir Frederic Leighton, died on Saturday from heart disease. His last words were, "My love to the Academy."

The court will go into mourning for six weeks for Prince Henry of Battenberg. The funeral will be conducted at Windsor with military honors.

It has been definitely settled that the remains of Prince Henry of Battenberg are to be buried in Wippingham church, beneath the Royal pew, in accordance with his will.

At a meeting of Americans in London a telegraph message was sent to the Queen stating that they joined in the deep sympathy of her subjects in respect to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

The Turkish Embassy in London has published an official denial of the Pall Mall Gazette's account of the treaty between Turkey and Russia. The representative of the Ottoman Empire says the report is absolutely unfounded.

Charles Somers Augustus Somerset, son of Lady Henry Somerset, president of the British Women's Temperance Union, was married in London on Thursday to Lady Catharine de Vere Beauclerk, a daughter of the Duke of St. Albans.

Empress Frederick, eldest daughter of the Queen, and mother of Emperor William, will attend the funeral of Prince Henry. In court circles the view is held that her visit to England will be used to bring about a reconciliation with Emperor William.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at a banquet giving by natives of Queensland residing or living in London, said the enemies of Britain had done a good service for the nation, as they had enabled it to show its face to the world.

It is understood that the British Crown lawyers are unable to find any offence under English law for which Dr. Jameson, who is on his way home from South Africa, can be civilly or criminally tried. They recommend the appointment of a commission of judges.

The London Globe, in reference to the Monroe resolution before the United States Senate, says that the English people will not stand much more flouting from anybody, and the United States may very easily find themselves face to face with a situation that could only be called appalling.

Robert Burns' great grandson and namesake, his last descendant in the direct male line, has just died at Blackhall, near Edinburgh, aged 52 years. He had served as a soldier and as a gardener in the Edinburgh public gardens, but for fourteen years past has been keeper of the powder magazine at Blackhall. He left no children.

At the head office of the Salvation Army in London it was explained that the impending removal of Mr. Ballington Booth from the United States was in accord with a fixed army regulation, which limited the stay of territorial leaders to four or five years in any one place. The successor to Mr. Ballington Booth will not be announced until the return of General Booth from India.

UNITED STATES.

There will be no horseracing at Saratoga this year.

United States Silver men will probably place a ticket in the field in the Presidential campaign.

Sheriff Hayes, of Lake County, Ind., has purchased two full-blooded man-eating bloodhounds, to be used to trail criminals.

Miss Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society, has sailed from New York on her way to administer relief to the suffering Armenians.

Ex-United States Senator Warner Miller says the Nicaragua canal will be built with foreign capital unless Congress makes a grant for that purpose this session.

Secretary Olney of the United States is confident that the Venezuela dispute with England will be settled at an early date in a manner honorable to both nations.

Mrs. Anna Aspinwall has left an estate estimated at $3,000,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Church Hospital of Philadelphia to maintain an Orphan Girls' Hospital.

The Washington Weather Bureau has devised a system of kites, which will carry self-registering meteorological instruments in the atmosphere two miles above the earth's surface.

The United States Department of Agriculture has decided to open St. Albans and Richford, Vt., as ports of entry for cattle from Canada destined for European points, by way of Boston.

Mrs. Emma Worman, fifty years of age, wife of the president of the Outing Publishing Company, New York, committed suicide on Thursday by shooting herself. No reason is known for the rash act.

The American liner St. Paul, from Southampton, for New York, struck on a bar off Long Branch during a fog on Saturday. Her passengers were taken off in tugs.

A large number of American sealers have become dissatisfied with the manner in which the United States Customs Department is handled on Puget Sound, and are seeking protection under the British Crown.

At St. Paul, Minn., on Saturday, J. K. McCulloch, of Winnipeg, won the ten-mile skating race in 33 minutes and 5 seconds, the fastest time recorded in a competition at that distance.

United States Secretary Olney was called on by Sir Julian Pauncefote on Saturday, and presented with the final acceptance of the British Government of the plan of the Behring Sea Commission to pass upon the Canadian sealers seized prior to the Paris award.

According to the story of a Chicago detective who has been working for the defence, H. H. Holmes is a much-maligned man. The detective says that he can, in every case of murder of which Holmes is accused, prove either an alibi, or produce, alive and well, those said to have been killed.

Gen. Duffield, the chief of the United States Survey, has come to the conclusion that there is no justice in the Alaskan boundary line claimed by Great Britain. He adds that all the gold fields are in United States territory. A bill has been introduced in Congress to appoint a commission to fix the boundary on the lines laid down by Gen. Duffield.

GENERAL.

Senor Camacho, Spanish ex-Minister of Finance is dead.

The Chinese Government has assigned a large sum of money for the construction of a fleet.

It is reported that the Armenians at Marash used dynamite against the Turkish troops with deadly effect.

Sixteen Protestant ministers in Turkey have been shot since the troubles began for refusing Mohammedanism.

A number of guests at the Imperial banquet in Berlin showed symptoms of poisoning. It is supposed the oysters were bad.

A project is now being seriously considered by the German Emperor and his Cabinet providing for a formidable increase of the navy.

The last official report of the German colonies shows that the emigration to the colonies is falling off, and the trade steadily decreasing.

The Shoans recently cut off the hands of three reporters who were endeavoring to get into Makalle, the Italian fortress which they are besieging.

There was a violent scene in the German Reichstag on Thursday, when the Count von Kardoff called Dr. Theodore Barth an infamous liar. There is talk of a duel.

The rumor that the Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia intend having a meeting at Latenbie is gaining strength in European diplomatic circles.

News has been received in Rome that the Italian forces which have been besieged in Makalle, Abyssinia, have evacuated that place with the honours of war.

The exodus from Cuba continues. Every steamer leaving Havana is carrying her full complement of passengers, and some of the lines are putting on extra boats.

A despatch from Cape Town says Joel, Bailey, Rogers, Sampson, Wollaston, Auret, and Lace, held as prisoners by the Boers, have been released on bail, but they are not allowed to leave Pretoria.

For the first time the Finister-Aarhorn, the highest of the Bernese Alps, has been climbed in winter. Prof. Fischer, with the guide Almer, accomplished the feat a couple of weeks ago.

At a meeting of the German residents of Salisbury, the capital of Mashonaland, a resolution was passed condemning Emperor William's despatch to President Kruger as an interference with South African affairs.

The Paris Eclair says that if the United States pushes its extravagant pretensions to the point indicated by the addition to the Monroe doctrine, European nations must combine to close their ports to American ships, and bring her to her knees in a week.

An anti-English meeting was held at Bobare, Venezuela. An effigy of Lord Salisbury was carried through the streets in mock triumph, a death sentence was read in the plaza and the effigy was then shot to pieces after it had been hanged by the neck on an improvised gibbet.

While the Porte refuses permission to members of the Red Cross Society to distribute relief to the Armenians, he will permit persons to undertake that mission who are recommended by United States Minister Terrell, provided the Turkish authorities are kept advised of what they are doing.

The Brazilian Government denies officially the report spread in Europe during the past few days as to the strained relations between Great Britain and Brazil. On the contrary, the relations are of a friendly character. The cruise of the Benjamin Constant has no connection with the Isle of Trinidad.

A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople says that an offensive and defensive alliance has been signed between Russia and Turkey, by which Turkey becomes the vassal of Russia, and Russia secures an entrance to the Mediterranean by the Dardanelles. The news is not confirmed at the British Foreign Office.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OPINIONS

SPEECH ON CURRENT TOPICS AT BIRMINGHAM.

Praise for Salisbury—Friendship for the United States—The Armenian Question—American Support Invited to Settle It.

A despatch from London says:—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, delivered a speech at Birmingham on Saturday evening. He congratulated the country upon having at the head of its affairs Lord Salisbury, whose judgment and resolution had placed him the very first among the European statesmen. Referring to the Guiana boundary dispute, Mr. Chamberlain said it had been trivial until it was suddenly elevated to grave importance by the intervention of the United States. There seemed to be some misapprehension on both sides. The opinion seemed to have prevailed in England that American statesmen wished to pick a quarrel, while the American seemed to have thought that the British were disposed to impugn the Monroe doctrine, which they rightly held to be most important to their own security. They also seemed to have thought that the British were disposed to deal in a harsh and arbitrary manner with a smaller State. He believed that the American people and all that is best in the United States would regard with horror a needless war with their own blood and kindred. He also believed that President Cleveland, whose acquaintance he had the honor of making while he was in America, and who had a high reputation for straightforward

HONORABLE DEALING

would never drive the two kindred nations to strife. On the other hand, the Americans could be assured from utterances of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Arthur Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, that Great Britain had no desire for a single inch of American territory beyond what she already rightfully possessed. All that was necessary to settle the trouble was time and fuller knowledge. Meanwhile he would re-echo and reciprocate from the bottom of his heart Wolcott's noble words: "Blood is thicker than water." (Loud cheers.) That would always be the sentiment of every Briton. The two nations were more closely allied in sentiment and interest than any others, and while the British looked with horror on anything approaching fratricidal strife, they looked with pleasure upon the possibility of the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack floating together in defence of a common cause, sanctioned by community of sentiment. He added that while the continental nations regarded the sufferings of the Armenians with comparative indifference, the United Kingdom and the United States felt the deepest sympathy and indignation. Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to the excellence of the American missions, and declared that the Americans were also interested in the sufferings of humanity for humanity's sake, and not for any territorial ambition. Mr. Chamberlain continued, saying: "Would it were possible that instead of wasting breath in a petty South American boundary dispute we could count on the powerful support of the United States in enforcing the representations which hitherto we have fruitlessly made in behalf of those who are suffering by Turkish tyranny and Turkish fanaticism." (Cheers.) He concluded by declaring that the condition of Armenia was a danger and disgrace to Europe, but he did not believe that the resources of civilization had been entirely exhausted. Upon the conclusion of his address Mr. Chamberlain was greeted with prolonged cheering.

ONTARIO'S BIRTH RATE.

Startling Decline of the Rate for 1894 As Compared With the Preceding Year.

The registrar-general of Ontario has issued a report on the vital statistics of the Province for 1894. The figures presented are of unusual interest, inasmuch as their net effect is to show an apparent decline in the birth rate both for the year named as compared with the preceding year, and for recent years generally as compared with a generation ago. Figures are adduced on the strength of which the compiler of the report declares:—

"What is at once apparent in these tables is that the birth rate is every country of Europe and America where a system of vital statistics has been established has seen a decline more or less marked in each, but nowhere more marked perhaps than in Ontario. Assuming as necessary, in our remarks, the registration in recent years to be at least as complete as ten years ago, it is apparent that some cause or causes are operant to produce a decline of births so serious, in a still sparsely settled Province, as to call for the attention of all interested in the moral, social and economic welfare of the people."

The figures printed show that in 1894 the births for the year exceeded the deaths by

ONLY 1 PER CENT.

and the decrease in births in the Province from the previous year was 843, while a comparison extending over a period of years shows that the number of children born in Ontario to-day in proportion to the population is about half what it was 35 years ago. These figures are startling at first sight, and are made the more so by the somewhat gloomy inferences of the statistician. The author of the report indulges in considerable speculation and conjecture as to the causes of the decline, closing his remarks on this subject with the observation that "with a population of only 30 to the square mile of the rural population in the older cultivated counties it is manifest that any question for the struggle for existence or the survival of the fittest ought not yet to be heard of even in undertones as an excuse for propounding the reasonableness of the doctrine of Malthus. Have we any reason," he asks, "for believing that in Ontario the operation of its principles has played or is playing any practical part in the depression of the birth rate in a young and still vigorous community to a total of 19.8 in the thousand, and only 20.3 in our thirteen cities?" It seems to us the deduction is an unnecessarily severe one, and that to arrive at it one or two of the most striking and obvious facts in the conditions that surround us in Ontario are

ENTIRELY OVERLOOKED.

Instead of looking to the doctrine of Malthus for an explanation of the decline in our birth rate, the acceptance of which explanation would credit the people of Ontario with a French rather than an English civilization, surely it would be more reasonable to look to Manitoba, to the Northwest Territories, to British Columbia and to those parts of the United States that have attracted during the past few years so many Canadians of a marriageable age. The latter movement, fortunately for us, has received a severe check during the last year or tewo, and there is ground for hoping that even a reaction has set in, but the effect of this would be too late to affect the facts contained in the figures of the report of 1894.

As for the movement to our own west, the tendency will doubtless be to increase rather than to decrease as the years roll on, and our young men will go in continually growing numbers to build up the newer Provinces of the Dominion. There they will marry and there their children will be born, and it will be too bad if the old folks whom they leave at home have to bear the stigma of being disciples of Malthus.

AN OLD-TIME MUTINY.

Crew of the Schooner Maria Kill the Captain, Mate and Others—Prisoners Released.

A despatch from San Francisco says:—Particulars of a mutiny from the Andrew Islands on board the American trading schooner Maria, Capt. Brown, have been received. Capt. Brown, Mate Hermann Hohlmann, and a passenger were murdered in cold blood by the crew, and Mrs. Brown and her son nearly killed by blows from an axe. After killing the captain, mate and the passenger, late at night, the schooner was headed for the Andrew Islands, and Mrs. Brown and her boy were kept close prisoners it being the intention of the mutineers to put them ashore on an isolated coral reef near the islands. Before the islands were reached the Chinese cooks, native sailors and boatswain got to fighting among themselves, and knives were drawn. Two half-breeds were killed instantly, and another died of wounds received. All of the mutineers were wounded. Provisions gave out, and when cruising off the Andrew Islands the schooner was manned by the boatswain, two Chinese and a half-breed. The schooner was steered into port, and the King of the Islands gave the murderers food enough to last them for several weeks. Before the vessel sailed again, however, the King became suspicious, boarded the craft, rescued Mrs. Brown and her boy, the former more dead than alive, and took the mutineers prisoners. The Spanish gunboat Valasci put in at Andrew Islands, and took the murderers to Manilla for trial.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The Reported Alliance Between the Two Countries Denied.

A despatch from Constantinople says that in an interview to-day Halil Rafaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, declared that the rumors of an offensive and defensive treaty between Russia and Turkey were absolutely unfounded. Such a treaty had neither been concluded nor meditated. In well-informed circles this statement is believed to be probably a mere diplomatic quibble. The arrangement between the two powers may not be embodied in a treaty, but it is becoming to be generally believed that an understanding exists between them that is tantamount to a treaty.

MINING HORROR IN WALES

AT LEAST FIFTY-FOUR MEN KILLED IN A COAL MINE.

Explosion in a Welsh Colliery—The Pit Caught Fire—Sad Scenes at the Surface—Terrible Experience of the Rescuers.

A despatch from Cardiff, Wales, says:—The residents of the town and vicinity of Tylerstown, which is situated near here, were terrified by a horrible reverberation on Monday, which shook the whole town, and caused people to rush out of doors wondering whether they were being overwhelmed by an earthquake. It was ascertained in a short time that the concussion was caused by an explosion in a neighboring colliery with disastrous consequences to life and property. The latest report places the number of dead at 54, though it is feared that further exploration of the wrecked mine will discover the bodies of more. Reports of the number of killed have been conflicting, and there is doubt as to the actual number of men in the mine at the time of the catastrophe. The first report gave the number of miners in the shaft at 54, but some of them escaped to the surface, bringing the body of one comrade with them. The mining population of the locality knew all too quickly what the muffled, thunderous report of the explosion meant, and rushed to the mouth of the pit, only to have their worst fears confirmed. The shaft was found to be entirely shattered, and it was evident that there was little hope that any of those in the pit could have survived the explosion. The despair of the woman who flocked about the mouth of the pit was little more terrible than the

HORRIBLE ANXIETY

of those that hoped to find that those who were missing from their sides had by some chance not entered the mine.

The pit was found to have caught fire, and the hindrance that this caused to the work of the rescue parties added to the excitement and tension of feeling. It was only through braving the utmost peril that the living were able to prosecute their quest for the dead.

The number of the dead removed grew from 12 to 15, and then 20, and the list of those known to have been in the fated shaft kept constantly growing, and with it the number of bereaved families waiting at the surface.

The work of exploration is going steadily forward, but under great difficulties, the numerous cave-ins obstructing the advance and making it impossible to reach remote portions of the mine, while the defective ventilation often drives back those who are advancing on their sad errand. The last to come out brought with them five bodies. None have been found alive, and it is not now expected that any will be.

It was reported at midnight that more bodies had been brought to the surface of the wrecked mine, and some of those who were in the mine have been rescued alive, and are able to tell something of the occurrence. It is imposible to ascertain the exact number of the victims, as the number of men in the mine at the time of the explosion is not known. But those who have been engaged in the work of exploration and the few survivors who have been rescued tell

TERRIBLE STORIES

of the scenes they witnessed and the dead bodies they found or stumbled over strewn in all directions, as they fell overcome by the damp, or hurled by the force of the explosion.

One of the survivors, a fireman, who was in the mine itself when the explosion came started to work his way in the direction of the entrance with painful and almost hopeless labour, making frequent pauses. In one spot he was obliged to stop and wait for four hours on account of the after-damp. At the end of that time he ventured to advance a few steps further, when he had to desist again and wait another two hours in hopeless darkness.

Another fireman who made his way out of the death pit by a long journey, relates that he passed numerous men on the way who were unconscious and helpless, and badly burned. He could do nothing for them, and was obliged to leave them to their fate.

The rescuers continued their work incessantly all through the night, encouraged by the saving of a few to hope that still others remained alive in the mine, whose lives may possibly be saved.

Fatally Burned at Stoney Creek.

Jonathan Dunham, a young married man, met with a horrible death at Stoney Creek on Sunday. About 5.30 o'clock on Sunday morning an oil lamp exploded in the room in which he and his wife and child were sleeping. The burning oil spread over the floor, and Dunham sprang out of bed, seized an armful of clothing and tried to smother the flames. Finding he could not do so Dunham picked up the lamp, and enveloped in a blaze of fire, ran out of the room with the intention of throwing the lamp in the street. He, however, was delayed by a door which he could not unlock for some time, and was terribly burned about the hand and arm. On reaching the street he flung the lamp down and rolled in the snow until the flames that enveloped him were extinguished. Unfortunately, Dunham, in addition to the burns on his arm, hands and body, had inhaled the heated air, and he died in the afternoon. Deceased's father was killed by a train at the Beach crossing a few years ago. He leaves a widow and one child.

Plenty of Students.

For bachelors and maidens, too
A leap year manual is due;
A drill to practice lover's charms,
Instructions in the use of arms.

Nurture your mind with great thoughts; to believe in the heroic makes heroes.—Disraeli.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Wealth of Trail Creek Has Made a Remarkable Showing in Two Years.

In British Columbia there is a mining region which is closely associated with the United States. It is the Trail Creek district, which is populated and worked almost entirely by miners and capitalists from the United States. It is seven miles north of the boundary line and seven miles west of the Columbia river. It is reached by rail from Spokane to Northport, and thence by stage, running fourteen miles.

Charles G. Griffith, of Helena, Mon., is familiar with this region. He is the ore buyer for the East Helena smelting works, and has had occasion to watch the growth of the camp. Mr. Griffith says:

"In some of the statements published about the Trail Creek region there has been a great deal of exaggeration. I do not believe in such a method. It does not help a district in the end, and really does no good. The plain facts will be sufficient to make a very good impression for the Trail Creek mines, and I do not think it necessary to go outside of them.

"These mines were discovered five years ago, but for a time nothing was done.

THE REAL LIFE

of the district dates from 1893. Then people began to talk about it, and the development began. Since that time the population has increased to 3,500, and the excitement in the region has been great. It takes a long time to develop a mining region, and Trail Creek has made a remarkable showing in two years.

"The mines are owned mostly by capitalists from the United States. A few Canadian companies have been formed during the last six months, but no English companies are operating there. The food supply for the region will come from the United States, particularly from the valleys in Washington.

"It is probable that in a short time smelting works for the treatment of ore will be erected near Spokane. Most of the ore now being shipped is handled by the East Helena works.

"The district is the largest in British Columbia. It is eight miles square, and within this space there are innumerable veins, large and small, with ore, so far as developed, that will average as high as $45 a ton in gold. The total expense of handling the ore, even with the present cost of shipping, will amount to only about $15 a ton, leaving a good profit.

"The two years' work has resulted in the development of three large producing mines, the Le Roi, the War Eagle, and the Josie, which produces 200 tons a day, or a monthly value of $240,000. The War Eagle began shipping less than a year ago, and since then it has paid $182,000 in dividends. The Le Roi, when I left, was promising a $50,000 dividend before Christmas. In this mine the workings are down 450 feet, and the values have increased to

AT LEAST TWICE

the estimated average.

"The ore presents a curious formation. It is almost a mass of pyrites. In our mines in Montana we have found the pyrites which were taken out with the gold-bearing quartz generally very rich in gold. But there is nothing anywhere else in the world that approaches the magnitude of this pyritic deposit. The pyrites lie in great quantities, and the yield from a given space is very great in tonnage. The ore is a mixture of calcipyrite, iron pyrite, and pyritite. The veins vary in width. That in the Le Roi runs from four to thirty feet. Other veins are wider than this.

"Besides the three large producing mines, there are a number which have been so far developed as to indicate that they will undoubtedly become producers within a short time. In addition to this, there is a great amount of development work being done, and new strikes are being made all the time.

"In what I have said to you all of my estimates have been conservative. I believe the district will prove to be one of the greatest on this continent when it is fully developed, but I do not care to go outside of absolute certainties."

The Only

Great and thoroughly reliable building-up medicine, nerve tonic, vitalizer and

Blood Purifier

Before the people today, and which stands preeminently above all other medicines, is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

It has won its hold upon the hearts of the people by its own absolute intrinsic merit. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story:—

Hood's Cures

Even when all other preparations and prescriptions fail.

"The face of my little girl from the time she was three months old, broke out and was covered with scabs. We gave her two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it completely cured her. We are glad to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOS. M. CARLING, Clinton, Ontario. Be sure to

Get Hood's

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

A BROAD MINDED DIVINE

Does Not Hesitate to Speak For the Good His Words Will do.

A Scholarly Christian and a Beloved Pastor Who Believes in Training the Body as Well as the Mind.

The twenty-ninth day of April is a notable day in the history of the May Memorial church in Syracuse, as it is the anniversary of the installation of the Rev. Samuel R. Calthrop, D.D., the eminent divine who so long has ministered to them spiritually as pastor of the church.

Dr. Calthrop was born in England and received his preparatory scholastic training at St. Paul's School London. Entering Trinity College, Cambridge, he soon became a bright figure in that brilliant coterie of scholars, literary men and wits that followed in the traditions of Macaulay and his associates at the university. In the middle of the century he visited Syracuse and received his first impressions of the young city that nearly a score of years later he was to choose as his home and in which his labors have been so long and effective. The masterly pulpit addresses of Dr. Calthrop have had their fundamentals drawn from the deepest research. His people have been instructed by him, not only in things spiritual, but in the elements of the broadest culture, in literature, in art and in science. His young men have been taught a muscular system of morality. In these and in many other ways has he endeared himself to his congregation, which is one of the most highly cultured and wealthy in the city.

Rev. Dr. Calthrop, Syracuse, N.Y.

Dr. Calthrop has a striking personality. To the eye he is a most picturesque figure. His head and face, framed in luxuriant masses of silky, snowy white hair and beard, are of the type of Bryant and Longfellow. Although over seventy years old his rather spare figure is firm and erect and every movement is active and graceful. His whole life long he has been an ardent admirer and promoter of athletic sports, and even at his advanced age, plays tennis with all the vigor and skill of a young man. To Syracusans, perhaps, this remarkably versatile man is most widely known, apart from his profession, as a scientist.

On a bright April morning a reporter followed the winding driveway that curving around the hills leads to Calthrop Lodge, an old-fashioned red brick mansion, surrounded by a grove of oaks and chestnuts. Wearing a black skull cap and a black coat of semi-clerical cut, the master of Calthrop Lodge graciously received the reporter who called to inquire about his health, for, though manfully repressing all possible evidence of his suffering, Dr. Calthrop for may years had been the victim of a distressing affliction, until by fortunate chance he was lead to take the remedy which has effectually cured him.

During more than half of his pastorate in Syracuse, Dr. Calthrop has been troubled with rheumatism, and at intervals he suffered excruciating agony from it. At times the pain was so great as to prevent him from walking. Many remedies were tried without success and he and his friends had given up hope of a permanent cure or of more than temporary relief when he took the preparation that drove the disease completely from his system.

In a letter written to the editor of The Evening News, of Syracuse, last year, Dr. Calthrop told of his affliction and its cure. This is Dr. Calthrop's letter:

To the editor of The Evening News,—Dear Sir: More than 35 years ago I wrenched my left knee, throwing it almost from its socket. Great swelling followed, and the synovial juice kept leaking from the joint.

This made me lame for years, and from time to time the weak knee would give out entirely and the swelling would commence. This was always occasioned by some strain like a sudden stop. The knee gradually recovered, but always was weaker than the other.

About 15 years ago, the swelling recommenced, this time without any wrench at all, and before long I realized that this was rheumatism settling in the weakest part of the body. The trouble came so often that I was obliged to carry an opiate in my pocket everywhere I went. I had generally a packet in my waistcoat pocket, but in going to a conference in Buffalo, I forgot it, and as the car was damp and cold, before I got to Buffalo, my knee was swollen to twice its natural size.

I had seen the good effects that Pink Pills were having in such cases, and I tried them myself with the result that I have never had a twinge or a swelling since. This was effected by taking seven or eight boxes.

I need not say that I am thankful for my recovered independence, but I will add that my knee is far stronger than it has been for 35 years.

I took one pill at my meals three times a day.

I gladly give you this statement.

Yours, S. R. Calthrop.

Since writing this letter Dr. Calthrop has not had any visits from his old enemy and is even more cordial now in his recommendation of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than he was then. To the reporter he said:

"I am continually recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to acquaintances and those I chance to meet who are troubled with rheumatism or locomotor ataxia.

"Pink Pills," continued Dr. Calthrop, "are the best thing of the kind, I know of. They are infinitely superior to most medicines that are put up for sale. I know pretty well what the pills contain and I consider it an excellent prescription. It is such a one as I might get from my doctor but he would not give it in such a compact form and so convenient to take.

"I recommend the pills highly to all who are troubled with rhumatism, locomotor ataxia or any impoverishment of the blood."

No might or greatness can censure escape; back-wounding calumny the whitest virtue strikes.—Shakspeare.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING.

Cured by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder —An Extraordinary Experience.

Catarrh nearly always leaves its mark after it. These are frequently revealed in deafness of the victim. A case in point is that of Capt. Ben Connor, of 139 Berkeley street, Toronto, who was deaf for twelve years from catarrh. No medicine or treatment did him any good, until he procured a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, which gave immediate relief, and continuing to use it, in a short time the deafness was entirely removed. Mr. Connor's friends, who knew the extremity of the malady, are loud in the praises of this medicine; and Capt. Connor himself will be only too glad to answer all enquiries concerning his case and remarkable 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 instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness.

Sarcasm poisons reproof.—Wigglesworth.

STARVED.

STOMACH RUINED AND MEMORY GONE.

Caused by Eating 8,421 Plugs of Tobacco—A. T. Budd, Druggist, of Arnprior, Ont. Reports this Wonderful Case.

Man does a lot of foolish things, and when you come to look them all over, the continued use of tobacco is, without doubt, the most unaccountable of them all.

Tobacco kills more people than all the contagious diseases together.

We don't know it, or don't want to admit it, but it's so. Not one man in ten would get sick so easily and die from catarrh, consumption, pneumonia, heart-disease, etc., if his otherwise strong constitution were not undermined by strong tobacco poison.

It's so easy to get started, and so impossible to stop tobacco use, unless No-To-Bac comes to the rescue. Millions are now seeking relief, and they are coming from all parts of the world. Read this letter:

Arnprior, Ont., Sept. 20, 1895.

A. T. Budd, Esq., Druggist, Arnprior, Ont.—Dear Sir: I have used No-To-Bac and found it a complete cure. I had smoked and chewed for 20 years. I had used a 10-cent plug of chewing tobacco every day, as well as three plugs of smoking a week. My doctor told me that tobacco was killing me, and I tried to quit of my own accord, but could not exist without it. After using three boxes of No-To-Bac I am completely cured. My nerves were a complete wreck, but now my nerves never trouble me. For many years I could not eat any breakfast, my stomach was in such a bad condition. Now I can eat as well as anyone, and have gained considerable in weight, and am better physically and mentally than ever before, and I can highly recommend No-To-Bac as a complete cure.

JAMES HEADRICK,
Clay Bank P.O., Ont.

Now, No-To-Bac is a nerve maker, aids digestion, and will help anyone from weakness to health. It is the grandest medicine ever made—over 300,000 cures. You run no risk, for you can buy No-To-Bac under absolute guarantee from your own druggist. Do it to-day! Now is the time, and in a week or two be free and well. Get our booklet, "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away." Written guarantee and free sample mailed for the asking. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Let not any one say that he can not govern his passions.—Locke.

Growing Prevalence of Bright's Disease.

Bright's Disease shows itself usually in depression of spirits. Life loses its zest. Efforts bring an early fatigue. There is loss of appetite; listlessness; sleep fails to refresh. There may, or may not be pain in the region of the kidneys. It is not only astonishing, but alarming, the extent to which this disease is seizing the ablest men of the country. The deceptive nature of the trouble is almost akin to that of consumption. Our dearest friends are carried off with it before we are aware of the nature of their disease. The one salvation is to rid the system of the trouble at its inception. This is being most successfully accomplished by South American Kidney Cure, a medicine that will cure any case of Bright's disease that has not already signed the death warrant of its victim. It is a medicine that most completely rids the system of those elements that go to constitute this disease, working distinctively upon the kidneys.

Those who never retract their opinions love themselves more than they love truth.—Joubert.

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

Inventors of military accouterments, harness and the like, have taken out 435 patents.

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

Nature is commanded by obeying her.—Bacon.

Rheumatism is Still Being Cured in from One to Three Days by South American Rheumatic Cure—More Testimony.

Mr. Z. A. Van Luven, Governor of the County Gaol, of Napanee, Ont., writes:—"My wife has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for some time past. The disease attacked the limbs and was drawing them out of shape. The pain was most excruciating. She could not get anything to cure her. Mr. Huffman, druggist, of this town, recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. The first few doses gave my wife perfect relief. To-day, after taking four bottles of the remedy, she is certain that the disease is entirely eradicated from her system and blesses the day she first heard of this remedy.

Content is the wealth of nature.—Socrates.

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

It's a Curious Woman

who can't have confidence in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Here is a tonic for tired-out womanhood, a remedy for all its peculiar ills and ailments—and if it doesn't help you, there's nothing to pay.

What more can you ask for in a medicine?

The "Prescription" will build up, strengthen and invigorate the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and vigor. In "female complaints" of every kind and in all chronic weaknesses and derangements, it's the surest remedy.

Nothing urged in its place by a dealer, though it may be better for him to sell, can be, "just as good" for you to buy. Send for a free phamphlet. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Spiteful Thing.

Mrs. Mann—It is so provoking! That girl I discharged last week is going about telling everybody what a splendid woman I am.

Mr. Mann—And you find fault with her for that?

Mrs. Mann—Of course I do. Don't you see that the artful thing is trying to make people believe that she left of her own accord?

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 farrier is aided in his work by the inventor to the number of 1,234 patents.

WELL YESTERDAY—DEAD TO-DAY

Sudden Taking Off by Heart Disease.

That pain in the side, that sense of smothering, that palpitation of the heart, that restlessness, rendering it impossible for one to remain long in any one position—these are symptoms of heart disease that should be immediately heeded. And practical heed will be given by securing a bottle of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, the most wonderful heart specific that has ever been given to the world. As has been shown frequently in these columns, some of the most desperate cases of heart trouble have been cured by its use.

One dose will relieve in 30 minutes. The remedy is harmless as milk, as it is entirely vegetable.

A poet must needs be before his own age to be even with posterity.—Lowell.

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

Maude—"Did you go to Clara's wedding?" Mabel—"No; I never encourage lotteries."

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

Estella—"A lover is much more devoted than a husband." Murilla—"Yes, indeed; and, besides, one can have a whole lot of lovers at once."

Fitting Out the Ashantee Expedition

We are pleased to note that the Government has sent a quantity of Baking Powder manufactured by W. G. Dunn & Co. of Croydon and Canada, with the Ashantee Expedition.

W. P. C.

self-help

You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anæmia—there is a fat-famine in your blood. **Scott's Emulsion** of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back—your doctor will tell you that.

He knows also that when the digestion is weak it is better to break up cod-liver oil out of the body than to burden your tired digestion with it. Scott's Emulsion does that.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Ont. 50c. and $1.00

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

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.

DR. MURRAY MACFARLANE, Specialist-Eye, Ear and Throat, 32 Carlton St., Toronto.

WE are always open to buy or sell May, 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

BAKERS— Get my descriptive catalogue about You can't afford to do without them. **Dough Mixers** **G. T. Pendrith, M'f'r,** 73 to 81 Adelaide st. W TORONTO, ONT.

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Central Business College

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SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals.

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 Stripe Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Base and Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name cost 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. and we will show you how to make $3 a day. Absolutely sure, we furnish the work and teach you free. You should write us at once, as some one in your locality will secure the next appointment. Write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Write at once. Address D.T. Morgan, Manager Box A. 4. Windsor, Ont.

MARINE **BOILERS**

Now is the time to order to secure prompt delivery. We make a specialty of boiler work and are still taking orders at old prices notwithstanding the sharp advance in cost of material.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

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.

MARTHA BESANT CO. TORONTO, CANADA.

Cures Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Sore Eyes, Piles, Boils, Sore Nipples, Burns, Scalds, etc.

— THE —

MONARCH BICYCLE.

Agents wanted everywhere.

$45 TO $100.

6 & 8 ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

BEST DISCOUNTS.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Subscribed Capital	$ 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	2,500,000
Assets, over	12,000,000

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The ample resources of this Company enable its Directors to make advances on REAL ESTATE without delay, at low rates of interest, and on the most favorable terms of repayment. LOANS granted on Improved Farms and on Productive Town and City Properties. MORTGAGES AND MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

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J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director, Toronto.

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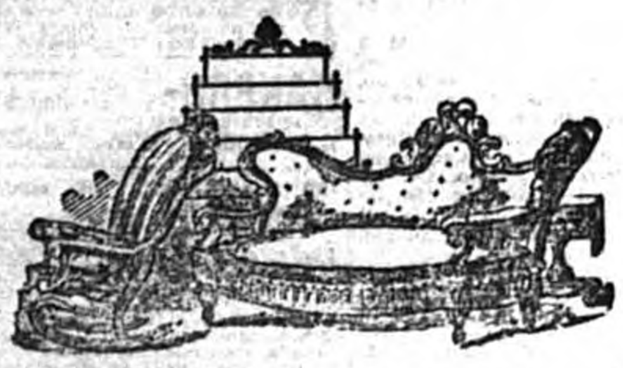


We have now on hand. an entirely new stock of Bed Room suits, Sideboards, tables and chairs, and Parlor suites,

Something to Suit Everybody.

We have also a large variety of Window Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings and Lumber of all kinds.

Call and Examine our Stock.

FATHER MURPHY'S
Gold Cure Institute

—:o:—

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. E. Bradford as Store and 4 rooms upstairs suitable for a Dwelling. The above property has lately been refitted and painted and is in first-class order.

Apply to

JAMES FISH.

Lachute Mills, Que.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

The undersigned having leased the

Lachute Grist Mill

From

J. C. WILSON, & CO.,

are now prepared to do all kinds of Gristing, etc, and guarantee satisfaction. They will keep constantly on hand

Ogilvie's Strong Baker's,
Patent and Family Flour.
Oatmeal,
Buckwheat Flour,
Pot Barley and
Feed of all kinds,

Highest CASH PRICES paid for all hinds 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,
Manager.

Ottawa Business College

Formerly National Business College.

(*Established* 1866.

Book keeping taught, entirely from actual business. Shorthand and Typewriting a pecialty. 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.

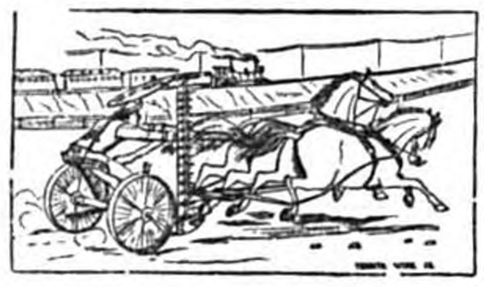
Mitchell & Son.

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

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.

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.

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, Faber 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,
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—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.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX. LACHUTE, THURSDAY FEB. 13, 1896. NO 24.

THE "WATCHMAN"

—AND—

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

he above paper is printed and published EVERY TH' 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.,

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.

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.,

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.

N. FOREST.
NOTARY.
Fire & Life Insurance
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

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

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.

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!

Miss S. McGibbon,
Dress & Mantle Maker,
MAIN ST., LACHUTE.
Dressmaker's Magic Scale Taught and Sold and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has returned from Boston and is prepared to do all kinds of Dressmaking by Professor Livingston's French Cutting Machine, and will also give instructions of the same at the residence of Mrs. Middleton.

St. Andrews, Que., Feb. 11, 1896.
JESSIE MIDDLETON.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed and marked "Tenders" will be received by the undersigned up to the SECOND DAY OF MARCH NEXT for the work of building a STONE SCHOOL at Brownsburg, and also, separate tenders for supplying 120 bushels of Lime. Plans to be seen at the Secretary's office.

JOHN McCUAT, Sec.-Treas.,
Brownsburg, Que.

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.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The circuit court lasted only one hour, Judge Taschereau returning by the morning train. The Bar was represented by Messrs. Mathieu, Q. C., Bampton, Q. C., de Laronde, McKay, Ethier, and Taillefer of Montreal. Some judgments by default and a few minor cases were disposed of, after which the court adjourned to the 15th of May next.

Harvison for certiorari vs Owens Respondent, *Hors de Cour*. De Laronde and McKay.
Bigras vs Tasse—Inscription struck. Bampton and Mathieu.
Labonte vs McDonald—*Hors de Cour*. Ethier and de Laronde.
Robert vs Neve—Action in revendication of wood. Next term. Plaintiff paying costs of day. Ethier and Mathieu.
Owens vs Calder and Calder opposant—Dismissed with costs against Plaintiff. Bampton and McKay.
Cameron vs McGowan to next term. Defendant paying costs of day. McKay and de Laronde.
Taylor vs Girard—To next term. De Laronde and McKay.
Webster vs Robert—Next term. DeLaronde and McKay.
Bigras vs Giroux—Action in revendication of a lamb. Dismissed with costs. Ethier and McKay.
Carriere vs Leiper and Can. Pac. Ry. Co. Garnishees—Judgment for debt, *Saisie arret*, dismissed with costs against Plaintiff. Bampton and Taillefer.

DEFAULT CASES.

Barron vs Thos. Bedard—Judgment for Plaintiff.
Lamb vs Sayer—Judgment for Plaintiff.
Simpson vs Massie—Judgment for Plaintiff
Marshall vs Joly—Judgment for Plaintiff.
Marshall vs St Aubin—Judgment for Plaintiff.
Davidson vs Gilmore—Motion for Rule against Defendant for resisting Bailiff granted.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. John Lennan of Carillon, desires to express 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 the respect they showed toward her and her family.

The ice harvest is being reaped.

Rev. J. R. Bonner was in town last week.

There seems to be an epidemic of pneumonia and of a very fatal type in this vicinity.

Messrs. John Hope & Co. have received three car loads of Bobbin Wood. This looks like business.

Mr. Jonn Meikle of Smith Falls, Ont., brother of Mr. Geo. L. Meikle, Lachute, died on Thursday morning last.

The funeral of the late John Ogilvie took place on Sunday afternoon last from the residence of Mrs. I. Smith Foundry street, Lachute.

Remember the Tea Meeting in St. Mungo's church. Front of Chatham, on Tuesday evening, 18th February. Special attractions.

An address was given by the pastor in the Baptist church last Sunday morning on the Grande Ligne Mission, and a collection taken up in aid thereof.

A very successful social was held at the residence of John Armstrong, Lachute Road, on Friday night last. A good sum of money was realized and a very enjoyable time spent.

The C. P. R. exhibition car was visited by a large number of farmers and others on Friday last. The car was a very instructive object lesson on the fertility of the Canadian North West.

The "Farmers Club" conference and social will be held in the Town Hall, St. Andrews, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 7 p. m. Members of the club and their friends are invited to attend. Complimentary tickets to non-members will be distributed by the Directors of the club.

The special attractions of this year at the **Tea Meeting**, to be held [D.V] on the evening of Tuesday, the 18th February, in **St. Mungo's Church, Front of Chatham,** are the Calumet Glee Club and the Rev. Mr. Stevens and Mrs. Stevens of Hudson.

CHARIVARI.

On Monday night last the young people of this town turned out to serenade Mr. Lariviere and bride, the latter being Mrs. McNeill, widow of the late Thomas McNeill. The marriage took place in Montreal on Saturday last.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

By an error in last week's issue, the members of the Relief Committee appeared as the Finance Committee in our report of the Town Council.

The Finance Committee is composed of the Mayor and Couns. Gall and Armstrong.

FIRE.

A very serious blaze broke out on Sunday night about nine o'clock in the residence of Dr. Menzies which at one time bid fair to be a fire of no ordinary proportions. The origin of the blaze was discovered to be a defective chimney. By cutting the roof and getting down to the burning timbers the fire was put out, but not before considerable damage was done by smoke and water. This is, however, covered by insurance. The dwelling being in the centre of a number of wooden buildings, built close to each other, a conflagration was averted.

BIRTH.

BOYD—At Lachute Mills, on Monday, Jan. 10th, the wife of Jno. W. Boyd of a son.

MARRIED.

LEISHMAN—BLACK—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 4th of Feb. by the Rev. N. Waddell, P.D., Robert Leishman of Upper Lachute, to Agnes Black of East Settlement, Que.

McKIMMIE—GRAHAM—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 5th of Feb. by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Thomas McKimmie of Lachute, to Jennie Graham of Thomas' Gore.

Now is the time to secure bargains in Hardware, McGillis & Son are selling out at cost.

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

Mothers should remember, when a physician cannot be procured, that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral promptly relieves the croup.

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

We offer balance of large stock of overcoats at greatly reduced prices for cash or credit.
W. BANFORD.

The pupils of Bourget College Rigaud, intend giving an interesting entertainment on March 11th next.

Mr. W. A. Oswald, has an agent in this county for Small's celebrated lightning sap evaporator.

LOST.—At the C. P. R. Depot, a silver watch and gold chain. Finder will please return to D. KERR, Book Store, Lachute.

Coun. Todd is kept busy keeping the roads in good order and is succeeding admirably in doing his duty.

Mr. Jas. McFaul has been on a trip up the Gatineau Valley, visiting a number of shanties.

One of the largest failures recorded in Montreal for some time is that of T. S. Vipond & Son, which occurred on Tuesday last.

Notwithstanding the storm of Tuesday over one hundred turned out to the penny readings. The programme was very successfully carried out.

Brownsburg is ambitious. But in this case wisdom and ambition go together. Not satisfied with having a new school house, they are to have a stone building, which will be one of the best in the province.

The Epworth League of C. E. intend having an Historial evening on Friday, the 21st inst., in the Methodist church, the subject being the life and work of John Wesley. In connection with his, the Rev. J. W. Clipsham will shew by Lime-light over 60 fine views illustrating the career of the great preacher from the cradle to the grave. The general public are invited. Tickets, ten cents each, are for sale by the members. A very interesting time is anticipated.

CURLING.

A rink from Lachute played at St. Andrews and a rink from St. Andrews played at Lachute last night with the following result:

Played at St. Andrews:

George Hay,	Peter Burwash,
John McGibbon,	Nelson Lalonsour,
P. Campbell,	M. Wanless,
N. T. Truell,	A. Lettoy,
Skip 22 pts.	Skip 6 pts.

Played at Lachute:

Jas. Drysdale,	W. Pitcarin,
John Knox,	Alex. Cantion,
J. R. McOuat,	Thos. Burwash,
E. Wilson,	H. Simpson,
Skip 16 pts.	Skip 13 pts.

Majority for Lachute 19 points.

GRENVILLE.

Miss May Byers of Montebello, is now visiting the family of Mr A. Pridham.

Mr. A. Pridham has returned home from Montreal.

Mr. W. T. White, ex Mayor Wade and Thomas Morrow spent Monday in Lachute.

Mr. W. N. White of New-York, is on a visit to his parents.

We notice of late quite a lot of sickness in this quiet little village. There is a certain class of people, who visit one another when contagious deseases are around, and we believe these parties delight in spreading desease. We are pleased to hear our New Board of Health are taking precautionary measures to have this stopped.

One of the most enjoyable and successful skating events of this season was the grand Fancy dress carnival held on the Beaver Skating Rink, Tuesday evening. The Rink which is an open one, is a splendid sheet of ice, which owing to the temperature on Tuesday, was in perfect condition for the evening's fun. The brightness of the pretty faces, and the quaint grotesqueness which characterizes a masquerade, made the scene one of the most enjoyable ever seen in the village.

The following is a list of a number of those who were on the ice in costume:

LADIES.—

Miss Maud Barron, Trilby.
" Addie Reeves, Fairy queen.
" Watel A Pridham, Prescilla.
" May Byers, Highland Lassie.
" Lizzie Wade, A Scotch Girl.
" Fannie Morrow, Portia.
" Belle McIntyre, La Tosca.
" Annie Tomkins, Canada.
" Annie Brill, Cinderella.
" Birdie Williamson, Normand Bride
" Lillie Barron, Queen of the Roses.
" Annie Kildreth, Snowball.
" Bertha Cooke, Cross Nurse.
" Wabel Miller, Queen.
" Beatice Ritchie, Summer.

Among the Gentlemen were:

Messrs. Willie P. Barron, Cavalry,
" C. S. Walsh, Jockey
" James J. Macken, Sage.
" Abel Wade, Tobogganist.
" James Reeves, Jailer.
" John A. Cooke, As you like it.
" Charles Taylor, Dragon,
" Hormidas Seguin, City Dude.
" Alfie Cooke, Red Top.
" Ubal Beaudin, Texas Jack.
" Napoleon Lavictoire, Buffalo Bill
" Harry Ammings, The new woman
" Willie Morrow, Faust.
" John Morrow, Weather.
" Mac Pridham, St. Patrick.
" James Burns Jr., Fancy Dress.
" Moses Poulin, Cards.
" Charlie Barron, shanty boy.
" Asa Robillard, Milk Maid.
" Fred. Howard, Mockey.
" Mickie Tomkins, Little boy in blue
" Wason Barron, Trapper.
" David White, Santa claus.
" Allan Williamson, What is it.
" Walter Williamson, Clown.
" Chas. White, Doctor.
" W. H. White, Student.

(SANTO.)

ST. ANDREWS CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-fourth clerical meeting of the Deanery of St. Andrews was held in the parish of Mille Isles, on Wednesday, February 5th, 1896. There were present Revs Rural Dean Sanders, Alex. B. Given, H. A. Meek, Jas. Carmichael, jr., and Allan E. Mount. After dinner at the parsonage, the chapter assembled at 2 p. m. Prayer was offered up by the Rural Dean. Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The passage of Holy Writ, i. e. Romans IX 5-13 (incl.) was read and profitably discussed. The Rev. R. Emmett, who was to have read a paper on the "Atonement" was unavoidably absent owing to family bereavement—the Rural Dean introduced the subject basing his remarks on 1 John I, verses 8, 9, 10, and ch. II, verses 1 and 2. The terms: "Expiation, mediation, propitiation, satisfaction, oblation" were clearly enunciated and dwelt upon.

At the "business" meeting the following matters were arranged:

[a] The Rural Dean and the Secretary were authorized to take action in regard to the extension of Theological Works in connection with Bishop's (clerical lending) Library.

[b] Resolved that Rev. W. Harris, Rev. Rural Dean Sanders and Rev. A. B. Given be duly appointed Trustees in connection with the same, and that the Rev. A. B. Given be appointed librarian.

[c] Proposed by Rev. H. A. Meek, seconded by Rev. Jas. Carmichael, jr., "that the Rural Dean be respectfully requested to urge the Executive Committee to re-consider the grant to the mission at Montebello".—Carried.

[d] At the request of the Rev. A. B. Given, it was decided that the next meeting should be held in the town of Lachute, on Tuesday, May 19. Programme being as follows:

1 11.15 a. m. A ten minutes' paper, by way of introduction, on Romans IX 14-18 (incl.) followed by the administration of the Holy Communion.

2 A paper on "confirmation" by the Rev. Jas. Carmichael, jr.

3 7.30 p. m. A public service in the church, in connection with Sunday School work.

e Resolved—that in future the exposition on the passage of scripture be given by the Incumbent of the parish at the Communion service.

f A hearty and cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Rev. and Mrs. Meek, also to Rev. and Mrs. Mount for kind hospitality received during visit.

The Rev. Jas. Carmichael closed the session with prayer.

Good missionary meetings were held at Shrewsbury, Dunany and Lakefield on the 4th inst., and at Mille Isles on the 5th. The offertories were liberal.

ALEX. B. GIVEN, Secretary.
Lachute, Feb 10, 1896.

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.

CURRENT NOTES.

It was but last year that the practical importance of the scientific discovery made several years ago was brought to the knowledge of mankind. We mean the discovery known as the liquefaction of atmospheric air, spoken of as "liquid air." The researches and experiments of a French chemist, as far back as 1887, had established the law or principle which, within a short time, has become utilized, in a remarkable manner and with valuable results, by Prof. Dewar of England. Interesting articles upon the subject have recently been published in the London Times and the Scottish Review. In short, liquid air, or oxygen, can now be turned out in unmeasured volume as an article of commerce, useful for industrial purposes, and perhaps available in submarine navigation. Patents have been taken out for the necessary machinery and apparatus, which need not be here described. Full importance of the discovery and the range of its application cannot yet be guessed at; but Prof. Dewar speaks of it in terms that may raise a good deal of hope.

