

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX.

LACHUTE, THURSDAY APRIL 2, 1896.

NO 30

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CHEAP CASH STORE.

HOPE'S BLOCK, MAIN ST.
LACHUTE.

DENIS BROS. having leased the store formerly occupied by N. McGillis & Son is about to open an immense varied, well chosen and select stock of DRY GOODS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS, which will be sold at lowest possible prices for CASH ONLY.

They are about to show the advantage of buying for cash. The firm that can go into wholesale houses and pay spot cash for goods can afford to sell for cash very low indeed. By reason of their large experience in selecting stock the public will secure an opportunity to realize just how much can be bought for \$1.00 cash.

Stock Large and Selected with great Care.

TAILORING.

In connection with this store there will be a tailoring department under the management of one of the best, oldest and most expert tailors of Montreal. All work guaranteed to give first-class satisfaction both as to style and fit or no sale made.

First Opening on Saturday night April 11th.

This advertisement will be changed every week and should be read first thing as it will show just what DENIS BROS., will do in the way of giving Bargains.

DENIS BROS.

A. BERTHELOT.

NOTARY PUBLIC. LACHUTE QUE.

P. F. Ernest Petit

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Commissioner Superior Court.

ST. JEROME, P. Q.

J. E. VALOIS,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Money to Loan on Security.

Office over Central Flour Depot.
LACHUTE, QUE.

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.

DENTISTRY.

Until 1st of June Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Remember, sets of teeth and filling reduced 25 per cent. Painless extraction.

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. McQUAT'S

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.

H. C. McCONNELL, L. D. S.
(Surgeon Dentist)

Will be in his office in Lachute, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.—Office, Next Door East of Rodrigue's Hotel. 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.

J. D. LEDUC, L.L.B.

Advocate.

Ex-Attorney for the Revenue.
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

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.

Millinery Opening!

We respectfully invite you to our opening of Millinery Patterns and latest Novelties, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, April 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

M. F. CRESWELL.

Lachute, March, 25th, 1896.

HOUSE TO LET.

Next door east of J. Strong's store, formerly occupied by Mr. Small.

Apply to

T. STRONG, Merchant.

See the advertisement of C. E. Ladouceur of St. Andrews, for special prices on Spring Tooth Harrows, Plows, Cultivators and Horse Forks.

The Argenteuil Brass Band entertained Mr. Homere Paquette on Monday evening, 23rd inst., it being the occasion of his 22nd birthday.

A. J. Periard's Spring Goods are all in stock. The public is invited to inspect my stock of Spring Goods, of Suitings, Over Coatings and Trousers &c., &c.

Gents Furnishings of all kinds, Waterproof Coats, Hats and Caps of the latest styles. These goods will not only suit your taste, but also your purse. Come early and secure the choicest patterns. A. J. Periard, Lachute.

FOR SALE—A first class PIANO, cheap Apply at this office.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Seed Oats, Seed Peas, Timothy Seed, Long Red Vermont, Red Western and Alsace Clover Seeds, Field Garden and Flower Seeds, Ensilage Corn, Also, Flour, Provender, Shorts, Bran, Oil Cake and Manitoba New Process Feed at J. R. McQUAT'S.

COL. AMYOT, M. P., DEAD.

By the death of Lieut. Col. Amyot the House of Commons loses one of its foremost debaters and Separate Schools a strong advocate.

The House of Commons yesterday discussed a bill which provides that bye-elections shall be held within a fixed time after the occurrence of the vacancy. The idea is simply the carrying out of the law providing that, when a general election is held, polling in all the constituencies shall take place on the same date. It, adoption would avoid some occasions for scandal, such, for instance as leaving doubtful constituencies open through a whole session of Parliament. It is in the line of reform.

The largest stock of Japan Teas yet brought to Lachute just arrived, in all sizes of packages. The price will be an agreeable surprise to you. Don't miss a caddy of it. W. BANFORD.

The genuine TONKA Smoking Mixture is delightfully cool and fragrant. Try a ten cent package or 1/4 pound tin.

Gentlemen of refined taste chew the famous HEAVY Plug exclusively. Refuse cheap imitations.

Mr. M. Wanless was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. A. B. Filion, Crown Lands Agent, was in Lachute on Monday evening.

The Chatham Council held a session on Tuesday last at St. Philippe.

Mr. C. E. Ladouceur, of St. Andrews, was in town yesterday.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Douglas of Brownsburg, took place this morning.

Mr. A. A. LeRoy of Barb, East Hawkesbury, was in Lachute on Saturday.

The saw mill of Messrs. P. & A. McGibbon commenced operations on Tuesday last.

Mr. A. E. Beattie is spending a few days in town on his return from the West.

Mr. A. A. LeRoy Postmaster of Barb, East Hawkesbury, was in Lachute on Saturday.

Messrs. W. T. White and Orron LeRoy of Grenville, were in Lachute on Wednesday.

A taffy social will be held at the residence of Mr. Wm. Heatlie, Stonedale, in aid of the Baptist Church this (Thursday) evening.

We regret to learn of the death of Miss Agnes Redpath of Upper Lachute, who has been suffering for some time past.

On Saturday last Mrs. Jos. Campbell fell in the yard while getting some water and is suffering from some severe bruises caused thereby.

The following are the Band of Hope Officers:—President, Emma Carpenter Secretary, Ethel McNeice, Treasurer, Ruth Heavysege, Vice President, Maude Caion.

At the Easter services in the Methodist church Mr. F. Weegar will preach in the morning, and in the evening there will be an Easter service of song, in which Mr. Weegar will assist. A short address on the day will be given by the Pastor. Come early and secure a good seat.

The members and friends of Laurentian Lodge, No. 14, I. O. F., intend giving an entertainment at the Lodge Room, Olive Hall, Thursday evening next, April 9th. A unique feature of this entertainment is that admission will be by complimentary ticket only.

On Wednesday evening, 8th inst., the annual Easter offering gathering of the Women's Missionary society will be held in the Methodist church at 8 p.m. In addition to other attractions, Mrs. Ross of Montreal, one of the foremost workers in this good cause, will deliver an address and also favor the audience with one or more of her fine Soprano solos. The public are cordially invited. Everybody welcome.

Mr. Ethier, Advocate, has removed his office into the Rodrigue building over Mr. Banford's store. This is quite a professional flat now, containing the offices of a doctor, a dentist and an advocate and a notary.

A BROKEN ARM.

While coming out from the Methodist church on Sunday night Mr. Dawson Kerr fell on the sidewalk and broke his left arm above the elbow.

NEW DOCTORS.

We offer our congratulations to Mr. Robert Mason of Daleville, and Mr. O. S. Stackhouse of Lachute, in having received the degree of M.D., C.M., which was conferred at McGill on Tuesday last.

Fire at Thurso.

Thurso, March 25th.—A fire occurred here this morning by which Chevrier's hotel and another house were destroyed. The fire originated in a house occupied by Joa. Gagnon, from which it spread to the outbuildings and finally to the hotel. Part of the hotel furniture was saved. Mr. Chevrier had \$2,000 insurance in the Commercial Union. The loss will be about \$3,000. Edwards' Trading Co's store was damaged to a small amount. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Do not lie awake nights and cough! Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will relieve the cough and induce a good night's rest.

MONTEBELLO.

His Grace Archbishop Duhamel was in Montebello on Tuesday last, the 24th ult., assisting at the blessing of the new church recently erected here.

The services were very imposing and impressive. His Grace celebrated pontifical mass, while the ceremony of blessing the new edifice was conducted by Bishop Emard, of Valleyfield. Father Hamen, S.J., of Montreal, delivered a very earnest and practical sermon on the occasion. About thirty clergymen were present, as well as several laymen including Mr. C. R. Devlin, M. P. After the services dinner was partaken of at the convent, about fifty guests being present, and during the afternoon an entertainment was given in the old church. Addresses to Archbishop Duhamel and Bishop Emard were read by Mr. Chauvin, mayor of the town, to which happy replies were made by both the distinguished clergymen. Father Reid, of St. Telephone, then presented many beautiful stereoscopic views after which eloquent speeches were delivered by some of the gentlemen present. The new church, which is of stone is in the form of a cross, the first of the kind ever erected in this country. The altar has been placed in the space occupied by the two arms of the cross, and is exceptionally high. The section in front is to be occupied by the parishioners while the gallery in the rear is for the use of the school children. In every respect it is a beautiful structure.

The New Cash Store.

We call attention to the large advertisement in this issue of Denis Bros., who have determined to show what bargains in Dry Goods mean, when sales are made for cash. We believe that the secret of the "bargain days" success in Montreal and other large cities is that profits are cut down to almost nothing. No allowance being required for bad debts, interest charges, discounts etc., and money being turned over rapidly the gross results from large sales at a small profit at the end of a year are satisfactory. The cash buyer therefore gets his goods almost at the cost of production.

Denis Bros., intend to make a revolution in prices and promise to exhibit the largest and best selected stock of Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings ever seen in Lachute. They will give special attention to their tailoring department, and request a close reading of their weekly announcement in the WATCHMAN after their store is opened.



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.

THE LIBRARY WINDOW.

A STORY OF THE SEEN AND THE UNSEEN.

CHAPTER I.

I was not aware at first of the many discussions which had gone on about that window. It was almost opposite one of the windows of the large old-fashioned drawing-room of the house in which I spent that summer, which was of so much importance in my life. Our house and the library were on opposite sides of the broad High Street of St. Rule's, which is a fine street, wide and ample, and very quiet, as strangers think who come from noisier places; but in a summer evening there is much coming and going, and the stillness is full of sound—the sound of footsteps and pleasant voices, softened by the summer air. There are even exceptional moments when it is noisy; the time of the fair, and on Saturday nights sometimes, and when there are excursion trains. Then even the softest sunny air of the evening will not smooth the harsh tones and the stumbling steps; but at these unlovely moments we shut the windows, and even I, who am so fond of that deep recess where I can take refuge from all that is going on inside, and make myself a spectator of all the varied story out of doors, withdraw from my watch-tower. To tell the truth, there never was very much going on inside. The house belonged to my aunt, to whom (she says, Thank God!) nothing ever happens. I believe that many things have happened to her in her time; but that was all over at the period of which I am speaking, and she was old, and very quiet. Her life went on in a routine never broken. She got up at the same hour every day, and did the same things in the same rotation, day by day the same. She said that this was the greatest support in the world, and that routine is a kind of salvation. It may be so; but it is a very dull salvation, and I used to feel that I would rather have incident, whatever kind of incident it might be. But then at that time I was not old, which makes all the difference.

At the time of which I speak the deep recess of the drawing-room window was a great comfort to me. Though she was an old lady (perhaps because she was so old) she was very tolerant, and had a kind of feeling for me. She never said a word, but often gave me a smile when she saw how I had built myself up, with my books, and my basket of work. I did very little work, I fear—now and then a few stitches when the spirit moved me, or when I had got well afloat in a dream, and was more tempted to follow it out than to read my book, as sometimes happened. At other times, and if the book were interesting, I used to get through volume after volume sitting there, paying no attention to anybody. And yet I did pay a kind of attention. Aunt Mary's old ladies came in to call, and I heard them talk, though I very seldom listened; but for all that, if they had anything to say that was interesting, it is curious how I found it in my mind afterwards, as if the air had blown it to me. They came and went, and I had the sensation of their old bonnets gliding out and in, and their dresses rustling; and now and then had to jump up and shake hands with some one who knew me, and asked after my papa and mamma. Then Aunt Mary would give me a little smile again, and I slipped back to my window. She never seemed to mind. My mother would not have let me do it. I know things there were to do. She would have sent me upstairs to fetch something which I was quite sure she did not want, or down-stairs to carry some quite unnecessary message to the housemaid. She liked to keep me running about. Perhaps that was one reason why I was so fond of Aunt Mary's drawing-room, and the deep recess of the window, and the curtain that fell half over it, and the broad window-seat, where one could collect so many things without being found fault with for untidiness. Whenever we had any thing the matter with us in these days, we were sent to St. Rule's to get up our strength. And this was my case at the time of which I am going to speak.

Everybody had said, since ever I learned to speak, that I was fantastic and fanciful and dreamy, and all the other words with which a girl who may happen to like poetry, and to be fond of thinking, is so often made uncomfortable. People don't know what they mean when they say fantastic. It sounds like Magic Wildfire or something of that sort. My mother thought I should always be busy, to keep nonsense out of my head. But really I was not at all fond of nonsense. I was rather serious than otherwise. I would have been no trouble to anybody if I had been left to myself. It was only that I had a sort of second-sight, and was conscious of things to which I paid no attention. Even when reading the most interesting book, the things that were being talked about blew in to me; and I heard what people were saying in the streets as they passed under the window. Aunt Mary always said I could do two or indeed three things at once—both read and listen, and see, I am sure that I did not listen much, and seldom looked out, of set purpose—as some people do who notice what counts the ladies in the street have on, but I did hear what I couldn't help hearing, even when I was reading my book, and I did see all sorts of things, though often for a whole half-hour I might never lift my eyes.

This does not explain what I said at the beginning, that there were many discussions about that window. It was, and still is, the last window in the row of the College Library, which is opposite my Aunt's house in the High Street. Yet it is not exactly opposite, but a little to the west, so that I could see it best from the left side of my recess. I took it calmly for granted that it was a window like any other

till I first heard the talk about it which was going on in the drawing-room. "Have you never made up your mind, Mrs. Balcarres," said old Mr. Pitmilly, "whether that window opposite is a window or not?" He said Mistress Balcarres—and he was always called Mr. Pitmilly. Morton; which was the name of the place.

"I am never sure of it, to tell the truth," said Aunt Mary, "all these years."

"Hess me!" said one of the old ladies, "and what window may that be?"

Mr. Pitmilly had a way of laughing as he spoke, which did not please me; but it was true that he was not perhaps desirous of pleasing me. He said, "Oh, just the window opposite," with his laugh running through his words; "our friend can never make up her mind about it, though she has been living opposite it since—"

"You need never mind the date," said another; "the Leebary window! Dear me, what should it be but a window! up at that height it could not be a door."

"The question is," said my aunt, "if it is a real window with glass in it, or if it is merely painted, or if it once was a window, and had been built up. And the oftener people look at it, the less they are able to say."

"Let me see this window," said old Lady Carnbee, who was very active and strong-minded; and then they all came crowding upon me—three or four old ladies, very eager, and Mr. Pitmilly's white hair appearing over their heads, and my aunt sitting quiet and smiling behind.

"I mind the window very well," said Lady Carnbee; "ay, and so do more than me. But in its present appearance it is just like any other window; but has not been cleaned, I should say, in the memory of man."

"I see what ye means," said one of the others. "It is just a very dead thing without any reflection in it, but I've seen as bad before."

"Ay, it's dead enough," said another, "but that's no rule; for these hizzies of woman-servants in this ill age—"

"Nay, the women are well enough," said the softest voice of all, which was Aunt Mary's. "I will never let them risk their lives cleaning the outside of mine. And there are no women-servants in the Old Library; there is maybe something more in it than that."

They were all pressing into my recess, pressing upon me, a row of old faces, peering into something they could not understand. I had a sense in my mind how curious it was, the wall of old ladies in their old satin gowns all gazed with age. Lady Carnbee with her lace about her head. Nobody was looking at me or thinking of me; but I felt unconsciously the contrast of my youthfulness to their oldness, and stared at them as they stared over my head at the library window. I had given it no attention up to this time. I was more taken up with the old ladies than with the thing they were looking at.

"The framework is all right at least, I can see that, and panted black—"

"And the panes are panted black too. It's no window, Mrs. Balcarres. It has been filled in, in the days of the window duties; you will mind, Lady Carnbee."

"Mind!" said the oldest lady. "I mind when your mother was married, Jeanie; and that's neither the day nor yesterday. But as for the window, it's just a delusion, and that is my opinion of the matter, if you ask me."

"There's a great want of light in that muckle room at the college," said another. "If it was a window, the Leebary would have more light."

"One thing is clear," said one of the younger ones, "it cannot be a window to see through. It may be filled in or it may be built up, but it is not a window to give light."

"And who ever heard of a window that was not to see through?" Lady Carnbee said. I was fascinated by the look on her face, which was a curious, scornful look as of one who knew more than she chose to say; and then my wandering fancy was caught by her hand as she held it up, throwing back the lace that drooped over it. Lady Carnbee's lace was the chief thing about her—heavy black Spanish lace with large flowers. Everything she wore was trimmed with it. A large veil of it hung over her old bonnet. But her hand coming out of this heavy lace was a curious thing to see. She had very long fingers, very taper, which had been much admired in her youth; and her hand was very white, or rather more than white, pale, bleached, and bloodless, with large blue veins standing out upon the back, and she wore some fine rings, among others a big diamond in an ugly old claw setting. They were too big for her and were wound round and round with yellow silk to make them keep on; and this little cushion of silk, turned brown with long wearing, had twisted round so that it was more conspicuous than the jewels; while the big diamond blazed underneath in the hollow of her hand, like some dangerous thing hiding and sending out darts of light. The hand, which seemed to come almost to a point, with this strange ornament underneath, clutched at my half-terrified imagination. It too seemed to mean far more than was said. I felt as if it might clutch me with sharp claws, and the lurking, dazzling creature bite—with a sting that would go to the heart.

Presently, however, the circle of the old faces broke up, the old ladies returned to their seats, and Mr. Pitmilly, small but very erect, stood up in the midst of them, talking with mild authority like a little oracle among the ladies. Only Lady Carnbee always contradicted the neat, little, old gentleman. She gesticulated, when she talked, like a Frenchwoman and darted forth that hand of hers with the lace hanging over it, so that I always caught a glimpse of the turking diamond. I thought she looked like a witch among the comfortable little group which gave such attention to everything Mr. Pitmilly said.

"For my part, it is my opinion there is no window there at all," he said. "It's very like the thing that's called in scientific language an optical illusion. It arises generally, if I may use such a word in the presence of ladies, from a liver that is not just in the perfect order and balance that organ demands—and then you will see things—a blue dog, I remember, was the thing in one case, and in another—"

"The man has gone gyle," said Lady

Carnbee; "I mind the windows in the Auld Leebary as long as I mind anything. Is the Leebary itself an optical illusion too?"

"Na, na," and "No, no," said the old ladies; "a blue doggie would be a strange vagary; but the library we have all kept from our youth," said one. "And I mind when the Assemblies were held there one year when the Town hall was building," another said.

"It is just a great divert to me," said Aunt Mary; but what was strange was that she paused there, and said in a low tone, "now," and then went on again for whoever comes to my house, there are aye discussions about that window. I have never just made up my mind about it myself. Sometimes I think it's a case of those wicked window duties, as you said, Miss Jeanie, when half the windows in our houses were blocked up to save the tax. And then, I think, it may be due to that blank kind of building like the great new buildings on the Earthen Mound in Edinburgh, where the windows are just ornaments. And then while I am sure I can see the glass shining when the sun catches it in the afternoon."

"You could so easily satisfy yourself, Mrs. Balcarres, if you were to—"

"Give a laddie a penny to cast a stone and see what happens," said Lady Carnbee.

"But I am not sure that I have any desire to satisfy myself," Aunt Mary said. And then there was a stir in the room, and I had to come out from my recess and open the door for the old ladies and see them down-stairs, as they all went away following one another. Mr. Pitmilly gave his arm to Lady Carnbee, though she was always contradicting him, and so the tea-party dispersed. Aunt Mary came to the head of the stairs with her guests in an old-fashioned, gracious way, while I went down with them to see that the maid was ready at the door. When I came back Aunt Mary was still standing in the recess looking out. Returning to my seat she said, with a kind of wistful look, "Well, honey, and what is your opinion?"

"I have no opinion. I was reading my book all the time," I said.

"And so you were, honey, and no very civil; but all the same I ken well you heard every word we said."

CHAPTER II.

It was a night in June; dinner was long over, and had it been winter the maids would have been shutting up the house, and my Aunt Mary preparing to go up-stairs to her room. But it was still clear daylight, that daylight out of which the sun has been long gone, and which has no longer any rose reflections, but all has sunk into a pearly neutral tint—a light which is daylight yet is not day. We had taken a turn in the garden after dinner; and now we had returned to what we called our usual occupations. My aunt was reading. The English post had come in, and she had not her Times, which was her great diversion. The Scot-man was her morning reading, but she liked her Times at night.

As for me, I too was at my usual occupation, which at that time was doing nothing. I had a book as usual, and was absorbed in it; but I was conscious of all that was going on all the same. The people strolled along the broad pavement, making remarks as they passed under the open window which came up into my story or my dream, and sometimes made me laugh. The tone and the faint sing-song, or rather chant, of the accent, which was "a wee fish," was novel to me, and associated with holiday and pleasant; and sometimes they said to each other something that was amusing, and often something that suggested a whole story; but presently they began to drop off, the footsteps slackened, the voices died away. It was getting late, though the clear, soft daylight went on evening. All through the lingering evening, which seemed to consist of interminable hours, long but not weary, drawn out as if the spell of the light and the outdoor life might never end, I had now and then, quite unawares, cast a glance at the mysterious window which my aunt and her friends had discussed, as I felt, though I dared not say it even to myself, rather foolishly. It caught my eye without any intention on my part, as I paused, as it were, to take breath, in the flowing and current of undistinguishable thoughts and things from without and within which carried me along. First, it occurred to me, with a little sensation of discovery, how absurd to say it was not a window, a living window, one to see through! Why, then, had they never seen it, these old folk? I saw as I looked up suddenly the faint greenness as of visible space within—a room behind, certainly—dim, as it was natural a room should be on the other side of the street—quite indefinite; yet, so clear that if some one were to come to the window there would be nothing surprising in it. For certainly, there was a feeling of space behind the panes which these old half-blind ladies had disputed about whether they were glass or only fictitious panes marked on the wall. How silly! when eyes that could see could make it out in a minute. It was only a greenness at present, but it was unmistakable, a space that went back into gloom, as every room does when you look into it across a street. There were no curtains to show whether it was inhabited or not; but a room—oh, as distinctly as ever room was I was pleased with myself, but said nothing, while Aunt Mary rustled her paper, waiting for a favorable moment to announce a discovery which settled her problem at once. Then I was carried away upon the stream again, and forgot the window, till somebody threw unawares a word from the outer world. "I'm going home," it soon became dark. Dark! what was the fool thinking of! I never would be dark if one waited out, wandering in the soft air for hours longer; and then my eyes, acquiring easily that new habit, looked across the way again.

Ah, now! nobody indeed had come to the window, and no light had been lighted, seeing it was still beautiful to read by—a still, clear, colorless light; but the room inside had certainly widened. I could see the grey space and air a little deeper, and a sort of vision, very dim, of a wall, and something against it, something dark, with the blackness that a solid article, however indistinctly seen, takes in the lighter darkness that is only space—a large, black, dark thing coming out into the grey. I looked more intently, and made sure it was a piece of furniture, either a writing-table or perhaps a large bookcase. No doubt it must be the last, since this was part of the old library. I never visited the old College

Library, but I have seen such places before, and I could well imagine it to myself. How curious that for all the time those old people had looked at it, they had never seen this before!

(To Be Continued.)

MONACO'S ONE INDUSTRY.

Some Figures as to Expenses and Receipts at Monte Carlo.

The receipts are 750,000 francs from rent and 19,500,000 francs direct profits from the gambling tables. The expenditures are as follows: Prince of Monaco for the concession, 1,250,000 francs; Government and local officials of Monaco, 750,000 francs; Bishop, clergy, police, 200,000 francs; and educational stipends, 275,000 francs; court officials, 75,000 francs; special reserve fund, 1,000,000 francs; management, 750,000 francs; salaries to minor employees and general expenses, 1,250,000 francs; repairs and keeping of grounds, 200,000 francs; secret fund at disposal of management, 150,000 francs; orchestra and other entertainments, 600,000 francs; arrangement of races, processions for carnival and charity, 375,000 francs; travelling expenses (to send home people who have lost everything), 150,000 francs; pensions, 75,000 francs; interest on 60,000 bonds, 25 francs each, 1,500,000 francs; dividend, 160 francs per share of capital stock, amounting to 9,625,000 francs; promotion and publicity, 1,750,000 francs. The bookkeeping is done systematically, and a daily report from each of the gambling tables is made. It is thus shown that a roulette table brings on an average 10,000 francs per day in winter and 7,800 francs in summer.

The respective sums on the "Trente et quarante" tables are 7,500 and 6,200 francs. One of the most interesting items is that of the press. French newspapers receive no less than 1,450,000 francs; the English press receive 50,000 francs. The highest amount given to any paper is 75,000 francs to a Paris journal which in return gives above the headline for the first column on the first page the state of the weather in Monte Carlo on the respective day.

Interesting items are also the travelling expenses and pensions. In these accounts the names of men and women who have lost their entire fortune on the green tables are down for whatever pittance they may have received to enable them to get away from the scene of their losses. This is done to avoid scandal and publicity. According to the present contract the company will retain possession until 1913. As a matter of fact the entire principal of Monaco is directly or indirectly dependent upon Monte Carlo for a living—police, judges, officials, teachers, the clergy, and tradesmen—they all will lose the better part of their incomes if once gambling in Monte Carlo is discontinued.

BATTLE-FIELD TELEPHONES.

The Soldier Sticks a Sword in the Ground and That Establishes the Earth Current.

The military telephone service in France has been improved considerably during recent years, and is now one of the best services of the kind in the world. "La Nature" describes at length the apparatus used and the outfit carried by the soldiers of each regiment who are provided with the telephone outfit, and gives an account of all the experiments and improvements after practical experience with the telephone.

The apparatus now usually adopted is that constructed by Capt. P. Charolais. The greatest importance in his invention is the use of a single wire, since he makes use of the earth for the return of the current to the base of operation. This point is of considerable importance, since it lessens the weight as compared with former apparatus by more than one-third. He has further been able to prove that the insulation of the telephone wire is unnecessary, and that a metallic wire unrolled and allowed to lay on the soil without any precaution or insulation will be sufficient to conduct an electric current for relatively long distances, say for ten or even fifteen miles. The transmitter and receiver used in his instruments are of great sensibility, and greatly increase the value of this telephone, which is calculated to be used in open air and irrespective of other noises going on around.

Telephonic posts are formed preferably by two men, one of whom carries the apparatus while the other attends to the telephoning. The two men are supposed to be a private for the carrying and a non-commissioned officer for the reporting duties. The communication is constantly kept up, since the wire unrolls automatically without difficulty, and is rolled up, when the steps are retraced as easily as the wire is fed out. When the telephone is to be used the soldier draws his bayonet, through which the return current goes, and sticks it into the ground. The telephone is then ready for immediate use, and remains so until the bayonet is drawn out again and replaced into the scabbard. Each regiment is provided with six telephones and the necessary material, the men being under the command of an electrician, who has the rank of a commissioned officer; six non-commissioned officers and twelve privates completing the telephone company of each regiment. These men are divided through the different companies in such a way that all the officers may communicate with headquarters, and through headquarters with each other.

Such a service is naturally of the greatest importance when the regiment is moving in maneuvers of war on uncertain territory, and since these telephone lines may be thrown forward quite a distance and the telephones may be used while both parties are marching, it will materially change the tactics of military engagements in future as far as transmission of orders and their rapid execution are concerned.

SOME STRANGE FREAKS.

ALL DUE ENTIRELY TO STRANGE IMAGINATION.

How the Mind Sometimes Plays Curious Tricks With People Same in Other Respects.

Some years ago a number of students in Europe were concerned in a charge which demonstrated the powerful effects of imagination. In a frolic they donned disguises and arrested another student, whom they tried in a theatrically-arranged and dimly-lighted chamber, and condemned to death. For several hours they kept their horror-stricken victim in a darkened room, and, having informed him that he was to be beheaded, bandaged his eyes and led him to another apartment.

A crowd was assembled, but restrained their mirth, as the victim of the practical joke was forced to kneel down, and placed his neck across the spindle of a three-legged stool. They prepared for a great outburst of laughter as the neck of the poor young fellow was touched with a slender cane; but, instead, had to shed tears of regret for the action, as immediately upon being touched with the cane the young man fell dead.

A man had been cured of a somewhat serious illness, but had the misfortune to consider himself dead, and refused to converse with his friends or take the food and stimulants they provided. He was fast sinking when they hit upon a plan, and hiring a coffin, they placed him inside, and with due formality proceeded to inter him—in the dark coal cellar.

SHORTLY AFTERWARD

one of his friends was carried into the cellar, also in a coffin, which, in addition to his body, contained a liberal supply of wine and food. The man who believed himself dead was surprised when he saw his "companion corpse" sit up and feast upon the good things placed in the coffin. He remonstrated with him, but being informed that it was customary to indulge in food in the world in which they were as well as in the world they had left, he joined in the feast. Shortly afterward he held rational conversation with his friend, and was soon recovered.

A lady holding a high position in society suddenly imagined that her husband had sustained a serious financial reverse, and, notwithstanding the protests of her husband, set about adapting herself to the supposed change in her circumstances. She disposed of her jewelry, discharged her servants and rented a small cottage and in its window displayed a card bearing the intimation that she was prepared to undertake plain sewing.

Various devices were adapted by her anxious family to convince her of the actual state of her affairs, and ultimately a friend presented her with a check for many thousand pounds. This broke down her craving, and induced her to undertake a prolonged journey on the continent. Her over-strained brain was restored to its normal condition, though she always believed afterwards that she had been in

STRAITENED CIRCUMSTANCES.

The effect of pernicious literature upon young ladies has often been illustrated by disclosures in Police Courts, but it would scarcely be believed that the sensational stories published by some "boys' journals" could have serious effect upon the imagination of a man of over 60 years. Yet such actually occurred in the North of England.

He had spent a large portion of his time in reading such "literature," and eventually came to the conclusion that he was fitted for a life of frolic and adventure, like many another "hero." In the first stage of his vagaries he played tricks such as were described in the stories, upon his neighbors, banging their knockers and ringing their bells, &c., and afterwards he became an amateur highwayman, having as the implements of his adopted profession a small crane mask and a large horse pistol.

When he adopted his knickerbockers, cutaway coat, slouched hat, with the mask over his eyes and pistol under his arm, and walked through a crowded thoroughfare in midday searching for some one to "hold up," he attracted a crowd, and was taken in charge by a friendly Constable. He was cured of his powerful imagination by ridicule alone.

Another man came to the conclusion that he had lost his head, and was only convinced that such was not the case by having a heavy lead hat, which had been expressly made, placed upon it, and the pressure after a time made him understand that he had conceived an erroneous impression.

LIFE AND DEATH.

Seventy-two races inhabit the world and use 3,004 different tongues. There are about 1,000 religions. The number of men and women is very nearly equal, the average longevity of both sexes being only 33 years. About one third of the population dies before the age of 17. According to the most careful computation, only one person in 100,000 of both sexes attains the age of 100 years, and six to seven in 100 the age of 60.

The total population of the earth is estimated at about 1,200,000,000 souls, of whom 35,214,000 die annually, an average of 98,548 a day, 4,020 an hour and 67 a minute. The annual number of births is estimated at 30,792,000, an average of 100,800 a day, 4,200 an hour, and 70 a minute.

BULL FIGHTERS ARE WELL PAID.

Spanish bull fighters get salaries as large as those of exceptionally great actors. "First sword," like Mazzantini or Guerrita, who is not yet 30, earns an income which is never less than £8,800 in one year, and owns near Cadix a villa and park where in the winter months he entertains his friends with lavish hospitality. Mazzantini has £20,000 invested, and it is a bad year for him when he does not earn £10,000.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

Mrs. Mary Warren died at Hamilton, aged 100 years.

Lord Aberdeen will open the Industrial and Brantford Fairs.

Friction among the officers threatens to destroy the usefulness of the Fifth Royal Scots of Montreal.

The total assessed value of the city of London, Ont., is \$15,858,210, and the total taxable assessment for general purposes \$15,397,780.

W. R. Thorburn, a London dairyman, has been summoned on a charge of leaving some young cattle to starve to death in an open field.

Old Mr. Carney, father of the young man in custody at Lindsay on the charge of murdering Mr. James Agnew, is losing his reason through grief.

The attached men of the Royal School of Infantry at St. John's, Quebec, who refused to do fatigue duty, were found guilty of mutiny by the court martial.

John Nankivell, found guilty at Winnipeg of the attempted murder of T. Glenwright and Wm. Smith, was sentenced to life imprisonment for his crime.

A Toronto Aldermanic deputation waited upon the Minister of Militia to ask that a sum be appropriated for the riding school, for which in 1893 a vote of \$40,000 was put into the estimates.

David Stock, Deputy Collector of Customs at Dundas, Ont., has resigned on account of a shortage in his accounts to the amount of \$400 or \$500. Stock had been connected with the Custom House since 1890.

The news has been received in Winnipeg of a terrible explosion at the gold mines of Rossland, in British Columbia, as a result of which four men were killed and two more were seriously injured.

Mr. John Craig, head of the Dominion horticultural experimental work, is authority for the statement that the outlook for next season's crop of peaches is very unpromising. In many districts it will be a complete failure.

An influential deputation from Toronto waited upon the Government in Ottawa on Thursday to request a grant towards the proposed Dominion Exhibition to be held in Toronto in 1897. The request was viewed favorably by the members of the Government.

Dr. F. R. England is suing Kerry, Watson & Co., of Montreal for \$20,000 damages on account of the death of plaintiff's wife, alleged to have been caused by a poisonous drug erroneously delivered in the place of bismuth by defendants' firm.

It is rumored in Montreal that the Quebec Government contemplate sending the Deputy Treasurer to London, England, in a few weeks, to float a new loan of \$3,500,000, which, it is stated, is a portion of the loan of ten millions authorized by the Legislature during the Mercier regime. The money is to be applied to the payment of obligations about to fall due.

A delegation from Halifax is in Montreal for the purpose of interviewing the officials of the railways regarding the commercial interests of the former city. They want the \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 worth of winter imports at present coming into Canada by way of Boston and Portland to go through Halifax. They will also interview the Government on the matter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen will return to Windsor castle from Cimez at the end of April. Artificial ice rinks continue to be the rage in the best circles of London society.

Queen Victoria has created Emperor Francis Joseph Colonel-in-Chief of the First Dragon Guards.

The venerable George Anthony Denison, archdeacon of Taunton, is dead, at the age of ninety-one.

A well-known London society paper expresses the opinion that the reign of the American beauty in London is over.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker left London on Saturday for New York, to take charge of the Salvation Army in the United States.

Mr. Balfour appeared in the House of Commons on Friday with his arm in a sling. He fell from his bicycle and sprained his wrist.

An unusual compliment has been paid to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in his being named as the Unionist candidate for Glasgow University.

Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, the originator of the famous "Plimsoll mark" to prevent the overloading of ships, is dangerously ill. He is seventy-two years of age.

The late William Boyne, of England, spent upwards of sixty years in collecting more than 30,000 coins. These are all to be sold at Sotheby's in two batches.

The Duke of York has quite taken his father's place in laying cornerstones, opening public institutions, presiding at hospital dinners, etc., and is a very busy man.

A bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords empowering judges to order evidence which they think would be prejudicial to public morals not to be published.

It has been arranged that the principal demonstration in connection with the centenary of the death of Burns will take place at Dumfries, where there will be a grand procession.

The health of the Queen has so much improved that she has arranged to go to Coburg to attend the marriage of her granddaughter, Princess Alexandra, to Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

An unsuccessful attempt was made at Glasgow to float the new cruiser *Ido*, which, while being launched in the Clyde on Tuesday, stuck on the ways and remained half in the water and half on land.

The Marquis of Salisbury, on Thursday afternoon, on behalf of the subscribers, presented to Mr. Middleton, a cheque for ten thousand pounds as a testimonial of appreciation for his services as chief organizer of the Conservative party.

Twenty thousand persons attended a meeting in the Crystal Palace, London, to welcome Gen. Booth home. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker Booth, who are to take charge of the army in the United States, were prominent figures on the platform.

Mr. Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, stated in the British House of Commons that the views of Canada on the cattle embargo were well known, and that the Imperial Government could not adopt the position to postpone the exclusion of Canadian cattle.

Mr. John Morley, on Friday, in the Imperial House of Commons, moved a want of confidence resolution in the Government in its Egyptian policy. The resolution was lost on a division of 288 to 145.

It is generally believed in well-informed London political sets that England has secured the sanction of Germany, Austria, and Italy to her Nile expedition, and that France is only biding her time in meddles with the Egyptian question.

It is announced that the suit for five thousand pounds damages for libel brought by Lady Henry Somerset against the Pall Mall Gazette has been settled out of court. It is added that the Gazette will apologize, and, with twenty others papers, will pay the costs.

An Anti-Dress League has been formed in London, in which Lady Algernon Lennox is a prime mover. The League allows only two dresses for each season, one for day wear and one for evening, but there is no limit to the wearing of fur, jewellery, and bicycle costumes.

The bill introduced by Mr. Mildmay in the Imperial Parliament, proposing that all meats and cheese from foreign countries and the colonies should be stamped, to distinguish them from home products, and English cheese, was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

The Prince of Wales will be installed as Chancellor of the University of Wales in the course of the coming summer. The locality of the ceremony was left by his Royal Highness entirely to the choice of the university court, which has now selected Aberystwyth, the seat of the oldest of the colleges of the university. The Prince has formally confirmed the selection.

At Wednesday's session of the Imperial Committee on the Adulteration of Food, Mr. Elliott, the secretary of the Board of Agriculture, testified that among the samples of food analysed by the Government, fifty-one came from the United States and thirty-nine from Canada, not one of which was adulterated. Germany made the worst showing, adulteration having been found in thirty-seven out of one hundred and twenty-four samples examined.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Lodge, in the United States Senate, made a strong speech in favor of excluding all immigrants who were totally ignorant.

The resolutions censuring United States Ambassador Bayard for his Boston and Edinburgh speeches passed the House at Washington.

The strike of twelve thousand Chicago tailors, which began on Wednesday, is over, the contractors having signed the contract drawn up by the men.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has recommended four battleships and fifteen torpedo boats to strengthen the United States navy.

The Chicago Council has passed an ordinance giving the right of way on the streets to physicians who display a small badge, which can be obtained for fifty cents.

The New York World says it has made a poll of nearly every State in the Union, and as a result predicts the nomination of Mr. William McKinley by the St. Louis convention.

It is understood that Cardinal Satolli will bid farewell to the United States early in May, and that his successor will be Archbishop Averardi, Titular of the Ancient See in Tarsus.

Canadian laborers are crossing the United States border to take positions on farms in Niagara, Genesee, and Livingston counties. Half a dozen men hired out to as many farmers in the township of Pavilion last week.

A call has been issued in Washington for a national conference, to be held in that city on the 22nd and 23rd of April, for the establishment, between Great Britain and the United States, of a permanent system of arbitration.

The Venezuelan Commission in Washington is in receipt of communications from the Governments of Spain, Holland, and Belgium, offering the commission access to the archives of these countries for data touching the disputed boundary.

Charles Ryan, of Buffalo, N.Y., who is wanted by the Canadian authorities for the robbery and attempted murder of Edward Russell, at Bridgeburg, Ont., last October, was captured in Easton, Pa., and is held awaiting extradition papers from Canada.

Gertrude Taylor, aged thirteen, of St. Joseph, Mo., confessed on Friday that she poisoned the food partaken of by her father, her brother, and his wife, causing the death of the first-mentioned, because they opposed her keeping an organ that had been in the house for a year.

A Washington despatch says it is learned from an official source that it is the intention of the Navy Department to have the fifteen additional torpedo boats recommended by the Naval Committee so constructed that they may be towed through the Erie canal for use on the great lakes in case of an emergency.

Commercial advices from the United States as to the condition of trade during the week ended yesterday show practically no improvement. Disturbed financial conditions, general over-production, and bad weather appear to be the concurrent causes of the general stagnation. There is noticeable activity in boots and shoes and women's dress goods, but in little else. Buying is also reported more brisk in Missouri, Kan., Oklahoma, and parts of Nebraska. There is no improvement in the demand for iron and steel. As a rule, collections are reported poor, and the tendency of prices is weaker in many leading lines.

GENERAL.

It is announced that China will refuse to cede Lappa or Quemoy to Germany.

Slatin Pasha, who passed seventeen years in the Sudan, will join the British Nile expedition.

The Minister of Finance intends to ask the Cortes for authority to convert the entire Portuguese debt.

A large Italian caravan has reached

Kassala, showing that communication with that place is still open.

A popular subscription in Germany to provide money to increase the navy has been a complete failure.

The plague continues in Hong-Kong, in spite of the sweeping sanitary measures adopted by the Government.

The Chinese Government is making no headway against the Mohammedan rebellion in the north-western provinces.

It is stated that King Alexander of Serbia is engaged in marriage to the eldest daughter of the King of Greece.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says it is reported that King Menelik will ask Russia to mediate between Abyssinia and Italy.

The British and Egyptian troops are drilling daily in Cairo. The English soldiers are enthusiastic at the prospect of fighting, but the natives are not so jubilant.

The Danube and its tributaries are at a daily rising, and already several towns along their banks have been partially submerged.

The dervish force at Dongola is estimated at ten thousand cavalry, camel men, and spearmen, with a number of Sudanese riflemen.

The terrible hot wave that caused so much loss of life in Western Australia was followed by hailstorms which destroyed a vast amount of property.

The prisoners who have escaped from the Abyssinian camp declare that the prisoners there are ill-treated and badly fed, and that numbers of them have been garrotted.

Commander Billington Booth has devised a new uniform for the revolted portion of the Salvation Army. The women will wear sky-blue material, with bonnets trimmed to match.

Mr. Fitzmaurice, the British Vice-Consul to Turkey, has returned to Constantinople from Urfa, and reports that eight thousand people were massacred during the recent disturbance there.

A fifteen-year-old boy is under arrest in Jackson, Texas, charged with attempting to murder his father, his mother, and the family physician by putting rough-on-rats in the coffee.

Admiral Rawson, commander of Cape Colony station, and Gen. Goodenough, commander of the British forces in Cape Colony, are formulating an important scheme for coast defences in South Africa.

The Italian Senate adopted a resolution thanking the British Parliament for its expression of sympathy with Italy and her soldiers, as expressed by the Under Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons.

The British steamer *Matadi*, which sailed from Sierra Leone on February 5, has been totally destroyed at Borna, by an explosion of gunpowder. The whole forepart of the ship was blown into the air, and forty persons were killed.

The pacification of Cuba is now looked upon in political circles of Madrid as impossible unless a supreme effort is made involving the sending of large reinforcements to that island, and instituting a complete blockade of its coast.

Rosa Bonheur has just finished a large canvas representing a combat between two stallions. Rosa Bonheur is now seventy-four, and has to wear glasses when she paints. The painting is now on exhibition in London.

The return to Rome of the Italian Deputies who were sentenced in connection with the Sicilian uprising and who were recently amnestied, was hailed with great delight by an immense crowd, who roared themselves hoarse in cheering for the Marquis di Rudini.

It is felt in British military circles that Great Britain is not going to have a walk-over in Egypt. The Khalifa has at his disposal about three hundred thousand men, of whom forty thousand are Bagaras, all trained and disciplined.

The North Staffordshire regiment, numbering 900 officers and men, started from Cairo for Gizeh, where they will embark on steamers for the journey up the Nile for Wady Halfa. A Sikh regiment from India that is ultimately to take part in the operations arrived at Bombay, East Africa, on March 15.

A report from Port of Spain, Trinidad, W.I., says that a war between Great Britain and the United States, if of any duration, would result in the ruin of the people of the West Indies, and that the sympathy of the Creoles would be with the States, and the black inhabitants would follow the Creole.

HOLY WAR PROCLAIMED.

Osman Digna is Gathering the Dervishes - The Situation Serious.

A despatch from Cairo says that the Khalifa has proclaimed Jihad (Holy War) against Egypt, and has called all the dervishes capable of bearing arms to enroll under his banner. The despatch adds that it is said that Osman Digna to leave Kassala and join the dervishes now mustering at Dongola.

The declaring of the Jihad, or Holy War, by the Khalif is the same step that was taken by his predecessor the Mahdi at the time of the last British expedition under General Hicks. At that time Osman Digna was despatched by the Mahdi to raise the Jihad, and the report that Osman is to leave Kassala and join the dervishes now mustering at Dongola indicates that he is again entrusted with this office. Osman Digna, at the time he was selected by the Mahdi, was a slave dealer in Suakim. He has given frequent evidence of marked ability, but is noted for his cruel and savage nature. It was he who was in command under the Mahdi of the hundred thousand wild fanatics who fell under the ill-fated Hicks expedition, numbering some ten thousand men, near Kassala. As is well known, the entire British-Egyptian force, with the exception of two or three hundred who hid themselves under the dead bodies, was annihilated. It is believed that the forces of the dervishes at that time were no more numerous than these now gathering at Dongola in response to the call of their old leader, and it is known that they are even better armed now than then. At least 35,000 dervishes are armed with modern rifles, and these rifles are, moreover, in the hands of elephant and ostrich hunters, who are at home in their use. In addition there are a number of gatling and field guns in their possession.

OUT OF A TIGER'S JAWS.

The Narrow Escape of a Native Soldier in India.

One of the pests of India is that large striped cat known as the tiger. So strong and audacious is it that, when hungry, it will spring into the camp of soldiers resting for the night, seize a bullock, or a man, and make off with its victim. The author of "Humor and Pathos of Anglo-Indian Life" gives this exciting story of a man seized by a tiger in the midst of a regimental camp. His presence of mind, as well as being seen, delivered him from the jaws of the formidable animal.

A regiment of native infantry had encamped for the night near high grass and jungles. Knowing that tigers abounded in that region—a bullock and a pony had been carried away on the two preceding nights—every one was on the alert. But in defiance of this watchfulness a tiger, before eight o'clock sprang into the camp, seized a soldier, and carried him off.

Within two minutes a strong party of men and officers, aided by several dogs, started in pursuit. The dogs, following the track of the tiger, suddenly halted, barked, and uttered a plaintive cry. The officers were moving cautiously forward, ready to fire on the instant, when a native hunter called out that there was something in the road.

The next moment the man who had been carried off was found, weltering in a pool of blood. It was not his own blood, but almost entirely the tiger's. The poor fellow's side was torn by the tiger's teeth, but not a bone had been broken. When restored to consciousness he explained his wonderful escape. At first, he was so stunned by the shock of the tiger's spring that he was not conscious of the beast's grip or of the spring which lifted him out of the camp. When he came to himself, he knew he was in the tiger's grip and was being carried rapidly away to be devoured at leisure. He had his bayonet at his side, and this fact put it into his head to attempt to get free.

The tiger's mouth held him by his left side, thus leaving his right arm and hand free. He felt for the tiger's heart; then slowly drawing the bayonet out of its sheath, he placed its point between the animal's ribs, opposite the beat of the heart. With all his strength he drove in the point; the tiger, with a yell of pain, dropped the man, sprang forward, and fell down, bleeding copiously. Rallying a little, the beast crawled farther into the jungle. "I am certain he cannot go far," said the little Sepoy, five feet one inch in height.

The hero was carried in a sort of cradle back to camp, and a party went after the wounded tiger, aided by dogs, lanterns and torches. The bloody marks enabled the party to track the beast to a cave, where they found a tigress, with three cubs about two months old. A bullet put an end to her life, and the cubs were captured.

The little Sepoy, Ram Sing, recovered, and was stationed in the fort at Madras, where he became the best show of the place. Every new-comer to whom he was presented gave him a rupee, so that his escape from the tiger's jaws brought him a considerable revenue.

A BLOW IN THE NECK.

Experience of a Man Who Was Hit in That Region.

"Gentlemen," said a traveler for a saddlery hardware house, "you have all heard of the man who 'got it in the neck,' but I doubt if any of you realize how he felt about it. I am the man who got it, and it won't take long to tell the story. It was in St. Louis five years ago. I arrived there one night to get a letter from my best girl saying I could only be a brother to her in the future, and also a telegram from the firm hinting that I had better do more business or quit my job. I was naturally upset, and after dinner I went out for a walk to think matters over. I have no idea how far I walked, the direction or the name of the streets, but I remember that I was going along with my hands in my pockets and my eyes on the ground when I was struck by lightning. That was my impression at the time, though I was mistaken about it. A bright light flashed before my eyes, my head buzzed and cracked and then I seemed to float away into space. When I woke up I was in a hospital, and the man bending over me was saying: 'He's coming around all right, and will pull through.' 'I had a sore throat, a stiff neck, a headache and a feeling of goodness, and it was ten hours later before I knew just what had happened. I hadn't been struck by lightning, but a fellow hit me a clip on the neck with a piece of lead pipe. I don't know whether he intended to kill me or not, but I was unconscious for a full hour, and he had time to go through me, even to stealing my collar-button. The actual pain of the blow wasn't as bad as a stubbed toe, but it was two weeks before I could walk the streets again. The blow fell on the left side of the neck, and when I described my sensations to the doctor he cheerfully informed me that I would have felt exactly the same if dropped through the trap of a gallows and had my neck broken by the hangman's noose. The police found the piece of lead pipe beside me. It was an inch in diameter and 2 feet long, and had it struck me above the ear my house would have lost its most ambitious traveler, and my poor old mother her only son."

A SMALL FAVOR.

Peasant to Conductor. I haven't quite enough money to go home on the flyer. Couldn't you go a little slower and take me on an ordinary ticket?

AN INSPIRING CASE.

A wealthy young lawyer spent two days and nights over one case, and at the end of that time could not tell which side he was on. It was a case of champagne.

SPAIN'S COSTLY WAR.

She Has Spent \$35,000,000 in a Year and Has 100,000 Soldiers in Cuba.

Mr. Beldasano, the Consul-General of Spain at New York, has received the following information, published in *La Epoca*, Madrid. It is a summary of the number of men sent to Cuba, the expenses and mortality of the first year of the Cuban rebellion. When the rebellion began in Cuba, in February, 1895, Spain had 13,000 men in the island. Nine expeditions have been sent to Cuba. They consisted of: Generals 33; Colonels, 520; Majors, Captains and other officers, 4,623; sergeants, 3,257; corporals and soldiers, 109,362; grand total, 117,795 of all ranks.

The mortality for all ranks from March 1, 1895, to Jan. 31, 1896, was: Generals, 3; Colonels, 4; Lieutenant-Colonels, 3; Majors, 17; Captains, 51; First Lieutenants, 101; Second Lieutenants, 54; Chaplains, 9; sergeants, 80; corporals, 161, and soldiers, 3,394. Total, 3,877.

Causes of death: Killed in action, 280; died from wounds, 119; died from yellow fever, 3,190; died of ordinary diseases, 282. Total, 3,877.

The cost thus far of the war in round figures is: Feb. 24, 1895, to Feb. 24, 1896, army in Cuba, \$40,000,000; navy and war supplies, &c., \$10,000,000. Total, \$50,000,000.

For four months past 100,000 men have been in Cuba; after March 31, 1896, 130,000 men will be in the island. The increase in the army will mean an increase in expenditures. The estimate for the current year is \$75,000,000. The cost for this year and next \$150,000,000, with \$50,000,000 already disbursed, means \$200,000,000.

La Epoca says that Gen. Weyler believes that the war will last two years more, that that time will be necessary for the absolute suppression of the insurrection.

Available funds: Bank of Spain, \$30,000,000; Paris, \$10,000,000; Cuban bonds, \$20,000,000; Cuban securities and concessions, \$25,000,000; reserve fund, \$15,000,000. Total, \$100,000,000. Fifty million dollars having been expended, \$50,000,000 remains. While Cuba is on a war footing her finances are on a gold basis.

The Cuban Custom House for ten years previous to its present trouble yielded \$20,000,000 per annum. The past year its receipts were between \$11,000,000 and \$12,000,000. In case of necessity, say a three years campaign, the Spanish and Cuban credits may be relied on to furnish the sinews of war.

Up to date says *La Epoca*, Spain has not made any new loan on Cuban account. While authorized to borrow \$75,000,000, she has not availed herself of it.

These figures show Spain's resources and vitality. They are the elements on which Spaniards of all classes rely for the suppression of the insurrection.

ORIGIN OF BARBER POLES.

In Old Times Barbers Were Doctors and the Pole Was an Insignia of Their Business.

An English gentleman of letters has recently evolved from the musty pages of history some new and exceedingly interesting data regarding the origin of the gaudy barber pole. Its first beginnings, this gentleman says, were in the days of the barber-surgeons. In early times, the tradition goes, both medicine and surgery were in the hands of barbers, as indeed they continued to be for many centuries afterwards. The old theory was that the men of the razor were the worthiest to handle the lancet, and even in the Middle Ages the lancet was the one great instrument of medicine, as blood-letting was one of the chief practices of the time.

In the days of old, during the operation of bleeding, the patient used to grasp a stick which the barber-surgeon kept ready for use, that the pain might be lessened, in just the same way as in the days before chloroform was invented people undergoing a severe operation frequently chewed lead bullets. Around this stick was twined a supply of bandages for tying up the arm of the patient. When not in use the pole was hung at the door as a sign. In the course of time a painted staff was displayed instead of the one actually used during the operations.

THE ASHANTER "PICNIC."

There has been a great deal of notice attracted in Great Britain to the remarkably well directed manner in which the Ashantee expedition was organized and carried out. From the first, there was not the slightest hitch of any description, even in the commissariat and train departments, where there is generally more or less trouble. Now comes the statement that the whole expedition only cost £120,000 (\$600,000). It will therefore be seen that the British have made a pretty good bargain in Ashantee. They have not only acquired a "protectorate" over Ashantee, which means practically the annexation of that territory, but the unfortunate King Prempeh has been fined 50,000 ounces of gold in addition, so that the little Ashantee "picnic" may be looked upon as being quite a successful affair, especially when its small cost is considered. It is believed that high favors will be showered upon Sir Francis Scott, the leader of the expedition.

TOO PROSPEROUS.

Poor Bill, said the tramp, sorrowfully. Wot's the matter? asked his tattered companion. Gone, said the tramp. Jaggid? Worse; but he died happy and prosperous. Prosperous? Yep. That's why he died. He couldn't stand prosperity. He was accidentally locked in a saloon over night.

Malice and hatred are very fretting, and apt to make our minds sore and uneasy.—Tillotson.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1896.

THE CLERGY AND POLITICS.

It is not our intention to discuss at any great length whether the clergy are fulfilling their special mission on earth by entering the political arena, by exercising all their influence as clergymen in aid of either political party, or by importing into the pulpit the discussion of politics, either by way of giving advice or uttering commands. That would be an interesting subject and one on which much could be said both for and against.

We shall content ourselves, however, by insisting that the same freedom exercised by the clergy of one religious body shall be extended to those of every other creed, and that that which is condemned as wrong on the part of one body of clergymen must necessarily be worthy of condemnation when done by others.

The Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church have taken and always will take a great interest in the education of Catholic children. They insist that the Church shall have a watch over the child in its youth, and they recognize that during the early years of childhood the mind is more susceptible to religious impressions than in after life. They believe that if the child is well taught and strongly grounded in the faith of his parents in early years he is not likely to depart therefrom. There can be no doubt that all religious denominations recognize this fact and endeavor to a greater or less degree to follow this principle. When they find a portion of their people deprived of the schools in which their religion is taught, and their children compelled to attend schools where the religious exercises partake largely of the belief of Protestants, and required to study from text-books which point to their Church and belief in a derogatory way, it can scarcely be wondered that the Catholic clergy feel strongly on the matter. And when the question of restoring these lost privileges enters into the politics of the country and becomes a burning political question, it would indeed be most remarkable if the Catholic clergy did not speak and speak loudly on the subject.

On the other hand there are those who desire the breaking down of the influence of the Catholic church in this country. They regard her teachings as detrimental to the welfare of the State and the eternal salvation of our people. They believe, and are honest in their belief, that the Catholic system holds her devotees in ignorance and darkness. Knowing the great power exercised by the Catholic clergy in the training of the children early in their religious faith, these Protestant ministers feel that a blow at the teaching of the Catholic religion in the schools would do much to reduce the influence of the Church over her people, and that they would be more susceptible to the true gospel as Protestants find it. Consequently we find Protestant ministers, individually, collectively and as representatives of their congregations, passing resolutions, preaching sermons and exercising all the influence, both in the pulpit and out of it, they possibly can against the party which has decided to restore separate schools. We cannot be very much surprised at this either.

But what we do object to, is to see Protestants, their clergy, and their press, loudly condemning and protesting against the Roman

Catholic clergy interfering in politics while they themselves are doing even more of the same work and liable to the same condemnation. This is an inconsistency hard to understand except, perhaps, on the hypothesis that a religious controversy is fatal to good judgment and unprejudiced consideration among men. The clergy of the Catholic Church no doubt exercise a greater control over their people than do the Protestant clergy over theirs. That is the result of their system of church government, but we believe that those of the Protestant clergy who have spoken out on this question have used and will use all the influence they can, both as ministers and as men, from the sacred desk and among the people, and they cannot consistently condemn Catholics for doing the same thing on the ground that they do so more successfully than themselves.

We notice the Ministerial Association of Montreal has put itself on record on the Manitoba school question and the committee appointed to study the subject, concludes its report by "urging upon the Protestant clergy the duty of taking more interest in politics, especially when great religious questions are being discussed by parliament." If it is the duty of the Protestant clergy to do this, can the Catholic clergy be condemned for considering it their duty to do the same thing?

In view of the statement by the Ministerial Association of Montreal that no evidence has been submitted to show that the Public Schools of Manitoba are not Protestant in character and create no injustice to Catholics, we publish a letter from Mr. Joseph Martin, the author of the school law, which abolished Separate Schools, written to the press shortly after the passing of the Remedial order:

"When I introduced the School Bill of 1890, I pointed out that in so far as it provided for religious exercises in the schools, it was in my opinion defective. I am one of those who deny the right of the state to interfere in any way with matters of religion. I said then, and I still think that the clause of 1890 Act, which provides for certain religious exercises, is most unjust to Roman Catholics. If the state is to recognize religion in its school legislation, such a recognition as is acceptable to Protestants only, and in fact only to a majority of Protestants, is to my mind, rank tyranny. The desire of those with whom I think in this matter is to eliminate every question of a religious nature from the school laws and to make the school laws purely secular. This has not been done in Manitoba, and that course is apparently not supported by a majority of the people there. That being so, surely it will be admitted that the nature of the religious exercises or religion teaching [I am unable to make any clear distinction between the two] should be such as is agreeable to the consciences of those whose money is taken to support the schools. I have sufficient faith in liberality of the Manitoba people to declare on their behalf that if a final settlement of this question can be reached upon the lines suggested by Col. Oimet, they will do their part. What Manitoba has insisted upon is that the Roman Catholics shall not have a system of separate schools such as existed prior to 1890, which were exempt from the general laws as to efficiency. If the Roman Catholics are willing to accept the schools as they exist at present and as they may from time to time be modified with the addition of such religious teaching as they may desire, then there should be and I am sure would be no difficulty in reaching a settlement of the whole question without any legislation on the part of the Dominion Parliament."

THE JURY'S ADVANTAGE.

Mr. Justice Robertson, who knows whereof he speaks, while admitting that juries sometimes give absurd verdicts, said, in addressing the Grand Jury at Kingston: "Twelve men, who knock about the world and see different phases of life, can, in most cases, tell when a witness is telling the truth, and can form a better opinion as to the merits of the case in hand than can the Judge."

The rapidly with which croup develops calls for instant treatment; and yet few households are prepared for its visit. An admirable remedy for this disease is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has saved hundreds of lives and should be in every home where there are young children.

CALUMET.

The ice on the river is still firm. Crossing good. The front roads are a little bad, but the back roads are excellent.

The village is booming just now. Emerle Racine, our popular blacksmith, has under construction on the Main street, next to the Racine home, a very large shop and dwelling. It is thought that the wedding bells will soon ring for this young man.

Mr. Leonard has a large gang of carpenters at work on his new shop and dwelling. He expects to get in about the 1st of June.

Miss Kate McCrimmon, who gave such satisfaction in the dress-making here last summer, has returned to the village and taken parlor at the residence of George Young, Main st., where she will be glad to see all her old customers, and as many new ones as would like to get a dress cut in the latest style, a good fit and well made.

Geo. Young is having a big run on soap cans just now. He has a very large stock of splendid milk cans on hand.

GRENVILLE.

We all, I am sure, hail with joy the assurance that Spring is with us again. Still, one cannot but help looking upon the ice and snow as it is fast disappearing, with a tinge of sadness, when the thought flashes across our minds of every enjoyable evening we have spent and the ones we might as well have spent on the skating rink or driving. But now these pleasures are at rest for a season; and I might further remark just here, if anyone doubts my last statement, let him but pay a brief visit to the canal bank and cast his visionary organs over that once flourishing skating rink, and report to my office—consequences—but to come back to my story, these pleasures have passed away and substitutes are springing up to claim the attention of the young folk until they are again greeted with the "beautiful"—and so the wheels of time roll on.

Our roads are in a deplorable condition. Were the water a few inches deeper on them our village would be well deserving of the name "the Venice of Canada."

W. H. White is now visiting in Montreal. Wm. Mackay sr., has spent the last two weeks in Montreal.

If all's well next Monday will witness the commencement of a new building on the site of the ruins of the old hotel belonging to L. Champagne.

Don't forget to give C. White a call for Easter hams and bacon.

STAYNERVILLE.

(Received too late for last issue.) The many friends of Mrs. Johnson Smith will regret to hear that she is seriously ill.

Miss Kerr and Mr. R. J. Kerr of Vankleek Hill are visiting Mr. and Mrs. David McQuat of Staynerville.

Mr. Geo. Chambers has secured the position of local representative for the firm of Whalley Royce & Co. of Toronto. The Independent Foresters have ordered an outfit of neat parade caps for him.

Messrs. R. J. Davis, D. D. McGibbon and H. Paquin have received badges of honor from the High Court of the I. O. F. for distinguished services rendered; the two former were also presented with copies of the history of the Order bound in Morocco.

The Laurentian Granite Co. have a large block of granite at the station ready for shipment. It measures 9 feet x 4 feet square. It is to form part of a monument costing \$11,000. Doubtless this company's business will boom when the excellent quality of the granite becomes known.

A very enjoyable dancing party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Hughes Tuesday evening. The young people turned out en masse and had an excellent time.

Several young men had a narrow escape from serious injury while loading granite at the C. P. R. station Saturday last. The derrick broke, allowing a piece of granite weighing two tons to fall a distance of six feet; one young man named Gagnon sprained his ankle in getting out of the way but fortunately, with the others, escaped serious injury.

"Rang-er" did not show up in your columns last week, and there was good reason therefor. "Rang-er" had just finished storing away some ice for a neighbor and was calmly seated on a block surveying his handiwork when a young lady appeared and engaged in conversation with him; as he was weary, he remained seated all through the discussion which must have been heated as the ice melted, only to freeze again, before your worthy scribbler thought it well to beat himself. When he did decide to get a move on—but the rest had been told. It is said when a young man had to leave the presence of his lady love enveloped in a barrel. "The one of these occurrences that make strong men weep."

Three young men who braved Friday's storm to attend a dance, arrived at the scene of festivities only to find that the fair sex was not well represented. Being unfamiliar with the winter roads and blinded by the storm, all lost their way. One of the adventurers managed to reach a house after travelling two hours, only to be driven away at the point of a pistol as a dangerous and suspicious character. The other took refuge in a stable at 4 a. m., consoling himself by taking copious draughts from a large bottle. "Geo. White," the last of the trio, allowed his horse to take him into the woods where he was tired by wolves (?) his horse being left to its fate. So great was his fright that he swallowed half a plug of chewing tobacco. Next morning the "wolves" proved to be dogs, but he was obliged to remain in his perilous position until a passerby called off the curs. Grandpa's hair did not turn gray but he is bald haired.

Mr. Jos. Brunet of Cote des Neiges, President of the Laurentian Granite Co., sustained painful injuries at St. Philippe station Tuesday afternoon while assisting to unload a piece of granite from the large sled which was recently brought from Montreal. Mr. Brunet was holding the crank of the derrick while the workmen piled the granite clear with crowsbars; being coated with ice it suddenly slipped off the sled,

a full weight being brought to bear on the rope which wrenched the crank from Mr. Brunet's hands and, revolving, struck him a terrible blow in the face, felling him to the ground. His nose was broken and it is feared he suffered internal injuries; after receiving attention from a Lachute doctor Mr. Brunet was able to go home on the evening train.

ARUNDEL.

Messrs James Riddle and Reuben Cooke, were in Lachute on Tuesday.

The engineers on the Montfort Colonization Railway, who have been here for some time preparing the final plans and profiles of the road have completed their work and sent in their report. It is hoped that the road will be continued during the coming summer.

Tenders have been called by the Rev. Mr. Hutchings, for the completion of the English Church parsonage. The work to be done is the building of a verandah on the North and West sides, finishing of the kitchen and the painting of the whole building. Tenders will be received up to the 22nd of April.

DEATH OF JAMES LOWE, SR.

At 2 o'clock last Sunday morning, March 22, James Lowe sr., died at the home of his son Alex, in the village of Hadley, after a long illness incident to old age.

He was born in Farfarshire, Scotland, Nov. 11, 1820, and received a good education in the schools of his native parish. At the age of 16 he came to America and located at Lachute, province of Quebec, Canada. Here at the age of 24 he was united in marriage with Miss Wilhelmina Schallberg, also a native of Scotland. To them eleven children, eight sons and three daughters were born. Of these, six sons, and one daughter survive. They are Mrs. W. B. Stine, Sheriff James Lowe and Dr. Thomas Lowe, of Slayton; David, John and Alex. of Hadley; and Dr. William Lowe of Madison, S. D.

In 1868, Mr. Lowe moved his family to Bremer county, Iowa. In 1876 they came to Murray county, Minn., locating in Lowville township, north of Hadley, which had been his home up to a few years ago when he removed to Hadley.

The funeral services were held in Lutheran church in Hadley at two o'clock Monday and were conducted by Rev. Wm. Latimore, of the Presbyterian church, Slayton. There was a large attendance of neighbors and of friends of the family from all over the county. The interment was made in the Slayton cemetery.

Possessed of a liberal education, Mr. Lowe was a man of broad views, an independent thinker, a highly respected citizen and neighbor. He was a lover of literature and was an occasional contributor of poetry to the columns of the "Gazette." Among his many contributions is the following ode to Death written by him September 26, 1891:

And must this body go to dust,
In death unconscious lie?
Unbounded as the sky?
And must we all explore the way
Into the dark unknown,
Whilst death may come, a friend in guise,
When all our hopes are flown?
God guide us all, conduct us safe
Through life's labyrinth of care,
And if there is a place of rest
We may expect a share.
And if there's none, mankind is wrong,
Our teachings are amiss,
Then we should try the best we can,
To make the best of life.

The death of his wife in July 1893, was a severe shock to his kindly disposition and his loving nature and in his sense of loss the world at times seemed cold and cheerless to him, notwithstanding the kind attentions of his children and his intimate friends. In March, 1887, he wrote the following epitaph on himself:

Here lies eccentric Jimmy Lowe,
At rest from aberrations now;
Of nature an untamed child—
Love'd he romantic and the wild—
Impulsive, restless, never tamed
Till death at his own arrow aimed.
Where is his soul, how does it fare?
There's no one knows and as few care.

HIS FIRST PASTORATE.

We copy the following from a Peterboro, Ont. exchange.—CASTLETON.—"The Rev. Mr. Souther, who some years ago was pastor of the Baptist Church near here, has returned again to labor among his people. He does not look much older by his five years of absence. All were glad of his return." Mr. Souther has been conducting revival services with much success at the Oramah Baptist Church, where several have been converted.

A Toronto man in Lachute on business, happened in W. Banford's while they were making off the immense stock of boys and men's ready-made clothing, and exclaimed as he read the prices: "Why, that is far below Eaton's." He took a suit at once to show in the Queen City what Lachute can do.

As the name indicates, Hall's Vegetable Serrilian Hair Restorer is a restorer of the hair, including its growth, its rich, youthful colour, and beauty. It will please you.

SOCIAL AT CHATHAM.

Owing to the wretched condition of the roads and the very disagreeable weather, the gathering in the Methodist Church at Chatham was not as large as it otherwise might have been.

But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the very appreciative audience did ample justice to the refreshments which the good ladies of Chatham and vicinity had provided; and apart from a little outburst of their appreciation of the programme in rather loud accents sometimes, everything 'went off' lovely.

Rev. D. Brill presided, and after a short address, requested Rev. Mr. Bonner to open the meeting with prayer. This done the programme began in earnest. The first few pieces were selections by the Chatham choir, very ably executed, and but for the timely appearance of the Misses Conways, whose well-known talents as violinist and accompanist need no further comment, the boys in one corner of the church would certainly have been supposed to be carrying on a Quaker's meeting by themselves. Just here the proceedings took a turn from the musical to the humorous, and the time was advantageously spent in listening to Miss J. Innis and Mr. D. Cameron's readings, which were of a very funny character and duly appreciated. After the applause and cheers of 'encore' were stopped, the programme announced the appearance of Mr. J. W. Brill, recently of California who, after singing two pieces, gave a very interesting address concerning the customs and peculiarities of the Chinese in California, and at the conclusion of which he pictured a little incident of "Mrs. Maloney's experience with a Chinaman." He also so well imitated the Irish language that one would almost imagine himself in the kitchen when this little dialogue was said to have taken place. This too, met with such unanimous approval, that I fear had not the odour of the hot tea and the perfumery of the sweet cake been wafted about the church by the bustling ladies, it would certainly have had to be repeated or substantiated by something as good.

After the motion of Mr. R. McIntyre of Calumet, that the ladies be tendered a vote of thanks, and the singing of the national anthem, the proceedings were brought to a very joyful termination.

SOMETHING NEW.

Our new Scotch Goods are all in stock. We want to sell you these goods quickly. Remember the patterns are new, and the colours of better standing than the Canadian goods. W. BANFORD.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

A grand musical festival for the benefit of Montreal General Hospital is to be held at the Victoria Rink, Montreal, on Tuesday, May 26th.

The desire of the organizers is to have all the bands in the Province and Eastern Ontario represented at this musical demonstration, which will consist in a grand parade and concert.

It is in the interest of all the musical directors to at once correspond with the organizer, Mr J. B. A. Tison, P. O. Box 675, Montreal.

A large lot of Spring Overcoats in assorted colors and qualities—just to hand this week. W. BANFORD.

THE LATE REV. JAMES PYKE.

The funeral of the Rev. James W. Pyke, late incumbent of Hudson, Que., took place on Friday afternoon, 27th ult. The burial service was read by the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, the Rev. Canon Ellegood, the Rev. Rural Dean Saunders, the Rev. Mr. Carmichael of Hudson and Como, and the Rev. John B. Pyke, grand-nephew of the deceased. No hearse was used, the body being carried from the rectory to the church by five of the sons and a grandson of the deceased clergyman. The interment took place in the family lot in the small burying ground surrounding the church at Hudson.

FIRE AT DALESVILLE.

On Sunday morning last the dwelling house and sheds of Mr. McCormick, blacksmith of Dalesville, were totally destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is supposed to be an ash barrel. Mr. McCormick was absent at the time, the only occupants of the house being a young man named Moore and R. G. McArthur who were asleep and had barely time to escape. The fire was discovered about 6 a. m. There was no insurance and the loss is a total one.

We have now a full supply of Suits for Men, Boys and Children. Customers are surprised at the low prices and the fine goods. Call early while the suits are all in stock. W. BANFORD.

ST. ANDREWS.

Mrs. McNaughton is in Montreal.
Miss Jennie Burwash is in Montreal this week.

Mr. O. LeRoy is also here on a visit to his parents.

Mr. A. C. Williamson is still under the doctor's care.

Mr. A. LeRoy visited friends in Lachute last week.

Mr. Stan. Wainright is at "Silver Heights" for the Easter holidays.

Miss Monroe of Montreal, is the "Willows," the guest of Miss Simpson.

Miss Denis, we are pleased to report, has fully recovered from her recent illness.

The Parlor Social announced for Tuesday evening at Mrs. Hibbard's was postponed.

The W. C. T. U. sewing circle was held at Mrs. (Dr.) Aiyen's to-day, [Thursday.]

Master Owen, youngest son of Mr. Robert Jones, was seriously ill for a few days last week.

Services have been held every evening this week in the English church, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Mr. McGregor of Cote de Mudi, occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church last Sunday evening.

A meeting of the Auxiliary in connection with the Episcopal church, was held at Mrs. Henderson's on Tuesday.

Services will be held in the Episcopal church to-morrow, [Good Friday] at 11 o'clock a.m., Rev Mr. Denis officiating.

Mr. Hibbard jr., is in Montreal this week. "Gus" has been quite lonely of late and this visit is sure to brace him up considerably.

Mr. Vaughan was confined to his room for several days by illness. He has so far recovered as to be able to resume his duties as principal of our school.

Dr. Shaw has leased from Mr. Caution the brick cottage on Main street, which was formerly occupied by Notary Howard. The doctor intends to remove there shortly.

There will likely be greater competition among the farmers of St. Andrews at the next award of medals. Messrs. Albright and Smith will likely have a competitor in our friend Alex. LeRoy.

Col. McMahon having the misfortune to go to Lachute on Saturday last met with the further misfortune of losing a horse blanket. As the covering was a valuable one the "Col." will reward the finder who returns it.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McCallum of Montreal, paid a short visit to Mr. McCallum's mother here a few days ago. We regret to say that Mrs. McCallum sr. has been quite ill and hope to hear of her early recovery.

We hear that two young men from the vicinity of Geneva intend shortly to leave for British Columbia, and as a result we notice that two of our young ladies are looking kind of sad. That's hardly fair, boys, to go alone!

Mr. Harry Burwash has secured a position with Mr. G. L. Meikle, Lachute, and entered upon his duties Monday. "Harry" will be missed by the young people, more particularly the ladies, as he was a general favorite. We wish him success and hope to see him here occasionally.

Mr. George Gilmore of the Montreal Presbyterian College, who spent last summer as assistant to Rev. Dr. Patterson, has succeeded in winning the gold medal, and the Crescent street and Sinclair scholarships at the recent sessional examinations.

It is intimated in local Liberal papers that Mr. Blair, the Premier of New Brunswick, will not quit his present office to lead the Opposition campaign in the coming Federal elections. Mr. Blair is about the shrewdest political manager in the Maritime Provinces. As a member of Parliament, with his party in power at Ottawa, he would be sure of a portfolio, and a Dominion portfolio is rather a bigger political prize than a New Brunswick premiership. Mr. Blair's reported resolve would indicate that he does not think the present tactics of his party's chief at Ottawa are paying the way to power.

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or for sale cheap.
Apply to
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—AND—
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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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.

Province of Quebec.
District of Terrebonne.

In the Superior Court.

No. 57.

ROBERT CRESWELL, Plaintiff.

vs.

ROBERT G. MEIKLE, of the Town of Lachute, an Insolvent, Defendant, and

GAVIN J. WALKER, Curator.

I, the undersigned Gavin J. Walker, duly appointed to the Insolvent Estate of Robert G. Meikle, do hereby give notice that a third and final dividend sheet of eight cents on the dollar, has been prepared in this matter pursuant to Article 772a of the Code of Civil Procedure open to objection until the 15th day of April next, 1896, after which date the dividend will be payable at my office in the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil near Lachute Town.

Dated at Lachute, this 28th March, 1896.

GAVIN J. WALKER,
Curator.

Auction Sale.

There will be sold by public action at the residence of DAVID STALKER, sr., Hill Foot, Lachute, Que., on

Thursday, April 22nd, 1896,

the following stock, farm implements, etc.—
1 mare, 6 cows, 1 two-year old heifer, 15 hens, top buggy, tumble cart, Canadian cart, light sleigh, train, horse rake and 1 horse fork, plow, 1 pair harrow, rack sleigh, pair fanners, 1 set double harness, 2 sets light harness, 1 set cart harness, cultivator, also a quantity of household furniture consisting of: 2 bedsteads, 3 cupboards, 3 tables, 4 double stoves and pipes, chairs, 2 factory cans, cream can, 50 bushels of oats and a small quantity of hay, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp
Terms—\$5 and under, cash; over that amount ten months' credit by furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent. discount for cash.

AUCTION SALE.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at the residence of the late

WILLIAM MCGIBBON,

Daleville.

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd, 1896,

the following effects:

10 milch cows, 3 heifers, 1 bull, 2 work horses, 1 brood mare in foal, 8 ewes with lamb, 1 yearling ram, 2 sows with pig, double harness, light harness almost new, cart harness, 1 pair of bobsleighs with rack, 1 light sleigh, 1 straw rack, fanning mill, pair of buffalo robes, 1 cross cut saw, carpenter's 14' factory cans, 40 bags of potatoes, 1 buggy, horse rake, plow, set of harrows, no cart body, land drag, electric washer and wringer, 1 kitchen table, cooking stove, double oven, kitchen cupboard, sewing machine, lounge, rocking chair, parlor table, dining table, chairs, clock, bunk, iron bedstead, sideboard, wooden bedstead, spinning wheel and reel, beds, bedding, and blankets, cooking utensils, axes, chains, shovels, boxes, whiff-saws, pictures, books, etc. 8 tons of first-class hay, a quantity of oats and corn, 75 cap cans and spouts, 1 express wagon with pole, two coolers and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m.

Terms—\$5 and under, cash; over that amount 9 months credit on approved joint notes. 5 per cent. discount for cash.

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Big line in fine Dress Goods in all colors, all wool; double widths from 25c upwards.

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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

Choice WINTER APPLES as usual very cheap.

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THE FARMER'S GARDEN.

GARDENING FOR PROFIT.

In these hard times, as we are now accustomed to call them, many farmers who have devoted their energies almost entirely to raising the large crops, such as wheat, corn, etc., and have depended upon the larger markets for the sale of these, have found prices unexpectedly low, and if they have sold have counted the cost of production. They generally conclude that farming don't pay at these rates. If their crops have been produced by hired help for which they have paid cash, they may often find the larger amount of cash on the wrong side of the balance sheet.