For the year ending 1896 the first scientific announcement of importance has come to us from Vienna, or rather from the University of Wurzburg. In short, Prof. Routgen of that institution is said to have discovered a potency, heretofore unknown, in atmospheric space, through which certain rays penetrate organic matter and other opaque substances, just as other rays penetrate glass. It is alleged that one can look upon the skeleton of a living person through the flesh, and that the discovery has already been used for the photographing of broken bones and of bullets in human bodies. We have not yet heard much about this potency from the scientific world; and we can only smile at the fantastic speculations about it which imaginative writers have indulged in within the past fortnight. If the alleged discovery shall be justified by experience, there will be no one to doubt the exceeding importance of it as an agency in applied science serviceable to mankind.

As to further discoveries in science, we have been interested in a letter recently written by the most eminent electrician in New York, Mr. Nikola Tesla, about a possible discovery for which we shall have to wait. He speaks of the advantages that would accrue to mankind from the demonstration "that the earth's electrical charge can be distributed, and thereby electrical waves efficiently transmitted to any distance without the use of cables or wires." He believes that "the conveying of motive power in this manner from its source to any place, however remote, would increase many times the productive capacity of mankind." And Mr. Tesla is so bold as to trust that the discovery thus spoken of may be made in the year which has just begun. Few men are entitled to pass a judgment adverse to that of Tesla upon this matter, or upon any question in electricity.

Modern inventions as they are developed will solve some if not all of the problems which have vexed the ages. This generation will doubtless see the beginning of the end of one of the evils which have long baffled philanthropists and economists, viz.: The overcrowded tenement-house districts of large cities.

With improved electric roads, not to speak of the wheel in its limitless variations, working men and laborers, as well as men of wealth, may have homes in the country. The time is coming when the toil-worn laborer, clerk or artisan can leave his work in the heart of the city and go almost as on wings ten and twenty miles into the country to restful surroundings, fresh air and all the soothing influences of nature. His children, instead of swarming among their pale-faced companions in close rooms and dark, ill-smelling courts, surrounded by high walls, will run about in rain and sunshine, in fields and meadows; life will have beauty and charm for them.

It is enough to make one glad to hear the wires singing of what is coming in the near future. Soon to children, let us hope, the city will be a far-away place, to be visited occasionally, but never to be lived in. They must grow with the grass and the flowers, trees and shrubs, hear the rain falling of nights on leafy boughs or bare branches, and see the morning sun shining on the summer or winter world in equal beauty and glory. They will go to school along pleasant roads through wide meadows, and under the boughs of growing trees, and come in joyous health and happiness at evening to homes planted in the midst of flower gardens. To the men and women who work daily in the noise, confusion and smoke-begrimed city, going home to the country every night will be a blessing beyond the power of words to tell.

He Should Watch It.

Dreamy Smith says he is afraid his watch isn't what it ought to be for the money. He bought one that ran up into the hundreds and he finds that it runs down as often as his old one did.

THE FARM.

THE WINTER DAIRY.

It is rightly considered economical to draw manure to the fields daily, in order that its fertilizing properties may not be lost by leaching in the barnyard, writes Geo. E. Newell. There is another side to this, however, which the writer considers of great importance to the successful prosecution of winter dairying. To allow heaps of fermenting manure to accumulate all winter in proximity to the stable, is injurious both to the health of the cows and the quality of the milk. It is an evil that cuts two ways, and so has little that can be said in its defense. If winter was one uninterrupted period of frosty weather, the danger would be slight. As it is, thaws and heavy rains during winter are frequent, and turn barnyards into slush, at least those which have not been previously gravelled and drained.

The average barnyard is situated on a common level with the stable, and paved with natural soil and compost. Often too, from additions to the latter, what drainage there is sets toward the stable, underneath which may exist a permanent cesspool. Such surroundings taint the atmosphere, and are a constant menace to winter dairying. Thus, for a two-fold reason should manure be spread on the fields as fast as made,—to prevent the leaching away of fertilizing properties, and to keep the stable atmosphere wholesome and pure.

Cows heavy with calf should be placed in box stalls several weeks before the parturient period is expected. It is customary on first-class dairy farms to give them this freedom just prior to calving, but a longer period would be clearly to the advantage of both mother and offspring. It should be remembered that in the open fields and pastures cows lead a natural life, and in the stable an artificial one. Of course the former practice has the advantage in results; and any detail of stable care that will ameliorate the influence of daily confinement should never be ignored. As dairymen we must study cows, their characteristics and natural tendencies. By conforming to their instincts and needs as observed in their natural environment, we are proceeding on safe lines of dairy husbandry. Consistent with reasonable convenience, too much freedom of movement cannot be given cows while confined in stable. It is better to box-stall them a month before calving, than to wait till the last few days. The dam will be less liable to complications during that trying ordeal, the offspring will do better, and the cow's subsequent milk flow be placed on a more steady and reliable basis. To get physical profit you must not withhold physical comfort. The dairyman who succeeds in regularly furnishing milk with a June flavor can take front rank in his profession. A natural milk flavor is the best flavor, and you can just as well have it in January as June.

To possess this valuable characteristic, now, cast the weeds out of your fodder, do not feed musty grain, keep salt within constant reach of the cows, maintain pure stable surroundings, brush the cows' udders before milking, and aerate the milk. These points should not be considered as extra details on any dairy farm, but as necessary regulations never to be ignored. One great trouble is that so much that should be considered necessary routine work in the dairy, does not find a place on the farm program, except perhaps in an irregular manner.

Another thing: If you keep the young heifers off in one corner of the stable, and feed and care for them after all the other animals have been attended to, and that in an indifferent manner, they are likely to prove poor property when they become milkers. It is a popular fallacy that young stock require only second-class feed and second-class care. I tell you, heifers must be treated on equal terms with milk cows. All the future usefulness of a milk animal may depend on how she fares before her first pregnancy. True, she does not need a milk-forming diet, but she requires a tissue and a bone forming one, for a future reserve force when she becomes a cow. The amount of flesh on a young animal's back does not necessarily represent physical force, vitality, or sound tissue. It may be merely fat, without a relative development of sinew, bone and muscle. A heifer will stand more exercise than a cow, but she wants just as warm a stable, and should not be made to bow down and worship the straw stack. Plenty of good hay with a supplement of roots, or, in this winter of hay scarcity, ensilage and cut straw, with a light grain addition, form excellent rations. The object should be to combine foods so as to get growth of a sound, permanent character.

MILK AND CREAM.

To keep milk properly in the winter time is almost as difficult as in summer. If kept in a room with a fire it is too warm, and will sour, and if kept in a room without fire it will freeze. The best place to keep milk is in water, either summer or winter. For winter use, a barrel sawed in two, placed in the kitchen partly filled with water, is a very good and convenient place to keep cans of milk, and the water will not freeze enough to injure the milk. In this way milk can be kept in the best possible condition.

Another difficult matter is to convey the milk from the farm to the creamery, a long distance without injury, without over heating and churning in summer, or freezing in winter. Spring wagons should be used for long distance drawing, or springs placed under the box of the ordinary farm wagon, and cans should be covered with heavy blankets in summer or winter.

The successful operation of a creamery depends upon its proper equipment and management. These essentials embrace improved machinery, pure and sweet milk or cream, plenty of pure water and ice, clean surroundings, and a first-class butter maker with plenty of time to do this work properly. Also a set of level-headed board of directors to manage the affairs of the company. The success of a creamery company lies largely in the power of the board of directors. If they exercise good judgment in securing a qualified butter maker, they only do their duty.

As time advances, and patrons become aware of the fact that only pure and clean milk is fit for the manufacture of good butter, when butter makers become better qualified, and creamery companies are willing to pay a fair compensation for qualified makers, then we will have advanced another step or two towards prosperity and success in this great dairy industry.

WOOD FOR KINDLING.

Most farmers like to use wood for fuel, especially in the summer time, and now, says a contemporary, is a good time to work up a year's supply and have it well housed for keeping as soon as it has been split up into suitable size for burning. There are several kinds of wood, such as the gray birch, poplar and alder, which if left out exposed to the weather make very poor fuel, but are almost as good as any wood if they are split and dried under cover, and any wood whatever is worth far more if handled thus. Moreover, it is far less work to cut and split wood when green than when dry, and time is less valuable now than when the days are longer. For all these reasons it pays well to cut and split wood in winter.

The Man for Sandy.

I wouldna gie a copper plack
For ony man that turns his back
On duty clear;
I wouldna tak his word or note,
I wouldna trust him for a groat,
I wouldna ride in ony boat
Which he might steer

When things are just as things should be,
And fortund gies a man the plea,
Where'er he be
It isna hard to understand
How he may walk through house and land
Wi' cheerful face and open hand
Continually.

But when, i' spite o' work and care,
A man must loss and failure bear
He merits praise;
Wha will not to misfortune bow,
Wha cocks his bonnet on his brow
And fights and fights, he kensna how,
Through lang, hard days.

I wouldna gie an auld bawbee
For ony man that I could see
Wha didna hold
The sweetness o' his mither's name,
The kindness o' his brother's claim,
The honor o' a woman's fame,
Fair mair than gold.

Nor is it hard for him to do,
Wha kens his friends are leal and true,
Love sweet and strong,
Whose hearth knows not from year to year
The shadow of a doubt or fear,
Or feels the falling of a tear
For only wrong.

But gie him praise whose love is pain,
Wha, wronged, forgives and loves again,
And, though he grieves,
Lets not the dear one from his care,
But loves him mair, and mair, and mair,
And bides his time wi' hope and prayer,
And still believes.

Ay, gie him praise wha doesna fear
The up-hill fight from year to year
And wha grips fast
His ain dear ones through good or ill,
Wha, if they wander, loves him still;
Some day of joy he'll get his fill;
He'll win at last.

The World's Ships.

The annual statistics of the Bureau Veritas classification of ships relating to the mercantile navy of the world give the total number of sea-going vessels now afloat measuring over fifty tons, as 25,570, with an aggregate tonnage of 9,323,995 tons. Of this number, Great Britain comes first with 8,793 ships of 3,333,607 tons. The United States is second with 3,824 vessels and 1,362,317 tons. Norway is third with nearly 1,000 less vessels than the United States, but nearly the same amount of tonnage. France occupies only the eighth rank, between Sweden and Greece. In regard to the steamers, England counts 5,771 vessels, with nearly 10,000,000 tons. Germany, which comes second, has 826 steamers, of 1,306,711 tons; France third, with 501 steamers, and 864,598 tons, while the United States holds fourth place, with 447 steamers and 703,339 tons.

Bird's Nest of Steel.

A striking illustration of the skill of birds in building their nests is in the Museum of Natural History at Soleure, Switzerland, where there is a bird's nest made entirely of steel. There are a number of clock-making establishments at Soleure, and in the yards of these many broken clock and watch springs of all sizes are scattered about. One day a clockmaker noticed in a tree in his yard a swallow's nest of peculiar appearance. He climbed up to it and found that a pair of wagtails had built a nest almost entirely of clock springs. It was more than four inches across and perfectly comfortable for the birds. In the fall, after the young birds had grown up and the whole family had flitted southward for the winter, the nest was carefully taken down and removed to the Museum.

Her Little Hand.

Polly, is it true that young Spooney held your hand two hours last evening?

Yes, papa.

Have you no idea of propriety?

It was my hand at whist. He played for me.

A Mother Wanted.

Repentant Son—Mother, you warned me, when I married Miss De Pink, that I'd made my bed, and must lie on it.

Mother—Indeed I did.

Well, I sha'n't ask you to remake the bed, but I do wish you'd come and superintend the cooking.

HOUSEHOLD.

APPLE DAINTIES.

Apple Cream.—Five large apples peeled and cored, and boiled until quite soft in a little water. Sweeten and beat with them the whites of five eggs. Serve with cream poured around them.

Spiced Apples.—Eight pounds pared apples, four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, one ounce of stick cinnamon, one-half ounce of cloves. Boil the sugar, vinegar and spices together a short time before putting in the apples. When the apples are tender, tak eout, put into a jar, and pour over them the syrup, boiled down thick.

Apple Meringue Pie.—Pare, slice and stew juicy apples, sweeten and season with nutmeg, or stew some lemon peel with them. Line your pie-pan, fill with the apples are tender, take out, put in spread over the top a thick meringue made of the whites of three eggs whipped to a stiff froth, three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, and rose or vanilla flavoring. Beat until it will stand alone. Cover the pie three-quarters of an inch thick and put back into the oven until the meringue is well set. Sift powdered sugar over it if it should get too dark colored. Serve cold. Peaches are even more delicious when used in this way.

Apple Marmalade.—Pare, core and slice two or three dozen tart, juicy apples, and boil until tender in just enough water to cover them. Drain off the juice through a colander, put into a porcelain kettle and stir in three-quarters of a pound of sugar for each pint. Boil until it begins to jelly, strain in some lemon juice, put in the apples which should be rubbed through the colander if not soft all through, and stew quite fast until thick and smooth. Put in small jars, fit a round of tissue paper dipped in brandy on the surface, and paste paper covers over the tops of the jars. Keep cool and dry. This method will preserve from the mold that bothers jellies, jams, etc.

Dutch Apple Pudding.—One pint flour, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful safe, one egg, a large two-thirds cupful of milk; mix the salt, soda, cream of tartar and flour together, rub through the sieve, and then rub the butter into it; pour the milk and egg on this and mix thoroughly and quickly. Spread the dough about half an inch on a buttered baking pan and stick the pieces of apple which have been pared, cored, and cut into eighths, into it in rows. Sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of sugar and bake in a quick oven about twenty-five minutes. Serve with sugar and cream, or a simple sauce.

THE ONLY WAY TO COOK RICE.

Red or creole rice is the latest thing in Louisiana, where so largely grown, the grain being enveloped with a covering of this color, which is mostly removed when being cleansed at the mill. Dan Talmage's Sons, the biggest rice dealers in the world, claim that few people know how to properly cook it with a view of getting the very best results. "Have the water in which the rice is going to be placed at a boiling point," they say; "then wash the rice thoroughly through one or two waters; place in the pot and let it boil undisturbed for 20 minutes. After this, throw into a colander, covering the same. This serves a double purpose, allowing the rice to drain thoroughly and also to steam. If you follow these directions the rice will come on your table every grain swollen to its largest proportions, and dry like unto a first-class, mealy potato. Great emphasis must be laid on three points. First, the boiling water; second, the rice to be undisturbed during boiling process so that the grains may not be broken; and finally, its being thoroughly drained at the close."

COOKIES THAT STAY SOFT.

The way I make cookies that stay soft a week or more is to beat up an egg with a pinch of salt in the dish I stir them up in. Use two cups of C sugar, writes A. R. M. As it is always full of small, hard lumps, I take my wooden potato masher and mash the lumps, and at the same time work it into the egg and work until it is well mixed. Then add 2 teacups of thick sour cream, with a large teaspoon of soda. Mix well with the sugar and egg, and stir in flour until it will almost hold its shape as it is stirred. Season to suit the taste. Sprinkle plenty of flour on the board, take out some of the dough, sprinkle plenty of flour over it and press the rough edges in, but do not work it. The weight of the rolling pin will almost be enough pressure in rolling them out. Cut them out and handle carefully and put in the pans. Do not crowd them. When done, with a quick movement turn upside down on a cloth spread on on the table, and with the hands turn them over and place them to cool. Toss the scraps on the board together and press them just enough so they do not fall apart. Scrape the flour to the centre of the board and put more on if necessary. Put the scrcps in the centre of the flour, put more new dough on top, flour it well and roll out as before. The secret lies in not getting the cookies too stiff. Keep them in something that has a tight cover.

USEFUL HINTS.

Rubbing a tin teakettle with a cloth saturated with coal oil will make it bright as new.

By rubbing with a flannel dipped in whiting, the brown discoloration can be removed from cups that have been used for baking.

Yellow stains left on white cloth by sewing machine oil can be removed by rubbing the spot with a cloth wet with ammonia before washing with soap.

Never put a coat or dress away with dust in the folds or pleats. Shake them well and brush with a soft whisk broom for dust is never so easily removed as at first.

If your tea or coffee pot has become discolored inside, put into it a tablespoonful of baking soda and fill it two-thirds full of water, and let it boil for two hours. Wash and rinse before using.

Dust cloths slightly moistened and afterwards shaken out of doors, are more satisfactory than feather dusters, the use of which only drives the dust from one location to settle upon another.

The proper way to roll an umbrella, is to take hold of the ends of the ribs and the stick with the same hand, and hold them tightly enough to prevent their being twisted while the covering is being twirled around with the other hand.

An error that is commonly made is that of mending kid gloves with sewing silk, for the silk cuts the kid and shows the mend more plainly, while fine cotton thread gives a much more satisfactory result. If the gloves are torn, put a piece of silk of corresponding shades under the torn part, baste carefully so as not to reveal the stitches on the right side and then draw up the rent with cotton thread.

LITTLE BUT PLUCKY.

Sir John Willoughby, a Prisoner With Jameson in the Transvaal.

Sir John Willoughby, the commander in chief of the military forces of the British African Chartered Co., and who is now a prisoner with the civil administrator of the company, Dr. Jameson, still retains his commission of captain of the Royal Life Guards of the regular English army, although he is now on the retired list, having been seconded, that is, relieved from regimental duties. He is famous as being the most diminutive man of the British army, and it used to be a funny sight when the Royal Life Guards were in garrison at Windsor a few years ago to watch on Sundays the gallant little captain marching to church at the head of his company, every man of which was over six foot two.

A baronet of ancient lineage and a member of that family of which the earl of Ancester is the chief, the wealthy owner of four beautiful country seats, an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, and a member of the most exclusive clubs in London, Sir John is imbued with all that

LOVE OF ADVENTURE

so dear to the English. Like many small men he is plucky, and this is a quality which has frequently been demonstrated since he has been in Africa. He was in command of the British expedition which forced its way up the Zambesi river to Mashonaland, bringing his steamers and barges safely through the fire of the Portuguese gunboats, which attempted in vain to obstruct his passage.

In Mashonaland itself he afterward got even with the Portuguese by ousting an armed force of them from the territory, hauling down the Portuguese flag and imprisoning the Portuguese colonel in command.

Still more exciting was an incident in which he played an unwilling part, which occurred a little later on. The story is related in a private letter sent home to his regiment by one of his comrades who had accompanied him. Sir John, it appears, was in command of the Macloutsi camp formed by the British armed expeditionary forces organized by the Chartered company to take possession of the ancient land of Ophir.

The force was composed of all kinds of daredevils, some of them the most desperate criminals in existence, while others were young men of good family in search of adventure. Sir John was therefore obliged to maintain the strictest discipline.

One day a prisoner of the name of Grant was brought before him on several serious charges, which necessitated the infliction of an exemplary punishment. During the course of his trial he apostrophized Sir John as follows: "I hear you are a Life Guard Blue, but I call you a little——horse marine. You may be master now, but I shall before long."

At the close of the hearing the prisoner was remanded to the guard tent until the following day. In the middle of the night, however, Sir John was awakened by finding the ruffian seated by his bed and pressing

THE COLD MUZZLE

of a revolver against his temple. The man thereupon ordered Sir John not to make a row, but to get up, dress and to take his money with him, as he (Grant) was determined to take him to the Transvaal. Sir John did as he was told, and then the fellow ordered him to crawl out of the rear part of his tent in front of him.

As soon as Sir John managed to wriggle himself out he made a bolt for liberty in the darkness and the camp resounded with the cries of "Guard turn out!" The would-be assassin was caught three days later by a patrol and expiated his crime by being strung up on the branch of a tree.

The Capt. Coventry who has succumbed to his wounds is one of the four sons of the earl of Coventry, who had been serving under the orders of Sir John Willoughby. The earl of Coventry is married to one of the sisters of the late earl of Craven, and figured prominently in the famous baccarat scandal. His eldest son, Lord Deerhurst, is married to Miss Bonynge, of California.

The Capt. White who is imprisoned with Sir John Pretoria is the brother of Lord Annaly, who, as Luke White, was one of the handsomest and most popular men in London society.

Of Course.

I met her in the moonlight;
What could a fellow do?
I kissed her in the moonlight—
Now tell me, wouldn't you?

There is no doubt that there are particular mood sof mind, aspects of feeling or of life, that can be adequately expressed only by particular kinds of music.—W. Knight.

GERMAN SOLDIERS.

What They Carry When They Turn Out For Fatherland.

Directly we left the village, where the night had been spent, the order to march at ease is given; the soldiers loosen their things and carry their rifles slung first on one shoulder, then on another, with the sling in front and the barrel pointing to the rear. It promises to be a hot day; not a breath of wind; the sun has just broken through and driven away a grey mist. The pace for the first three-quarters of an hour is slow, not more than three miles an hour; there is little smoking, and hardly any talking. The men adapt their formations to the nature of the ground; the road in the centre is heavy and sandy soil; on either side a firm path is to be found admitting two men abreast, the sections of four separate; at times the section stretches in extended order the whole width of the road, at others three men abreast, the fourth man on a narrow path where there is only room for one. A large field with firm going is made use of to march the whole battalion across it. Toward the end of the first hour a man

STARTS UP A SONG,

the whole joining in; the rifles are now slung around the neck, pointing to the rear. Whenever men marching sling their rifles, they invariably hold the sling with one hand in order to keep the rifle steady. Some regiments in the German army still march at the slope. The pace is now increased until it nearly reaches four miles an hour. At 8 a. m. a halt is made the men pile arms, take off their accouterments, drink some cold coffee out of their water bottles and eat a slice of bread and butter, which they have brought in their canteens.

The infantry of the German army nearly all wear dark blue; the cloth is thick and stands wear well. Each man carries 150 rounds of ammunition in three black leathern pouches, which are fastened onto the belt, 90 rounds in a large pouch at the back and 30 rounds on either side. The knapsack is worn high up on the shoulders and fastened by two black leather braces, which pas sover the shoulders and are attached in front with a metal hook to the belt. The knapsack contains one pair of boots, the white drill suit—drill trousers are sometimes worn on the march—three pair of socks or fuzlappen, a fatigue cap, three sticks, strings and wooden pegs for the tent, a brush, a comb, and soap, a forage cap, one tin of preserved meat (which is only opened when in bivouac), the great coat and waterproof sheet for the tent are strapped across the top of the knapsack;

A LARGE CANTEEN

is fastened up near the top of the knapsack. Half the men of the company carry spades, worn on the left side, with brown leather covering to protect the blades. There are six axes and four picks to each company, and the men take it in turn to carry these tools. The water bottle, in a brown leather case, is attached by a short leather strap to the belt, and is worn on the right side; a brown canvas haversack is slung across the left shoulder. The total weight now carried by an infantry soldier is 52 pounds. The infantry wear Wellington boots, with very broad toes; the trousers are tucked into the boot; the upper part of the boot is sufficiently loose to give ventilation.

At 9 a. m. the battalion falls in again and, in spite of the heat, the men are soon marching at the rate of nearly four miles an hour. After an hour and a quarter's march we approach the village of Passon. A soldier meets each company and hands the Captain the billeting papers. The staff have arranged long beforehand how many men can be billeted on the village. non-commissioned officer and two men from each company are sent to the village the day before. The Mayor furnishes them with the names of the inhabitants and the number of men they can provide for. An officer in the village supervises the distribution. Arriving at the village, the order to march at 'attention' is given. There is little fatigue in the step which accompanies the inspiriting air played by the band. With hardly any delay every man finds his way to his quarters, the heavy clothes are taken off, the noncommissioned officer of a caporalschaff—consisting of about 16 men—sees to the feet of the men, socks are worn by some others have a square piece of flannel cloth, which they bind around the feet."

It Sharpens

the appetite, improves digestion, and restores health and vigor; all the organs of the body are aroused to healthy action by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. More than all, the liver—and that's the key to the whole system. You have pure blood or poisonous blood, just as your liver chooses. The blood controls the health, the liver controls the blood, the "Discovery" controls the liver.

You can escape just about half the ills that flesh is heir to, by being ready for them. Brace the system up with this medicine which prevents as well as cures. For all diseases caused by a disordered liver or impur blood—dyspepsia, biliousness, the most stubborn skin, scalp and scrofulous affections, the "Discovery" is the only remedy so certain and effective that, once used, it is always in favor. Send for a free pamphlet. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Knew Her Business.

Bridget (applying for a situation)—Oh yis, mum. Oi lived in my last place t'ree weeks, mum.

Mrs. Van Nobbs—And why did you leave?

Bridget—I could not get along with her, she was so old and cranky.

Mrs. Van Nobbs—But I may be old and cranky, too.

Bridget—Cranky ye may be,mum ,for faces are sometimes deceiving; but owld niver.

And Bridget got the place.

He who thinks his place below him will certainly be below his place.—Saville.

It is my opinion that a man's soul may be buried and perish in a dung-heap, or in a furrow of [illegible]ld, just as well as under a [illegible] money.—Hawthorn

Weak, Tired, Nervous

Women, who seem to be all worn out, will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. The following is from a well known nurse:

"I have suffered for years with female complaints and kidney troubles and I have had a great deal of medical advice during that time, but have received little or no benefit. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began to use it, together with Hood's Pills. I have realized more benefit from these medicines than from anything else I have ever taken. From my personal experience I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a most complete blood purifier." MRS. C. CROMPTON, 71 Cumberland St., Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

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

A LIGHT KEEPER'S STORY.

His Wife Was a Fearful Sufferer From Rheumatism.

Her Joints Were Swollen and Distorted, Her Nights Almost Sleepless and Her Appetite Gone—Suffered for Several Years Before Relief Was Found.

From the Kingston News.

Mr. Hugh McLaren, lighthouse keeper on Wolfe Island, is one of the best known men in this section, and to his vigilance in the performance of his duties is due the safety of the many craft sailing in that part of the St. Lawrence. Mrs. McLaren, his wife, has been an invalid for a number of years, and in conversation with a reporter recently, Mr. McLaren stated that she was rapidly regaining her old-time health under the treatment of that most marvelous of modern medicines—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Asked if he had any objections to giving the particulars, Mr. McLaren replied that emphatically he had not if such publication was likely to benefit any other sufferer. He said: "A number of years ago my wife contracted

rheumatism, and for a considerable time was a helpless invalid. Her joints were swollen and distorted; her nights were sleepless and her appetite poor and very fickle. During those years she experienced excruciating tortures, the pain never ceasing day or night. She had the benefit of skilled medical advice but the treatment afforded no relief, and we began to fear that her trouble had gone beyond human aid. On a number of occasions I had read in the papers of cases of rheumatism being cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this at last determined us to give them a trial. She had used some three boxes before any improvement was noticed; and then we began to note that she slept better and that her appetite was improved. Then the pains gradually began to subside, and after using about a dozen boxes she was able to get up and walk about. She continued the use of the pills for a while longer, and although occasionally she feels twinges of the trouble in changeable weather, she now enjoys better health than she has done for years, and can sleep as soundly as ever she did in her life, while her appetite never was better. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a wonderful medicine, for I know they have done wonders in my wife's case, and I feel certain that if any who are afflicted as she was will give them a good trial equally happy results will follow, and I therefore give this testimony freely, hoping that it will benefit some sufferer."

Mr. McLaren's strong testimony proves the claim made that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail, and that they deserve to rank as the greatest discovery of modern medical science. The public should always be on their guard against imitations and substitutes, which some unscrupulous dealers for the sake of extra profit,urge upon purchasers. There is no other remedy "just the same as" or "just as good" as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the genuine always have the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box.

It is not error that opposes so much the progress of truth; it is indolence, obstinacy, the spirit of routine, everything that favors inaction.—Turgot.

It is heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in providence and turn upon the poles of truth.—Bacon.

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.

Cheap Shopping.

Mrs. Bliffers (reading)—An elegant winter wrap, the latest Paris style, can now be bought for $75.

Mr. Biffers (greatly interested)—Doe sit say anything about the price of overcoats?

Mrs. Bliffers (looking over the paper)—Let me see. Oh, yes; here it is. Go to Cheap John's Celebrated Misfit Emporium for an overcoat, elegant garment. Price $5, worth $8. Also freshly assorted stocks of cold hand goods,slightly soiled, neatly patched, $3. Dear me! How cheap things are nowadays. Just think. A wrap for me and an overcoat for you can be got for $78.

EXCELLENT.

Beyond the Power of Pen to Describe

Is the Verdict I Would Give of Your Wonderful Medicine, South American Nervine.

I have been a continual sufferer from Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia and general physical weakness for a number of years, and had been treated by numerous doctors and specialists without avail. Recently while visiting in Toronto, I was induced by a friend who had been cured of similar complaints by its use, to try South American Nervine Tonic, which I did with the most astonishing results. The very first dose seemed to "hit the right spot," and five bottles completely cured me, and best of all I have stayed cured.

Gratitude for what this grand remedy has done for me prompts me in making this statement, which I want you to publish far and wide, so that others who suffer from these complaints may know that there is a cure, absolute and certain, within their reach and to be had almost for asking.

May South American Nervine ever prosper, and its proprietors reap the reward they so justly deserve, is the prayer of

Yours truly, D. G. OWEN,
Picton, Ont., Dec. 19, 1895.

The more sympathies we gain or awaken for what is beautiful, by so much deeper will be our sympathy for that which is most beautiful, the human soul.—Lowell.

Peace or War?

Another Anglo-American war is not by any means desirable, and one of our leading men and deepest thinkers suggests a remedy. It is evident President Cleveland's communication to the British Government was written at a time when his liver was completely out of order. Congress should at once vote funds for a barrel of St. Leon Water. It never fails with liver troubles; it would relieve the President and also the United States the expense of a commission to Venezuela. Sold by all reliable dealers.

Indulge in procrastination, and in time you will come to this, that because a thing ought to be done, therefore you can't do it.—C. Buxton.

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

Every human being is intended to have a character of his own; to be what no other is, and to do what no other can.—Channing.

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

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

Melancholy spreads itself betwixt heaven and earth, like envy between man and man, and is an everlasting mist.—Byron.

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

When any one has offended me, I try to raise my soul so high that the offense can not reach it.—Descarries.

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

W.P.C. 801.

If?

If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat and lungs is bruised, made raw, or injured by colds and coughs. **Scott's Emulsion,** with hypophosphites, will heal inflamed mucus membranes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 50-cent bottle is enough for an ordinary cold.

50 cents and $1.00
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.

BAKERS- Get my descriptive catalogue about You can't afford to do without them. **Dough Mixers** G.T. Pendrith, M'fr., 73 to 81 Adelaide st. W TORONTO, ONT.

DOUGLAS BROS., Slate, Gravel and metal roofers, metallic ceilings, skylights 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

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

DR. MURRAY MACFARLANE, Specialist-Eye, Ear and Throat, 32 Carlton St., 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, 76 Bond St., Toronto

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

KEEP YOUR EYE OPEN FOR H.W. PETRIE'S BIG CATALOGUE OF NEW & 2ND HAND MACHINERY OFFICES & WORKS ADJOINING NEW UNION STATION, TORONTO, CAN

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THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

$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.

Stylish, DURABLE, COMFORTABLE FOOTWEAR. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS. ASK FOR THEM.

"Some lives are like Horseshoes the more worn the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

A complete wreck of domestic happiness has often resulted from badly washed dishes, from an unclean kitchen, or from trifles which seemed light as air. But by these things a man often judges of his wife's devotion to her family, and charges her with general neglect when he finds her careless in these particulars. Many a home owes a large part of its thrifty neatness and its consequent happiness to SAPOLIO.

☞ Grocers often substitute cheaper goods for SAPOLIO, to make a better profit. Send back such articles, and insist on having just what you ordered.

RHEUMATISM, Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the Lungs, etc.
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USE BRY'S
GERMAN BREAST BALSAM,
AND BE CURED OF THE COUGH.
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The band is rapidly replacing the circular in up-to-date saw mills. The mystery thrown around the band has disappeared. Circular sawyers learn rapidly to handle band saws, so that no inconvenience is felt. We build the new "Allis" Band, a practically perfect band mill. Never fails. You can run one successfully and take from 10 to 20 per cent. more lumber out of next year's stock at no extra cost for Government dues, cutting, or driving to mill. Why continue to waste thus? Investigate. Write us to-day.
WATEROUS, BRANTFORD CANADA.

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.

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Agents wanted everywhere.
$45 TO $100.
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BEST DISCOUNTS.

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The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

THURSDAY, FEB. 13th, 1896.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Some criticisms on the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction by the St. John's *News* have called forth a reply from Sir Wm. Dawson. The ex principal of McGill, now that he is not a member of the Committee, feels free to enter into a defence of his former colleagues. The chief complaint made is, that the country districts and elementary education are not sufficiently represented on the Committee, and that partiality is shown to superior at the expense of elementary education.

There is no doubt that the members of the Committee are largely University men, either from the fact of their being graduates, or of holding some official position among the governors and fellows. But in what particular respect this has worked injuriously to elementary schools does not appear from the *News*.

We believe in representation by all means, but in educational matters, efficiency and ability are by far of greater importance. There is much, however, in the article of the *News* with which we are in accord, especially in the advocacy of greater attention and more aid to elementary schools.

But as Sir William points out the Protestant Committee's powers are limited to the expending of the amount voted by the Legislature for elementary schools. The Committee can neither add one cent to, nor take one cent from, the vote passed by the Legislature. So that as far as greater financial aid to elementary schools is concerned, we must seek a remedy elsewhere than from the Protestant Committee, and the responsibility for the neglect of these schools in the past lies at the door of the representatives of the people in the Legislature, and through them at the door of the people themselves.

We cannot agree with the *News* in the following statement:

> One of the most serious charges against the Protestant Committee is, indeed the fact that although it has had nominal control of Provincial education for a generation it has practically left these schools to struggle on, unregarded and unrecognised. Had the committee been composed more largely of educationists familiar with the circumstances which affect rural elementary education, means would long ago have been found to change this unfortunate state of affairs.

We object to the statement inasmuch as it is inaccurate in three important particulars. 1st, that the Committee has had nominal control of Provincial education for a generation; 2nd, that it has practically left these schools to struggle on, unregarded and unrecognised; and 3rd, that the composition of the Committee is responsible for the smallness of the grant to elementary schools or for any lack of efficiency therein now existing.

The Protestant committee has not that full control over Provincial education implied in the above. To the uninformed reader, the impression is conveyed that the amounts voted to elementary and superior schools respectively, are fixed by the Committee, and that it has refused to give that which is required for the proper maintenance of the former. Now, while the committee has control over the manner in which the gross vote for elementary schools is distributed, it has no control over the amount voted. In other respects, as to text-books, methods of inspection, and the internal working of the schools, the Committee has full control, and anyone acquainted with what our elementary schools were a generation ago, cannot but be convinced that in so far as these matters are concerned, very substantial progress has been made.

Secondly, while we believe the various governments during the past 25 years or more, and the people themselves as far as monetary aid goes, have practically left these schools to struggle on, unregarded and unrecognized, the only real progress that has been made is due largely to the efforts of the Protestant Committee, its late Secretary, Rev. E. I. Rexford, its present Secretary Mr. G. W. Parmalee, the High School and Elementary Inspectors and the McGill Normal School.

Thirdly, although there are some members of the Committee, who may not be thoroughly familiar with the conditions surrounding elementary schools, there are on the Committee now and there have been in the past men who have keen foresight and creative genius to devise ways and means of making vast improvements in our educational system. We are ready to admit that our elementary schools are very much behind what they ought to be. But we wish to place the responsibility for the fact upon the proper persons. If parents in country districts were willing to pay a fair amount for the education of their children, means would be found to secure better schools. The fact is our country people are not alive to their responsibilities in this matter. As a rule they want a large government grant, a small tax, a nominal school fee, with a reduction for three or more children, and a low salaried teacher. They are of opinion that reading, writing and arithmetic are all that are necessary for their children to know, and the quantity is measured by the length of time the child goes to school, rather than his knowledge in these branches. We do not now refer to schools in "poor municipalities," but to schools in districts where farmers can boast of every modern comfort and a surplus in the bank.

The solution of the problem of how to improve our elementary schools lies not only with the Protestant Committee, but with the Legislature from which there should be a larger grant; with the people, who should feel that whatever economies must be made in their homes, the very best instruction that can be procured should be given to their children; and with the Normal schools of our Province, from which teachers fitted in every respect for this great work should come.

PAYING TOO MUCH.

There is a very pronounced opinion being formed as to the municipal government of Lachute Town.

That opinion is not at all complimentary to the management of our affairs in the past. The people have been paying taxes every year and do not see any results therefrom. All the money raised goes for interest and administration, and the people have no water, no light, no protection from fire, no guarantee against robbery or assault, and they have only such roads and sidewalks as they themselves make at their own expense. And yet the amount of taxes paid in, is not sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of administration, but now and then a special tax is imposed to pay the deficiency.

Although as a rule a tax is obnoxious, there are many people in Lachute who are willing not only to pay their taxes but to pay more taxes than they do at present provided they can get some corresponding benefit. They are however, becoming dissatisfied with the present system of paying for support of municipal machinery without deriving a fair advantage therefrom. This dissatisfaction is becoming more marked and ready to break out into open protest.

Economies can be practiced in the two chief items of our expenditure.

In the first place our interest charges are absurdly high. The fact of Lachute Town with only a debt of $10,400 paying 6 per cent interest, when the village of Ste. Scholastique has floated a loan at 4½ per cent, is not creditable to the business shrewdness of our municipal authorities. The difference in interest charges alone would amount to between $150 and $200 per annum, almost sufficient to light the town.

Again, it is probable that if our administration accounts were closely scrutinized a very material reduction might be made. Last Fall the council took an economical fit and at once decided that all Corporation work should be given out by tender. They commenced with the town printing, and in an irregular manner asked for tenders on two items saving thereby, either 25 or 50 cents. But there the matter ended and no more tenders have been asked for. Now, why should this principle commenced with the printing not be extended to other expenditures? The drawing of gravel, the repairing of roads, the leasing of council room, the salary of the town officer, the salary of the Secretary etc., etc., are all items over which a little competition might possibly save something to the town.

If $200 on administration and $200 on interest charges could be saved every year, $400 in all or even $300, and the ratepayers get the benefit of that in protection of their property, or in light for their streets, they would contribute more largely to the revenues of the town with good grace.

Another very troublesome expenditure is for legal costs. The town has been unfortunate in this respect from the beginning and does not seem to be improving. Good sound common sense, a strict regard for the restrictions laid upon them by the town charter and a desire to deal fairly with all men on the part of the members of the council, would tend to prevent considerable litigation.

Mayor McRae uttered a very true sentence when he said, "we have not commenced to understand the proper administration of our municipal affairs."

ADULTERATION OF HONEY.

Bees do not make honey they simply gather it. Nature makes the honey and attempts have been with some success at adulteration of this product. Cheap glucose sugar is bought in large quantities for 3 or 4 cents per lb. and made into a sort of syrup. This is placed before the bees and they gather it and place it in the comb. The enterprising bee-keeper sells for pure honey at 15cts per lb. that which cost only 3 or 4 cents.

Mr. Sproule has introduced a bill to prevent this fraud which provides as follows: "The feeding to bees of sugar, glucose, or any other sweet substance, other than such as bees gather from natural sources, with the intent that such substance shall be used by bees in the making of honey, or the exposing of any such substance with the said intent, shall be and be deemed a wilful adulteration of honey within the meaning of this Act; and no honey made by bees in whole or in part from any such substances, and no imitation of honey, or sugar honey, so called, or other substitute for honey, shall be manufactured or produced or sold or offered for sale in Canada; provided that this section shall not be interpreted or construed to prevent the giving of sugar in any form to bees, to be consumed by them as food."

Any tendency to premature baldness may be promptly checked by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Don't delay till the scalp is bare and the hair-roots destroyed. If you would realize the best results, begin at once with this invaluable preparation.

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.

A FRUSTRATED CAMPAIGN.

Rightly enough the entire country is keenly interested in the legislation about to be proposed with respect to the Manitoba Schools. It is much to be regretted that this subject comes before the general Parliament at all. But everybody knows now how and why it has been forced to the front. The fact is, the Opposition, failing to disturb the Administration through the raising of other questions, has promoted this one for the purpose of creating a situation favourable to itself. Mr. Laurier has from the first proceeded upon the assumption that if the Government should decline to listen to the complaints that have been made he could arouse his native province and his co-religionists elsewhere into a condition of hostility to the rest of us. The cruel attacks upon the "fanatics" and "Orangistes" of Ontario, as the hon. gentleman's French lieutenants are pleased to term the people of this province, are mild foretastes for the deliverances held in reserve for us in the event of a refusal to afford relief. On the other hand, the leader has been prepared, provided the Government should act, to appeal to the Protestants against what another batch of his friends describe as the bartering of the rights of the people to the church of Rome. Whether, therefore, action was taken or not, the issue was bound to be forced upon Parliament, and in a disturbing way. When the history of the dispute comes to be written, as some day it will, an unpleasant commentary upon politics of the Liberal kind will be furnished. We shall see that the party leaders produced the conditions of which complaints are made; that Mr. Laurier promised to appeal to the Manitoba Government to correct the grievances; that when asked to carry his pledge into execution he told the minority to go to Ottawa for relief; that at Ottawa he voted for an appeal to the courts for guidance: that when the appeal was entered he said there ought to have been legislation instead of litigation: that while calling in Quebec for Federal legislation, he caused himself to be represented in Ontario as opposed to "coercion"; that while opposed to "coercion" and declaring that there was a wrong, he intrigued with his Manitoba friends to prevent the passage of conciliatory legislation by the province; that he said in the earlier stages of the case that time should not be wasted on an enquiry; that in its later stages he called for a Royal Commission; and that from beginning to end he laboured to prevent a provincial settlement, and to keep the issue in the Federal arena, that the complaints might be pressed and that the public mind might be disturbed. It has been the hope of the Opposition that a division of the people on religious lines would tend to its political advantage. At one time it seemed not improbable that this hope would be realized. To-day, however, the conditions are changed. As we approach the time when the subject is to be dealt with in Parliament, the conviction grows that in the settlement of the question there is a middle course. Parliament might propose a drastic and coercive interference with Manitoba, and a restoration of the conditions against which the people of the West voted the other day. Or it might so legislate as to extend by law to existing schools the concessions as to religious exercises which Mr. Greenway and Mr. Sifton have already given to a few schools without the authority of law. A great many among us object, on either religious or provincial grounds, to legislation of any kind. Such objection challenges respect. But, assuming that the action proposed is of a moderate and conciliatory nature, the objection, while still held to by those entertaining it, will certainly not be of such a character as to necessitate the abandonment of our national and material interests. Mr. Laurier wants us, under the influence of his campaign of sectionalism, to vote for free trade, unrestricted reciprocity, or whatever his present policy may be. The hon. gentleman's cunning, however, is scarcely deep enough for an intelligent electorate such as that of Ontario.

STONEFIELD.

The farmers here are putting in their supply of ice for the coming season and report it to be of much better quality than it has been for some years past.

Your correspondent 'Larry' in last week's issue spoke of some young folk disturbing the peace here on returning from a party in the neighborhood of Cushing, which is a falsehood. He either must have been dreaming or hard up for something to say. Let him be more careful in the future as ample proof can be given if necessary that such was not the case.

Since the tax on beards has been enforced I notice that some of our young men have disfigured their faces by doing away with that beautiful mustache.

Since our worthy constable has been pensioned the peace has been disturbed several times and should discord continue in our midst he will once more be called on to restore order.

Wm Us & Co.

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

If you desire a luxurious growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

TEA-MEETING.

The Annual Social and Tea meeting of Henry's Church, will be held on Thursday evening Feb. 27th.

The Weekly Gazette, Montreal.

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Eight Pages of Interesting Reading every week.

Some of the features:—

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THE MASTER CRAFTSMAN,

Sir Walter Besant's new story, was commenced in the Weekly Gazette of Feb. 6th

Send your order with 50 cents to
RICHARD WHITE, Man. Dir.
Gazette Printing Co., Montreal.
Or to WATCHMAN office, Lachute.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec.
District of Terrebonne,
No. 303.

Dame Rose Delima Joly, of the parish of Ste Monique, said district, wife of Wilfred Labelle, of the same place, authorized *a ester en justice* Plaintiff.

The said Wilfred Labelle, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property ha this day been instituted against defendant.
Ste. Scholastique 29 January 1896.
J. A. C. Ethier, Pl'ffs Att'y.

Sewing and Dress-making.

The undersigned having learned the Magic Scale System of Dressmaking is prepared to do sewing and dressmaking by the day at customers' homes.

BERTHA DONALDSON.
CHATBORO P. Q

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, 4th January, 1896.
[signed]
M. D. Simpson,
E. C. Simpson,
L. T. Simpson.

SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Terebonne, No 295.

Dame Rose Lelima 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

A MODEL FARM.

(By R. H. Grenville.)

It was near the end of January on a bright, sunny day that I set out to visit my friend, Mr. Wm. Nicholls, of St. Philippe. I had not seen him for some years, but had heard of him on several occasions, and as the general report was that he was keeping abreast of the times with improved stock, silo and other new appliances, I determined to pay him a visit and see for myself. The drive to his place was about nine miles, and although the day was superb there was a keen north wind blowing that found al the crannies in one's armor, so that it is not to be wondered at that by the time I drew near to my friend's place I was growing cold with the wind in my face, but just then who should I meet but the man himself. I did not recognize him at the moment, but soon heard his cheery voice and had a grasp of his strong hand. He was on the way to a back field of the farm with a load of manure, and hecuted to me as he rushed on to 'get the boy to put in my horse and to go into the house,' promising to be back by the time I was warmed up. Needless to say, I did not hesitate to follow his directions, although I had not written to warn him of my projected visit, and he could not have expected me.

Going into the house, I found Mrs. Nicholls, whom I had not had the pleasure of meeting before, a most kindly, hospitable body. She at once received me like an old friend when I told her I had met the goodman on the road, and had been directed to make myself at home. In a few minutes Mr. Nicholls arrived, and dinner was served in the style Argenteuil farmers' wives know so well. That pleasing duty completed and our after dinner chat over, my host took me out to see his stock—over forty cows, thirty sheep—and pigs, well, I did not count them, but they were extra fine animals.

I found the forty odd cows to be fine large, serviceable animals, chiefly grades, but remarkably fine animals, and in the best possible condition to do their best for their intelligent owner. Some of them, I ascertained, were giving up to four gallons of rich milk. This yield did not surprise me when I saw the two immense silos and the tons of meal provided for them. One could see at a glance from the condition of the cows that their meat was not stinted. They are fed twice daily with ensilage and meal, besides hay and straw.

Mr. Nicholls speaks very highly of ensilage as feed for milking cows, and says that he could not possibly get along without it now. He has been using it for several years, and knows its value. His silage is made of Indian corn, horse beans and sunflowers. From ten acres of the corn, with one acre each of horse-beans and sunflowers, he makes a very rich feed from which he is able to give his large stock two feeds daily during nearly the whole time they are stabled. He intends to increase the acreage of corn next season. Twenty tons per acre is about the yield. The silo preserves this in the same succulent condition in which it comes from the field, slightly soured, which makes it more relished by the cows. It is probably unexcelled as a milk producer, and does not affect the flavor of the milk in the least degree.

The sheep, Shropshires, are a splendid lot, almost as even as if they had been cast in a mold. They are of good size, fine-wooled and very thrifty. Most of the surplus stock is sold to farmers to improve their stock.

The pigs are Berkshires, black, short-legged, close, compact-bodied animals, and are said to cost less than half of what ordinary scrub pigs cost to raise and feed. About thirty had been slaughtered a few days before my visit.

The horses were big, strong, serviceable-looking animals, that left the impression of being kept for labor alone, except one that probably carried the owner and family to church on Sundays.

Such farms and farmers ought to be held up for imitation, and we hope to be able to visit and inspect more of them for the benefit of the readers of the "Watchman."

Why do judges of good Chewing Tobacco insist on getting genuine BEAVER Plug. It has no equal. Refuse cheap imitations.

ST. ANDREWS.

Miss H. Wainwright has returned from Ottawa, where she has been the guest of Miss Shaw, James street.

Dr. P. Robertson paid the village a short visit last week, having remained a few days at Mrs. Henderson's, "Riverview."

Mr. F. W. Vaughan spent Saturday and Sunday of last week in Montreal.

Mrs. P. E. Jones, who has been very ill for some days past, is now convalescent.

The annual social held in the Congregational Church on Monday evening of last week was a great success. Mr. Ashdown occupied the chair. The reports read by the secretaries of the several departments of Christian work were indicative of the great success achieved by the members. The report having been concluded, refreshments in great abundance and excellence were enjoyed by all present. Subsequently the meeting was addressed by Mr. Duncan Dewar, the oldest resident, who gratefully referred to the progress of the past year and expressed his gratitude for their success.

Mr. Dewar was followed by Mr. A. C. Williamson, who fluently referred to the wonderful achievements of comparatively small and insignificant means. It is to be regretted that the attendance was not as large as usual.

The church is to be congratulated in consideration of its prosperity, which can rightly be attributed to the earnestness and enthusiasm of its members.

Mr. W. B. McArthur, of Ottawa, was here for a couple of days last week.

There was a surprise party at Mrs. Shaw's, Beech Ridge, on Friday evening, composed principally of young folks from Lachute, East Settlement and St. Andrews. A pleasant time was spent by all.