This seems to be a very discouraging state of things, but if they consider that in the meantime they have provided well for their families, and perhaps besides improved their farms and added to their stock, they will find that on the whole they have done well, much better indeed than many men in the towns and cities who have worked as hard as they the whole year. The hard times have reached working men everywhere, and the farmer has in general suffered the least. Nevertheless, leaving this as it is, it is wise to arrange for the future, that there may be more income and if possible less outlay.

Most farmers have families that can assist them in both ways. The side products of the farm to which there is often, when the grain products are at a good price, given but little time, can be brought to his assistance in production, and his boys and girls, too, can be employed without any cash expenditure and with much profit to themselves, besides the money value of what they produce.

Raising vegetables and truck for the market, when properly conducted, has proved a very profitable employment for the farmer's children. And if the markets are examined for prices of these things, especially if produced early in the season, it will be found that they have held their own in price, and constant demand. Early potatoes, radishes, beets and all edible roots, with lettuce, cresses, onions and chives, leeks, and salads, early cucumbers, peas, cauliflower and cabbage, and later strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries, and even blackberries, all find a ready market if carefully attended at home and marketed in a good shape. Then later still, celery is never scarce and can be raised at a great profit. The latest vegetables of the summer are generally cheaper but can be produced in greater abundance. Farmers do not sufficiently bear in mind that town and city people are entirely dependent upon the market for all these things in their season.

The farmers near these cities fail to furnish what the people need, and they are brought from other places and in the transfer are sometimes half spoiled and sold for prices which would be profitable to the home farmer, from whom the consumer would much rather buy, because he can furnish fresh vegetables, and not wilted or spoiled before they reach the market. Now the large part of the work necessary to be done to produce all these things, if the truck patch is once put in order, can be done by the families of farmers who have boys and girls, with much greater profit than the harder field work which they are often compelled to do.

If boys and girls are once interested in such things they become very valuable members of the farmer's family. There are other things which they can do at the same time, which will bring cash into the house. They can have a well selected flock of hens and can take such care of them as will make them very profitable for the amount of feed and work required. If once started in money making in the ways indicated, the boys and girls will soon become more careful in their expenses, and the balance sheet in the family will be heavy on the right side. Don't be discouraged, but use well what you have in hand.

PLANTING AN ORCHARD.

There is a difference of opinion in regard to the best time to plant fruit trees, whether in the spring or in the fall. The spring is regarded by many as best for orchards north of 39 deg., and as long as the buds have not swollen much. In planting new orchards, care should be taken in the selection of the ground. In general, almost the highest cleared land on the farm, if it has sufficient fertility, should be chosen, as it will almost always be the freest from the late frosts in the spring; and if it can be somewhat protected from the northwest winds either by woodland or by being on the southeast side of the hill slope, it will be the better. "A deep open clay loam," says a Toronto bulletin, "is best and should be well drained either naturally or artificially."

Under draining by tile or by deep sub-soiling will greatly benefit the growing trees. The soil should be such as can be kept in good condition by culture. Small stones and gravel in the soil are no objection, but rather aid in keeping it open and retaining moisture.

If not convenient to tile or sub-soil before the trees are planted this can be done after planting by laying a couple of rows of tiling between two rows of trees; or sub-soil plowing in the spaces between the rows.

Apple trees should be planted at least thirty feet apart to give sufficient room between them when they are grown, for free circulation of air and for admission of the sun. Other trees should be spaced according to their size when grown.

Usually orchards are planted in rows of squares, each row starting on one line and ending in parallel line. Another plan, called the "hexagonal method,"

is now coming into practice. By this method fifteen per cent. more trees can be planted on the same ground, and each tree equally distant from its nearest neighbor on all sides.

If the trees are to be thirty feet apart, plant one row of stakes as if they were to be planted in squares. The place of the second row and the place of the first stake in that row will be found by taking a string twice the length of the distance between the stakes in the first row; find the middle of it and drive a small wire nail through the rope at that point; then fasten one end of the rope to a nail in top of the first stake, and the other end to the top of the second stake in the same way; then take the middle of it and drive a small wire nail through the rope at that point; then fasten one end of the rope to a nail in top of the first stake, and the other end to the top of the second stake in the same way; then take the middle of the rope and stretch it from both stakes over the planting ground, and under the nail in the middle of rope drive a stake; do the same from the third and fourth stakes, and you will have the line and distances for second row. You can now easily set all the stakes; they will be in straight lines in many directions. The rows will be about twenty-six feet apart, but the stakes for trees will be thirty feet apart. Now to plant just where these stakes stand, supply yourself with twice as many small stakes and with a flat board about five or six feet long, and six inches wide with a notch or hole in each end equally distant from the edges.

At the middle of the long edge on one side with two cuts of the saw and removal of the block between them make an opening into which the planted stakes can be slipped and be in line with the notches at the ends. A small stake at each end in the notches, and remove your board. When you are now ready to plant, dig your hole for the tree so that the center of the hole will be below the middle stake beyond removal. When your holes are dug the setting will require the use of your planting board again. Place the board in position, by the end stakes yet standing, then put your tree in the notch and in the position of the middle stake before it was removed. Sight in all directions and after the first row you will find that there are around you six lines with stakes thirty feet from you that pass through the tree you are adjusting, but with the planting board you will have no trouble. Careful planting will show many other lines. Once well started the planting can easily be done.

The same varieties of fruit should not be planted together in the same block. The blossoms of trees have sexes, just as animals, although they are generally not so distinctly separated; but the producing blossom must be fertilized if it is to bring forth fruit. This is done by the pollen. Nature has so provided that the best fruit and in the greatest abundance shall be produced when the pollen is neither from the same blossom, nor from the same tree, nor yet from one of the same variety. Hence, insects, especially bees, are used for carrying pollen from one tree to another; and this can be most easily done when different varieties are near each other.

Hence mixed varieties which bloom at the same time should be planted near each other. In this case the wind also assists in carrying the pollen.

A DEVASTATING STORM.

Suva, the Capital of the Fijian Islands, laid in ruins—Several Steamers Wrecked.

According to the officers of H.M.S. Warrimoo, just arrived at Victoria, B. C., from Sydney, the next steamer from Australia will bring full details of the practical obliteration by a hurricane on the 6th instant of the city of Suva. The Canadian-Australian liner had fortunately left the Fijian capital several hours before the terrible storm set in, otherwise she, too, would be contributed to swell the losses by the gale. The cyclone, the most severe in the history of the southern seas, appeared, to quote Purser Humphries, to come from every quarter of the compass, and raged with immeasurable velocity for upwards of 40 hours, during all of which time the ship was slowed down, battling with the elements. The officers of the Warrimoo agree that Suva had no chance to escape, and must have been laid in utter wreck by the devastating winds.

As a rule the barrier reefs are sufficient to protect shipping in the Fijian harbours. But the gale of the 6th is described as strong enough to sweep away the biggest steamship afloat, and hence it is surmised that half a dozen vessels loading cargo in port when the Warrimoo called must have shared the fate of the town. Nor is it probable that Villi Levu island alone has suffered; the others of the group were fully as much exposed to the gale as it, and all must have been similarly devastated. Such a calamity coming now means utter destitution to the Fijians, who were counting upon redeeming their heavy financial reverses of last year with this season's crops of sugar, cotton, and copra. Owing to infrequency of communication with the outside world, it is doubtful if the people of Fiji can send word of their distress to Auckland, four days' steaming away, and the nearest telegraph station, until the calling of the steamer Mowera, which should reach there on Sunday, having passed by her companion ship on the 14th. Though little known to the world of commerce included in the ports of call of the Canadian-Australian steamers, Fiji is one of the most important British colonies in the South seas, with a white population of about 25,000, and fifty times that number of natives. The islands have for years done an important trade in fruits, cotton, sugar, tea, copra, and tobacco, their chief markets being found in New Zealand and the Australian colonies. Suva has recently been brought prominently forward as one of the landing stations of the projected British cable to unite the Australian colonies and Canada.

Inevitably is the extreme of pride; it is built on the contempt of mankind. —Zimmerman.

SAVAGE HEAD HUNTERS.

GHASTLY CEREMONIES OF THE NAGAS AND WAS.

Ferocious Tribes Who Slay Men and Preserve Their Heads as Trophies of the Chase—Every Self-Respecting Native Has a Choice Collection Ranged Round His Own Hut.

There are many persons besides anthropologists who will be interested to learn that one of the wild tribes of India, the Nagas, of the Assam border, is giving up its most distinguishing pursuit—that of head-hunting. Scientific India has been put into a ferment over the fact, which comes assured on the authority of Prof. Peal, the well-known English ethnologist. The mere Anglo-Indian will probably rejoice to think that his head will for the future be all the safer on his shoulders, and will probably bless the spirit of progress for having touched the Nagas and led them into paths of virtue. The anthropologist, on the other hand, will be glad to learn that, though the Indian first cousins of the ferocious head-hunters of Borneo are conforming to the more peaceful pursuits of civilization, they have not been emancipated entirely, but still go about when the spirit moves them and cut off each other's heads with all the cheerful blood-thirstiness that has characterized them and their ancestors during untold generations.

The Naga country does not exceed twenty miles square and it speaks volumes for the energy of the inhabitants that the past forty years should have seen upwards of twelve thousand murders for the sake of the trophies. Any devoted scientist contemplating the study of the head-hunters in situ can do so under favorable auspices on a group located slightly north of Patkal, between the Disang and Dekhu Rivers, and extending through the hill country as far as the boundaries of Manipur and Cachar. In this group there are something like forty-six villages divided into eight or ten district sub-tribes, who are on the let-brotherly-love-continue principle generally at war with each other. The facial tattoo marks are identical, though the dialects vary slightly. In the matter of dress, arms, houses, customs, etc., the Nagas appear to be identified with the Battaks in Sumatra, with the better known hunters of the human head in Formosa and Borneo, with the African skull-taker and with their now extinguished brethren of Australia. It is said they still preserve their totems or tribal marks.

HEAD-HUNTERS, TOO.

Not very far away from the Naga country dwell the wild Was, another people given to the hobby of head-collecting. Not much was known about the Was until a year ago, when Mr. Scott, Superintendent of the Northern Shan States under the Burmese Government, made a journey to their territory as a diversion to the pursuit of a deposed Tsawha, who had been giving trouble in Moughan. Some very strange stories have been floating about India and Burmah for many years regarding the Was. The country has been, to Burmah especially, a land of mystery and fable and romance, and it is on record in the annals of the kingdom of Ava that the Burmese, attracted by rumors of wonderful gold mines, once sent a regiment of 3,000 men to subjugate the Was, who instead of subjugating them and cut them all to pieces. Since that time the Wa Hai have had a most unenviable reputation for their ferocity, their masses of pure gold, their depravity, their fairy lake, and especially their nakedness and their cannibalism.

This reputation is borne out by the experience of Mr. Scott. He tells that outside every village, though not necessarily at any special point of the compass, is an avenue of skulls referred to in the euphonious language of the people as the On Gau Pong Kau. These groves are conspicuous from a long distance. They consist of strips of the primeval jungle, huge forest trees left standing where all the remaining country is cleared for cultivation. The undergrowth is rank, and these avenues are usually in deep shade. Here there are rows of posts, all in one line—not on both sides of the path—decked with human skulls. A niche is cut in the back of the post with a ledge on which the skull can rest.

GHASTLY STREET DECORATIONS.

There is a round hole in front, through which sometimes only the teeth and empty eyesockets show, and at other times the whole skull grins a horrible ghastly smile. These head posts are very trippingly called "Tak Keng," or "K'rawng Ngai," and there is never a village so poor that it has not a dozen of them, while some that Mr. Scott encountered numbered a round hundred. One purpose which they fulfill is to drive away the timid shans, but the primary purpose is sacrificial. The harvest god of the Was still demands human heads, and it is necessary to add some skulls to the pathway every year if the crops are to be good. February and March are the busiest months, but there is no "close season." The heads of distinguished and pious men and strangers are the most efficacious, and bearing this in mind it is no wonder that no traveler prior to Mr. Scott ever contrived to return. When he came to know all about the tribe it was a matter of wonder to that gentleman that he and his party contrived to do so.

The acquisition of a head is sufficient justification for widespread rejoicing, and the ceremonial attached to the "placing" of the prize is quite elaborate. It is first of all put in a basket or thatched cover and is then hung up in a tree or perched on the top of a bamboo until it ripens and bleaches.

STRANGE BARBARIC CEREMONIES.

Then comes the dedication day, when to the accompaniment of a village gong

—a huge log of wood hollowed out with a narrow slit in the side and beaten with wooden mallets—the skull is carried away and set up in the fatal grove. Naturally most honor is accorded to those skulls which are acquired by the prowess of individual members of the tribe, but travelers in the region being scarce and luck being occasionally against the young warriors, it is sometimes a difficult matter to add the requisite number to the grove by the most honored mode of acquisition, and then it is permitted to purchase the article from neighboring tribes, who have to resort to measures which betray a certain lack of commercial confidence in the Was in order to retain their own heads on their shoulders, and at the same time to insure the equivalent in silver. The prices run from two rupees weight of silver for the head of a man to a couple of hundred for unusual or fashionable heads; and judging from the whole range of prices there would seem to be a good chance for an enterprising man to make a fortune out of the business.

SACRIFICES TO HARVEST GODS.

The practice of offering human heads as a propitiatory sacrifice to the harvest god is, of course, not peculiar to the Was. Perhaps the most notorious head-hunters are those of Borneo, whose general practice of disposing of them around the village is identical with that of the Was. Among the Nagas, too, much the same incentive exists—that the heads are offered to the gods, but feminine caprice is said to be one of the prime incentives. If the young women of the tribe did not chaff the young men because they had not earned their tattoo marks, then the young men would probably not get wild and go out and cut off a few heads just to show they have grit in them. It looks as if the young women were not particularly critical, for something like half the number of heads taken are those of their own sex and of children. Among the Djaks the head is more of a personal trophy than among the Was, and in addition to the disposal of important skulls in a conspicuous line at the entrance of the village, every self-respecting native has a choice collection ranged round his own hut.

The custom is found among the cannibal tribes of the South Seas. In some of the islands it is not the heads of strangers but only those of defect chiefs that are allowed the distinction of being placed on a pedestal. Here however—strange heads being only good enough to gratify the individual owner and make his friends envious—the object has nothing to do with the propitiation of any particular god, but only the manes of the dead chief himself, who is supposed to stand guard from his coign of vantage over the destinies of the tribe, and who is prevented from going to sleep and allowing these same destinies to look after themselves by liberal libations of roast hog and poce-poce.

Among some of the more advanced Kachin tribes inhabiting the country round about the wild Was, the offering of human heads and human bodies to the gods has ceased, and the god of harvest has to content himself with the ornaments and garments of the females. To whom possibly they eventually return. The transition from heads to ornaments is more simple than it looks. First men's heads are indispensable. Then with the growth of a spirit of scepticism women's heads are considered good enough. Finally, when women are too scarce to be, as it were, an unfailing source of supply, it is not considered a reflection on a warrior's courage or skill if he goes out and purchases heads for himself. The head is the main thing. It is preferably to be obtained in war—but obtained it must be.

HERE AND THERE A GEM.

See the issue of your sloth; of sloth comes pleasure, of pleasure comes riot, of riot comes disease, of disease comes spending, of spending comes want, of want comes theft, and of theft comes hanging. Chapman, Jonson and Marston.

Goodness I call the habit and goodness of nature the inclination. This, of all the virtues and dignities of the mind is the greatest, being of the character of the Deity; and without it man is a busy, mischievous, wretched thing.—Bacon.

Infinite toil will not enable you to sweep away a mist; but by ascending a little you may often look over it altogether. So it is with our moral improvement; we wrestle fiercely with a vicious habit, which could have no hold upon us if we ascended into a higher moral atmosphere.—Helps.

Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the Government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln, 1863.

He experienced that nervous agitation to which brave men as well as cowards are subject; with this difference, that the one sinks under it, like the vine under a hail-storm, and the other collects his energies to shake it off, as the cedar of Lebanon is said to elevate its boughs to disperse the snow which accumulates upon them.—Sir Walter Scott.

Those who have lost an infant are never, as it were, without an infant child. Their other children grow up to manhood and womanhood, and suffer all the changes of mortality; but this one alone is rendered an immortal child; for death has arrested it with his kindly harshness and blessed it into an eternal image of youth and innocence.—Leigh Hunt.

A young maiden's heart is a rich soil, wherein lie many germs hidden by the cunning hand of nature, there to put forth blossoms in their fittest season; and though the love of home first breaks the soil, with its embracing tendrils clasping it, other affections, strong and warm, will grow, while that one fades, as summer's flush of bloom succeeds the gentle budding of the spring.—Fanny Kemble Butler.

Let honey be as the breath of thy soul, and never forget to have a penny when all thy expenses are enumerated and paid; and then shall thou reach the point of happiness, and independence shall be thy shield and buckler, thy helmet and crown; then shall thy soul walk upright, nor stoop to the silt-wretch because he hath riches, nor pocket an abuse because the hand which offers it wears a ring set with diamonds.—Franklin.

PUT ELEPHANTS IN TERROR

EXPERIMENT WITH A RAT AT THE BARNUM HEADQUARTERS.

Scientific Men Witness the Fright of a Herd of Forty-five Elephants at a Single Rat—Double Chains Necessary—Prof. O. C. Marsh's Acrobatic Performance.

It has long been a question among scientific men whether the common belief that elephants are in terror of rats and mice, is worthy of acceptance. It was conclusively proved the other day at Barnum & Bailey's circus headquarters in Bridgeport, Conn., that it is. Under the mentorship of Toddy Hamilton, one of the keepers, a party of scientific and newspaper men saw for themselves the terrorizing effect upon forty-five elephants of the presence of a single rat. Toddy Hamilton had several rats originally, having secured them for the experiment, but all succumbed to the rigors of the weather and the exposure of travelling. One rat was enough, as the experiment proved, and that one was a rat caught in the morning.

The chief interest centred in the elephant and rat experiment. Thirty-five elephants, of whom half a dozen were little fellows, were gathered in the large enclosure, double chained by order of Mr. J. A. Bailey, who personally conducted the visitors after they reached the headquarters. In spite of his reputation as a tractable and reliable animal, the elephant is more feared by circus men than any other member of the menagerie. He is liable to sudden fits of

RAGE OR PANIC.

and on these occasions is about as manageable as a runaway locomotive and has equal powers of destruction.

The visitors didn't know this, but a number of experienced circus men there understood it well, and stood lined up near the door ready to control a hasty exit of all the visitors in case any of the giants broke away. The rat, on account of which all these precautions were taken, was a particularly insignificant specimen, and looked unhappy by reason of a long string tied to its tail. One of the circus men tossed it out among the elephants and the performance began.

First to catch sight, or perhaps it was scent, of it was one of the small elephants. He threw his trunk in the air, trumpeting shrill and loud. This was the alarm. Instantly a swaying motion went through the elephant ranks. Some screamed, others plunged, and others doubled their feet down under them probably to keep the rat out of the crevices in them. Hindu mahouts say that the elephant fear of the rat is a dread that the rodent will crawl into his feet. Plainly the fear was there. It was not confined to the elephants either. The rat was just as scared as they. Its shrill squeaks as it dodged about among the ponderous feet made the big fellows more frightened.

Finally all the elephants began plunging, and at that Prof. Marsh performed a feat that would doubtless have edified his classes had they been there to see. A pile of big bales of hay stood near him.

AN AGILE LEAP.

carried him to a foothold upon the first tier and he squirmed up the rest of the way with the grace and ease of a chipmunk ascending a tree. A number of newspaper men went after him. Prof. Marsh perched himself near the edge and looked down at the elephants.

"Self-preservation is the first law of nature," he remarked. "I can observe in a more scientific frame of mind from here."

Presently the rat having found a corner, stayed quiet until it was hauled back by the string. The attendant tossed it upon the back of Bad Hattie, a particularly bad-tempered elephant. Hattie did everything but turn somersaults in her effort to dislodge her stinger, but the rat clung, while she backed, flapped her skin, shook, plunged, and rubbed against the wall, shrieking with fear all the time. Finally one of the other elephants came to her rescue and swept the rodent off with his trunk. Then there were more lively times, but finally a big fellow backed down upon the enemy and put a foot upon it, destroying it.

A guinea pig was then tried upon Hattie, but she didn't mind them at all. In this she differed from most of the others who made a great row until the little white fellow was crushed by a foot. It was not judged safe to try any further experiments owing to the excited condition of the animals.

LAND GRABBING.

Venezuela, the Transvaal, Cuba, and Abyssinia have in succession become storm centres of temporary interest to the world, and in each case the trouble has risen from the desire of some European power to hold or increase its colonial possessions. The circumstance attending each go to show that were it not for the aggressive colonial policies of certain of the powers international peace and amity might easily be maintained, for it is chiefly through the acquisition of new territory for purposes of trade or war that ill-feeling and jealousy is aroused. Everything seems to indicate that when war does break out, the immediate cause will be a collision of interests in Africa, the century's greatest field for colonization.

THE CZAR'S CHARITY.

The Czar of Russia has set aside \$100,000 to be distributed among the charitable institutions of Moscow in honor of his coronation. His majesty is taking great interest in preparations for the ceremony. Among other things, the famous old Kremlin is to be lighted with 500,000 lanterns, and 14,000 small electric lights are to illumine the tower.

AN EASY MATTER.

Yes, doctor, it still hurts me to breathe—in fact, the only trouble now seems to be my breath. Oh, well, I'll give you something that will soon stop that.

LURING GAMETO DEATH.

Beasts of Prey That Play on the Curiosity of These Natural Food.

A writer in a well-known sporting paper tells how he and a friend lay down behind a log one day and watched for a flock of canvasback ducks to come into the broad river. Pretty soon in came a flock of thousands that alighted 500 yards from the shore and began to plume themselves duck fashion. One of the men tied his red handkerchief on the end of a stick and began to wave it at intervals in sight of the ducks. The ducks began to cock their heads sideways, and after a while they began to swim toward the log. They came within twenty yards and the men jumped up, and one got nineteen, the other fifteen ducks with the four discharges.

Readers will remember how the panther on the plains of Patagonia that gets as near a herd of guanacos as it can, then lies down behind a bush on its back. It puts one paw up in the air, then another, then the third and fourth, and after a bit all four at once. That seems curious to the guanacos and they come close to investigate. Up jumps the panther, and lights on the nearest ones' back and breaks its neck.

A fox in Nova Scotia comes down to the Bay of Fundy and goes jumping along the beach a couple of rods and back again, rising on its hind legs at each about face and waving its big tail in the air. The little flock of four or five geese out on the water begin to wonder what can be the matter with the fox. They swim up into the shallow water to investigate when in dashes the fox and grabs one by the neck. The men have taken advantage of this trick and have trained dogs to do as the fox does. For lack of a dog men themselves have ambled about on their hands and knees to attract the birds. A wild house cat, black as coal, was seen by a hunter, walking slowly up and down a level stretch of sand near an old house on the Connecticut River. Three black ducks were far out on the river and like the geese came swimming slowly in, out of curiosity, but the man could not wait to see what would happen. He killed all three ducks with his gun.

GOOD INFLUENCE OF BUDDHISM.

The following statistics will make all the converts to Buddhism rejoice. They are taken from the criminal reports of India, and show one criminal for every 274 Europeans, 1 in 509 Asiatics intermarried with Europeans, 1 in 709 Christians born in India, 1 in 1,361 Hindus worshipping Brahma, and 1 in 3,787 Buddhists. For every true Christian this comparison is appalling, or ought to be.

AN INSULT.

Genial customer (in cheap restaurant)—Is the mutton broth good to-day? High-toned Waiter—Don't know, sah. I don't eat mutton, sah.

Don't be Imposed Upon.

when you ask for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Go to a reliable dealer. He will sell you what you want, urge upon you in its place are think. The ones who have something else to say of the extra profit they'll make. These things pay them better, but they don't care about you.

None of these substitutes is "just as good" as the "Discovery." That is the only blood-cleanser, flesh-builder, and strength-restorer so far-reaching and so unailing in its effects that it can be guaranteed. In the most stubborn skin, scalp, or scrofulous affections, or in every disease that's caused by a torpid liver or by impure blood, it effects perfect and permanent cures.

FISH IN AN OLD WELL.

Some queer fish were taken out of the recently reopened well on the United States fish station at San Marcos, Tex. There were several salamanders, varying in length from 1-1/2 to 4-1/2 inches. These creatures live on land or water, have human-looking faces, hands and feet, bulging head, tail of an eel and body of fish. There were also large numbers of shrimps, resembling sea shrimps, only smaller. It is an artesian well, and everybody wants to know where the creatures come from.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out all obligations made by him. WEST & THURMAN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALKING, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

MARRIED AFTER DEATH.

A marriage after death has taken place in Russia. A young Jewess having died suddenly, her relatives decided that, as she was betrothed, she should be married, and thus "escape the disgrace of entering the other world as a single woman." The ceremony took place in the cemetery, after which the body was returned to the coffin and lowered into the grave.

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

Adam's Root Beer Extract..... one bottle
Pilsener Beer..... half a case
Sugar..... two pounds
Lukewarm Water..... two gallons
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.
The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.



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

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

Terrible Condition.

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

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

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

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

THE LAND OF EVANGELINE

One of the Most Romantic Spots in Canada.

But it is No More Free From the Ills to Which Flesh is Heir Than Less Favored Localities—An Account of a Strange Malady From Which a Gasperaux Farmer Suffered.

From the Acadian, Wolfville, N.S.

Perhaps there is no more beautiful or picturesque spot in Nova Scotia than the valley of Gasperaux, in the "Land of Evangeline." Winding its way through the centre of the valley is a beautiful little river, while nestled at the foot of the mountains which rise on either side to the height of hundreds of feet, is the romantic looking little village of Gasperaux. About two and a half miles from the village resides Mr. Fred J. Fielding, one of the most thrifty farmers in this section of the country. Your correspondent called upon him and found a very genial, intelligent and apparently a very healthy looking man. In reply to our question, Mr. Fielding said, "Yes, I was near to death's door one time, but thank God I am a new man to-day. You see, he went on that pump in the kitchen, beneath a well about 20 feet deep, which was the cause, I think of all my illness. I went down last fall (1894) in it to clean it out and was only a short time at the bottom, when I took with a severe pain at the back of my head and a burning sensation in my throat and lungs, such as caused by the inhalation of brimstone. A sort of stupor also was gradually coming over me when by a huge effort, I succeeded in regaining the kitchen once more. A lighted lamp let down became extinguished, thus showing that the accumulation of gas had caused the trouble. The pain at the back of my head continued to trouble me and one day while working in a back field I suddenly lost the use of my left eye, right arm and left leg. At times I could not speak but towards evening I began slowly to grow better. The next day at about the same time I was seized again in the same manner. I now called in the family physician who told me that a blood-vessel had burst in the back of my head. He left me medicine. The pain in the back of my head never left me and I continued to feel miserable. About two months after this second attack while sitting in the post office of the village I was suddenly seized again and getting out my horses and wagon started for home. I had not gone far when the lines dropped out of my right hand and I again found myself blind in my left eye and the right arm and left leg paralyzed. The horses now carried me home but passed the house in the direction of the barn. My wife thinking I had gone on to the barn paid no attention for perhaps 15 minutes, when she sent one of the children to see what was keeping me. At this time I was unable to speak and had to be assisted into the house. Before bedtime I began to recover somewhat and felt fairly well the next morning, but was again seized during the day in the same manner and the report reached the village that I was dead. Neighbors came flocking out expecting that it was true. As the medicine I had tried seemed to do me no good, I now thought I would try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the time I had used six boxes the pain had left my head and I felt as good as new. I now ceased using them for about a month when I thought I felt a recurrence of the pain at the back of my head. I sent again and got three more boxes and used them. It is now about five months since I used the last pill, and I have never had a recurrence of the attack, besides I feel myself a new man. I am now 39 years of age, and have always worked on a farm and never enjoyed work better than last summer and autumn and am positive Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured me. I now always keep them in my house and when my wife or children have any sickness our resort is to this medicine and always with the very best effect. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer and when given a fair trial disease and suffering must vanish. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and refuse trashy substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Ryckman's Kootenay Cure.

Positive Cure for Rheumatism and Paralysis.

Writes all Her Friends to Know.

An Ottawa Lady had no hope, but tried it and was cured.

Mrs. Thomas A. Pirie, Ottawa, adds to the great volume of voluntary testimonials the following story of the case:

Ottawa, August, 7th, 1895.

S. S. Ryckman, M. P.
Dear Sir:—I cannot find words to express to you my gratitude for the services your Kootenay Cure has done me. I had been treated by the best physicians in Ottawa for Rheumatism, but they told me that my case was so complicated, my trouble having originated from La Grippe, that any relief they could give would only be temporary. Just at this time I heard of your remedy, and you were kind enough to call on me. I had very little hope of relief at first, the rheumatism having settled in my muscles and almost destroyed my nerves. However, I determined to try once more, and began to take your medicine, and in my case, physically speaking, old things have passed away and all things have become new. I can go anywhere, unaided. My nerves are as strong as ever they were in my life and no change in the atmosphere has any effect on me now. I cannot thank you enough, but write this so that some other sufferer may read it and seek relief. You can refer any person to me at my residence, 199 Albert Street, Ottawa, and I shall be only too happy to give them any information in my power.
Yours gratefully,
MRS. THOMAS A. PIRIE,
199 Albert St., Ottawa.

GLADSTONE'S WORKING HOURS.

Mr. Gladstone gets to work at 10 in the morning and stops at lunch time. When the lunch gong sounds he lays down his pen. Though Mr. Gladstone does not get to his library, until 10, he begins his day's work at 8 o'clock every morning, for he reads in bed while he is taking his breakfast—a luxury which until quite recently he has not allowed those about him to impose upon him. His eyesight is troubling him a great deal nowadays, and he cannot read as he would like.

SHERIFF WILKINS FREED.

Years of Slavery, and How He Escaped.

Talks About His Deliverer Daily in Gratitude. Gains Fifteen Pounds in Weight Since His Rescue.

Urbana, Ohio, (Special).—This town is greatly exercised over the remarkable rescue of Sheriff R. P. Wilkins from one of the worst forms of slavery known to man. He has now fully recovered from the results of his experience, and talks freely and gratefully of his deliverer. In an interview to-day he said: "I have been a perfect slave to tobacco for over twenty five years; I smoked from twelve to fifteen cigars a day. November 4th, last, I bought my first box of No-To-Bac from Anderson & Cramer. I had little faith, and to my great surprise, after using part of the third box, I was completely cured and did not have the least desire for tobacco. To-day I feel better, I sleep better, think better, and I have gained fifteen pounds in weight, and there is not a day passes that I do not recommend No-To-Bac to many of the tobacco users who I know are destroying their lives and vitality by the use of the weed."

Further investigation revealed the fact that there are 500 people living in this town and the surrounding country who have been cured by No-To-Bac. Anderson & Cramer stated that they were the first to start the good work here, as Mr. Anderson termed it. "Yes, we introduced No-To-Bac into this town about three years ago. The demand at the start was very light, the folks had no faith in it, but we sold to a few people, and to our great astonishment every one reported a cure. Since that time we have sold hundreds of boxes and every one under a guarantee to cure or refund the money, and strange as it may seem we have never had a call to refund money."

No-To-Bac not only relieves the nervous irritation and makes the use of tobacco entirely unnecessary, but at the same time builds up and fortifies the general physical condition. As a natural invigorator and stimulant we believe there is no preparation in America to equal it.

The public should be warned, however, against the purchase of any of the many imitations on the market, as the success of No-To-Bac has brought forth a host of counterfeiters and imitators. The genuine No-To-Bac is made by the Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal and New York, and is sold under a guarantee to cure by all druggists, and every tablet has the word No-To-Bac plainly stamped thereon."

VALUE OF LONDON LAND.

Some land in Cornhill, London, has recently been sold at the rate of £2,000,000 per acre. The land included five shops, covering altogether 2,500 feet superficial, and was sold for £113,000, or at the rate of about 450 per foot. Two more shops in the same street, having an area of about 2,500 feet, were bought in for £160,000.

Heart Disease of Five Years' Standing Abso-

lutely Cured by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—The Great Life-Saving Remedy Gives Relief in Thirty Minutes.

Thomas Petry, Esq., Aylmer, Que.: "I have been troubled for about five years with severe heart complaint. At times the pain was so severe that I was unable to attend to business. The slightest exertion proved very fatiguing, and necessitated taking rest. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and obtained immediate relief. I have now taken four bottles of the remedy, and am entirely free from every symptom of heart disease. I hope this statement may induce others troubled as I was to give this most valuable remedy a trial."

GENUINE.

Witherby—I understand that you had a birthday-party at your house the other night. Who was there?
Plankinton—Two doctors and a nurse.

TO LEASE FOR SEASON

or term of years, that magnificent hotel at St. Leon, elegantly furnished throughout. Most attractive summer resort in Canada. Source of the world-renowned St. Leon Water, so noted for its miraculous cure of disease. Accommodation for 300 guests; exquisite scenery; forty acres well laid-out grounds, shaded with balsams and pines; most desirable class of patrons; applicants last year exceeded accommodation. Stabling for about 40 horses, coaches, carriages, harness, saddles, etc., with first-class accommodation for same. Laundries, carpenter shop, bathhouses, bowling alley, swings, lawn tennis, billiard, pool and baggelle tables, hot water boilers, eight baths for hot or cold water, waterworks throughout the building. Everything necessary for a first-class summer resort on a large scale. For further particulars apply to St. Leon Mineral Water Company (Ltd.), Toronto, Ont.

IN A QUANDARY.

Mistah White—Doctah, my little chile done catch de boopin'-cough.
Doctah Black(after serious thought)—You mus' take tree hairs from a mule's back an' put 'em on dat chile. Dey will cure de chile, but it'll kill de mule.
But see heah, doctah: I's a poor man, I is. I can't afford ter lose at er mule. Won't takin' de hairs dfrum some oder place cure de chile widout killin' de mule.
Only one. You kin take 'm from de mule's hind legs.
But dat ud kill me.

A New Hamburg Citizen Released From Four Months' Imprisonment.

Mr. John Kock, hotel keeper, New Hamburg, Ont.: "I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. The last attack commenced last October, and kept me in the house four months, when two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure completely cured me. Had I secured the remedy when I first contracted rheumatism it would have saved me months of pain and sufferings."

If you suffer from rheumatism or neuralgia, do not delay, but try South American Rheumatic Cure now. It will relieve in a few hours and cure radically in a few days.

W.P.C. 808.

consumption

There is ease for those far gone in consumption—not recovery—ease. There is cure for those not far gone. There is prevention for those who are threatened.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil is for you, even if you are only a little thin.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

has been endorsed by the medical profession for the twenty years. (Ask your doctor.) This is because it is always palatable—always uniform—always contains the purest New England Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphite.

Insist on Scott's Emulsion, with trade-mark of man and fish.

DOUGLAS BROS., Slate, Gravel and masonry, roofers, metallic ceilings, skylight sheet metal workers, 124 Adelaide 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. KENNIE, BOX 522, TORONTO.

NURSERY STOCK.

APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, COOSEBERRY, CURRANT. VERY LARGE STOCK OF NATIVE TREES.

H.S. HURD BURLINGTON, ONT.

Sun Bicycle

A Strictly High Grade Wheel at a MODERATE PRICE. O.T. PENDRITH, Manufacturer, 75 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Stearns Bicycles

Are handsome, light, durable. Such grace of design as is embodied in this "fast, easy-running, much-talked-about" model can only be secured by the most approved methods, finest material and skilled workmanship. The Stearns will be the best bicycle it is possible to produce. Finished at your option in orange or black. Address now for beautiful new catalogue "The Yellow Fellow."

AMERICAN RATTAN CO., TORONTO, ONT. CANADIAN SELLING AGENTS

"Some lives are like Horse shoes"

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.

"SALADA" CEYLON TEA.

IT IS DELICIOUS. Sold Only in Lead Packets.

J. J. HARRIS, G.T. PENDRITH 13 to 21 Adelaide St. W., Toronto. Catalogue on application. All Sales Should Have Them. Great Labor Savers.

Any Woman

if she is content to endure her pains and weakness without attempting to get relief, can get along without MILK'S (Gen.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND. But if she WANTS to be well, WANTS to be strong, WANTS to walk and work with ease and comfort, she will use MILK'S (Gen.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND. If she can't get it at her Druggist's, she will enclose 10c to THE "A. M. C." MEDICINE CO., 278 St. Paul St., Montreal, and get a large bottle. If she will lose no time in doing it. Explanatory pamphlet, "Woman's Triumph," mailed free on application.

HAY

With Department Inspector's CERTIFICATE OF QUALITY attached to Railway Receipt, delivered at any station. Write for price and particulars to S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK, OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO. Reference: DOMINION BANK.

WINTER-ROSE PIANOS

TONE-TOUCH DURABILITY, WORKMANSHIP BEAUTY-DESIGN

WAREHOUSES, 158 YONGE STREET, TORONTO-CANADA.

WHO WOULD SUFFER

The excruciating pain of RHEUMATISM OR NEURALGIA. When you can buy a bottle of EBY'S RHEUMATOL. For 25 cents and have immediate relief. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS. DUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

THE ARMOTOR CO. does half the work of windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/10 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 General, Steel, Gravel, and other work. Windmills, Windmills, Tilling and Plowing Tools, Steel Mills, etc. Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish most cheaply. January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Trucks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Pillbury Streets, Chicago.

Lachute Furniture Factory



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

Something to Suit Everybody.

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

Call and Examine our Stock.

FATHER MURPHY'S Gold Cure Institute

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

219—MARIA Street—219
OTTAWA.

Correspondence solicited, strictly confidential.

JOHN TAYLOR,
Manager

MEAT MARKET

AND

Vegetable Shops

THE UNDERSIGNED will pay CASH for

HIDES

LAMBSKINS

FURS.

D. WILSON,
Butcher

TO LET.

That store situated at end of Fish's Bridge, formerly occupied by J. E. Bradford as Store and 4 rooms upstairs suitable for a Dwelling. The above property has lately been refitted and painted and is in first-class order.

Apply to

JAMES FISH

Lachute, Mills, Que.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.



The undersigned having leased the

Lachute Grist Mill

From

J. C. WILSON, & CO.,

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

Ogilvie's Strong Baker's,
Patent and Family
Flour.

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 W. GARAND.
President. 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 1888)

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

JOHN KEITH,
Principal

152 Bank St., Ottawa

HOUSE TO LET or TO SELL

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

Apply to
G. J. WALKER.

Notice.

Dr. Robertson, of St. Andrews, begs to notify his friends that he has disposed of his Residence and Practice to Dr. Ayles, 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 Cash.

Mitchell & Son.

Special attention given to Repairing.

Look for this Print in the Snow



It is the pattern of the heel of the Granby Rubber and Overshoe. The next time you buy a pair of rubbers or overshoes ask for Granby's and look for this pattern on the heel. There is no need to take a Granby that is not the same shape as your boot, because they are made to fit every shape of shoe. A rubber that does not fit the boot will draw the foot. Granby Rubbers are thin, light, elastic and fit perfectly. They wear like iron.

Toronto



Mowers.

Toronto Mowers, Brantford Mower, Brantford Big B 5 1/2 foot cut Buckeye Mower, Patterson Mower Ithaca Sharps and Tiger rakes Binders and Reapers, Massey Harvester, Washing Machines, Ringers, Baggy Jacks, Spinning Wheels, Churns, Tub stands, Stoves, a specialty of all kind Pots and Kettles, Buggies and Road Carts, Furniture, Bed room sets, Flour and Cornmeal, Rolled Oats and Feed of all kinds, tea and sugar, organs and pianos, hay forks three sorts of forks.

D. V. CAMERON, Stonefield.

Fine Drivers



cannot be made out of horses that are out of condition. Merely to feed plenty of oats is not enough. A horse gets run down the same as a man and needs a general toning up.

Dick's Blood Purifier

is a scientific preparation in the form of a powder. It purifies the blood, strengthens the digestion, turns a rough coat into a smooth and glossy one and puts the animal "in condition." He then has "good life" and feels like holding up his head and lifting his feet.

MILCH COWS are greatly benefited by it. The whole system is toned up. The digestive organs being strengthened, more nutriment is drawn from the food and the flow of milk increased.

Dick's Blood Purifier will pay for itself ten times over.

For sale by druggists, at general stores or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cts.

Dick & Co., P. O. Box 453, Montreal.

LACHUTE BOOK STORE

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 Mr. Wm. C. Van Horne, Prof. Marshall, L. Ferris, 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 Heads. English Church Prayer Books, Presbyterian Psalter and Hymnal, Methodist Hymn Books, and the Canadian Hymn; 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.

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

Massey Harris Co., IMPLEMENTS

AT
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES,
For One Month Only.

Spring tooth Harrow's steel frames, 16 teeth (guaranteed) for \$10.00. 12 teeth \$1 less.
No. 3 Verity p'ows \$11.50.
" 5 " " \$11.00.
" 6 " " (for boys) \$10 with rigid or loose clevises and adjustable handles.
Verity Cultivator with hillers \$8.
Myers Horse Forks complete with malleable brackets and pulleys \$10.
See the "Star" fork and car before buying [something new.]

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

Special Reductions to Farmers clubbing together and ordering 6 plows, 6 harrows or 6 cultivators.

SEEDERS.

If you intend getting a Seeder this spring call and see the "Massey Harris" before buying elsewhere.

C. E. Ladouceur,

Agent.

ST. ANDREWS.

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 *clerk en justice*

Plaintiff.

The said Wilfred Labelle,

(Defendant).

An action in separation as to property has this day been instituted against defendant, Ste. Scholastique 29 January 1906.
J. A. C. Ethier, P. M. A. W.

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 be] long to the said estate. The lot contains 93 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.

"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.

Malcolm - Smith

Licensed Auctioneer,

BEECH RIDGE.

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

Post Office address, Box 125,
Lachute, P.

CHARLES CALDER,

AGENT

for the Leading Fire Insurance Companies.

LACHUTE.

Liverpool, London & Globe,
and Guardian.

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.

LUMBER FOR SALE!

Pine, spruce, hemlock & rh-d-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 APRIL 9, 1896.

NO 31

IMPORTANT TO ALL GRAND OPENING OF OUR STORE DENIS BROS.

Opening Postponed to the 14th of April.

We regret that we have to postpone our opening that was dated for the 11th which is now going to take place on the 14th of April next and following days, having so much to do, we find out that we cannot possibly do it before the last date and you are all respectfully invited to give us a call and you'll find that it will be of a great benefit to you all as our stock is one of the most complete and entirely new, all the latest styles, at the lowest prices.

Come and see for yourselves and be convinced by the prices we are going to quote you :

A good 32 in grey cotton, extra value, 3, 3½, 3¾ cts.
4½ 5 6, 7 and 8 the very best make 42 in wide.
White 32 in 3, 4, 4½, 5c (good) 36 in at 5½ 6 7, 8c.
Lansdale Cambric at 12, 15c, for the very best bleached and unbleached sheeting for 15c up.
A good print, new patterns for 5 7, 8, 9 & (10c. for the imported percales.) nice assortment in fancy Cambrics, lawns & Arcande de Beauvais, all new goods and very pretty patterns.
See our 44 in Dress Goods at 27c. Good Black Cashmere 38 in for 20c and upward.
Ask for our tweeds and dress patterns, look at our new blouses, which are the prettiest and cheapest on the market. Ask for our celebrated Corsets at 25, 50, 75 and 99c, best of manufactures.

Now Ladies and Gentlemen it will take too long to give you a full list of all these prices I can quote you, I will leave it for another week. Follow right along our add which will be changed every week and get our Bargains.

Gents' Furnishings.

Remember that we have a full line of Gents' Furnishings. Full assortment of Coatings, Suitings to suit the pocket of any purchaser. Nice ranges of Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Underwear, and Hats. Now Gentlemen don't give your order before you see our assortment and prices. Call early and often.

Yours Truly,

DENIS BROS.

Hope's Block Lachute.

A. BERTHELOT.
NOTARY PUBLIC, LACHUTE QUE.

Dr. Wm. S. Allen,
Surgeon Dentist.

Will be at Mrs. James Drysdale's Lachute, on Monday, and at Mrs. John Henderson, St. Andrews, on Saturday of each week.

P. F. Ernest Petit

NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Superior Court.
ST. JEROME, P. Q.

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.

DENTISTRY.

Until 1st of June Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Remember, sets of teeth and filling reduced 25 per cent. Painless extraction.

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. McQUATS

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.

H. C. McCONNELL, L. D. S.
(Surgeon Dentist)

Will be in his office in Lachute, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.—Office, Next Door East of Rodrigue's Hotel, 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.

J. D. LEDUC, L.L.B.

Advocate.

Ex-Attorney for the Revenue.
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

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.

N. FOREST.

NOTARY.

Fire & Life Insurance
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

J. E. VALOIS,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Money to Loan on Security.

Office over Central Flour Depot
LACHUTE, QUE.

HOUSE TO LET.

Next door east of F. Strong's store, formerly occupied by Mr. Small.
Apply to

T. STRONG, Merchant.

A. J. Periard's Spring Goods are all in stock. The public is invited to inspect my stock of Spring Goods, of Suitings, Over Coatings and Trousers &c., &c.

Gents' Furnishings of all kinds, Waterproof Coats, Hats and Caps of the latest styles. These goods will not only suit your taste, but also your purse. Come early and secure the choicest patterns. A. J. Periard, Lachute.

FOR SALE—A first class PIANO, cheap Apply at this office.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Seed Oats, Seed Peas, Timothy Seed, Long Red Vermont, Red Western and Alsike Clover Seeds, Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Ensilage Corn. Also, Flour, Provender, Shorts, Bran, Oil Cake and Manitoba New Process Feed at J. R. McQUATS.

WANTED—Highest price paid in cash for Calf skins. John Stewart, Butcher, Lachute.

The largest stock of Japan Teas yet brought to Lachute just arrived, in all sizes of packages. The price will be an agreeable surprise to you. Don't miss a caddy of it.
W. BANFORD.

A Toronto man in Lachute on business, happened in W. Banford's while they were marking off the immense stock of boys and men's ready-made clothing, and exclaimed as he read the prices: "Why, that is far below Eaton's." He took a suit at once to show in the Queen City what Lachute can do.

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

We have now a full supply of Suits for Men, Boys and Children. Customers are surprised at the low prices and the fine goods. Call early while the sizes are all in stock.
W. BANFORD.

Our new Scotch Goods are all in stock. We want to sell you these goods quickly. Remember the patterns are new, and the colours of better standing than the Canadian goods. W. BANFORD.

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

If you want to enjoy the comforts of home buy a 10c. package of genuine TONKA Smoking Mixture.

Mrs. F. C. Ireland and Mrs. J. V. McDowell were in Lachute on Tuesday.

Mr. F. Clarke of Mount Maple, cut his foot with an axe one day this week.

Joss Bros., are repairing extensively the store to be occupied by Denis Bros.

Mr. Emery Simpson of St. Andrews, was in Lachute on Tuesday.

Mr. John Ostrom of Cushing, was in town yesterday.

Mr. H. V. Truel, Advocate of Montreal, was in town over Sunday.

Denis Bros. received a car load of goods on Thursday for their new store.

P. Campbell & Co. have just received another car of Corn which will be sold cheap for cash.

Miss C. Patterson, who has been visiting friends in Montreal, has returned home.

Mr. Robert Barron, Notary, of Montreal, spent the Easter holidays with his parents.

Mr. Arch. Bennett is employed as sawyer in the saw mill of P. & A. McGibbon.

Mr. James McFaul, spent part of last week at Carleton Place, visiting some of his friends.

Mr. Robert Black of Mabel, has purchased a thoroughbred Ayrshire Bull for which he paid \$90.

The Misses Jennie and Hannah J. Riddle of Mille Isle, were in town on Friday last.

Messrs Hamelin & Ayers are busy hauling timber to build their new dam and pulp mill below their present woolen mill.

The Auction Sale of the effects of the estate of the late Wm. McGibbon of Dalesville, was largely attended and good prices realized.

Mrs and Miss Clapham were in Montreal on Monday last and attended the Paderewski Piano Recital in Windsor Hall.

Notwithstanding the bad roads quite a number of young people from St. Andrews attended the Penny Readings here Tuesday evening.

We have received from Mr. H. Frost who is now in Washington, a copy of the "Post" of that city containing a sermon by Dr. Tammage on Easter.

We acknowledge the reception of a quantity of maple syrup from Mr. D. Raitt, Sr., the quality of which is very fine.

The Rev. J. R. Cresswell, B.A., has sent in his resignation as pastor of the Baptist Church here, having accepted a call to be assistant pastor of Olivet Baptist Church in Montreal.

We are sorry to learn of the sad bereavement in the home of Mr. E. H. McCoy, in the death of his eldest daughter on Wednesday evening of diphtheria. The funeral took place on Thursday at 2 p. m.

Owing to the Baptist convention being held in Montreal towards the last of May, the association will not be held here as formerly announced, but is to be held at Dixville, Que. It will be held here the following year.

The friends of Mr. Ernest Simpson, son of our local member, will regret to hear of his serious illness. Some improvement has taken place in his condition and we hope he may soon be around again.

In the event of no contestation of the final dividend sheet, which is not anticipated, Mr. G. J. Walker, curator of the estate, will be in Mr. J. E. Valois' office on the 16th, 17th and 18th insts., to pay the dividend to creditors.

Mr. Archibald MacArthur, B.A., Principal of Mount Royal School, Montreal, and Mr. Peter MacArthur, of the firm of John Kroder & Co., New York, were in town for a few days last week, having been called hither by the illness of their youngest brother, Mr. John A. MacArthur, of Dalesville.

The Easter services in the Methodist church last Sunday were very interesting and impressive. The sermon in the morning by the pastor was suited to the occasion, and the music by the choir very appropriate and joy-inspiring. The service of song in the evening was very successful. The choir fairly outdid itself, while the readings and the address by the pastor were everything that could be desired.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Ross of Montreal, President of the Eastern Branch of the W. M. S. of the Methodist church, gave a fine address on the work of the society and sang very effectively "In the Secret of His Presence." The

rest of the programme was given by local talent and was very good. The offerings received amounted to about \$17.50.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

On Sunday evening last while Mr. Thomas Hammond, his wife and some children were crossing White's bridge on their way to church, his horse stumbled and fell against the railing of the bridge. Mrs. Hammond got out safely, but the struggling of the horse broke the railing and Mr. Hammond, horse and sleigh went over, falling on the ice below. Mr. Hammond was found seriously injured and was taken to his home in an unconscious condition. He has received some severe cuts on his head, and is altogether badly shaken up, although his ultimate recovery is anticipated.

A DASTARDLY ATTEMPT.

The West End seems to be the great centre of attack by the vagabond and hoodlum element. Theft is a very serious crime, but when incendiarism is used as a means to cover theft, the matter becomes too serious to be passed over slightly. On Sunday morning a deliberate and well planned attempt was made to set fire to McFaul Bros. store. In the shed in the rear, a fire had been built in one of the cat-boxes, with shavings and coal oil plentifully sprinkled around the boards. The fire burned for some time but fortunately the boards being damp it went out, after burning quite a hole.

The Mayor, in the name of the corporation, has offered a reward of \$50 for information which may lead to the discovery of the perpetrators.

Farmers! Read This.

If you want to buy Farm Implements for Spring use, you will save money if you buy from me. I have for sale the following under-mentioned goods: Spring-tooth Seeders with latest improvements, manufactured by M. MOODY & SONS. These Seeders cannot be surpassed for accurate sowing and good work. Set Lever Spring-tooth Harrows, no sodbait needed to draw them from place to place. Ordinary Spring-tooth Harrows for \$10. Disk Harrows; Steel Land Rollers, with pivot axle; Plows, with American steel malleable frames; Tilling rollers and adjustable handles, side hill Plows; Wilkinson Plows; Patterson Corn Planters; Steel Cultivators, from \$7 up; the Star Hay Forks and Carriers something to lead, not to follow. At \$10. Also, fine Buggies and Road Carts; Cook Stoves and Ranges; and other Stoves of first class makes.

JOHN SIMON, Bethany street, Lachute, Que.



Thomas A. Johns.

A Common Affliction

Permanently Cured by Taking

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A CAB-DRIVER'S STORY.

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

Free from Eruptions

As ever they were. My business, which I had at a cab-driver, enables me to pay my medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by a friend who told me that I had been cured of a similar case, and use them according to directions. I yielded to his persuasion, I bought the six bottles, and took the contents of three of these bottles without noticing any direct benefit. Hence I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

THE LIBRARY WINDOW.

A STORY OF THE SEEN AND THE UNSEEN.

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

It was more silent now, and my eyes, I suppose, had grown dim with gazing, doing my best to make it out, when suddenly Aunt Mary said, "Will you ring the bell, my dear? I must have my lamp."

"Your lamp?" I cried, "when it is still daylight." But then I gave another look at my window, and perceived with a start that the light had indeed changed; for now I saw nothing. It was still light, but there was so much change in the light that my room, with the grey space and the large, shadowy bookcase, had gone out, and I saw them no more; for even a Scotch night in June, though it looks as if it would never end, does darken at the last. I had almost cried out, but checked myself, and rang the bell for Aunt Mary, and made up my mind I would say nothing till next morning, when to be sure naturally it would be more clear.

Next morning I rather think I forgot all about it—or was busy; or was more idle than usual; the two things meant nearly the same. At all events I thought no more of the window, though I still sat in my own, opposite to it, but occupied with some other fancy. Aunt Mary's visitors came as usual in the afternoon; but their talk was of other things, and for a day or two nothing at all happened to bring back my thoughts into this channel. It might be nearly a week before the subject came back, and once more it was old Lady Carnbee who set me thinking; not that she said anything upon that particular theme. But she was the last of my aunt's afternoon guests to go away, and when she rose to leave she threw up her hands, with those lively gesticulations which so many old Scotch ladies have. "My faith!" said she, "there is that lair there still like a deam. Is the creature bewitched, Mary Belarreal? and is she bound to sit there half a day and by day for the rest of her days? You should mind that there's things about, uncanny for women of our blood."

I was too much startled at first to recognize that it was of me she was speaking. She was like a figure in a picture, with her pale face the color of ashes, and the big pattern of the Spanish lace hanging half over it, and her hand held up, with the big diamond blazing at me from the inside of her uplifted palm. It was held up in surprise, but it looked as if it were raised in malediction; and the diamond threw out darts of light and glared and twinkled at me. If it had been in its right place it would not have mattered; but there, in the open of the hand! I started up, half in terror, half in wrath. And then the old lady laughed, and her hand dropped. "I've awakened you to life, and broke the spell," she said, nodding her old head at me, while the large black silk flowers of the lace waved and threatened. And she took my arm to go down-stairs, laughing and bidding me be steady, and no tremble and shake like a broken reed. "You should be as steady as a rock at your age. I was like a young tree," she said, leaning so heavily that my willowy, girlish frame quivered—"I was a support to virtue, like Pamela, in my time."

Aunt Mary, Lady Carnbee is a witch!" I cried, when I came back.

"Is that what you think, honey? Well, maybe she once was," said Aunt Mary, whom nothing surprised.

And it was that night once more after dinner, and after the post came in, the Times, that I suddenly saw the Library window again. I had seen it every day—and noticed nothing; but to-night, still in a little tumult of mind over Lady Carnbee and her wicked diamond which wished me harm, and her lace which waved threats and warnings at me, I looked across the street, and there I saw quite plainly the room opposite, far more clearly than before. I saw dimly that it must be a large room, and that the big piece of furniture against the wall was a writing-desk. That in a moment, when first my eyes rested upon it, was quite clear; a large, old-fashioned escritoire, standing out into the room; and I knew by the shape of it that it had a great many pigeon-holes and little drawers in the back, and a large table for writing. There was one just like it in my father's library at home. It was such a surprise to see it all so clearly that I closed my eyes, for the moment almost giddy, wondering how papa's desk could have come here—and then when I reminded myself that this was nonsense, and that there were many such writing-tables besides papa's, and looked again—lo! it had all become quite vague and indistinct as it was at first; and I saw nothing but the blank window, of which the old ladies could never be certain whether it was filled up to avoid the window-tax, or whether it had ever been a window at all.

This occupied my mind very much, and yet I did not say anything to Aunt Mary. For one thing, I rarely saw anything at all in the early part of the day; but then that is natural; you can never see into a place from outside, whether it is an empty room or a looking-glass, or people's eyes, or anything else that is mysterious, in the day. It has, I suppose, something to do with the light. But the evening in June in Scotland—then is the time to see. For it is daylight, yet it is not day, and there is a quality in it which I cannot describe. It is so clear, as if every object was a reflection of itself.

I used to see more and more of the room as the days went on. The large escritoire stood out more and more into the space; with sometimes white glimmering things, which looked like papers, lying on it; and once or twice I was sure I saw a pile of books on the floor close to the writing-table, as if they had gilded upon them in broken specks, like old books. It was always about the time when the lady in the street began to call to each other that they were going home, and sometimes a shriller voice would come from one of the doors, bidding somebody to "cry upon the ladies!"

to come back to their supper. That was always the time I saw best, though it was close upon the moment when the veil seemed to fall and the clear radiance became less living, and all the sounds died out of the street, and Aunt Mary said in her soft voice, "Honey! will you ring for the lamp?" She said honey as people say darling; and I think it is a prettier word.

Then finally, while I sat one evening with my book in my hand, looking straight across the street, not distracted by anything, I saw a little movement within. It was not any one visible—but everybody must know what it is to see the stir in the air, the little disturbance—you cannot tell what it is, but that it indicates some one there, even though you can see no one. Perhaps it is a shadow making just one flicker in the still place. You may look at an empty room and the furniture in it for hours, and then suddenly there will be the flicker, and you know that something has come into it. It might only be a dog or a cat; it might be, if that were possible, a bird flying across; but it is some one, something living, which is so different, so completely different, in a moment from the things that are not living. It seemed to strike quite through me, and I gave a little cry. Then Aunt Mary stirred a newspaper that almost covered her from sight, and said, "What is it, honey?" I cried, "Nothing."

With a little gasp, quickly, for I did not want to be disturbed just at this moment when somebody was coming! But I suppose she was not satisfied, for she got up and stood behind to see what it was, putting her hand on my shoulder. It was the softest touch in the world, but I could have flung it off angrily; for that moment everything was still again, and the place grew grey and I saw no more.

"Nothing," I repeated, but I was so vexed I could have cried. "I told you it was nothing, Aunt Mary. Don't you believe me, that you come to look—and spoil it all!"

I did not mean of course to say these last words; they were forced out of me. I was so much annoyed to see it all melt away like a dream; for it was no dream, but as real as—as real as myself or anything I ever saw.

She gave my shoulder a little pat with her hand. "Honey," she said, "were you looking at something? Is that? Is that?" "Is it what?" I wanted to say shaking off her hand, but something in me stopped me; for I said nothing at all, and she went quickly back to her place. I suppose she must have rung the bell herself, for immediately I felt the soft flood of the light behind me, and the evening outside dimmed down, as it did every night, and I saw nothing more.

It was next day, I think, in the afternoon that I spoke. It was brought on by something she said about her fine work. "I get a mist before my eyes," she said; "you will have to learn my old face stitches, honey—for I soon will not see to draw the threads."

"Oh, I hope you will keep your sight," I cried, without thinking what I was saying. I was then young and very matter-of-fact. I had not found out that one may mean something, yet not half or a hundredth part of what one seems to mean; and even then probably hoping to be contradicted if it is anyhow against one's self.

"My sight!" she said, looking up at me with a look that was almost angry; "there is no question of losing my sight—on the contrary, my eyes are very strong. I may not see to draw fine threads, but I see at a distance as well as ever I did—as well as you do."

"I did not mean any harm, Aunt Mary," I said. "I thought you said—But how can your sight be as good as ever when you are in doubt about the window? I can see into the room as clear as—"

My voice wavered, for I had just looked up and across the street, and I could have sworn that there was no window at all, but only a false image of one painted on the wall.

"Ah!" she said with a little tone of keenness and surprise; and she half rose up, throwing down her work hastily, as if she meant to come to me then, perhaps, seeing the bewildered look on my face, she paused and hesitated—"Ay, honey!" she said, "have you got so far ben as that?"

What did she mean? Of course I knew all the old Scotch phrases as well as I knew myself; but it is a comfort to take refuge in a little ignorance, and I know I pretended not to understand whenever I was put out. "I don't know what you mean by 'far ben,'" I cried out, very impatiently. "I don't know what might have followed, but some one just then came to call, and she could only give me a look before she went forward, putting off her hand to her visitor. It was a very soft look, but anxious, and as if she did not know what to do; and she shook her head a very little, and I thought, though there was a smile on her face, there was something sad about her eyes. I retired into my room, and nothing was said.

But it was very tantalizing that it should fluctuate so; for sometimes I saw that room quite plain and clear—quite as clear as I could see papa's library, for example, when I shut my eyes. I compared it naturally to my father's study, because of the shape of the writing-table, which, as I tell you, was the same as his. At times I saw the papers on the table quite plain, just as I had seen his papers many a day. And the little pile of books on the floor at the foot—not ranged regularly in order, but put down one above the other, with all their angles going different ways, and a speck of the old gilding shining here and there. And then again at other times I saw nothing, absolutely nothing, and was no better than the old ladies who had peered over my head, drawing their eyelids together, and arguing that the window had been shut up because of the old long-abolished window-tax, or else that it had never been a window at all. It annoyed me very much at those dull moments to feel that I too pecked up my eyelids and saw no better than they.

Aunt Mary's old ladies came and went day after day while June went on. I was to go back in July, and I felt that I should be very unwilling indeed to leave until I had quite cleared up—as I was indeed in the way of doing—the mystery of that window which changed so strangely and appeared

quite a different thing, not only to different people, but to the same eyes at different times. Of course I said to myself it must simply be an effect of the light. And yet I did not quite like that explanation either, but would have been better pleased to make out to myself that it was some superiority in me which made it so clear to me, if it were only the great superiority of young eyes over old—though that was not quite enough to satisfy me, seeing it was a superiority which I shared with every lass and lad in the street. I rather wanted, I believe, to think that there was some particular insight in me which gave clearness to my sight—which was a most impertinent assumption, but really did not mean half the harm it seems to mean when it is put down here in black and white. I had several times again, however, seen the room quite plain, and made out that it was a large room with a great picture in a dim gilded frame hanging on the farther wall, and many other pieces of solid furniture making a blackness here and there, besides the great escritoire against the wall, which had evidently been placed near the window for the sake of the light. One thing became visible to me after another, till I almost thought I should end by being able to read the old lettering on one of the big volumes which projected from the others and caught the light; but this was all preliminary to the great event which happened about Midsummer Day—the day of St. John, which was once so much thought of as a festival, but now means nothing at all in Scotland any more than any other of the saints' days; which I shall always think a great pity and loss to Scotland, whatever Aunt Mary may say.

III.

It was about midsummer, I cannot say exactly to a day when, but near that time, when the great event happened. I had grown very well acquainted by this time with that large, dim room. Not only the escritoire, which was very plain to me now, with the papers upon it, and the books at its foot, but the great picture that hung against the farther wall, and various other shadowy pieces of furniture, especially a chair which one evening I saw had been moved into the space before the escritoire—a little change which made my heart beat, for it spoke so distinctly of some one who must have been there, the some one who had already made me start, two or three times before, by some vague shadow of him or thrill of him which made a sort of movement in the silent space; a movement which made me sure that next minute I must see something or hear something which would explain the whole—if it were not that something always happened outside to stop it, at the very moment of its accomplishment. I had no warning this time of movement or shadow. I had been looking into the room very attentively a little while before, and had made out everything almost clearer than ever; and then had bent my attention again on my book, and read a chapter or two at a most exciting period of the story; and consequently had quite left St. Rule's, and the High Street, and the College Library, and was really in a South American forest, almost throttled by the flower creepers, and treading softly lest I should put my foot on a scorpion or a dangerous snake. At this moment something suddenly calling my attention to the outside, I sprang up, for I could not contain myself. I don't know what I said, but enough to startle the people in the room, one of whom was old Mr. Pitmilley. They all looked round upon me to ask what was the matter. And when I gave my usual answer of "Nothing," sitting down again shamefaced but very much excited, Mr. Pitmilley got up and came forward, and looked out, apparently to see what was the cause. He saw nothing, for he went back again, and I could hear him telling Aunt Mary not to be alarmed, for missy had fallen in a doze with the heat, and had startled herself waking up, at which they all laughed; another time I could have killed him for his impertinence, but my mind was too much taken up now to pay any attention. My head was throbbing, and my heart beating. I was in such high excitement, however, that to restrain myself completely, to be perfectly silent, was more easy to me then than any other time of my life. I waited until the old gentleman had taken his seat again, and then I looked back. Yes, there he was! I had not been deceived. I knew then, when I looked across, that this was what I had been looking for all the time—that I had known he was there, and had been waiting for him, every time there was that flicker of movement in the room—him and no one else. And there at last, just as I had expected, he was. I don't know that in reality I ever had expected him, or any one; but this was what I felt when, suddenly looking into that curious dim room, I saw him there.

(To Be Continued.)

WHY DENTIST'S USE GOLD.

"People seem," said a practical dentist recently, "to wonder why it is that dentists use gold for stopping teeth, and are inclined to believe that it is because they wish to run up the bills. As is well known, silver would resist the acids found in the mouth almost as well, and I have been asked at least 200 times why I did not use silver. If those who are so anxious to cast aspersions on the dentists would only study metallurgy, they would find that the reason that we employ gold is that it is the only metal that will weld while cold. Silver will not do so; nor will anything else. The cohesive properties of perfectly smooth and clear gold are astonishing. If you take a sheet of gold foil and let it fall upon another, both will be so firmly joined that it will be impossible to separate them. It is this property that makes gold valuable to dentists, and not the desire to increase bills."

A SERIOUS AFFAIR.

Clara—Oh, mother, we had such fun at the party! Young Smith proposed that he and I should go through a mock marriage ceremony—just in fun, you know; and it was too funny for anything. Afterward some of the older people who heard of it said we were really married; but we're not, we're not. Doting Mother—Of course not. Besides, young Smith couldn't support a wife if he had one.

Oh, it wasn't that Smith. It was the other Smith from Gold City, the one who owns a banana mine, you know. Eh? That Smith! My dear, a marriage like that before witnesses is binding.

WEAR HATS BEFORE KINGS

ENGLISH AND SPANISH NOBLES WHO HAVE THIS PRIVILEGE.

Hats As Emblems of Rank—Influence of Dress upon the Character and Conduct of Men—Silk Hats to go.

There have been frequently started in London movements to abolish the high silk hat. The most recent one was approved by the Prince of Wales, who sent word to his clubs the Marlborough, the Turf, Brooks's, the Guards, the Travellers, and others, intimating that he was going to wear a derby and it would please him if his friends at the clubs would do likewise.

There is in the Anglo-Saxon character a certain element of rowdiness which is restrained only by dress. The reason why tightly buttoned frock coats and evening dress are worn so much in London is because they have the effect on Englishmen of a moral strait-jacket. The same is true of silk hats.

THE SILK HAT A BRACER.

A man is disposed to slouch, lounge and carry himself carelessly in a sack coat and soft hat, but in a Prince Albert (frock) coat and a high hat he holds himself erect, feels dignified and endeavors, perhaps unconsciously, to "live up" to his hat.

Everywhere the hat exercises a potent influence and plays an important part in the life, history and social system of nations. Among many tribes of the Dark Continent the king's or chief's old stove pipe hat is his principal emblem and insignia of authority. The moment he perches it upon his woolly pate it imparts to his manner, to his carriage and to his aspect an indescribable air of majesty, even when it constitutes, as is often the case, his sole article of apparel.

CURIOUS PRIVILEGE, THIS.

In Europe the hat is an emblem of authority, since monarchs and princes of the blood alone are allowed to retain it upon their heads when all other men present have their heads bared. The greatest mark of distinction that can be conferred upon nobles and generals, an honor far more highly prized than any mere titular dignity, is the privilege of remaining covered in the presence of the sovereign. In Great Britain there are only three men who enjoy this prerogative—the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; Lord Forster and Lord Kinsale, the latter by right of a patent conferred upon one of his ancestors by King John, the signer of the Magna Charta. In Spain the 235 grandees, many of them untitled, who possess this curious privilege, takes precedence by dukes, marquises and the entire nobility of the kingdom.

In Republican France the hat is important. If the President of the Senate or the Legislative Chamber dons his hat it is sufficient to ipso facto, instantaneously suspend the session, no matter how important the debate in progress.

HAT-TIPPING FRENCHMEN.

Every Frenchman possesses the art of manifesting the degree of consideration and respect he entertains for those whom he meets out of doors by the manner in which he doffs his hat. On the Paris boulevards the process is usually accompanied by the "coup de menton" (the chin bow). It is interesting to observe the delicate gradations by which the courtly Gaul discriminates between his bow to a duchess and his bow to a "belle petite," between his salute to his tailor when he owes him a heavy bill and his salute to that tradesman after the account has been settled.

The result of all this bowing is that Paris hat-tiers do a larger business than those of any other city. Nothing ruins a hat so quickly as constant bows with it. In London, where men are less polite, a hat lasts twice as long, usually giving way first at the crown, instead of at the nape or brim, as do French hats.

That is why old English "stove pipes" can be more easily rejuvenated than worn-out French hats. The other day a petition was presented to the Legislature by the Paris Union of Guilds of Hatters, asking the enactment of a law prohibiting the importation from England of old hats, which are alleged to be swamping the hat trade of Gaul.

Only very distinguished people can afford to wear shabby hats. Whenever one meets a man wearing a peculiarly disreputable looking hat it may be nearly always taken for granted that he is a celebrity and that the old hat covers brains that have made their mark in the history of mankind. The hat of Carlyle, for instance, was indelible; so was that of Tennyson, while Lord Salisbury's is such that its disreputable appearance on one memorable occasion led the door-keepers at Monte Carlo to refuse him admittance to the rooms. Gladstone's is little better, while that which old Emperor William of Germany delighted to wear during his sojourn at Ems and Gastein was if possible worse.

AT THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

Queen Victoria, is to be represented at the Imperial coronation at Moscow by the Duke of Connaught, who will be accompanied to Russia by the Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud, who are to go to St. Petersburg from Copenhagen with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, and their sons, the Princes Christian and Charles.

Shirred Eggs.—Break eight eggs into a well buttered dish, put in pepper and salt, bits of butter, and three table-spoonsful of cream. Bake twenty minutes.

Use your gifts faithfully, and they shall be enlarged; practice what you know, and you shall attain to higher knowledge.—Arnold

CURIOUS FIGURES.

Some Ingenious Methods of Making Calculations.

Are you a book-keeper or a bank clerk? If you are, it is ten to one that you don't know the peculiarities of those things which you juggle daily in your business—namely, numbers. They are certainly very "freaky" things, and the average lay mathematician knows not half the mysteries of which they are possessed, although amusing dissertations concerning them are seemingly without end.

To begin there is a method of subtracting the sum of several numbers from the sum of several other numbers without adding each sum separately.

First make this table:

56,243	
84,564 A	
3,252	
26,843	
	2,942
	3,654 B
	2,308
	162,003

Let it be supposed to subtract all the amounts below the line at B from all those above it at A. Add all the figures in the first lower column B, which will make 14, and subtract their sum from the next higher numbers of tens, or 20. Add the remainder, 6, to the corresponding columns above at A, and the total will be 23. Write down 3 at the bottom, and because there were here two tens as before, there is nothing to be reserved or carried. In like manner add the figures of the second column in B, which will amount to 9, and this taken from 10 will leave 1; add 1, therefore to the second column of the upper two numbers, the sum of which will be 20; write down a cipher at the bottom, and because there were here two tens, while in the lower column there was but one, reserve the difference and subtract it from the next column of numbers, marked B, before you begin to add. In the contrary case—that is, when there are more tens in any one of the columns marked B than in the corresponding column above it—the difference must be added. In the last place, when it happens that the difference can not be taken from the next column below, for want of more significant figures, as the case here in the fifth column, it must be added to the upper one and the whole sum written below the line. By proceeding in this manner the above result is obtained, and will be found invariably correct.

Any schoolboy who has passed multiplication in his arithmetic knows that to multiply a number by ten it is only necessary to add a cipher; by 100, two ciphers, and so on. Hence it follows that to multiply by five it is only necessary to suppose a cipher added and divide by two. Thus, if it were required to multiply 127 by five, with a cipher added you have 1270, which divided by two, equals 635, the product required.

In like manner, to multiply any number by twenty-five, two ciphers must be added, or first assume that the number has been multiplied by 100, then divide by four. According to the same principle, to multiply by 125 it will be necessary to add three ciphers and divide by eight.

The multiplication of any number by eleven may be reduced to simple addition. Let the number to be multiplied by eleven be 67,583. The whole process may be reduced to the following few strokes of the pencil:

67,583

743,413

Just say three and cipher make three; write down three in the units' place; then add eight and three, which make eleven; write down one in tens' place and carry one; then add five, and eight and one carried make fourteen; write down four in hundreds' place, and carry one. Continuing adding every figure to the next following one, until the operation is finished.

The same number may be multiplied in a like manner by 111 by first writing down the three, then the sum of eight and add three, and so on.

Multiplying by nine may be reduced to simple subtraction. Take, for example, the same number—67,583. The only figures necessary are these:

67,583

608,247

After a cipher is added to the end, subtract each figure from that which precedes it, commencing at the right. Continue in this manner, taking care to borrow ten when the right-hand figure is too small.

These are some of the tricks of lightning calculators. It is not hard to learn these various systems, and the peculiarities of each number, and when a man gets them thoroughly into his head he is able to do some things apparently marvelous.

To determine the divisibility of numbers is perhaps one of the tantalizing things mathematicians have to deal with. The following properties are useful:

Any number is exactly divisible by four if its two right-hand figures are exactly divisible by four.

When the sum of the digits of any number is exactly divisible by three, so is the number itself.

Any even number is exactly divisible by six which is exactly divisible by three.

If the last three figures of a number are exactly divisible by eight, so is the number itself.

Any number is divisible by twelve which is divisible by three and four.

INFORMATION FOR THE TEACHER.

The teacher was asking questions—teachers are quite apt to ask questions, and they sometimes receive curious answers. This question was as follows:

Now, pupils, how many months have twenty-eight days?

All of them, teacher, replied the boy on the front seat.

CONGENIAL COMPANIONS.

A recent issue of the London Times contained the following unique advertisement: Young lady required as governess for one little girl, aged 10. As she has unhappily lost a leg, it is considered possible that more sympathy will be shown by a lady in a similar position; preference, therefore, given to such.

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.

Natural gas has been struck at Lynden.

The census of Manitoba is to be taken immediately.

Mr. Owen, Street Commissioner of London, is dead.

Mr. Robert Anderson, a well-known capitalist of Montreal, is dead.

Wheat deliveries show a large falling off at country points in Manitoba.

It has been officially announced that the life of Parliament expires on April 21.

Alex. Russell, a farmer of the Virden district, committed suicide by shooting.

Mrs. Agnes Forbes was arrested at Hamilton on the charge of deserting her child.

Two powerful searchlights are to be erected at Halifax by the Imperial authorities.

The Quebec Government, through Mayor Wilson Smith of Montreal, has negotiated a loan of \$3,000,000.

Mr. Jas. G. Davis will act as market clerk of Hamilton at a salary of \$1,600, providing his own assistants.

Another landslide has taken place at Dundas, and a Grand Trunk express train narrowly escaped being wrecked.

Another new steamboat line is being organized to run a daily steamer from Bay of Quinte ports to Clayton and the Thousand Islands.

The Aylmer branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway becomes the property of the Hull Electric Co. and will be operated as an electric road.

Mr. John Pew, of Merrittton, found his long-lost wife acting as waitress in a Buffalo restaurant. He promptly served notice in a divorce suit upon her.

The Citizens' Committee of Montreal has, it is understood, decided to report in favor of the proposal to hold an international exposition in that city next year.

The only punishment imposed on the non-commissioned officers attached to St. John's military depot for refusing to obey orders is reduction to the ranks.

Mr. W. C. Macdonald, of Montreal, has given half a million dollars to McGill University for the chemistry, mining and agriculture departments building.

The late Mr. Robert Anderson, of Montreal, left \$115,000 divided between various departments of the Presbyterian Church. His estate amounted to \$2,000,000.

The Grand Trunk announces a number of changes in its staff. Mr. W. E. Davis is the new Passenger and Ticket Agent, and the Chicago line is to be operated from Montreal.

It is reported that the C.P.R. has made an agreement with the Grand Trunk for running powers over the line between Toronto and Hamilton, which only requires to be ratified.

The Canadian and American companies holding the charters for the bridge over the St. Lawrence at Brockville have amalgamated under the name of the Brockville & St. Lawrence Bridge Company.

The Eighth Regiment, Princess Louise Hussars, King's County, N.B., have notified the British Government that they will raise volunteers out of the regiment to send four squadrons to the Nile in the proposed expedition.

The Japanese Consul for Canada, resident at Vancouver, B.C., has written the Winnipeg Board of Trade that he intends visiting Winnipeg shortly, and would like to meet the members of the board, and discuss the matter of trade between Canada and Japan.

The young woman who died at Hamilton a month ago under circumstances which led to suspicions of poisoning has been identified as Miss Reichart of Sharpsville, Pa. The man who accompanied her as her husband was a married druggist of Sharon, Pa., named Lafferty.

Major-General Gascoigne's report on the Royal Military College at Kingston has been laid before Parliament. He recommends that the Commandant should be appointed for a limited term only, and hopes to see the military instructors chosen from the graduates of the college.

The four-year-old son of Mr. Robt. Fleming, of Staples, Ont., met with a painful death on Friday during the temporary absence of his parents. His clothes took fire, and before he was his clothes took fire, and before he was discovered he was a mass of flames. His injuries were of such a nature that he died shortly afterwards.

A crisis was reached in the troubled affairs of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, on Thursday, when the property of the regiment was taken possession of by the Deputy Adjutant-General for the district, and handed over by him to Major Delamere, the officer next in seniority to Col. Hamilton, who has been asked to resign, but who has refused to do so.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Salisbury has gone to Beaulieu.