A number of young people from Lachute were in attendance at the rink here on Saturday evening.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. met at the residence of Mrs. John McGregor, River Rouge, last Thursday, and on the way home they enjoyed all the pleasures of the storm which was in progress during the afternoon and evening. The ladies were obliged to secure a second conveyance, as the roads were in such a condition as to render travel almost impossible.

The Rev. W. J. Denis read the charge delivered by Bishop Bond at the recent meeting of the Synod which was held in Montreal, and some valuable information was elicited as to the workings of the different institutions in connection with the Episcopal Church, together with its needs and responsibilities.

Dentist Allen paid his weekly visit to our town last week. We are pleased to learn that the doctor is meeting with deserved success from the people of the different towns he visits.

The flour mill here is kept busy just now, and among its patrons we notice farmers from the vicinity of Vankleek Hill, East Hawkesbury, St. Eustache, St. Scholastique and other points.

The Band of Hope reading room will be opened in a few days. The books have arrived, and our young people will now have splendid opportunity to secure good reading.

Mr. F. W. Vaughan was summoned to Lachute on Saturday owing to the serious illness of his brother.

Miss Ruby Simpson left some days ago to visit friends in Buckingham and Ottawa.

Miss Jennie McCallum is the guest of friends in Montreal.

Our roads are in splendid shape, considering the heavy storm of last week, and those who predicted that we were going to have no show this winter are now 'mum.'

Miss Anna Burwash, of River Rouge, is visiting friends in Montreal.

We offer balance of large stock of furs at greatly reduced prices for cash or credit.

W. BANFORD.

POINT AU CHENE.

The Non-Magnetic Asbestos Company has been formed, with a capital of $15,000 (which is proposed to be increased to $75,000 at a very early date), with headquarters at Point au Chene, Que., and operated on the property owned by Messrs. E. A. Cowley, of Montreal, president of the North Lake Fish and Game Club, and of C. H. Wells, L.D.S., of Huntingdon. Nine carloads of lumber for workmen's houses have already been sent to Point au Chene, and building operations are in full blast. The foundation of a mill 100 x 50 feet, and four stories in height, is about completed, and in a very few weeks a 100-horse power engine and boiler will be in place, with all the necessaries—cyclones, crushers, grinders, blowers, dryers, etc., and will be in complete operation. A boiler house is also being erected, together with outbuildings, etc.

It is anticipated that about 75 men will be employed in the working of the mine, and that a very large amount of money will be put in circulation in the county. The credit of the successful issue of the enterprise is entirely due to Mr. E. A. Cowley, one of the directors and owners, and who is one of the most successful young business men of Montreal. The thanks of the entire community are due to him for his indefatigable enterprise and push in this matter.

The principal stockholders in the company are Messrs. W. T. Costigan, Wm. Sclater and E. A. Cowley, Montreal; F. McCall and P. Seed, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; also Dr. C. H. Wells, of Huntingdon, the mine manager and superintendent being Capt. Drysdale, of Cape Breton, a man well known to the asbestos world. The contractor for the buildings is Mr. J. S. Murray, of Hawkesbury, who, with a large gang of men, are very busy getting matters into shape at Point au Chene. The county should congratulate itself upon this accession to its wealth, and as the mine is in reliable hands much may be expected from it.

If you want a cool, sweet and lasting smoke try a 10 cent package of TONKA Smoking Mixture. Be sure you get genuine.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY MEETINGS.

Missionary meetings were held recently at the French Church, Grenville; Mountain Church, Grenville; Cushing, Point and St. Andrews. Dr. Mackay, of Crescent Street Church, Montreal, and Revs. Pidgeon, Waddell, Giroulx, Fraser and Dr. Patterson assisted in conducting them. The meetings were well attended. The meeting at Lachute had to be postponed, on account of the severe storm, to the 20th of February, when the Rev. Dr. Mackay and the Rev. Mr. Pidgeon will address the meeting. All are invited.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL BILL.

As we are not yet in possession of the bill, we defer until next week any length reference to the proposed school law for Manitoba introduced at Ottawa. The whole question in a nutshell however, is, that the Manitoba government abolished Catholic Separate Schools, giving as their reason, the fact of their inefficiency. The Dominion Parliament being vested with power is now asked to restore the privilege of Separate Schools to the minority, at the same time making provision for the efficiency of these schools, by placing them under the inspection of provincial inspectors, fixing the same standard of qualification for their teachers as teachers in public schools, confining the selection of text books to those used in the public schools of Manitoba and the Separate Schools of Ontario, and other safe guards of a like nature. We trust to be able to give Sir Wm. Dawson's views on the subject as published in a letter to Sir. Charles Tupper.

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.

Bush Lot For Sale

We t half of Lot No 7 in 11th range of Cha ham, containing *100* acres more or less, timbered with hardwood,

Apply to
JOHN L. HUTCHINS,
Lachute.

Victoria Foundry,
LACHUTE.

Founders and Machinists in BRASS or IRON.

General Machinery and Mill Supplies,

PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY,
STOVES, PLOWS and PLOW FITTINGS.

STOVES!

of all kinds wood and coal.

McOuat & McRae.

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.

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.

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,

MY DARLING'S RANSOM.

CHAPTER VII.

It was a source of great disappointment to widow Wanklyn when she got down to the drawingroom the day her sister-in-law and nieces arrived from London, that she found Mr. Stanley Bayless had left a message of apology and regret with the servant, and gone away.

The truth was, he had expected to find the widow alone, and had determined that very evening to bring matters to a crisis, and ask her, in such terms as opportunity and his own wit might suggest, to be his wife. It was, therefore, no small disappointment for him to learn from the servant that Mrs. Wanklyn had visitors, who were not only to stay for dinner, but for a time, the limit of which the servant did not know.

Mr. Bayless was by no means an impulsive or enthusiastic young man. He never made up his mind to do anything concerning himself without long and careful thought. His face was clayey in color, and his brain never quite clear He was not a man who rejoiced much or grieved much. He drank nothing but beer or claret, and very little of either. He smoked cigarettes, when smoking was forced upon him, but never more than four a week. He went to bed early and rose early, and took constitutional walks along the first road offering. He had seen it stated somewhere that a man ought to walk four miles a day, and he walked four miles every day of his life, hail, rain, sunshine, or snow.

His general opinion of men was that they were coarse. He didn't think women divine; he thought them very nice. He never laughed out loud, as men do whose ribs are sound and natures kindly. He never wept; for he was not man enough to play the woman now and then, and prove the rule by the exception. If he never offended Heaven much it was lucky, for his prayers were not fervent enough to ascend beyond the church's roof. He had the wisdom of a fool, when a fool is wise, not the folly of a wise man. If a man struck him, he would walk calmly to the police-office and state his complaint. If he found a traveler by the wayside who had been badly used by thieves, he would walk calmly to the police-office with the news.

Among the men, he knew there was a general belief that a good kicking might do him good. But, out of all his acquaintances, there was not one man who felt sufficient interest in him to try the experiment. He never offended any one, and no one ever offended him. Even rude women were not rude to him. He was the chapman of small scandals in Warwick and Leamington, and yet his talk was looked on as harmless; for, although he could thrust the fang of fact into the flesh, he had not force enough to squeeze the vernom into the wound. He had not courage enough to fear danger, nor was he coward enough to be exalted by despair. No place in this world seemed to suit him exactly, and when those who were weary of him thought he had better seek another, they could never exactly determine the region in which he would find a fitting home there.

Now Mr. Stanley Bayless had the reputation of being very rich, and he was not. He had a few hundred pounds, the last of a small fortune left him by his maternal grandmother, and upon this money and the hope of being able to marry a woman of means he was now living. He had never told any one he was rich, but he had led people to suppose he was. He rarely spoke of his financial affairs, but when he did it was always in a vague and general way, as though he himself had no very clear notion of what his position was. He spoke of his man of business, the 'man who looks after my affairs,' 'my agent,' 'the man who advises me in all legal matters,' and so on. But whether these were all one and the same man, or several men, no one knew for certain.

For some time he had been indulging the hope that the widow Wanklyn would fall to his lot. True, she was not as young as she had been five-and-twenty years ago, but then, like every other woman, she was very nice, and had a most comfortable income. He did not want youth or beauty; but he liked good clothes and the other ususal attendants on a competency.

Mrs. Wanklyn had made up her mind that her niece Louisa should marry this man, and thereby not only prevent the folly of the girl mating herself with poverty, but at the same time be provided with an irreproachable husband with an irreproachable income. For her own part she had never the least intention of marrying this man or any other; and it is more than likely that if she had any thought of changing her state and laying aside her widow's cap, she would have chosen a man of much more robust and ungenteel manners and tastes. Up to this time he had served her purpose, and run of errands and brought her gossip, but now she was resolved to put him to more important use, and make him solve the difficulty which had arisen in the Stamer family.

All throughout dinner and all throughout that evening, Mrs. Wanklyn did little else than expatiate on the solid merits of Mr. Bayless. He was so good, so amiable, so gentle, so amusing, so useful, so well off, that Mrs. Wanklyn thought any girl who might have the good fortune to get him for a husband would be the envy of every other girl who knew him.

He was exactly the kind of young man to make a girl happy; for, while he was free from all the weaknesses that blemish youth, he possessed all the qualities which could win the affection of a young and loving heart. He would never cause a wife a moment's uneasiness, and he would be her slave. There was no man more careful or thoughtful about ladies. He was old enough, too, for marriage; not like a silly boy of five-and-twenty, who did not know his own mind five minutes, and fell in love with a pretty face when he saw it, and remained in love with it until the next pretty face came his way.

No girl of any sense would think of marrying a man under thirty; for, until that age, the character of a man was not formed. No matter how amiable and good a man might be at twenty-five, there was nothing but time could tell that he would not be a demon at thirty. But once a man had passed out of the twenties, his disposition was finally formed.

That night, before Mrs. Wanklyn went to bed, she wrote a note to Stanley Bayless, asking him to come over without fail for luncheon to-morrow.

When the two girls got to their room, they sat down to enjoy a chat after the ceaseless rattle of their aunt's tongue.

'I wonder,' said Lizzie, with a sigh, 'can this paragon of aunt's be half so hideous as she says?'

'If he can,' said Loo, 'he will be amusing.'

'No; not amusing, shocking. I'd rather have a common soldier or a coachman.'

'Or an engine-driver.'

'Or a curate with long fair hair.'

'Or a grocer with a squint.'

'Or the worst villain in an Italian opera.'

'O!' cried Loo, 'I'd rather marry a villain than any one else.'

'Than any one else but one, Loo?'

At this the tears came into Loo's eyes, and Lizzie caught her round the waist and said,

'There, Loo love, you never shall marry any one but him; and you shall marry him.'

Nothing else was said about Mr. Stanley Bayless that night; but, as commanded by the widow, he duly made his appearance at luncheon. In a somewhat confused and blundering way the introduction was gone through, and then the whole party was hurried by the widow into luncheon.

'And now, girls,' said Mrs. Wanklyn, as she cut the fowl, 'it is a fine day, for a wonder, and I can't go out to-day. Your mother and I are going to have a good old-fashioned chat; and I never can enjoy a chat except between four walls. I asked Mr. Bayless over to-day on purpose to take care of you two. He is polite and amiable, and will be only too glad to be of any use to you. He'll take you out, and show you about. Take them, Mr. Bayless, into Leamington, and show them the parade. Or stay, that would be no great novelty to them. Take them to the Gardens. There is nothing going on at Leamington or Warwick; we are not the gayest people in the world, although we are almost as wicked as if we were. Only the day before yesterday—just think of it—Mr. Wilderforce ran away from his wife and family, and'—addressing herself to Mrs. Stamer, as though by so doing she excluded the girls from the atmosphere of the scandal—'and, my dear, at the same time a very forward and objectionable young person, who attended to the ribbon department of a draper's on the Parade, disappeared. Did you ever notice, my dear, that of all young people in drapers' shops the young persons who look after the ribbons are most likely to disappear?'

'But,' said Mr. Bayless, as he gently helped the widow to a tiny slice of ham, 'it appears Mr. Wilderforce came home last night, and that he had been only in Birmingham—dining.'

'Good gracious!' said Mrs. Stamer. 'You don't mean to say he was dining the whole of two days?'

'Drinking, my dear, drinking is what Mr. Bayless means; but, owing to his delicacy and charity, he does not like to say.'

'Young ladies should not hear of such things.'

'As what?' asked Mrs. Stamer.

'As men drinking,' answered he.

'And do you like girls who are fools?' asked Mrs. Stamer, who had by no means fallen in love with this young man.

'Fools!' he said. 'Fools, certainly not.'

He was not accustomed to have matters put in such a forcible way. He considered Mrs. Stamer something like men—coarse.

'And,' asked the widow, 'did you hear anything of the young person who used to sell the ribbons?'

Mrs. Wanklyn particularly desired that nothing unpleasant should arise between her sister-in-law and the latest speaker.

'O yes. It appears that in walking through the fields she sprained her ankle, and was carried into a neighboring house, where she is now.'

'I hope it will be a warning to her,' said Mrs. Wanklyn.

'Against what?' asked Mrs. Stamer innocently.

'O, generally,' said the widow vaguely.

'Indeed, I hope so,' said Bayless, as though he thought it would be an excellent thing to warn her still more forcibly by twisting the other out too.

When luncheon was over the girls left the table to get ready. Mrs. Stamer made an excuse and followed them.

'Well, mother, what do you think of aunt's paragon?' asked Lizzie, when her mother had recovered breath after running upstairs.

'Isn't he dreadful?' said Mrs. Stamer, holding up both her hands.

'And yet,' said Lizzie, 'I am greatly afraid Loo is already half in love with him, and I am sure by the time we come back from this walk it will be all over with poor Loo.'

'What!' cried Mrs. Stamer, with unqualified disgust; 'fall in love with him! I'd rather live all my life in a garret with a man than sit behind the carriage of such a creature as that.'

'But then, you know, he is so rich and amiable,' said Lizzie maliciously. She thought it better to provoke Loo by any means than to let her brood in silence with her melancholy eyes fixed on vacancy.

'I hate amiable men,' said Mrs. Stamer hotly; 'and I don't think riches are much of a recommendation in a young man.' The mother rose, went over to her younger daughter, and putting her arm round her, said, 'There now, Loo, don't mind her.'

Loo had not seemed to mind her sister in the least. She had not uttered or looked a protest. The mother knew this, and she knew that Loo hardly heard the words uttered by Lizzie; but she was not content with that. She wanted her youngest daughter to know that all her sympathy was with the cause of young Aubyn.

In the mean time Mrs. Wanklyn and Mr. Stanley Bayless were alone in the dining-room.

'When I called last evening,' he said, standing over the easy-chair in which she lounged, 'it was in the hope of finding you alone, as there was something of great consequence I wished to speak to you about. When may I have the pleasure of a few minutes' conversation with you?'

He looked tenderly at her, and sighed.

'Now, if you wish it.'

She knew very well what he wanted to say.

'Ah, yes,' he said; 'but the ladies will soon be down, and I should not care for an interruption once I had begun.'

He moved his hands softly towards her.

'Well, she said briskly, 'you must talk to me about that matter another time; that's plain. I want to talk to you about another matter now. You know I am an old woman—'

'O Mrs. Wanklyn, how can you say such a thing, and in my presence too? If a man had said such a thing of you when I was by, I should know what to do.'

He drew himself up to his full height, and endeavored to look fierce.

She did not pause to consider the meaning of this awful innuendo, but repeated what she had already said and went on,

'I am an old woman—an old widow. I shall never marry—'

'O, O Mrs. Wanklyn, what an unmerciful thing to say! Have you no consideration for others—for another—for—'

He was on the point of saying 'me,' when she stopped him.

'I shall never marry,' she repeated. 'Listen to me until I have done. I have a little money—a modest income. It does not die with me. It goes to my nieces, and Mr. Stamer, my nieces' father, will give a handsome fortune with his daughter. Now you have a large fortune, and I would like to see my darling niece settled comfortably before I die. I'd take care she was handsomely provided for. So now, Mr. Bayless, take my word, for I shall never marry; and take my advice, and— But here they are. Well, my dears, I am sure you will have a fine day and a gallant cavalier, at all events.'

'A gallant cavalier!' thought Lizzie, with a smile.

Now, to the residents in Warwick and Leamington Jephson's Gardens were not only genteel but fine. To any Londoner used to Clapham Common and the Parks, the Gardens do not appear worthy of particular notice, and in the middle of winter they look rather dreary and forlorn. There is no other place so like the country as the romantic parts of the London parks. But a fine day anywhere among trees and shrubs, when one is young and in good health, is better than a wet day anywhere among bricks and mortar.

But a winter day does not keep alight long after luncheon; and in a short time, just as the long gray winter twilight began to fall, Stanley Bayless led the two girls down to the railway-station, got tickets for them, and took them back to Warwick.

When they got back to Mrs. Wanklyn's they found the owner alone in the drawing-room. There was yet some time between then and dinner; and after a few minutes Lizzie and Loo went to take off their hats. Thus, for the second time that day, the widow and the young man found themselves alone together.

Mr. Stanley Bayless had no objection to youth and beauty. He was a man of modest desires, and did not expect to find youth, beauty, and a fortune combined in a wife. But if youth, beauty, and a fortune had come his way, he would not have avoided them. Mrs. Wanklyn certainly had not youth or beauty, but she had a fortune, and he valued the last more than the other two. But she had plainly announced to him that very day that she did not intend to marry. If she had said no more he would have tried for a short time to break his heart over her, and he would have failed. But, when telling him she had resolved to remain single, she had revealed to him her heiress. Now this heiress had, any way, youth and a fortune; that is, she possessed the youth now, and would possess the fortune one day in the future. He would have preferred the ready-money with the mature charms of the widow, but that could not be. No one was ever better off after crying for the moon; so he immediately resolved not to break his heart over the widow's resolution, but to try, instead, if he could not win the widow's niece.

'Well,' said the widow, 'how did you get on with the girls?'

'O, very well, indeed. They are most charming, most charming!'

'And you and Miss Stamer chatted part of the way?'

'Yes, almost all the way, I may say.'

'And you made friends?' said the widow, with a radiant smile.

'Friends, yes—the very best of friends. Look, she gave me this,' pointing to a sprig of myrtle in his button-hole.

'Why, you dreadful man, you have been making love to my niece already!' exclaimed the delighted aunt.

Mr. Stanley Bayless smiled as though he said, 'Madam, you know I like the society of young ladies, and they worship me.'

'I declare I think we will make a match of it.'

'It is uncommonly kind of you to say so,' said he, adjusting his collar with a self-satisfied air.

'And what did Lizzie do the whole time?'

'I beg your pardon, I have confused the names.'

'A nice lover, indeed, who does not know the name of the lady he honors with his attentions!'

The widow had not felt so happy for a long time.

The tall fair Miss Stamer seemed out of spirits, and spoke but very little.

'And who on earth was it you talked with so much, and who gave you the spray of myrtle?'

'The Miss Stamer who is dark, and is not tall,' he answered, looking down at her in surprise.

Mrs. Wanklyn rose and turned impatiently upon him.

'Why, you have been making love to the wrong sister!'

He started.

'Ah, that is unfortunate. Had I not better apoligize to her, and begin over again with the other?'

'Hush! Here they are.'

(To Be Continued.)

The Dejected Young Man.

Woman, said the dejected young man, is a fake.

Yes? spoke one listener.

Yes. It has not been so many moons since I saved up all my billiard money and lived on beans two weeks to blow myself on an opera and a supper for a young woman. Then I asked her to marry me, and she said she was afraid I was too extravagant to make a good husband.

ALL ABOUT THE BOERS.

THEIR CHARACTER AND HABITS, BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

Very Conservative in His Habits and Ways—He Is a Rigid Calvinist—A Picturesque Figure—Not Bad Fellows on the Whole.

The Boers are descended from the original settlers at the Cape of Good Hope. Their remote forefathers were Dutchmen. The Boer is essentially a farmer, and is conservative and strongly tenacious of old ideas and old ways. His occupation is largely confined to his farm, his flocks of sheep, his herds of cattle, his horse, and his gun. He takes little or no interest in the rich gold fields which surround him, but leaves them to the English immigrant.

The Boers are a deeply religious people, and profess those tenets of rigid Calvinism. The Dutch Bible takes the place of honor in every Boer household, and the father of the family makes it his daily practice to read a page or two from the sacred book to his family and dependents every morning. They belong to the old patriarchal school, that draws much of its conceptions of life from the study of the Bible.

The form of domestic government is patriarchal, the father holding almost absolute sway over his children, and regarding his sons-in-law and daughters-in-law as additions to the family. Very often three generations will be found living under the same roof and working on the same farm. They are deeply pious after their lights, sober and industrious, and even peaceful when they are let alone. They are almost incredibly ignorant. For, although the majority of them have learned to read and write, the "three Rs" are the limit of their education. Outside the Government circles there prevails the most absolute indifference as to what the rest of the world may be thinking or doing.

THE TRUE BOER

does not like city life, and the speculation and the business of the mart are abhorent to him.

"He makes a solitude, and calls it peace."

He prefers, if possible, that his house should be some miles away from that of any other man. Then he feels independent and the lord of his own domain. His farm is usually on an immense scale often more than 12,000 acres. His house is usually situated in the midst of the land, and is perhaps as ugly and uncomfortable a dwelling place as could be imagined. He builds his house of bricks which he himself has modelled out of the clay and has dried in the blazing South African sun. These bricks are held together with soft, sticky mud, such as is used among the natives of India. Mortar is a thing unknown. The squat, square farmhouse is no great addition to the landscape, and as it is usually built on the level plain, it can be seen for miles around.

The Boer landowner, the lord of the castle, is a picturesque figure, clad in wide corduroy trousers, a loose jacket, showing a bright flannel shirt without collar or tie, and a huge flopping hat.

They are a hospitable people. But the guest is more readily welcomed when the big farmer thinks that he intends to make a large purchase. When you are a welcomed and honored guest you shake hands with every member of the family, beginning with the wife, the "hausvrouw," and ending up with the little baby. A cup of coffee in the Transvaal represents the "salt" of Eastern nations, and the "bread" of Northern countries. Having "drunk a mans' coffee, you claim his protection. The centre room of the house is comfortably furnished, the settees, stools, and chair being of Boer manufacture. In uncivilised regions the Boers and their families eat with their fingers, in the same manner as is customary throughout the Oriental world, a custom which was prevalent even in more civilized countries up to the sixteenth century. The "menu" usually consists of stewed meats, vegetables, and fruit. The arts of roasting, broiling, and baking are very seldom practised, for it is obviously easier to eat stewed meat with the fingers than good roast mutton.

They are a quiet people, intensely Dutch in their national sympathies, and pride themselves upon knowing no English and knowing little and caring less of the English people.

THE BOER FARMER

looks upon Johannesberg as the great centre of evil, an intensely wicked city, as its population is entirely made up of foreign immigrants. It is the scattered character of the Boer settlers, avoiding as they do, a residence in towns, that has hindered the growth of cities in the republic of the Transvaal.

The fighting force of the Boers is estimated at 30,000 able-bodied men.

On the whole the Boers are not bad fellows. Their system of apprenticeship of natives, which is often called "slavery," is mild when compared with the system of degrading slavery which is allowed to prevail in British India at the present time. For, although slavery is abolished in India, the native farmer keeps in his employ men whom he calls "slaves" to whom he gives food and raiment and nothing more. A huge truck system is thus established, and millions of agricultural laborers in India never see a coin. On the other hand, the native "apprentice" among the Boers receives regular pay and is kindly and Christianly treated.

When Dr. Jameson gave his lecture at the Imperial Institute in London last year he stated that the time would soon come when the Dutch republic must be absorbed into the English South African empire, and that it was merely a question of time and numbers. But it is now seen that the Doctor made a fatal mistake, and that the Boers are not going to be annihilated like the African savages, or conquered like the native races of India.

Excellent Reason.

Why doesn't Daniels take that painting of a cow home instead of hanging it in his office?

Oh, his wife is afraid of cows.

RASH COURAGE.

Foolish Bravery Displayed Before the Enemy at Sebastopol.

Paul Imbrivitch, who as a Russian soldier served throughout the Crimea war, thus described an incident at Sebastopol:

"It was during the siege when a certain Captain Samoiloff, desiring some wine, ordered an officer to send a man after it. The man, a young soldier, took the money and started on the errand. Just than, however, a French battery had concentrated its fire upon the very spot where the young man must go outside the works. He stopped, and then turned back.

"'I wouldn't go out there for the world!' he said.

"The officer, of course, reported the act of disobedience to the Captain. The Captain, in a rage, ordered the man into his presence, and demanded why he had not obeyed his Captain's order.

"'I beg you to pardon me, Captain, but I was terribly afraid.'

"'Afraid!' cried the Captain. 'Afraid! A Russian soldier afraid. Wait a minute. I will drive the fear out of you. Come with me.'

"The Captain led the way to the rampart, mounted it, and there, with the bullets raining round him, began putting the man through some military exercises. The lookers-on in the fort held their breath. If a hat was put on a bayonet and lifted above the walls the bullets came that way in an instant.

"Not many seconds elapsed before a bullet struck the Captain in the arm. He did not wince, but kept on with the drill, while the blood dripped down his hand to the wall.

"Next a bullet went through the tail of the soldier's coat, and another through his knapsack. Then suddenly the firing ceased.

"The soldier begged for grace, and promised to go wherever he was sent. Still the Captain continued his drill. When he thought the lesson had been learned, or, perhaps, when his arm grew too painful, he dismissed the soldier, and went himself to the surgeon and had his wound dressed.

"The French explained afterward that they ceased firing out of sheer astonishment at the sight of two men exposing themselves so recklessly."

Bicycle Notes.

The bicycle which is made responsible for all kinds of things, good, bad and indifferent, is now charged by a tobacco journal with having enslaved at low calculation 500,000 males who were formerly addicted to the smoking habit, and who have now abandoned it because it is difficult to ride and smoke at the same time. There is, of course, a corresponding loss to the tobacco trade. The journal argues that, if these 500,000 males of the bike craze have weaned, themselves from smoking only two cigars less a day—and this is a moderate computation—then the consumption of cigars is decreasing at the rate of 700,000,000 in a year. These figures may be exaggerated, but there is nevertheless a perceptible decrease in tobacco consumption, and it is no discredit to the wheel that in that direction it is encouraging economy. It has also assisted the cause of temperance by diminishing the consumption of intoxicants. The rider is obliged to keep a cool head, and can not, therefore, drink much; the amusement, moreover, is so healthful that instead of creating a desire for artificial stimulants, it inclines the rider to innocent draughts, and best of all, to fresh and cool water.

A Deserter Acquitted.

A court-martial for desertion at Amiens, France, has just ended in the acquittal of the defendant, who admitted his guilt, with high compliments from the court. A sergeant in a line regiment some years ago exceeded his leave of absence, and fearing to face the consequences, fled to Belgium. He became homesick, returned to France, and enlisted under an assumed name in the Foreign Legion. He was sent to Tonquin, where he distinguished himself greatly for his unblemished conduct, rapidly rising to the rank of sergeant-major, and winning the military medal for gallantry in saving a wounded soldier from the Black Flags in battle. He was about to receive the cross of the legion of honor, when he made up his mind to confes his previous fault.

The Queen's Court.

The Clerk of the Closet of the Chapel Royal receives the smallest salary of any official of Queen Victoria's Court. He receives £7 a year. The present clerk is the Bishop Rochester. The next smallest salary paid to a Court official is that of the Buckingham Palace rat catcher, of £15 a year. The Master of the Horse receives £2,500 a year; the Lord Steward, £2,000; as does also the Lord Chamberlain; the Equerries in Ordinary draw £500 to £600; the Bedchamber women, £300; Master of the Queen's Band, £509; the Pages of the Back Stairs, £250; Pages of the Presence, £200; Physicians in Ordinary, £200; Pages' Men, £100; Royal Housekeepers, £120; Dentist to the Household, £70; the Bargemaster £60; Keeper of the Swans, £30.

President Faure.

President Faure, of France, is a man of peace. He is a firm believer in the necessity of a strong army and navy for France, but he is not a jingo by temperament or habit. He has seen something of the horrors of war, and he advocates armament only as the safeguard of universal peace. He openly expresses his conviction that war is not essential to human progress, an assertion more often heard in Europe than in America.

Nothing to Go By.

Mrs. Gabb—What sort o' folks are those new neighbors of yours?

Mrs. Gadd—Well, I've been watching their back yard for two weeks, but as they send their wash to a laundry I can't tell anything about them.

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.

Hamilton will hold a charity concert.

Lord Aberdeen will attend the next annual games of the Dutton Caledonian Society.

W. O. Wood, a farmer of Baldur, Man., was shot in a mysterious way and will probably die.

Lady Kenny, widow of Sir Edward Kenny, died on Saturday at Halifax, N. S., at an advanced age.

A Hamilton policeman let the wrong man go by mistake in discharging a prisoner from the station.

Mayor Tuckett laid the corner-stone of the new Salvation Army barracks, Hamilton, last Monday.

The Winnipeg Exhibition Association are asking the City Council for a loan of $30,000 to erect new buildings.

Mr. G. E. D. Elliott, a popular commercial traveller of Winnipeg, died on Monday night from injuries sustained by falling down an elevator shaft.

The report of the Minister of Militia shows that the total expenditure for the year were $1,574,013, and 20,877 officers and men performed twelve days' drill.

Alice Ellingham, of Hamilton, twelve years of age, was struck by an icy snowball on Wednesday and died on Thursday night. An inquest is being held.

J. G. Fitch, secretary of the municipality of Calgary, Man., is short $2,300 in his accounts. He has not been arrested, and his friends are making efforts to effect a settlement.

A fire destroyed the planing mill of Mr. Charles B. Williams and a number of dwelling-houses in the eastern portion of Toronto early Thursday morning. The loss will be $20,000, with hardly any insurance.

Great excitement was created among the legal fraternity in Victoria, B. C., by Chief Justice Davie refusing to hear a divorce application, on the ground that the Supreme Court of British Columbia was not entitled to do so.

The Dominion Gold Mining and Reduction Company on Thursday waited upon the Ontario Government, in Toronto, and asked for a bonus of two thousand dollars per annum for five years, to enable them to run their reduction works at Rat Portage for a custom mill.

By the explosion of a threshing boiler near Emerson, Man., Mr. F. W. Freeman was hurled with a portion of iron work through the wall of a barn. He was badly scalded and hurt in other ways, but there are hopes of his recovery.

A large deputation of Ottawa citizens waited on Premier Bowell and Mr. Haggart to ask for a subsidy of $250,000 to the proposed inter-Provincial bridge over the Ottawa River. Mr. Haggart said $150,000 was as much as should be asked.

Geo. Thorndyke, a barber of Strathroy, was arrested on a charge of bigamy. It is alleged that he married Miss Lottie McWilliams, of Lindsay, on May 30, 1894, and within a year married Miss May Johnston, of Strathroy. The relatives of the Lindsay wife are taking the proceedings.

The Hyams brothers were released on fifteen hundred dollars cash bail on Saturday night to appear at the Police Court on Monday. They left on Sunday at noon with Mr. Wellman, their New York counsel, in a special train for New York. They are not expected to return to Canada.

Messrs. O. A. Howland, M.P.P., T.C. Keefer, C.E., and T. Monroe have been appointed by the Canadian Government commissioners to confer with United States commissioners on the feasibility of building such canals as shall enable vessels engaged in ocean commerce to pass to and fro between the great lakes and the Atlantic ocean.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales is insured for $3,250,000.

The failure of Sims Reeves, once England's greatest tenor, is announced, with liabilities of more than $3,000.

Sir John Pender, the sub-marine cable magnate is in a critical condition, suffering from paralysis of the brain.

Lord Leighton has bequeathed his Kensington house in trust for the use of future presidents of the Royal Academy

It is announced that Laureate Austin is surprised and disheartened by the unfavorable reception accorded his first official poem.

It is believed that Mr. Thomas Sexton, who represents North Kerry in the House of Commons will be selected to lead the Irish party.

The British Medical Association will shortly hold a meeting at Carlisle. It is likely that its next meeting in 1897 will be held in Montreal.

The London Times thinks that very likely there is some agreement between Russia and Turkey; but that it has taken the form of a treaty is highly improbable.

When Imperial Parliament reassembles the stand taken by the Government on the Venezuelan and Armenian questions will be challenged by the Liberals.

During 1895 the London mint struck off 72,245,295 coins, about 10,000,000 more than in 1894. The value of the gold coins was £3,592,625, of the silver coins £1,196,168, and of the bronze £40,995.

The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, the English Liberal Statesman, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty and Chancellor of the Exchequer, is dead. He was sixty-nine years of age.

The February [illegible] has been abandoned, and the Queen will start for the Continent two weeks earlier than previously determined upon, leaving for Cimiez during the first week in March.

The Westminster Gazette says it is almost certain that Mr. Justin McCarthy will not resume the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party in Parliament after the reassembling of that body.

Purcell's Life of Cardinal Manning, in which he makes statements regarding the Cardinal's political and religious intrigues which are damaging to the prelate's reputation, has created a vast amount of offence in Catholic circles.

The London Observer says it has good authority for stating that Germany recently invited Russia and the other powers to co-operate in a plan hostile to England's continued occupation of Egypt, and that the proposition was declined by Russia.

It is stated that during the approaching session of the Imperial Parliament the Government will deal with the increase of the navy, measures for the relief of husbandry, Irish land legislation, and the question of the support of voluntary schools.

UNITED STATES.

Neal Dow is now 91 years old, and in vigorous health.

Fifteen women's clubs were organized in Maine last year.

The United States treasury gold reserve is below the $50,000,000 mark.

A Buffalo commission house sent a barrel of evaporated apples to Jerusalem on Thursday.

Twin sisters, 70 years old, were present as witnesses in court at Columbus, Ind., a few days ago.

A monument to the memory of Hahnemann is to be erected in Washington by homoeopathic practitioners.

James Dills, who died near Paintsville, Ky., recently, was credited with being only nine days short of 105 years old.

There are 39,951 Italians in New York, the largest colony of this people in the United States. Brooklyn comes second with 9,563.

The United States Senate on Saturday passed the free coinage substitute to the House bill by the decisive vote of forty-two to thirty-five.

Five persons were killed and nearly a score injured, some of them fatally, by a boiler explosion at Hallidaysburg, Pa., on Thursday morning.

Professor C. A. L. Totten, a former instructor in Yale, has issued a calendar for past and future time, covering a period of 67,713,250 years.

Mr. George Bliss, Gov. Morton's partner in the banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., died at his home, New York, from paralysis of the heart.

A sealing expedition is fitting out at Stonington, Conn., the first to go from there in many years. Where the sealers propose to hunt is not given out.

After a struggle with ancient and modern history, the Washington patent office has granted to a Brooklyn inventor letters patent for bloomers.

In the United States House of Representatives on Friday a bill was passed to extend the time in which the St. Lawrence railway can bridge the St. Lawrence river.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen G. Thurber, of Warren, R.I., aged respectively 86 and 80 years, died within three days of each other last week, and were buried together in the same grave.

The United States House Committee on Foreign Affairs on Saturday adopted by a party vote a resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard for his two speeches at Edinburgh and Boston, England.

Reports from over 50 points in different parts of the State show the heaviest rains known in Texas at this season for years. Streams are out of their banks and are still rising. Much damage will result.

Owing to the trouble in Salvation Army circles in the United States over Commander Ballington Booth's recall, General Booth is expected to visit the United States on his return from Australia.

Mr. L. J. Seargeant sailed from New York on the Campania on Saturday to assume his duties in London as advisory member of the Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

During a revival service in the Methodist church at Peru, Ind., last Thursday, a man, 40 years old, stood up to ask the prayers of the congregation. told of his belief in his conversion he Then he made some remarks, and as he fell dead, of heart failure, the doctors said.

One Vermont trapper, hailing from Houghtonville, has trapped during this season 1,600 skunks, 175 foxes, 70 minks, 200 muskrats, and 100 coons. The record seems pretty high, but it is vouched for by a local paper, and Vermont has a great reputation for game and trappers.

The Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, of the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, Indianapolis, has been forced to resign on account of his congregation's dislike to his riding a bicycle. Mr. Rondthaler decided that in such matters of personal rights he could not sacrifice himself to satisfy the old fogies.

Major-General Miles appeared before the Commission on Coast Defences in Washington on Tuesday, and stated that the cost of coast defences for the adequate protection of the United States would amount to eighty million dollars, not including the price of ammunition and projectiles.

Last Christmas a San Francisco newspaper gave a silver cup to every child born on the Pacific coast on that day. The offer was not made until some three weeks before Christmas. The Ledger of Mexico, Mo., now announces that it will give a silver cup to every child born in the county next Christmas week.

Adolph Niese and his wife, of Colville, Wash., were on Thursday sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary for beating their ten years' old son to death. Shortly after being taken from the courtroom to their cells both the prisoners cut their throats with a razor. Niese is dead, and his wife is in a critical condition.

Potatoes were selling for two cents a sack in San Francisco a week or ten days ago, and sold slowly even at that price. The potato crop all over the country last season was enormous, and most growers lost money on a considerable part of their crop. In some regions the potatoes were not taken out of the ground the price got down so low.

The telegraphed summaries of the trade situation in the United States, supplied from New York by the leading commercial agencies of Bradstreet and Dun, are of an indefinite and by no means satisfactory nature. Business is described as "waiting," and there is as yet little if any demand for leading products. The uncertainty as to the course Congress may adopt is a disturbing factor both to commerce and manufactures. There are some signs of improvement in the iron and steel trades, but the average demand is not materially changed as yet; though there has been more enquiry during the last few days. Minor metals are reported a shade more firm. The boot and shoe trade is scarcely up to expectations for this season, and leather and hides are somewhat lower. The cotton output is large, and curtailment of production is spoken of. Woollens are unchanged, and open weather has checked demand.

GENERAL.

M. Ravier, ex-President of Switzerland, is dead.

Four crops a year can be raised on Cuban soil.

Four British war ships are anchored at Port Royal, Jamaica.

Woman singers are to be excluded from Roman Catholic Church choirs in Paris.

In Japan the wealthy classes regard it as bad form to ride a horse faster than a walk.

The Japanese Government has opened several ports in Formosa to the trade of the world.

The winter is so mild in France this year that daisies are already blooming in the Parisian parks.

It is announced that Emperor William will meet King Humbert of Italy in February at Genoa.

A Paris paper announces that the Brazilians have occupied the contested territory on the border of French Guiana

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are travelling up the Nile in a dehabeyah, which they have hired for six weeks.

At the military hospital at Mons on Sunday a mad soldier, armed with a knife, suddenly killed two patients and mortally wounded three others.

President Kruger, in an interview said that he was prepared to meet the wishes of the Uitlanders, and that he had a scheme which he would submit to the Volksrand.

It is asserted in Slavophile circles in St. Petersburg that the Bulgarian question is approaching a solution, and that Prince Ferdinand's resignation is only a matter of time.

A letter received in Boston from Marash, Central Turkey, stated that during the massacre of November 18, near that city, from nine to ten thousand Christians were killed.

English newspapers reporting Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech at Birmingham or containing the United States Senate's Armenian resolutions are forbidden circulation in Turkey.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that no doubt arrangements point to a conclusion between Russia, Great Britain, France, and Italy for a final settlement of the Armenian question.

When in Rome Signor Crispi has an escort of twenty-nine police officers, which costs Italy $12,500 a year. When he leaves the city the expense is increased to three or four times that amount.

The influx of immigrants into South Africa is continuing at such a rapid rate that the Cape Times fears that before many months have passed they will once more be face to face with the unemployed difficulty.

Among the decorations bestowed at the Elysee on New Year's day was one given to a Sister of Mercy known as Sister Saint-Bemi. She received the Cross of the Legion of Honour for having served thirty-nine years in the Military hospital at Rheims.

The change in the British Embassy is talked about in the diplomatic corps at Paris just now. Sir Philip Currie is spoken of as Lord Dufferin's probable successor. There have been but three British Ambassadors in Paris during forty years.

Dr. Canini, of Leghorn, the specialist on diseases of children, who died a short time ago, has bequeathed his entire estate, amounting to $460,000, for the establishment and maintenance of a children's hospital devoted to the serum treatment of diphtheria.

While King Charles of Portugal was returning to his palace in Lisbon on Thursday, an anarchist workman threw a stone at his Majesty. The missle hit the King's aide-de-camp, who leaped from the carriage and seized and held the anarchist until he was arrested by the police.

ABSENCE OF CRIME.

The Annual Report of the Scotland Yard Authorities.

A despatch from London, Eng., says: The police authorities of Scotland Yard are congratulating themselves on the remarkable absence of crime which has prevailed in the metropolis during the past year. The annual police report shows that London, in its freedom from the effects of law-breakers, has made a record which may well be envied by the governments of all large cities. One of the chief officials at Scotland Yard stated to a representative of the press:

"The absence of any startling epidemic of crime in London is due to the fact that the police authorities adopt the maxim of 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.' In fact, since the 'Jack the Ripper' scare there has been nothing of a nature which has caused the department any great anxiety. True, in so large a place as London there will always be daring crimes committed; but the police pride themselves that the tactics applied by a famous detective in New York—that of knowing the whereabout of all the leading criminals—applies with equal effect to London."

Canada's Wild Horses.

For a great many years wild horses have been breeding and running in the regions bordering on the Fraser River from near Lillooet up towards Quesnelle Mouth. The horses are of a fair quality, as proved by the efforts of whites and Indians to catch them. Their sagacity is great and they are as wild as deer. They will scent danger a long way off, and at the approach of a man they will scurry off through the woods and over the open places at a rate that outstrips all ordinary pursuers. It is now deemed well nigh impossible to catch them and only desultory attempts are occasionally made by Indians. They are of a better class of horses than those which for years ranged on the plains of Kansas, Texas and Colorado.

BRITISH PREMIER SPEAKS

LORD SALISBURY DELIVERS AN IMPORTANT ADDRESS.

He Supports the Monroe Doctrine as President Monroe Understood It—The Armenia Question.

A despatch from London says:—The banquet of the Nonconformist Unions ist Association, at the Hotel Metropole, on Friday night, was the occasion for an address by the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In the course of his remarks, he said, with reference to Venezuela:—"I have been held up as the denouncer of the Monroe doctrine. As a matter of fact, although the Monroe doctrine is no part of international law, my despatch to Secretary Olney, the Secretary of State for the United States, supported it as a rule of policy in the strongest and most distinct terms. But when I stated in that despatch, and reiterate now, that as a rule of policy, we are the entire advocates of the Monroe doctrine, we meant the Monroe doctrine as President Monroe understood it. (Cheers.) In that sense you will not find any more convinced supporters than we are."

Lord Salisbury then turned abruptly to the Armenia question, and he reproached the religious communities with labouring under a mistake when they supposed that England had bound herself in honour to succour the Armenians, which means to go to war with the Sultan in order to force him to govern the Armenians well.

THE BERLIN TREATY

he said, merely bound the signatory powers that if the Sultan promulgated certain reforms they would watch over the execution of those reforms. Nothing more. He did not think anyone could interpret that as an undertaking to go to war. As to the Cyprus convention, Lord Salisbury continued, "it contains no trace of an undertaking to interfere in behalf of the Sultan's subjects. I was concerned in the drafting of both these conventions," Lord Salisbury said, "and nothing would have induced me to pledge my country to such a desperate undertaking." The speaker reminded his hearers that the reforms which the Sultan had recently accepted, although very good reforms, could not be expected to produce good government in two months. They require time to work out. The speaker went on to say, "They would require time in any civilized community, and much more so in a savage and fanatical community. I hope they will have a beneficial effect as time progresses."

Lord Salisbury then continued by saying:—"Meantime, by spreading among the Turks the feeling that their dominion was threatened, these reforms have led unfortunately to the perpetration of horrors, which can only be compared with the days of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane. I am aware that many influential people aver that this was done by the Sultan and his Government with set purposes. My own opinion is that the Sultan's Government is weak, wretched, impotent, and powerless; but it is a dream to imagine that he ordered the perpetration of these cruelties. In my judgment there is no ground for thinking so. It was race faction and creed faction driven to the highest point in their most corrupt and most horrible form, which brought upon the wretched Armenians these

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS.

If you ask why we have not interfered, I can only answer for England that we could have threatened what I may call annoyances in the seizing of Customs here and there; but when you are dealing with the rising of a whole fanatical population against a population with whom they have been at bitter enmity for ages, and who are situated in mountains far removed from the seashore, you are deceiving yourselves if you imagine that England's arm, long as it is, could have done anything in mitigation. Nothing but a military occupation could have done it, and England does not possess the power for military occupation at that distance. Mr. Gladstone wrote in a letter that England could cope with five or six Turkeys. That was a most ill-judged and rash observation. If the Sultan would meet us on the open sea, undoubtedly we could cope with five or six Sultans. But it is not worth arguing the possibility of England occupying these inaccessible provinces. I am not bound to answer the question why Europe did not interfere. I say confidently that none of the powers wished to interfere, and I believe their view is that, with patience, the Sultan's prestige, which is the only power left in the country, will ultimately re-establish order and allow industry and commerce to take their usual secure course. That is their view, and it is our duty to give the Sultan time. It is not for me to pass judgment on that view, but no other remedy has been suggested. It is some encouragement to find that already some degree of order is being restored. If you do not act with the great powers you must act against them, and produce calamities far more awful and terrible than the Armenian atrocities."

In conclusion, Lord Salisbury referred to the recent patriotic demonstrations in the colonies in the face of threatened foreign complications, and said:—"I care not how much we are isolated if we are untied. An example has been set which will shed a beneficent light on the latest generations of Englishmen."

As he finished his address and resumed his seat he was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers.

He Was Very Sorry.

Teddy—I wish I hadn't licked Jimmy Brown this morning.

Mamma—You see how wrong it was don't you, dear?

Teddy—Yes, 'cause I didn't know till noon that his mother was going to give a party.

Since Oi've got older, remarked Mr. McGarvey, Oi shlape a good dale durin' me wakin' hours.

THE ENTENTE.

There Appears to be a Friendly Understanding Between Russia, Great Britian, and Italy.

A despatch from London says: Whatever may be the exact nature of the Russian-Turkish entente, diplomatic developments show that Russia does not desire to challenge Great Britain or the other powers thereon. The negotiations between St. Petersburg and London point to Russia's intention to obtain the assent of Great Britain to a proposed twenty years' occupation by the former of six vilayets in Anatolia. Under the Cyprus convention Great Britain is pledged to intervene with force to prevent a Russian occupation of Asia Minor. Russia now proposes a revision of this convention. It is understood that she is willing to assent to Great Britain's permanently acquiring the Island of Cyprus by purchase. Cyprus is the third largest island in the Mediterranean, and lies sixty miles from the coast of Asia Minor. It is administered by Great Britain under a convention concluded between the former and the Sultan in 1878. The Porte is willing to sell the island, as the purchase money would enable it to obtain funds that are much needed for the Turkish treasury. France will not oppose its purchase by Great Britain. She supports Russian intervention in Anatolia, but as part of a general deal she is separately bargaining with England for the abolition of the Anglo-Tunisian treaty, by the terms of which Great Britain obtained in perpetuity the most-favored-nation treatment. Tunis, with the abrogation of the treaty, would become an absolutely French possession. On the other hand, Lord Salisbury aims to keep the Tunis question apart, with the supposed view to getting in return for the abolition of the treaty the surrender of the French fishing rights in Newfoundland. No reliable information can be obtained as to what position the Dardanelles question will take in the diplomatic imbroglio. Among the significant aspects of the situation are Italy's support of Great Britain in the matter of Cyprus and a Russian occupation of Anatolia, the exclusion of Germany and Austria, the other two members of the triple alliance, and the increasing prospects of harmonized relations between Great Britain, France and Russia.

TORNADO AND FLOOD.

Serious Loss of Life and Property in Queensland—Immense Force of the Wind.

A despatch from Brisbane, Queensland, says:—Great loss of life and very large destruction of property have been caused in the northern part of this colony by a tornado and floods. It is impossible as yet to tell how many persons lost their lives, but it is known that great numbers were drowned. The damage to property is estimated at $2,500,000. Several coasting vessels are missing and it is believed that they have either foundered or been driven ashore and that all aboard of them were lost. Townsville, a seaport on Cleveland Bay, suffered more than any other place in the districts affected. There is scarcely a building in the town that escaped damage. Advices from the Tonga Islands show that a hurricane lately passed over them. Two ships at Tongataboo Island were wrecked and the thousands of cocoanut trees on the plantations were torn up by the roots, causing heavy loss to their owners.

A Bostonians' Benefactions.

Among the notable benefactions of John T. Spaulding, who died in Boston on Saturday, was the education of Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind girl, whose fame has become international. Some years ago he gave $30,000 to seven young men employed at the United States hotel. The story of this was published all over the world, and brought him begging letters from even the Russian Steppes. On holidays he was in the habit of filling his trousers pockets with $5 gold pieces until they bagged at the knees, and then going around distributing them among the porters who had done him little kindnesses. He wired a ruined merchant before the flames of the big Chicago fire were extinguished: "Draw on us for $100,000." The then ruined man is today one of the wealthiest men in Chicago.

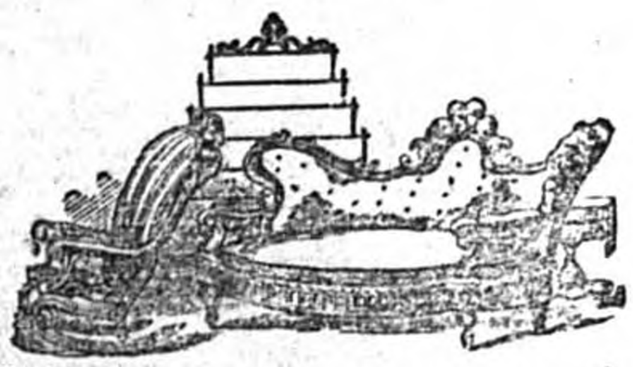
Golden Hints for the Oculist.

Dr. G. Sterling Ryerson has grouped together a few of the admonitions by which it is sought from time to time to warn the public against fritting away their eyesight. He says: Don't read in railway trains, or in vehicles in motion; don't read by firelight, moonlight, or twilight, or by a flickering gaslight, or candlelight; don't read books printed on thin paper, or books which have no space between the lines; don't read for more than fifty minutes without stopping, whether the eyes are tired or not; don't hold the reading close to the eyes; don't study at night, but in the morning when you are fresh; don't select your own glasses at the outset. Dr. Ryerson explains that reading lying down tends to increase the strain on the accommodation, and reading while traveling tires the ciliary muscle because of the too frequent adjustment of the focus. In short, anything which tends to increase the quantity of blood in the organ favors the increase of the defect, leading in extreme cases to detachment of the retina and blindness.

House-Warming by Electricity.

The experiment of heating a theatre by electricity was tried recently at the London Vaudeville, and with complete success. Storage batteries were employed, connected with radiators formed of non-conducting materials, and hence becoming heated by the passage of a current, their temperature rising almost instantly to about 110 degrees F. By varying the current, this could be increased or diminished at pleasure. The great advantage of the method—aside from the safety it insures against fire—is the uniformity with which the heat is distributed throughout the auditorium. The expense is less than 70 cents per hour.

Lachute Furniture Factory



We have now on hand. an entirely new stock of Bed Room suits, Sideboards, tables and chairs, and Parlor suites,

Something to Suit Everybody.

We have also a large variety of Window Sashes, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings and Lumber of all kinds.

Call and Examine our Stock.

FATHER MURPHY'S

Gold Cure Institute

—:o:—

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

219—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.
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,
Manager.

Ottawa Business College

Formerly National Business College.

(*Established* 1866.

Book keeping taught, entirely from actual business. Shorthand and Typewriting a peciality. 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.

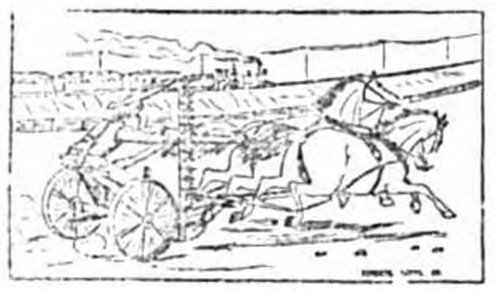
☞ Special attention given to Repairing.

What are you wearing On your feet this weather?

There is style in footwear as there is in hats. Each year the Granby Rubbers and Overshoes are modelled to fit all the fashionable shapes of boots. They are thin so as to prevent clumsy appearance and feeling and to make them so necessitates the use of the finest quality of rubber. While Granby Rubbers and Overshoes are up to date in Style, Fit and Finish, they retain their old enduring quality.

Granby Rubbers wear like Iron.

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 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.

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.

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.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!

—o—o—

Just received an assortment of very fine

Lace Valentines,

very superior, also

Comic Valentines.

MASSEY'S MAGAZINE for January, and February is a work highly spoken of by men of celebrity such as Sir Wm. C. Vanhorne, Prof Marshall, L. Perrin, A. H. Hillyard and by the leading Press of Canada. Only ten cents per number.

Roman Catholic Prayer Books, both French and English; also Prayer Beads. English Church Prayer Books, Presbyterian Psalter and Hymnal, Methodist Hymn Books, and the Canadian Hymnal; Moody and Sankey Songs and Solos, with and without Music, small and large.

All of the above for sale at the LACHUTE BOOK STORE.

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.

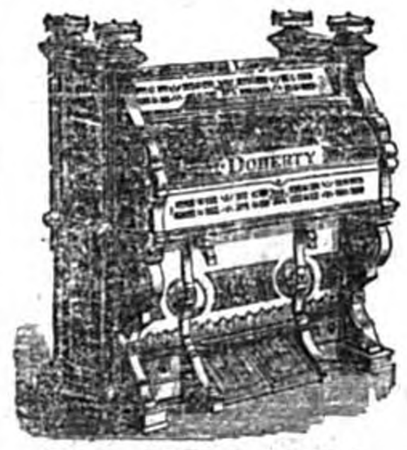
Farm For Sale.

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—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.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX. LACHUTE, THURSDAY FEB. 20, 1896. NO 25.

THE "WATCHMAN"

—AND—

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

he above paper is printed and published
EVERY THURSDAY
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.,

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.

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.,

G. E. Bampton, Q. C.,
Advocate, Provincial Revenue Attorney for District of Terrebonne, Revising Officer for Argenteuil. Office, "River side Cottage" first door east of Baptist church, Main st., Lachute, Que.

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.

N. FOREST.
NOTARY.
Fire & Life Insurance
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

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

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.

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!

Miss S. McGibbon,
Dress & Mantle Maker,
MAIN ST., LACHUTE.
Dressmaker's Magic Scale Taught and Sold and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has returned from Boston and is prepared to do all kinds of Dressmaking by Professor Livingston's French Cutting Machine, and will also give instructions of the same at the residence of Mrs. Middleton.

St. Andrews, Que., Feb. 11, 1896.
JESSIE MIDDLETON.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed and marked "Tenders" will be received by the undersigned up to the SECOND DAY OF MARCH NEXT for the work of building a STONE SCHOOL at Brownsburg, and also, separate tenders for supplying 120 bushels of Lime.

Plans to be seen at the Secretary's office.

JOHN McOUAT, Sec.-Treas.,
Brownsburg, Que.

The Weekly Gazette,
Montreal.
—Reduced to—
50 cents a year.

Eight Pages of Interesting Reading every week.

Some of the features:—
A carefully prepared summary of the World's news.
Illustrated Ladies page.
Literary notes.
Stories by celebrated Authors.
Full resume of Doings at Ottawa.
Agricultural Items.
Special Market Reports.

THE MASTER CRAFTSMAN,
Sir Walter Besant's new story, was commenced in the Weekly Gazette of Feb. 6th.

Send your order with 50 cents to
RICHARD WHITE, Man. Dir.
Gazette Printing Co., Montreal.
Or to WATCHMAN office, Lachute.

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, 4th January, 1896.
[signed]
M. D. Simpson,
E. C. Simpson,
L. T. Simpson.

DENTISTRY.

Until 1st of June Dr. Stockhouse will be in Lachute Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Remember, sets of teeth and filling reduced 25 per cent. Painless extraction.

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.

Clearing Sale of Furs at Wales' St. Andrews, a few Ladies' and Men's fur garments at wholesale prices. Call at once.

FOR SALE.—Two Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bulls cheap.
WM. HAY, Lachute, P. Q.

Mrs. Dr. Astley of Quyon is a guest of the Rev. A. B. and Mrs. Given.

Look out for advertisement of Small Bros., Sap Evaporator, next week.

Miss Curry, who during the last six months has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Bice, in Vancouver, returned home on Tuesday last.

The cold snap of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday was the severest for years. Thermometers around Lachute registered all the way from 30 to 38 below zero.

Charles Ogilvie, brother of the late John Ogilvie, whose death took place on Sunday of last week, died on Sunday night last. The deceased took sick the day of his brother's funeral with pneumonia and never rallied.

The disgraceful condition of the road leading from Lachute Mills to St. Andrews has caused several complaints to be made, and should any accident happen, the chances for which are many, those responsible for the maintenance of the road may suffer severely.

The programmes for the Agricultural Society's Exhibition next year will be issued in a few weeks. Some radical changes and improvements have been made, one of which is that the amount of each prize is fixed and published. This has long been asked for by the WATCHMAN.

It would be an excellent object lesson for the Postmaster-General, if he could be persuaded to be present at the wicket of the Lachute Post Office on Saturday night. That a town of the importance of Lachute, is without a decent comfortable Post Office building is a disgrace. It requires strong muscular development to get within several feet of the wicket and once in, it means a rough and tumble fight to get out again.

CHRISTIE—WATCHORN.

We clip the following from the *Times*, Victoria, of February 8th:

"The parsonage, 107 Quadra st., was Tuesday evening last, the scene of a very pretty wedding. The drawing room in which the ceremony was performed by Rev. S. Cleaver, was decorated tastefully for the occasion. The contracting parties were Gilbert David Christie and Miss Anna Watchorn. The bride who was given away by Mr. F. C. Davidge, was gowned in white silk trimmed with chiffon and tulle, and carried a bouquet of white hyacinths. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Curry of Lachute, Que., who wore pale pink silk trimmed with lace and swansdown. Mr. Hales acted as best man. The presents were costly and numerous. A few of the most intimate friends of the bride were present to witness the interesting event. The married couple left for Montreal, where for the next six weeks they will spend their honeymoon."

Mr. Christie is the oldest son of Mr. David Christie of this town and the bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. Jos Watchorn of Morin Flats. The WATCHMAN tenders congratulations to the happy couple.

A CORRECTION.

In last issue the marriage of Mrs. McNeil was announced. The report was incorrect and we regret that it should have appeared in the paper. In excuse we may say that the general rumor was to this effect and believing it to be well authenticated it was published as an item of news without any malice whatever. For any annoyance the insertion of the item may have caused to the parties we express our regrets and apologize therefor.

Hall's Hair Renewer enjoys the confidence and patronage of people all over the civilized world, who use it to restore and keep the hair a natural color.

SUDDEN DEATH.

The people of Lachute and vicinity were shocked over the terribly sudden death of Mr. Thomas Paton of Hill Head, which occurred on Sunday night. Mr. Paton had been in his usual health and attended the meeting in the Thomas' Gore school house. During the service he suddenly dropped dead, no doubt from heart failure, although he was not known to have suffered from that disease. The funeral took place on Wednesday last. The deceased was married three times. His first wife was a Miss McOuat, sister of Mr. Walter McOuat, his second, Miss Walker, sister of Mr. G. J. Walker, and the third a Miss Copeland, who survives him.

BIRTH.

McCLURE.—In Honan, China, on Christmas morning, a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. McClure, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission.

ANOTHER LANDMARK GONE.

The unerring sharp sickle of death has again been in our midst and borne away another of the oldest residents of Chatboro. The death of Adam Douglas which occurred on the afternoon of Saturday, January 25th, adds one more name to the long list of those who owned it as their birth place and witnessed its gradual transformation from a forest to what it is to-day. Nearly seventy-two years ago he first inhaled the breath of life, near the scene of his death. His home and its surroundings has been mostly the scene of his diligent and energetic toil. Honest and straightforward in his dealings with men, he held the confidence and esteem of all with whom he had any business transactions. He leaves behind him a widow, five daughters and four sons to mourn his loss. His two eldest sons were too far away to get back to pay their last tribute at the bier of their father

In the twilight's starry silence,
While they're sitting all alone;
And their hearts are calling, calling!
For the one that they had known.

Sadly they'll look, as the shadows
Flit across the gloomy air,
Thinking deeply of the lost one,
And his now vacant chair.

Sadder, though, 'twill be at even,
When they're gathered by the hearth,
When the prize of love and friendship
Is of deepest, truest, worth.

But his voice no more will greet them,
And they'll miss him everywhere,
Yet, they'll miss him more at even
When they see the vacant chair.

Chatboro, Feb 1896.

BARGAINS.

Great clearing cash sale in the following lines at cost:

Overcoats, Ladies' Jackets, Cloakings, Wool Shawls, Clouds, Gents Scarfs Kid and Buck Mitts and Gloves, Furs, Goat Robes, Overshoes, Buckskin Moccasins, Blankets, Sleigh Bells, &c., &c., at

J. R. McOUAT'S

ST. PHILIPPE.

We experienced our coldest weather on Sunday night and Monday morning, the thermometer registered 40 degrees below zero.

Mr. Alex Morin of St. Philippe passed to the other world on Monday morning, death was caused by cancer on bowels. He leaves quite a family.

Mr. G. W. Smith left for Rockford Monday via Ottawa.

The store fever is raging in St. Philippe. Every other house will be a store after a while.

Mr. James Chambers, jr., is hauling his logs to Lachute Mills. He has a good winter's job before him.

"Gee Whiz" is keeping late hours; what is that the sign of?

Some lazy gerascopes fail to make their part of road good. The first thing they know they will have a fine to pay which will waken them up.

RAMONEUR.

ANNUAL CHEAP SALE.

40 per cent. reduction. For one week only. Tweeds and Worsted Saitings, Shirts and Underwear, Hats, and Caps, Furs, Ties and Braces, Jackets, Gloves and Mits, and many other articles at 60 cts. on the dollar. Sale from Feb 24th to 29th, 1896.

A. J. PERIARD,
Lachute.

CUSHING.

(Received too late for last issue.)

February the month of falling snow and pitiless storms is with us again and we welcome it, because of its being a token that our cold winter season with all its pleasing assiduities is quickly passing away. To a little band of the hope of our nation and joy of our household it has pleasure in its train; for not an opportunity is lost to take a good slide down the hill which stretches itself out in front of the school house and affords a good sliding place.

The grand old Ottawa at this point [and no doubt it has through its entire length] a regular blanket of snow covering it, and when we look out upon its surface, although treeless, one is apt to forget that a river exists at all, if it were not for a small opening from whence comes a gurgling sound caused by the water rushing out from under the ice and after hurrying on is caught again on the surface by ice and is obliged to go under.

Miss Epha Ross spent Saturday visiting two friends, Miss J. Smith and Miss R Davidson.

C. E. prayer meetings are held regularly Monday evening at St Mungo's manse where not a few of our young people congregate. The inmates of St. Mungo, which name itself means "kind friends" and is very applicable indeed, do much by their courtesy and help to make the meeting pleasant, and to whom all interested are grateful. Miss Maria Nichols will be expected to lead the next meeting.

The holy ordinance of Baptism was administered by Rev. J. Fraser on Thursday last at the residence of Mr. J. Nichols, when their little son was received into the visible church. Several friends who were to have been present were hindered by the storm.

Mr. Albert O'Brien of Chatboro, paid a brief visit to his friends here last week previous to his departure for the West where he has gone to sojourn among Uncle Sam's reins for a while.

One of our lady residents took a long walk one day last week, covered three miles in one hour, and anyone who was in the locality of Cushing road that day might have heard this pedestrian humming Psalms, adopted from Ichabod Crane who figures so prominently in the Sleepy Hollow Legend.

Much of life's misery is due to indigestion; for who can be happy with a pain in his stomach? As a corrective and strengthener of the alimentary organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable, their use being always attended with marked benefit.

Gentlemen of refined taste chew the famous BEAVER Plug exclusively. Refuse cheap imitations.

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.

WE MUST HAVE HELP. We pay men and women $10 to $18 per week for easy home work. No books or pedding. Steady employment guaranteed. Send stamp for work and particulars at once. HERMANN

We offer balance of large stock of overcoats at greatly reduced prices for cash or credit.

W. BANFORD.

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.

SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Terrebonne, 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 separation as to property has been this day instituted.

St. Scholastique, 21 January, 1896.
W. B. Nantel.
Attorney ad litem for Plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne,
No. 303.

Dame Rose Delima Jetty, of the parish of Ste Monique, said district, wife of Wilfred Labelle, of the same place, authorized a ester en justice — Plaintiff.

The said Wilfred Labelle, — Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted against defendant.
Ste. Scholastique 20 January 1896.
J. A. C. Ethier, Pl'ffs Att'y.

CURRENT NOTES.

The latest act of the Sultan in his warfare against civilization is the refusal to permit the distribution in his territory by any foreign society or individuals of money collected abroad. He asserts in the official notice given out, that no independent government has ever permitted such interference, especially when the collections are made as the result of speeches delivered in public meetings by irreconciliable enemies of the Turkish race and religion; and declares that the Porte will itself alleviate the wants of all Turkish subjects, irrespective of creed or race. The notice is directed primarily against the Red Cross Society, and is intended to prohibit it from entering Turkey for the purpose of distributing relief to the destitute Armenians, a prohibition which has been anticipated from the first by those who best understood the situation. Since the massacre at Sassoun recalled the attention of the world to the permanent policy of the Turk, the strenuous effort of the Porte has been directed to preventing all investigation of the murder and outrage of Christians in its domain, and it was almost inevitable that if should object to the prosecution of a work certain to bring out the dreadful truth. That the effect of its objection will be to convince the civilized world that the sultan is engaged in exterminating his Christian subjects, and to markedly increase the pressure upon the powers pledged to the execution of reforms in Armenia to do their duty, hardly admits of doubt. To such a rebuff to the philanthropic and charitable efforts of the Christian world, and to such a contemptuous repudiation of obligations under the Geneva convention, even the most lukewarm of the signatories of the Berlin treaty cannot remain indifferent.

Turkey is a party to that convention, and a member of the Red Cross Society the work of which was so enlarged through the efforts of the committee as to include relief from famine, pestilence, flood, or other calamities of such extent as to assume a national character. The society, moreover, is an international organization, operating under the treaty through an international committee; and as the work undertaken for Turkey by the association would be carried on with the sanction of that committee, the charge would not justly be made that the distribution was by "any foreign society or individuals." The work of the Red Cross is organized with a special view to prevent the excitement of race feeling, and there is no room whatever to doubt that in this case particular care would have been taken to follow precedents and to so render assistance as to leave the Porte no ground of complaint. As it is, nothing can now obscure the fact that the sultan is determined to continue his dreadful work of killing out his Christian subjects until he can say to Europe that disaffection has disappeared in Armenia, or the duty of the signatory powers to compel him to permit their relief or to treat him as outside the pale of humanity. Meanwhile, the work of relief will go on through missionaries and foreigners resident in Asia Minor, and the National Relief Committee will forward to those already at work any sums that may be sent it.

China has at last decided to build railroads, and an imperial decree was issued on the sixth of last December to give effect to the Government design. Under its provisions no foreigner may participate in building the railroads, and the first one to be undertaken, a short line from Tientsin along the western bank of the Yun River to the Lu Kou Bridge, is given into the charge of Hu-chu-fen, an amiable provincial Judge of the province of Kuangsi. He is instructed to employ only native labor, and to spend no more than 2,400,000 taels. His qualifications for the work are frankly stated in the imperial decree, and they are that he was the first person to direct the Government's attention to the subject, and that he had repeatedly been over the ground. The poor man has undoubtedly so more knowledge of railroad engineering than he has of the Schomburgk line, and he cannot employ a human being who knows the first rudiments of the work to be done. Still, he must build the road to the Lu Kou Bridge or off goes Hu-chu-fen's head. From the foregoing it will be readily deduced that the prospect of railroad development in China is not unclouded.

Britain Boasts a Surplus.

It can be stated upon the highest authority that upon the opening of the British parliament the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, will make the announcement that, so far from the estimates presented to parliament last year proving chimerical, the tax collections have been so largely in excess of the amount estimated, while the disbursements have been kept so well within limits, that the government is enabled to announce an unexpected surplus of £4,000,000. It will also be announced that one-fourth of this surplus will be devoted to naval purposes, one-fourth to the equipping of the army with new munitions of war, while the remaining £2,000,000 will be divided between the public schools and a reduction of taxation in those agricultural districts that have most severely felt the distress of the last year.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

A Good Cow.

She's long in the face, she's fine in her horn,
She'll quickly get fat without cake or corn.
She's clear in her jaws, and full in her chin,
She's heavy in flank, and wide in her loins.
She's wide in her ribs, and long in her rump,
A straight and flat back with never a lump,
She's wide in her hips and calm in her eyes,
She's fine in her shosulders, and thin in her thighs.
She's light in her neck and small in her tail,
She's wide at her hips, and good at the pail,
She's fine in her bone and silky of skin,
She's a grazier's without and a butcher's within.

Get Everything in Shape Now.

Just now is an excellent time to examine and repair the working tools of the farm. The farmer can easily and cheaply make many of these repairs himself. If the carpenter or the blacksmith must be called in, he is probably just now waiting for you; but many such bills could be saved the farmer if a few tools, a stock of bolts, screws, nails, rivets, harness tools and shoemaker's outfit were always at hand.

Don't Waste Your Fuel.

Leaky roofs, rattling windows, and worn threshholds are things which the farmer should consider unendurable. The occupants of the house suffer, and fuel is wasted in vain efforts to make the family comfortable. Draughts of wind from such sources lay the foundation for colds and calamity. Even at this late season let them be remedied, and it can so often be done by the idle man of the house himself.

The Dairy Cow.

The modern dairy cow is an extremely artificial development and, as such, should be entrusted only to the expert breeder, feeder and handler, just as a complicated machine is placed in the hands of none but skilled mechanics. The best dairy cow is of an intensely nervous nature and needs to be treated with great consideration. Kicking a cow is a wicket habit that results in much loss. A cow kept in constant fear of being punished, cannot prove profitable to her owner. Give the dairy cow a quiet, sensible, intelligent keeper. Such a man's services are worth good money. Do not withhold feed. It takes a good deal of food to produce a liberal flow of milk. The more food the greater the product up to a certain limit. Feed not only a liberal ration, but compound the same with care, taking pains to have it well balanced. Of course, it is always well to know just which grains and fodder are most easily and cheaply obtained, and as much of these should be used as possible without injuring the quality of the ration. Gluten and linseed meals are now very cheap, and as they are exceedingly rich, they can be profitably mixed with bran and corn meal in compounding rations that are not only nutritious but of a quality to produce excellent manure.

Heavy Seeding of Oats.

Lodging of oats is due to the imperfect development of the tissues of the stem, and this is the result of an insufficient exposure to sunlight in consequence of the plants being too close together. The greatest exposure will doubtless be secured by moderately thin sowing. It is usually considered that the quantity of seed per acre should vary with the condition of the land and the time of sowing, a great quantity being sown when the land is in poor condition, and when the season is late. A greater quantity of seed is required on poor land, as the oats do not "stool out" so well, and in a late season it is necessary to increase the amount in order to hasten the harvest, as, where the land is thinly sown, the "stooling" process is liable to be carried on for too long a time, making the harvest late. In England, as high as eight bushels per acre of oats are sown, in other years tests that quantity of seed yielding an average of 43 bushels per acre; six bushels 53; and four bushels seeding 56 bushels per acre, other things being equal. In America, four bushels per acre is usually considered heavy seeding for oats, and one and one-half to two bushels is the amount usually sown.

How Long Old Cows Shall be Kept.

"Unless a cow has a remarkable individual value as a milk and butter producer, and has shown ability to perpetuate these qualities in her progeny, ten to twelve years old is long enough to keep her," says an exchange. "A good many cows condemn themselves long before that time. We have known cows to breed up to eighteen or nineteen years old, but they had to be fed ground grain and bran, mixed with moistened cut hay. There was no profit in milk and butter made this way, for the old cow gradually lessened her yield. The object was to produce calves from the cow to be used for breeding. But as the cow decreased in value, so also did her calves. Those last born were feeble and not very good milkers, either. A cow whose milk production has been artificially forced for two or three years is apt never thereafter to come up to the standards she has had before, as the production of an excessive amount of milk impairs the animal's constitutional vigor."

An Easy Way to Subsoil.

If you want to try subsoiling, and do not care to go to the expense of getting a subsoil plow, have a boy run a one-horse cultivator after the plow in the furrow. If you do not have the boy, get a neighbor's boy, or put on an attachment to the plow that will do this work. A sulky plow is admirable for attaching the subsoiler. It can be put on in two ways, either as a cultivator shovel on a beam to run in the furrow last plowed, or directly in the furrow behind the plow.

Running Water in the House.

In a few farm homes the arrangements for supplying and distributing water are admirable. A tank is located in the attic, and from it water is piped to the kitchen, bathroom, laundry, or any other room in the house. The tank is filled by means of a force pump and wind power. The pipes run from the well to the house underground, being placed sufficiently deep to prevent any injury from frost. The tank is located over the kitchen and near the chimney. While this arrangement costs something extra, it certainly should be had if possible, for carrying water is the most difficult work of the housekeeper.

A FEW TRICKS.

With Which to Amuse the Young and Old.

Thought Transmission.—Several pennies of different dates are put into a hat, one is taken out and passed around for the company to see its date. It is then mingled with the others, when the performer (blindfolded) instantly selects it from them. Explanation: The coins are kept on ice until wanted, so that the inspected penny is easily distinguished by the warmth it acquires in passing through various hands.

Bewitched "Brown."—A penny is laid on a sheet of white paper on a table, and a tumbler glass placed beside it. Cover both articles with a sheet of music for a moment, and, presto! the coin is gone. Cover again, and the coin reappears. Repeat ad lib. Explanation: Prepare a clear glass as follows: gum the rim and press same on a piece of white paper. After it is dry cut the paper neatly round leaving the white lid. When the glass is placed (upside down) near the penny on the large sheet of paper, the performer covers both for an instant, and passing the glass on to the coin, causes the penny to disappear. Cover again and deftly pass the glass off the penny, and so on. When finished, get the glass away as white lid must be kept secret.

A Vile Quartet.—The four knaves are taken from a pack of cards, which is then laid face downward on a table. The performer then proceeds: "Four thieves went to rob a mansion. One entered by the kitchen" (place one of the four cards at bottom of pack), "the second entered the drawing room" (place one near the bottom), "the third entered a bedroom" (places the third near the centre of pack), "and the fourth watched for danger from the roof" (fourth is left at top of pack). "Seeing danger he whistles" (whistle), "and instantly his three companions join him on the roof" (deals off the four knaves from the top of pack). Explanation: When the four knaves are first shown (spread fanwise), three ordinary cards are concealed behind them. The performer closes them, and places them on top of pack so that, really the three top cards are not knaves. It is easily seen by the story how the four knaves come together after being apparently divided.

The Hypnotized ("Peter Waggy").—A cardboard figure (loose arms and legs) dances with no visible means for the effect. Explanation: Performer sits down holding figure in one hand, and makes mesmeric passes with the other. The figure is so held that a fine black thread, passing from performer's right knee to the left, catches the ears, which are so cut that they project backward, allowing the thread to pass in front of each ear and behind the face. A very slight motion of one knee of performer (ostensibly keeping time to music) causes the figure to perform a lively dance. The thread can be attached by black pins to the trousers and secretly detached while the figure is being examined after the trick.

The Animated Cigar.—Performer borrows a cigar, and not only balances it on top of a silk hat, but commands it to various actions. Explanation: Get a bradawl and replace the spike by a fine needle. This is projected through the top of the hat about half an inch. The performer holds the hat by the brim, using one finger to hold the "awl" in position. He apparently fails at first to balance the cigar, avoiding the needle of course, but, pressing the open end of the cigar on the point of the needle the cigar then stands, and by manipulation of the unseen article in the hat, the mesmerized cigar nods and leans in all directions. Ask the owner to take back his cigar off the place, and smartly conceal the bradawl in turning to give someone the hat.

Aluminum Drums.

The specialist journal Aluminum indicates a new use to which the metal aluminum has recently been put in Austria-Hungary, that is, in fabricating musical instruments. The band of the Third Regiment of Infantry has employed it in the construction of kettle-drums. The instruments, in addition to having a better appearance than when made of brass, are lighter, and, according to experts, the sound is much more melodious. The regiments in garrison at Vienna have also been provided with aluminum drums, and it is said they will shortly be given to all the bands of the Austria-Hungary army. It is possible that the time is approaching when the trombone and other brass instruments will be replaced by instruments of aluminum.

Was not Quite Sure.

Mrs. Muchblest (at 7 a. m.)—Do you think this is a fit time to come home and go to bed?

Mr. Muchblest—I don't know, is the baby up yet?

Precocity.

Japper's son, they say could talk when only two weeks old.

That's nothing. The Bible says Job cursed the day he was born.

Photographs have been taken of the sea fully 500 feet below the surface.

HOUSEHOLD.

Culinary Cullings.

The best way to bake apples is to boil them. Put as many apples as will cover the bottom into a kettle, cover them with water, and boil till the water is nearly boiled away. The apples will be sweet, juicy and palatable in the extreme.

Coffee Cake: One cup of sugar, one cup of butter, one egg and one cup of molasses well mixed together; then add one cup of strong warm coffee, with a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in it, four cups of flour, one pound of raisins, stoned and chopped fine, one tablespoonful of each, cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg.

A nice dessert for tea: Put a layer of sugar in the bottom of a quart bowl, then a layer of nice tart apples peeled and sliced thin, then another layer of sugar, and so on until the bowl is heaping full; pour in half a teacup of water, and turn a saucer over it, and put it in the oven with a slow fire, for two or three hours; set away to get cold then turn upside down on a glass dish; you will have a layer of jelly and then of apples. It is as good as it is pretty.

Another.—Take some nice apples, pare, core and bake them. When quite soft take them up, mash them fine, adding a small lump of butter, some powdered sugar and a little nutmeg, if liked, and the white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth. Make a soft custard of the yolk of the egg, one spoonful of cornstarch, a little essence of vanilla and a pint of milk. Pour over the apple and put in a cool place until ready to serve.

Potatoes browned with meat: Boil the potatoes, merely cutting off the skins at the top and bottom, for twenty minutes putting them at first into boiling salted water. Then remove the skins and shake flour over them from the dredging box and put them in the dripping pan with the roasting meat. Turn them when the meat is basted, so as to brown them on all sides. Serve on the platter with the meat.

Rice is becoming a much more popular article of food than heretofore. It is frequently substituted for potatoes at the chief meal of the day, being more nutritious and much more readily digested. At its present cost, it is relatively cheaper than potatoes, oatmeal, or grain grits of any kind. In preparation only just enough water should be poured on to prevent the rice from burning at the bottom of the pot, which should have a close-fitting cover, and with a moderate fire the rice is steamed rather than boiled until it is nearly done; then the cover is taken off, the surplus steam and moisture allowed to escape, and the rice turns out a mass of snow-white kernels, each separate from the other, and as much superior to the usual soggy mass as a fine mealy potato is superior to the water-soaked article.

Possibilities of Carrots.

The carrot is a vegetable not yet fully appreciated, at least not by the average housekeeper, who, beyond employing it occasionally as a flavoring for soups, and possibly for stews, finds no further use for it, whereas it is really well adapted to a variety of uses, and is extremely decorative in appearance.

Pickled Carrots.—Boil a dozen carrots until tender, cut into slices; place in a jar and cover with mild vinegar, adding a few cloves and allspice.

Carrot Pudding.—Two cupfuls boiled carrots rubbed through a colander, one cupful of milk and one egg. Rub four teaspoonfuls of flour smooth in milk, add the beaten egg, and stir in carrots a little salt and pepper, and large lump of butter. Bake a light brown and serve hot.

Fried Carrots.—Scrape, wash, and boil six large carrots cut in halves and then split lengthwise. Dip each piece in batter, made by mixing one-half cup milk, scant half-cup flour, one egg, and half a saltspoon salt. Drop in hot fat, and fry a delicate brown on both sides; serve on hot platter, garnished with sprigs of parsley.

Carrot Soup.—Enough boiled carrots to make a pint, after being rubbed through a colander. One and one-half pints of milk; three tablespoonfuls flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Put milk, carrots and a saltspoonful of salt over the fire, adding flour when boiling; stir constantly as it boils, and add a lump of butter the size of black walnut, and a dash of pepper just before taking from fire.

Creamed Carrots.—Scrape six good-sized carrots, cut in thirds, and split lengthwise. Boil until tender in salted water; dram, add one cupful rich milk, and when it begins to boil stir in one tablespoonful of flour, rubbed smooth in a little cold milk; boil up once and add a dash of pepper and a lump of butter the size of a black walnut. Serve at once.

Carrot Salad.—Put six carrots to boil in plenty of water. When about half done, remove from kettle, throw out the water, and put them on to finish cooking in fresh water; when very tender take out, cool, and cut smoothly into half-inch dice. Make a dressing of one small teacup of vinegar, six tablespoonfuls melted butter, the yolk of one hard-boiled egg, with a small teaspoonful salt, and a saltspoonful white pepper. Line a salad-bowl with crisp lettuce leaves, letting the tips extend above edge of bowl. Add two-thirds of dressing, a little at a time, before putting carrots in bowl, tossing lightly with a fork at the time. Place them in the bowl, and add remainder of dressing. A novel and ornamental dish.

A Combination Desired.

Wanted—A wife who can handle a broom,
To brush down cobwebs, and sweep up the room;
To make decent bread that a fellow can eat—
Not the horrid compound you everywhere meet;
Who knows how to broil, to fry and to roast—
Make a cup of good tea and a platter of toast;
A woman who washes, cooks, irons and stitches,
And sews up the rips in a fellow's old breeches;
And makes her own garments—an item that grows
Quite highly expensive, as every one knows;
A common-sense creature, and still with a mind
To teach and to guide—exalted, refined;
A sort of an angel and housemaid combined.

We are not furnished with the address of the individual who wants this angelic combination, but wouldn't be surprised to learn that he is some cross old curmudgeon who chews tobacco, drinks beer, lounges around the groceries nights, has a morose, fault-finding disposition, and wouldn't know what to do with such a wife if he had her.

Maxims for Young Housekeepers.

Holding a pin between the teeth while peeling onions will prevent smarting of the eyes. (?)

Buy bar soap by the quantity. Keep it where it will dry, and it will go much farther in using.

Prick potatoes before baking, so that the air may escape; otherwise they may burst in the oven.

Put fresh fish in salted water half an hour before cooking it. It hardens the fish and improves the flavor.

Never boil vinegar, as it tends to weaken it.

In paring fruit for canning, use a silver knife, so that the fruit may not turn dark colored.

One-third of a teacup of molasses is a good substitute for a wineglass of brandy in fruit cake or puddings.

Coffee cake should be wrapped, while warm, in a napkin and there remain till cut.

The Uses of Salt.

A morning bath in cold salt water is delightfully invigorating.

Warm salt water inhaled through the nostrils will cure cold and catarrh.

A pinch of salt taken frequently will stop a cough or throat irritation.

A glass of salt water, warm or cold, taken on rising in the morning will cure constipation.

Bathing the eyes when tired or weak in warm salt water will soothe and strengthen them.

Salt, plentifully sprinkled on the icy doorstep, will have a better and cleaner effect than ashes.

THE KAISER'S JEALOUSY.

The French Enjoy the Family Squabbles of Victoria's Grandchildren.

It has been no secret in the French Government that the non-Royal marriages in the English Royal family cruelly affect the German Emperor's nerves. He would not object to morganatic matches, if the contracting parties, as in Germany, dropped altogether from the Royal circle. One might visit them simply and unaffectedly as friends and relations, but not as equals. He came round to the Battenbergs, against whom Prince Bismarck set him, after it was arranged that the Princess Alix of Hesse was to marry the Czarewitch, now Czar. But he still objects by fits and starts to the Duke of Fife. Nothing pleases Paris more than to think how this spoiled Imperial pet of English society is hammering nails into his aged grandmother's coffin. Not that anyone here wishes ill to the Queen. She is respected and regarded with deep interest by all. Her marked (and seeing her ties of kindred) natural partiality for the Hohenzollerns is overlooked. But as England, ever since Luther, has been always on the German side against France, the Emperor's conduct appears to smack of retributive justice. I am afraid we have looked too much at the North German States with Protestant sp cta les. We are all prone to envy, hatred, and malice, but we—if we ever remembered—forget that Germany has coined the

STRONGEST WORD

that ever was to express these views of the heart, and something more. It is schadenfreude, or malignant pleasure at one's neighbor's misfortunes, or malignant hatred at the sight of his prosperity. What could more strongly stir the bile that runs into envy than the sight of a naval review at Portsmouth, or the bewildering show of wealth that London papers give so much prominence.

"The Emperor," says one who has attended his Wednesday smoking parties, "looks on himself as the head of his whole kindred. He fancies, without knowing that he does, that, as the Queen's eldest grandson, he ought to be her heir. This notion oozes out whenever he is in the company of the Prince of Wales. The Queen does not exactly humor him, but she shows deep respect, which no doubt she feels, for his rank. He is her grandson, when they are quite alone, but her brother when anyone is present. The cause of his feud with his mother was that she went on treating him as her son after he left school. She used to call him "Willy," and speak of him as "that boy." What is rather funny is that he leaves the Empress Frederick entirely out in his vague dreams about his natural right to boss England in England. He quite forgets his international relations to members of his family. The Prince of Wales must often feel this. The Crown Princess of Greece was made to feel it keenly when she chose to enter the Greek Church, to be able to go to the Orthodox mass on Sundays with her husband."

Her Foot.

I wonder why they say a woman bestows her hand when she marries,

"Well, she isn't supposed to realize until afterwards that she has put her foot in it.

Pausing for an instant, she debated with herself whether she would go to the baby, who was drinking oil from the sewing machine can, or to the steak which was burning.

The Up-To-Date Alarm.

Bings—I have fixed this oversleeping business.

Friend—Got an alarm clock?

No.

Wife buy a dog?

No.

Man next door play a cornet?

No.

Ah! I see. Boy or girl?

Both. It's twins.

One of the English judges in India was an expert on the typewriter, and it occurred to him to use it for the taking of judicial notes. The machine was conveyed into court, and the judge kept notes of the proceedings. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced, and he promptly appealed on the ground that, instead of listening to the evidence the judge had whiled away his time by playing on a musical instrument.

A Sure Relief From Choking.

A correspondent writes: Whenever I read of a case of choking in any paper I always endeavor to send the same paper a sure and certain relief for choking that has never yet failed. The remedy is simply this: To immediately reverse the upright position of the body, supported by the hands and feet elevated, when instant relief will be obtained and the obstruction will fall from the mouth. A child can be seized by the legs and head turned down, and relief will be instantaneous. Several lives have been saved by this treatment and I have received several grateful letters advising me of its success when death seemed inevitable."

Very Polite.

She—Oh, Mr. Sorney, I am so grateful to you for your thoughtfulness in writing so promptly to tell me of poor Harry's accident!

He—Pray don't mention it; I was very glad to have the opportunity of doing it!

An Oil for Bicycle Lamps.

A bicycle expert gives the following formula as a well-tried oil mixture for lamps: Fill two-thirds of a pint bottle with the best lard oil, and the balance with head light oil. Add a piece of gum camphor about the size of a small egg; it should be broken up fine so as to dissolve more easily. This gives a nice white light, does not char the wick and will not jolt out.

M. Andre, of Stockholm, who will attempt to reach the North Pole by balloon, is having his balloon built in Paris. It is to be finished on May 11, when it will be transported to Gothenburg, and then to a small island in the Spitzbergen group, whence the expedition will start.

A FARMER'S ADVICE

He Tells the People to Shun Imitations.

He Had Been Imposed Upon by an Unscrupulous Dealer With the Result that It Nearly Cost the Life of a Loved Member of His Family.

From the Woodstock, N. B. Sentinel.

A reporter of the Sentinel recently dropped into the Victoria Hotel looking for general news and to scan the register for arrivals. Among those present he noticed a well dressed farmer sitting reading a small pamphlet. The reporter asked the landlord if there was anything new, and being answered in the negative the farmer turned and addressed him. "Looking for news, eh? Well, sit down and I'll give you something worth publishing." The reporter was at once on the alert and the farmer continued, "You see this little book I hold in my hand? Well the title of it is "Five Prize Stories" and there is more good sense in it than half of the philosophical works of the day, and it don't lay in any of the stories either. Well about a year ago I got hold of another little book by the same authors entitled "Four Generations" which I read carefully through and one very important thing I read in it was, beware of imitations, just as I read in this little book. Now I wish to show how I had been taken in (deceived) and how I found it out and how near it came to costing me the dearest member of my household. Well to begin at the beginning. My name is Shepherd Banks; I reside 11 1-2 miles from the village of Bristol, Carleton Co., N.B., and am a well to-do farmer. For several years my wife was troubled with pains in the back and weakness of the kidneys. About two years ago, she was taken very ill, the trouble taking the form of acute rheumatism. We consulted no less than three different doctors who, however, failed to help her. She continued to grow weaker and weaker, and the pains she endured were something terrible. For over a year she was enable to do a single thing about the house, and she had fallen away in weight from 180 to covery. I happened to notice in one of 130 pounds, and we despaired of her re- the newspapers a testimonial of a similar cure through the use of Dr. William's Pink Pills. I immediately got a couple of boxes. My wife began taking them, and by the time she had used these she began to gain appetite and her pains were much eased, and we began to have great hopes of an ultimate cure. I then went for another supply of the pills. This time I purchased them in bulk, paying 30 cents for 100 pills, which were taken them home and my wife began their use. Soon after she began to grow worse from a large glass bottle. I took again; the old pains returned severer than ever. We still continued the use of the pills until about a third of them were gone. About this time I got through the mail, along with my neighbors, the book entitled, "Four Generations," issued by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. On reading it it did not take me long to find out that the pills I had bought in bulk were a fraud, as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not sold in bulk, but in boxes with the trade mark on the wrapper. I went to the cupboard and taking down the box in which the pills were threw it and its contents into the stove. I then went and procured a half dozen boxes of the genuine Pink Pills, and from the time my wife began their use there was an improvement in her condition. She used about twelve boxes altogether, and to-day there is no heartier or healthier woman in the neighborhood, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the standard medicine in our home. Publish this? Yes, it may do some other sufferer good. We are all thankful for what Pink Pills have done for us, but be sure you caution your readers against those vile imitations."

The warning uttered by Mr. Banks is one that the public will do well to heed, for some unscrupulous dealers in different parts of the country try to impose upon the public by trashy imitations colored to present the appearance of the genuine Pink Pills. The public can always protect themselves by bearing in mind that the genuine pills are never sold by the dozen, hundred or ounce. They are always put up in boxes around which will be found full directions for their use, the whole enclosed in a label bearing the full trade mark, "Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If you want a medicine that will cure all diseases due to poor or watery blood, or shattered nerves, ask for the genuine Pink Pills, and take nothing else, no matter what some interested dealer who is looking for a larger profit may say.

Tired but Sleepless

Is a condition which gradually wears away the strength. Let the blood be purified and enriched by Hood's Sarsaparilla and this condition will cease.

"For two or three years I was subject to poor spells. I always felt tired, could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not do me any good. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before I had finished two bottles I began to feel better and in a short time I felt all right and had gained 21 pounds in weight. I am stronger and healthier than I have ever been in my life." JOHN W. COUGHLIN, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy and other.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

The one prudence in life is concentration; the one evil is dissipation.—Emerson.

It's Astonishing

how Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts upon nervous women. It's a marvelous remedy for nervous and general debility, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or Inability to sleep, spasms, convulsions, or "fits," and every like disorder.

Even in cases of insanity resulting from functional derangements, the persistent use of the "Prescription" will, by restoring the natural functions, generally effect a cure.

For women suffering from any chronic "female complaint," or weakness; for women who are run down or overworked; at the change from girlhood to womanhood; and, later, at the critical "change of life"—it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures.

Send for a free pamphlet or remit 10 cents (stamps) for a large book (168 pages) on Woman's Diseases and how to cure them with home treatment. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Venezuela's President.

President Crespo, of Venezuela, is a tall, heavy man, with a countenance revealing force and determination. He is very abstemious, and generally goes to bed at 8 o'clock in the evening. He is in the habit of summoning his Ministers to him at sunrise. He is fond of cattle ranching, and owns a large number of acres not far from the Venezuelan Capital. He is a fine equestrian.

CHEWED A TON.

AFTER THREE YEARS, S. D. ROBEY, M. D., REPORTS HIS CURE.

His Professional Advice to his Fellow-Sufferers: "Take No-To-Bac and Be Yourself Again."

YOU are a tobacco user? Why???? Can't give any good reason, except that "I—I—Oh, I learned when I was a kid." The world moves, science evolutes, and is it not reasonable that a cure should be discovered for the tobacco habit? There is one—only one—No-To-Bac—and it is absolutely guaranteed. Thousands have been cured, and millions will be, if they only know how much good it will do for them. Is your condition any worse than Doctor Robey's? He was cured long ago, and writes under late date as follows:

THIRTY POUNDS HEAVIER NOW.

Sigel, Ill., September 23rd, 1895.

Gentlemen: I write you a note in praise of No-To-Bac which I took nearly three years ago. I had been using tobacco nearly 50 years. The habit had grown on me to such an extent that it required a pound every ten days. It so effected my nervous system that I could not sleep, had no appetite and was used up generally. On the 19th day of January '93 I commenced the use of No-To-Bac and gained 15 pounds the first month. No-To-Bac entirely destroyed my desire for tobacco, and I have not tasted the vile weed since. I am now 30 pounds heavier than when I used tobacco, and I would like to say to every one who uses tobacco, "take No-To-Bac and be yourself again."

Very respectfully yours,
L. D. ROBEY, M. D.

Are you a sufferer from disease that you long to cure, and all the time using tobacco? No-To-Bac is sold by your own druggist under absolute guarantee of cure. Start your new manhood today. Get our booklet "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away." Written guarantee of cure and free sample mailed for the asking. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago New York.

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 late Paul Verlaine, the French poet, lived as a social outcast, but his funeral was attended by distinguished men of letters, including many Academicians. Francois Coppee spoke at the grave, and said that Verlaine had won immortality in letters.

Husband and Wife had Occasion to Use it and Received Relief from Catarrh in Troubles in 10 Minutes.

"My wife and I."

So Rev. John Bochror, of Buffalo, will tell the enquirer, were both troubled with distressing catarrh, but have enjoyed freedom from the aggravating malady since the day they first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Rev. Mr. Bochror is the aged and beloved pastor of the Evangelist Protestant Christ Church, and hundreds in his congregation are familiar with the improvement which immediately followed the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action is almost instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes or so in even the most chronic cases, and straightway continues to cure until the last trace of catarrh is gone. And the cured stay cured as thousands of testimonials prove. Sample bottles and blower sent by S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind.—South.

Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption. They will recommend it.

Each generation lives in a different world.—Anon.

Why Kidney Disease Cannot be Cured by Powders, Tablets or Pills.

One of America's most eminent specialists, who has for years studied profoundly the construction as well as the disease of the kidneys, gives it as his belief, that pills, powders and tablets are almost worthless in the treatment of kidney diseases. Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel, and almost all disorders of the kidneys are caused by the presence of oxalate of lime and uric acid, both of which are solids. In order to dissolve these solids so that they may be eliminated from the system a liquid medicine must be used. South American Kidney Cure is the most perfect solvent known, and for this reason it generally relieves in six hours, and never fails to cure.

A lie that is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies.—Tennyson.

Constipation causes more than half the ills of women. Karl's Clover Tea is a pleasant cure for Constipation.

The sure way to miss success is to miss the opportunity.—Chasles.

Three Years of Intense Agony from Rheumatism ended in Three Days by South American Rheumatic Cure—Cost $1.12.

Mr. F. Nugent, of Niagara Falls, Ont., writes: "For three years I have suffered intensely from rheumatism. The pain in my limbs was especially severe. Mr. Smith, our local druggist, advised me to take South American Rheumatic Cure, which I did. As a result, am perfectly free from rheumatism. One and a half bottles cured me in three days." Sold by all druggists at 75 cents.

They who have light in themselves will not revolve as satellites.—Anon.

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

If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some.—Franklin.

A VETERAN OF THE LATE WAR

Cured of Fluttering of the Heart and Smothering Spells by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—It Always Relieves in 30 Minutes, and thus Saves Thousands of Lives.

Mr. W. H. Musselman, member of the G.A.R., Weissport, Pa., writes: "I have used two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and have been entirely cured of palpitation or fluttering of the heart and smothering spells. I took 10 bottles of sarsaparilla, but it failed in any way to relieve me. I do not think the value of the Heart Cure can be estimated. It has wrought such a change in my condition that I feel like a new man."

The mighty hopes that make us men.—Tennyson.

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

Peace or War?

Another Anglo-American war is not by any means desirable, and one of our leading men and deepest thinkers suggests a remedy. It is evident President Cleveland's communication to the British Government was written at a time when his liver was completely out of order. Congress should at once vote funds for a barrel of St. Leon Water. It never fails with liver troubles; it would relieve the President and also the United States the expense of a commission to Venezuela. Sold by all reliable dealers.

Cold in the Head.—Nasal Balm gives instant relief, speedily cures. Never fails. W.P.C. 802.

conditions

In some conditions the gain from the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is rapid. For this reason we put up a 50c. size, which is enough for an ordinary cough or cold or useful as a trial for babies and children.

In other conditions gain must be slow, sometimes almost imperceptible, health can't be built up in a day. For this Scott's Emulsion must be taken as nourishment, food rather than medicine, food prepared for tired and weak digestions.

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, 50c. and $1.00

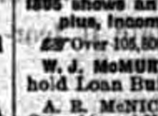
DOUGLAS BROS., Slate, Gravel and metal roofers, metallic ceilings, skylights, sheet metal workers, 124 Adelaide W., Toronto.

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

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.

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY NEW & SECOND-HAND.
H. W. PETRIE, Toronto, Can. Office and Works: Adjoining New Union Station. CAT-A-LOG FOR ASKING.

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.



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THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

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15 Years Completed. The Largest And Strongest Natural Premium Life Insurance Company in the world.
$60,000,000 of New Business in 1895.
$308,000,000 of Business in Force.
$4,084,075 Death Claims Paid in 1895.
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1895 shows an Increase in Gross Assets, Net Surplus, Income, and Business in Force.
Over 105,800 members interested.
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A. R. McNICHOL, Manager for Manitoba, British Columbia and North-West Territories, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.; D. E. BESSETTE, Manager for Quebec, 12 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que.; COL. JAMES DOMVILLE, Manager for New Brunswick, St. John, N. B.; W. J. MURRAY, Manager for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.

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Will leave TORONTO at 9 p.m., via
CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
Every TUESDAY IN
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MANITOBA AND
CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.
A Colonist sleeper will be attached to Pacific Express leaving Toronto 12.20 noon on same date.
Ask or write for pamphlet "SETTLERS' TRAINS."