Mr. Gladstone has donated one hundred pounds to the Armenian fund.

Lady Burton, the widow of Sir Richard Burton, the English explorer, is dead.

London last week was reveling in glorious sunshine, and the mercury at seventy in the shade.

Judge Thomas Hughes, F.S.A., B.A., author of "Tom Brown's School-days," died at Brighton, England.

The bill to permanently exclude live cattle from importation into Britain for butchers' purposes passed its second reading.

The total amount of the fortune of the Rothschild family, in England and the Continent, is calculated at four hundred million pounds.

The Chronicle publishes a report that Great Britain has purchased Delagoa Bay, East Africa, from the Portuguese for £5,000,000.

Mrs. Langtry has sold her beautiful

London house to Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada.

It is officially denied in London that Great Britain had intimated that she would favour the active interference of the United States in Cuba.

It is stated that the Queen is desirous of conferring a Dukedom on the Marquis of Salisbury, which honor he declined a few years ago.

Baroness de Roche has been in London all the past week, indefatigable in her efforts to procure the release of her daughter, Mrs. Florence Maybrick.

Dr. Montague, who is at present in London, has interviewed Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, but he has very little hope of the Cattle Exclusion bill being modified in favor of Canada.

It is reported in London that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, will shortly visit England, to discuss with the Government certain features of the Venezuelan question.

Mr. Montague, the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, who is at present in London for the benefit of his health, thinks that the bill providing for the marking of foreign produce, if workable, will be of advantage to Canada.

The National Liberal Federation, in session at Huddersfield, has passed a resolution of confidence in Lord Rosebery, the Liberal leader, and his colleagues, and has denounced the expedition to Dongola.

In the House of Commons on Friday, when Mr. Cuzon, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was asked if there was any truth in the report that Great Britain had purchased Delagoa Bay, he declined to answer.

Dr. William Playfair, a fashionable London doctor, told his wife that Mrs. Arthur Kitson, whom he was attending, was unchaste. Mrs. Playfair repeated the statement, and Mrs. Kitson brought an action for libel against the doctor, and was awarded twelve thousand pounds damages.

The Colonial Agents in England including the Canadian Agent, had an interview on Thursday afternoon with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the purpose of which was to obtain from the Government assistance in the recognition in England of marriages to deceased wives' sisters, which are legal in the colonies. Mr. Chamberlain said that he was willing to support the request.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech on Wednesday night, before the Canada Club in London, recommending a Zollverein of the Empire on the basis of revenue tariff, with duties against foreigners, creates much stir. Mr. Chamberlain explained that he spoke for himself alone, but it is not believed that he would propound such a radical change of British policy and suggest an Imperial conference without the assent of the Cabinet.

UNITED STATES.

Sixteen Philadelphia-built locomotives have been shipped to Russia.

The United States battleship Iowa was successfully launched at Philadelphia.

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, who has been seriously ill, is somewhat better.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker has arrived in New York to take charge of the Salvation Army.

There was a terrific explosion of gas in a new coal mine at Dubois, Pa., by which fourteen miners were killed.

A New York newspaper has offered H. H. Holmes, the condemned murderer, seven thousand five hundred dollars to write a detailed and truthful story of his criminal career.

The Rev. J. D. Thornton, living near Sharon, Texas, was warned to preach no more in that section. He refused to obey the order, and on Saturday night he was taken out by a mob, who whipped him severely with switches.

Ambassador Bayard will not receive official notice of the censure passed upon him by the United States House of Representatives last week unless Secretary Olney should decide to bring the matter to his attention, which is considered improbable.

The bill before the United States House of Representatives authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit river is practically dead, the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce having reported that such a bridge would interfere with the navigation of the lakes.

Among the passengers on the steamer Coptic, which arrived at San Francisco on Friday from Yokohama, was Field-Marshal Yamagata, who commanded the Japanese forces during the war with China. He is on his way to Moscow to attend the coronation of the Czar.

The remains of William Q. Judge, president of the Theosophical Society of America, were cremated on Monday at Fresh Pond, L.I., and the ashes were taken to Aryan hall, the headquarters of the society in New York, where they will be placed beside the urn containing part of the ashes of Mme. Blavatsky.

In the United States Senate on Monday, Mr. Mills, of Texas, introduced a joint resolution directing President Cleveland to request Spain to give local self-government to Cuba, and in the event of Spain's refusal the President is authorized to take possession of the island and hold it until the people of Cuba can establish local self-government.

Telegrams from the New York commercial agencies as to the condition of trade throughout the United States are again not cheerful reading. During the week closed yesterday no changes for the better have occurred in the commercial circles of the country. Uncertainty has been added to by some failures of magnitude, and the general business situation is in no sense encouraging. The dry goods trade is unusually quiet, and in the clothing trade labour disputes have caused a disruption that amounts almost to stagnation in certain important branches. In iron and boots and shoes a slight improvement is reported, and women's woollen dress goods are in active demand. The average state of business is a light demand and lower prices everywhere.

GENERAL.

The fire at Colon destroyed 90 houses.

The Czar will visit Berlin after his coronation.

Count Morabara, the leader of the Cuban Reform party in Spain is dead.

The official crop report for India shows that the export surplus is practically wiped out.

The Matibales of the Inseza and Filibusi districts have revolted and massacred the white settlers.

The report of the death of General Hyppolite, President of Hayti, has been confirmed.

Emperor William, who is at present visiting Italy, is desirous of going to the island of Elba, where Napoleon was imprisoned.

Li-Hung-Chang sailed from Shanghai on Friday on his journey to Russia, where he goes to attend the coronation of the Czar.

On account of the excessive demands made by King Menelek, it is improbable that peace will be concluded between Italy and Abyssinia.

The Boers in the Transvaal are reported to be arming for a fight, and President Kruger a proposed visit to London has been abandoned.

It is reported from Havana that two columns of Spanish troops, mutually mistaking each other for insurgents, opened fire with serious loss of life.

The Turkish Government has issued an appeal, addressed to France and Russia, asking them to intervene with the object of regulating the affairs of Egypt.

A prominent German statesman says that the attitude of Germany on the British Nile expedition is prompted by a desire to assist Italy, and not from any regard for England.

The Egyptian Debt Commissioners on Thursday paid the first instalment of two hundred thousand pounds of the money required for the expense of the British-Egyptian expedition up the Nile.

Suva, the capital of the Fiji Islands, was destroyed by a hurricane on March 6. The storm was the worst ever known in the southern Pacific.

The news from Cape Town is very alarming. The Transvaal is being fortified, the burghers are arming to the teeth, and other warlike preparations are being made.

A terrible explosion of fire-damp has taken place at Brunerton, N.Z. Five persons were killed outright, and sixty more are entombed with no hope of their being rescued.

Gen. Ellena, who was wounded at the battle of Adowa, says that the Italian troops are utterly demoralized, and that if the war is continued in Italy will be exposed to great disillusion.

M. Lockroy, the French Minister of Marine, announces that the Northern squadron would not go to its usual cruising grounds, but would shortly proceed to the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay.

The Commission of the Egyptian Debt met in Cairo and decided to advance five hundred thousand pounds to meet the expenses of the British-Nile expedition. The French and Russian commissioners dissented.

The St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya and Novosti admit that England has a mission to protect the Nile valley, and that Dongola, Kassala, and Berber, the three keys of the Sudan, must eventually fall into English hands.

A MARVELLOUS BOY.

Some of His Alleged Feats Cause Astonishment.

A singular story comes from the Island of Orleans, just below Quebec. It is said to be vouched for by trustworthy persons and is to the effect that a nine-year-old boy there is astonishing everyone by the display of the most extraordinary powers. According to the statements of eye-witnesses, this strange child performs almost supernatural feats, such as causing heavy objects to rise from the ground without his even touching them. Among other instances of his wonderful powers, it is said that the other day, while playing with some children of his own age, he caused a summer cart that had been laid aside for the winter and whose wheels were frozen to the ground, to move as easily as a feather, and that not long since, while accompanying his father on a visit to the bush for firewood, he removed out of the soil, without even touching it, a tree stump which the horse was unable to pull out. It is also stated that the frightened parents of this extraordinary boy think that he is possessed of the devil and have applied to the cure to exorcise the evil spirit.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Government Will Ask the Commons to Increase His Allowance.

A despatch from London says:—A report is current and gains credence in the lobby of the House of Commons that the Government will ask the House to increase the allowance of £37,000 yearly granted to the Prince of Wales in behalf of his family. The request will be made on the ground of the heavy expense of the establishment of the Duke of York, the Prince's son. The Prince of Wales has settled upon him by law an annuity of £40,000 and by an Act passed in 1889 receives £37,000 annually in addition for the support and maintenance of his children. He has also as income the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which in 1894 yielded him £57,734. The Princess of Wales has settled upon her the annual sum of £10,000, which in the event of her becoming a widow will be increased to £30,000 annually. Thus the incomes of the Prince and Princess amount to a total of about £114,734, or \$725,670.

THE RULES DIDN'T WORK.

Mrs. Youngwife—Oh dear! I'll never believe a word these horrid newspapers say again.

Mother—Why, what's the matter?

Yesterday I read an article about how to keep a husband as devoted as he was when a lover. It said you must keep your temper, attend conscientiously to the kitchen and pantry, see that his clothing is in good order, have plenty of sunlight in the house and in the heart, don't bother him about going to places of amusement when he is tired, keep your hair becomingly fixed and never let him see it in curl-papers, avoid friends who would only bore him, and dress well.

Very good advice.

Good! Why, as quick as he got home I told him I wanted a lot of new dresses, and he got mad right off.

NO LIMIT.

Miss Heires (passionately)—How much do you love me dearest?

Mr. Fortune Hunter—I love you, my darling, for all you are worth!

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

A DEFAULTING COLLECTOR.

Mr. Wood, in answer to a question by Mr. Casey relative to A. L. Bowman, late Collector of Customs at Berlin, said that he had been a defaulter when he left the office, and that judgment had been obtained against him for \$6,708. His sureties had amounted to \$2,000, which had been recovered, and legal proceedings had been taken against Bowman.

RIFLE RANGES.

Sir Adolphe Caron, replying to Mr. McShane, said that it was the intention of the Department of Militia to keep the Government rifle ranges in repair. An amount had been placed in the supplementary estimates for the purpose, no money being at present available.

POSTAGE REDUCTION.

Sir Adolphe Caron said, in answer to an enquiry by Mr. McShane, that it was not the intention of the Government to reduce the postage charge for drop letters to one cent.

SUDEBURY'S POSTMASTER.

Sir Adolphe Caron, answering a question by Mr. Fraser, said that Stephen Fournier, postmaster at Sudbury, had resigned his position on May 21st, 1894. The Government was not aware that he had been a Conservative candidate in the late Ontario elections, and had not permitted him to resign in order that he might run. When he resigned another had been appointed in his stead, and Mr. Fournier had been reappointed on the death of his successor, at \$100 per annum salary.

BOUNTIES TO FISHERMEN.

Mr. Costigan said, in response to Mr. Fraser, that the bounties for the past year had been paid the fishermen in all the counties in Nova Scotia.

KOOTENAY DUTIES.

Mr. Wood, in reply to Mr. Mara, said that the Customs duties collected in the Kootenay district from August 1st, 1895, to December 31st, 1895, had amounted to \$84,744. Previous to August 1st, 1895, the duties for that district had been included in the returns from the office at New Westminster.

MACHINERY IMPORTED FREE.

Mr. Wood gave, in reply to Mr. Mara, the following figures of the value of mining and smelting machinery admitted free of duty in each province since the last return laid before the house:—Ontario, \$108,484; Quebec, \$15,697; Nova Scotia, \$6,544; New Brunswick, \$730; Manitoba, \$2,551; British Columbia, \$8,755. Total, \$140,781.

SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Mr. McShane moved for a return giving information regarding the complaints made by the ocean shipping interests of Montreal of the adverse effect of the tariff upon the import traffic from the United Kingdom to Canada; and regarding complaints of excessive Governmental dues and charges levied on ocean steamships and British traffic via the St. Lawrence route. He declared that Montreal had been neglected and no attention had been paid to the interests of her commerce. Her merchants had been followed and worried just as if they were thieves by Customs officers on behalf of the Government. He condemned the arbitrary system of Customs rulings followed by the department at Montreal.

NORTH-WEST REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Martin moved the second reading of a bill to amend the North-West Territories Representation Act, which, in effect, restores to the Territories a system of voting virtually amounting to manhood suffrage, which was terminated by an amendment made by the Senate in 1895.

STATUTE LABOUR TAX.

Mr. Haggart introduced a bill further to amend the Government Railways Act. He explained that its object was to relieve the employees on the Intercolonial railway from the operation of the provincial statute labor law.

VOTERS' LISTS REVISION.

Mr. Daly, in the absence of Mr. Dickey, introduced a bill respecting the voter lists of 1896. The object of the measure, he explained was to do away with the revision of the lists this year.

TRADE COMBINATIONS.

Mr. Sproule moved the second reading of a bill to amend the law relating to conspiracies and combinations formed in restraint of trade. The object is to strike out the word "unduly" from the Act.

SUPERANNUATION ACT.

The House divided on Mr. McMullen's motion for the second reading of a bill to abolish the superannuation system as applied to the civil service. Yeas, 61; nays, 72.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Sir Charles Tupper, in answer to Mr. Casey, said that while acting as High Commissioner without salary, between the periods of May 30th, 1893, and May 28th, 1894, and between March 7th, 1897, and July 6th, 1897, he had received during the former period \$886 for expenses of removal to London, which was voted by Parliament, and \$3,133.06 for fuel and other expenses. During the latter period he had received nothing. No similar allowances were to be made to him during the present term of the Acting High Commissioner without salary. The order appointing him High Commissioner had been cancelled. There had been no change in the instructions under the arrangement at present existing.

GOVERNMENT CARS.

Mr. Haggart, replying to a question by Mr. Charlton, said that four cars fitted up for the use of Cabinet Ministers, their guests, and officers of the Government were in possession of the Government. They were the Cumberland, the Ottawa, general man-

ager's car, No. 34, and paymaster's car, No. 35. The expenditures in connection with these cars for outfit and expenses during the fiscal year 1895 had been as follows:—Cumberland, \$853.81; Ottawa, \$863.31; Car 34, \$915.91; and Car 35, \$452. The amount of repairs on these cars during the same year had been \$1,413.08. Nothing had been paid or was yet to be paid to Canadian or American railway corporations for haulage of these cars during that time.

CANADIAN BUTTER.

Mr. Wood, replying to Mr. Bain, said that the quantity and value of butter the product of Canada exported to Great Britain for the six months ended December 31st, 1894, had been 2,489,211 pounds, value \$491,808; for a similar period in 1895, 4,254,700 pounds, value, \$772,479. The quantity and value of the imports of butter for consumption in the Dominion for the said two periods had been, in 1894, 49,991 pounds, value \$10,028; and in 1895, 41,809 pounds, value \$7,764.

THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

Mr. Foster moved, "That it appears that for many years previous to November, 1892, Canadian cattle were allowed free entrance into the ports of the United Kingdom without being required to be slaughtered on landing; that on the 21st November, 1892, regulations were put in force by the British authorities making the slaughter of Canadian cattle obligatory upon being landed, on the assumption that the disease of pleuro-pneumonia was detected in certain animals imported from Canada; that a bill is now before the Imperial Parliament which proposes to make the exclusion of all foreign cattle permanent; that the most thorough investigation carried on in Canada has failed to disclose the existence of a single case of pleuro-pneumonia; that in view of the foregoing facts, this Parliament, whilst not wishing to interfere in any way with legislation considered necessary in the United Kingdom, desires respectfully to protest against the permanent exclusion of Canadian cattle on the ground of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, and to express in the strongest possible manner its belief that pleuro-pneumonia has not existed in the past and does not at the present time exist in Canada." The motion carried.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

A FORCE OF BRITISH TROOPS DEFEAT THE MATABELES.

Native Police Rebel—Fears That the Insurrection May Spread—German Soldiers Arrive—A Final Struggle With the Boers Expected.

A despatch from Cape Town says:

A force of British troops, under command of Captain Spreckels, defeated a body of Matabeles on Thursday, killing a large number of them. The British force lost no men.

The most serious news yet received in London from Rhodesia states that the native police have joined the rising. This puts an entirely different face upon the trouble, and the suppression, which promised to be an easy matter, now threatens to be a somewhat large undertaking. The main anxiety of the authorities here was centered in the conduct of this force. Though it is only 350 strong, it will be a powerful factor in spreading the revolt. The natives who served as police were recruited from the crack regiments of the old Matabele Kingdom. They are well trained, well armed, and command a plentiful supply of ammunition. Altogether the outlook is in nowise as favorable as it was for the speedy putting down of the revolt. The Globe, commenting on the subject, says that the favor of revolt is likely to spread to the tribes beyond Matabeleland, including the Zulus in the Transvaal, who, it was supposed, would fight with the Boers in the event of hostilities with the British. Inquiries made at the War Office as to the strength of the British troops within range of the revolt only resulted in making evident the official confusion on the subject. Two companies of the Black Watch regiment are stationed at Mafeking, on the Transvaal border, and these are the only troops who are known certainly to be in Rhodesia. The War Office hopes that Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner in South Africa, has strengthened the troops in Rhodesia recently, but there are no official advices to that effect. The truth seems to be that Governor Robinson has not sent any troops into that country. Advices confirm the opinion of the Dutch agitation for the independence of South Africa. A letter received here from a member of the Cape Parliament says that the English and political leaders concur in the belief that the position was never so threatening in the Transvaal. The heads of the movement are first amply providing for their own security against a British attack. Many new-comers who are seen in Pretoria are known to be German soldiers. Every steamer calling at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth brings groups of so-called prospectors, who are unable to conceal the stamp of the well-disciplined soldier, who is still under military command. Besides the Germans the Boers are recruiting a foreign legion. The letter concluded with the statement that everybody knows that there is war ahead, and that plenty of British and Dutch blood will be shed ere the summer's grapes ripen.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, has telegraphed to the Colonial Office that reports of the murder of Police Inspector Jackson and the desertion of the native police to the Matabeles, taking their Martini rifles with them, is confirmed. Governor Robinson also says that the Langa around the market in Buluwayo is greatly in need of arms and ammunition. The despatch states that Mabele, one of the late Matabele King Lobengula, who was gashed in 1895, has returned to Matabeleland and that it was he who incited the uprising.

HOW COULD IT HELP BEING?

Mr. Fiedick (to his wife)—Do you call your new hat stylish?

Mrs. Fiedick—Certainly I do, and so will you when you get the bill. The price was \$40.

Detroit, Mich., April 9.—The funeral services of Dr. Carson will be held at the church this afternoon and the remains will be shipped to-night to Toronto, where they will be interred in Mount Pleasant cemetery on Friday morning. The remains will lie in state at the church until the time of shipment and will be guarded by the members of the Jefferson Avenue Cadets, who will accompany the remains to the train.



AYER'S Hair VIGOR

Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. S., says:

"A little more than two years ago my hair began to turn gray and fall out. After the use of one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. F. FENWICK, Digby, N. S.

Growth of Hair.

"Eight years ago, I had the varioloid, and lost my hair, which previously was quite abundant. I tried a variety of preparations, but without beneficial result, till I began to fear I should be permanently bald. About six months ago, my husband brought home a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and I began at once to use it. In a short time, new hair began to appear, and there is now every prospect of as thick a growth of hair as before my illness."—Mrs. A. WEBER, Polymnia St., New Orleans, La.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.
Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache.

HOUSE TO LET,
or for sale cheap.
Apply to
W. C. DAVIDSON.

Auction Sale.

There will be sold by public auction at the residence of DAVID STALKER, at Hill Foot, Lachute, Que., on

Thursday, April 23rd, 1896,
the following stock, farm implements, etc.—
1 mare, 6 cows, 1 two-year old heifer, 15 hens, top buggy, tumbrel cart, Canadian cart, light sleigh, train, horse rake and horse fork, plow, 1 pair barrows, sack sleigh, pair fanners, 1 set double harness, 2 sets light harness, 1 set cart harness, cultivator, also a quantity of household furniture consisting of: 2 bedsteads, 3 cupboards, 3 tables, 2 double chairs and pipes, 2 chairs, 2 factory cans, cream can, 50 bushels of oats and a small quantity of hay, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p. m. sharp
Terms—\$5 and under, cash; over that amount ten months' credit by furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent. discount on cash.

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,
St. Scholastique.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec.
District of Terrebonne
No 340.
Robert Harvie of the Town of Westmount,
District of Montreal,
Plaintiff.
vs.
Jerome alias Gerome Longpre, farmer, heretofore of the Parish of St Agathe des Monts, district of Terrebonne, now absent from this Province,
Defendant.
It is ordered to the said D. defendant to appear within two months.
DE MONTIGNY & GRIGNON,
P. S. C.
PREVOST & MATHIEU,
Plaintiff's Attorney. 31

PUBLIC NOTICE.

On the 21st of APRIL, 1896,
at one o'clock p.m. there will be sold at public auction at my office in the
Town of Lachute,
the following property to wit:
1 West half of lot number three, in the 4th range of the Township of Gore.
2 The South half of the East half of lot number 2, in the 5th range, Township of Gore.
3 South half of lot number 4, in the 5th range, Township of Gore, with a house and good outbuildings thereon erected.
4 West half of lot number 5, in the 5th range, Township of Gore.
5 A certain lot of land known on the official cadastral plan and in the Book of Reference of the parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, under the number eight hundred and twenty (820) containing about one arpent and a quarter in superficie, with buildings thereon erected.
The said immovable properties form part of the property belonging to the estate and successions of the late John Chambers and Dame Jane Morell.
All lots to be sold separately. Terms, cash.
J. E. VALOIS, Notary
Lachute, 4th April, 1896.

**Misses
Bennett & Lariviere,
Dress and Mantle Makers,
WEST END, LACHUTE,
in Store rented from Fish & Co., next
door to Post Office.**

Dressmakers' Magic Scale taught and sold and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call before going elsewhere, and we think we can please you. Also, Children's Clothes, etc., for sale. 31

Province of Quebec.
District of Terrebonne.
In the Superior Court.
No. 57.

ROBERT CRESWELL, Plaintiff.
vs.
ROBERT G. MEIKLE, of the Town of Lachute, an Insolvent, Defendant,
and
GAVIN J. WALKER, Curator.

I, the undersigned Gavin J. Walker, duly appointed to the Insolvent Estate of Robert G. Meikle, do hereby give notice that a third and final dividend sheet of eight cents on the dollar, has been prepared in this matter pursuant to Article 772A of the Code of Civil Procedure open to objection until the 15th day of April next, 1896, after which date the dividend will be payable at my office in the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil near Lachute Town.
Dated at Lachute, this 28th March, 1896.
GAVIN J. WALKER,
Curator.

Carpenter's Tenders

will be received up to the second day of April next, for material and labour in finishing the new Brownsburg school house. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications may be seen at the Secretary's office.

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

LOOK! LOOK!! SPRING HOUSE DECORATING MADE EASY.

Alabastine in all its most beautiful shades for tinting. Kalsomine in all shades for tinting. Floor paint in different shades, specially prepared for hard drying surface. Just what you want. Mixed paints in all shades of best makes. Pure Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Pure White Lead.

WALL PAPER.

A large new stock of wall paper all new designs different from old time patterns and a border to match for every pattern of paper. Prices lower than ever before for all the above.

Only to be had at
**G. L. MEIKLE & Co's.
LACHUTE.**

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Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.
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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the
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year; \$1.00 six months. Address, MUNN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

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Tickets sold to all points in Canada,
and United States at the lowest
rates. For further particulars
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W. J. Todd,
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.

McQuat & McRae

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Get our prices and save money. See
pairing and repairing. Catalogue free.
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T. W. BOYD & SON,

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.

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 pro-
duce in exchange.

Give us a Call
after that date and see for your-
selves the truth of what I have
stated.

Thanking you for your en-
couragement in the past with

P. CARRIERE & Fils,
I hope you will continue to
favor me with the same con-
sideration

J. N. A. Carriere.
St. Philippe.



THE PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

THE
FINEST TEA
IN THE WORLD
FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP
IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision
of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them
as a sample of the best qualities of Indian and Ceylon
Teas. For that reason they see that none but the
very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages.
That is why "Monsoon" the perfect Tea, can be
sold at the same price as inferior tea.
It is put up in sealed caddies of 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and
2 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c., and 60c.
If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write
to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St.
East, Toronto.

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

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.

NEW Spring Goods

Larger and better stock than ever
and all marked down to suit the times
Look at our PRINTS and see the
beautiful patterns, all fast colors, and
plenty to select from.

SHIRTING and Flannellettes in all
colors, from 5c a yd. and upwards.

Big line in fine Dress Goods in all
colors, all wool; double widths from
25c upwards.

A fine line of new Tweeds just ar-
rived, neat patterns, from 30c up.

Men's and Boys new Spring Felt
Hats just to hand, something nice and
latest styles.

A complete stock of Garden and
Field seeds. Quality and prices right
at

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,

According to a telegram from Pekin, a remarkable treaty has been concluded between Russia and China. The precise terms of this treaty have not been officially divulged, but what purports to be an outline of them has been published by the North China Daily News, a journal usually well informed. If this outline is correctly drawn, Great Britain will be tempted to offer vehement remonstrances against a treaty which threatens to deal a death blow to British interests in the far East, so far as China is concerned, and which makes such amazing concessions to the Czar as practically amount to the establishment of a Russian protectorate.

The treaty is alleged to begin with the declaration that the two countries have formed an offensive and defensive alliance, and that Russia shall henceforth have the privilege of using Chinese harbors and arsenals as if they were her own. Moreover, China agrees to cede to Russia in perpetuity Port Arthur, or if the Czar prefer it, any harbor in Kiang-su or Che-kiang, the provinces in which Shanghai and Hangchow are respectively situated. Russia is also to be permitted to continue the Siberian railway to any convenient point upon the Chinese sea-coast, and to purchase and fortify the terminus. Russia is further to be at liberty to erect forts in Chinese territory south of Vladivostok to protect the Siberian railway; to march troops to Corea across the Yalu River, and her officers are to have free movement throughout Manchuria. On her part Russia undertakes to lend officers to drill Chinese troops, not only in Manchuria, but in Pe-chi-li, Shan-tung, Shang-shi, Shen-shi, and Kan-su, the five northern provinces of the Middle Kingdom, and she likewise covenants that, whenever China is in difficulties, she will come to her assistance. It is evident that if all these stipulations are carried out, Russia will tend to acquire in China much the same position which England occupies in India, and that if a Manchu Emperor is suffered to continue to reign at Pekin, it will eventually be with nothing more than the mere shadow of authority which the Calcutta Government left for a considerable period to the Mogul Emperor at Delhi.

How can Russia's absorption of China be stopped? The time to avert what Englishmen are likely to regard as a catastrophe was when the designs of the St. Petersburg Government were first disclosed by the demand that the Shimonski treaty should be modified, and that Port Arthur and the Liautung peninsula should be retroceded to the Middle Kingdom by Japan. It is true that Russia's demand was backed by both Germany and France, but had Lord Salisbury assured the Mikado of his support, the latter would and could have retained his conquests in Manchuria and Corea. Now, everything is lost except Formosa, the extra compensation given for the surrender of Port Arthur, and a part of the original indemnity. We say a part because, although Japan holds Wei-hai-wei as security for the payment of the fractions of the war indemnity which still remains due, she probably could be forced by Russia to evacuate that naval fortress. The Mikado, single-handed, could not make head against a Russo-Chinese alliance. Yet, even at this late hour, if England threw her fleet into the scale, and proposed to co-operate with Japan for the purpose of opposing the execution of the reported treaty between Russia and China, it is probable that the overture would be accepted at Tokio, and that the joint opposition would attain its end without a war.

Will such a bold and resolute step be taken by Lord Salisbury? Should he make up his mind to take it, he will reestablish his Ministry in the confidence of the English people, and restore the prestige of Great Britain throughout the world.

BUILDING BIG VESSELS

The tendency to build steamers and sailing vessels of exceptionally large tonnage has been a marked feature in shipbuilding during the past year. The largest steamers launched in Great Britain were the *Georgic*, 10,677 tons; *Victoria*, 8,767 tons; *Armenian* and *Cestrian*, 8,765 tons each, and the American, *8,198* tons. The United States launched the *St. Paul*, 11,029 tons; Germany, the five-masted bark *Potosi*, 4,027 tons, and France, the *Wulfran* Puget, 3,002 tons. The great lakes launched the *Aurania*, of 4,113 tons.

IMPRESSIONS OF WAGNER.

What's that I asked Derringer Dan, as he paused in astonishment to listen to the efforts of the parlor quartet. That's something taken from Wagner. What do you think of it? Well, was the carefully considered reply, whatever it is, Wagner seems to be giving it up mighty hard.

MEASURING BY THE EYE.

Young Lady—I want a pair of shoes, large and comfortable. Two will do. New Boy—(glancing at her foot)—Mr. Leather, the lady wants two shoes large and comfortable. Where's that box of sixes?

Fine feelings without vigor or reason are in the situation of the extreme feather of a peacock's tail—dragging in the mud.—Foster.

THE HOME.

IN CASE OF COMPANY.

We often read articles headed "An emergency shelf," or something similar thereto, the sum and substance of which consist in an argument in favor of having some special place well supplied with all sorts of home remedies, lint, bandages and whatever may be needed in case of accident or sudden sickness. No one for an instant will doubt the wisdom of having just such a shelf as that, and after a fair trial no housekeeper will question the good policy of having something very similar in the store-room, that may well be called the "company-shelf." Whether this be a shelf, corner or cupboard, let it be supplied with things to make the getting of meals for unexpected company a task that shall not involve so much work as to take the time that one needs to visit with their guest.

No doubt you all have your shelves supplied with fruits and pickles, put up in every possible way, and probably there is pie, cake and cookies; but do you always have meat, cheese, or various other things that help to get a meal quickly? I am talking now to those who live far from the store, and not to the ones who can step into a store or meat market and get what they want at any time.

Let me tell of some of the canned goods that can be kept on hand without trouble. They come in stone, glass or tin, and are all hermetically sealed and will keep for a long time in perfect condition. For soups there are a number of kinds that only require to be heated thoroughly to be ready to serve. Anything finer than some of the canned meats it would be hard to find. There are some kinds that meet the requirements of a meat course at dinner with a very few minutes' cooking. Then there is the class known as "deviled" meats. Among them we can get ham, tongue, or chicken, and they may be used in many ways. They make the filling for the daintiest of sandwiches, fine salads, or may be used as simple cold meats.

Vegetables a farmer is apt to have in abundance, and yet there may come a time when a can of baked beans that could be prepared for the table in various ways with but a few minutes' warning would be a great help. Besides the plain pork and beans, they can be had put up in tomato sauce for something a little more fancy. Various salad dressings, puddings, icings, all ready to spread on a cake; the delicious cheese that come in glass cans, and many other dainties may be kept on this shelf.

If the grocers in small towns do not have these things, then study the advertisements in the leading papers till you find a list of what you may need or want. Send this to some city firm and they will send you a case of assorted goods. When one begins to watch for them, they are continually finding new things, and will soon wonder how they ever got along without this class of goods.

Do not for an instant think of buying the cheaper goods, for it is worse than poor policy; it is reckless extravagance. Some people will buy a can of salmon at fifteen cents and fancy it cheaper than one at twenty cents. The twenty-cent can was solid meat from the centre cuts of the fish. It had almost nothing of bone, skin or oil, while the cheaper can had plenty of all three, to be wasted, and after it was ready to use it was a ragged mess at the best.

I know that many people have a prejudice against this class of goods, but these same people will go into a dining-car on one of our fine trains, pay a big price for their meals, and declare these things the "finest they ever tasted." They are perfectly right, too, but would they say as much if they knew how largely the table was supplied from this class of goods? It is perfectly safe to put these things before a guest and expect to be complimented on your fine cooking, for the firms that manufacture them make a study of the work and bring it to a perfection that no ordinary cook can hope to equal. When any of these things bring a compliment to me I tell the truth, or keep still, according to what I know about my guest; but in any case I enjoy their visit better than if I had spent nearly all my time cooking.

THE LITTLE CANARY.

Everyone who owns one of these sweet singers loves it, there can be no doubt, but not everyone knows how to properly care for it. Keeping the little thing in an immaculately clean cage is not the only requisite. Many persons think their duty is done if birdie is given clean water and seeds once a day. The greatest trouble is found with the cage. Often the poor little things are put into cages so small that it is with the greatest difficulty they hop from one pole to another.

In buying cages, large, comfortable ones of wire should always be secured. A piece of clean paper should be placed on the cage floor every day, and if sawdust can be secured to sprinkle on it, it is much better than sand, as that cuts the bird's feet. Very fine gravel should be kept in a dish in one corner and the bird will help himself when he wishes it. This gravel is an absolute necessity for the preservation of the bird's health, as it takes the place of teeth.

Pure, clean water should be provided every morning. The seed given the bird should not be bought already mixed, for it is usually of an inferior quality. Good Spanish canary seed should be procured. The bird will not eat much of the poorer seed, and as a consequence it is wasted. It has been stated that lettuce and watercress are not good for a bird, but many people give it occasionally with no harmful results. Birdie often relishes a piece of apple, a dry bread crust or a piece of loaf sugar. Plantain, or rat tail as some call it, can always be secured in the summer time, and he is very fond of it. Always keep a piece of cuttle bone tied inside the cage, where he can reach it easily.

The bird should receive its bath every

morning. The bottom of the cage can be taken away and the cage placed over a saucer of clean water. The room should not be cold and no one should stand near him, for then he will not perform his duty. If he has the true bird instinct he will splash away to his heart's content for a few minutes. Care must be taken that he is not placed in a draught immediately afterward or a cold may be the result.

Many people have found active birds very troublesome because they scatter the seeds and are otherwise untidy. If a yard of tarlatan, either white or pale green, can be procured, a curtain or covering can be made. This material is very wide and costs but 10 cents per yard. Two widths (one-half yard long) of the material shirred around the cage, midway between its roof and floor, and drawn tightly together under the bottom of the cage and finished with a bow of ribbon, makes a pretty as well as useful addition to the cage. Very thin material must necessarily be used for this, as the bird dislikes to be shut up, and will not sing if placed in the dark.

Care should be taken that the bird is not hung in the window where the hot, strong sunlight pours in all day. Of course he enjoys light as much as any other animal, but when he is closed up in a cage he cannot exercise his own will, and the poor little thing must sit there no matter how uncomfortable he may be. In the summer time the little fellow enjoys being hung outside during the day. But then he must be placed out of reach of cats and dogs.

A sweet singer is a delight, and the care it requires is not begrudged when the reward is a song. The sweetest singers are those which have been taught by woodlarks. Many other kinds of birds are used as teachers of canaries, but these are considered best. Unless one has an intense love for birds, the poor things which do not sing are apt to be neglected. It is well to keep no birds if the best of care cannot be given them, for too much cannot be done in compensation for the free, glad life from which they were taken.

IS NOT "LIFE SIZE."

This cunning little picture, whose graceful outlines give an idea of the lovely thing which they represent, is



a miniature copy of a daisy seven inches square. The design is to be worked solidly in two or three shades of yellow green. The daisy is to be fringed, as the illustration indicates. The wavy straggling petals of the blossoms, which are conventional, bear some resemblance to the cardinal flower.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Nut Cake.—Beat a quarter of a cup of butter to cream. Add gradually one cup of sugar. Then add the yolks of three eggs and a half cup of milk. Stir this in and add one and a half cups of pastry flour. Beat and add the well-beaten whites of eggs. Add a teaspoonful of baking powder and beat until smooth. Pour this into a shallow, greased pan. Sprinkle over the top quickly a half cup of chopped almonds, dust with powdered sugar and bake in a moderate oven twenty minutes. When the cake is cold cut into squares.

Jelly Roll.—Separate three eggs, beat the yolks and add gradually one cup of powdered sugar, then stir in carefully the well-beaten whites of eggs, and sift in lightly one cup of pastry flour, mixing gently. Put a pinch of soda in a tablespoon and fill the spoon with vinegar. Add this to the cake and bake in a shallow pan lined with paper. The batter must not be more than half an inch in thickness. When done turn out quickly, cover with jelly and roll.

Coffee Cake.—Add a cupful of sugar to a cupful of butter, creamed together, a teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of molasses, the yolks of four eggs, one cupful of coffee, and five cupfuls of flour. Beat together until light and smooth. Chop one pound of raisins, one pound of citron, and add to the batter, with one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Bake in a moderately quick oven for about forty minutes.

Orange Puff.—Put a half-pint of water into a saucepan with two ounces of butter. When melted, stir in one cup or half a pint of flour. Cook until it forms a loaf. Take from the fire, and when slightly cooled stir in the yolks of four eggs, the grated rind of an orange, two tablespoonfuls of orange juice, and then the well-beaten whites. Put this mixture into greased custard cups and bake in a moderately quick oven about thirty minutes. Serve with liquid sauce.

Hot Compotes of Apples.—Pare, core, and cut into slices three nice apples, put into a pan four tablespoonfuls of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of water and two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Add now a half cup of boiled rice and the apples. Cook slowly until the apples are tender, and serve.

PIGMY PORKERS.

Some specimens of the smallest known species of hogs are now quartered at the London zoological gardens. They came from the desert regions of Australia and are known as "the pigmy hogs of the antipodes." They are well formed, frisky little porkers, the very largest and heaviest in the lot (which are all full grown) not being larger than a muskrat. These zoological curios are real hogs, and should not be confounded with the so-called "Guinea pigs," which are a species of rodent.

A FIGURE OF SPEECH.

Mrs. G.—Don't you think, Albert, that there is something hidden about the new girl?
Mr. G.—Is there anything missing?

SPORT FOR DARING MEN.

Shark Hunting Off Cuba as Described by a Native.

If there is any one who has tired of the tame sport of shooting deer, moose, panthers, wildcats, brown and grizzly bears, and of catching little trout, black bass, and salmon, and has a longing for sport with a swing to it, let him go to Cuba. Besides the chances of being captured, or shot by Spaniards as a spy, he will find there a sport which, for real live danger, is unequalled, even by the killing of a roaring tiger, the charge of a herd of angered elephants, and beside which even wounded bull moose are no longer charming.

According to a Cuban, shark fishing is a sport to be dreamed about. The Cuban shark fishermen take chunks of beef and throw them overboard out beyond the reefs, where the dorsal fins of sharks are to be seen cutting the water with a vicious swish, like the plunge of a modern rifle bullet into a stream. Instantly there is a rush, fit to make ordinary brave men blanch, for the eagerness of the sharks to rend the bloody meat is something to think twice about. Now is the time for the sportsman to do as the Cuban fishermen does. Stripping off his light clothes, grasping a long keen knife, he leaps among the fish, and thrusts the knife to the nearest shark's heart. A quick wrench opens a wound that spurts blood, and then the sport fairly begins. It is death to a man who then loses his nerve. There is hope for the buck-feverish man who is facing a wounded tiger, but none for the man among the sharks.

The Cuban expert watches his chances, and as the sharks, attracted by the blood, come to tear their mate to pieces, he strikes them one by one, and soon the water is filled with sharks flapping their last in the water red with blood. When a shark comes for him, he glides to one side, and as the shark rushes past on its side he strikes it dead. Bags of twenty-five or thirty man-eating sharks may be captured thus in a few minutes.

The teeth are the trophies. To get them the head is boiled in a big iron soap caldron. A tooth of a healthy shark is ivory white, with a hard, porcelain finish, and could be worn as a trophy. There are several rows of these teeth. One row of them cut out would make a saw, the teeth being obtusely triangular, each exposed edge of a single tooth being cut into minute teeth. The sharks bite a man's leg off, and do not tear it off, as is generally supposed. Indians make long strings out of these teeth for beads, that the squaws may think much of the hunters, and one would suppose that a string of them would not be unacceptable to a paleface's sweetheart. The shark's may be taken in a variety of other ways. Rifles, spears, harpoons, lassoes (snarles), or fishhooks a foot long. And they are taken often in nets, but not because the netter wants to take them, as they tear and tangle the nets for rods.

THE KHALIFA'S FORCES.

The Fighting Strength of the Dervishes.

A recent American visitor to the Sudan writes in regard to the fighting strength of the Mahdists:—When we were at Assoutan, in Egypt, in the spring of '94, the Governor called on us, and from him we learned a great deal of the situation of affairs. He was an Egyptian who had enjoyed a European education, and who spoke English fluently. On asking him about these Dervishes, he replied, "If they had the 'sins of war' at hand, there is nothing that could stand between them and Cairo." He said they kept about 50,000 men under arms, and they had over 100,000 Martini-Henry rifles. We thought at the time that this might be somewhat of an exaggeration. At Assoutan, however, we left our steamer, and going above the first cataract, engaged another, which took us to Wady Halfa.

This was and is the frontier station in the south occupied by the British and is one thousand miles south of Alexandria. Here we became acquainted with the English officers commanding the Egyptian forces, and found them an exceedingly intelligent and agreeable set of men. We found the frontier station bearing witness to an intelligent hygienic supervision. The difference between Wady Halfa and many of the Nubian villages we had passed was world-wide. The officers here gave us every opportunity to see their

MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

We saw the drill of the troops, both Fellahs and Nubians. We also saw that upon which they place their great reliance in holding back the Dervish hordes, their camel corps. This consisted of 2,000 camels, serving as the cavalry of the desert. The animals were in fine shape, well drilled, and carrying mounted artillery as well as the men. We saw their evolutions out on the desert, and admired them much. Upon these the English officers told us they relied as being the most effective in warfare such as that part of the country is called upon to witness.

In conversation with the second officer in command, I asked him if their Fellah troops could be matched against the Dervishes' onslaught. He of the head and a smile, he said, "Hardly." I then asked him whether they had any troops whom they could match against the Dervishes' onslaught. He replied, "We think the Nubians could match them," and then with a significant smile he added, "But we do not covet the experiment." These Nubian troops are far ahead of the Fellahs in physique. Black as coal, tall, straight, with well-formed limbs and finely set heads, they look as if they could fight splendidly, especially if led by competent officers. It seemed to us at the time that if the Dervishes were ever to be severely whipped, these Nubians led by English officers were the only men on whom England could rely.

I might add here that we found in Egypt, in every class of society, the prevailing impression that the English had come to stay, and the overwhelming desire that this should be the fact. The only class who grumbled at all were the old bureaucracy. They have been "thrown out of a job," as a Tammany man would say, and feel that they have been foully wronged. The laboring class uniformly, however, rejoice in the justice of English administration and the consequent prosperity of the land.

THE FEROCIOUS GORILLA.

A Gentleman's Thrilling Encounter and Miraculous Escape on the East Coast of Africa.

A gentleman who has lately returned from a tour of South and East Africa tells of a thrilling encounter he had with a gorilla while in that far-off country. Said he:

"The evening train had arrived at Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa Bay, on schedule time. But what a night it was; the rain came down as if the very heavens were falling, the wind blew a terrific gale and the darkness which overspread the whole scene was such as I had never witnessed before. It was, however, a fitting night to the experiences which followed. Stepping from what the Netherlands Railway Company term a first-class carriage, I accosted a heavy-set individual on the platform. 'Can you tell me, sir, which is the best hotel in this place?' I asked.

"Well stranger," he remarked, 'that is hardly a fair question to ask me, as I own both the hotels in this place.'

"I turned over my grip to him and followed a crowd of Africans through

THAT TROPICAL STORM.

Dinner was served at the International Hotel, but my permanent quarters were to be at the Central, both of these being owned by Jim Carpenter, the person I met at the station. After dinner an employee of the hotel asked me if I was ready to go to the Central. I replied in the affirmative. He went to the door, and above the din of wind and rain could be heard his voice yelling 'Sixpence!'

"My belief was that this individual was singing out to some of the natives that a sixpence job was waiting for any of them, who would take me to the Central hotel, but it proved to be the peculiar name of an East African negro. 'Sixpence' came with a 'yap' box. It seemed as he came that a section of that black night was moving bodily towards me. The instruction was to keep close to 'Sixpence.'

"The route was through a large garden. We had hardly entered the garden enclosure when a terrific scream was heard, and at the same time I was struck on the head. In an instant I had my revolver out and fired at my unknown assailant. My enemy grappled with me, but before losing my hold of the revolver, I managed to fire two more shots. But it was

AN UNEVEN FIGHT.

I received another blow on the head, rendering me unconscious. When I regained consciousness, which was three days later, I learned that my firing of the revolver had attracted the attention of a man who was known at Delagoa Bay as 'Texas Wilson.' He told me that he ran out of his house with his gun and lantern, and had hardly gone 200 yards when he came across a huge gorilla carrying me on his back. The gorilla scowled at him, but he was determined to rescue me from that brute. After taking a careful aim he managed to shoot the animal without hitting me, and killing him. Then he brought me to the hotel, where I afterwards was informed that a big gorilla had been sent to Jim Carpenter about three days previous. He had been tied to a tree in the garden, but somehow must have broken his chain, and was waiting for the first comer. It was Carpenter's intention to send the gorilla to the Manchester, England, Zoological Garden as a present.

"This was my first visit in December, 1894, to the sleepy, dirty and sickly town of Delagoa Bay, on the east coast of Africa.

COINCIDENCES.

Some of the Quickest Recorded in the History of the World.

The late well-known archaeologist, Albert Way, crossing Pall Mall cannoned against an old gentleman. After mutual apologies cards were exchanged; on each card was printed: "Mr. Albert Way." The older gentleman, dying, left his fortune to the other Albert Way.

The planet Neptune, which had for countless ages revolved in the heavens unseen by any one on earth, was discovered simultaneously and independently in 1846 by Prof. Adams and M. Leverrier, the two most brilliant astronomers of the day.

Some few years ago a shepherd boy placed a sleeper on the railway line between Brighton and Falmer, in England, with the result that a train was thrown off the rails. One year later to a day—almost to a minute—that same youth was struck by lightning and instantaneously killed within a couple of miles from the spot at which the accident occurred.

Sir Walter Besant tells of the following curious coincidence which happened to himself. "I was consulting," he says, "an artist, with regard to the face and features of a character which he was illustrating for me, and I briefly described to him the kind of face I had in mind. He was meanwhile rapidly sketching a face on a piece of paper he had before him. 'Will that do?' he asked, showing me the exact portrait of the man I had been thinking of."

The four King Georges of England all died on the same day of the week. In 1890 a few weeks before the census taker began his enumeration of the people of Elm Grove, Virginia, the town authorities counted their own population, preparatory to filling articles of incorporation. The following was the remarkable result: Number of males over 21 years of age, 148; number of males under 21 years of age, 148; number of females over 16 years of age, 148; number of females under 16 years of age, 148.

Some four years ago in Teheran an English sailor was caught in the act of carrying off some precious stones from the Shah's palace. The thief was brought before the "King of Kings," who swore that next time the sailor crossed his path he would at once be put to death. It is a curious fact that this very sailor was crossing the street when the Shah was driving in Berlin, some years ago, and was knocked down and instantly killed.



Nervous Prostration

It is now a well established fact in medical science that nervousness is due to impure blood. Therefore the true way to cure nervousness is by purifying and enriching the blood. The great blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this letter:

"For the last two years I have been a great sufferer with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart. I was weak in my limbs and had smothered sensations. At last my physician advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did, and I am happy to say that I am now strong and well. I am still using Hood's Sarsaparilla and would not be without it. I recommend it to all who are suffering with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart." Mrs. DALTON, 56 Alice St., Toronto, Ontario. Get Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. It is not what we say but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does that tells the story.

Hood's Pills set harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. See.

A Pretty Face

is the result of a healthy physical condition. "Beauty is but skin deep" yet it greatly depends on a clear complexion, free from wrinkles and hollow cheeks.

Health always brings wealth of beauty. A healthy state of the system comes with Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It's a medicine prepared for woman's ailments—it cures those derangements and weaknesses which make woman's life miserable.

A woman who neglects to take proper exercise is particularly prone to excessive congestion, debility and a sluggish circulation. This is the time we advise the "Prescription." In all derangements and displacements of the special organs which result in "signs of inflammation," in catarrhal discharges from the lining membranes, and in distressing irregularities—this medicine effects perfect and permanent cures.

What is difficulty? Only a word indicating the degree of strength requisite for accomplishing particular objects; a mere notice of the necessity for exertion; a bugbear to children and fools; only a mere stimulus to men.—Samuel Warren.

WEST SHORE THROUGH SLEEPING CAR TO NEW YORK.

One of the handsomest sleeping cars that had ever been turned out of the factory is now running from Toronto to New York without change via the popular West shore route. It is a buffet car, and refreshments can be obtained en route, if desired. This car leaves Union Station, Toronto, every day except Sunday, at 4:55 p. m., reaching New York next morning at 10:10 a. m. On Sundays the sleeper runs from Hamilton only, connecting with the through train from Toronto. Call at any Grand Trunk office in Toronto for information or space in sleeping car. Reservations can be made in advance if desired.

The everyday cares and duties, which men call drudgery, are the weights and counterpoises of the clock of time; giving its pendulum a true vibration and its hands a regular motion; and when they cease to hang upon its wheels, the pendulum no longer swings, the hands no longer move, the clock stands still.—Longfellow.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, etc. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A LONDON CHARITY.

A useful little charity, called the London Spectacle Mission, distributes spectacles to the poor needlewomen and other deserving persons dependent on their eyesight for their living. Seven hundred and twenty-six applicants were provided with spectacles last year, against 648 in 1894, and 531 in 1893. This work is done for a very small expenditure, the total income of the society being only just over \$400.

LARGEST CIRCULATION.

Sunday papers are evidently "booming." The circulation of a London weekly newspaper now exceeds a million copies. This paper is Lloyd's News, of which 1,004,406 copies were circulated last week. The Petit Journal, of Paris, has an enormous circulation, often roughly described as approaching a million, but we are unaware whether exact figures have been published to prove this. England can now, therefore, add a newspaper circulation to the many records she holds.

"SALADA" CEYLON TEA.

IT IS DELICIOUS. Sold Only in Lead Packets.

A TYPO'S RELEASE

From the Awful Sufferings of Rheumatism.

The Case of E. P. Robbins of Welland—A sufferer for seventeen years—His Case Resisted the Treatment of the Best Hospitals and He Had Become a Physical Wreck—His Wonderful Release.

From the Welland Telegraph. The world to-day is both commercially and scientifically inclined towards systems, and news like everything else is gathered systematically. Every newspaper has its staff of reporters to observe and collect the news of its particular locality or district. For some time past a reporter of the Welland Telegraph has been watching the development of a treatment for a serious case of rheumatism on one of the employees of that institution. About eighteen years ago, Mr. E. P. Robbins, while at work in the Telegraph printing office, was suddenly seized with sharp pains all over the body, accompanied by extreme swellings. He reached home, but a short distance from the office, with difficulty, and on the doctor being called he pronounced it inflammatory rheumatism. For seven weeks he lay in bed under the care of the best physician, and at the end of that time he was again able to resume his duties. During the next few years he was subject to frequent slight attacks, and finally thought a change of location might be beneficial. With this idea Mr. Robbins visited the different American cities, sometimes in good health and again unable to get out of bed, until in 1888 he finally settled in New York. Here, for about two years, he followed his occupation with comparatively little sickness, he suffered a severe attack which left him, until a few months ago, a martyr to that kaleidoscopic disease, Mr. Robbins recovered somewhat after weeks of illness and went back to the types, but again and again he was laid up, working only about six days a month. Gradually he grew worse, and almost discouraged entered the Sister Hospital. After spending many weary months within its walls he was discharged with the awful verdict "incurable." More from a sense of duty than



with hope he tried other hospitals in the city, but with the same result, and resigned to his fate, he left for the old home, where he arrived in February, 1893, a crippled resemblance of his former self, and was passed unrecognized by his former friends. Here in the house of his father, James W. Robbins, he was bed-ridden until the summer, and then during the warm days was able to walk about with the aid of a spiked cane for a few minutes at a time. When the cold weather approached, however, he was again confined to the house. Pink Pills were frequently recommended to Mr. Robbins, and in December last he started to take them. The first box was unnoticeable but the second produced a slight change for the better. More were then taken and the improvement was daily hailed with joy by his friends. The rheumatism slowly but surely left and has not since returned. In March last Mr. Robbins was once more at work and has not lost a day since; the cane has long since been discarded and "Ed" is one of the happiest, jolliest employees in the office. Mr. Robbins is well known in the county and indeed throughout the whole district, and although, as he says, he has not got the strength of Hercules, yet Pink Pills have given him for a trifling cost the relief he spent hundreds of dollars in vain trying to secure. He considers the disease completely out of his system and can eat and sleep well, two essential points to good health. Mr. Robbins strongly recommends this wonderful medicine to other sufferers.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excess, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

SELF-IGNITION OF COTTON.

The self-ignition of cotton waste has recently been made the subject of careful experiment. A small amount of the common waste was saturated with linseed oil, was hung out, and inclosed in a wooden box, into which was fitted a thermometer. Shortly afterward the temperature in the box, which was 70 degrees centigrade at the commencement of the experiment, rose to 173 degrees centigrade, and the contents commenced to smoke. On opening the box the contents burst into flame.

It is a mortifying truth and ought to teach the wisest of us humility that many of the most valuable discoveries have been the result of chance, rather than of contemplation, and of accident, rather than of design.—Colton.

Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. Positive Cure for Rheumatism and Paralysis.

A DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

The Rector of Ottawa University sounds the praises of Kootenay Cure.

All who know the Very Rev. J.M. McGuckin, O.M.I., D.D., rector of the University of Ottawa, will give the greatest weight to the words of this learned gentleman. He has tried the Kootenay Cure and is glad to add his testimony to that of the many hundreds who have been benefitted by its use in the last few months. The Very Rev. Dr. McGuckin, writing from Ottawa under date of July, 30th, 1895, says that he suffered greatly from chronic and acute rheumatism, the result of several severe attacks of la grippe. He took two bottles of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, and was so greatly benefitted that he says it gives him great pleasure to recommend the medicine.

'Tis as a snowball which derives assistance from every flake, and yet rolls on the same, even till an iceberg it may chance to grow, but, after all, 'tis nothing but cold snow.—Byron.

BICYCLISTS AND WET WEATHER.

There has certainly been one article of real merit developed this season for cyclists' use. We refer to a preparation which will be on the market in a few days. By its use ordinary clothing can be made perfectly rainproof with very trifling expense and trouble. A representative called on us to-day, and we had the pleasure of examining a suit treated with this preparation. It is no doubt rainproof. Pour on all the water we liked, and it would not go through. "Rough on Rain" is the name of the preparation, and it is prepared by R. W. Hannah, 78 Colborne street.

Grace leads the right way; if you choose the wrong, take it and perih. but restrain your tongue; charge not with light sufficient and left free, your willful suicide on God's decree.—Cowper.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

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

The long friendship and familiarity between you—obligations to kindness which a single provocation ought not to dissolve. And thus you will take the accident by its manageable handle.—Epictetus.

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

Adam's Root Beer Extract..... one bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast..... half a cake
Sugar..... two pounds
Lukewarm Water..... two gallons
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.
The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

Let not one look of fortune cast you down; she were not fortune if she still did frown; such as do bravely bear her scorn awhile, are those on whom at last she most will smile.—Earl of Orrery.

DOES ITS WORK IN SIX HOURS.

A Medicine That will Relieve Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease in Six Hours Deserves Your Attention.

Those who suffer from kidney troubles suffer acutely. Where some kinds of sickness can be borne with fortitude, it is no easy matter to exercise this virtue when one is suffering from kidney troubles. Hope may sustain a person when a medicine is being used that doctors say will eventually effect a cure. But who wants to continue an agonizing course of treatment when a medicine like South American Kidney Cure is within the reach of everyone and that is so speedy as well as certain in its effects? This new remedy has been thoroughly tested by learned physicians, and stands to-day ahead of any medicine used for this purpose. It does not pretend to cure anything else but it does cure kidney disease.

Happy are those that knowing in their birth they are subject to uncertain changes, are still prepared and armed for either fortune; a rare principle and with much labor learned in wisdom's school.—Massinger.

W.P.C. 803.

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

Many Women

DO NOT BELIEVE
In quick medicines.
YOU DO BELIEVE
that you are weak and ill.

DO YOU KNOW
that you can easily regain health, strength and vigor?

COMPOUND

MILES' (Can.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND and Miles' Sanative Wash

For sale by all Druggists at 75c and 50c. Import vitality and energy, and make the life of the "M. M. B." worth living.
"M. M. B." is a "Woman's Triumph."
Send free on application.
Orders filled promptly from the laboratory "M. M. B." MEDICINE CO.
278 St. Paul St., Montreal.

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Of Cod-Liver Oil

50c. and \$1.00 at all druggists.

with Hypophosphites, is a fat-food and more. It causes such changes in the system that the gain is permanent and improvement continues even after you cease taking it. Sound flesh; rich blood; strong nerves; good digestion; aren't these worth a thought?

Old Metals

Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Iron. Find a CASH BUYER in W. G. HARRIS, 25-31 William St., TORONTO, Ont. Telephone 1723.

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SLATE, SHEET-METAL TILE & GRAVEL ROOFERS. Sheet Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tile, Red Black and Green Roofing Slate, Metal Cornices, Felt, Tar, Roofing Pitch, Etc. Gutters Downpipes, &c., supplied the trade. Telephone 1930. Adelaide & Widmer Sts. TORONTO

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY

NEW & SECOND-HAND. H. W. PETRIE, Office and Works: Toronto, Can. Adjoining New Union Station. CATA-LOG FOR ASKING.

HAY

With Government Inspector's CERTIFICATE OF QUALITY attached to Railway Receipt, delivered at any station. Write for prices and particulars to S. C. DUNCAN-CLARK, OPPOSITE QUEEN'S HOTEL, TORONTO. Reference: DOMINION BANK.

NURSERY STOCK.

APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, CHERRY, CURRANT. VERY LARGE STOCK OF NATIVE TREES. H. S. HURD, BURLINGTON, ONT.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

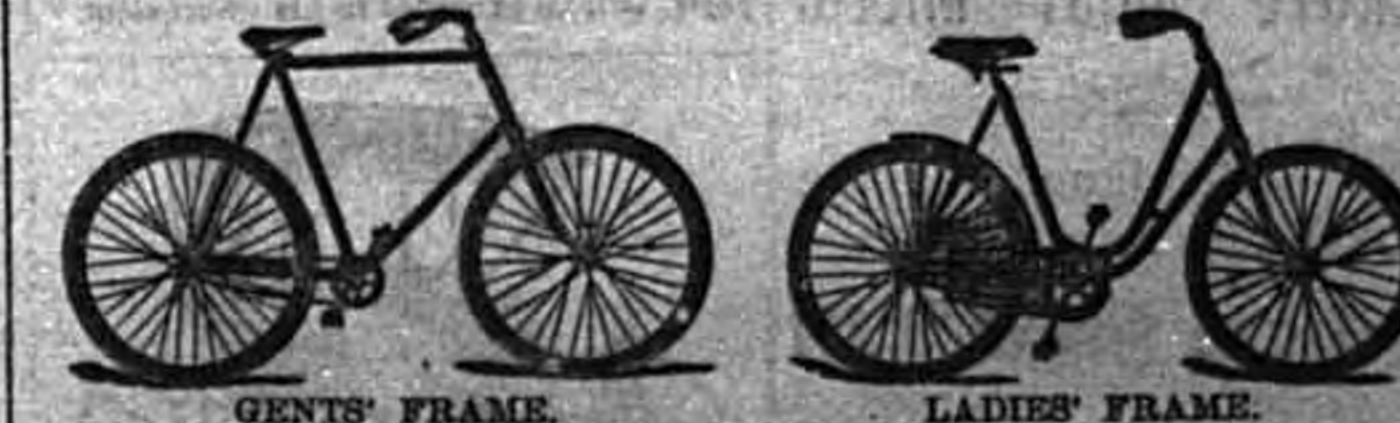
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Stearns Bicycle

The modern wheel for modern wheelers—the lightest of the strong—the strongest of the light.

AMERICAN RATTAN CO., TORONTO, ONT.
CANADIAN SELLING AGENTS

E. & D. Bicycles



Have many important improvements, covered by patents and found in no other wheel. They are:—

Absolutely Dust Proof.
Absolutely Oil Proof.
Absolutely True Bearings, Morse Roller Chain, requires no oil.
Cyclodial Sprockets, Pedals dust proof at both ends.
Interchangeable Sprockets, Reversible Handle.
Crank Bearings removed without disturbing adjustment or balls.

They are all fitted with Messinger Saddles, the most expensive and best saddle ever placed on the market. They are worth two of any wheel. They are geared to 80 and ride as easy as others at 63. Send 3-cent stamp for catalogue.

MANUFACTURED BY

Canadian Typograph Co. (Ltd.) Windsor, Ont.

A CITY LUXURY.

Just as the city looks to the country for most of the luxuries used on its tables, so the country must turn to the city for those conveniences which are justly termed luxuries for the hard-working housewife. City housekeepers have learned to realize that to save time is to lengthen life.

SAPOLIO!

is one of the best known city luxuries and each time a cake is used an hour is saved. On floors, tables and painted work it acts like a charm. For scouring pots, pans and metals it has no equal. IF YOUR STOREKEEPER DOES NOT KEEP IT YOU SHOULD INSIST UPON HIS DOING SO, as it always gives satisfaction and its immense sale all over the United States makes it an almost necessary article to any well-supplied store. Everything shines after its use, and even the children delight in using it in their attempts to help around the house.

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

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

219-MARIA Street-219 OTTAWA.

Correspondence solicited, strictly confidential.
JOHN TAYLOR, Manager.

MEAT MARKET AND Vegetable Shops

THE UNDERSIGNED will pay CASH for

HIDES
LAMBSKINS
FURS.
D. WILSON,
Butcher

TO LET.

That store situated at end of Fish's Bridge, formerly occupied by J. E. Bradford as Store and 4 rooms upstairs suitable for a Dwelling. The above property has lately been refitted and painted and is in first-class order.

Apply to

JAMES FISH
Lachute Mills, Que.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

The undersigned having leased the

Lachute Grist Mill

From

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

Ogilvie's Strong Baker's,
Patent and Family
Flour.

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 1896)

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

JOHN KEITH,
Principal

182 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. Ayles, 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.

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 1/2 foot cut Buckeye Mower, Patterson Mower Ithaca Sharps and Tiger rakes Binders and Reapers, Massey Harvester, Washing Machines, Ringers, Buggy Jacks, Spinning Wheels, Churns, Tub stands, Stoves, a specialty of all kind Pots and Kettles, Buggies and Road Carts, Furniture, Bed room sets, Flour and Cornmeal, Rolled Oats and Feed of all kinds, tea and sugar, organs and pianos, hay forks three sorts of forks.

D. V. CAMERON, Stonefield.

Keep Milch Cows In Good Health



IT PAYS.—It is useless to expect a lean, run-down cow to have a good flow of milk, though she will eat more than an animal in good flesh. The difficulty is the nutriment is not all extracted from the food because her digestion is out of order.

Dick's Blood Purifier

will strengthen the digestion and make the food produce milk. It will cost but fifty cents to try it on the poorest cow you have and you will get back your money with interest in a few weeks.

For sale by Druggists, at general stores or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cts.
Dick & Co., P. O. Box 482, Montreal.

LACHUTE BOOK STORE

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 Mr. Wm. C. Van Horne, Prof. Marshall, L. Perrin, A. H. Ellery and by the leading Press of Canada. Only ten cents per number.
Roman Catholic Prayer Books, both French and English; also Prayer Books, English Church Prayer Books, Presbyterian Psalter and Hymnal, Methodist Hymn Books, and the Canadian Hymn; 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.

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

Massey Harris

Co., Ltd.

IMPLEMENTS

AT

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES,

For One Month Only.

Spring tooth Harrow's steel frames, 16 teeth (guaranteed) for \$10.00.
12 teeth \$1 less.
No. 3 Verity p'ows \$11.50.
" 5 " " \$11.00.
" 6 " " (for boys) \$10
with rigid or loose clevises and adjustable handles.
"Verity" Cultivator with hillers \$8.
Myers Horse Forks complete with malleable brackets and pulleys \$10.
See the "Star" fork and car before buying [something new.]

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

Special Reductions to Farmers clubbing together and ordering 5 plows, 5 harrows or 5 cultivators.

SEEDERS.

If you intend getting a Seeder or Corbin Disk Harrow this spring call and see the "Massey-Harris" before buying elsewhere.

C. E. Ladouceur,

Agent.

ST. ANDREWS.

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.

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 plebe 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 belonging to the said estate. The lot contains 90 acres, and is known as part of the Johnstone property, Beech Ridge. There are about 70 acres arable land, the balance being about equally divided between a sugar bush and a good cedar swamp. Good house, outbuildings, convenient to railroad station, school, post office and factory. There is also a small orchard. Will be sold cheap to close-up estate.

Apply to

MALCOLM SMITH,

Beech Ridge.

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

'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.

Malcolm - Smith

Licensed Auctioneer.

BEECH RIDGE.

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

Post Office address, Box 125,
Lachute, P.

CHARLES CALDER,

AGENT

for the Leading Fire Insurance Companies.

LACHUTE.

Liverpool, London & Globe,
and Guardian.

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.

LUMBER FOR SALE!

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 APRIL 16, 1896.

NO 31

CROWDS CAME

to buy at the

CHEAP CASH STORE,

and they continue to come.

DENIS BROS

are now busy selling goods at prices hitherto unknown in Lachute. Come in and see.

A good 32 in grey cotton, extra value, 3.31, 31c
4 1/2 5 6, 7 and 8 the very best make 42 in wide.
White 32in 3, 4, 4 1/2, 5c (good) 36in at 5 1/2 6 7, 8c.
Lansdale Cambric at 12. 15c, for the very best
bleached and unbleached sheeting for 15c up.
A good print, new patterns for 5 7, 8, 9 & (10c.
for the imported percales.) nice assortment in
fancy Cambrics, lawns & Arcande de Beauvais,
all new goods and very pretty patterns.
See our 44 in Dress Goods at 27cts. Good
Black Cashmere 38 in for 20c and upward.
Ask for our tweeds and dress patterns, look at
our new blouses, which are the prettiest and
cheapest on the market. Ask for our celebrated
Corsets at 25, 50, 75 and 99cts, best of man-
ufactures.

Now Ladies and Gentlemen it will take too long to give you a full list of all these prices I can quote you, I will leave it for another week. Follow right along our add which will be changed every week and get our Bargains.

Gents' Furnishings'.

Remember that we have a full line of Gents' Furnishings'. Full assortment of Coatings, Suitings to suit the pocket of any purchaser. Nice ranges of Ties, Collars. Cuffs, Underwear, and Hats. Now Gentlemen don't give your order before you see our assortment and prices. Call early and often.
Yours Truly,

DENIS BROS.

Hope's Block Lachute.

A. BERTHELOT.
NOTARY PUBLIC, LACHUTE QUE.

Dr. Wm. S. Allen,
Surgeon Dentist.

Will be at Mrs. James Drysdale's Lachute, on Monday, and at Mrs. John Henderson, St. Andrews, on Saturday of each week.

P. F. Ernest Petit
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Commissioner Superior Court.
ST. JEROME, P. Q.

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.

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.

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. McQUAT'S

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.

H. C. McCONNELL, L. D. S.
(Surgeon Dentist)

Will be in his office in Lachute, every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.—Office, Next Door East of Rodrigue's Hotel, 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.

J. D. LEDUC, L.L.B.
Advocate.

Ex-Attorney for the Revenue.
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

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.

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

J. E. VALOIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Money to Loan on Security.
Office over Central Flour Depot
LACHUTE, QUE.

Dr. Smellie,
Physician & Surgeon. Office in the home of Levi Graham, Esq., Arundel, Que.

HOUSE TO LET.

Next door east of J. Strong's store, formerly occupied by Mr. Small.
Apply to

T. STRONG, Merchant.

A. J. Periard's Spring Goods are all in stock. The public is invited to inspect my stock of Spring Goods, of Suitings, Over Coatings and Housewings &c., &c.

Gents' Furnishings of all kinds, Waterproof Coats, Hats and Caps of the latest styles. These goods will not only suit your taste, but also your purse. Come early and secure the choicest patterns.
A. J. Periard, Lachute.

FOR SALE—A first class PIANO, cheap. Apply at this office.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Seed Oats, Seed Peas, Timothy Seed, Long Red Vermont, Red Western and Alsike Clover Seeds, Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Ensilage Corn. Also, Flour, Provender, Shorts, Bran, Oil Cake and Manitoba New Process Feed at J. R. McQUAT'S.

WANTED—Highest price paid in cash for Calf skins. John Stewart, Butcher, Lachute.

The largest stock of Japan Teas yet brought to Lachute just arrived, in all sizes of packages. The price will be an agreeable surprise to you. Don't miss a caddy of it.
W. BANFORD.

A Toronto man in Lachute on business, happened in W. Banford's while they were marking off the immense stock of boys and men's ready-made clothing, and exclaimed as he read the prices: "Why, that is far below Eaton's." He took a suit at once to show in the Queen City what Lachute can do.

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

We have now a full supply of Suits for Men, Boys and Children. Customers are surprised at the low prices and the fine goods. Call early while the sizes are all in stock.
W. BANFORD.

"Don't be deceived." Insist on getting the genuine TONKA Smoking Mixture: 10 cents a package or 1/4 pound tin.

BEAVER Plug is the highest grade and richest flavored Chewing Tobacco made. Try it.

Mr. E. Rodrigue has leased the Stewart House.

Mr. Daniel McPhail continues in very poor health.

Mr. D. McGregor, Insurance Agent, was in Lachute this week.

The ice has moved on the North river.

The Bell Telephone Co. is about to provide its local managers with bicycles.

John Chinaman was in town on Tuesday locking up a prospect for a laundry.

Mr. Chas. Kains of Cushing, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. John Hope was in Montreal Monday and Tuesday last.

The Rev. J. R. Cresswell, B. A., will deliver his farewell sermon on Sunday evening, 26th inst.

Mr. J. A. Bedard is repairing the house lately occupied by Mr. Dechambault.

One of Mr. John McGillivray's children is suffering from an attack of scarlatina.

Miss Smith of Montreal, is spending a few days in town the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Barley.

We understand that the firm of J. S. Vipond & Son have settled with their creditors and are again in business.

Miss Mary Barley returned home last week from Ponsonby, where she has been teaching during the winter.

Mr. Chas. Kenniberg returned home on Tuesday evening from a trip to the Old Country with horses.

On Saturday last Mr. G. E. Bampton's little daughter fell on the stair inflicting an ugly cut across her eyebrow.

Mr. P. Lane was in town this week. The Lachute Lumber Co. has, this year, the largest cut of logs ever taken out by them.

The general face of Mr. Alex. McCallum is once more seen at the forge in the shop of A. Mitchell & Son. It reminds one of old times.

Our streets are in a very dangerous condition for pedestrians at night, as those who attended church last Sunday night can testify.

Large quantities of maple syrup of first-class quality have come into town during the past week, the price being from 70 to 80 cents per gallon.

The water is rising rapidly and lumbermen are ready to commence "the drive" as soon as the ice commences to move out.

Hay Bros. continue to ship horses to the Old Country market, and if the "glander" scare does not prevent further importations will continue to do so.

Messrs. N. T. Truett and S. E. Smith have been elected church wardens of St. Simeon's church and G. E. Bampton, Q. C., delegate to the Synod.

Miss Pollock of "Riverside Cottage" returned a few days ago from an extended visit to friends in Toronto and Montreal.

Mrs. Hampton, has removed her stock of millinery into the building lately occupied by D. Kerr as a stationery store. See adv next week.

The ferry boat "John" which plys between Carillon and Point Fortune is being fitted up by Capt. Wm. Gray who will be again in command this season.

Messrs. Hamelin & Ayers have finished hauling timber for the immense new dam they intend to build this summer.

Our new Scotch Goods are all in stock. We want to sell you these goods quickly. Remember the patterns are new, and the colours of better standing than the Canadian goods. W. BANFORD.

The prize winners at the recent examinations at the Geneva school were: Lucy Perks, 4th class; Kattie Bradley, 3rd; Maggie Watson, 2nd, and Ross Todd 1st.

Flour, Provender, Bran, Shorts, Chicken feed, Pot Barley, Cornmeal, Buckwheat Flour and Graham Flour. Also, Seed Wheat for sale cheap, at the St. Andrews Mills.
H. WALSH.

Mrs. Ireland of Montreal, Mrs. McDowell and Miss McDowell of Lyn, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fish last week. Four generations sat down to tea, Mr. Fish; his daughter, Mrs. Ireland; his grand-daughter, Mrs. McDowell; and great grand-daughter, Miss McDowell. A very pleasant evening was spent with music and singing.

FIRE IN FRONT OF CHATHAM.

The house of Mr. A. Robert, Front of Chatham, was destroyed by fire on Monday night last.

On Friday last Dr. Bell of Montreal, assisted by Drs. Christie and Alexander, operated successfully for appendicitis on a son of Mr. John Stewart of Brownburg. He is likely to recover.

Chronic constipation, with its attendant evils, is cured by taking Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

The following gentlemen will captain the different steamers of the O. E. N. Co. during the summer: Steamers Sovereign, Capt. H. W. Shepherd; Empress, Capt. A. Bowie; Duchess of York, Capt. J. McGowan, Jr.; Princess, Capt. Peter McGowan; Maude, Captain E. Gauthier.

Henry Ward Beecher once informed a man who came to him complaining of gloomy and desponding feelings, that what he most needed was a good cathartic, meaning of course, such a medicine as Ayer's Cathartic Pills, every dose being effective.

Licenses for Point Fortune

Point Fortune, Que., April 15.—The W.C.T.U. organized here last December, have made quite a fight on the liquor question, which shows they have not been idle. At a special meeting of the council held last night to decide on the granting of licenses the Mayor gave his casting vote in favor of the liquor men. The councillors being equally divided. The Mayor had promised the president of the W.C.T.U. that if they could induce one of the hotel men to run a temperance house he would give them his vote. This Mr. S., one of the Commercial house promised he would do, but notwithstanding and after giving his promise the Mayor gave his vote in favor of the hotelmen. The president and vice-president of the W.C.T.U. deserve credit for the active part taken as they canvassed personally the hotelmen, and also appeared at the council meeting and as Seguin was also there and quite willing to run a temperance house, providing no license was granted, and having the promise of the Mayor they felt confident of success.—Witness

To retain an abundant head of hair of a natural color to a good old age, the hygiene of the scalp must be observed. Apply Hall's Renewer.

A large lot of Spring Overcoats in assorted colors and qualities—just to hand this week.
W. BANFORD.



James E. Nicholson.

Almost

Passes Belief

Mr. Jas. E. Nicholson, Florenceville, N. B., Struggles for Seven Long Years with

CANCER ON THE LIP,

AND IS CURED BY

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Mr. Nicholson says: "I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose; the cancer began to

Eat into the Flesh,

spread to my chin, and I suffered in agony for seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed

Decided Improvement.

Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until to a month or so the sore under my chin began to heal. In three months my lip began to heal, and, after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared.

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

THE LIBRARY WINDOW.

A STORY OF THE SEEN AND THE UNSEEN.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

He was sitting in the chair, which he must have placed for himself, or which some one else in the dead of night when nobody was looking must have set for him, in front of the escritoire—with the back of his head towards me, writing. The light fell upon him from the left hand, and therefore upon his shoulders and the side of his head, which, however, was too much turned away to show anything of his face. Oh, how strange that there should be some one staring at him as I was doing, and he never to turn his head, to make a movement! If any one stood and looked at me, were I in the soundest sleep that ever was, I would wake, I would jump up, I would feel it through everything. But there he sat and never moved. You are not to suppose, though I said the light fell upon him from the left hand, that there was very much light. There never is in a room you are looking into like that across the street; but there was enough to see him by—the outline of his figure dark and solid, seated in the chair, and the fairness of his head visible faintly, a clear spot against the dimness. I saw this outline against the dim gilding of the frame of the large picture which hung on the farther wall.

I sat all the time the visitors were there, in a sort of rapture, gazing at this figure. I knew no reason why I should be so much moved. In an ordinary way, to see a student at an opposite window quietly doing his work might have interested me a little, but certainly it would not have moved me in any such way. It is always interesting to have a glimpse like this of an unknown life—to see so much and yet know so little, and to wonder, perhaps, what the man is doing, and why he never turns his head. One would go to the window—but not too close, lest he should see you and think you were spying upon him—and one would ask, is he still there? is he writing, writing always? I wonder what he is writing! And it would be a great amusement; but no more. This was not my feeling at all in the present case. It was a sort of breathless watch, an absorption. I did not feel that I had eyes for anything else, or any room in my mind for another thought. I no longer heard as I generally did, the stories and the wise remarks (or foolish) of Aunt Mary's old ladies or Mr. Pitmilly. I heard only a murmur behind me, the interchange of voices, one softer, one sharper; but it was not as in the time when I sat reading and heard every word, till the story in my book, and the stories they were telling (what they said almost always shaped into stories), were all mingled into each other, and the hero in the novel became somehow the hero (or more likely heroine) of them all. But I took no notice of what they were saying now. And it was not that there was anything very interesting to look at, except the fact that he was there. He did nothing to keep up the absorption of my thoughts. He moved just so much as a man will do when he is very busily writing, thinking of nothing else. There was a faint turn of his head as he went from one side to another of the page he was writing; but it appeared to be a long long page which never wanted turning. Just a little inclination when he was at the end of the line, outward, and then a little inclination inward when he began the next. That was little enough to keep one gazing. But I suppose it was the gradual course of events leading up to this, the finding out of one thing after another as the eyes got accustomed to the vague light: first the room itself, and then the writing-table, and then the other furniture, and last of all the human inhabitant who gave it all meaning. This was all so interesting that it was like a country which one had discovered. And then the extraordinary blindness of the other people who disputed among themselves whether it was a window at all! I did not, I am sure, wish to be disrespectful, and I was very fond of my Aunt Mary and I liked Mr. Pitmilly well enough. But yet to think of the—know I ought not to say stupidity—the blindness of them, the foolishness, the insensibility! discussing it as if a thing that your eyes could see was a thing to discuss! It would have been unkind to think it was because they were old and their faculties dimmed. It is no sad to think that the faculties grow dim, that such a woman as my Aunt Mary should fail in seeing, or hearing, or feeling, that I would not have dwelt on it for a moment, it would have seemed so cruel! And then such a clever old lady as Lady Carnbee, who could see through a millstone, people said—and Mr. Pitmilly, such an old man of the world. It did indeed bring tears to my eyes to think that all those clever people, solely by reason of being no longer young as I was, should have the simplest things shut out from them; and for all their wisdom and their knowledge be unable to see what a girl like me could see so easily. I was too much grieved for them to dwell upon that thought, and half ashamed, though perhaps half proud too, to be so much better off than they.