BICYCLES—"THE RUN." A Strictly High Grade Wheel, at a Moderate Price. Send for catalogue. G. T. PENDRITH, Manufacturer, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

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Run a shingle-mill, chopper, lath-mill or small sawmill. A 12 horse-power threshing engine will run a 44 to 48-inch saw, cutting four thousand feet per day. Write for circulars to-day.
WATEROUS BRANTFORD, CANADA.

MONARCH BICYCLE.
Agents wanted everywhere.
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THERE ARE MANY USES FOR SAPOLIO.

To clean tombstones. To renew oil-cloth. To renovate paint. To brighten metals.
To polish knives. To scrub floors. To wash out sinks. To scour bath-tubs.
To clean dishes. To whiten marble. To remove rust. To scour kettles.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Druggists to clean false teeth. Engineers to clean parts of machines. Housewives to scrub marble floors.
Surgeons to polish their instruments. Ministers to renovate old chapels. Chemists to remove stains.
Confectioners to scour their pans. Barbers to clean the tombstones. Carvers to sharpen rusty knives.
Mechanics to brighten their tools. Hostlers on brasses and white horses. Shrewd ones to scour old straw hats.
Cooks to clean the kitchen sink. Artists to clean their palettes. Soldiers to brighten their arms.
Painters to clean off surfaces. Whalemen to clean blubber. Housewives to clean carpets.
EVERY ONE FINDS A NEW USE.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

THURSDAY, FEB. 20th, 1896.

UNFAIR VALUATION.

The investigation of the unfair valuation to which Mr. Wilson has been subjected for years, has revealed the fact that there are many others suffering in this respect to a lesser degree. This has been caused to a certain extent by absolute neglect on the part of the council to perform the functions imposed upon it by law. Upon several occasions complaints have been made against the Valuation Roll but the council refused to listen to them on the ground that it would not interfere with the work of the valuators. If the law did not contemplate cases where this interference was necessary, no provision would have been made therefor, and the responsibility of hearing and deciding such appeals would not have been placed upon the council. It is a very serious thing to have it go abroad that the corporation, not satisfied with the benefits brought to it by large manufacturing industries, is making an attempt to place an unfair share of taxation on the owners of these factories.

It is very little encouragement for those already here to extend their works, and is a positive menace to others who purpose coming here. In fact in view of the exemptions and bonuses offered by other places to manufacturers, to refuse to deal fairly, not to say generously, with these we have, is to drive away new comers. We trust that at the next homologation of the roll every ratepayer who deems himself aggrieved will complain, and that the council will make an effort to equalize the valuation.

EDUCATION AND THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE.

The *News* again continues its endeavors to convict the Protestant Committee of neglecting our elementary schools.

The article touches upon the responsibility of the Committee for the condition of these schools, the efficiency of the McGill Normal school and the selection of text-books.

The *News* claims to be surprised to find, after long years spent in investigating the relationship of the Committee towards elementary education, that it has no control over the legislative aids to elementary schools, and thinks this will be a revelation to the people of the country districts.

It is almost inconceivable how anyone could spend years in this investigation and be in such apparent ignorance as the writer of the article referred to. We had at first given him credit of sincerity in attacking the Committee, and of having the interest of elementary schools really at heart. But our faith is shaken by the assertion that after a study of the relationship already mentioned, he is surprised to find that the Committee does not control the legislative aid to elementary schools. If the statement is made in good faith, we cannot conceive in what direction these investigations have been made. Has it ever occurred to the editorial writer in the *News*, that the School Code or Revised Statutes of Quebec would be a likely place to secure information on this matter?

If not, probably a cursory perusal of articles 1912 to 1941 inclusive of the R. S., will save him future long years of investigation as to the powers and duties of the Council of Public Instruction and the Committees thereof. There these powers are set forth in plain English, easily to be understood, and not one single provision is made for grants of money to elementary schools by the Committee.

If, however, the *News* is not overtaxed with this investigation, we would ask its attention to the manner in which legislative grants *are* made and distributed to elementary schools. This will be found in articles 2173 to 2188 inclusive. By a glance at these, it will be seen that the amount voted by the legislature for the common school fund is divided and sub-divided among the Protestant and Catholic schools according to population. The grant may be withheld from any school not conducted according to the regulations of the Protestant Committee and this is the only and sole control the Committee has over the legislative aids, and is only a negative control. It can practically withhold the grant, but it cannot increase it. We are confident that the rural inhabitants are not so ignorant on this subject as the *News'* article would imply.

The statement that the Normal School has failed to supply trained teachers, is most unfair and undeserving. There are "very few" who will be found to detract in any way from the incalculable benefits conferred on our schools by the Normal. And if more trained teachers are not found in our elementary schools, it is because rural commissioners and trustees prefer to engage a lower grade, who have taken their diplomas from local boards, because they can get them cheaper, and easier. It does not pay to spend several hundred dollars in order to get a diploma from the Normal, and then teach for a mere servant's wages in a backwoods hovel. Moreover, we believe that statistics will show that the lady graduates of the Normal have to a large degree, devoted a considerable portion of their after life to teaching, so that the charge against the Normal that its chief functions were to train young women of Montreal for domestic life cannot be sustained by facts.

The *News* writer, being absorbed in his "long years of investigation" has evidently missed the fact that a deputation of the Protestant Committee *did* wait upon the Government and among other things pleaded for an increased grant to elementary schools and a report of this meeting was published in the Montreal *Gazette*.

As to the text books authorized by the committee we would be pleased if the *News* would point wherein they have been detrimental to elementary education and not selected on their merits. In a fair discussion of a public question of this kind, hints and insinuations are to be deprecated, and if the *News* is aware of any crooked work in connection with the selection of text books, why not state it fearlessly and frankly.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

We believe it will be generally admitted by those who know, that (1) separate schools for the minority, be it Catholic or Protestant, was intended to be one of the conditions upon which Manitoba came into Confederation; [2] that such schools were established and maintained by a Catholic minority for about 20 years; [3] that these schools were inefficient in respect to the course of study, text books, qualified teachers and results; [4] that the Manitoba school Act of 1890 has injuriously affected these privileges; [5] that Manitoba has the sole right to legislate on education with the limitation of an appeal to the Dominion Parliament in case of a minority grievance. Bearing these facts in mind it will aid us in coming to a clearer understanding of the case. The Manitoba government's claim that Parliament has no right to legislate on the subject may be dismissed at once in view of the Privy Council's decision. But on the merits, the Province says, "it is true, the minority acquired the privilege of separate schools, it is true that we have taken those privileges away, but we were justified in so doing, because of the inefficiency of these schools."

Now, in answer to this contention we have to say that it was not necessary to utterly destroy and eradicate root and branch the separate school principle in order to secure efficiency in these schools, were they ever so bad. The Manitoba Government might have so arranged the school laws of the Province, that no teacher would be allowed to teach without proper qualifications. The course of study, the text-books and all other conditions necessary for a good school might have been secured by regulations without uprooting the separate school principle, breaking faith with the Catholic minority, or creating the grievance that has been declared by the Privy Council to exist. So that while the Province would be justified in taking proper steps to secure efficiency in separate schools, it cannot be justified in making their inefficiency a grounds for their abolition.

It has always seemed to us, aside from the question of right or principle involved in the Privy Council decision, that while the majority of all denominations insist upon religion, as the foundation of all true education, being taught more or less in our schools, the only fair and equitable plan is that of separate schools. Fortunately our different Protestant denominations can agree upon the nature of this instruction, but it is impossible for Catholic and Protestant to stand on common ground, especially where the Catholic church holds, as she has the right to hold, that her own religion and no other should be taught to her children. We need say no more on this point, but refer our readers to the able discussion of the question by Sir Wm. Dawson in another column. We know of no man whose opinion on a matter of this kind, is more worthy of attention than the scholarly and venerable ex-Principal of McGill University, whose long experience and ripe judgment cannot be over estimated.

The Manitoba Government, although appealed to on many occasions, has repeatedly refused to re-establish the separate school system, and it is in default of their unwillingness to act that the Dominion Government has introduced the remedial bill

Now, we hear considerable about coercion, but in many cases the word is used without any clear conception of its application to this difficulty. Coercion, if employed in a right sense, is a very proper and necessary act. Any person who persistently violates our laws by refusing to perform the obligations placed upon him may be coerced, and quite properly so. Now in this case, the restoration of these schools is a duty imposed upon the province by a power superior to it and having jurisdiction over it. The constitution of this country provides that if the majority of Canada believe it to be proper, just and right that the minority in Manitoba should have separate schools, the province must grant them. This is not coercion in the sense used by many. It is simply the carrying out of our laws as set forth in the constitution. As well might the cry of coercion be raised against a municipal council, which on the refusal or neglect of a ratepayer to repair his road, undertakes to have the work done by another person.

A study of the remedial bill reveals the the fact that in no case can the Dominion government act, until the Provincial government has refused to do so. The Bill simply re-establishes a system of separate schools. It has been stated that these schools will be under the control of the church and not of the government. The bill provides quite the opposite condition of things. The schools are fully under the control of the government.

By sec. 1, the members of the separate school board are appointed by the government. In section 3, full power is given to the Department of Education to make regulations as they may think fit for the general organization of separate schools. The standard of the teachers certificates is fixed so that it must not be inferior to that of the public schools, the text books must be selected from those of the public schools or separate schools of Ontario. The government has the privilege of withdrawing all aid to inefficient schools on a report to that effect by a government inspector. There is no unnecessary coercion in the bill and it should be satisfactory to all who are not bound to destroy separate schools.

We offer balance of large stock of furs at greatly reduced prices for cash or credit.

W. BANFORD.

Half-Day Attendance.

To the Editor of the 'Watchman':

SIR:—I understand that the children attending the junior division of the elementary class of the Academy are no longer to have afternoon tuition, or at least that some of the children of this class are to attend in the morning only and the other moiety in the afternoon only. In other words that all these children are only to get half a day's schooling for the usual fees, while the parents will have to provide extra nurses and other helps to mind these youngsters for the minus half of the school day; or if too poor to do this, run the risk of their children inbibing a taste for vagabondage, and running wild on the street. It is said that some of the school authorities have given it out as a reason for all this, that the teacher is delicate, the children unruly and too numerous for one to attend to without this wise and economic division. Some might suggest that it would be possible to have as many teachers as the attendance of pupils warranted, but, is it not a fact that there are about double the number of children in the senior elementary class as in the junior division? I am no arithmetician, neither a logician nor a magician, but I would humbly venture to suggest that the senior division should rather be subjected to the surgical operation of cutting in half rather than the other. But admitting that the junior elementary class requires another teacher, then let us have one, and to be just, following eth same ratio, give the senior division three more teachers. This is on the principle that although a person may not be posted in Horner's equations, he may know how many beans it takes to make five. It seems to me that there is more congestion at the tail of this scholastic institution than at the head. Does the school act authorize or allow of such half-day attendance? Would His Worship the Chairman of the School Board with his well known lucidity, allow some of the beams of his shining wisdom to throw a refulgent glare on this vexed question for the benefit of those poor parents, who are in the dark.

Yours etc.

A PARENT.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON,

EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION VERY PLAINLY.

The venerable ex-principal of McGill in a letter to Sir Charles Tupper on the school question says:

"Through I regret the struggle has been so severe, I now write, in the interest of education, to state to you, in writing, as I have already, orally, the views I have formed on the Manitoba school question. The people of that Province, in their zeal to out do the older provinces in the perfection of their school system, have gone a little too far in the direction of enforced uniformity, and have, thereby, brought some discredit on themselves and on Protestantism, which should, before all things, be tolerant and liberal to those of other creeds, in order to be consistent in its own claim to the right of private judgment in religious matters Persistence in this error in the face of a judicial decision, and, I believe, also of the most enlightened educational opinion of the country, has, unfortunately, given opportunity to party agitators to raise questions of race and creed in the highest degree dangerous, more particularly at a time when foreign affairs, as well as the interest of our own industries, demand that we shall present a firm and united front to the world. Experience, has, however, given me much faith in the ultimate loyalty and good feeling of the people of this country, and in their desire to sustain those great principles of tolerance and liberty of conscience which have been the pride and the safety, hitherto, both of the Dominion and the great Empire to which it belongs. I trust, therefore, that public opinion will sustain the Government in so dealing with the matter as to secure justice and harmony, and to prevent the recurrence of similar difficulties for a long time to come.

"I send with this a more full statement of reasons as to the educational rights of minorities for any use you may think it expedient to make of it. You ventured much in the interest of improved education in Nova Scotia, in years gone by, and I trust that the same success may attend you now."

It is as follows:—

DEAR SIR CHARLES.—Referring to our conversation a short time ago, I desire to mention the views I have arrived at, after a long educational experience, on the question of separate schools, which has so unhappily been raised by the Government of Manitoba after it had been supposed to be settled by the arrangements based thereon for Quebec and Ontario.

"While I have no doubt of the constitutional rights of minorities, and hold that a great responsibility has been incurred by those who have re-opened this question, as an element of party strife, my own special standpoint is that of Protestantism in connection with the promotion of good education for all.

"In this country all, or nearly all, the members of Protestant bodies have agreed on a system of common schools, not purely secular, but recognizing the Bible as the text book of religion and morals, and leaving more special teaching of a denominational character to the home, the Sunday schools and the ministers of religion. The clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, in this country hold that the teaching of the particular doctrine of their church in schools is necessary to the spiritual welfare of their adherents. It thus happens that the people are, on what seemed to be purely religious grounds, divided into two camps, on the matter of education, each desirous to pursue its own methods.

ADVANTAGES OF PROTESTANT METHOD.

"The Protestant method has the advantage of securing combination of means in support of education, while avoiding that want of higher moral influence which belongs to purely secular schools, of freeing the state from any responsibility in the matter of particular dogma, of tending to social and national union among all classes, and of evidencing the substantial unity of Christians, whatever their differences in details of doctrine. Hence in a Protestant community; so united, a dissentient minority is obliged, for conscience, sake, to forfeit some advantages, whatever may be done in its behalf in the way of public aid, or of the general supervision provided by a national system. Protestants are specially bound to keep in view this suffering of the minority for conscience' sake as their own association of right of private judgment and religious liberty has its obligations as well as its advantages, and implies that tolerance which shall be willing to favor equal rights in the case of persons of different faith. This obligation is at present acknowledged in most Protestant countries, and eminently in the British Empire. Nor have Roman Catholic communities been found unwilling to reciprocate in the case of Protestant minorities, as for instance, in the Province of Quebec. The people of Manitoba have shown a praise-worthy zeal in the matter of education, and there may be circumstances, in a new and sparsely settled country, which impose difficulties in the way of a liberal treatment of the minority, but it is a source of regret to their fellow Protestants, in the other provinces, that they should not have been prepared rather to brave all difficulties and risk, than even to seem to be recreant to the good principle of liberty of conscience.

NO PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES.

The experience of the older provinces proves that there are really no practical difficulties in securing the educational rights of minorities, whether Catholic or Protestant. In so far as the schools are supported by fees or local rates, the minority has a right to the benefit of what it pays. In so far as legislative aids are concerned, it has a right to its share in proportion to population subject only to the condition that the money shall be expended accordingly to the law, and for the purpose for which it was granted. This can be secured by the same inspection to which all public schools are liable. In the larger centres of population, and, where the two creeds are approximately equal, there is no difficulty, and where either party is, locally, in a small minority, and too weak to sustain an efficient school, it should have the power to combine the children of several districts, and, if necessary, to provide means of conveyance, for the more distant children. Where even this will not avail, under proper limitations, short time schools and temporary schools may be provided, and such specially weak communities may be aided by a small allowance to poor districts, as provided in other Provinces. Even where there are isolated families, for whom neither of the above means are available, experience has proved that there is usually sufficient neighborly feeling to enable the commissioners of such schools to make some special arrangements for the children of such families.

"It is further to be observed that, when the rights of the minority are respected, the majority is left free to attend to religious education in such manner as it may deem best, and, on the other hand, the whole responsibility of the general education of the minority is thrown upon it, or upon its leaders, and experience has shown that this has acted as a very wholesome stimulus in the improvement of the schools.

"It is further to be observed that the creed which has the majority in a province may, in certain localities be in the minority while that which is in the minority in the province may have a large majority in certain districts, and thus it happens that both parties may locally be in need of the privilege accorded to minorities In an educational experience of nearly 50 years I have found these principles and methods capable of application in the case minorities, both Catholic and Protestant, and conducive to the public good, not only in advancement of education, but also in cultivating a friendly and charitable spirit, and the wholesome emulation between people of different creeds and I would commend them to the consideration of the people of Manitoba, as more likely to promote the progress and education of their Province than any methods which, however theoretically perfect leave any portion of the people in a position which they may consider to be one of educational or religious disability.

MUST BE JUST TO ALL.

Education must be just to all, and not regulated by any feeling of jealousy on the part of different creeds. Should such jealousy of dislike exist, justice and even liberality, in all that concerns the welfare of the children, will prove the best means for its removal. The present controversy respecting the schools of Manitoba may do good if it tends to impress more strongly on all parents the paramount importance, not only of securing the best possible education for their own children, but of aiding others; however different in religious beliefs, or however different in culture, to enjoy like advantages, and, if it serves to enhance our appreciation of the benefits we enjoy under a Constitution which respects alike the religious conviction and educational needs of people of every creed and origin, in this respect following the example of the great Empire to which we belong, which, everywhere protects the weak against the strong, and accords equal civil and religious rights to all, without even excepting those who, when they have the power, deny such rights to others, in this being like the Father in Heaven, "who maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

(Signed) WILLIAM DAWSON.

Montreal, February 5th, 1896.

For the removal of Dandruff, and for curing humors of the scalp, there is nothing better than Ayer's Hair Vigor.

ST. ANDREWS.

Mr. Wm. Barclay spent Sunday with his family here.

Dr. Simpson of Montreal, spent last week in our town the guest of his brother at the "Willows."

Miss de Hertel is the guest of Mrs. Alex. LeRoy.

Miss McOuat of Lachute, spent Sunday, 9th inst., with Miss E. McAdam at River Rouge.

Mr. Vaughn attended a meeting of the Argenteuil county Teachers' Association in the Lachute Academy on Saturday last.

Mr. John Wainright of 'Silver Heights' who was indisposed for a few days last week, is reported as able to be about again.

Mrs. G. A. Stackhouse entertained a large party of friends on Thursday evening last.

The visiting curlers in the match played here on the evening of the 12th were entertained by the local club in a most hospitable manner at the residence of Mrs. Henderson, "Riverview." The usual good feelings prevailed and the visiting rink sustained its old time reputation of "invincibles" in the curling line.

Friday, 14th inst., was St. Valentine's day and some of our young people feel kind of "dumpy," they having been remembered by kind friends.

It has been said that where Dressmakers' multiply, trade flourishes. and as a new dressmakers' establishment has recently been opened in our village by Miss Jessie Middleton, late of Boston, we trust that the above phrase will prove true in her case and that Miss Middleton will receive a good share of of the ladies' patronage of this village and vicinity.

Mrs. (Dr.) Patterson is, we are glad to say, able to be around again after a severe illness of about two week's duration.

John McMartin of Cote de Midi, this county, attended a meeting of the Grand Board of the Patrons of Industry for the Province of Quebec which was held in Montreal last week. We understand that the different lodges in this county are seriously discussing the question of placing a Patron candidate in the field at the approaching Federal elections, and we will then have an opportunity of hearing 'outside talent' discuss the good that this society is doing in the interests of the farmer. There is a whisper going the rounds that Mr. McMartin will be asked to be the Patron standard-bearer in Argenteuil.

Miss Powell of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Edward Jones.

The Congregational church of this village recently contributed $20.22 to the Armenian fund.

The reading room in connection with the Band of Hope, otherwise known as the 'circulating library' was opened last Friday evening with Miss P. Stackhouse as librarian.

John Hamilton, representing the Montreal Glove factory, was in town on Monday calling on our merchants.

THE ARGENTEUIL BATTALION OF INFANTRY.

For upwards of thirty years, since its formation, this old corps has seen changes not only in members but in the various localities to which they have been sent for camp exercise, etc., yet for all these experiences very little improvement has been made in the manner the different companies are mustered and reported to their commanding officer on the day of marching into camp. Of course the wretched system of calling them out once in two years, practically disorganizes the Battalion, still there is a want of energy and tact on the part of company commanders in putting off until the last day the mustering, equipping and other details of companies till the morning of the "marching out" parade, when uncertainty and some confusion must occur when every detail is left till the last moment. The fact is, the day before should be devoted to a parade of each company, even in the face of all disadvantages in a scattered district, this should be rigidly enforced, otherwise companies are unfit to be reported when joining the Battalion. Besides, this parade would have the effect of giving the Battalion as good as one day's drill when marching to the camp ground, besides a gain in the competition for the Sir Donald Smith cup. Officers responsible for a full muster of three officers and forty-two men, even at a cost of time and trouble, should not be wanting in a military spirit to carry out this necessity of a proper parade before leaving for camp. The fact stares them in the face every time the Battalion is ordered out, and some improvement should at once be inaugurated and done with a determined effort to make this parade at home a success. Another change is necessary, that is every company should be full in numbers, as every man short of full strength counts a point against the Battalion marks of merit. It is usual for some companies to be short even as many as fifteen to twenty men; in these cases something must be wrong. For instance, the most popular town in the county, Lachute, does not do herself credit in the small company usually sent by her to join the Battalion; either the Captains of these companies use too little energy and time or they are unpopular, otherwise these companies would be full, and in the case of Lachute town there is plenty of good material for two fine companies.

One thing is evident and that is the coming summer will witness not only the whole force of this military district in a camp, but one of the keenest competitions among rural Battalions for the Sir Donald Smith cup that has ever taken place in the history of the camps of exercise.

Young men of Argenteuil and members of the 11th Battalion, now is your time to assist in keeping up the good record of this fine old volunteer corps! Bear in mind among the rural corps in the Province of Quebec, the 11th Battalion stands at the head in marks of merit, and to-day stands entitled to hold the Sir Donald Smith cup, although through no fault of the 11th, but because of not being ordered out another Battalion has been allowed to take the cup without a chance given the Argenteuil Rangers to compete for and keep it. However, the coming summer will give all a chance and it rests with you to muster the best Battalion and win.

Has the 11th Battalion made any progress? In a military point of view very little, but in the most important of all matters concerning these citizen soldiers yes, certainly yes. Many years ago the writer was present to observe the 11th Battalion assemble in camp for annual exercise and saw some companies arrive not only in a state of disorder, but actually with a number of its members in a state of intoxication and strife among themselves; but to-day one of the greatest changes has been effected, and progress in the right way is observable in all the details of a battalion when going into camp, and for some years back, to the credit of the Argenteuil Battalion, not a single drunken man was in the ranks on these occasions. A few years ago it was the 11th Battalion A. R. that first invited the Y. M. C. A. of Montreal through the late Lemuel Cushing, Esq., M. P., to give the men of the 11th their attention by putting up a tent in the camp grounds and supplying good reading matter, games, etc., and better still, an evening service, (very much appreciated) of prayer and praise. Still more, the 11th Battalion for some years past has marched to camp accompanied by their Chaplain, formerly the Rev. George Rogers, and now the Rev. Canon Dixon, Montreal. All these desirable changes have tended to a feeling of harmony among all ranks of the Battalion now representing the old 11th.

OFFICER.

Don't forget the bargains you got from me at my former cheap sale. 40 per cent, reduction for one week only, as I must make room for spring goods now arriving. Come early and get the pick at 60 cts. on the dollar. This is the cheapest sale in the country. Sale from Feb. 24th to 29th, 1896.

A. J. PERIARD,
Lachute.

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

The genuine TONKA Smoking Mixture is delightfully cool and fragrant. Try a ten cent package or ½ pound tin.

TEA-MEETING.

The Annual Social and Tea meeting of Henry's Church, will be held on Thursday evening Feb. 27th.

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 Hammers	0,40	0,20
Sleigh Bells at cost		
Best Coal Oil	25 cts gal	0.19
Mixed Paint	1,25	1.00

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Lachute Jan 25th, 1896.

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"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.

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,
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Victoria Foundry,

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Founders and Machinists in BRASS or IRON.

General Machinery and Mill Supplies,

PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY,

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OUR CONFECTIONERY

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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,
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DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES
COLIC,
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CHOLERA,
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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.

BIGELOW.
Lachute.

Look H e!

On (14th) nuary next I will ay and ossession of th old firm

P. Carrie e & Fils,

From that ti sa s will b made for strictly cash o 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.

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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.

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

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

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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,
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BUTTER, POTATOES,
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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.

COME AND SEE!

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PLES!!

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.

MY DARLING'S RANSOM.

BY RICHARD DOWLING.

CHAPTER VIII.

On the day following the young Englishman's visit to the studio of M. Leriviere at Port Said, the Panther reached Suez. Next day she steamed through the Gulf of Suez. Here, notwithstanding the great heat, he had in view the snow-covered heights of the Arabian mountains.

The heat grew greater and greater hour by hour. It was cool early spring in England; it was the hottest time of the year in the Red Sea. Every one on board the Panther drooped and languished. Double awnings were impotent against the sun, and the air was parched by the fierce heat of the deserts' sands.

The Panther reached Aden on the seventeenth day after the Englishman had reached London, and then entered upon the longest stretch of sea in the whole voyage from Marseilles to Shanghai. Nine days later the Panther arrived at Point de Galle. Here the Englishman landed. He sought two officials of the harbour—the chief of police, and the chief of the out-door customs' officers. To both of those he showed the profile drawing he had made at Port Said, and asked them if they had seen such a man. No. But neither had been aboard the Antelope, by which steamer the Asiatic had passed Port Said.

Where, then, could he hope to get any information?

From subordinates who had been on board.

Then he had to find the subordinate officers. He found them. Had they seen any one like that drawing?

Yes, they had. He had gone on to Singapore in the Antelope.

So far all was right. He was on the track, and sanguine of success. Unless that man jumped overboard, he could not leave that ship until she arrived at Singapore at the south of the Malayan Peninsula.

On the thirty-third day out from London the Panther reached Singapore. Here she stopped a day, and Aubyn repeated his inquiries, and discovered that the thief had left in the Antelope bound north. On the thirty-seventh day the Panther steamed up the Saigon River. The air was as hot as that of a fiery furnace, and millions of insects tortured the unfortunate passengers and crew. At Saigon Aubyn found the same account as at Singapore—the Asiatic had gone on to Hong-Kong. At Hong-kong Auby learned that the robber went northward to Shanghai.

At Shanghai Aubyn heard that the tall Asiatic with the broken nose had left the Antelope. At Shanghai Aubyn left the Panther.

Here he encountered a difficulty. The man had undoubtedly landed, but he could not be found in the town. Aubyn went to the police, but the police did not know anything of the man with the broken nose beyond the fact that he had landed. They could not tell whether he had gone north, south or inland. They did not even know whether he was in Shanghai or not.

Four days Aubyn fought in vain. He was checked, but not baffled.

'If,' thought he, 'this fellow had any reason to think he was followed, he would in all likelihood try to destroy the trail hereabouts. A stern chase is always a long one; but I mean to overhaul this fellow or die. Everything depends on my picking him up.

'Supposing him to be a man of average Eastern intelligence, outside his fanaticism, he must know that the police are not after him, or they would have stopped his little game long ago. He can have no suspicion whatever that I am at his heels. What, then, is he likely to do?'

This question remained a long time in Aubyn's mind unanswered. The town occupied by the natives and that inhabited by the Europeans had been searched. Aubyn could not be sure that the thief was not in either; but there was very little reason to think the man was now in Shanghai. Whither, then, had he gone?

The chance that he had struck across country was by far the most likely. As the crow flies, it is upwards of eighteen hundred miles from Shanghai to Lassa, the town in Central Tibet for which, no doubt the thief was bound. But from Shanghai to the frontier of Tibet was a region densely peopled with Chinese jealous of foreign intrusion, and the thief was unmistakably a Hindoo. But guessing was poor work, and it seemed as though he (Aubyn) could do nothing but guess.

Although Aubyn was not to be lightly discouraged, his spirits sank when he found a whole week had gone by without yielding a trace. It was hard to have come so far and then find oneself powerless to go any farther. He did not despair, but his faith in his luck was greatly shaken. There was one thing plain—he could not go back. He must abide by this throw. He had put down his last penny on the game, and he must play the game out.

One evening he sauntered along the fashionable drive from Shanghai to the Bubbling Well, a few miles from the town. He had been here before, but hitherto he had driven. In the eyes of those around him he knew he lost much of his dignity, but he cared nothing for the eyes of those around him or his dignity.

The Bubbling Well is held in the highest superstitious regard by the Chinese. It derives its name from the fact that, owing to the uprush of air through it, the water is in a state of continual slight ebullition. The Chinese believe in evil spirits, and they hold that it is wise to conciliate evil spirits. Now one of the ways of appeasing enraged demons is to throw coin into the Bubbling Well. Aubyn had stood and watched the native do so, but he had never up to this seen any one but the Chinese perform this rite.

This afternoon, as he drew near, his attention was attracted by a tall lank Hindoo, who stood by the low stone edge surrounding the well. The Hindoo muttered and shifted his feet, and bent over the well, and at last threw in some cash, and, leaning over the water, muttered something Aubyn did not understand. But if his ears revealed nothing to him, what reached him through his eyes made him start into the most alert attention.

Directly under where the Hindoo stood, the water suffered a regular disturbance in the form of a small wave passing from left to right. This wave transversed the reflection of the Hindoo's face, and every time the ripple touched the nose in the reflection, it made a gap in it such as was in the Hindoo's nose photographed by Aubyn's camera on the night of the robbery.

For a few seconds Aubyn could not remove his eyes from the water. At last he looked up at the Hindoo by his side.

He examined the man's face minutely. He was an average speciman of a low-caste Hindoo, without any malformation or defect in his face. Again Aubyn looked back at the water. Yes; and more extraordinary still, although the face of the Hindoo bore no resemblance whatever to that of the thief, the reflection was surprisingly like the drawing Aubyn had made of the robber.

Undoubtedly it was not the man, and yet—

Aubyn drew out the sketch he had made, and holding it at arm's length, looked from it to the man by his side. No; there was no marked likeness between the man and the drawing.

Aubyn glanced down once more at the reflection. Here the likeness was marvellous. It was so striking that he almost believed—

His thought was interrupted by a shriek. He turned around hastily, and found the Hindoo on his knees, holding up his hands and in broken English imploring mercy.

Young Aubyn was thunderstruck. What could it be? Why did this lank Hindoo, whom he had never seen before, and of whom he knew nothing, shriek, fall on his knees, and beg for mercy? Above all, why did the man whose reflection was almost a facsimile of the drawing, ask mercy of him?

By this time many people had been attracted to the spot by the cries of the man.

'Mercy! Mercy, sir, my lord! Do not set the spirits of the Well on me.'

Aubyn turned to the group, and asked,

'Can any one tell me if this man is mad?'

'Why, it's Haji the boatman. Mad! not he. At least he wasn't mad this morning, that I'll go bail, any way' said a bluff-looking Englishman in a blue suit.

'Mad! no, not mad! Ah, sir, take pity on me. Take pity on me, and I will tell all,' cried the prostrate man abjectly.

'About what?' asked Aubyn in undiminished perplexity.

'About that,' he said, pointing upward with tremulous hand to the drawing which the artist still held.

This was a new and most agreeable surprise to the Englishman. The man on the ground before him knew something of the thief, or, any way, had some reason for being struck by the resemblance between his own reflection in the water and the drawing. He could not allow the least promising clue to go untried, and this looked a promising clue. He turned to the crowd around him, most of whom were Europeans, and said,

'All, I can now understand why the sight of this drawing may have had an effect on this man. I am pursuing a most important inquiry, and this is a portrait of the principal person concerned.' Then taking the prostrate man by the shoulder, he said, 'Get up and come with me. You shall tell me all you know about this man,' tapping the drawing, 'as we walk back to the town.'

'Yes, yes,' said the man, rising with alacrity. 'I will tell everything if the gentleman will only be merciful, if he will only be merciful,' cried Haji.

CHAPTER IX.

Mr. Stanley Bayless had begun by making love to the wrong girl. Mrs. Wanklyn did not think it was necessary for him to make a formal apology to Miss Stamer for addressing to her conciliatory or tender words meant for her younger sister.

'My dear Mr. Bayless' said the widow confidentially to him, 'I don't think any young woman was ever yet seriously annoyed because a young man made love to her. I was young once myself—'

'And are so still,' said Mr. Bayless with gallantry. Although Mrs. Wanklyn had declared her determination of not venturing again into the holy state, yet he did not like finally to abandon hope in that quarter until he was fully assured in another.

'I say,' went on the widow resolutely, 'that I was once young myself, and I know all about it. At the same time it is just as well not to make a mistake of the same kind, especially among sisters. You see they are sure to speak of such things to one another, and out of such confidences misunderstandings may come. My advice to a young man is, Never lose an opportunity of making love to the woman you wish to marry—'

'Then I have up to this, in the present interview, been wasting my time?'

'I will take care you shall waste none of mine just now, for I have to go and give orders about dinner at once,' and she bustled out of the room.

This occurred on the afternoon of the day he had taken the Stamer girls to Leamington. During the evening he had endeavored to repair his error of the afternoon by devoting all his attention to Loo. But he could not flatter himself he had made any progress, and having excused themselves on the ground of being weary, they retired early.

He began to feel rather uneasy about his prospects. His capital would not hold out much longer, and, as far as he could see, there was no chance of winning the widow; he had made a bad beginning in a new quarter by addressing his blandishments to the wrong lady, and now that he had found out his mistake, and turned himself in the right direction, his words fell on what seemed inattentive ears. He was growing poorer and poorer every day; and if some matrimonial provision for him did not soon appear, he should have to give up the life of a man of independent means, and try to get some work that would bring him bread. Now work was a thing of which he knew nothing, and desired to know nothing, and he considered any connection with bread beyond eating it to be of a low degrading nature. He did not believe he was either a Hercules or an Adonis, but he did fancy he was the kind of aman a lady like girl would love, and that he made up in the graces of his mind and the charm of his conversation for the want of physical perfection.

It is a well-known fact that Leamington is not a good place for heiress-hunters. It is, indeed, one of the worst places in the world. On the other hand, it is a far from undesirable town for designing mothers of daughters, as many a man who is a bachelor, no longer young, and has served his country in some way or other, and who has taken care that the service should not be without substantial recompense, finds a haven and sanatorium here for months of the year.

The morning after the visit to Leamington, Mr. Stanley Bayless had received a note from a friend of his, Mrs. Ellis, of that town. Mrs. Ellis was a very fine tall woman of forty, the wife of a slender little man, who lived on the interest of money he had in the Funds. He was a mild, retiring, modest, dark-haired, white-faced man, who deferred to his wife in everything except money matters, and on the purse-strings he kept a tight hold. Mrs. Ellis was the very opposite to her husband in everything. She was fair, robust, a trifle too loud of speech, a trifle too glaring in dress, and a trifle too energetic in manner; but in essentials a most excellent woman.

The note was brief.

'Dear Mr. Bayless,—We want you to come over and dine with us this evening at seven. We shall be only four altogether. We have a friend staying with us for a few days, and she makes the fourth. I know this notice is short, but you must come. We will take no excuse—With my husband's kindest regards, yours sincerely,

'EMILY ELLIS.'

In his pocket he now carried this note, to which he had not yet replied. He could not, under ordinary circumstances, have refused an invitation, however brief the notice. He had to ask himself, was the present an ordinary case? So far as matters had gone, it was an ordinary case—a very ordinary case. He had made no progress whatever with Miss Louisa Stamer; he had not been asked to dine at the widow's; and even if he had, the question was could he dine there, one day after another, without committing himself? He did not wish to commit himself until he was quite sure—and he was not yet quite sure—Miss Stamer was everything he wanted—in the way of money.

He had not a very strong mind, and the fact that the widow was now beyond the region of his hopes disturbed him greatly. As long as he was free to think he might ultimately win her, he might speculate with freedom on the chance of winning somebody else.

He sat a while weighing the whole matter carefully in his thought, and when the widow returned he had made up his mind to accept Mrs. Ellis's invitation.

'Well,' said Mrs. Wanklyn briskly. 'What do you intend doing to-day?'

'I have, unfortunately, to go over to Leamington at once.'

'Why?'

By way of reply he handed her the letter. She read it, and threw it down impatiently.

'Well, she asked, 'and what are you going to do?'

'I intend calling on Mrs. Ellis and saying I will dine there this evening.'

'Ha!' said Mrs. Wanklyn, in a tone of disappointment. 'And when shall we see you again?' And then without waiting for an answer, she went on, 'I know who the Ellis's lady-friend is. She is a Miss Wallis, supposed to be, in some way or other, descended from some one or other, a freebooter of Scotland, who spelled his name in a different way, and was beheaded for something or other. They say Miss Wallis is very rich. I am sure I don't know whether she is or not. If all our grandfathers were beheaded, I daresay we should all be rich; for it was for stealing cattle, and forgery, and other profitable crimes, people were mostly beheaded. But if you are going there, you are going, so that is the end of all that. I have not seen her, but I have been told she is a fine tall young woman, with the complexion of a dairy-maid, and the constitution of a—of a dairymaid also. I daresay the grandchildren of all those men who went stealing cattle long ago are tall, and have robust constitutions. But for my part, I prefer money earned in honest trade, and none of your pinchbeck and shoddy, dealers in American beef, and mock turtle soup. I hate all shoddy and mock things. You never heard of shoddy lime. Give me an honest trade like the lime trade. I have everything that's made in Birmingham, except, of course, the things that aren't Brummagem—the real jewelry for instance. But deliver me from American beef, and such new-fangled notions. They tell me this girl is awfully freckled. Do you know if she is?'

'I really have not heard,' said Bayless, rising.

'Ah, I daresay not. Nor will you be any wiser when you see her, for it's winter; and even where they do, those girls who are wise, and want to look well, know what to use.'

Bayless went away, after leaving messages for Mrs. Stamer and her two daughters. Mrs. Wanklyn, being unable to take any further active part in the affair, sat down, and wrote the following letter to her brother:

'Warwick, Friday.

'My dear Henry,—Mary and the two girls arrived here quite safely, as, no doubt, Mary's letter informed you. It was not the pleasantest weather for travelling; but in times like these, when even the weather, like Hamlet, is out of joint, we must take what we get, so long as we can keep clear of rheumatism, which I am thankful to say has not come to me yet, although I was grieved to hear you have your troubles in that way. Have you tried sulphur and red flannel and a hot potato in each of your overcoat pockets before you go out for town, and before you come back? But of course you have.

'The girls are looking wonderfully well, and Loo perfectly lovely. She hasn't the least look of you, Mary, too, is looking remarkably well. She tells me you get stouter. Give up potatoes and port—except the former in your overcoat-pocket, and the latter as a gargle in case of sore-throat. When I think of you I cannot get poor Morgan out of my head. He was a man of about your build, with, if anything, rather a longer neck than yours; and yet, in stooping to pick up a shilling he had let drop, he fell forward and never spoke more. Never stoop after dinner; always get a servant or a clerk or one of the children; and your getting stouter, and your other troubles, remind me of my darling Loo.

'Of course Mary told me of the absurd affair which led you to send her and the dear girls down to me for a while. I was on the point of saying I should be delighted at anything happening which would send them to me. But you know what I mean. I should be glad of anything pleasant for you and them which would let me have them with me. But what made you send them here is shocking. Nothing could be worse for the poor child than that she should marry that scamp. But, my dear Henry, outside the advantage in sending them here and separating her from him, I hope another great advantage may be supplied by this place, namely, a young, rich, and amiable husband. His name is Stanley Bayless, and he is of first-rate family. He is connected with both the Stanleys and the Baylesses; you remember the family is mentioned in one of Sir Walter Scott's books—Waverley, I think, where some one says, "Charge, Chester! charge, Stanley! charge, Marmion!" I forget the exact sums, but I believe he did charge Stanley so much (the money was fairly due, only a little money came to a lot in those days) that Stanley could not pay, and offered his daughter instead of the amount of the bill. Young Mr. Stanley Bayless did not tell me this himself; he is far too modest to do anything of the kind. But I heard long histories of his family here and there; and I read his book about the family when I was a young girl at home, and when I had no thought of marrying Morgan Wanklyn.

'But, my dear brother, I am growing an old woman now, and like most old women, I am getting talktive. When am I to see you? I hope soon. Anyway rely on my doing my very best to forward Loo's interest in the direction I hint at. I think that already the dear child's heart is tending that way. I can remember how my heart felt when I got the bunch of flowers, and knew they had come from Morgan. I have those flowers yet, or rather what is left of them. They are withered, and I am withered too. They are to be buried with me. You can remember me when I was young and fresh. Do you remember the old broad-brim straw-hat I used to wear in the garden when Morgan came making love to me? Ay, 'tis thirty years, every day of it, since then. What a time! What changes! I was then as young and as fresh as your own Loo, and now there is nothing for me to think of for myself but being buried with the withered flowers he gave me then. Only for its sorrows it is no better than a foolish world, and the most foolish thing in it is an old childless widow like me. But I'll try and be good to your Loo, Henry. Dear, dear! I have been crying; and do you know what made me cry most? Thinking of that old broad-brimmed straw-hat. —Your ever affectionate sister

FANNY.'

(To be Continued.)

AN OCEAN TROLLY.

Enterprising Englishmen Have Constructed a Railway That Runs Through the Sea.

A railroad through the sea is being built in England and is now almost completed. It runs from Brighton to Rottingdean, a distance of four miles. During half of the day the rails are submerged.

There are four lines of rails laid in two pairs, the width of guage between the outer rails being eighteen feet. Each pair of rails is supported by concrete blocks mortised to the rock below. The steepest gradient is 1 in 300 and the sharpest curve half a mile in radius. The rails are laid on the beach so near to low-water mark that they are covered a greater part of the twenty-four hours.

The object of this road is to give the throng of people who resort to Brighton an opportunity to travel on the water without being subject to the annoying motions that can not be avoided on shipboard. The deck of the car is twenty-three feet above the rails and well out of the reach of the waves. The deck will measure forty-six by twenty-two feet and will carry a saloon twenty-five by thirteen feet. The motive power will come from a trolley wire strung along poles on the shore.

BALLOONING WITH A LION.

A Daring Parisienne, Said to Be a Countess, Will Do This to Benefit Sick Soldiers.

A young and attractive woman in Paris, who is said to be a Countess, proposes to go from Marseilles to Paris in a balloon with a lion as her companion. She is what they call in France a "dompteuse," this translated into English meaning a "lady lion-tamer," and this extraprdinary performance is to be for the benefit of the sick soldiers who have survived the Madagascar expedition.

It is by no means certain, however, that she will be able to make this unique trip. A few nights ago she had a dangerous adventure in her wild beast cage. She had scarcely closed the door when Tzar, the most savage and ferocious lion of the lot, sprang at her and clawed her in the breast and arms. A panic ensued in the menagerie, and a rush was made for the entrance, but the brave countess stood her ground unterrified and managed to beat the lion off. Then she straightened herself up and made Tzar go through his usual performance. The panic was allayed and the spectators began to wildly applaud the courageous woman.

Undissuaded by this adventure she insists that she will give her balloon performance at an early date with the same lion that attacked her. Yet she is but a new hand at lion taming. She began in a Parisian music hall, and went from there to Lyons, thence to Marseilles. She is not appearing under her family name.

The British Debt.

Fifty years ago the English debt was £838,000,000. At the end of the financial year in March, 1895, the amount had been reduced to £660,000,000, and at the present rate of reduction by means of sinking funds, terminable annuities, and other agencies, the national indebtedness will be reduced in 20 years to £450,000,000, and in 60 years be wiped out altogether.

Negligent.

John did you find any eggs in the old hen's nest this morning?

No sir; if she laid any, she mislaid them.

A CAPT. KIDD PARIS STORY.

The Legend About the $10,000,000 Treasure Said to Have Been Buried by King James II.

Every year or so the Paris papers tell of some one who has been caught making excavations in search of buried treasure. The latest of these seekers for hidden gold has been locked up pending an inquiry as to his sanity. He claims that the spirit of James II. had appeared to him and revealed the hidding-place of the great fortune he had secreted long ago, and that he was just on the point of finding it when the police interrupted him.

This "Treasure of Triel," as it is called, is one of the most tenacious of such legends that cluster about Paris. The story goes that James II., the dethroned King of England who fled across the Channel and became the guest of Louis XIV., had for his residence the chateau of St. Germain. James II., so some historians say was less the guest than the oner of the French King. He was carefully guarded, but he succeeded, nevertheless in causing to be constructed a subterranean passageway between his palace—or rather his prison—and a little house that he had bought in the village of Triel. It was in this retreat that the exiled monarch tasted each day a few hours of peace and liberty without the fear of being followed by the spies of Louis.

Before returning to London this last of the house of Stuart is said to have hidden away the crown of Scotland, in which shone a diamond greater than that known as the "Regent Diamond," which once sparkled in the crown of a French King. With this magnificent stone there were other splendid jewels which were most precious to the house of Stuart. The total value of these gems the legends estimates at no less than 50,000,000 francs, or ten million dollars. There were many sacks of

SHINING GOLD,

and there were many costly gems which the loyal Scottish nobles had sent as pledges of fealty to their exiled King.

Upon the death bed, the legend continues, James II. gave to a great French noble, in whom he had the utmost confidence, a paper in which was indicated the means of recovering the treasure of the Stuarts, but this French nobleman himself died soon after without having dared to make use of the precious document. But before death he divided among two people the responsibility which he had found too heavy for himself alone. As he lay dying he tore in two pieces the precious bit of paper on which was written the directions for finding the treasure. Then he called separately the two persons he had decided to honor with his confidence, and gave to each one of the pieces of the document.

The history of these two halves of this bit of paper, how they were lost and found, how they served to guide searches in which fifty years and more, many hundreds of thousands of francs were expended, would make a fair-sized book. But one fact remains, the treasure has not yet been found.

Even though this hidden wealth has not been found, it has proved a source of steady income to the fortune-tellers, which are numerous in Paris. Hardly a day passes but one of these "pythonesses" is called upon to raise the ghost of James II. and extort from him the secret which he has guarded so well. Curiously enough, these seers state that the kingly shade will converse quite freely regarding the size of the gems, their great beauty, their kind of strong boxes he puts then in, and other interesting details, but will never consent to let slip the word which shall point the way to fortune for the anxious seeker.

That such a treasure does exist is, however, the belief of many who have made a careful study of the matter from every point of view. Among them is Mr. Herbert Vivian, an English magazine editor, who spent some time in the locality where the treasure is said to be buried, and who says that he has not the slightest doubt but what King James II. caused to be hidden in the neighborhood of a vast store of gold and jewels.

A Brutal Husband and Father.

Mrs. Frank Deitz, of Mendon, N.Y., has sworn out a warrant for her husband's arrest and tells a remarkable story of abuse and neglect. She charges that on Wednesday last Deitz asked his two-year-old daughter to amuse him by dancing. Upon her refusal he hit the child with a stove poker. The mother remonstrated and he struck the little one in the face and then threw it against the wall, after which he turned on Mrs. Deitz and beat her. Constable Wood went to the Deitz house to investigate the case and found the family in a distressing condition. Four children, the eldest being but five years and the youngest four weeks old, were without food save a little cornmeal. The children were loaded into a wagon and taken to the Alms House. The husband disappeared to avoid arrest.

Could Read Writing.

"I never will forget the queer incidents and experiences I had when I first bought a typewriter and sent out in print my correspondence and bills to my customers who lived in the rustic regions about me," said a merchant from a backwoods town. "Several of my patrons dropped me, and I was at a loss to account for their manner, which changed toward me. At last the mystery was solved. A burly young farmer drove up to the store, tied up the oxen and stalked into my office. 'Mr. Blank,' said he, 'I'd have you to know that I know how to read writin' and you don't have to print your letters and bills when you send them to me. I don't propose to be insulted in such a manner.' He then threw down the letter on my desk and stalked out."

A Customer's Strange Blunder.

Dealer—Here, mein frent, is your change. Eight tollars from ten leaves two tollars. Much obliged, und I hope—two tollars. Much obliged, und I hope——

Customer—Eh? wha—see here? You are charging me two dollars each for these shirts.

Yah. Das is recht.

But exactly the same style of shirts in the window are marked fifty cents.

Mein frent, a fine shentleman like you vould not vear dose shirts in dot window. Dose are paper shirts.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

The deadlock in the London City Council remains unbroken.

Mr. H. Wright was yesterday elected President of the Guelph Fat Stock Club.

Miss Amanda Hutchinson, of Chatham was fatally burned in lighting a lamp.

Mr. F. W. Mathewson has been elected President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

Mrs. Cynthia Bell of Ottawa, is charged with horrible cruelty to two of her grandchildren named Shortt.

The old drill shed at Kingston, the property of Queen's Univerity, collapsed from the weight of snow on the roof.

Mr. James Stephenson, General Superintendent of the Grand Trunk, is retiring after 40 years' of active service.

Hon. Dr. Montague, Minister of Agriculture, is in very poor health, and intends going to New York to consult a specialist.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier has accepted an invitation to be present and address the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Detroit on June 24.

At the Winnipeg Board of Trade banquet Hon. Mr. Greenway spoke strongly on the freight rates charged on Northwest produce.

At the annual dinner of the Thirteen Regiment and Hamilton Field Battery a purse of gold was presented to Private Hayhurst, G.M.

The Ontario Education Department has arranged for the establishment of a training school for French and English teachers in Ottawa.

The annual returns of the London Chief of Police show that the detective department in 1895 recovered stolen property to the value of $2,833.

A despatch from Ottawa says that it is practically settled that Col. M. Aylmer will be Adjutant-General. Lieut.-Colonel Otter, of Toronto, is to be made a full colonel.