All those thoughts flitted through my mind as I sat and gazed across the street. And I felt there was so much going on in that room across the street! He was so absorbed in his writing, never looked up, never paused for a word, never turned round in his chair, or got up and walked about the room as my father did. Papa is a great writer, everybody says; but he would have come to the window and looked out, he would have drummed with his fingers on the pane, he would have watched a fly and helped it over a difficulty, and played with the fringe of the curtain, and done a dozen other

nice, pleasant, foolish things, till the next sentence took shape. "My dear, I am waiting for a word," he would say to my mother when she looked at him, with a question why he was so idle, in her eyes; and then he would laugh, and go back to his writing-table. But he over there never stopped at all. It was like a fascination. I could not take my eyes from him and that little scarcely perceptible movement he made, turning his head. I trembled with impatience to see him turn the page, or perhaps throw down his finished sheet on the floor, as somebody looking into a window like me once saw Sir Walter do, sheet after sheet. I should have cried out if this Unknown had done that. I should not have been able to help myself, whoever had been present; and gradually I got into such a state of suspense waiting for it to be done that my head grew hot and my hands cold. And then, just when there was a little movement of his elbow, as if he were about to do this, to be called away by Aunt Mary to see Lady Carnbee to the door! I believe I did not hear her till she had called me three times, and then I stumbled up, all flushed and hot, and nearly crying. When I came out from the recess to give the old lady my arm (Mr. Pitmilly had gone away some time before), she put up her hand and stroked my cheek. "What ails the bairn?" she said; "she's fevered. You must not let her sit her lane in the window, Mary Balcarras. You and me know what comes of that." Her old fingers had a strange touch, cold like something not living, and I felt that dreadful diamond sting me on the cheek.

I do not say that this was not just a part of my excitement and suspense; and I know it is enough to make any one laugh when the excitement was all about an unknown man writing in a room on the other side of the way, and my impatience because he never came to an end of the page. If you think I was not quite as well aware of this as any one could be! but the worst was that this dreadful old lady felt my heart beating against her arm that was within mine. "You are just in a dream," she said to me, with her old voice close at my ear as we went downstairs. "I don't know who it is about—but it's bound to be some man that is not worth it. If you were wise you would think of him no more." "I am thinking of no man!" I said, half crying. "It is very unkind and dreadful of you to say so, Lady Carnbee. I never thought of any man, in all my life!" I cried in a passion of indignation. The old lady clung tighter to my arm, and pressed it to her, not unkindly.

"Poor little bird," she said, "how it's strugglin' and flutterin'! I'm not saying but what it's more dangerous when it's all for a dream." She was not at all unkind; but I was very angry and excited, and would scarcely shake that old pale hand which she put out to me from her carriage window when I had helped her in. I was angry with her, and I was afraid of the diamond, which looked up from under her finger as if it saw through me and through me; and whether you believe me or not, I am certain that it stung me again—a sharp, malignant prick, oh, full of meaning! She never wore gloves, but only black mittens, through which that horrible diamond gleamed.

I ran up-stairs—she had been the last to go—and Aunt Mary too had gone to get ready for dinner, for it was late. I hurried to my place, and looked across, with my heart beating more than ever. I made quite sure I should see the finished sheet lying white upon the floor. But what I gazed at was only the dim blank of that window which they said was no window. The light had changed in some wonderful way during that five minutes I had been gone, and there was nothing, nothing, not a reflection, not a glimmer. It looked exactly as they all said, the blank form of a window painted on the wall. It was too much; I sat down in my excitement and cried as if my heart would break. I felt that they had done something to it, that it was not natural, that I could not bear their unkindness—even Aunt Mary. They thought it not good for me, not good for me and they had done something—even Aunt Mary herself—and that wicked diamond that hid itself in Lady Carnbee's hand. Of course I knew all this was ridiculous as well as you could tell me; but I was exasperated by the disappointment and the sudden stop to all my excited feelings, and I could not bear it. It was more strong than I.

I was late for dinner, and naturally there were some traces in my eyes that I had been crying when I came into the full light of the dining-room, where Aunt Mary could look at me at her pleasure, and I could not run away. She said "Honey, you have been shedding tears. I'm loth, loth that a bairn of your mother's should be made to shed tears in my house."

"I have not been made to shed tears," cried I; and then, to save myself another fit of crying, I burst out laughing and said, "I am afraid of that dreadful diamond on old Lady Carnbee's hand. It bites—I am sure it bites! Aunt Mary look here."

"You foolish lassie," Aunt Mary said; but she looked at my cheek under the light of the lamp, and then she gave it a little pat with her soft hand. "Go away with you, you silly bairn. There is no bite; but a flushed cheek, my honey, and a wet eye. You must just read out my paper to me after dinner when the post is in; and we'll have no more thinking and no more dreaming for to-night."

"Yes, Aunt Mary," said I. But I knew what would happen; for when she opens up her Times, all full of the news of the world, and the speeches and things which she takes an interest in, though I cannot tell why—she forgets. And as I kept very quiet and made not a sound, she forgot to-night what she had said, and the curtain hung a little more over me than usual, and I sat down in my recess as if I had been a hundred miles away. And my heart gave a great jump, as if it would have come out of my breast; for he was there. But not as he had been in the morning—I suppose the light, perhaps, was not good enough to go on with his work without a lamp or candles—for he had turned away from the table and

was fronting the window, sitting leaning back in his chair, and turning his head to me. Not to make me know nothing about me, I thought he was not looking at anything; but with his face turned my way, my heart was in my mouth; it was so unexpected, so strange! though why it should have seemed strange I know not, for there was no communication between him and me that it should have moved me; and what could be more natural than that a man wearied of his work, and feeling the want perhaps of more light, and yet that it was not dark enough to light a lamp, should turn around in his own chair, and rest a little, and think—perhaps of nothing at all? Papa always says he is thinking of nothing at all. He says things blow through his mind as if the doors were open, and he has no responsibility. What sort of things were blowing through this man's mind? or was he thinking, still thinking, of what he had been writing and going on with it still! The thing that troubled me most was that I could not make out his face. It is very difficult to do so when you see a person only through two windows, your own and his. I wanted very much to recognize him afterwards if I should chance to meet him in the street. If he had only stood up and moved about the room, I should have seen his face clearly figure, and then I should have known him again; or if he had only come to the window (as papa always did), then I should have seen his face clearly enough to have recognized him. But to be sure, he did not see any need to do anything in order that I might recognize him, for he did not know I existed; and probably if he had known I was watching him, he would have been annoyed and gone away.

But he was as immovable there facing the window as he had been seated at the desk. Sometimes he made a faint stir with a hand or a foot and I held my breath, hoping he was about to rise from his chair—but he never did it. And with all the efforts I made I could not be sure of his face. I poked my eye-lids together as old Miss Jeanie did who was shortsighted, and I put my hands on each side of my face to concentrate the light on him; but it was all in vain. Either the face changed as I sat staring, or else it was the light that was not good enough, or I don't know what it was. His hair seemed to me light—certainly there was no dark line about his head, as there would have been had it been very dark—and I saw, where it came across the old gilt frame on the wall behind, that it must be fair; and I am almost sure he had no beard. Indeed I am sure that face was distinct enough; and the daylight was still quite clear out of doors, so that I recognized perfectly a baker's boy who was on the pavement opposite, and whom I should have known again whenever I had met him; as if it was of the least importance to recognize a baker's boy! There was one thing however, rather curious about this boy. He had been throwing stones at something or somebody. In St. Rude's they have a great way of throwing stones at each other, and I suppose there had been a battle. I suppose also that he had one stone in his hand left over from the battle, and his roving eye took in all the incidents of the street to judge where he could throw it with most effect and mischief. But apparently he found nothing worthy of it in the street, for he suddenly turned round with a flick under his leg to show his cleverness, and aimed it straight at the window. I remarked without remarking that it struck with a hard sound and without any breaking of glass, and fell straight down on the pavement. But I took no notice of this even in my mind, so intently was I watching the figure within, which moved not nor took the slightest notice, and remained just as dimly clear, as perfectly seen, yet as indistinguishable as before. And then the light began to fall a little, not diminishing the prospect within, but making it still less distinct than it had been.

Then I jumped up, feeling Aunt Mary's hand upon my shoulder. "Honey," she said, "I asked you twice to ring the bell; but you did not hear me."

"Oh, Aunt Mary!" I cried in great penitence, but turning again to the window in spite of myself. "You must come away from there; you must come away from there," she said, almost as if she were angry; and then her soft voice grew softer, and she gave me a kiss; "never mind about the lamp, honey; I have rung myself, and it is coming; but, silly bairn, you must not aye be dreaming—your little head will turn."

All the answer I made, for I could scarcely speak, was to give a little wave with my hand to the window on the other side of the street.

She stood there patting me softly on the shoulder for a whole minute or more, murmuring something that sounded like, "She must go away, she must go away." Then she said, always with her hand soft on my shoulder, "Like a dream when one awakes." And when I looked again, I saw the blank of an opaque surface and nothing more.

Aunt Mary asked me no more questions. She made me come into the room and sit in the light and read something to her. But I did not know what I was reading for there suddenly came into my mind and took possession of it, the thud of the stone upon the window, and its descent straight down, as if from some hard substance that threw it off; though I had myself seen it strike upon the glass of the panes across the way.

IV.

I am afraid I continued in a state of great exaltation and commotion of mind for some time. I used to hurry through the day till the evening came, when I could watch my neighbor through the window opposite. I did not talk much to any one, and I never said a word about my own questions and wonderings. I wondered who he was, what he was doing and why he never came till the evening (or very rarely); and I also wondered much in what house the room belonged to in which he sat. It seemed to form a portion of the old College Library, as I have often said. The window was one of the line of windows which I understood lighted the large hall; but whether this room belonged to the library itself, or how its occupant gained access to it, I could not tell. I made up my mind that it must open out of the hall, and that the gentleman must be the librarian or one of his assistants, perhaps kept busy all the day in his official duties, and only able to get to his desk and do his own private work in the evening. One has

heard of so many things like that—a man who had to take up some other kind of work for his living, and then when his leisure time came, gave it all up to something he really loved—some study or some book he was writing. My father himself at one time had been like that. He had been in the Treasury all day, and then in the evening wrote his books, which made him famous. His daughter, however, little she might know of other things, could not but know that! But it discouraged me very much when somebody pointed out to me one day in the street an old gentleman who wore a wig and took a great deal of snuff, and said, "That's the librarian of the old college. It gave me a great shock for a moment; but then I remembered that an old gentleman has generally assistants, and that it must be one of them."

Gradually I became quite sure of this. There was another small window above, which twinkled very much when the sun shone, and looked a very kindly bright little window, above that dulness of the other which hid so much. I made up my mind this was the window of his other room, and that these two chambers at the end of the beautiful hall were really beautiful for him to live in, so near all the books, and so retired and quiet, that nobody knew of them. What a fine thing for him! and you could see what use he made of his good fortune as he sat there, so constant at his writing for hours together. Was it a book he was writing, or could it be perhaps poems? This was a thought which made my heart beat; but I concluded with much regret that it could not be poems, because no one could possibly write poems like that, straight off, without pausing for a word or a rhyme. Had they been poems he must have risen up, he must have paced about the room or come to the window as papa did—not that papa wrote poems; he always said, "I am not worth even to speak of such prevailing mysteries," abating his head—which gave me a wonderful admiration and almost awe of a poet, who was thus much greater even than papa. But I could not believe that a poet could have kept still for hours and hours like that. What could it be then? perhaps it was history; that is a great thing to work at, but you would not, perhaps, need to move nor to stride up and down, or look out upon the sky and the wonderful light.

He did move now and then, however, though he never came to the window. Sometimes, as I have said, he would turn round in his chair, and turn his face towards it, and sit there for a long time musing when the light had begun to fall, and the world was full of that strange day, which was night, that light without color, in which everything was so clearly visible, and there were no shadows. "It was between the night and the day, when the fairy folk have power. This was the after-light of the wonderful, long, long summer evening, the light without shadows. It had a spell in it, and sometimes it made me afraid; and all manner of strange thoughts seemed to come in, and I always felt that if only we had a little more vision in our eyes we might see beautiful folks walking about in it, who were not of our world. I thought most likely he saw them, from the way he sat there looking out; and this made my heart expand with the most curious sensation, as if of pride that, though I could not see, he did, and did not even require to come to the window, as I did, sitting close in the depth of the recess, with my eyes upon him, and almost seeing things through his eyes.

I was so much absorbed in these thoughts and in watching him every evening—for now he never missed an evening, but was always there—that people began to remark that I was looking pale and that I could not be well, for I paid no attention when they talked to me, and did not care to go out, nor to join the other girls for their tea, nor to do anything that others did; and some said to Aunt Mary that I was quickly losing all the ground I had gained, and that she could never send me back to my mother with a white face like that. Aunt Mary had begun to look at me anxiously for some time before that, and I am sure, held secret consultations over me, sometimes with the doctor, and sometimes with her old ladies, who thought they knew more about young girls than even the doctors. And I could hear them saying to her that I wanted diversion, that I must be diverted, and that she must take me out more, and give a party, and that when the summer visitors began to come there would perhaps be a ball or two, or Lady Carnbee would get up a picnic. "And there's my young lord coming home," said the old lady whom they called Miss Jeanie, "and I never knew the young lassie yet that would not cook up her bonnet at the sight of a young lord."

But Aunt Mary shook her head. "I would not lippen much to the young lord," she said. "His mother is sore set upon siller for him; and my poor bit honey has no fortune to speak of. No, we must not fly so high as the young lord; but I will gladly take her about the country to see the old castles and towers. It will perhaps rouse her up a little."

"And if that does not answer we must think of something else," the old lady said.

I heard them perhaps that day because they were talking of me, which is always so effective a way of making you hear—for latterly I had not been paying any attention to what they were saying; and I thought to myself how little they knew, and how little I cared about even the old castles and curious houses, having something else in my mind. But just about that time Mr. Pitmilly came in, who was always a friend to me, and when he heard them talking, he managed to stop them and turn the conversation into another channel. And after a while, when the ladies were gone away—he came up to my recess and gave a glance right over my head. And then he asked my Aunt Mary if ever she had settled her question about the window opposite, "that you thought was a window sometimes, and then not a window, and many curious things," the old gentleman said.

My Aunt Mary gave me another very wistful look; and then she said, "Indeed, Mr. Pitmilly, we are just where we were, and I am quite as unsettled as ever; and I think my niece she has taken up my views, for I see her many a time looking across and wondering, and I am not clear now what her opinion is."

(To Be Continued.)

"Scientists say now that handshaking conveys disease." "Of course; that's the way the grip got started."

A JAPANESE KIMONA.

One of the most convenient articles of wearing apparel that a woman can possess is a loose wrap, that can be easily and quickly donned, and nothing answers the purpose more satisfactorily than the Japanese dressing-



FRONT OF KIMONA.

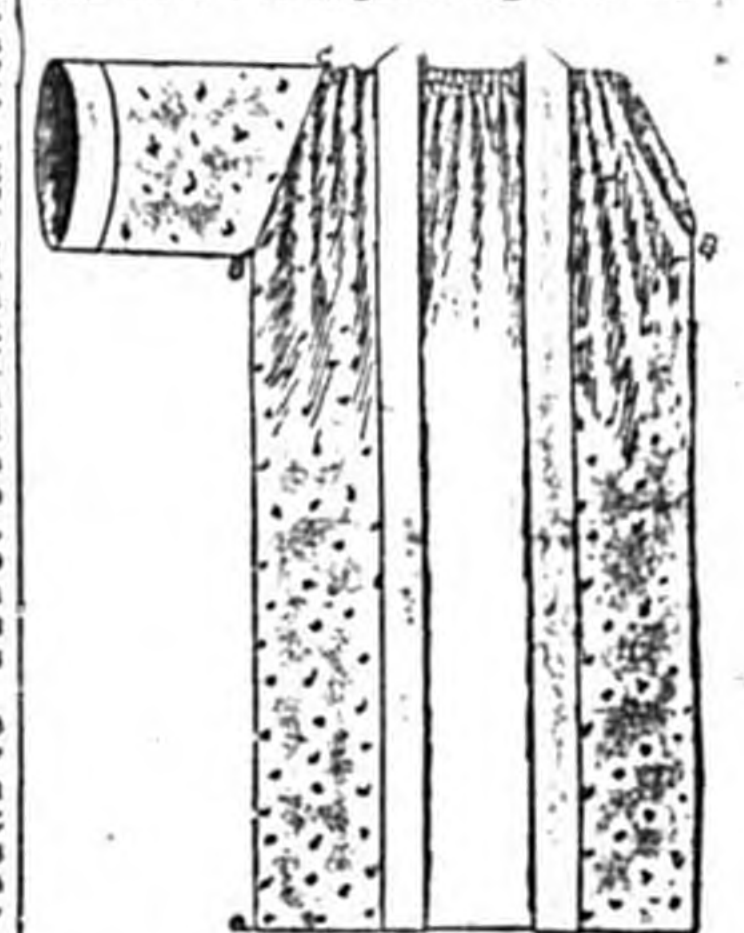
gown, or Kimona, as it is called.

There are several different ways of making this wrap: one of the prettiest and most convenient is the one illustrated, as it is made full enough to throw on over the nightdress, if needed. Material from twenty-seven to thirty-six inches in width should be selected, and it will require about seven yards of either width, and about one and a half yards of a contrasting color for trimming will be needed.

Measure the length, a c, from the neck of the one for whom it is intended, and from c to the floor at the back. Cut off the breadth of the material for the entire length back and front. Then for one side of the garment cut off another breadth of the same length for the other side. Then measure again the distance from c to the floor at the back, and cut a breadth of this length, half the width of the material.

Seam this half breadth between the other two breadths at the back, the remaining length of the two outside breadths to be allowed to fall from the shoulders, to form the front of the wrap.

Now shirr across the back and shoulders from c to c, gathering it to mea-



BACK OF KIMONA.

sure the breadth of the shoulders of the one for whom it is intended.

Now seam the outer edges of the two outside breadths between a and b, leaving a space between b and c for the insertion of a wide, plain sleeve, cut as shown by the sketch.

The trimming for this garment is a straight piece of the material, stitched on one side and folded over and stitched to the other in the same way that the binding to a skirt is put on. This trimming adjusts itself at the neck and forms a collar.

It is also stitched to the bottom of the sleeve, which is a straight piece of the goods, cut from the half breadth left from the back breadth. It is seamed under the arm and cut slanting from b to c, where it is inserted in the garment.

This wrap is a luxury which once possessed will not be readily given up. It answers all the purposes of a lounging-robe, invalid's wrapper and dressing-gown. There are no buttons for fastening, it being made full enough in the front to lap over to any point desired, and it is easily confined with three stick pins.

It may also be made to do duty as a tea-gown by the addition of a wide sash, with large bow, made of the same material as the trimming. This should be provided with hooks and eyes, that it may be easily fastened at the back.

For summer wear, some of the pretty and inexpensive Japanese printed silks will make up charmingly after this model.

They should be trimmed with a plain shade of silk to match the prominent colors in the figures, and the sash be of the same color also.

TEACH YOUR CHILDREN.

That teasing is a positive crime.
That they must eat bread before cake.
That bedtime is not a "movable" hour.

That they must speak respectfully to the servants.

That they should not appeal from the decision of one parent to the other.

That punishment follows in the wake of provocation and of hiding more swiftly than it follows active mischief.

That it is in bad taste for them to tell all that they learn of the neighbours' domestic arrangements through playing with the neighbours' children.

A SMALL POCKET LAMP.

A tiny electric light fastened to the end of a pencil, is a recent invention to enable reporters to make notes in darkness, and late diners to find the keyhole when they reach home.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

Silver or gold I do not want.
Only my sweetest lass!
They married—then he raved because
He didn't get the brass.

The most visible political effect of the Italian defeat in Abyssinia has been the downfall of the Crispi ministry, and the succession of a new Cabinet with the Marquis di Rudini as premier. The change will not, however, carry with it any change of policy, though the new premier has been supposed to regard African adventure with disfavor, and to be lukewarm in his support of the alliance with Germany and Austria. King Humbert is, it is said, determined to maintain both the alliance and the prestige of the Italian arms, and the new ministry has accepted office on the understanding that there is to be no hasty withdrawal from the Abyssinian highlands, and that the Triple League is to be continued. As both Germany and Austria have advised the king to maintain the Italian occupation in East Africa it may be assumed that there is no present intention on their part to dissolve the Triple Alliance on account of the Italian reserves, and that it will remain in force until the expiration of the time for which it was formed. But it is not improbable that at the end of that time the German and Austrian governments may, in view of the military weakness shown by Italy, and the tremendous financial burdens under which she is laboring, prefer to seek an ally elsewhere. The cost of the military systems of the two countries is so enormous, that in the event of war, they could ill afford to spare anything for the maintenance of the Italian forces; and as Italy is barely able to support her fighting departments in time of peace, their aid would be imperatively necessary to make her armies effective in case of war.

The Roman government has already expended nearly twenty millions on its campaign in Abyssinia, will have to spend twice that sum to carry out its scheme of conquest, and will then have to maintain a permanent garrison in Africa at heavy cost. Even if it can borrow the money for this purpose, it will be less able to assist its allies in the event of war; may, in fact, be compelled to ask their aid in repelling the French invasion, instead of helping them by forcing the detachment of a considerable part of the French army for the defence of the Franco-Italian frontier. Such considerations must weigh heavily with Germany and Austria against the renewal of the alliance at its expiration in 1897, and, indeed, indications are not wanting that could Russia be detached from her understanding with France, Italy would be left to shift for herself. That advances have been made to that end is evidenced by the support given to Russia by Germany in the Far East and in Turkey, and a revival of the League of the Three Emperors would only carry out an arrangement preferred by Bismarck, and compared to which the Italian alliance was regarded as of secondary value. Such a change of policy by her allies would be fraught with momentous consequences for Italy, for not only would she be deprived of their moral support in her contest with the Vatican, but would be exposed, standing alone, to danger of conquest, and so be unable greatly to reduce her armament. Even her present allies would be ready to despoil her, and although alliance with France might be possible, it would hardly be of advantage to the latter power unless the Roman government maintained its fighting departments at nearly their present standard. Indeed, it is a serious question whether isolation would not be fatal to Italian unity, and whether if it is to be maintained at all, the protection of Germany and Austria must not be retained at any price.

FACTS ABOUT MARRIAGE.

The Old Theory With Respect to Wedlock and the Price of Food Is Out of Date.

Prof. Mayo Smith, in a volume just published, declares that the marriage rate is declining all over Western Europe. It touched the lowest point in 1892, but since that there has been a slight increase in a few cases. In England, he says, the marriage rate has ceased for the whole of this century to have any traceable connection with the price of food. It now corresponds most closely with the value of exports, while in Germany its connection with the price of rye was visible until 1860.

Prof. Smith cites as a curious fact that there are always at any census in England more women returned as being between the ages of twenty and twenty-five than there were female children at ten to fifteen at the preceding census ten years before. Again, there are always more widows than widowers. The problem of the preponderance of women exists only in old countries—Northern Europe, the United Kingdom and in our own Atlantic States. In Europe more males are born than females, but the males emigrate, and, then, the male death-rate is always higher than the female.

GARMENTS OF ANCIENT CUT.

Among articles of Western costume, the two oldest are perhaps the Highland kilt and the smock-frock of the west country English laborer. It is not probable that either of them has altered much for 1000 years. The smock-frock was the peasant dress in early Saxon times, and the kilt would seem to be a development of the kirtle or fringed girdle, which was probably the earliest garment worn by man.

THE FARMER'S GARDEN

SEEDING OATS AND CLOVER.

"Occasionally we see a revolution in methods of farming in some particular, and it is usually brought about to a great extent by the successful example of some farmer and is largely aided by the agricultural press. Less than twenty years ago all our farmers broke up the land for an oat crop, and if anyone had suggested that more oats could be grown to the acre, and that there would be fewer failures of the crop if a fine, mellow seed bed three inches deep were prepared, he would have been ridiculed and classed with the lazy, 'shiftless' farmers. I will confess that I should have denounced the plan as sure to prove unprofitable for the oat crop needs much more moisture than wheat, and the supposition that a deep seed bed would hold more moisture than a shallow one seemed correct; but fifteen years' experience with the shallow seed bed has shown that successful practice is better than any amount of theory," quotes Waldo Brown in Country Gentleman.

"I was the first farmer in the township to get a disc harrow, and so far as I know the first in the country, and since 1880 I have prepared the shallow seed bed for oats, and I feel safe in saying that I have grown crops 50 per cent. heavier than I did for the preceding fifteen years. I have also grown single crops that yielded more, having exceeded fifty bushels to the acre several times, and sixty bushels once, and have not had a single failure, while in the preceding fifteen years I had one or two failures of the crop. We have now quite a variety of tools with which this fine shallow seed bed can be prepared, there being several styles of disc harrows, the Acme, an excellent slicing harrow, and several kinds of spring tooth harrows. A good disc harrow is probably the best for the first harrowing to break the surface and get a start, but the Acme does the best work for cross-harrowing and covering the seed if it is sown broadcast, and for the past ten years I have used the disc to start with and cross harrowed with the Acme.

A little deeper seed bed may be made by using the two than with the Acme alone, but I never grew a better crop of oats than one I put in on very heavy clay land with the Acme harrow only. I harrowed the land three times, getting a very fine, mellow seed bed less than three inches deep. One great advantage of this method of putting in oats is that we can sow them earlier than if we break the land, and in this latitude the earlier we can sow the better our chance is for a profitable crop. To break the land and put it in good condition and get the oats in, a man and team can only put in an acre a day, but three acres a day to a team can be put in with the harrows; and as in March and early April, when oats should be sown, the land dries slowly and rains are usually frequent, it makes a good deal of difference whether one acre or three is put in in a day. I have often known a farmer to get half a field plowed and sown early in March and be stopped by rain, and three weeks or more pass before he could work the land again; when if he had simply harrowed the land, the entire field would have been put in in time. If I had none of the improved harrows I should take the two-horse corn cultivator with the narrow bull-tongues and loosen the surface and then cross harrow till fine, with a common drag or Scotch harrow. Often the land will be dry enough so that a plank drag will do good work; and I think it preferable to a roller at this season of the year, as it levels the land and pulverizes the clods without packing it.

It is very desirable to get a stand of clover with oats, particularly so this year, as the drought of 1895 killed most of the clover sown last spring and there are probably more farms now without a clover field than there have been for many years. There is less difficulty in the clover coming up on oat land, than on fall-sown grain, but as the oats make greater demands on the moisture and shade the land more, the clover is frequently killed by the hot sun soon after the oats are out.

"I would advise also that in cutting the oats when clover is growing on the field, the sickle be raised so as to cut the stubble six inches high or more, and this will protect the young clover. Oats being shorter than wheat, and the straw being considered more valuable for feeding, it is a common practice to cut very close to the ground, leaving the young clover with no protection.

"Oats are generally considered exhaustive to the soil, but I am not sure that this belief is well founded. If it is there is all the more reason for taking especial pains to get a stand of clover with them, and if they are only grown once in three or four years, and we can manage to get a seed of clover with them, we need not fear their effect on the soil. Oats are probably more valuable for feeding to work horses and also to growing animals than any other grain as they contain muscle and bone forming material and are very nutritious. I doubt if any other grain is so valuable to feed to poultry."

DEPTH OF TILING.

"I have had a good deal of experience in laying tile and have always found that the water line, or water test, is always the safest. Where there is not sufficient water to run all the time, water must be drawn and poured in the drain to establish it. The first principle to consider should be, 'Is there sufficient fall?' Too much fall is not desirable. There should be just fall enough so the drain will be kept clean. In laying the drain two principles should be adhered to: First, the drain should be kept as straight on the bottom as possible, i.e., an even grade all the way with fall enough to keep the water running. Second, the drain should be laid out as straight as possible from beginning to the outlet," says a writer in Michigan Farmer. "Where drains are anywhere flat on the bottom, and say eighty or 100 rods long, it is the safest plan to put in catch basins or wells. I prefer the latter. I dig down eighteen inches below the bottom of the drain, and sufficient wide so that when finished it will be about three feet in diameter on the inside. The well should be curbed with stone. Build a little above ground and make a good board cover. This well is very convenient when you wish to admit other drains. Keep the well cleaned out and you may know your drain is all right. Too much economy is often practised in using small tile where larger ones are needed. Tile should be as straight as possible, with two good ends and smooth inside and as nearly round as possible. It is poor economy to buy an inferior grade of tile. One tile in a drain flattened one-half an inch determines the capacity of the drain from where it is laid to the terminus of the drain. The same is true of one soft tile. I give it as my opinion that three-inch tile is small enough to be used in any drain. The benefits derived from under-drainage are too well known for me to make any comments. All may know that surface washin' takes away the best of the soil; also that open ditches are a nuisance."

OUR INSECT ENEMIES.

Insects are divided into two classes, viz., biting and sucking kinds. The biting kinds gnaw the wood and foliage and chew their food, and therefore can be killed by outward applications of poison, but the sucking insects get their food and do their damage by inserting their long snouts through the outer coverings into the top or soluble life foods of the plant. The remedies for their kind are call insecticides. Fungi are also divided into two classes, such as mildews, spots, and blights, which are minute plants, and the parasitic fungi, simply thread-like bodies such as are often seen in delicate tracings over grape and other leaves. You state that tomatoes are one of your chief crops. Moulds, root blight, leaf blight, and black rot are the chief enemies of the tomato plant and fruit. To protect the tomato from these enemies, William S. Powell, of Maryland, recommends to first soak your seed in a weak solution of the ammoniacal solution of carbonate of copper, then dry and sow. As the plants put forth the third leaf spray them in the beds with the same solution. When they are set out pour around each plant one-half pint of the same. This answers as a watering and impregnates the ground and prevents root blights, which cannot be cured by spraying the foliage. This application also induces rapid starting of the plants in growth, caused by the volatile ammonia the solution contains. Then spray until the fruit begins to color up. It is well to remember damp and cloudy weather induces disease in plants as well as in human beings and animals. Therefore, in such seasons, or when constant rains occur, the spray pump must be kept going.

THE FAMOUS PITT DIAMOND.

Interesting Facts From the History of a World-Famous Gem.

We gave recently, from Mr. Edwin Streeter's little book, "The Koh-i-Nur Diamond," some account of the history of that famous gem. The story of the Pitt diamond, which Mr. Streeter also tells, says the Westminster Budget, is no less remarkable. It was found by a slave in the Parbat Mines on the Kistna in 1701, and he escaped to the coast with it. Unfortunately, he took an English skipper into his secret. The skipper took him on board, and having obtained possession of the jewel, he flung the slave into the sea. He afterwards sold the diamond, squandered the money in dissipation, and finally, in a fit of delirium tremens and remorse, not inappropriately hanged himself.

Meantime the diamond had come into the hands of Mr. Thomas Pitt, governor of Fort George, against whom certain charges were made in connection with it. In an account of his dealing with it, which he wrote, Pitt said he bought it from a diamond merchant named Janchund for something over £20,000. The diamond was cut in London, and in the process—which lasted two years—it was reduced from 410 to 136-3-4 carats. In 1717 the Duke of Orleans purchased it for £135,000, and as the dust obtained in the cutting was valued at from £7,000 to £8,000, Pitt must have netted at least £100,000 by his venture. "With this he restored the fortunes of the ancient house of Pitt, which was destined later on to give to England two of her greatest statesmen and orators."

Pitt must have been glad to get rid of the jewel, for he knew little rest while it was in his possession. He was constantly haunted by the fear of being robbed of it, so that it was with great difficulty he could ever be induced to exhibit it even to his most intimate friends. While he had it Pitt, it is said, never slept two nights running under the same roof. "He moved about capriciously, or in disguise, and never gave previous notice of his arrival to or departure from town." In 1792, the whole of the French regalia disappeared, and with it the "Pitt," now the "Regent," diamond. It was afterwards recovered, however, and is now to be seen at the Louvre. It has been estimated to be worth £480,000.

EASILY DONE.

Ticket Agent (at railroad station)—I wish some way could be invented to keep men away from the ladies' window.

Bystander—Easy enough. Put the sign "For Ladies Only" on the other window.

MARRIED IN HASTE.

Jinks—Hello, Blinks! Hear you had a great time getting married—eloped with the girl—father and mother furious—gave chase, but they didn't catch you, did they?

Blinks (sadly)—No-o.

Miss Flora—(in a pair of stupendous sleeves)—How do I look, Ned? Ned (rapturously)—You're simply unapproachable.

YOUNG FOLKS.

CRICKET.

There was a young kitten named Cricket—
A sprightly young kitten we're told;
His wise old mother he would not mind,
He was very naughty and bold.

Said Cricket one day, "Now say that I may
Go visiting Thomas Maltese."
Said his mother, "You may, but don't stay away
Later than four if you please."

"For I need you here, Cricket, my dear,
To care for your sisters three
While I hunt for supper; now run along
And see how good you can be."

But Cricket, had Cricket, I'm sorry to say,
The moment he was gone from her sight,
Forgot to come home, but gaily did roam
Till fast was falling the night.

"Oh what shall I do! Meow! Meow!
I'm so hungry for a bit and a sup!
Just then along came a great big dog
And gobbled poor Cricket up."

DANCING IN THE PIG-TROUGH.

"Tell them how you danced in the pig-trough," said the sister with a merry smile, when hearing her children clamoring for a "really truly story."

"O, ho! dancing in a pig-trough! Who ever heard of such a thing?" exclaimed Bent, who had reached the mature age of fourteen years, and therefore thought there were few things worth knowing of which he had not heard.

"What did you do that for?" asked Jennie, with mingled expression of incredulity and disgust.

"Well, dearies," replied their indulgent aunt Mary, "here were many customs in olden times that are nearly obsolete now. You have doubtless heard and read of some of them, viz: 'Huckings,' 'raisings,' and 'quilling.' Dancing in the pig-trough," was, perhaps, not as unusual as these. It usually accompanied a country wedding, and was sort of punishment, or rather a penalty required of older brothers or sisters, of a bride, or groom, who had outstripped them in the matrimonial race.

"When your mamma was married she was only seventeen years of age—but then she was united to a neighbor's son whom she had played with since a child, they made mud pies together, went to school together, hence it was but natural that they should early decide to journey through life together."

"Great preparations were made for their wedding—in these days it would be called a *recherche* affair, since guests from far and near were invited. Your grandfather, who was a well-to-do farmer, spared no expense, desiring to make it a happy event."

"After the ceremony, just before the feasting, brother Joe gave me a sly wink, and started for the cellar door. I hastily followed, and he bade me hide as quickly as possible, for the boys had gone out, he surmised for pig-troughs."

"I hid behind an apple bin and breathlessly waited. Soon lights appeared and the sound of many voices. 'I'm sure I saw her close the cellar door,' said a heavy voice which I recognized as merciless Tom Thayer—"

"Ah, he was more than eager for you to pay the penalty," interrupted her sister, "for had he not tried in vain to make you a bride before the younger sister became one?"

"Well, of course they soon found us, and we were compelled to advance to the large sitting room where, sure enough, they had placed two pig-troughs, after rinsing them well under the pump."

"The fiddlers struck up a lively air, and brother Joe who was in high spirits, stepped into one trough, and I in the other, and we danced a tune with the music."

"How comical you must have looked!" said Minnie.

"I would not have done it," said prim Jennie.

"Oh yes, you would," replied her aunt. "We did look funny, I'm sure, and great was the merriment of the spectators. Brother Joe was best man. He had on such a stiff and wide neck stock that he could with difficulty bend his head, his coat was a long swallow-tail that of course flew up and out at every gyration, and he entered into the sport with such zest that he jumped nearly to the top of the low ceiling, the exertion causing the buttons to fly from his new satin vest or 'weakest,' as they were often called in those days."

"How were you dressed, auntie, and what were the fashions in those days?" inquired Jennie.

"Fashion then, my dears, was a thing of locality. It could not be as uniform as now when periodicals of fashions and patterns are sold in every hamlet. After all, fashion is but a repetition; in this surely there's nothing new under the sun; for old styles are constantly revived. Indeed, if a person chance to have in their possession some of the wearing apparel worn at the times of which I relate they are in the 'height of style' for many styles are now the same as then."

"I must tell you about my apron worn when I danced in the pig-trough. I set great store by it, for it was made from a remnant of your grandmother's wedding dress. The ground was a rich yellow satin—not much like the cheap, flimsy stuff seen now-a-days, but thick and heavy. It was covered with a sprinkling of impossible roses and flowers—why, dears, I can show it to you some day, for it is carefully preserved in the iron-bound chest up parret!"

"How long did you dance?" asked Bob, who was much amused over his relative's appearance.

"Not long, dears, for my new buskins—"

"Oh, what are they?"

"The style of shoes worn, and similar

to the 'Newport tie,' only we aimed to purchase them a size or two longer than necessary, and when not in use they were dampened and turned, toes up, against the wall, a heavy weight keeping them in position until dry, not unlike sled runners. My buskins, being new, would not stick to the slippery floor, so I suddenly came down 'all in a heap' causing the fiddlers to laugh so hard that they could not play, which ended the sport. Our appetites were whetted by the savory smell from the great kitchen, whither we all repaired. "Brother Joe soon married the girl who stood up with him, and as he was two years my senior, I never again 'danced in the pig-trough.'"

PERSONAL POINTERS.

News of Some of the Great Folks of the World.

Charles Salaman, who enjoys the distinction of being the oldest living English composer, has just celebrated his 82nd birthday.

President Faure and Alphonse Daudet are among the notable Frenchmen who have lately become teetotalers. They declare that drinking is incompatible with the hard work which brings success.

Don Antonio Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister of Spain, is an aristocrat of aristocrats, and ultra-conservative. "My policy," said he on one occasion, "is to continue the history of Spain, not to reverse it."

Bishop William Taylor, the famous missionary to Africa, recently made bars of laundry soap the currency of the natives. It met with such favour as handy change that the bishop's son now sends from three to five tons at a shipment.

Dr. Henri Dunant, who jointly with his friend and fellow-citizen Moynier, chairman of the Society of Public Utility at Geneva, founded the Red Cross Society, is living almost universally forgotten in the hospice of Helden, in the Swiss canton of Appenzell.

Li-Hung-Chang is making arrangements to impress the Western world with his wealth and power. He will travel with a suite and in a style that will testify to the grandeur of Oriental luxury. Li-Hung-Chang is an abstemious and simple man in his tastes but he long ago learned the value of magnificence for impressing the crowd.