The first run of metal at the iron and steel works at Hamilton took place on Saturday before a large concourse of Toronto and Hamilton citizens.

Dr. Smale of Toronto University, exhibited several fine photographs taken by Rontgen's ray at a meeting of the Canadian Institute on Saturday evening.

Reductions have commenced in the Toronto municipal departments. In the City Engineer's department a saving of $17,000 a year has already been effected.

Sir Joseph Trutch, ex-Governor of British Columbia, sailed on Saturday for Europe. He stated that the salmon canning industry of that province exceeds three million dollars a year.

The inquest into the death of Alice Allingham of Hamilton, whose death was supposed to have been caused by a blow from a snowball, resulted in a verdict of death from pneumonia.

The sergeants of the Berkshire Regiment stationed at Halifax, N.S., at a sleigh-ride on Saturday, drove through the city carrying a number of flags, the largest of which was a United States flag.

Mr. Lenty Shannon Lundy, of Lundy's Lane, the last surviving member of the family of Mr. Thomas Lundy, a son of Mr. Wm. Lundy, a United Empire Loyalist, after which the historic lane was named, died on Saturday, in his 77th year.

Spotters have been at work on the Hamilton street cars, and, as a result, a number of conductors have been lectured by the management for accepting overdue transfers and limited tickets out of hours.

The H., G. & B. directors have secured from the Lincoln County Council the right to construct and operate for twenty years an electric railway line between Grimsby and Beamsville on the Queenston road.

John Nankiville shot Wm. Smith, his companion, while they were preparing to rob a house near Winnipeg. Smith will probably die. Both men are exconvicts, and Smith's knowledge of an attempted murder by Nankiville was the cause of the shooting.

Russell Kitchen, a fireman employed in a factory at Galt, Ont., while oiling some of the machinery, had his clothes caught in the belting. He was hurled with great force against the beams above, his neck, both legs, and arms, being broken. The deceased was 22 years of age.

The Bankers' section of the Montreal Board of Trade are about to issue a circular to the several Boards of Trade and leading banks of the Dominion, with the object of securing, if possible, information regarding the amount of United States silver, as well as of silver certificates in Canada.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, N. Y., says that the Massey-Harris Company will remove from Toronto to Niagara Falls. This is not correct, but the story has foundation in the fact that the Massey-Harris Company are negotiating for a site in Niagara Falls, N.Y., to establish a branch, from which they can supply the United States market.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has arrived in England.

Gen. Sir Charles Patton-Keys, G.C.B., is dead. He had been in military service in India for many years.

Seidlitz powders must not be made too strong in England. A druggist has just been fined for over-dosing the people of Brentford.

Mr. Chamberlain has invited President Kruger to visit England for the purpose of discussing reforms in the Transvaal.

The London newspapers publish and generally approve of the speeches in Parliament on Mr. McNeill's loyalty resolution.

Cable despatches announces that Lord Salisbury has practically accomplished a settlement of the boundary dispute with Venezuela.

The chairmanship of the Irish party, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Justin McCarthy, has been tendered to Mr. Thomas Sexton.

The London Graphic says if the French mean business in their dispute with Brazil, the American jingoes will have another chance for a war scare.

The London Times announces that Mr. Cecil Rhodes is to return almost immediately to Rhodesia, to resume his work on behalf of the Chartered Company.

The British trade returns for January show an increase of £1,780,000 in imports, and of £2,900,000 in exports, as compared with those of January, 1895.

Lady Jane Francesca Speranza Wilde, widow of Sir William Robert Wills Wilde, M.D., surgeon-oculist to her Majesty in Ireland, and mother of Oscar Wilde, is dead.

The coming British naval programme will cost £9,500,000 with which will be constructed four battleships, four first-class cruisers, four third-class cruisers and sixty torpedo destroyers.

Mr. Balfour, replying to an agricultural deputation on Friday, said that he believed the present agricultural depression was largely caused by the uncertain condition of the currency.

Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, in a speech at Bristol, announced that the Government would introduce a bill in the House of Commons to increase the aid given to sectarian schools.

The condition of the tin workers in Wales is described as wretched. Scarcely one of the works has been running regularly, and at present there are nearly one hundred and seventy mills idle.

Much interest has been aroused in London military circles by an editorial in the St. James' Gazette, Ministerial organ, strongly urging that Imperial assistance be given to Canada in the shape of a loan, to perfect the defences of the country.

The owners of the British steamer Crathie have appealed against the judgment of the Court of Rotterdam, which found that steamer to blame for the sinking by collision in January of last year of the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe.

A very influential deputation waited on Lord Salisbury on Friday, to ask for the passage of a bill restricting the number of public-houses. The Premier said the subject did not attract the Government after the experience of the past. He did not hold out any hope that the subject would be dealt with during the coming season.

It is stated in London political circles that the difference of opinion between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain is growing so accentuated that the latter may be forced to retire from the Cabinet. If he should retire, it is suggested as a possibility that he may lead the Liberals.

It is understood that upon the reassembling of the Imperial Parliament the Liberals will challenge the Government on the abandonment of the Armenians. At a later period, on a motion to adjourn, they will arraign the Government for refusing to submit the Venezuelan question to arbitration.

UNITED STATES.

A great coal trust has been formed in New York and prices advanced 35 cents a ton.

A woman life insurance agent is doing a thriving business in and about Nebo, Ky.

A bald eagle, with a big steel trap hanging to one of its legs, flew over Licking, Ky., a few days ago.

Seventy thousand tons of the stern and rock-bound coast of Maine were shipped from two quarries alone last year.

The key of Libby prison and the flag which floated over the prison are preserved in the Soldiers' Memorial hall at Rutland, Vt.

Louis Allard, a French-Canadian, died at his home in Cohoes county, N.Y., on Saturday, at the age of one hundred and nine years.

Two hale nonagenarians, Mr. and Mrs. Moulder, of Honey Creek, Ind., celebrated the sixty-ninth anniversary of their marriage last week.

The British steamer Laurestina, sailing from Baltimore on Dec. 6, for Sligo, has been given up for lost. She had a crew of 25 men.

The Rev. John Fitzgerald, of Rochester, N.Y., was sentenced on Saturday to ten years' imprisonment, he having been found guilty of arson.

Orange-growing in Arizona is declared to have passed the experimental stage, and will become an important industry in the territory.

Father John M. Fitzgerald, of Rochester, N.Y., was convicted on Wednesday of arson in the second degree. The sentence was deferred.

A fifty-foot granite shaft, the longest piece of granite ever taken out of a quarry in Vermont, was quarried at Barre a few days ago.

Last year 25,115,903 fewer cigars were made in the United States than in 1894, and 8,358,380 more pounds of smoking tobacco was manufactured.

"In honour of a young lady visiting the town," a very successful dog fight was given in Swampdale, Ky., the other day, according to a local paper.

A Woman's Rights Club has been organized in St. Joseph, Mo., and arrangements have been made for putting in a billiard table and a woman barber.

The Washington authorities have instructed the Collector of Customs at Gloucester, Mass., to assess duty on all cargoes of frozen herrings if actually caught in part by Canadians.

The Chesapeake oyster beds are rapidly diminishing in productiveness. Fifteen years ago they furnished about 10,000,000 bushels of oysters. The product this year will not be more than 5,000,000 bushels.

Starfish have caused immense damage among the Connecticut oyster beds this season. One grower has spent $8,000 in the last few months in an effort to check the ravages of the starfish, but with no perceptible results.

The new popular bond issue of the United States Government was a great success, the loan having been subscribed for five times over, and at prices considerably higher than even the most sanguine had expected.

Strawberries are ripe, and being picked for shipment in Hillsborough, Fla. The first crate of this season's strawberries left that place three or four days ago. The berries are in excellent condition and the prospects are good for a large crop.

The Washington correspondent of the London Times reaffirms that there is a sincere desire for a friendly settlement of the Venezuelan dispute at the White House, and that Great Britain's acceptance of arbitration would be followed by an explosion of delight in America.

A despatch from Butte, Montana, says complaints come from the settlers in Telon and Choteau counties, alleging that forests on the United States side of the boundary have been largely denuded of timber by Canadians, and that millions of dollars' worth of lumber has been taken during the past few years.

Commercial telegrams from New York, as to the condition of business throughout the United States, indicate no decided changes yet. The success of the popular loan has not yet had time to affect business, but the consequences in greater confidence and necessarily greater activity will probably be considerable. There is a perceptible improvement in iron, and copper is also higher. The woollen mills are keeping fairly active, though lessened production is still talked of. There has been no change in cotton. The indications for the better are improved bank clearings, firmer prices in several staple lines, and an improved demand in steel and iron.

GENERAL.

General Campos has arrived at Madrid from Cuba.

The Sultan has invited the powers to declare their views on the demands of the Zeitounlis.

Part of Dahomey is to be colonized with Alsatians and Lorrainers who have served in the French army.

"Jack-the-Ripper" is the subject of a new opera about to be produced at Verona, music and words by an Italian named Gioma.

The Times intimates that the situation in the Transvaal is much more serious than it appears to be on the surface.

A despatch from Constantinople says the Turkish officials continue to impede the relief of the Armenians. The officials want all the money entrusted to them.

Sixty Anarchists have been arrested in Lisbon in connection with the recent bomb-throwing. The Government has determined upon strong anti-Anarchist measures.

Advices received in London from Blantvre say that the Sikhs, under British officers have gained two brilliant victories over the slave raiders of British Central Africa.

The Government of Saxony has prepared a bill changing the election system, and virtually disfranchising the working classes, the object being to exclude Socialists from the Diet.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal, has accepted the invitation extended to him by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain to visit England, accompanied by some members of the Transvaal Executive to act as a commission.

The intention of introducing a navy bill at the present session of the German Reichstag has been abandoned, but the idea has not been relinquished, and a bill will be drafted in readiness for the next session.

General Count von Schouvaloff, the Governor General of Russian Poland, has decided to submit to the Czar a liberal programme for the government of that country, and if it is rejected he will tender his resignation.

Prof. Borchgrevinck, the Norwegian explorer, who recently visited the Antarctic, says the Antarctic continent is about four million square miles in extent. He says the country is habitable, but he does not think anyone is living there.

The resolution of belligerency of the Cuban insurgents of the United States Senate has created a great sensation in Spain. The Madrid Epoca says President Cleveland surely cannot forget the traditions of American policy. The Confederates during the late war were not recognized as belligerents, nor were the Chilian insurgents in their last war.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has authorized the President of the Republic to accept the proposal tendered by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, that in the event of a disagreement as to the choice of an arbitrator for the Canadian sealers' claims the President of Switzerland shall designate an arbitrator.

A new Russian transport company, under the direction of a Russian admiral, will begin trading in the Black Sea forthwith, and will extend its operations abroad when the fleet is large enough. Seven steamers ordered from England will be built to serve as transports or cruisers in time of war, and to provide a large addition to the Russian navy.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

Efforts to Restore the Friendship Between Great Britain and Germany.

A despatch from London says:—A serious effort has been begun by Italy, supported by Austria, to restore the friendship between Great Britain and Germany which was greatly strained by Emperor William's message to President Kruger of the South African Republic. The effort has obtained the active approval of the Queen, but does not seem to be appreciated by Lord Salisbury. Count Nigra, the Italian Ambassador to Austria, after his recent visit to Rome received instructions from Signor Crispi to arrange for concerted pressure from Rome and Vienna upon Berlin and London to bring about the end desired. These instructions resulted in Austrian and Italian communications being sent to Berlin, in which was pointed out the danger to the triple alliance arising from the breach between Germany and Great Britain, especially as regards a possible entente between the latter country and Russia. It is also understood that Signor Crispi made special representations to Lord Salisbury on the continuance of the Anglo-Italian agreement for naval co-operation in the Mediterranean in the event of developments in the East. If the British view of these negotiations is accurate, Berlin has shown a readiness to respond to the desires of her allies, and would cease her hostile policy towards Great Britain, but so far as the latter is concerned the die is cast. The entente with Russia has gone too far. Unless the German Government renounces its South African schemes, supports Great Britain in Egypt, and generally reverses its recent line of diplomatic enmity, no return of cordiality in the Anglo-German relations will be possible.

HE IS A VERY RICH MAN.

IS HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

Supposed to be Worth $175,000,000—All Things Considered—Probably the Richest Man in the World—The Duke's Fortune is Principally in Real Estate—Has An Annual Income of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000.

His Grace the Duke of Westminster, honest man, sleeps easily. Though his children number some seven living, and he has grandchildren too many to be reckoned readily, yet he has no fear for the morrow. The duke is probably the richest man in the world. Li Hung Chang has been rated higher, and Americans in their pride claim greater wealth for Mr. Rockefeller, but, everything considered, the Duke of Westminster's holdings will doubtless top those of the Chinaman and the American. He is certainly the heaviest owner of real estate in the world. There is considerable uncertainty as to the title of property in China. It is the subject's to-day; it may be the emperor's or it may be parceled out among other citizens to-morrow. Mr. Rockefeller's is largely in stocks and securities. The Duke's is principally real estate. Its value and earnings are little affected by outside causes. For a century indeed the only variation has been an increase of value and of rentals. The Duke is interested in many commercial enterprises and railway and other corporations, but, as was said, the bulk of his belongings is in the nature of real estate, business blocks, market places, houses and farms. His income ranges from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 annually. It is not so great as several Americans whose aggregate wealth is much less than that of Westminster, but if their returns are larger their risk is greater. The duke's belongings, real and personal, amount to about $175,000,000.

THE DUKE'S POPULARITY

is as great as his wealth. If his position were elective and he were to resign, he would be returned again at the next election. He is truly a democratic peer—making the true distinction between democracy and the vulgarity and viciousness of Aylesford, Queensberry and other notorious aristocrats dead and alive. He is beloved of his tenantry and admired by people of all classes whether they are his dewas not gained in politics or in diplompendants or otherwise. His popularity acy, but from association. His hospitality is boundless and his many ancestral seats are always filled with guests. The fire is alight the year round. It is in the hunting field that his grace finds greatest joy. He is a true sportsman, and is careless whether farmers or princes accompany him in the chase. It is the game he seeks, not society. He is the best judge of a horse in the United Kingdom, and is not wholly theoretical in his information. He can fit a racing plate to a horse's foot with the skill of a master smith. His horses are the pride of his life. His stud farm is the estate on which his principal country seat, Eaton Hall, is situated. This is in Chester, near Hawarden, the home of Mr. Gladstone. The lords of the stud are the great Bend d'Or and Ormonde. The Grosvenor stables—Grosvenor is the duke's family name—having a celebrity extending over a long century. In 1790 the colors were carried by a Derby winner, Touchstone, whose thirty years in the stud resulted in a long line of prize winners. Rhadamanthus was another Derby winner. So was Bend d'Or and Shotover, each of whom also landed the 2,000 guinea stake. Ormonde took the 2,000 guineas and the Oaks stakes have been taken by the horses of the Duke of Westminster's stable no less than nine times. He has been successful in perfecting the trotting tendency, too.

The Duke, who describes himself as being

IN THE PRIME OF LIFE,

was born Oct. 18, 1825, and is now in his seventy-first year. He has been married twice, the first time in 1852. His wife was Lady Constance Gertrude Leweson-Gower, daughter of George Granville, Duke of Sutherland. They had eleven children, of whom six are now living. The first duchess died in 1880, and in 1883 the Duke married Katherine Caroline Cavendish, daughter of Lord Chesham. They have three children.

Hugh Lupus Grosvenor began life as the second son of the second Marquis of Grosvenor and lord lieutenatn of Cheshire. Sir Hugh, by reason of the death of an elder brother in infancy and the dying of his father in 1869 succeeded to the title and the family possessions. He was Earl Grosvenor for but little more than four years. His elevation to the dukedom took place early in 1874. He has many military and other honorary titles, and was Master of the Horse from 1880 to 1885. The Grosvenor family finds its origin 150 years prior to the Norman conquest. The first of the name in England, Gilbert Le Gros Veneur, came in the train of William the Conqueror. As is indicated by the name, Gilbert was the head huntsman. He transmitted the love of sports along with his name to the present generation.

The Grosvenors have ever been a thrifty folk, and not a marriage has been made in the entire line that has not added to the family wealth. The vast business properties and market places the Duke owns in London are built up on an immense farm which one of his ancesters bought in the sixteenth century. It has been part of the city for 150 years. Eaton Hall, the country seat, to which reference has already been made, became a family possession in the time of Henry VI by the marriage of Sir Ralph Grosvenor and Joan, only daughter of Sir John Eaton de Eaton. The hall was completely remodeled as to the interior by the father of the duke. The work was begun in 1803 and was not completed until 1816. The collections of

PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE

at Eaton are priceless. The library has 10,000 volumes. The heir to all this wealth and magnificence is Hugh Richard Arthur, Earl Grosvenor. He was born in 1869, the oldest son of Victor Alexander, first son of the Duke of Westminster, for whom Queen Victoria in person stood sponsor. Victor Alexander was born in 1853 and died in 1884, leaving three children.

In discussing the democratic ways of the Duke Englishmen relate the story of a stranger who desired to see the art treasures of Eaton Hall. He met an elderly man walking about the grounds, and from his dress, which was a semi-hunting costume and not too new, thought the man to be a retainer of the Duke. The stranger asked the man to show him about the place, which the person did, pointing out, explaining and elucidating with great patience. The guide listened to the visitor's comments on the Duke and family with interest and received with thanks a half sovereign to requite him for his trouble. The following day the visitor rode out to the hunt and in the master of the hounds, who was also lord lieutenant of the county and Duke of Westminster, he recognized his guide of the day before. It was explained by the enthusiastic fellow countrymen of the Duke that the reason the great man did not decline the "tip" given him by the visitor was his fear of disconcerting the stranger. It would have been so utterly out of character for an English servant to decline money that the peer would have been obliged to disclose his identity to explain his refusal.

MADRID IN A PANIC.

Bursting of An Immense Aerolite—Great Consternation in Madrid—A Great Deal of Property Injured.

A despatch from Madrid says:—An immense aerolite exploded above this city at 9.30 a. m., on Monday. There was a vivid glare of light and a loud report, followed by a general panic. All the buildings were shaken, and many windows were shattered. According to the officials of the Madrid Observatory, the explosion occurred twenty miles above the earth. The force of the explosion was felt for several kilometers around this city, and the concussion was so severe that the partition walls of the United States Legation collapsed, and nearly all the windows of that building were broken.

The sun was shining clearly at the time of the explosion, and the only thing visible in the sky was a white cloud, bordered with red, which was travelling rapidly along the heavens, leaving behind it a train of fine white dust. The aerolite is thought to have been at a height of about ten miles above the city when it burst. Much damage was done by the force of the concussion to walls and windows throughout the city. When the explosion took place the populace believed that it was an earthquake or a sign of Divine wrath. Many of them threw themselves on their faces wherever they happened to be at the time and supplicated the Virgin to have mercy upon them. This was no infrequent sight, even in the most crowded thoroughfares, even after the excitement had subsided. Many of the more superstitious still believe that the phenomenon was sent as a warning portending some dire calamity to Spain. The success of the insurgent armies in Cuba was the first thought to occur to many of these superstitious persons. Many injuries resulted from the panic which broke out amongst the people, and from the frantic attempts made to escape from the factories and schools.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYALTY.

The Queen at the Isle of Wight—Osborne House is be Bequeathed to Princess Beatrice—The Coming Christening of the Duke of York's Baby.

A despatch from London, says:—The members of the Royal family and representatives of Royalty who were present at Osborne upon the occasion of the funeral of Prince Henry of Battenberg have now left the Isle of Wight to the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the latter's children, Princess Louise, and Princes Louis and Francis of Battenberg. Princess Beatrice and her children have visited Whippingham church each morning since the funeral, and the Queen has ordered the spot on the quarter-deck of the Alberta, where the body rested under a canopy on Tuesday night to be marked with an inlaid cross.

The Court returns to Windsor on February 19, and will proceed to the Riviera on March 9.

It is stated in some of the newspapers that in the event of the death of the Queen it will be found that her Majesty has bequeathed Osborne house to Princess Beatrice, including the right of the gift of the living of Whippingham church. Partly for this reason it is added, Princess Beatrice wished the remains of her husband to be interred there.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales, after the Queen's demise, will have Balmoral castle, as he is the only member of the Royal family capable of supporting it, or else it will be sold and the proceeds divided among the Duke of Connaught, the Princesses Christian and Louise, and the children of the late Duke of Albany.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived in London from Osborne, and will stay there until they go to Sandringham, in order to be present at the christening of the Duke of York's baby.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has chartered the late Duke of Hamilton's steam yacht Thistle, and placed it at the disposal of Princess Beatrice for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

Saved by a Shot.

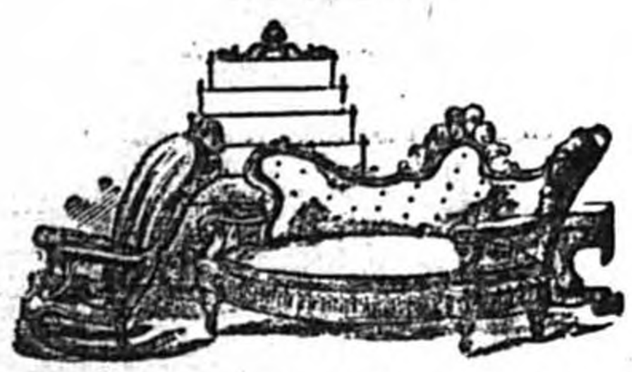
Sir George Yule, of the Indian Civil Service, was a mild sweet-natured man, but a "mighty hunter," who had killed hundreds of boars, and shot tigers on foot and from horse and elephant. Sir Edward Braddon tells of Sir George's narrow escape from death in an encounter with a tiger.

He was standing outside of a jungle from which a tiger was being driven by beaters. The tiger came from the jungle within a few feet of the spot where Yule stood and rushed at him. He had only time to bring his rifle up to his hip and fire as the beast sprang upon him, knocking him to the ground, smashing in his sun-helmet and tearing his shoulder and chest.

The tiger was dead when it reached the ground, killed by the chance shot so coolly fired.

A despatch from Kingston Jamaica, says that four British warships are anchored at Port Royal, at the entrance to Kingston Harbor, and that no foreign warship is allowed into the harbor. It is probable that the British are laying down a system of mines, and of course it is important to keep their position a secret.

Lachute Furniture Factory



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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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Correspondence solicited, strictly confidential.

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Vegetable Shops

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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.

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The undersigned having leased the

Lachute Grist Mill

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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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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.

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BUCKBOARDS,	LUMBER
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Lumber Wagons $55.00 Cash.

Mitchell & Son.

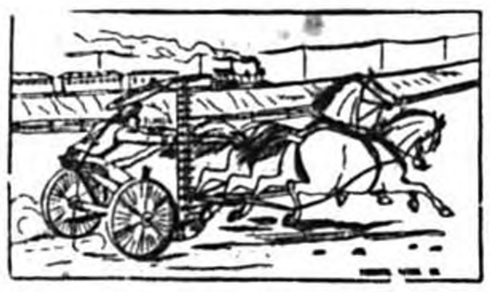
☞ Special attention given to Repairing.

What are you wearing On your feet this weather?

There is style in footwear as there is in hats. Each year the Granby Rubbers and Overshoes are modelled to fit all the fashionable shapes of boots. They are thin so as to prevent clumsy appearance and feeling and to make them so necessitates the use of the finest quality of rubber. While Granby Rubbers and Overshoes are up to date in Style, Fit and Finish, they retain their old enduring quality.

Granby Rubbers wear like Iron.

Toronto



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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.

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Go to Lachute Book Store for following works which will be sold cheap for cash:

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MASSEY'S MAGAZINE for January, and February is a work highly spoken of by men of celebrity such as Sir Wm. C. VanHorne, Prof Marshall, L. Perrin, A. H. Hillyard and by the leading Press of Canada. Only ten cents per number.

Roman Catholic Prayer Books, both French and English; also Prayer Beads. English Church Prayer Books. Presbyterian Psalter and Hymnal, Methodist Hymn Books, and the Canadian Hymnal; Moody and Sankey Songs and Solos, with and without Music, small and large.

All of the above for sale at the LACHUTE BOOK STORE.

DAWSON KERR.

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.

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

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FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

Superior Court.

District of Terrebonne, Sainte Scholastique, to wit: No. 227.

J. A. N. McKAY, ET UXOR, Plaintiffs *és qualité*; against BAZILE GIRARD, Defendant, to wit:

1 A lot of land situate in Cote Saint Pierre, in the parish of Saint Hermas, district of Terrebonne, known on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish, under the number ninety-nine [No. 99]—with building thereon erected.

2 A piece of land situate at *Riviere Rouge*, in the parish of Saint André, county of Argenteuil, said district, being official numbers six hundred and three, six hundred and five and six hundred and eleven [Nos. 603, 605 and 611], on the hypothecary cadastre for the said parish St. Andre, to wit numbers 603 and 605, without building, and the number 611, with a barn and other buildings thereon erected.

To be sold as follows: the land firstly designated, at the church door of the parocial church of the parish of Saint Hermas, on the FIFTH day of MARCH next, at NINE of the clock in the forenoon; and the land secondly described, at the church door of the parochial church of the parish of Saint Andre, said district, on the SAME DAY, at NOON. Said writ returnable on the twentieth day of March next [1896].

LAPOINTE & PREVOST,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff
Sainte Scholastique, 30th Dec. 1895.

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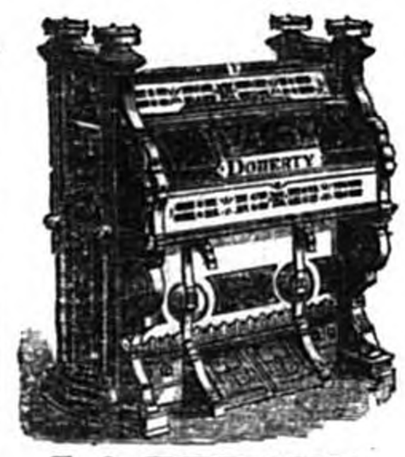
P. O. Box 125, Lachute, P.Q.

Pianos & Organs



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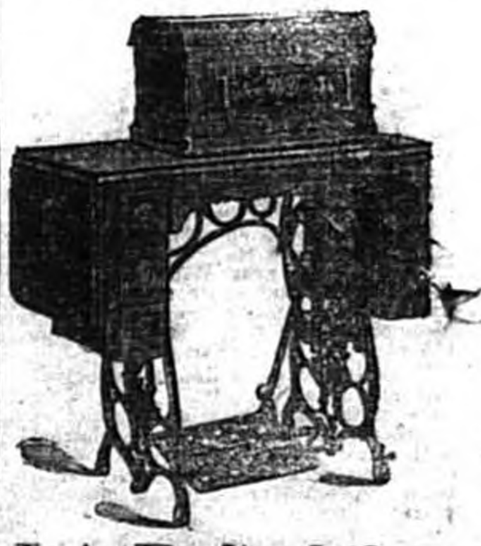

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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX. LACHUTE, THURSDAY FEB. 27, 1896. NO 26.

THE "WATCHMAN"

—AND—

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(Surgeon Dentist)

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Miss S. McGibbon,

Dress & Mantle Maker,

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Dressmaker's Magic Scale Taught and Sold and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has returned from Boston and is prepared to do all kinds of Dressmaking by Professor Livingston's French Cutting Machine, and will also give instructions of the same at the residence of Mrs. Middleton.

St. Andrews, Que., Feb. 11, 1896.

JESSIE MIDDLETON.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed and marked "Tenders" will be received by the undersigned up to the SECOND DAY OF MARCH NEXT for the work of building a STONE SCHOOL at Brownsburg, and also, separate tenders for supplying 120 bushels of Lime.

Plans to be seen at the Secretary's office.

JOHN McOUAT, Sec.-Treas.,

Brownsburg, Que.

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THE MASTER CRAFTSMAN,

Sir Walter Besant's new story, was commenced in the Weekly Gazette of Feb. 6th.

Send your order with 50 cents to RICHARD WHITE, Man. Dir. Gazette Printing Co., Montreal.

Or to WATCHMAN office, Lachute.

SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Terebonne, No 295.

Dame Rose Lelima 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.

DENTISTRY.

Until 1st of June Dr. Stockhouse will be in Lachute Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Remember, sets of teeth and filling reduced 25 per cent. Painless extraction.

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.

Clearing [illegible] of Furs at Wales' St. Andrews, a [illegible] Ladies' and Men's fur garments at wholesale prices. Call at once.

FOR SALE.—Two Thoroughbred Ayrshire Bulls cheap.

WM. HAY, Lachute, P. Q

Rev. Mr. Mackie is out again.

Mr. H. Frost is still in Montreal under medical treatment.

Dr. H. C. McConnell, Dentist, will be at Montebello Wednesday, March 4th.

Mr. John Ostrom of Cushing, was in Lachute on Wednesday.

Mr. Periard, who has been suffering from grippe, is out again.

Mr. F Lemieux, a former clerk in Bank here, was in town last week.

Hay Bros., and Chas. Kennburg, will leave for the Old Country next week, with 3 car loads of horses.

Rev. Mr. Denis of St. Andrews, conducted the service in St. Simeon's church here Sunday evening.

Mr. G. E. Bampton, Q. C., was in Montreal on Tuesday and Wednesday on professional business.

Rev. Father Gascon of Grenville, is about to become a member of Branch 258 of the C. M. B. A. society, L'Orignal.

Mr. J. B. Perrault has purchased the property lately occupied by T. Wentworth.

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

Brown Bros., of Point Fortune, shipped several car loads of hay from here last week.

Now is the time to secure bargains in Hardware, McGillis & Son are selling out at cost.

Miss Jennie Simpson, who has been on an extended visit to friends in New York State, returned to her home in St. Andrews, Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Christie are spending a few days in town with relatives, ere they leave for their home in Vancouver, B. C.

Mr. Chas. Mooney of Barb, East Hawkesbury, was at Currie's hotel here on Tuesday looking at horses which he is about to purchase.

Mr. J. C. Wilson intends erecting a new saw mill here, in the spring. He is about awarding the contract for the timber to build it.

The steamer "Reliance" the property of Capt. Fred Johnson, will be the ferry between Calumet and L'Orignal next summer The boat is well suited for carrying passengers and can accomodate four or five carriages at one time.

James Flood and Miss Stewart, both popular young people of Brownsburg, were married a few days ago. The happy couple spent their honeymoon visiting Mr. Flood's relatives in the vicinity of Vankleek Hill.

A number of young people from St. Andrews and vicinity attended the penny readings in Victoria Hall on Tuesday evening and enjoyed the programme of Scotch music, readings, etc. The seating capacity of the hall was taxed to its utmost capacity and the greater portion of the St. Andrews contingent had to stand during the entire programme.

M. J. H. Molloy, who was inspector of Licenses in the county of Prescott for a number of years, died recently at his home in Fournier, Ont. It is said that the local member for the county received 26 applications for the vacancy before Mr. Molloy was buried. Mr. L. P. Labrosse of Alfred, has been appointed to fill the much coveted position.

THE MONTEFORT RAILWAY.

A deputation consisting of P. Leclaire, M. P., Senators Villeneuve and Owens, W. J. Simpson, M. P. P., E. Senecal, E. D. Porcheron, F Froidereaux, J. B. Rolland, G. F. Calder, Père Boucher and others waited upon the Hon. Messrs. Haggart and Ouimet on Wednesday last for the purpose of asking that further subsidy should be granted to the Montefort Railway, so that it might be completed to Arundel next summer. The request was taken into consideration and the company asked to furnish complete plans and profiles.

ANNUAL CHEAP SALE.

40 per cent. reduction. For one week only. Tweeds and Worsted Suitings, Shirts and Underwear, Hats, and Caps, Furs, Ties and Braces, Jackets, Gloves and Mits, and many other articles at 60 cts. on the dollar. Sale from Feb. 24th to 29th, 1896.

A. J. PERIARD,
Lachute.

FIRE! FIRE!!

A fire broke out last evening about midnight in an old house unoccupied, a short distance below the residence of Mr. Newton. The building was completely burned. The house was owned by John Cruise. No insurance.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA RAILWAY

Ottawa, Feb. 21.—The Can. Pac. Railway have made a proposition which will have the effect of likely silencing opposition to legislation extending the time for the completion of the Montreal and Ottawa Railway this session. It is that they will build during the present year twenty-three miles of the road from Point Fortune to Alfred. The agreement seems to be satisfactory to the Russell and Prescott county people.

THE LATE MRS. REID.

The funeral of the late Mrs. George Reid, mother of Mrs. H. W. Giles, took place to-day to the Methodist church. The deceased lady has been in delicate health for some time and was seized with an attack of congestion of the lungs which proved fatal on Monday night.

CURLING.

Two rinks from Lachute and two rinks from St. Lawrence, Montreal, played here last Saturday afternoon with the following result:

Lachute.	Rink No. 1.	St. Lawrence
J. W. Cottingham		J. H. Kobald
Jno. Knox		J. Wighton
J. R. McOuat		J. Rose
E. H. Wilson		F. Fournier
	Skip—11	Skip—21
	Rink No. 2.	
G. Hay		A. Bremner
J. D. McOuat		J. Fournier
P. Campbell		R. Scott
N. T. Truell		W. M. Kearns
	Skip—5	Skip—19

Maj. for St. Lawrence 24 points.

On Monday night last an interesting match took place on the St. Andrews and Carillon rinks between teams from each, which resulted as follows:

Carillon.	Rink No 1.	St. Andrews.
F. V. Gauthier		W. J. Pitcairn
John Kelly		A. L. Caution
John Brophy		Alex. LeRoy
J. McGowan		M. Wanless
	Skip—26	Skip—11
	Rink no. 2.	
J. C. Brown		F. W. Vaughan
H. P. Barclay		C. W. Lamb
John McGowan, jr.,		G. H. Simpson
Geo. McGowan		T. M. Burwash
	Skip—16	Skip—12

Majority for Carillon 9 points.

THE LATE ARCHDEACON LONSDELL.

The death is announced of one of the oldest and most respected clergymen in connection with the Church of England in Canada. The late Archdeacon Lonsdell was born in Ireland, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville, of which latter university he held a degree of M. A. He was ordained by the Lord Bishop of Quebec in 1839, and was a missionary of the S. P. G. He was first settled in Kingsey, and afterwards had charge of the Parish of Laprairie and was appointed Rector of St. Andrews, P. Q., in 1860, where he labored, enjoying the love and esteem of a very large congregation until 1885, when he retired from active work, and, being put on the list of superannuated clergy, removed to Kingsey, where he died on Saturday last. He was married twice and has left a widow and two children, one the wife of Mr. Reuben Taylor of Montreal, the other Mr. Richard Lonsdell, of Headingly Manitoba.

BARGAINS.

Great clearing cash sale in the following lines at cost:

Overcoats, Ladies' Jackets, Cloakings, Wool Shawls, Clouds, Gents Scarfs, Kid and Buck Mitts and Gloves, Furs, Goat Robes, Overshoes, Buckskin Moccasins, Blankets, Sleigh Bells, &c., &c., at

J. R. McOUAT'S

BIRTH.

MORAW—At St. Andrews, on Feb. 21st, 1896, the wife of W. J. Moraw, of a daughter.

MACDONALD.—At Lachute Mills on Feb. 10th, the wife of Graham J. Macdonald of a daughter.

McCOY.—On Feb. 25th inst., the wife of E. H. McCoy, Lachute, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

OSTROM.—On Feb. 21, 1896, at the residence of her son, John Ostrom, Cushing, P. Q., Dorcas Parsons, widow of the late Captain John Ostrom, aged 89 years and 6 months.

We offer balance of large stock of overcoats at greatly reduced prices for cash or credit.

W. BANFORD.

OBITUARY.

We are quite sure that a very general feeling of spmpathy is being extended to the family of Mr. T. Jousse in the loss of their second son, Albin, who passed away on Sunday morning, at the early age of 13 years. The little fellow has been suffering for some time from heart disease, which finally took him off. The funeral took place on Tuesday at 1 p. m, the Rev. Mr. Creswell conducting the service in English and Rev. Mr. Menard in French.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

A number of Vankleek Hill gentleman who are owners of lithographic stone properties in the Lake Temiscamingue district have organized a limited liability joint stock company under the name of the Temiscamingue Lithographic Stone Mining Co. (ltd.), with a capital $100,000, in 1,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. The following officers were elected:—President, Dr. R. P. Pattee; Vice-President, Mr. W. S. Mooney; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Donald McInnes; Directors, the two first-named, and Messrs. John Mode, John Hunter, and B. Kelly. Steps have been taken to secure a charter, and it is the intention of the company to begin work on their properties as early in the spring as is practicable, and to push the work vigorously all summer. The quality of the stone is said to be first class, and the location of the mines favourable to getting it out at a moderate cost. Two hundred shares have been placed in the treasury for a rest fund, and the balance has nearly all been allotted.

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 variolold, 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.

"DIAMOND GRIP GATES"

Two Dollars each.

DIAMOND

GRIP FENCE

Forty-five Cents a rod.

Barb Wire by Wholesale.

FRANK COWAN,
Beech Ridge

Agents wanted in every Township.

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.

During the past year Brantford's total loss by fire was only $3,438.

The Board of Directors of Grimsby Park have decided to keep the park open on Sundays.

William Adair of Strathroy has been sentenced to three years in penitentiary for assaulting Mrs. Baker.

The iron run at the Hamilton smelting works has been tested and found to be perfectly satisfactory.

Miss Lottie McClung, in the employ of Mr. J. Moodie, Hamilton, suddenly expired while preparing dinner.

Messrs. T. S. Vipond & Co., fruit merchants Montreal, have assigned with liabilities of about $250,000.

Mr. John W. Loud, of Detroit, has been named for the position of General Freight Agent of the G. T. R.

Mr. Arthur Piers, of Montreal, has been appointed Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific lines of steamship.

Ice in the Niagara River has so blocked the flow of water that people can almost walk from the American side to Goat Island dryshod.

There is considerable feeling in Montreal over the action of the French-speaking members of the council in dominating all the important committees.

The licenses to be issued this year to fishing vessels of the United States will contain a new clause, so as to prevent a repetition of fraud in securing bait and supplies.

The cure of Notre Dame de Granby, Quebec, has been committed to prison by a Magistrate for contempt of court in refusing to disclose secrets heard in the confessional.

Mr. F. N. McGuigan, formerly of the Wabash Railway, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway in succession to Mr. James Stephenson.

Mr. Wainwright, Assistant General Manager of the Grand Trunk, announces that his office is to be abolished shortly, but he expects to remain with the road in some other capacity.

A French-Canadian named Auriele Gagnon, who was returning from the lumber camps, committed suicide on Saturday in a hotel in Orillia, by shooting himself through the head with a revolver.

A deputation from the Provincial Land Surveyors waited upon the Commissioner of Crown Lands the other day and pointed out the necessity of an ordnance survey of the province.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has appealed to the Minister of Justice to remit the $20 fine imposed upon its officers by Police Magistrate Jelfs at Hamilton for a violation of the insurance act.

If the Prince of Wales cannot preside at the meeting of the British Association in Canada next year, the presidency will be offered to the Duke of York, and, failing him, to either Mr. Balfour or Mr. Chamberlain.

Etienne Chatelaine died near Curran at the age of 109 years. He leaves a widow over 90 years old. They had been married over 70 years, and there are 275 descendants of the marriage.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has nearly completed arrangements with the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway, the Canada Southern, the Michigan Central, and the New York Central for an interchange of traffic.

During January the deposits in the Dominion Government Savings Banks aggregated $286,254, and the withdrawals $218,354. The balance at the end of the month to the credit of the depositors was $17,263,835.

Mr. Montague who has been to New York to consult a specialist has returned to Ottawa. It is absolutely imperative to regain his health that he should take an absolute rest from the duties of his office.

A colored convict from Woodstock attacked Guard Kerrigan at the Kingston Penitentiary and a general revolt was feared. Twenty-five convicts are undergoing punishment for taking part in the disturbance.

A deputation of Mennonites from Emerson applied to the Manitoba Government for relief from taxation for Public Schoools, as they had a school of their own. The Government replied that the Manitoba school act made such a concession impossible.

Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, will shortly make a formal demand upon the Dominion Government for the $253,000 which the Manitoba Government claims is due to the province, and which amount has been held back for years as a subject of dispute between the Dominion and the province.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Rosebery is said to be one of the most contented men in England.

A lodging house in Soho, London, was destroyed by fire and eight persons were killed.

Mr. Herbert Spencer will issue the third and concluding volume of his work on Sociology in May.

The London Standard announces that Sir John Millais will succeed the late Lord Leighton as president of the Royal Academy.

The Queen has issued a message thanking the nation for its expression of sympathy at the time of Prince Henry's death.

Natural ice rinks have become quite the fad in London, and there are daily gatherings of the smart set at these popular resorts.

The British blue book just published shows that Russia has throughout been steadily opposed to coercive measures on behalf of Armenia.

A cable from London says that the Grand Trunk traffic statement shows a debit balance on the whole system for the half year of £33,100.

Government publications containing the official correspondence in the Transvaal disturbance have been issued in London and Berlin.

As an instance of the anti-German sentiment in England it is stated that the orders for German lager beer have fallen off seventy-five per cent.

The house in London which John Dickens, the father of the novelist, rented in order that his wife might start a young ladies' school has been pulled down.

The Ottawa Trades and Labour Council has decided to send a deputation to the Dominion Government to ask that eight hours be a day's work on all Government works.

Princess Beatrice and her children arrived at Nice on Friday. She will visit the ex-Empress Eugenie at Cape Martin, and will take a short cruise on the Mediterranean.

The Glasgow Herald learns that Mr. Gladstone is greatly inclined to stand again for Parliament at the first available opportunity in order to support the Armenian cause.

Sir William Harcourt stated in the British Commons that nothing had occurred to alter the home rule policy of the Opposition, and they continued to adhere thereto as they had recently.

The christening of the second son of the Duke of York was celebrated on Monday at Sandringham. The font was surrounded with white beather for good luck, and the infant was sprinkled with water from the River Jordan.

The British and Foreign Arbitration Association has delegated one of its vice-presidents to visit the United States in order to obtain matter for a report to the association upon the Venezuelan boundary dispute and its outcome.

Mr. Michael Davitt is freely mentioned as a compromise for the nomination to succeed Mr. Justin McCarthy as chairman of the Irish National League, but it is thought that another trial of strength will take place between the Dillonites and the Healyites.

Mr. Hanbury, the Financial Secretary of the Treasury, stated on Thursday in the British House of Commons, in reply to Mr. J. Henniker-Heaton, that the Government was considering the question of establishing a parcel post between Great Britain and the United States.

The Transvaal question is again assuming an ugly aspect, and it is learned from an official source that the British War Office, acting under orders from the Government, has made every preparation to send an army corps of twenty thousand men to South Africa.

In the Imperial House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Dillon's amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne censuring the Government for not proposing self-government for Ireland was rejected by a vote of two hundred and seventy-six to one hundred and sixty.

A British blue book on Armenia shows that Russia from the very first refused to co-operate with the powers in behalf of the Armenians, fearing that thereby she would assist in the establishment of an independent Armenia, which she would never tolerate.

UNITED STATES.

It is expected that the Chicago Fair medals will be all distributed in less than a month.

Miss Kate Walsh of Cape Vincent has received through the death of a relative at Washington a legacy of $16,000.

Senator Quay, Pennsylvania, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the United States.

The United States Senate has confirmed the nomination of Edwin F. Uhl of Michigan to be Ambassador to Germany.

The United States Senate free coinage substitute for the bond bill was overwhelmingly defeated in the House yesterday by a vote of two hundred and fifteen to ninety.

The new non-sectarian Bible prepared by a Chicago committee for the use of Public schools has been completed, and will be submitted to the Board of Education to pass judgment upon it.

The Victoria Club, of Chicago, has appointed a committee to support a movement looking to the holding of a Chicago day at the Montreal Exposition, which will be opened next May.

The Rev. J. H. Hunicutt, a Baptist minister of Mooreliton, Ark., was so much annoyed by the crying of his housekeeper's year old baby while he was preparing a sermon, that he choked it to death.

"Biddy" Carroll, a demented hunchback, died in the Oakland, Mich., County poorhouse last week at the apparently authenticated age of 110 years. She was long believed to be the oldest person in the State.

The Government of Venezuela has notified United States Secretary Olney that it will at an early date furnish the Venezuelan Commission with all the information in its possession touching the location of the boundary line.

The Mikado of Japan has sent very valuable presents to Mrs. Gresham, widow of the late United States Secretary of State, in recognition of Mr. Gresham's courtesy and impartiality during the war between China and Japan.

Ambassador Eustis has been instructed by the United States Government to accept the offer of the French Government to release ex-United States Consul Waller on condition that the affair be thereby terminated, and that no claims be made on behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Smith, in the United States Senate the other day, said that he was opposed to any further action at present in connection with Venezuela. The Monroe doctrine had been proclaimed with no uncertain sound, a commission had been appointed, and that, he thought, was as far as Congress should go at present.

New York District Attorney Fellows on Monday, endorsed the papers which, when signed by Justice Smyth, of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, will dismiss the indictment upon which Erastus Wiman was held and convicted of having forged the signature of E. W. Bullinger to a cheque for five thousand dollars.

Lincoln's birthday was celebrated throughout the United States for the first time as a legal holiday. In many cities banquets were held, notably in New York, where Mr. Chauncey M. Depew delivered the principal address, and in Chicago, where Major McKinley at the dinner of the Marquette Club spoke on Lincoln.

United States Senator Pettigrew has prepared a bill authorizing President Cleveland to have all the seals on the Pribyloff islands killed unless the European Governments agree to the terms of the United States for the preservation of seals. If the United States cannot have all the golden eggs for herself, she is determined to kill the goose that lays them.

There is no change of a satisfactory nature to report in the business situation throughout the United States, as presented in the reports from the two principal mercantile agencies of New York. Trade is reported as "not up to anticipations," and as a rule anticipations were not large. In a few cities East and West there is a slight improvement, but this is more than offset by the same tale of dullness told of other districts. Only in a few minor staples are prices quotably higher. Bad weather and bad roads are held accountable for much of the prevalent depression. The total bank clearings are smaller, and rates for money continue high. Lower prices are recorded for articles of general consumption, such as corn, hweat, and live stock generally; cotton, steel, and iron are also weaker.

GENERAL.

There is a clothing strike in Germany which has thrown fifty thousand men out of employment.

Miss Clara Barton and her colleagues of the American Red Cross Society have arrived at Constantinople.

President Faure, of France, has given permission to the citizens of a town in the New Hebrides to call the place by his name.

The insurrection against Japanese rule in the Island of Formosa is spreading. Ten thousand rebels are reported to be in the field.

The British Consul at Archangel telegraphs confirming the report that Dr. Nansen is safe, and returning from the North Pole.

Considerable comment has been caused by the appointment of Li-Hung-Chang to represent China at the coronation of the Czar.

General Weyler has revoked the order allowing correspondents of Havana newspapers to accompany the columns of troops while in the field.

A report comes from the Society Islands by way of San Francisco that a French ironclad in endeavoring to check a native uprising fired on the British flag.

The young King of Spain is said to have grown hysterical over the Cuban situation, and weeps and wails over the prospect that he will become the Spanish George III.

Prince Boris, the eldest son of Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, was baptised in Sofia yesterday morning with great ceremony, according to the rites of the Orthodox Russian Church.

A despatch from Antananarivo, Madagascar, says that a great conspiracy was discovered there. Four thousand Hovas attacked the French, but were repulsed with the loss of three thousand killed.

The rebels in Corea have killed a small party of Japanese who were engaged in protecting the telegraph. The Russians have landed one hundred men and a gun at Chemulpo, and trouble is imminent.

Despatches from Seoul, Corea, say a revolt took place tere during which the Prime Minister and seven other officials were murdered. The King and the Crown Prince were compelled to take refuge in the Russian Legation.

The French Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday by a vote of three hundred and twenty-six to forty-three, adopted a vote of confidence in the Government. This averts the crisis which was threatened by the adverse vote in the Senate on Tuesday.

In the German Reichstag Herr Bebel, Socialist, condemned the congratulatory telegram sent by the Emperor to President Kruger of the South African Republic, which, he said, had justly aroused the indignation of England.

A rumour that the British troops would evacuate Egypt gave rise to disquietude amounting almost to a panic in Cairo on Wednesday, until Lord Cromer, the British Minister, gave positive assurance that there was no such intention on the part of the Government.

Renewed activity has been noticed among the Young Turk party, and the Constantinople police are taking stringent measures to prevent disorder. Many of the Young Turks are dissatisfied with the rapprochement recently arrived at between Turkey and Russia.

It is announced from a good source that, following the advice of the United States, Venezuela has practically decided to send a representative to London with power to open direct negotiations with the Government of Great Britain for a settlement of the boundary dispute.

THE TRANSVAAL AFFAIR.

Trouble Again Impending—Mr. Chamberlain's Despatches Cause General Displeasure.

The correspondent of the London Times at Pretoria telegraphs:—"Mr. Rhodes' return, the publication of Mr. Chamberlain's despatch, and the reply of President Kruger, have led people to believe that trouble is again impending. The Government is undoubtedly much incensed at what is considered the discourtesy of Great Britain in publishing the Chamberlain despatch before its delivery here. Its contents meet with the approval of no party. The Uitlanders regard the suggested remedy as impracticable, unsuitable, and tending to emphasize existing differences instead of healing them at Johannesberg. There is the best authority for stating that President Kruger's reply to Mr. Chamberlain is really intended for home consumption, and does not imply a desire to rupture negotiations. President Kruger is still anxious to visit England. The Hollanders and Germans are doing their best to prevent him. But the Government believes that a permanent agreement is only possible by personal negotiations between President Kruger and Mr. Chamberlain."

A Regret.

It's at these times, said Meandering Mike, as he settled himself with a pitcher of holiday beverage behind the barn, that I allus wishes me early edjycation hed been more complete.

Well, yer happy now, ain't ye? asked Plodding Pete. This here's a purty good drink.

Yes, it's better'n nothin'. But ef I hed only studied chemistry. Ef I hed only gone up agin a few atoms an' molecules an' things, so ez ter be able ter take hold an' resolve this here egg nog back inter its original elements! Then we could remedy the disposition ter give the eggs such a undue preponderance over the nog.

TROY'S FIRE HORROR.

FRIGHTFUL SCENES AT A COLLAR FACTORY FIRE.

Women Burned to Death—Means of Escape Cut Off—Frantic Struggles of the Penned-In Women—Jumping From the Windows—Hurt by Falling Walls.

A despatch from Troy, N. Y., says:—There is mourning in the homes of Troy collar girls. An untimely and fearful death overtook many of them late on Monday afternoon. Working girls whose day's labor was almost over were cut down almost without warning by fire. Three girls jumped to their death from a burning building. Distracted mothers waited for the return of their daughters at night, and they waited in vain. Young girls who had left their homes in the morning full of life and health and spirit never lived to tell the tale of agony, torture and death Their charred bodies are now resting under the tons and tons of red hot embers, stones and brick. Identity even when found will probably be impossible. The scene was one that Trojans will never forget. It is a black page in the city's history, unparalleled in its century of existence.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire which ends so disastrously started in the fifth storey in the part occupied by Stetheimer & Co. About 5.30 o'clock on Monday afternoon a little boy attempted to light the gas in what is known as the cutting department. This is where the goods of which the shirt waists are made are cut. He climbed upon the cutting table and lighted the gas. Then he threw the match, which was still burning, to the floor, and it ignited a pile of scrap cambric. In an instant there was a crackling of fierce and uncontrollable flames and the room was filled with smoke. Miss Lillie Kreiger, a girl, realized the imminence of the peril, and at the risk of her own life rushed through the different departments of the building and warned the employees of the danger. Nothing but the bravery of a volunteer fireman saved her from death. When the employees in the fifth storey realized that the fire ws beyond control and was likely to prove disastrous a scene of great panic immediately ensued. The girls rushed about the room. Some of them found their way down the stairway. Others succumbed to the dense smoke and sank to the floor, and some jumped from the dizzy height of the Rivers street windows to the pavement below. About half of the girls who were employed on the top floor did think of the fire escape, and found their way to the ground in safety.

SCENES OF TERROR.

For twenty minutes after the fire started the scene was the most exciting ever witnessed in Troy. During this time there was a continuous panic, and in the rush for a place of safety many were injured. The crush on the stairway was something frightful. About 200 men and girls attempted to make their escape by this exit at the same time. Many were trampled under foot, the ones who were in front were knocked off their feet and thrown to the landings, and some are said to have been left unconscious on the stairway. The majority of the employees finally reached the street, but they were so overcome by excitement that it was impossible to learn from them how many of them had been left in the building. Quite a number found their way out by means of the fire escapes. The scene was a most exciting one. The girls fairly threw themselves down the ladders to reach the ground quickly, and the firemen had their hands full in carrying the girls down the ladders from the terminus of the escape. Probably the most heart-rending scenes were those witnessed on the streets. The mothers and other relatives of the girls who were at work in the factory soon learned of the disastrous fire and hurried to the scene. They gathered round the burning building distracted with grief and fear making anxious inquiries for their loved ones. Some of them attempted to rush up into the burning building and the officers and bystanders found it difficult to restrain them. A number of women were soon on their knees on the ice-covered pavements crying piteously to heaven for assistance. The spread of the flames was remarkable. There was a strong wind blowing at the time, and in less time than it takes to tell it the building was afire from top to bottom. Twenty streams of water seemed to have no effect and there was every indication early in the evening that entire block would be consumed.

The fire extended into the big structure north and gutted it. The Western Union building was burned out, and it was not until about four hours after the fire started that it was under control. The loss will probably reach $400,000. The three women who were killed by jumping from the windows were almost unrecognizable when picked up, so fearfully were their heads crushed. Many of the injured were those caught under falling walls.

Preparing for the Coronation.

Considerable interest has been aroused at Moscow by the ceremony of re-erecting the huge crosses surmounting the cupolas of the Church of the Ascension, where the czars are crowned, in the Kremlin. The crosses are of copper, thickly overlaid with gold, and the largest one, on the central dome, contains inside the copper cross a very ancient wooden one, supposed to have existed long before the foundation of the church. The entire fabric is being renovated, and restored, in view of the ceremonial to take place there next spring. In all, a surface of over 600 square yards, there being five cupolas, has been covered with gold-leaf, the total weight of which is about sixteen pounds.

Sarcasm

Is this a fast train [illegible]d the traveling man of the porter.

Of course it is, was the reply.

I thought so. Would you mind my getting out to see what it is fast to?

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

Double the Value of City Newspapers As Advertising Mediums.

The value of the country newspaper as an advertising medium is, proportionately, much greater than that of the metropolitan newspapers, writes Mr. John Chester. The country paper exercises a greater influence over its readers than does the city daily over its perusers. This is a fact that needs close consideration when relative circulations are being taken into account. The analysis of the subject is conducted in this way:

A 2,000 country circulation costs, we will say, one-tenth as much as a 20,000 city circulation. On a common sense reasoning, which is the cheaper advertising? In the country people have little to do in the way of mental recreation except reading. The local paper is their guide, philosopher and friend. It chronicles the news of the county and neighborhood. It records events that are interesting only to the community for which it is published. It prints local social gossip in which every individual member of that community is almost personally interested.

For that reason it is read word for word and line for line—not an item is overlooked—even the ads are sure of regular perusal. I believe that the percentage of country papers not thoroughly read is infinitesimally small. Thus the advertiser may be said to effectually cover the district, and may feel reasonably sure that everybody who reads the paper has read his ad.

It is a totally different thing in the city. We have little time for newspaper reading, and much of what we do is done on the cars on the way to and from business. Our limited time makes it necessary that we should absorb all the news we can between home and the office, or vice versa. We rapidly skim the head-lines, the news captions, hastily read any article that particularly interests us, consult the market reports and throw the paper aside. Many city business men have the faculty of gleaning all the important news from their morning paper in a few minutes. There is little time for reading ads, though the evening papers stand a better chance in this respect than their morning contemporaries.

The percentage of 20,000 city readers who have time to read the ads in their newspapers is not large. It is not the fault of the ads, the mediums or the men—they simply haven't time—that is all. It is essential that they should read the news, it is not necessary that they should read the ads. So, lack of time on the part of the city reader hurts the advertiser to a certain extent. Lack of something better to do on the part of the country reader benefits those who advertise in country papers.

From this standpoint I firmly believe that, to the general as well as local advertiser, country papers are worth, in proportion to their circulation, at least double what city papers are. There might be one or two lines of business for which the reverse would be the case, but these exceptions would only prove the rule.

LOCATED THE NEEDLE.

A Triumph Achieved by the X Rays—Surgery Effectively Aided by Photography—A Successful Experiment.

A despatch from Toronto says: The latest achieved success, locally, by means of the new photography has shown it to be of great practical value from the medical standpoint. On Wednesday afternoon Dr. Adams and Dr. Musson brought a patient to the University who was suffering from the effects of a broken needle in her foot and asked that a photograph be taken by means of "X rays" to see if it were possible to locate the bit of broken steel. The lady was Mrs. J. D. Nasmith, who lives at 207 Bloor street east, and who about two weeks ago ran a needle into her foot and has since been suffering great pain from it.

Her physician, Dr. Adams, deferred operating owing to the impossibility of locating the needle, and on Wednesday afternoon brought his patient to the School of Science, where the photograph was taken by means of the latest discovery of reflecting the rays. An exposure of fifteen minutes was allowed and when the negative was developed it showed distinctly the bones of the feet and the position of the needle. The operation was not made till Friday morning at 11 o'clock, at which time Dr. Adams and Dr. R. N. Topp, by following closely a drawing made from the negative, were able to reach the point of the needle by a single incision. It was found that the needle had entered the sole of the foot to the extent of about half an inch and was lying in a slightly oblique position. It was not quite three-quarters of an inch long and only one-fortieth of an inch in diameter. The operation did not take longer than fifteen minutes. This is probably the most successful medical experiment performed as yet by means of the new photography, and must be accredited in a large measure to the new process of reflecting the X rays.

A Story of Hallucination.

At Bordeaux recently a hysterical Frenchman visited the tomb where his beloved was laid. Carrying a lighted candle and kneeling by her coffin, he exclaimed, passionately: "Would I could die! Would I could die!" Just then the wind closed the door and extinguished the light. The bereaved lover who had just prayed for death rushed for the door; he could not open it; he tore at it, knocked, kicked, struggled, calling loudly for help. No answer, only the utter silence and darkness of the tomb. His wish to die was forgotten. He sank down and wept; his tears were not for his beloved, but for himself. He felt the pangs of hunger; he thought of his candle and cut it into four parts. He ate the first quarter the first day, the second quarter on the second day, the third on the third day, and the last quarter on the fourth day. No more, and he must die of starvation. He made one more desperate effort to burst open the door, when it suddenly opened and the keeper of the cemetery stood before him; the sunlight blinded him, and he fell from exhaustion. He had been there just four hours!

Catarrh in the Head

Is a dangerous disease because it is liable to result in loss of hearing or smell, or develop into consumption. Read the following:

"My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years and the disease had gone so far that her eyesight was affected so that for nearly a year she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered severe pains in the head and at times was almost distracted. About Christmas, she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has steadily improved. She has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it." W. H. FURSIKR, Newmarket, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

ON A BICYCLE TOUR.

A CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH LONG, HARD RIDING.

Has Travelled Fully 3,000 Miles on His Wheel—He Makes Some Reflections On the Benefits of the Sport, and Tells of the Dangers.

From the Utica, N.Y., Press.

The Rev. Wm. P.F. Ferguson, Presbyterian Minister at Whitesboro, whose picture we give below, will not be unfamiliar by sight to many readers. A young man, he has still had an extended experience as foreign missionary, teacher, editor, lecturer and pastor that has given him a wide acquaintance in many parts of the country.

In an interview a few days ago, he said:

"In the early summer of '94 I went upon a tour through a part of Ontario on my wheel. My route was from Utica to Cape Vincent, thence by steamer to Kingston, and from there along the north shore of the lake to Toronto and around to Niagara Falls. I arrived at Cape Vincent at 5 o'clock, having ridden against a strong head wind all day.

"After a delightful sail through the Thousand Islands, I stepped on shore in that quaint old city of Kingston. A shower had fallen and the streets were damp, so that wisdom would have dictated that I, leg-weary as I was, should have kept in doors, but so anxious was I to see the city that I spent the whole evening in the streets.

"Five o'clock the next morning brought a very unwelcome discovery. I was lame in both ankles and knees. The head wind and the damp streets had proved an unfortunate combination. I gave, however, little thought to it, supposing it would wear off in a few hours, and the first flash of sunlight saw me speeding out the splendid road that leads toward Napanee.

"Night overtook me at a little village near Port Hope, but found me still lame. I rested the next day, and the next, but it was too late; the mischief was done. I rode a good many miles during the rest of the season, but never a day and seldom a mile without pain.

"The winter came and I put away my wheel, saying 'now I shall get well,' but to my disappointment I grew worse. Some days my knees almost forbade walking and my ankles would not permit me to wear shoes. At times I suffered severe pain, so severe as to make study a practical impossibility, yet it must be understood that I concealed the condition of affairs as far as possible.

From being local the trouble began to spread slightly and my anxiety increased. I consulted two physicians and followed their excellent advice, but without result. So the winter passed. One day in March I happened to take in my hand a newspaper in which a good deal of space was taken by an article in relation to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did not at that time know what they were supposed to cure. I should have paid no attention to the article had I not caught the name of a lady whom I knew. Reading, I found that she had been greatly benefited by the use of Pink Pills, and knowing her as I did I had no doubt of the truth of the statement that she had authorized.

The first box was not gone before I saw a change, and the third had not been finished before all signs of my rheumatic troubles were gone to stay.

"I say 'gone to stay' for though there has been every opportunity for a return of the trouble, I have not felt the first twinge of it. I have wheeled thousands of miles and never before with so little discomfort. I have had some of the most severe tests of strength and endurance and have come through them without an ache. For example, one afternoon I rode seventy miles, preached that night and made fifty miles of the hardest kind of road before noon the next day. Another instance was a 'Century run,' the last forty miles of which were made in a downpour of rain through mud and slush.

"You should think I would recommend them to others? Well, I have, and have had the pleasure of seeing very good results in a number of instances. Yes. I should feel that I was neglecting a duty if I failed to suggest Pink Pills to any friend whom I knew to be suffering from rheumatism.

"No, that is not the only disease they cure. I personally know of a number of cures from other troubles, but I have needed them only for that, though it would be but fair to add that my general health has been better this summer than ever before in my life.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

A GORGEOUS DISPLAY

To be Made by France at the Coronation of the Czar.

"The French Government is hurrying forward plans for representation at the Czar's coronation, at Moscow, in May, which will eclipse anything on record in such matters. It happens that the present French Ambassador in Russia is, by seniority of service, the doyen of the diplomatic corps at St. Petersburg, so he is to enjoy the right of receiving the young Czar and Czarina in the name of his colleagues, when they enter Moscow. He will do this on a scale of extraordinary magnificence. Two of the largest noblemen's palaces in Moscow, rented for the occasion, are being refitted in the costliest manner, from France. A mile and a quarter of the costliest carpeting that France can produce, is merely one item in the building outfit. The supper alone, when their Majesties attend the first ball under the French roof is to cost $70,000. Louis XV.'s ornate state chariot, which so many Americans have seen at the Musee Cluny, is to be sent out for the use of the ambassador in the procession, with trappings for the horses and liveries for the postillions and footmen of the same highly monarchical period, and orders are already placed in Morocco, Algiers, and along the Riviera for the choicest fruit, vegetables and flowers that the season will permit all to be shipped to Moscow. This wild ostentation may not improbably prove in the nature of a funeral demonstration over the corpse of the Franco-Russian entente. Many signs point to the conclusion that the Russians are already tired of the thing. Fewer of their princes and millionaires are spending the winter in France than for years before, and France is hardly mentioned nowadays in the Russian papers. Meanwhile Verestchagin's new collection of paintings, recently moved from Moscow to St. Petersburg, is attracting exceptional attention at the latter capital. Their principal feature is a dozen huge canvasses devoted to the Napoleonic invasion and retreat of 1812-13, and they lay almost malicious stress on the French brutality to the Russian peasants and prisoners. The French cowardice when bravely opposed, and, above all, the French sacrilege in desecrating the Russian churches and shrines. When it is remembered that the Russian official censorship is peculiarly sensitive and severe on the question of permitting picture exhibitions, it is not strange that the French are surprised to find this show being allowed at this particular time. Unless omens fail, they will get much more direct hints presently, that the Cronstadt-Toulon honeymoon is over.

The Yankee and Scotchman.

In Edinburgh three students were sitting in a hotel discussing the beauties of Highland scenery, when an American from the state of Vermont broke in upon them with the remark, that for real scenery, one has to go to America, that when Christopher Columbus discovered America, he discovered the finest scenery in the world. One of the students asked the Yankee if he did not admit that Great Britain, considering her area, wielded a great influence in the world. "Yes, but for real enterprise," replied the man from Vermont, "you have got to come to America. The country discovered by Christopher Columbus has become the most enterprising in the world." "At least Great Britain's navy stands ahead in the world," smiled the student. "She does, eh? Look here, we could send over a Mississippi gunboat that could take the whole British navy in tow and run into New York harbor—yes, and it would never be noticed among our big boats." An old Scotchman, who had been writing letters at a table near by arose at this conjecture, and, as he licked stamps, he remarked: — "My friend, I will na say onything about yer scenery, for I ken nothing about it; nor would I say onything about yer enterprise, for I kin naething about that, but, as for the Mississippi gunboat, I will say, just try that on, and in sax months it'll take a great sicht smarter mon than Columbus tae discover America.

To nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a priceless boon, for it not only strengthens the mother, but also promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child. For those about to become mothers, it is even more valuable for it lessens the perils and pains of childbirth and shortens labor. Of all dealers.

Ovarian, fibroid and other tumors cured without resort to surgical operation. For pamphlet, testimonials and references send 10 cents (for postage) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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.

Why He Declined.

It was a son of Erin who asked the meeting to excuse him from serving on a committee because he expected to be unexpectedly called away.

LITTLE JESSIE MERCHANT, OF COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

For Eleven Years a Sufferer From Nervous Spasms.

A Desperate Case that Exceeded the Skill of the Best Physicians.

No greater trial comes to parents than the sickness of their children, and when this trouble assumes the shape of nervousness, the hope of the parents receives its severest test, for so seldom do children recover from disease of this character. They battle with it, it may be for many years, but eventually the disease conquers, and the child dies. Jessie, the little daughter of Mr. H. E. Merchant, of Collingwood, Ont., had given her parents great anxiety, as for eleven years she had been a sufferer from nervous troubles. These would take the shape of spasms, and become so severe that she would be unable to control herself. The parents spared no effort to give to their loved one the health that is natural to child life. The father writes:

"I doctored with the most skilled physicians in Collingwood, without any relief coming to my daughter. I must have spent nearly $500 in this way. It is not to be wondered at that I was becoming thoroughly discouraged, and began to realize that it could only be a short time when our little one would pass from us. A friend influenced me to try South American Nervine, knowing something of the wonderful cures it had effected in the case of children troubled as was my little Jessie. The medicine was procured and given to the child, and she has never been so well and strong as since she commenced to use South American Nervine. When she began its use she was hardly able to move about, but now she can run around as other children. I am still giving her the medicine, seeing that it is effecting a permanent cure."

The secret of Nervine is that it operates directly on the nerve centres located in or near the base of the brain. It is when these are deranged with nervous trouble that much other trouble ensues. At least two-thirds of chronic diseases originate in a derangement of the nerve centres.

Nervine at once builds them up, fills the blood with richness, and so strengthens the nerve tissues that it is only a little while when disease drops from its victims as the shackles would drop from the slave who had received his freedom. The cures effected by this medicine, as with the case before us, are indeed remarkable, but such cures are being effected every day by South American Nervine.

Use this remedy for nervous prostration, sick headache, hot flashes, sleeplessness, debility of the nerves.

The United States raises more tobacco than any other country on the globe. British India comes next, producing nearly as much.

Peace or War?

Another Anglo-American war is not by any means desirable, and one of our leading men and deepest thinkers suggests a remedy. It is evident President Cleveland's communication to the British Government was written at a time when his liver was completely out of order. Congress should at once vote funds for a barrel of St. Leon Water. It never fails with liver troubles; it would relieve the President and also the United States the expense of a commission to Venezuela. Sold by all reliable dealers.

Condensed Romance.

She wept.

Yes, Harold, she sobbed, I am disinherited. But take heart.

No, replied the haughty youth. I'm out for the stuff. Heart? Nit.

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

According to a hygienist, the tenants of the first and second floors of a house enjoy the longest life.

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

The cycles in use in the French army are to be provided with an electric light, which can be turned on and off at will.

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

A German has computed that from 1802 until 1813 Napoleon I. "consumed" 5,800,000 men, or at the rate of half a million a year.

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

Every civilized nation of the world, even China and Japan, now has a weather bureau.

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

Dauber's Occupation.

Poor Dauber's only means of gaining a living is by his brush.

Really! Why, I didn't know he was an artist!

Oh! no; he isn't. He's a house painter.

W.P.C. 803.

scrofula

Any doctor will tell you that Professor Hare, of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is one of the highest authorities in the world on the action of drugs. In his last work, speaking of the treatment of scrofula, he says:

"It is hardly necessary to state that cod-liver oil is the best remedy of all. The oil should be given in emulsion, so prepared as to be palatable."

He also says that the hypophosphites should be combined with the oil.

Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is precisely such a preparation.

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

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

BOYS WANTED ALL OVER CANADA to gather old Postage Stamps. Money made easily. Good Prices paid for many varieties. Send for circular giving instructions. Old collections bought. ROBT. RENNIE, BOX 622, TORONTO.

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.

SETTLERS' TRAINS

Will leave TORONTO at 9 p.m., via

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Every TUESDAY IN MARCH and APRIL, FOR MANITOBA AND CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

A Colonist sleeper will be attached to Pacific Express leaving Toronto 12.20 noon on same date.

Ask or write for pamphlet "SETTLERS' TRAINS."

Grand's Repository

53 to 59 Adelaide St. W., Toronto

The Great Central Horse Market of Canada.

Auction Sales Every Tuesday & Friday THROUCHOUT THE YEAR, AT 11 O'CLOCK

Under the new proprietorship this old establishment will be conducted strictly as a COMMISSION SALE STABLE.

All classes of HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC., always on hand for private sale.

On Wednesday and Thursday, MARCH 25th and 26th, THE FIRST GREAT ANNUAL SALE of TROTTERS AND PACERS WILL BE HELD.

Entry Book still open for entry forms. Terms, Catalogue, and all information, write

WALTER HARLAND SMITH, Proprietor and Auctioneer.

MARINE **BOILERS**

Now is the time to order to secure prompt delivery. We make a specialty of boiler work, and are still taking orders at old prices notwithstanding the sharp advance in cost of material.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

NURSERY STOCK.

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, GRAPE, PLUM, GOOSEBERRY, CHERRY, CURRANT.

VERY LARGE STOCK OF NATIVE TREES.

H. S. HURD BURLINGTON, ONT.

Stylish, DURABLE, COMFORTABLE FOOTWEAR. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS. ASK FOR THEM.

$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.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS. **DUNN'S BAKING POWDER** THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

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, Tubing and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz 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.

RENNIE'S SEEDS PLANTS AND BULBS TORONTO SEND FOR FREE HANDSOMEST CATALOGUE EVER ISSUED WM RENNIE, TORONTO

Assessment System. Mutual Principle.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE Association

EDW. B. HARPER, Founder. FRED A. BURNHAM, President.

15 Years Completed

The Largest And Strongest Natural Premium Life Insurance Company in the world.

$80,000,000 of New Business in 1895.
$308,000,000 of Business in Force.
$4,4094,675 Death Claims Paid in 1895.
$25,000,000 Death Claims Paid Since Business Began.
1895 shows an Increase in Gross Assets, Net Surplus, Income, and Business in Force.

Over 100,000 members interested.

W. J. McMURTRY, Manager for Ontario, Freehold Loan Building, Toronto, Ont.

A. R. McNICHOL, Manager for Manitoba, British Columbia and North-West Territories, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man.; D. Z. BESSETTE, Manager for Quebec, 12 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que.; COL. JAMES DOMVILLE, Manager for New Brunswick, St. John, N. B.; W. J. MURRAY, Manager for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S.

WHAT IS SAPOLIO?

It is a solid handsome cake of scouring soap which has no equal for all cleaning purposes except in the laundry. To use it is to value it.

What will SAPOLIO do? Why it will clean paint, make oil-cloths bright, and give the floors, tables and shelves a new appearance. It will take the grease off the dishes and off the pots and pans. You can scour the knives and forks with it, and make the tin things shine brightly. The wash-basin, the bath-tub, even the greasy kitchen sink will be as clean as a new pin if you use SAPOLIO. One cake will prove all we say. Be a clever housekeeper and try it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. THERE IS BUT ONE SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS CO., NEW YORK.

The Watchman
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

THURSDAY, FEB. 27th, 1896.

PEDESTRIAN RIGHTS.

There is a very prevalent idea abroad that a person walking on our winter roads must give the right of way to either a single horse or a team. In the practical working out of this irroneous impression, male and female pedestrians are very often forced out into the snow without the least hesitation, and not by persons driving a loaded sleigh, but by those who glide along swiftly-in a light cutter. The result is that the lady who is thus treated becomes liable to cold from wet skirts and feet.

The fact is, a person walking has full right to half of the road, and cannot be legally deprived thereof. There is a sort of road etiquette which custom has created, and according to this code, the loaded sleigh keeps the whole of the road. Legally the loaded sleigh has no more right to the whole road than the unloaded one, nor has any sleigh the right to the whole road at the expense of the person on foot.

Pedestrians should maintain their rights and assert the principle that a human being is surely as good as a horse and entitled to half the road.

THE REV. D. J. MACDONNELL.

The long expected death of the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, of Toronto, took place at last so suddenly as to cause a shock to his many friends. It has for a few months past been generally recognized that he could never resume pastoral work, but it was hoped that his life would be prolonged and his strength preserved sufficiently to enable him at least to revisit his congregation in Toronto. It has been otherwise ordered, and all that remains for those who knew and loved him is to offer their sad tributes of respect to his memory. Mr. Macdonnell was born at Bathurst, New-Brunswick, where his father was a minister of the Presbyterian Church in connection with the Church of Scotland. His birthday was Jan. 15, 1843, so that he was only fifty-three when he died. Comparatively young as he was he had been in the pastorate for thirty years, twenty-five of which were spent in charge of the congregation of St. Andrews, in this city, the remaining five having been devoted to his first charge, that of St. Andrews, in the town of Peterboro. His ministerial work in Toronto has been, so far as the human eye can see, continuously and signally successfull. Almost idolized by his own congregation, he early won and always retained the respect of the whole Christian community. He was not what is ordinary called a popular preacher. He was not event a fluent speaker. But what may have been lacking in oratorical grace was more than made up by religious fervor, by breadth of culture, and by a doctrinal liberality which was more attractive to his ordinary hearers than it was to members of church courts. He was an incessant worker, and his energies were as wide-reaching as they were intense. While doing his full duty by his people he had a heart large enough to take in the whole community, and his zeal in the cause of practical and non-denominational charity was both untiring and discriminating. No sketch of Mr. Macdonald would be at all adequate that did not include some account of his doctrinal attitude. His pronounced individuality and his impulsive disposition naturally tended to cause him to overstep the limits which others differently constituted could easily impose on themselves. This was especially noticeable in his younger days. When he was inducted into the pastorate of St. Andrews congregation in Toronto in 1879 he created a ripple of uneasiness in the branch of the Presbyterian church to which he then belonged, by qualifying his answer to one of the questions asked on such occasions. No formal protest against his induction was ever made, though one was talked of at the time. Six years later he preached in his own pulpit a sermon which might have produced little outward effect had not a verbatim copy appeared in the 'Witness.' It was at once taken up by the authorities of the then recently united Presbyterian body and a charge of heresy was formulated. It was alleged that he had more than questioned the eternity of future punishment, and when an attempt was made to bring him face to face with the standards of the Church, he declined to be judged by anything but the sacred Scriptures. For many months the controversy raged fiercely in church courts, from the Presbytery of Toronto up through the Synod to the General Assembly. It was discussed thoroughly during two sessions of that body, and eventually an amicable solution of the difficulty was reached at a meeting in Halifax, in 1877. Whatever Mr. Macdonnell's private opinions may have been on the subject it must be said for him that he never saw fit to disturb the church again with any enunciation of his views, and as years of a successful and popular pastorate rolled by, the ecclesiastical unpleasantness became more and more a mere memory confined to a rapidly diminishing number of his contemporaries.

The funeral took place on Monday last. The Rev. Dr. Robertson, Moderater of the Assembly, Rev. Principal Grant of Queen's College, Kingston, and Rev. John Neil, Moderator of Toronto Presbytery conducted the service.—Witness.

MR, LAURIER'S MESSENGERS.

Saturday night's meeting was a signal protest against Dominion legislation affecting the education question in Manitoba; but the resolutions passed had a strong flavour of the Reform caucus at Ottawa. Mr. Laurier might have written them. Two phases of the subject were made especially prominent in the speeches delivered. On the one hand there was the sturdy opposition to Federal action on principle. On the other, there was the demand for delay and investigation, as propounded by the leader of the Opposition. The gentlemen who antagonized action under any circumstances were sincere. They uttered their opinions without circumlocution or mental reservation. Quite impossible to it to say as much for the follower of Mr. Laurier who, having asked his leader's permission to attend, delivered that gentleman's message to the audience. It was courteous of Mr. Laurier to permit Mr, Mulock to participate. Let us hope that the concession will seriously interfere with the coercion branch of the hon. gentleman's campaign. Fortunate it was that Mr. Laurier's Quebec Message was not, by accident, substituted for that which does service in Ontario. Mr. Mulock would have spoiled the game of deception altogether if, instead of saying that his leader wanted investigation and conciliation in order to avoid action, he had proceeded to complain that the bill before Parliament does not give the church complete control of the schools; that it is wanting in that it requires the Public School standard; and that it is fraudulent, seeing that it allows the Roman Catholic to go to whatever school he chooses. Much worse would he have made the situation had he lifted up his voice in execration of the Orange order, or had he declared [vide L'Electeur] that "the Liberal party "says to the bishops, we do not be- "lieve in the efficacy of the proposed "settlement, and we guarantee that "under our procedure the church shall "gain its cause!" But while Mr. Mulock observed faithfully the geographical distribution of the Liberal policy, the public must be free to add the particulars which he has omitted. He spoke against legislation, in accordance with the instructions of Mr. Laurier, not because Mr Laurier thinks legislation is wrong, but because that gentleman want to arouse Quebec on the cry that there ought to be a really coercive measure—a measure coercive alike to the province and the people. Mr Martin spoke with his leader's permission, no doubt. But there is reason to believe that he was sincere when he said that he would oppose Federal action to the end, As a matter of facts he looks for a result different altogether to that at which Mr. Mulock aims. In a speech delivered before the Liberal Club at Winnipeg on February 20, 1894, he declared the object he had in view in the school legislation when he introduced it. "He had made," he said, "a strong effort to have the Pub- "lic schools controlled by the Govern- "ment really national schools, with "religion obliterated." This statement is entirely true. Mr. Martin did endravour, and still hopes, to obliterate religion. The verdict of the best educationists in France is that by having religion "obliterated" the growing generation is no improvement upon the last. M. Berenger, Vice-President of the French Senate, says:—"The im- "morality which is increasing in France "at such a terrible rate must be as- "cribed chiefly to three sources, na- "mely, the absence of all religious in- "struction in the education of the chil- "dren; the lack of moral education: "and the lack of discipline. Religion "must again be put into its proper "prominence, and a strong moral discipline must be exercised." The colony of Victoria has obliterated religion. There, too, have undesirable fruits been gathered; and to-day Victoria is about to abandon the policy of obliteration, which, as experience teaches, rules in after life if persued in youth. The State of Illinois has adopted the obliteration expedient. A great movement is on foot there looking to reform. Mr. Martin stood before a christian audience with these facts before him to oppose legislation at Ottawa, as he opposed conciliatien at Winnipeg, not because he believes the present law is just, for he has himself described it as "rank tyranny," but because he is convinced if the Roman Catholic children are allowed to pray in school a like concession must be continued to the Protestants, and the obliteration of religion must be indefinitely postponed. The Liberals offer us the choice of two evils by their programme as now developed. One end of their party hopes to capture Quebec, that a system of Separate Schools, strong in its coereive provisions, may be forced upon Manitoba. The other end is fighting to drive all recognition of the Almighty and all consideration of religion from the Public Schools. In the one case they are coercive to Roman Catholics; in the other they are coercive to Protestants People may differ with respect to the bill before Parliament; but the meeting shows that they cannot trust themselves in Liberal hands.

Upper Province Liberal papers are printing long editorials to show that the refusal of the Nova Scotia Legislature to make Dominion day a school holiday was something that it is not. The facts are that Dominion Day is not a school holiday in Nova Scotia. Mr. Turner, a Conservative, in the Legislative Assembly, introduced a bill to make it one. Mr. Black, a Liberal, moved the three months' hoist. The Liberal Premier, and all the Liberal ministers, and all their Liberal supporters in the Chamber, voted for Mr. Black's motion. People, remembering that the Liberal Premier of Nova Scotia has officially put on record his Government's desire to take Nova Scotia out of the Confederation, can form their own conclusions as to what was behind the Government's action.

STONEFIELD.

The recent heavy snow storms have made the roads here almost impassable.

Miss L. Barley is visiting friends here.

Mr. James Simon was here on a visit to his brother last week.

Mr. Weegar of Calumet, preached in the Baptist Church here on Feb. 16th.

The tea-meeting held in St. Mungo's Church, Cushing, on Feb. the 18th and 19th was everything that could be expected. A good tea was served, followed by an excellent programme with the kindly aid of the Calumet Glee Club and others it proved a grand success.

The young people of this place intend (D. V.) giving a concert in the Baptist Church here in aid of the Public School on Friday March 6th. As no pains have been spared in getting up a good programme, which consists of a "Cantata" named "Jessica's First Prayer" and other features as well a rare treat can be looked for. Doors open at half-past seven o'clock. Admission, Adults 15cts. Children 10cts Programme commences at 8 o'clock sharp. All are cordially invited.

ARUNDEL.

A children's service was held in Grace Church, on Sunday morning the 16th. The incumbent spoke to the young folks on Missionary work, which was listened to attentively. A collection was taken up in aid of Indian work in Rupert's Land, which amounted to $4.26 A large number of children was present.

Mr. and Mrs Andrew Rathwell have taken up their residence among us. We give them a hearty welcome, and wish them every success.

Mr. Wm. Morrison entertained a number of friends on Monday evening 17th inst.

We believe that every case of pulmonary disease, if treated in time, may be relieved and cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

ST. PHILIPPE.

A story was circulated around St. Philippe last week that Mr. Alex. Moraw, who was very ill was dead, but in finding out particulars, the man is still living yet. Do not blame the 'Watchman' for printing it, as it was reported by a reporter, who was picking up news and took the story to be the truth. May this not happen again.

Robt. Davidson has recovered from a sickness that laid him up for a few days.

The people in this vicinity are rushing up their ice for the summer's use.

Mr. Lalonde of this village intends opening his store on or about 1st April. Then we'll have the fun of getting things cheap.

"Bad Fix" complains that the weather is too severe, he cannot enjoy the good of a drive without freezing some of his limbs. Here is a receipt: Bathe yourself in goose oil before going out into the open air, when it is 40 degrees below zero.

St. Philippe is boasting of having started a brewery.

Mr. John Chambers of this place was visiting friends in Stonefield for a few days.

The I. O F. of St. Philippe is about to purchase parade caps. This is something that will make members look attractive.

Since our correspondent sent his letter, it is announced that Mr. Alex. Moraw, died on Wednesday Feb. 16th and will be buried on Friday 28th inst.

RAMGREEER.

Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair and restoring that which is gray to its original color.

CALUMET.

Cahots are rife between this place and Grenville. The probability is that road-master Steele will have his salary cut down soon if he does not fix them.

Miss Hambly and Miss Whinfield of the post office entertained the children of Trinity Church Sabbath School on the 19th. All the ancient and modern games [from hunt the slipper to blind man's snuff] were engaged in during the evening, songs were rendered and refreshments served, the youngsters left for home about ten, sorry that it was over, but pleased that they had spent such a pleasant evening.

Miss Lizzie Matthews, our esteemed teacher is spending two weeks with Miss Hambly during Miss Whinfield's absence in the mountains.

Miss Mary Lee, of L'Orignal, is teaching music here this winter.

The 'Glee Club' will sing at Edina, on the 3rd of March, Miss Nettie Giles of Lachute, organist and R. Murray Dickson, cornettist will accompany the Club out there.

Rev. D. Brill, has been conducting special meetingsin the Methodist Church here for the past three weeks, assisted by Rev. E. A. Pates and W. Wood of Arundel, the attendance has been very good considering the bad state of the roads and the great distance that the people had to come. A deep interest was manifested and at the close about twenty were received on trial.

F. Weegar will preach at Caledonia, Cassburn and L'Orignal on March 8th.

Miss Kate Sherwood of Grenville, is visiting friends at Calumet this week.

Emma Brigden was 12 years old on the 24th and her mother gave her a birthday party on Monday evening. A great many of the young folks were invited and a very pleasant evening was spent. The presents were numerous.

S. M. Brennan, an old subscriber to your paper, who keeps a large store at Calumet and another at Harrington, reports business very good and we do not wonder for he keeps a large and varied stock and is constantly replenishing it. Mostly everything mortal man can wish for can be found in his stores. Dry goods of every kind, groceries, boots & shoes, drugs, tinware, furs, hats & caps, hay, oats, bran, etc. All kinds of farm produce taken in exchange for goods. His prices are always reasonable and his terms easy.

Detective Karch of the Carpentor Secret Service, was here on Friday last in connection with the Canada Atlantic Railway obstruction case.

Dentist W. S. Allan was here on Wednesday and will be here in two weeks again

Miss E Weegar gave her young friends a carnival on the rink at her home on Saturday evening. A very pleasant time was spent. There were a great many weird costumes on the ice. The following are the names of some of the charactors:

Eunice Weegar, Witch of Armagh
Rosa Humesy, Squaw
Annie Humesy, Mother Hubbard
Lizzie Humesy, Girl of the Period
Lizzie Sherwood, Italian girl
Kate Sherwood, Tamborine girl
Annie Sherwood, Sweet 16
Lizzie Mathews, school girl
Emma Brigden, Queen of Sheba
Denis Racine, Cow Boy
Willie Milway, Old Black Joe
Ernest Milway, Potato Pounder
Alp Corrier, St. Patrick
Patrick Gillean, King William

We offer balance of large stock of furs at greatly reduced prices for cash or credit.

W. BANFORD.

HUDSON.

The Wardens Snow Shoe Club hold their annual dinner on Friday, 28th inst., in the Caragual hall. The tickets have been placed at $1 per couple. Quite a large turn out is expected. The toasts, some six or seven in number, will be moved and replied to by prominent members of the club. As we have some talented speakers in our midst the flow of eloquence will be unprecedented. A reporter from the Montreal papers has been invited to attend.

The annual missionary meeting was held in the Methodist church on Monday evening. There was quite a large turn out. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Jas. Simpson of Vankleek Hill, and Rev W. H. Sparling of Montreal.

Quite a few of our Hudsonites attended the Chatham tea meeting and returned home well pleased with their visit, and resolved that if spared until another year they will be on hand again.

Miss G. Noyes of Cushing, is a guest at Mr. A. W. Williams' 'Hill Crest."

Mr. Frank Fuller of Chatham, is expected down to attend the snow shoe dinner and is to reply to the "visitors'" toast.

Messrs. A. H Vipond and A. Parsons were in Lachute Sunday spending the day with friends.

Mrs. Carmichael is home visiting her parents but is expected back for the 28th.

Mr. Jas. Park's house is approaching completion and will be an ornament to our town.

The Hudson Hockey club played the Imperial Phoenix Insurance team on Tuesday, 25th, on the Hudson rink.

The Hudson Skating Club held their second fancy dress carnival on Friday evening, 21st. Owing to the inclement weather the attendance was not quite so large as expected. The Hudson String Band was in attendance and kept up the flow of music until a late hour. At 11 p. m. all adjourned to the hall close by where refreshments were served by the ladies. The following is a list of the skaters and costumes:

A. Allison, Hockey; Clara Clark, Tambourine Girl; Dr. Clark, Capt. 11th Batt; Murray Surgeon, Masher; Belle Surgeon, National Colors; Miss Ferguson, Governess; Miss Graham, Pretty Pink; Miss Grisdale, Nice Old Lady; Norman Gray, Negro Porter; A. A. Goodchild, Military; Mrs Goodchild, School Girl; James and Albert Hepworth, Italian Dago & Bear; Hattie Hepworth, Queen of Hearts; Miss Hepworth, Daughter of Regiment; Mrs. Jas Hepworth, Snow Queen; Geo Halcro, Soldier; And Halcro, Dry Goods Clerk; Hattie Halcro, Nurse; Miss Hoy, Pink of Perfection; Archie Hodgson, Dude; Geo. D Hodgson, Como Alderman; A. E. Hodgson, Turkish Knight; Eliza Hodgson, Flower Girl; Annie Hodgson, Japanese Lady; Wright Hodgson, "Don't Care"; Geo C Hodgson, Sailor; Maud Hodgson, Musician; Geo J Hodgson, Sitting Bull; Mrs. G J Hodgson, Pocohantas; Mrs. E A Hodgson, 20 years ago; Pauline Hodgson, Red Riding Hood; G LeRoy, Old Mother Hubbard; Miss LeRoy, Equestrian; Rebecca Lancaster, Little Bo Peep; Maggie Lancaster, Milk-maid; A A Mullan, Red White & Blue; H J Mullan, Hudson Hockey club; J Mallet, Wild Red Man; Miss Mooney, Sweet 16; Miss Mullan, Eastern Queen; Mrs. A W Mullan, As You Please; Miss Noyes, Matron; D Pyke, Old Hay Seed; Mrs. D Pyke, "Daily Star"; James Park, Parson O'Rourke; Barbara Park, Snow Flake; Fred Parsons, New York Alderman; Albert Parsons, Wanderers' S.S. club; Julia Parsons, Oriental Lady; Annie Parsons, 'Summer' Frank Parkes, Barber.

The management of the club purpose holding another carnival about the second week in March to close the season.

The entering wedge of a fatal complaint is often a slight cold, which a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral might have cured at the commencement. Therefore, it is advisable to have this prompt and sure remedy always at hand to meet an emergency.

GRENVILLE.

A number of our young people took a flying visit to the neighboring town of Hawkesbury on Friday evening to attend the rink. Although the roads were heavy and the cold intense, still nothing was able to mar the pleasure of the drive which we all enjoyed. The ice was in splendid condition and we were not backward in taking advantage of it. On our entrance into the town, the Hawkesbury small boys, (of which there are a good number) greeted us with sounds, which could hardly be considered heavenly, and we, appreciating the same, heartily assured them, that Grenville was all right. Whether we succeeded in convincing them of the same, or not, I can not say. We would be very happy to welcome any of our friends from across the water, on our rink, at any time.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

The missionary meeting in connection with the Young People's C. E. society which was held in the town hall, St. Andrews, last Saturday evening, was fairly well attended and a liberal collection was taken up for foreign missions The speakers, Messrs. Ashdown and Mattinson, students of Montreal, delivered stirring addresses on missionary work. The Congregational church choir, assisted by their Presbyterian friends, rendered some appropriate selections and a profitable time was spent by those present.—Com.

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

When you buy the famous BEAVER Chewing Tobacco, be sure the word Beaver is on each plug.

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.

ST. ANDREWS.

There was a large attendance at the skating rink on Saturday evening.

Miss Brophy of Ottawa, is the guest of the Misses Barclay of Carillon Hill.

Mr. Wm. McAdam of River Rouge, is home from Rockland.

Mr. Dan McIntyre of Calumet, was at the "Willows" over Sunday.

Miss Stewart of Ottawa, is spending a few days with Dr. and Mrs Patterson.

Miss Hattie Wales returned last week from an extended visit in Montreal.

The auction sale recently held at the Carillon Bakery was well attended and good prices were realized.

Miss Lillie McMartin of Montreal, is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs Martin McMartin.

Miss Jennie McCallum is home from Montreal where she had been visiting friends.

Mr. Peter Burwash left last Friday for Carson, Iowa, after an extended visit to friends here.

Mr. John Innis of Stonefield, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Burwash the former part of this week.

Mr. Thomas Webster of Montreal, visited his parents and friends here Sunday and Monday.

There will be services in the Episcopal church every Friday evening during the Lenten season.

Mr. G. H. Simpson took in the match at the Lachute curling rink between two rinks from Lachute and two from Montreal last Saturday afternoon.

Quite a number of young people from Point Fortune attended the missionary meeting in the town hall here Saturday evening.

Mr. Charles Ladouceur of this village, was suddenly stricken down on Friday night with heart trouble. He has so far recovered as to be able to be about the house.

Mr. Mattinson, a student from Montreal, occupied the pulpit in the Episcopal church last Sunday evening; he also assisted at the morning service. The church was well filled at both services.

The annual retreat in connection with the R. C. church of this village opened on Monday. There are a number of clergymen from adjoining parishes assisting Rev. Father Dugas.

Mrs. McAdie of this village delivered an able and interesting lecture in St. Columban church, Point Fortune, on Tuesday evening on "People I have known and lessons from their lives."

We understand that the month of February will long be remembered by one of our villagers, who received in the neighborhood of twenty valentines also some very elaborate poetry. Would it not have been much better for the sender of these missives to have contributed the amount invested in postage and material to the church fund or mission box?

We are surprised that our municipal authorities do not put a stop to the fast driving over the iron bridge. The habit is becoming too common, and is a serious injury to the structure. If a couple of these parties were dealt with in a manner set forth in the notice which is posted on the bridge the nuisance would soon be removed as parties driving faster "than a walk" would be summoned before a magistrate.

Now that the Patrons of Industry have had their meeting and, no doubt, "fixed" matters for the coming Federal campaign which must be before very many weeks, it behooves our Conservative friends "to be up and doing" and select their candidate. There is some talk of Mr. J. C. Wilson being the Tory candidate and should he accept the nomination we have no hesitation in saying that he will receive the hearty support of the people of this village and vicinity. Let us have a convention by all means and select a candidate.

The farmers' club held its annual social in the town hall here on Tuesday evening last, Councillor Bonhomme presiding. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Father Dugas and Mr. Robillard, the latter taking up the subject of agriculture. The musical part of the programme was ably looked after by Miss Mowers and Miss Ladouceur of this village and Messrs. Fraser and Todd of Geneva, and Giles of Lachute, and judging from the hearty applause their efforts were appreciated. The coffee and cake was excellent, and altogether a good time was spent by all. The club are to be congratulated on their efforts to entertain.

The musical sketch entitled "Old Friends with New Faces" given in the hall here on Monday evening of last week was a success as regards the manner in which the programme was carried out and Rev. Mr. Denis deserves great praise for the way in which the young people were trained in the different parts. We regret to say that the affair was hardly a financial success, as the labor and expense of getting up an entertainment of this kind is considerable and deserved to be more liberally patronized. We trust that the rev. gentleman will not let this discourage him, but that he will reproduce the sketch at an early date when we trust that the people of his congregation will, at least, give it a "full house."

TEA-MEETING.

The Annual Social and Tea meeting of Henry's Church, will be held on Thursday evening Feb. 27th.

If you want to enjoy the comforts of home buy a 10c. package of genuine TONKA Smoking Mixture.

DISTRIBUTING HOME KNOWLTON.

To the Editor of the 'Watchman':

DEAR SIR.—A party of boys and girls from Mrs. Birt's Sheltering Home, Liverpool, England, is expected to rich the Distributing Home, Knowlton, P. Q., about Feb'y 26th. Parties needing these young people, will please apply at once, enclosing railway fare, and recommendation from Minister.

Respectfully yours,
(Mrs,) L. BIRT.

CANADA, FEB. 15TH, 1896.

Don't forget the bargains you got from me at my former cheap sale. 40 per cent. reduction for one week only, as I must make room for spring goods now arriving. Come early and get the pick at 60 cts. on the dollar. This is the cheapest sale in the country. Sale from Feb. 24th to 29th, 1896.

A. J. PERIARD.
Lachute.

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

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec.
District of Terrebonne,
No. 393.

Dame Rose Delima Joly, of the parish of Ste Monique, said district, wife of Wilfred Labelle, of the same place, authorized *a ester en justice*

Plaintiff.

The said Wilfred Labelle,

Defendant.

An action in separation as to property ha this day been instituted against defendant.
Ste. Scholastique 29 January 1896.
J. A. C. Ethier, Pl'ffs Att'y.

NOT GOING

Out of Business

As Reported.

The undersigned having no time to canvass the country, is prepared to reduce his prices by the amount spent therefor, which will be about ten per cent. discount on Marble and Granite Monuments of the latest design.

J. B. PERRAULT,
Foundry Street

Corner of street leading to Court House.

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

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

Thomas A. Johns.

A Common Affliction

Permanently Cured by Taking

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A Well-Known Druggist Writes:

Free from Eruptions

"I was troubled with Scrofula, which showed itself in a very severe eruption on my face. I was advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after taking a few bottles, my face was entirely free from eruptions. I am now in good health, and have been for some time. I am satisfied that Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

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.

Victoria Foundry,

LACHUTE.

Founders and Machinists in BRASS or IRON.

General Machinery and Mill Supplies,

PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY,
STOVES, PLOWS and PLOW FITTINGS.

STOVES !

of all kinds wood and coal.

McOuat & McRae

FERRY'S SEEDS

Ask for them—get them, plant them. They are the standard seeds everywhere; sown by the largest planters in the world. Whether you plant 50 square feet of ground or 50 acres, you should have Ferry's Seed Annual for '96. The most valuable book for farmers and gardeners ever given away. Mailed free.

D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Windsor, Ont.

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address, MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

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.

" 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.

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.

NEW

Spring Goods

—:o:—

Just received a large stock of

Spring Goods

—such as—

English Tweeds,
Scotch Tweeds, etc.,

☞ The Cheapest in the County.

Suits made to order and satisfaction Guaranteed.

JULES ROBY
Merchant Tailor.
Main Street, Lachute.

NOTICE FARMERS!

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

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

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

McFAUL BROS.,
LACHUTE MILLS.

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,

MY DARLING'S RANSOM

CHAPTER IX—(Continued.)

On Saturday morning Mr. Stamer read that letter at breakfast. He read it twice over, smiling here and there. 'So like Fanny,' he said to himself. 'So like Fanny. Well, I haven't much faith in her account of Loo's love affair with this new man, but if he is everything she says, the girl might do worse. We'll leave all that to time. Anyway, it is well she is out of this.'

'What news from Warwick, father?' asked Charlie as he ostentatiously adjusted the wristbands of one of Mum's shirts he wore.

'Good. All goes well. The letter was from your aunt, and she gives a most satisfactory account of them all.'

'Is my aunt married yet, sir?' asked Charlie, who had no sympathy with his father's scheme or feelings respecting Loo and Aubyn.

'No; And she talks about growing old,' said Mrs. Stamer, with a smile.

'Ah, that's a bad sign,' said Charlie.

'How a bad sign?'

'It's a sign she's keeping something dark. I am nearly sure she is married on the sly to a very dissipated lime-burner, whom she is ashamed, owing to my well-known aristocratic and sumptuary tastes, to own.' He gave another aggressive twist to the wristbands.

In passing a cup of tea Mum spilled some of it over Charlie's wristbands.

'Mum, I call that mere low spite,' said Charlie.

'What is the matter? What do you mean by spilling tea on Charlie's shirt, and looking at him in that ferocious way?' asked Mr. Stamer.

'It's not his shirt,' said Mum gloomily.

'What do you mean by this nonsense, Charlie? Have you no shirts of your own?' said the father.

'I'm not sure, sir; but what's the odds? It's all wretched jealously on Mum's part, sir. I assure you it is nothing more. He and I are about the same height and bulk. I am the better made man of the two; and if Mum had any proper feeling he'd feel greatly pleased to see his shirts well displayed on his elder and more elegant brother.'

'I haven't a coat fit to wear,' growled Mum; 'he has taken them all.'

'Nor have I a coat fit to wear, sir, either, so I hope you will be good enough to insist on Mum's buying some. He's the only one of us who knows where and how to get a decent one built. Look, sir, he has no gratitude. He gets coats made, and I show my approval of his taste by wearing them for him.'

'Well, well, well, Mum, why don't you lock up your things?' said Mr. Stamer, half amused, half wearied. These boys were growing very big around him.

'Lock them up! Of course I lock them up. But what's the use of locking them up when we have a regular burglar in the house. He opens the locks of my drawers with a hairpin.'

It was very difficult ever to tell whether Mum was more amused or annoyed by the depredations committed by his eldest brother.

'Never did such a thing in my life, sir. 'Pon my honor I did not. I happen to have keys that fits the locks. But look, sir, I put it to you, what is the good of Mum's having purple raiment and fine linen stowed away and mouldering as Mum keeps his? Isn't it better for the duds themselves and for the credit of the family, sir, a thing Mum always keeps out of sight—but isn't it better for the credit of the family that his gorgeous apparel—indeed, sir, it is apparel, not clothes, he wears—'

'When they are not stolen,' interrupted Mum.

'I'll say no more,' said Charlie, 'except that there isn't an atom of gratitude in your nature, Mum.'

'Well, boys, you must only try and settle these things among yourselves.'

Mr. Stamer got up and left the room.

These sons of Mr. Stamer were growing much too big and too many for him. So long as they were all in the nursery or at school he did not feel any oppression from them. But now they were, all but two, grown up, he felt that those who had grown up were quicker and stronger and better educated than he. All his sister had said about approaching age had been long familiar to him. He had often thought of retiring and leaving his business to his sons, and yet he could not make up his mind finally to it. The race of young men now springing up around him was wholly different from that he had known forty years ago. He was much older than his sister, and had for upwards of forty years borne the heat and burden of the day. Now that the evening was approaching, might he not sit down under the shadow of an apple tree in his orchard and take his ease? He had laid by a modest fortune. He could give a respectable dower with each of his unmarried daughters, and still retain an income sufficient for himself and his wife. The business had not of late years been as good as in the days gone by, but it would make a handsome provision for the boys.

But such scenes as that which had occurred at the breakfast table that morning, while they amused him against his will, convinced him the boys were still too young to be left to themselves.

Most of the money he had saved was invested in Indian railways, paying four per cent. per annum. The remainder of his money, only a few thousand pounds, had gone into the bank he kept his account in when it was first founded, thirty years ago. That paid no less than fourteen per cent. per annum on each original fifty pounds invested. Of course the value of the shares had gone up with the dividend, and as the Hoonan and London Bank had always been looked on as a first-class establishment the price at which its shares sold never allowed the buyer more than four to five per cent., which was about equal to what could be got from Indian railways.

Mr. Stamer went every week-day morning from Clapham to the City by train. He was a methodical man. Most men of his age are methodical. He got the Times every morning at his house, but put it in his bag and carried it down to the station without opening it.

He was a first-class season-ticket holder, and when he had nodded and spoken to the ticket-taker and porters, and taken his seat in the well-padded and comfortable compartment, he opened his bag, drew out the Times and found his way to the money article as a robin finds his way to the ripest fruit.

He read the money article more out of respect to great centres of the financial system of the world towards which he was speeding, and in which he had a vote, than out of any particular interest he took in the fluctuations of stocks and shares outside Indian railways and the Hoonan and London Bank. But he read the whole article through, skipping the lists of figures with which he had nothing to do, in order that he might know how things were going, and be able to converse with men he met in the city.

This Saturday morning he had not read more than a few lines when he came upon this paragraph:

'There were certain disquieting rumors afloat to-day about an unlimited bank of some standing, and which has always been in good order. If the rumour prove true, many people connected with the East and London are doomed to ruin; for the bank is, as we have said, unlimited, and has been long regarded by capitalists interested in the East as a safe and prosperous concern. We hope that financial profligacy like that recently disclosed in the north of this kingdom has not found a parallel in the City of London.'

He let the paper drop and looked up, dreading even to fear.

'Heard the news, Stamer?' asked a little man with pointed grey beard, who sat opposite. 'Awful news from the City this morning. One of Rothschild's men told me. An express brought him the news this morning. At seven a telegram arrived from Shanghai. Dreadful smash. Gone for four millions, and it's unlimited.'

'What bank?'

'The Hoonan and London.'

Stamer started to his feet, as if struck by a bullet, seized the other man by the shoulder, and shouted,

'Carter, you lie!'

'My dear fellow, I'm very sorry. Try to keep cool.'

'O God, I'm ruined in my old age!' groaned Stamer, throwing himself back on the seat and covering his white face with his trembling hands.

CHAPTER X.

For a little while Walter Aubyn walked on in silence by the side of the Hindoo. The people at the Bubbling Well, and those others who had been within hearing, looked after the two men as they moved away.

It was to Aubyn the most momentous passage of his life. Here he had been for many weeks following up one clue to fortune. So far as Shanghai that clue had been unbroken. At this town he lost it as though it had been drawn into the central fires of earth and burned into vapour.

Now here, and by the merest of accidents, had he come in contact with this man, who had, in such an extraordinary manner reminded him of the man he was seeking, and who, because of some unknown cause, connected him, Aubyn, with that very same man.

His courage and his hopes mounted; but he saw the necessity for discretion. This man at his side had evidently come to the Bubbling Well to sacrifice his hard-earned cash in order to appease some angry demon. He was a worshipper of the Grand Lama, and did not ask Heaven for mercy; for the Buddhists believe that Heaven decrees nothing but joys, and that demons are the only source of misery or disaster. They implore Heaven for all the good things they desire; they sacrifice to demons for the remission of all pains and penalties.

Aubyn had seen this man throwing cash into the Bubbling Well; therefore it was plain to the young Englishman that this Haji, this Hindoo, considered he had done something which he believed had given offence to the demon or demons of whom he stood in dread. So far all was ordinary, and no more than occurred every day at the mysterious waters.

But—and now came the great point—this propitiation of the spirits of evil had in some way a connection with the thief, with the man, the Asiatic, who had, beyond all doubt, stolen the marvellous ruby from the crown of the Grand Duke Frederick XV. of Odenwald.

What should he do? This man at his side was evidently in mortal terror of him, and attributed to him supernatural powers. It was undesirable to disabuse the Hindoo's mind of any superstitious notions he might have. They were the foundation on which he had to build the superstructure; they were the coil from which he was to hope for a new clue. The best plan to adopt would be to let the Hindoo do most of the talking, or, any way, confine him to answering questions.

This Haji had been for a long time a servant in an English family, and spoke the language of his master moderately well. Of course, it was broken; but there is no necessity for insisting on the breaks, nor is there any necessity for giving the foreign words he introduced from time to time.

'Now,' began Aubyn, when he had thoroughly reviewed the whole position, and made up his mind as to the course he should pursue, 'your name is Haji?'

'Yes, sir. The gentleman said the truth, my name is Haji?'

'Now, Haji, I am anxious to do all I can for you. Mind I don't say I can do everything for you; but all I can do, if you will just tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. You understand?'

'O yes, sir, I will tell you the truth, and nothing more,' said Haji abjectly.

'And nothing more,' said the Englishman sternly.

'And nothing more,' repeated the Hindoo, in sincere and contrite tones.

'Now all right. But, mind, if you don't tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, I'll let the devils do just what they like with you; you understand that?'

Aubyn thought, 'If he does understand that, he understands a great deal more than I do.'

'O yes, I will tell all. I will not say anything that is not true,' said Haji piteously.

'You know what would happen to you if you did say anything that was not true?' said Aubyn, who himself had not the smallest idea of what the penalty might be.

'Yes; Tengri told me that,' answered Haji.

'And what did Tengri tell you, exactly? I want to see if you are telling the truth,' said Aubyn.

He thought, 'I wonder, in the name of Fate, who Tengri can be, and what the duce they can have told my worthy friend here?'

'He said that if I've any way offended the demons they would leave the Bubbling Well, and follow me when I went in my boat on the river, and swamp my boat and drown me, if I offended them by behaving disrespectfully to the gem.'

'They would do all that, as sure as you have a head on you,' said Aubyn solemnly.

'Ah,' thought Aubyn, 'so he has not only seen the fanatic, but he knows about the gem as well. He has a boat too. I am rapidly getting a lot of information, much more than I hoped ever to get a few hours ago. The best plan for me now is to let him tell his story right out.' He said aloud,

'Now, Haji, the best thing I can do for you, and the thing you can do for yourself, is to begin the whole story at the beginning, and tell it right out to the end. I promise you that if you tell me all, no harm shall come to you from the demons of the Bubbling Well.'

'You shall hear all,' said the Hindoo solemnly.

It was now growing dark and cool. The two men walked along the road to Shanghai. Already the people who had come out for amusement were hurrying back to town. Haji's story was as follows:

'One day as I was walking down towards the river, I met a man, a stranger to me, but I knew by the look of him, a fellow-countryman of mine, or a man from some place near where I lived when I was young——'

'And where was your home when you were young, Haji?'

'On the shores of the Brahmapootra. He spoke to me in my own language, and said he had come a long voyage by sea, and he was soon about to start on another long journey. He asked me if I could recommend him to any place where he could get a cheap lodging. I took him home with me, and my wife made him a bed in a room where I usually keep spare spars and paint and such things for my boat.'

'This man had a broken nose, such as you saw on the paper?'

'Yes; it was your friend Tengri,' said Haji affectionately.

'Yes, it was my friend Tengri,' said Aubyn, with a smile.

'Your dear, dear friend Tengri,' said the Hindoo, with a look of anguish.

'Yes, my dear, dear friend Tengri,' said the Englishman, with a smile.

'Then if he was so dear to you as that, you will never forgive me,' said Haji.

'Did he forgive you?' asked Aubyn, with an increase of interest.

'O yes; and we parted good friends, said Haji, with hope.

'But did he not make you do something or give something in exchange for forgiving you?' asked Aubyn.

'I had to promise him not to speak of the matter to any one.'

'But of course he could not suppose you would meet me.'

'No, surely not. How could he think I should meet his dear, dear friend? And will you forgive me?' asked the man again imploringly.

'Surely when he forgave you, his friend may forgive you. Now go on.'

'Well, he was a very quiet, silent man. He spoke little to me or my wife. He went out but seldom, and then always towards the river. I am as you heard them say, a boatman, and I soon heard that my lodger was in search of a vessel bound north——'

'Bound north?' interrupted Aubyn.

'Ay, bound north—to Saghalien.'

'The port or the island of Saghalien?'

'I do not know. I was never there.'

'But it is a very important point. You ought to have found out,' said Aubyn, forgetting for a moment he was speaking to a Hindoo boatman, and not to a private detective who had been engaged specially by him in the case.

'I did not know at the time. I did not think of it at the time. But you can find out which the vessel sailed for,' said Haji humbly.

'Ah, truly I can. I forgot that. Well, go on. So far all is well.'

'He had been only a few days with us, when he brought in one evening a full suit of furs, cap and all. It was colder then than now, and it is, they say, still winter at Saghalien—snow and ice on shore, but the sea is free. I have never been there, but they tell me this. Well, one night when I had come back from the river, and my wife had gone out to visit a friend, I was sitting alone in the outer room. I was in the dark, and the stranger came in. He did not see me. He shut the front door, and drew the bolt. He must have thought my wife and I were out. I did not move. I did not make any noise. I said to myself, "He is about to do something he does not wish us to see. I will sit and watch, and if he should find me out, I will pretend to be asleep."

'He went into the inner room, the one in which I used to keep stores for my boat, and which we had given him to sleep in. He shut the door of his own room on the inside, and drew the wooden bolt. Then he struck a light. I knew where there was a chink in the wooden partition——'

'Of course you did,' said Aubyn, in tones of fervid commendation.

'It was my own house, and who should know of that chink but me?' asked the Hindoo, with dignity.

'Who, indeed?' exclaimed Aubyn. He could not help being amused at the directness and simplicity of Haji. 'Go on.'

'At first I could not see much. Tengri's back was towards me, and the light was not good. After a little while he turned, and then I could see much more plainly, for his side was against the light and opposite my eyes. He had his new fur cap in his hand. It was not an ordinary cap, but one more like a helmet. It had covers for the ears with strings to tie under the chin, and a fall of fur from the back to protect the neck. This fall had strings by which it could be tied in front. What made the cap look like a helmet was a nob or spike on the top as large as a small egg.

'This spike, or nob, was of fur also. The next thing I saw him do was to turn the cap inside out, and with a small knife cut the stitching of the cap on the inside at the crown, just under the nob. He cut the stitching this way and that until he had it all open under the nob, and at last a small ball of wood fell out of the nob into his hand.

'This ball he put down by his side, and then took off a leather belt he had round his waist, and which I had never noticed with him until then, because he wore it under his clothes.

'Out of this belt he took a small leather bag, and out of the leather bag——'

The Hindoo paused. Aubyn could no longer see his companion.

'Took what?' he cried excitedly.

'It,' answered the Hindoo, in a tone of alarm and admiration.

'What?' demanded Aubyn, determined to have an unmistakable answer. It would be such balm to him, after all his anxiety, to hear from the man's lips the confirmation of what had by this time changed from hope to certainty.

'The blazing red star stolen from the holy convent ages ago,' answered the Hindoo in a tone of reverence, enthusiasm, and awe.

Aubyn uttered an exclamation of delight. 'And you saw it?' he asked.

'Saw it!' cried the Hindoo indignantly. 'Who could help seeing it. The great gem flamed with fire. It was like a huge red furnace, out of which the rays bounded and leaped at every motion. It made the whole room glow. It made my poor walls splendid. I have never before or since seen anything like it.'

The Hindoo ceased to speak. For a moment each man was busy with his own thoughts. Haji was musing on the marvellous light of the gem, and Aubyn was almost speechless with excitement. At last he managed to say in calm voice, 'Well, Haji, my friend, go on.'

'Sir, the wonders of that gem are blinding me, and I cannot speak,' said the Hindoo, passing his hand across his eyes.

'Go on! go on!' cried the Englishman impatiently. He would have questioned the Asiatic, only he was afraid a question from him might betray the fact that he knew absolutely nothing of these affairs, whereas he was getting Haji to tell him the story on the pretence of testing the veracity of the latter.

'Well, sir, he held the stone up against the light, and over the light, and under the light, every way, until I was half mad. At last he slipped the gem into the place in the cap, where the ball of wood had been——'

'What!' exclaimed Aubyn sharply.

'He slipped the stone into the place on the top of the fur cap in which the wooden ball had been. Then he sewed up the fur on the inside, and the cap looked just as it did before. He held it up with his left fist thrust into it, as though his fist had been a head. There were the flaps for the ears and the fall for the neck, and the nob on the top which made it look like a helmet.

'I could no longer stand still. I was afraid every moment he would hear my breathing, as loud and twice quicker than an oar in the rowlocks of a man-of-war's boat. I seemed possessed by demons. I felt whether I lived or died for it, I must press that stone in the palm of my hand. I must hold it up against the light, in the light, under the light, above the light, as he had done. I felt I should do this, if I died for it the next moment.

'My house is not strong like the houses in the European quarter. The partitions between the rooms are of wood, the staples and fastenings in doors are slight.

'I saw him put the cap on his head. He settled the flaps over his ears and tied the strings, he drew the fall around his neck and tied the strings of that too. Then he tugged at the cap, and smiled when he found it firm. Then he said in my language, "No one will ever think of looking for it there;" he touched the nob of the cap.

'I could resist no longer. I put my shoulder to the door and thrust with all my force. The door gave way, and I rushed into the room.

'Tengri had been sitting on a stool. He sprang up, and the moment he saw me he burst out into a loud laugh. I never heard him laugh before. I never heard his voice so loud in any way before. I was startled and unnerved. "Ah, Haji," said he, "is that you? I did not hear you without, but I did hear you as you came in." Again he laughed. I could not move hand or foot. I could only stand and stare at him. "You saw it," he said, "you saw it through a chink. You cannot deny it. You saw the sacred jewel through a hole in the boards. You cannot deny it. Your eyes are flaming now with the light you stole from it by gazing at it through that hole in the boards. You are a doomed man. The demons of the Bubbling Well will drown you as sure as you are now alive. You have profaned, by gazing secretly at it, the great holy ruby of the Dalai Lama, stolen ages ago from the sacred hill of Putala. Already the demon of the Bubbling Well has entered into you, and an awful death will be your fate. You meant, when you burst in that door, to murder me and steal that stone. Poor sacrilegious fool! By looking you have earned death; by even thinking of murdering me, who am the sanctified restorer of this jewel to the holy place, you have given me the power to cause your death now and here by a mere motion of my mind, a mere effort of my will."

'The sacred things and places he had named overcame me and I fell upon my knees, asking for pardon. He promised me that if I spoke to no one about the matter he would forgive me, but that he had no power to make the demons of the Bubbling Well forgive me, and that they could be won to show mercy by offerings and prayers.

'Since then I have often visited the Well with offerings and prayers. This evening, for the first time, while I was looking into the water, I saw what I thought was the face of Tengri looking at me out of the water. I looked around. I saw you beside me holding that picture in your hand. I thought my hour was come. I thought Tengri had sent you to me because he went back of his forgiveness. Has he gone back of his forgiveness? As you are merciful, tell me that.' The last few sentences were spoken in accents of terror and appeal.

It was now quite dark. The lights of Shanghai were visible ahead. The road was almost deserted. Most of what Haji had said had been uttered in a low tone, close to the ear of Aubyn; now and then the Hindoo had looked around to see that no one was in hearing.

'And,' said Aubyn impressively, 'have you done what you promised him? Have you held your tongue?'

'Not to one living being have I said a word of what I have told you to-night.'

'Do you swear you have not told even your wife?"

'I swear I have not told even my wife,' answered the Hindoo.

'Very well, then; keep that promise, and no harm will come to you from me.' Haji prostrated himself once again, and kissed Aubyn's feet.

'Get up, Haji. And now there is one more question. What was the name of the vessel in which Tengri sailed for Saghalien? When you answer that you may go.'

'The brig Lousia of London,' answered Haji, in a tone of profound gratitude.

Haji knew no more of Tengri.

'A happy coincidence, as I live. And while I am following one Lousia of London in the East, my heart will be with another Lousia of London in the West.'

(To Be Continued.)

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

There are fourteen bones in the nose.

Burns had the genuine Celtic type of nose.

A blunt nose is generally indicative of dullness.

The nose of the mole is movable like that of the hog.

The Greek nose was straight and tolerably prominent.

Pimples on the nose are frequently caused by indigestion.

The nose of Beethoven was large, thick and ill-shaped.

In extreme old age the sense of smell is often entirely lost.

The Duke of Wellington was called "Nosey" by his soldiers.

Small nostrils are said by physiologists to indicate small and weak lungs.

In all the ages the nose has been regarded as strongly indicative of character.

The Turkish nose bears a tolerably close resemblance to the Semetic type.

A nose of proper proportions should be one-third the length of the face.

Fish are undoubtedly provided with a reasonably acute sense of smell.

Goethe had a large Roman nose, rather more bent than usual in that type.

The blind are often almost preternaturally gifted with the sense of smell.

The sense of smell is probably more acute in the dog than in any other animal.

A sharp nose pointing forward is the characteristic of impudence and curiosity.

The Duke of Wellington was blessed with a Roman nose of generous proportions.

The first Duke of Marlborough had a huge Roman nose, the nose of a military conqueror.

In man, the sense of smell is less developed than that of sight, as it is much less needed.

Caesar had a large Roman nose. It was, in fact, out of proportion with the rest of his face.

A large nose in a weak face is indicative of unintelligence and stupidity. Idiots have such noses.

Queen Anne had a large red nose, from drinking. She was called "Brandy Nan" by her subjects.

In the lower races of mankind the sense of smell is more acutely developed than in the Caucasian.

ANATOMY OF THE YAWN.

The Artificial Yawn May be Produced by Simple Means.

A yawn is either natural or artificial. Among the natural are the things called "gaps," which are not true yawns at all, and must be carefully distinguished from them. The artificial article has a number of purposes. Sometimes it is assumed as a hint to the visitor who stays too long, or to the man who talks politics in the presence of women, or talks shop, or tells an old story, or makes himself a general nuisance. Women have a habit of yawning in the face of the male individual who talks enthusiastically to them about other women. This is one of the most artificial of yawns. It has not even the pretense of reality about it. The most essential difference between the real yawn and the assumed one is that the former is contagious and the latter is not. One has only to indulge in this physical act unwittingly in a car to see it pass up one side and down the other. The majority of those who follow the first example do it without noticing where the initiative came from or that they are following it. On the other hand, an artificial yawn begins and ends with the person who perpetrates it. It has none of the subtle initiative of the real article. Next to being able to understand a yawn, the most important social accomplishment is to be able to stifle one. This can be done only after long practice. Where this art has not been attained to the best effect to do is not to apologize. Such an explanation is an insult to the intelligence of the person spoken to. A real, soul-felt yawn must be lived down; it can not be explained away. Say nothing and your neighbor may obviate all trouble by imitating you. In that case one transgression offsets the other.

Belgium's Draught Dogs.

Belgium has over 50,000 draught dogs, drawing milk and vegetable carts and other light vehicles, being generally assisted therein by the able-bodied Belgian woman, who adds to that function the auxiliary one of distributor and purveyor. There is a regular dog market, where the animals can be purchased cheaply, and they are important factors in the industry of the various towns and municipalities. They are more abundantly used in Belgium than in any European country, though the local economist argues that it would be judicious to gradually substitute for them small horses and donkeys, on the ground that when the latter were worn out they would be convertible into good, merchantable sausages, while such a use of the dog encounters an obstinate and irrational local prejudice.

Not Necessarily Cheap.

What did you buy this piece of music for? asked Mr. Darley, crossly, as he took up a sheet from the piano.

I bought it for a song, replied Mrs. Darley, sweetly.

A ton of good coal is said to yield about 8,000 feet of purified gas.

AGRICULTURAL

Why The Cream Will Not Churn.

As I have received a number of letters from different parts of the country, asking for information how to churn cream that many are finding so difficult to churn in fall and winter, I thought it would not be out of place to give your readers the benefit of my experience, and offer some suggestions that would benefit those who will follow the suggestions given of the Ontario Agricultural College. I have churned cream in all conditions and degrees of ripeness, and have never had any difficulty when the temperature was right. Some of the causes why cream will not churn are as follows:

1st. Ninety-five times out of 100 the temperature is too low. There is no temperature that will suit all kinds of cream, neither will all kinds of cream churn at the same temperature.

In a dozen different dairies, as many different temperatures may be required to churn the cream of each dairy in thirty to forty-five minutes when all other conditions are the same. We were compelled to churn at 47 to 50 degrees in the early part of last summer to get a good, firm body in our butter. But at the same time churning was done in many good dairies at 62 to 66 degrees, giving equally as good butter, and with as good texture as ours. These are extreme temperatures for the season, as the usual churning temperature is about 58 degrees in the summer months. I might say the only reason we have for our cream churning at such low temperature is that we have a good number of cows added to the herd in the spring, their cream being much easier to churn than any we have ever churned before. Our churning temperature is about 60 degrees at time of writing, while some are forced to churn at 68 to 70 degrees; so that no one temperature will suit all kinds of cream.

Our rule and guide to find the proper churning temperature is to note the time taken to churn. If it takes over forty-five minutes, we churn at a higher temperature, and if less than thirty minutes, we churn at a lower temperature.

2d. Churning in a cold room delays the butter. The churn could be warmed to overcome the low temperature of the room. The temperature of the room should be as warm as the cream.

3d. Filling a churn half full and over is a very bad practice, as the cream swells while churning leaving no room for concussion. Take a portion of the cream from the churn when trouble like this is met.

4th. The per cent of butter fat or skim milk in the cream effects the time required to churn. Cream containing 25 to 30 per cent butter fat will churn at a low temperature, but cream containing from 10 to 12 per cent can hardly be churned at as low a temperature. There is no difficulty in churning cream containing 17 to 30 per cent butter fat or cream that will yield a pound of butter from less than four and one-half pounds if the temperature is right.

5th. The breed of cows will effect the time in churning, but the proper temperature will overcome the difficulty. Cream from Jersey and Guernsey cows is generally more difficult to churn than from some of the other breeds.

6th. The length of time cows are milking has very much to do with the trouble in some dairies. The churning should be done at higher temperature where the churn is filled one-third full and run at 70 and 80 revolutions per minute. The room as warm as the cream, the cream containing no less than 16 per cent. butter-fat, and can't be churned at any temperature, then the cause can be traced to some one or more cows in the herd that have been milking a very long time. The cream from the suspected cows should be used for some other purpose or churned by itself until the cows causing the trouble are found out.

There is no such thing as a witch in the churn, but a good cause can be found for all the troubles met with in so many dairies.

7th. Sometimes the butter comes in small granules, but will not gather. This is caused by too large a percentage of skim milk in the cream and churning at too low a temperature, or adding a quantity of very cold water too soon after the butter breaks. With a churning like this, it would be better to draw off about half of the buttermilk through a fine milk-strain to catch what butter may come out. Return this butter to the churn and continue churning until the butter is gathered. The temperature of the water added to the cream should not be less than 5 degrees colder than the cream, except in very warm weather.

Adding hot water to cream when churning is the worst of all practices, as the color and body of the butter is destroyed. This is the chief cause of the white, soft, spongy butter so common on all our markets.

How to Have Trouble.—1st. Run the dairy without a thermometer. 2nd. Have two or three times as much skim milk in the cream as there should be. 3rd. Churn without considering temperature. 4th. Fill a cold churn half full and over. 5th. Pour in an abundance of cold water at first appearance of butter; then the patience of any good man or woman will be sorely tried to get the butter.

How to Avoid Trouble.—1st. Skim the milk carefully, having as little skim milk in the cream as possible. 2nd. Make intelligent use of a thermometer in tempering the cream for ripening and churning. 3rd. See that the cream is at the proper temperature before pouring into the churn. 4th. Fill the churn only one-third full. 5th. Speed the revolving or barrel churns 70 or 80 revolutions per minute. 6th. When the butter is about half gathered, add 10 to 25 per cent. of water about 5 degrees colder than the cream, but at a lower temperature in hot weather, or when the butter is coming too fast; then continue the churning until the granules are as large as wheat.

If these directions are carefully followed and butter can't be got, raise the temperature; if the temperature won't do it, then search for that cow mentioned above.

The Orchard.

Many of the orchards of our country are shamefully neglected, and it would naturally appear from obvious inference, that the farmer is unwilling to give his fruit trees even as little care as is ordinarily expended upon crops of corn or potatoes. An established orchard, consisting of standard varieties of fruits, is one of the best paying properties the farmer can maintain. It should be borne in mind, however, that something can never come from nothing. Fruit cannot be produced, except the soil contain the proper materials for the formation of the same. A continual taking away will surely tend to emptiness in the end; and that soil, that has produced many crops of apples or other fruit, must soon become sterile and unproductive, unless a restoration of plant food is regularly made. Why not feed the orchard every year, as well as market garden crops? As a fertilizer for fruits, nothing surpasses a mixture of hard wood ashes and ground bone. This produces sound, large, richly colored fruit of a firm texture, that brings the highest market price. Let an annual application of from one half to a whole ton of ashes, and from two hundred to five hundred pounds of ground bone be made on each acre of orchard area.

The winter season affords excellent opportunity to make this dressing, as it may be broadcast on the surface of the snow, which will materially aid in rendering it soluble and available as plant food. If a tough old sod has formed in the orchard, break it up by ploughing shallow furrows, or by scarifying the surface with a sharp cut-away harrow. The idea is, of course, simply to loosen and mellow the surface soil without disturbing many roots of the trees. Every orchardist needs to give some attention to pruning. The time for this work is during the infancy of the tree, when undesirable and unnecessary shoots may be removed with thumb and finger. After a tree has attained maturity, it should not be required to sever any large branches, but merely to cut out any dead wood or shoots, that interlock or render the head of the tree too dense and compact. It should be remembered that a tree with a rather low head is much more handy for picking apples from than a high, rangy growth.

TWO FABLES.

The Fox and the Ground-Hog.

One day the Fox called on the Ground-Hog and said he had long wanted to do him a favor to show his appreciation The time had now come. In walking about he had discovered something good, and was only too glad to put his friend on to it. The Ground Hog followed him to a thicket a mile away, and beheld a toothsome bait attached to a stick.

"There it is," said the Fox, "and though I'm a bit hungry, I won't ask you to divide. Just walk up and help yourself."

The Ground Hog advanced to seize the bait, but before his nose touched it he found his fore-foot in a trap.

"Alas! but I'm a gone Ground-Hog!" he cried, after a vain struggle to free himself.

"Yes, it does look that way," replied the Fox, as he seized and devoured the bait.

"But what am I to do?"

"Dunno. I let you in on the ground floor, and have nothing further to say about it."

MORAL.

When you get something for nothing, there's always a back-action to it.

The Camel, the Giraffe and the Rhinoceros.

The Camel met the Giraffe on the path leading down to the pool, and after the usual "Howdy" had been exchanged, the Giraffe complainingly said:

"I was going down for a drink, but the Rhinoceros stands in the path and will not let me reach the pool."

"Did you bluff him?" asked the Camel.

"I did, but it was n. g."

"Did you sass him?"

"I did, but he only grinned at me."

"Call him names and sneer at and ridicule him?"

"Truly, I did, but beg rinned the more. What a shame that Nature did not make me a fighter!"

"My dear boy," said the Camel, as he coughed up an oyster can which had been tickling his stomach for three days, "I am no fighter myself, but I have learned that a little flattery goes farther than two knock-downs. Come along and see me handle old Rhino."

When the two had approached within ten feet of the Rhinoceros, the big beast called upon them to halt, and as they came to a stand the Camel winked at the Giraffe and began:

"O mighty Rhino, I have come to tell you something. It was not half an hour ago that the Grasshopper was blowing around that he could wallop you in two minutes."

"He was, eh? Says he kin wallop me, does he?"

"He does, O, Rhino. He's up the path about half a mile, and he says——"

"Durn his hide, but I kin lick ten acres of his family before breakfast! Git out of my way, and let me go fur him!"

MORAL:

"My long-necked friend," said the Camel, after the pair had quenched their thirst, "there are some things you can climb over and some you can't. When you meet a thing you can't climb over, just use a little softsoap to help you dodge it."

The Canadian Hen.

Another triumph for the Canadian hen and her progeny has been scored, the scene being this time laid in New York, and the eggs of course in Canada. The silver cup offered for the best collection of any variety, as well as several special prizes, were won by Canadian breeders. For several years past the Canadian hen has been steadily and patiently toiling for the health, wealth, and happiness of the Canadian people, and has done great service in adding to the material wealth of the country. This latest proof of her worth is a subject for national gratification and pride.

She Was Left.

Has Miss Scorcher abandoned her wheel?

No; her wheel has abandoned her.

HOUSEHOLD.

Home-Made Sausage.

One of the earliest methods of preparing meat was in the form of sausages. The sausage vendor is a common personage in the comedies of Aristophanes. The men of old seem to have known no other method of treating tough pieces of meat than to mince them. The secret of hanging beef and meats in a cold atmosphere until the fibres soften is a comparatively modern one.

The Roman preparations of minced meat, seasoning and bread crumbs were more like a modern force meat than a sausage. The best sausage makers of those days, as well as of these, used no bread crumbs, but lean of beef, veal or pork, mixed with clear fat of pork and seasoned with spices and herbs. Excellent sausages of clear meat were made in Roman times at Mordena, and probably at Bonoma, now Bologna.

The true Bologna sausage is always boiled before it is sold in market. Therefore these sausages are properly served without further cooking. They should be merely sliced in the thinnest possible slices and served with a slight garnish of parsley. Lyons sausage are served the same way. The best Bologna sausage is made to-day of the lean of beef and fat of pork. These two varieties of sausage are the only ones of foreign make that can be purchased without suspicion.

The common pork sausage of the butcher shop is sometimes made of unsound and unclean scraps of meat. But it is an easy matter to make sausages at home with a meat cutter. A good meat chopper is most valuable in the kitchen for hashing up cooked meat for croquettes and other minces, as well as for cutting raw meats for soups, sausages and force meats.

The best rule for sausage meat calls for three times as much lean meat as fat. Lean pork or lean veal may be used, or beef, as in bolognas, and clear pork fat, or even beef suet. Take seven pounds and a half of clean lean pork and two pounds and a half of larding pork, ground to a fine mince. Add three ounces of salt, one of pepper, three-quarters of an ounce of sage and half an ounce of summer savory. These sausages can be made from time to time as they are needed. When packed in round muslin bags about half the diameter of small salt bags they will keep a long time, if the bag is dipped in melted lard before it is put away. The lard fills all the interstices of the muslin when it hardens and thus effectually shuts out the air. These sausages are very dainty when the lean of veal is substituted for pork. In either way they make a most delicious breakfast dish when properly served.

Beef sausages require special treatment. Substitute seven and a half pounds of lean beef for the lean pork, and add two cloves of garlic minced as fine as possible and mixed thoroughly through. Add two teaspoonfuls of ground cloves and some nutmeg to the flavoring herbs. Beef suet can be used in place of the larding pork, but it is not as good. The udder fat of veal is nice, however, in veal sausages, but difficult to get, as it is usually sold with the leg of veal. Beef sausages are better packed in bags half the diameter of small salt bags, and boiled slowly for one hour and a half. They may then be cooled in the pot liquor and cut into thin slices when cold for tea. These sausages somewhat resemble the Dutch "roliches," a famous Knickerbocker dainty of olden time.

Veal and pork sausages are not often boiled. They are either fried in a pan or browned in the oven. The latter is a delicate way of cooking them. A nice manner of serving an ordinary fresh, well-made pork sausage is in a brown sauce. Fry a small white onion, which has been minced fine in a tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of weak vinegar if liked. Put in six sausages and brown them for three minutes on each side; then pour over them a cup of rich brown sauce and let the sausages cook for five minutes longer. Take up the sausages, skim off the fat and pour the gravy around them. About six minced mushrooms added when the brown gravy is poured over the sausages are an improvement. Always serve a rather tart apple sauce with sausages or cut apples fried in round cored slices. Fry them in the sausage fat and use them as a garnish to fried sausages.

One Way To Make Bread.

When tired of ordinary home-made bread, why not vary the rule of making, and get a different flavor. Here is one way of making bread, which gives a loaf a trifle lighter than usual, yet it is not crumby and dry like baker's bread. If your oven has a brisk heat for the first few minutes, to cause the loaf to rise rapidly, it will be very flaky. It has quite a nutty flavor. Boil three fair-sized potatoes in their jackets. Have ready two cups of flour in a jar, and pour boiling hot potato water on the flour. Peel and mash the potatoes, and add two cakes of compressed yeast to this when cool. Previously set your yeast to rise in a cup with a teaspoonful of sugar, a little milk and warm water. The amount of yeast can be varied, for some women can get a larger number of loaves from the same quantity of yeast. Use as much water to cool the flour as for your ordinary baking of six large loaves. I sometimes keep the water strained from the dinner potatoes to cool the other; sometimes use a cup of sour milk or buttermilk.

When the butter foams on stirring, it is ready to put in the flour. Make a very soft dough with your iron spoon and mix a little melted butter in. When this batter is risen, put in equal parts of salt and sugar, and all the flour you can without getting it too stiff, and set to rise again. Next time do not handle it very much, just mould lightly and place in tins. When light, butter your hands and lift each loaf out; rapidly mould or fold over in your hands, and replace in pan. It is best not to allow it to rise too lightly before placing in oven, as the brisk heat will effect sufficient lightness. It may seem a tiresome process, but it repays for the trouble. It is very good for making toast and bread-puddings. If carefully baked there will be no failure or waist.

Some Hints.

A cute laundry bag that is being made for a coming fair is one of the Brownie designs and shows the funny little fellows in the act of hanging up a shirt several times larger than themselves, which they have just washed.

Mealy Bugs.—To destroy these pests on house plants, carefully rub off with the hand or a brush all the insects that readily yield to this treatment, and then spray the affected parts of plants with kerosene emulsion. Prof. Comstock has destroyed mealy bugs by dusting the wet plants with a mixture made by grinding in a mortar equal parts of smoking tobacco and flowers of sulphur.

A gown may be freshened by the addition of a pretty collar and belt of ribbon, the hooks and eyes are concealed by four loops on each side; two long ones project sidewise and two shorter loops are thrust straight out backward. Then for further decoration, straps of the ribbon may be added over the shoulders (ending half way to the belt back and front under a small bow which may hold a fancy buckle; or the straps may be brought down to the waist line and fastened with a bow.

To Cure Meat.—For pork use salt 9 lbs, saltpeter 1 oz, New Orleans sugar 1-4 to 1-2 lb, water 3 1-2 gals, meat 100 lbs. For beef, salt 5 1-2 lbs, saltpeter 1-2 oz, sugar 1-4 to 1-2 lb, water 3 1-2 gals, meat 100 lbs. For beef, sprinkle enough salt to draw the blood (a mere sprinkle will do it), pour this off. Make the brine and skim it well, then pour it on the meat and let it lie some 30 days until the heaviest pieces are salted through, then hang, and smoke to suit the taste.

CARVED HIS OWN IMAGE.

Very Remarkable Handiwork of a Famous Japanese Artist.

The image of himself carved in wood by Hananuma Masakichi is undoubtedly the greatest work of art of its kind ever done. None but a cunning Japanese could have hoped to ever approach its marvellous excellence. The figure in every particular, even the most minute, is an exact counterpart of the artist who carved it. The size is the same, the skin is the same in color and apparent texture; the hair is the same, the blue veins are the same; the pose, the features, the toes, the knots and seams of muscles, the prominent collarbone, showing two hollows in the neck; the outline of the ribs, even the spectacles, are absolutely perfect reproductions of the original. When gazing at the image you are strongly moved to converse with it.

This wonderful image is carved out of 2,000 separate pieces of wood. These pieces are dovetailed and glued together with such extraordinary skill that not even a powerful magnifying glass can detect the joints. In the glare of an electric light the surface appears exactly like the skin of a Japanese—a peculiar reddish-brown. This appearance is given by a

COATING OF PAINT

the use of which is said to be known only to the Japanese. This paint reproduced the coloring of his own skin to the most delicate variation in shading.

After the exterior had been properly coated with this paint, minute holes were punctured in the skin to receive the hair. A separate hole had to be made for each hair. This, no doubt, was one of the most tedious parts of the artist's task. The hairs for the head were longer than necessary when inserted, and so the image received a haircut when the work was completed. Anyone might suppose that this operation of putting hair on the image would have occupied a dozen years at least, yet the artist did not spend more than two years on the whole statue.

The attitude of the statue is one of intense thought. In the left hand is held a small mask, which the model is represented as carving. In the right hand is a carving tool. Hananuma Masakichi is the greatest artist in Japan. In his particular line, it would be hard to beat him anywhere in the world. He is now about sixty-three years of age. He was fifty-three when he made this image of himself.

A Dog's Remarkable Instinct.

A remarkable illustration of a dog's intelligence has occurred in Sutton, England. A married lady there has a small pet, and on her removal to a London hospital, owing to ill-health, the animal became greatly distressed, running hither and thither in search of his mistress, to whom he was greatly attached. A week afterwards the dog disappeared, and two days later returned to its home footsore and weary. It subsequently transpired that the faithful terrier had found his way to the hospital where his mistress lay. No one guided him and he traveled the whole way alone. He waited about for hours trying to gain admission, and finally, after many rebuffs, succeeded in running into the hospital and finding the bed where the lady lay. With great delight he hailed her, and after satisfying himself that she was safe he trotted back to Sutton, about fourteen miles distant.

Sound and Electricity.

A curious circumstance illustrating the difference in speed between sound, which travels through the air, and electricity, through wire as its guide and conductor, occurred in California. A certain powder works blew up in a town while a railway telegraph operator was telegraphing to another in a neighboring town. At the instant of the occurrence he telegraphed the news to the operator, who, sixty seconds afterwards, heard the report of the explosion. He knew it had occurred by wire just one minute before he heard the report. Sound travels at about the rate of 1140 feet per second, while electricity accomplished 186,000 miles in the same short period of time.

The frog has the shortest passage between his nose and his mouth; the crocodile has the longest.

ALADDIN QUITE OUTDONE.

GIANT PALACE TO SPAN THE NIAGARA CATARACT.

It Is Practicable and Assured—$40,000,000 Structure Which Has Its Origin in the Brain of a Rochesterman.

Niagara harnessed would, it is claimed, have the energy to furnish the motive power for all the machinery in the world. And Mr. Leonard Henkle, of Rochester, N.Y., has a project to utilize the 10,000,000 horse-power that the mighty falls generates every second and, that too, without marring their natural beauty, but even enhancing it by a wonderful structure that is to be a work of art in itself.

His scheme also has the advantage of diverting no water from the river and it is regarded as so thoroughly feasible that New York and Toronto capitalists have guaranteed the interest on $40,000,000 and the work will begin in July next, Mr. Henkle proposes nothing less than the erection of a stupendous structure, to be called "The Great Dynamic Palace and International Hall," which will bridge the great cataract.

This palace, located about fifty feet above the brink of the Horseshoe Falls, will be at least half a mile long, and in width 1,600 feet; the height will be 606 feet, the centre, however, rising to about 1,000 feet above the river. The lower part of the building will average forty-six stories, and in the centre something more than

FIFTY STORIES.

The structure will be supported and anchored by two massive stone towers, fixed with heavy steel girders, each placed 900 feet from the bank. These towers will be each forty-eight feet in thickness, 1,600 feet wide, 420 feet high and will weigh nearly 600,000 tons apiece.

The materials of construction provided in the specifications are stone, granite, Mexican onyx, black and white marble, aluminum, copper, steel, iron and glass.

The structure will be divided into three parts, the east and west wings and the main building. The wings will each be 902 feet in length and the central portion 836 feet long.

The exterior will consist of block stone fretted and ornamented. The building will be supported by forty huge columns, which are to be presented by the nations of the world. Promises have already been obtained from some of them that the columns will be furnished. They will be richly sculptured and the motto of the nation presenting each will be inscribed at its base. They will also have the name of the nation set in gold, silver or aluminum letters at the top. Eight hundred smaller columns, composed of Mexican onyx and aluminum, will also be used.

At the American end of the building, above the main entrance, will be inscribed: "United States of America," and at the Canadian entrance, "Ontario, Dominion of Canada." Above the central entrance will be the word "Unitarius." Inside the building

STEEL GIRDERS

will be used for the purpose of support; iron columns will also be placed between the floors. Forty-seven million, five hundred and twenty thousand feet of fire-proof flooring will be required, which, it is estimated, will cost at least $475,200. The structure will have 11,932 windows and a correspondingly large number of doors.

The first ten stories will be used for dynamos and other apparatus for generating electricity.

At the extreme lower front of the building proper there will be 552 twin turbin wheels, capable of developing about 3,300,000 horse-power a minute, which will run over 7,000 dynamos.

Immediately below the first story, an immense arcade will furnish a passage from the United States to Canada for the Grand Trunk, West Shore and other railways. This will be lighted with thousands of arc and incandescent lights.

Above the tenth story and up to the forty-fifth, the building will be used for commercial purposes, among the most important that of grinding the Western wheat which comes down from the lakes.

The interior of the building will be chiefly of carved stone and Mexican onyx.

The forty-sixth story will be an enormous hall, extending the length of the building, with a seating capacity of 70,000, who may be addressed by one speaker by the use of electrical intonators. This hall will be the most beautiful in the world, and will be devoted exclusively to international religious and social meetings and conventions. It is expected that each of the nations of the world will furnish a design for a window, and it is estimated that the furnishings of the hall will cost $5,000,000.

MR. HENKLE,

who is responsible for this gigantic undertaking, was born in Ohio, but spent his boyhood in Iowa, whither his family moved in 1840. His playmates were little Indian boys, and he still speaks their language fluently. His days of schooling were limited to three months in all.

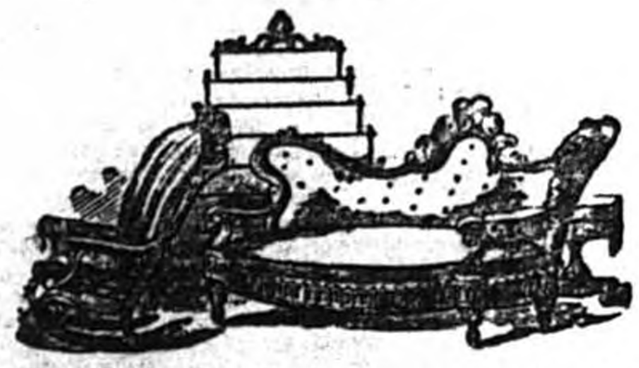
Mr. Henkle has invented, among other things, the tubular lanterns for street illumination, a time-lock for safes, the Rochester lamp, model buildings and an improved oil-heating and cooking stove. He conceived his present design for the palace as far back as 1881. With regard to the practicability of his scheme, he says:

"After disposing of 200,000 horse-power at the falls at $10 per horse-power per annum, 6 per cent. is assured on $40,000,000, which leaves 31,000,000 horse-power, which, at $10 per horse-power, would insure an income of such vast proportions as to pay an annual and perpetual interest on a sum of money sufficient to build railways from California to Maine, and from British Columbia to the St. Lawrence, each touching at Niagara Falls, also to build a line of steamships from the outlet of the St. Lawrence to every port of the world."

It is proposed to issue stock certificates for the full amount of the capital, $40,000,000 to be offered to the public in denominations of $2, $5 and $10.

The Sultan has invited the powers to recognize Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

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.

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

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Correspondence solicited, strictly confidential.

JOHN TAYLOR,
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MEAT MARKET
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THE UNDERSIGNED will pay CASH for

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LAMBSKINS
FURS.

D. WILSON,
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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.

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.

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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

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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.

Apply to
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Notice.

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

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,
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Lumber Wagons $55.00 Cash.

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Modelled each year to fit all the latest shoe shapes. Extra thick ball and heel.

Honestly made of pure Rubber. Thin, Light, Elastic, Stylish, Durable.

Sold everywhere. They Wear like Iron.

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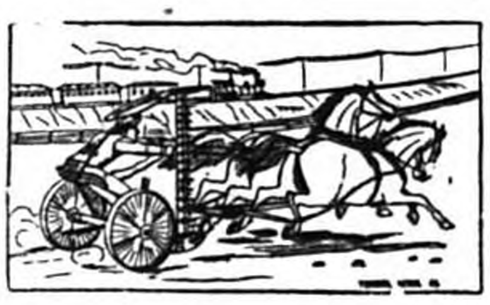

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D. V. CAMERON, Stonefield.

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.

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BOOK STORE

—o—o—

Go to Lachute Book Store for following works which will be sold cheap for cash:

MASSEY'S MAGAZINE for January, and February is a work highly spoken of by men of celebrity such as Sir Wm. C. VanHorne, Prof Marshall, L. Perrin, A. H. Hillyard and by the leading Press of Canada. Only ten cents per number.

Roman Catholic Prayer Books, both French and English; also Prayer Beads. English Church Prayer Books, Presbyterian Psalter and Hymnal, Methodist Hymn Books, and the Canadian Hymnal; Moody and Sankey Songs and Solos, with and without Music, small and large.

All of the above for sale at the LACHUTE BOOK STORE.

DAWSON KERR.

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.

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.

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

Superior Court.

District of Terrebonne,
Sainte Scholastique, to wit: } No. 227.

J. A. N. McKAY, ET UXOR, Plaintiffs *és qualité*; against BAZILE GIRARD, Defendant, to wit:

1 A lot of land situate in Cote Saint Pierre, in the parish of Saint Hermas, district of Terrebonne, known on the official plan and in the book of reference for the said parish, under the number ninety-nine [No. 99]—with building thereon erected.

2 A piece of land situate at *Riviere Rouge*, in the parish of Saint André, county of Argenteuil, said district, being official numbers six hundred and three, six hundred and five and six hundred and eleven [Nos. 603, 605 and 611], on the hypothecary cadastre for the said parish St. Andre, to wit numbers 603 and 605, without building, and the number 611, with a barn and other buildings thereon erected.

To be sold as follows: the land firstly designated, at the church door of the parochial church of the parish of Saint Hermas, on the FIFTH day of MARCH next, at NINE of the clock in the forenoon; and the land secondly described, at the church door of the parochial church of the parish of Saint Andre, said district, on the SAME DAY, at NOON. Said writ returnable on the twentieth day of March next [1896].

LAPOINTE & PREVOST,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Sainte Scholastique, 30th Dec. 1895.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

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