Among the "Kings in exile" whom M. Rainilaiarivony, formerly Prime Minister of Madagascar, will find when he goes to Algiers, will be Nam-Ghi, the deposed Emperor of Annam. Nam-Ghi likes Algiers, however, and has no desire to return to his native land. He has become an expert bicycle rider, and thinks tours on his wheel greater sport than governing a country.

The Prince of Naples, son of the King of Italy, who has quarrelled with his father, according to foreign papers looks upon Emperor William of Germany as the one man to be imitated. He is a thorough scholar, and often surprises scientists with his knowledge. He is not popular among women. One Princess refused him because he likes garlic too well.

One of the friends of the Duc d'Aumale, the other day, in talking to the Prince of the coming marriage of the second daughter of the Duc de Chartres to the son of Marshal MacMahon, referred to its possible political effects. "Yes," said the former commander of the Seventh Corps, "we have been forbidden to give our sons to the army, so we give our daughters."

Princesses Khnoumit and Ita can hardly be said to be up to date, as they lived in Egypt some 5,000 B.C.; but their mummies, recently discovered by M. de Morgan, prove that women have ever loved the jeweller, as the jewels of the two Princesses in the shape of diadems and necklaces are exceedingly beautiful, and in workmanship equal to the best of modern times.

William Endicott, of Beverly, Mass., who has just celebrated his 97th birthday, and is in enjoyment of good health, is the nearest direct descendant of Gov. John Endicott. He was an eye-witness of the battle between the Chesapeake and Shannon during the war of 1812, and after the fight he attended the funerals of Lawrence and Ludlow, who were killed in that conflict.

Upon some Chartists hiving the National Anthem at one of the Christian Socialist meetings in 1849, "Mr. Thomas Hughes sprang on to a chair, and in a voice that all could hear, announced that the first man who hissed the Queen's name would have personally to settle accounts with him. As Mr. Hughes' fist was well known as one not to be despised," the anthem went on triumphantly.

M. Treibschel, who died in Paris the other day, was the guardian of Mlle. Adele Hugo, the insane daughter of the poet, now about sixty years old. The fortune which Mlle. Hugo inherited has increased under the management of M. Treibschel, so that she is now, French papers say, several times a millionaire. She is confined in a private asylum, her only pleasure being to visit the theatre. It is always difficult, however, to get her to leave the building after the performance, as she thinks a play never ends.

BY BRUTE FORCE.

Lansing—They say Jack only won Miss Rich by brute force.

Leavitt—How so?

Lansing—He promised her his entire dog kennel if she'd marry him.

SURE ON ONE POINT.

Out late last night, eh? What time did the clock say when you got in?

I don't remember what the clock said, but I will never forget what my wife said!

A WORLD'S PATENT.

To have an invention protected all over the world it is necessary to take out 84 patents in as many different countries, the estimated cost of which is \$2,500.

THURSDAY, APRIL 16th, 1896.

MORE LIGHT.

Perhaps in view of the frequent appeals made to the Council through these columns for light on our streets, it may seem useless to again call attention to the matter. We have not yet given up hope however. The persons of the Council keeps changing and it is possible that there may yet be a majority therein willing to grant protection to the life and limb of those who necessarily walk our streets after dark. It pays to have a progressive spirit. Nature has given Lachute many advantages over other towns, but it is to be regretted that some other towns have shown a greater intelligence and developed a public spirit which have more than made up for their natural disadvantages.

There is no reason why the town of Lachute should not have a much larger population than it has. It is well known that many desirable residents have been compelled to turn away because they found no water and no light. Moreover, we have pointed out repeatedly that the town is carrying a very heavy risk in allowing the extremely dangerous parts of our streets to go unprotected. These are more than many, but attention is now called to two of the worst, i.e. the approach to the railway crossing at the old court house and the bridge at the old steam saw mill. A misstep in the former means a fall of four or five feet into a ditch, and a slight deviation from the curve on the latter means a duck in the old mill pond. The only safe way to pass either place on a dark night is to light a match and, as a rule, only smokers carry matches, this is giving an unfair advantage to those who have acquired this habit.

This is neither a bankrupt nor a poor town, but a little less money spent in mere administration, and a little more light both on our streets and in the management of our business would raise us in the estimation both of ourselves and those who visit us. Let us have a light at each of the above dangerous places in the meantime. A town that can afford to pay 6 per cent. interest can surely afford two lights. If electric lights are too modern to be in keeping with our other methods of municipal government, then by all means put up a coal oil lamp or lantern, and if that seems too far in advance of "our time" perhaps a "tallow dip," if allowed to burn at only one end, may not undermine the financial stability of the town, or cause an increase in our interest charges.

THEY SPOKE TOO FAST.

Sir Charles Tupper referred in Parliament the other day to the structures that had been passed by certain clergymen on the character of the House, in a manner that should lead those gentlemen to be assured of the truth of their statements before slandering their country. He said:

"I have had the honor of being a member of every Parliament since Confederation to the present day and I am here to say in the face of the House and of the country that I have never in the whole period since 1867 seen the representatives of the people of Canada in Parliament assembled more controlled by a sense of decorum, I have never seen less intoxication or drinking in any Parliament since Confederation took place than on the present occasion. I feel it is a gross wrong to this House and to the country for any hon. gentleman to utter a single word that is calculated to sink Parliament in the eyes of people abroad, who do not know us, into a

state of degradation, I say that any word that is unfounded or untrue that is calculated to lower the position of Canada uttered by any gentleman in this House is a word that is to be deprecated in the strongest possible way. I had the pleasure of meeting on the floor of this House a distinguished stranger, a man of great ability and experience. It was Sir Cecil Graham, the private secretary for many years of the late Lord Carnarvon, and that gentleman said to me: 'I have visited all the capitals of Europe and attended the sessions of all the Legislatures. I have just spent three weeks in Washington attending the meeting of Congress, and I have now spent three weeks listening to the debates of the Canadian House of Commons, and I have no hesitation in saying that Canada possesses the second deliberative assembly in the world.' He said there was no Parliament in the world that, in his judgment, and he is a man of great ability and wide experience, no Parliament in the world, except that of the United Kingdom, occupies a higher position than the Parliament of Canada.

"I say that to blacken and brand the character of the House because less than 1 per cent. of its members, on one or two occasions, are betrayed into taking too much stimulant is, I think, an act for which no gentleman in this House has any reason to plume himself. [Hear, hear.] I say that the honor and character of the country also demand that these making such a charge should not be betrayed into extravagant statements of this kind that have no foundation in truth; that have a foundation so small, so insignificant, that if the fact were stated it would attract no attention whatever, but broadly stated as it is, leads these clergymen and others, in various parts of the country, who do not understand the facts, to form the opinion they have. I hold that it is a gross injustice to the present Speaker of the House. The present occupant of the chair has done more than any other Speaker that has ever presided over the deliberations of this House to restrict the rules applying to that part of the House where refreshments are obtained by members. The dignity of this House has never been maintained more thoroughly than it has been by the present Speaker [hear, hear, and loud applause.]

A reverend gentleman, Rev. Dr. McKay, I think, has committed himself to statements in the pulpit, which, I think, he will deplore the last hour of his life when he finds out how grossly he has been deceived and misled. Why, sir, he stated very broadly that the Government of this country have spent \$25,000 in connection with the historical costume ball given by their Excellencies. When I state that the Government have not spent a dollar on that ball it will be seen how far from the truth such a statement is. I was not present at that ball, but many members of the House were, and I am told it was a model of decorum, and good taste and grace, and reflected the highest credit upon the distinguished lady who organized that historical representation. [Loud applause.] I think the charge that in a matter connected with the very head of society in Ottawa there were perpetrated disgusting scenes of vice and immorality is a most monstrous statement. [Applause.] My colleague, the Minister of Public Works, tells me that not one hour's work was performed by the Public Works Department on the Sabbath day, yet this reverend gentleman broadly charges the Government with desecrating the Sabbath and spending \$25,000 in connection with the entertainment. My honorable friend tells me that a few planks to hold up the end of the floor, paid for by the Governor-General a few years ago, were replaced without costing the Government a sixpence except a few hours' labor of half a dozen employees. I say it is monstrous to have these extravagant, these foul, these malicious statements bandied about all over the country, so utterly demoralizing are they whenever they are believed, so calculated to lower the character of Canada and Canadians all over the world. I say it is too bad to have any such statements go out, statements that are so destitute of truth, so calculated to deceive and mislead any person who hears them." [Loud applause.]

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

"I agree with the statement of the hon. gentlemen; undoubtedly it was a most unfair and improper thing to charge their Excellencies with having expended any public money in the entertainment recently given, or having sanctioned directly or indirectly any impropriety on the occasion referred to."

"Mr. Speaker White, speaking from the floor as a private member of the House, protested against the unjusti-

fiable aspersions which had been cast upon Parliamentary institutions in this country. These rev. gentlemen might be actuated by the best motives, but he would suggest to them that the teaching of truth was quite as essential to the promotion of public morality as the maintenance of sobriety. The allegations that had been made by Dr. Saunders, pastor of the Dominion Methodist church, Ottawa, by the Ministerial Association of Montreal, and by the Rev. Dr. McKay, were wholly unjustified by the facts. No such institution as an unlicensed bar existed within the precincts of the House. The members of the House conducted themselves quite as respectably as any assemblage of gentlemen of the same number within the bounds of the Dominion during the present session, notwithstanding the great strain put upon members. There had been no greater violation of the rules of sobriety than during previous sessions. A reflection upon the members who sat here representing the people of Canada was only a reflection upon the Dominion and he thought the rev. gentlemen should take the earliest opportunity of withdrawing the imputations they had made against the members of the House now that they know they were without foundation."

MR. LAURIER'S OPINION.

"Mr. Laurier was disposed to agree to a very large extent with what Sir Charles Tupper had said. He agreed with every word that had been said with regard to their Excellencies' fall. Everyone who was there knew that the remarks that were made in certain quarters, especially by certain reverend gentlemen, were uncalculated and unjustified. It was not only a function of a high aesthetic character, but one upon which, in point of morality, not the slightest criticism could be offered. With regard to the character of members of the House, he was particularly pleased to hear the testimony given by Sir Cecil Graham. No member of the House could have any doubt that he belonged to an honorable, able, and respectable body."

"Mr. Flint, as leader of the Prohibition movement in the House, said there was no doubt that reports had been very greatly exaggerated, and exaggerated impressions prevailed generally among temperance people as to the House of Commons. He agreed with the Speaker as to the high standard of decorum generally maintained. There were trifling exceptions, but it was unjust to blame the House of Commons as a whole for the occasional faults of the very few."

Dr. McDonald, as another temperance man, bore similar testimony.

"Mr. McMullen endorsed what Sir Charles Tupper had said. He had been connected with representative bodies for thirty years, and had never met more sober or more properly conducted men in his life than the members of the House of Commons." [Applause.]

MR. PACAUD'S FLIGHT.

The judgment against Editor Pacaud of L'Electeur ordering him to pay \$100,000 to the Quebec treasury recalls a truly remarkable episode of the Mercier regime.

A syndicate represented by Mr. C. N. Armstrong made a tender to the Mercier government to complete the Baie des Chaleurs railway for \$590,000. The government accepted the offer, although another tender was in for \$140,000 less. The reason the government accepted Armstrong's offer was that Mr. Pacaud favored it. The reason Mr. Pacaud favored it was that Armstrong had promised him \$100,000 of the money if he got the contract.

Mr. Pacaud's influence with the Mercier government was overwhelming, not because Pacaud was editor of the Quebec Liberal organ, but because he was the confidential organizer of the party. He did not get the \$100,000 all for himself although a good deal apparently stuck to his fingers. He used the greater part of the \$100,000 in paying the personal and political debts of the Quebec ministers. A good portion also went to aid the Dominion Liberal party. Senator Pelletier and Mr. J. Israel Tarte, M.P., had their names as makers or endorers on about 25,000 of notes issued to raise money for the Federal election campaign of 1891, which notes were paid out of the proceeds of the deal which Mr. Pacaud engineered. The Liberal press of the Province received some \$6,000. Election expenses and the institution of election petitions against Conservative members took between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Other payments of the like nature reduced the amount by which Mr. Pacaud personally gained to \$28,000, exclusive of a balance of \$20,000 removed to New York to be cut of reach of the

Canadian courts, the final disposition of which is unknown.

As Pacaud did not get all the money he is not in a position to return it, unless he has made money in other ways since. That is said not to be the case. He is not a rich man. The province therefore will not get the money back, even if Pacaud's appeal be dismissed. But if his appeal be dismissed, Pacaud will be ruined, unless his Liberal friends come to his assistance.

The moral should be studied by other political organizers who are tempted to handle party funds obtained by illicit operations.

GRENVILLE.

The Grenville harbor is now almost clear of ice and we are anxiously waiting the arrival of the first steamer.

The skating rink is now closed for the season. The stockholders are requested to communicate with the manager, as soon as possible.

Mr. Napoleon Clement is erecting a new residence on Chapel Street.

Mr. R. B. White has returned from Montreal.

Orron E. and Levi Leroy have returned from the lumber camps on the Rouge.

SANTA.

EASTER SERVICES.

The old and oft repeated quotation of Goldsmith, "Those who came to scoff remained to pray" could be appropriately applied to the meeting held in the Methodist Church, Easter Sunday Evening. The beautiful discourse delivered by the Rev. W. Howitt, of Sutton, Que., formerly pastor in this community, the united talents of the Calumet and Grenville choirs, and the exquisite specimens of the good tastes of the ladies of that congregation with regard to decorations could not have failed to almost move the hearts of stone. The Rev. Gentleman spoke from the text—Ephesians 2:8, and so clearly did he illustrate his sermon with anecdotes and similes that the dullest in the house could not fail to grasp his meaning. He concluded his remarks by giving advice to the young men of the congregation viz: that they should set all right with their Master first and then be better able to battle with the trials and discouragement of this world.

The service in the Episcopal church in the morning was very ably conducted by Rev. Wm. Harris, rector of the congregation, and duly appreciated judging from the very good turn out. The church was characteristic of the decorative talents of the ladies, being beautifully ornamented with house plants of various species and excellently arranged bouquets. The choir was well represented, every seat being occupied, and consequently the singing was good.

OBSERVER.

CALUMET.

The ice has moved out of the river here. This village and the surrounding country is in a pretty healthy state. We don't hear of any sickness.

Robert Scott and wife, who left here some four years ago for Michigan, and who have been over to England during the past winter, arrived in Calumet last Tuesday, where they will reside in future.

Miss Maggie Dancan of Three Rivers, is here visiting her sister, Mrs. Hy. Walker.

The Ottawa Lumber Co. are making all preparations for starting on the 1st of May.

Wm. Murray, our blacksmith, sets indignant, and sings a song which goes as follows:

De butterfly habbe de golden wing,
De bullfrog habbe de sauna,
De bed-bug habbe so wings at all, but
he get dar just de same.

Wm. says that he hasn't got the largest shop in the world, and he doesn't think himself the most skilled mechanic in the world. In other words, he hasn't got the golden wings, but like the bed-bug, who always makes his presence felt when he is around, he (Wm.) gets there just the same. He is right at home on a horse's hoof; he can iron a carriage with the best of them; and can make a wagon or buggy right on the premises, as he has lately added a wood-working shop to his blacksmith department. In short Wm. is able to do all kinds of making or repairing on the shortest notice at the most reasonable prices.

The WATCHMAN is getting popular here. Four new subscribers have been added during the past two weeks.

A big piece of impudence, a heap of unvarnished ignorance, a hypocrite or a consummate fool. Who? The man who will go into a church on Sabbath and take communion, then the next Sabbath shoulder his gun and start for the woods and bring away, much to the discomfort or disgust of the more respectable class of citizens. Do you ask, Mr. Editor, did that sort of thing ever take place? I will say no more for the present. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Ex-warden James Brown, from the Glen, was in the village this week. He looks as hale and hearty as ever, and seems to grow young with the advance of years. He reports everything in a healthy and flourishing condition in his neighborhood. Your correspondent was pleased to meet him again and to get a good hearty shake of his strong arm which is hung just over a warm, generous heart. Long may he live.

M. and Mrs. Hagley Reid of Avon, were in the village last Tuesday. They were given a warm welcome as this is their first visit since their marriage. Annie left many friends here.

Robert McIntyre, our local lumberman, reports this as a most successful year to his line. He has been carrying on a large shanty on the Rouge river, out of that he has purchased a great deal of lumber for

the jammers up the river, and has bought nearly all the lumber that came out from the small mills back of the mountains. Robert is a rubber, and deserves credit for his perseverance and sticktiveness.

ARUNDEL.

The annual vestry meeting in connection with Grace Church was held in the parish hall on Monday the 6th inst. There was a good attendance present. Accounts for the year were presented, audited and found correct.

Mr. Wm. Morrison was re-appointed minister's warden and Wm. Smith, jr., people's warden. Henry Morrison and John B. Boyd were elected delegates to Synod. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Miss Maggie McAdam Thompson for her valuable services as organist during the past year.

The funeral of the late George Graham took place, from his late residence on Monday afternoon the 6th inst. The services was held in the Methodist Church. The Rev. Mr. Pates officiating.

Dr. Smellie has arrived and we learn he intends practicing here. The WATCHMAN wishes him success.

Miss Ethel Swails is dangerously ill with inflammation of the lungs.

Miss Annie Morrison is visiting friends in Lachute.

David Moncrief visited friends in Montreal last week.

ST. ANDREWS.

The North river is almost clear of ice: Mr. W. Crosby of Point Fortune, spent Sunday in town.

There is no improvement in the condition of Mr. Carnner.

Mrs. Riddle returned from Montreal on Tuesday last.

Mr. McAdie conducted services in the Congregational church on Sunday last.

Messrs. C. and A. McKay are home, and we regret to say are on the sick list.

The farm of Mr. William Johnson, Bay Road, was sold to Mr. Dorion a few days ago.

Mr. O. LeRoy, B. A., has returned to McGill college, Montreal, after a short stay in our village.

One of our bachelors pays weekly visits to Montreal. We wonder if he has decided to give the *Beaucau* a job.

George Flanagan Shaw, Esq., M. D., has been appointed assistant Surgeon of the 11th Battalion "Argenteuil Rangers."

Mr. Robert Morrow is making the necessary repairs to the iron bridge. The Council acted very promptly in this matter.

We notice that Mr. Harry Ladouceur has passed the preliminary examination admitting him to the study of Dentistry.

Mr. Stan. Wainright, who has been spending the Easter holidays at "Silver Heights" returned to Montreal Monday to resume his studies at McGill. Mrs. Wainright accompanied him and will remain in the city for a few days visiting friends.

No License Yet.—At the adjourned meeting of the St. Andrews Council no license was granted to Mr. Sauve, but the consideration of his petition was postponed until the May meeting. The reason for postponement was some informality in the application.

Dame rumor has it that we are soon to lose one of our young lady residents, and that after next week she is to reside in the neighborhood of Geneva. Get your congratulations ready and save your old shoes. The young lady will be missed by our people who ought to be thankful that she is going to reside so near by.

CARD OF THANKS.

At the last regular meeting of Laurent Lodge No. 14 I. O. O. F. held on the 14th inst., the following resolution was passed unanimously, "Resolved that the best thanks of this Lodge be expressed through the local press to those kind friends, ladies and gentlemen, who so generously assisted in the programme of entertainment on the 9th inst; also to those ladies who so kindly rendered their services in decorating the hall, likewise to those ladies who favored with the loan of plants, flowers etc., and all who otherwise helped in the success of entertainment, which entertainment from the fact of so many kindnesses having been shewn in connection with same will ever remain associated with the most pleasant memories by the members of Laurent Lodge No. 14 I. O. O. F."

H. SLATER, Sec.

**NEW
Millinery Store.**

Opposite the Medical Hall.
Lachute.

The undersigned will open a Millinery Store on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd and for the first week will supply customers at

COST PRICE.

HATS, BONNETS, etc., sold and trimmed in the latest styles. Feathers curled to order.

DRESSMAKING.

Ladies and Children's dresses made in the most fashionable styles, at short notice.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

M. M. Froulx.

Lachute, April 16th, 1896.



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 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 Quinby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

WANTED.—A General Servant.

Apply to

MRS JOHN MACARTHUR,
Daleville.

Insolvent Notice.

In the matter of B. L. & I. Vipond, Wood,
Coal and Lumber Merchants, Montreal
and St. Pauline, Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
at the office of Lamarche & Benoit,
No. 1709 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,
WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH APRIL, 1896
at 11 o'clock a.m., in Montreal.

1. A lot of land, known and designated
under the sub-division number two and
three (2 and 3), of lot number one hundred
and ten (110), of the Official Plan and
Book of Reference of the St. Lawrence
Ward of the City of Montreal, being number
660 St. Lawrence Street, in said ward,
with buildings thereon erected.

2. A lot of land, known and designated
under the sub-division numbers one hundred
and fifty of lot number nine hundred
and three (150 of 903), on the Official
Plan and Book of Reference of the St. Louis
Ward of the City of Montreal, being number
154 Drolet Street, in said Ward, with
cottage and premises thereon erected.

At St. Pauline, in the township of Wolfe
and District of Terrebonne:

1. A lot of land, being the lot number
thirteen (13) of the seventh (7th) range of
lots of said Township of Wolfe, containing
one hundred acres of land in superficies,
more or less, without buildings.

2. A lot of land, being fourteen (14) of
the seventh (7th) range of lots of said Township
of Wolfe, containing one hundred acres
of land, more or less, in superficies, without
buildings.

3. A lot of land, being part of lot number
fourteen (14) of the sixth (6th) range of
lots of the said Township of Wolfe, containing
about seven acres in superficies, more or less,
and bounded in front by the pub-
lic highway, in rear by the lot of land
herein above described in the previous para-
graph, on one side by the property of Fabien
Charette, and on the other side by the
property of Dinat Blivin and representatives
with a saw mill and its machinery, house,
stables and other outbuildings thereon erected.

4. A lot of land, being number twelve (12)
of the fifth (5th) range of lots of said Township
of Wolfe, containing one hundred and
seven acres of land, in superficies, more or
less, without buildings.

5. A lot of land, being number thirteen
(13) of the fifth (5th) range of said Township
or Wolfe, containing one hundred and
nine acres of land, in superficies, more or
less, without buildings.

6. A certain parcel or tract of land and
premises, situate, lying and being in the
Township of Charlot-Bouché, in the County
of Glengarry, and being composed of the
west half of lot number eight, in the first
concession of the said Township of Charlot-
Bouché, upon Lake St. Francis, contain-
ing said parcel of land, one hundred (100)
acres, more or less, with dwelling houses,
barn, stables and sheds, thereon erected.

Said sale will be made subject to mort-
gages and other encumbrances generally,
and, further, to costs of sale.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent, will be
required.

For further particulars apply to
LAMARCHE & BENOIT,
1709 Notre Dame Street,
Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec.
District of Terrebonne;
No. 549.

Robert Barrie, of the Town of Westmount,
District of Montreal,
Plaintiff.

vs.

Jerome alias Gerome Longpre, farmer, hereto-
fore of the Parish of St Agathe des
Monts, district of Terrebonne, now
absent from this Province,
Defendant.

It is ordered to the said Defendant to ap-
pear within two months.

DeMONTIGNY & GRIGNON,
P. S. C.

PREVOST & MATHIEU,
Plaintiff's Attorney. 31

PUBLIC NOTICE.

On the 21st of APRIL, 1896,
at one o'clock p.m. there will be sold at pub-
lic auction at my office in the
Town of Lachute,

the following property to wit:

1. West half of lot number three, in the 4th
range of the Township of Gore.

2. The South half of the East half of lot
number 2, in the 5th range, Township of Gore.

3. South half of lot number 4, in the 5th
range, Township of Gore, with a house and
good outbuildings thereon erected.

4. West half of lot number 3, in the 5th
range, Township of Gore.

5. A certain lot of land known on the offi-
cial cadastral plan and in the Book of Refer-
ence of the parish of St. Jerome d'Argenteuil,
under the number eight hundred and
twenty (820) containing about one acre and
a quarter in superficies, with buildings there-
on erected.

The said immovable properties form part
of the property belonging to the estate and
successions of the late John Chambers and
Dame Jane Morell.

All lots to be sold separately. Terms, cash.

J. E. VALOIS, Notary

Lachute, 4th April, 1896.

Misses

Bennett & Lariviere,

Dress and Mantle Makers,

WEST END, LACHUTE,

in Store rented from Fish & Co., next
door to Post Office.

Dressmakers' Magic Scales taught and sold
and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call
before going elsewhere, and we think we can
please you. Also, Children's Clothes, etc.,
for sale.

NOT GOING

Out of Business

As Reported.



The undersigned having no time to
canvass the country, is prepared to re-
duce 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,
St. Scholastique.

LOOK! LOOK!!

SPRING HOUSE DECORATING MADE EASY.

Alabastine in all its most beautiful shades for
tinting. Kalsomine in all shades for tinting.
Floor paint in different shades, specially prepared
for hard drying surface. Just what you want.
Mixed paints in all shades of best makes. Pure
Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Pure White Lead.

WALL PAPER.

A large new stock of wall paper all new
designs different from old time patterns
and a border to match for every pattern
of paper. Prices lower than ever before
for all the above.

Only to be had at

G. L. MEIKLE & Co's.

LACHUTE.



For information and free Handbook write to
BURN & CO., 22 Broadway, New York.
Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.
Every patent taken out by us is brought before
the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the
world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent
man should be without it. Weekly, \$2.00 a
year; \$1.00 six months. Address, BURN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, 221 Broadway, New York City.



Tickets sold to all points in Cana-
da, and United States at the lowest
rates. For further particulars
apply to

W. J. Todd,
Lachute.

Victoria Foundry, LACHUTE.

Founders and Machinists in BRASS
or IRON.

General Machinery and Mill Sup-
plies.

PUMPS and PUMPING

MACHINERY,

STOVES, PLOWS and PLOW

FITTINGS.

STOVES!



of all kinds wood and coal.

McQuat & McRae

THE "WATCHMAN"

—AND—

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

he above paper is printed and published
EVERY THURSDAY

at Lachute, County of Argenteuil, Pro-
vince 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.



T. W. BOYD & SON,
MONTREAL.

COME IN

AND SEE
OUR CONFETIONERY

NOVELTIES & TOYS.

—O—O—O—
Wedding Cakes a Specialty.
TESTER'S HIGH CLASS
CANDIES.

—O—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.



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.

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 pro-
duce in exchange.

Give us a Call!

after that date and see for your
selves the truth of what I have
stated.

Thanking you for your en-
couragement in the past with

P. CARRIERE & Fils,

I hope you will continue to
favor me with the same con-
sideration

J. N. A. Carriere.
St. Philippe.

Auction Sale.

There will be sold by public action at
the residence on DAVID STALKER, sr., Hill
Foot, Lachute, Que., on

Thursday, April 23rd, 1896,

the following stock, farm implements, etc—
1 mare, 5 cows, 1 two-year old heifer,
15 hens, top buggy, tumble cart, Canadian
cart, light sleigh, traps, horse rake and horse
fork, plow, 1 pair harrows, rack sleigh, pair
tanners, 1 set double harness, 2 sets light
harness, 1 set cart harness, cultivator, also
a quantity of household furniture consisting
of: 2 bedsteads, 3 cupboards, 3 tables, 2
double stoves and pipes, 2 chairs, 2 factory
cans, cream can, 50 bushels of oats and a
small quantity of hay, and many other ar-
ticles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.
Terms—\$3 and under, cash; over that
amount ten months' credit by furnishing
approved joint notes. 5 per cent. discount
or cash.

HOUSE TO LET,
or for sale cheap.
Apply to
W. C. DAVIDSON.

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 Candles 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

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.



NEW Spring Goods

Larger and better stock than ever
and all marked down to suit the times

Look at our PRINTS and see the
beautiful patterns, all fast colors, and
plenty to select from.

SHIRTING and Flannelettes in all
colors, from 5c a yd. and upwards.

Big line in fine Dress Goods in all
colors, all wool; double widths from
25c upwards.

A fine line of new Tweeds just ar-
rived, neat patterns, from 30c up.

Men's and Boys new Spring Felt
Hats just to hand, something nice and
latest styles.

A complete stock of Garden and
Field seeds. Quality and prices right
at

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.

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.

Patrick Connors was killed on the Grand Trunk Railway at Hamilton.

A branch of the Bank of Hamilton will probably be opened at Winnipeg.

A plot to release two prisoners awaiting trial in Hamilton Jail was frustrated on Friday.

There is a movement on foot in Halifax to establish a battery field artillery in Nova Scotia.

Mr. McMillan, agent of the Manitoba Government, brought a party of 300 settlers from England on the Parisian.

The Bank of British North America has opened a branch at Roseland, B.C., the first bank in that important mining camp.

Mr. Daly has given notice of a bill to make further provision respecting grants of land to volunteers who served in the rebellion of 1865.

A petition is being extensively signed asking Rev. C. H. Shutt, accused of tampering with the mails in St. Catharines, to resign his rectorship.

Hannah Hatten, aged about 23 years, was murdered half a mile from Holland, Man., on her way home about 10 o'clock at night.

Ottawa Women's Council is working to shorten the hours of labor for women and children. Some startling examples of underpaid garment work were discussed.

Representations are being made to the Dominion Government to secure the removal of the quarantine regulations against American and English stock imported into this country for breeding purposes.

Captain Gamble Geddes, who occupied the position of aide-de-camp and private secretary to Mr. J. Beverley Robinson during the latter's tenure of office as Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, died on Friday at his residence in Toronto.

It is understood in St. John, N. B., that the Allan Steamship Company will have the Parisian ready on the 18th inst. presumably under some arrangement with the Imperial Government, to carry the Eighth Hussars to London.

The Executive of the Hamilton Council of Women has forwarded to the Provincial Board of Health a memorial suggesting the appointment of dental inspectors to visit the schools and public institutions and examine children's teeth.

The reported drowning of the Naff party on Rainy river proves to have been false. The party, who were looking after alleged Canadian timber robbers, had a narrow escape and lost all their outfit by breaking through the ice.

At a meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade it was decided to hold a Canadian International Exhibition in that city. A committee was appointed to wait on the Dominion Government to ask for a subsidy of \$250,000 to carry out the proposed exhibition.

The Canadian Pacific has notified the Chairman of the Transcontinental Passenger Association that it intends to withdraw all of its intermediate business from under the association agreement, as the Great Northern Railway business of the same class is exempt.

Mr. W. Macdonald, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer, has intimated his intention of donating a further sum of \$150,000 towards the endowment fund of the engineering and physics buildings in connection with McGill University. He has just given half a million dollars to the University.

A deputation from the Dominion Trades Congress waited on the Government at Ottawa to ask recognition of the eight-hour day. The scheme will be tried in the Printing Bureau and Public Works Department, and the Ministers all expressed themselves as willing to grant the deputation's request.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Montreal the report took a hopeful view of the outlook for this year. Sir William Van-Horne announced the agreement with the Grand Trunk for running powers over the line between Toronto and Hamilton, and the old board of directors was re-elected.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The new first-class armored battleship Mars was launched at Birkenhead.

The British Medical Journal defends Dr. Playfair, the defendant in the recent famous slander suit.

Anthony Hope Hawkins, who eliminated his last name when he took to literature, will visit the United States next winter.

An educational bill has been introduced in the Imperial Parliament providing for the support of voluntary schools.

The fiftieth anniversary of the repeal of the corn laws will be celebrated by the Cobden Club in London on the 27th of June.

The week of June 15 has been chosen for the convention of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, which will take place in London.

The Tivoli, London, Music hall has introduced a novelty in the shape of a religious song, entitled Jerusalem, which is sung nightly with great fervor.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is considering the suggestions and proposals of the Dominion Government regarding tenders for a fast Atlantic steamship service.

The exports from Sheffield to the United States for the first three months of the present year amount to \$160,444 as compared with \$112,002 for the same period of the previous year.

In semi-official English political circles it is generally admitted that the British forces are not strong enough either in South Africa or the Sudan.

The Duke of Argyll and the Duke of Westminster will send a circular to the American and Canadian press appealing for relief for the suffering Armenians.

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is expected to visit England in July in order to inspect the First Dragoon Guards of which regiment he has been appointed honorary colonel.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough arrived at Blenheim palace, on Wednesday, having returned from their honeymoon journey. They were given an enthusiastic reception.

It has been definitely arranged that the marriage of the Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark will take place in the Chapel Royal, St. James' palace, on the 7th of July.

Mr. Long told Dr. Montague that he was not able to hold out any hope that the British Government would be able to modify the cattle bill, but would be compelled to consult the interests of the farmers.

The Prince of Wales has taken Appleton house, on the Sandringham estate, for Princess Maud and her husband, and the young couple will spend four months there every year, according to present arrangements.

Owing to the gravity of the situation in South Africa, the Imperial Government are taking steps to despatch five thousand troops to the Cape of Good Hope as soon as possible, in order to be ready for emergencies.

The Grand Trunk Railway's half-yearly report shows increased earnings, but the working expenses have so largely increased that the net deficit is \$33,151. The Grand Trunk of Canada earned profits of \$58,771, but the United States lines lost heavily.

The death of Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering who was first elected a member of Parliament in 1880, when he was returned for Wexford, leaves living only three men who sat in the House of Commons before the passage of the reform bill in 1832.

Mr. Wm. Weeks, of Cloverton, Chippenham, England, one of the British tenant farmers who visited Canada in 1893, has despatched a party of forty men and boys who are due at Winnipeg in a few days, for all but one of whom places have been secured in advance on farms in Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia.

UNITED STATES.

"Brick" Pomeroy, the western editor, is at the point of death.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease announces that she intends to begin a trip around the world next year.

Bishop Potter of New York has been invited by the authorities of Cambridge University to be a select preacher to the University during the month of May.

Wesley Bellis, 12 years old, of Egypt Mills, N.Y., dragged his little sister from a furnace while she was ablaze, and saved her life by plunging her into a creek.

Commander Booth-Tucker, recently appointed to take charge of the Salvation Army in the United States, has arrived at New York on the steamer Majestic.

It is reported from Philadelphia that H. H. Holmes has made a confession, in which he acknowledges twenty murders, including those of the Pietzel family.

By a vote of seventy-one to eleven, the Methodist Episcopal Conference held on Friday at Chester, Pa., decided to favour the admission of women as lay-delegates to the General Conference.

Col. William Ludlow, military attaché of the United States Embassy in London, has been inspecting the principal canals of Europe. He says he thoroughly believes in the feasibility of the Niagara canal.

Thomas Wharton, Sunday editor of the Philadelphia Times, fell from a four-story window of the house in which he lived early on Friday morning, and was instantly killed. It is generally believed that he committed suicide.

The United States Secretary of War has sent to the House of Representatives the report of the survey for a canal connecting Lake Superior with the Mississippi river. The cost of such a canal would range from seven to thirty million dollars.

Congressman Mahany recently introduced a bill into the United States House of Representatives appropriating two million dollars to be expended by the Government in widening the locks of the Erie canal, to permit the passage of torpedo boats to the great lakes.

Some time ago it was announced that the Prince of Wales had become an honorary member of the Thirteen Club of New York. Surprise was felt at this, as the club is openly in favour of the Cuban insurgents. It now turns out that the Prince of Wales declined the honour, and that a forged letter was read to the club.

The trade situation in the United States remains practically unchanged, though the winter weather has modified somewhat, and an increased movement is naturally expected, but so far anticipations in this direction are not as yet realized; the chief reason given is the lateness of the season, and one serious feature of the situation is that a large number of wage-earners are still unemployed. Prices in iron and steel are expected to be sustained by the "gigantic combine" just effected, one of the proposals of the organization being, of course, to limit production. But to find any positive encouragement at the present moment in the trade outlook generally, the scrutiny has to be very minute.

GENERAL.

Newfoundland sealers report a good catch.

The black plague has broken out in Yokohama.

Vice-President Smith of the Transvaal Republic is dead.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is visiting in Constantinople.

The Chinese Government has decided to enter the postal union.

A commercial treaty has been ratified between Germany and Japan.

The new commercial treaty between Germany and Japan has been signed.

The telegraph line between Korosko and Mural Wells, in Egypt, has been cut.

The rainy season has put a temporary check on hostilities in Abyssinia.

Three duels were fought in Berlin last week, one of which resulted fatally.

Col. Stevani, commander of the garrison at Kassala, reports that 15,000 dervishes are gathered there.

Latest despatches from South Africa tend to allay the anxiety as to the complications in the Transvaal.

The Town of Santa Cruz, on the island of Luzon, was almost destroyed by fire. Four thousand houses were burned.

King Menelik and all of his chiefs except the Ras of Tigre have retreated

from Kassala, their provisions having given out.

The Amer of Afghanistan has started an expenditure to subjugate the Kafiristan as a precaution against Russian aggression.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, has declined President Kruger's offer of assistance in quelling the uprising in Matabeleland.

President Kruger has assured the British Agent at Pretoria that no obstacles will be placed in the way of burghers desiring to be enrolled for service in Rhodesia.

In consequence of the decision of a portion of the Vienna fire brigade to go out on strike, all the firemen have been retired from duty, and soldiers have been substituted for them.

There are signs at the different French dockyards and arsenals of preparations for grave events. Stores and ammunition are being overhauled, and the fleet is being strengthened.

The French Senate has again voted no confidence in the Cabinet, but the Ministers do not seem to pay any attention to it.

The Emperor of Austria kept Ash Wednesday with medieval devoutness. As he knelt before the high altar during the penitential offices the court chaplain strewed ashes on his head.

The new Chinese Anglo-German loan of £10,000,000 was closed six hours before the time advertised for the cessation of bids. The loan was oversubscribed in London alone.

Fifteen soldiers who were working at a fire in Lille, France, on Sunday, went to a druggist's shop and drank some poison, which they mistook for gin. Six of them died as a result of the draught.

The St. Petersburg papers vie with each other in heaping abuse upon England. The Novoye Vremya says:—"England's action has been one of mystification and deception, practised upon the powers who joined her."

Many of the leading men of France have become teetotallers. The reason for this is they claim they cannot attain the success in business they desire and drink. Among them are President Faure and his Cabinet, Alphonse Daudet and other writers.

By the death in Paris of the Duc de Vence at the age of 81 the dukedom becomes extinct, and with it the family of De Caulaincourt in the male line. The deceased was the son of Napoleon's Ambassador at the Court of Russia from 1807 to the beginning of the French invasion.

A despatch from Bucharest says it is announced that a military convention has been concluded between Russia and Bulgaria, by which in the event of war Bulgaria cedes two Black Sea ports to Russia, Russia to maintain Prince Ferdinand on the Bulgarian throne.

Pope Leo XIII. has purchased the Palazzo Altempo in Rome and presented it to the Queen Regent of Spain. The palace was formerly a monastery, and was rebuilt and decorated by Cardinal Marco Altempo. Recently the Queen Regent of Spain expressed a strong desire to own a palace in Rome.

The Madrid Liberal published an article recently, ascribed to Senor Valera, formerly Spanish Minister at Washington, which recommends that Spain should form an alliance with Great Britain, France and Holland, to protest against the interference of the United States in the colonial affairs of European powers.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Strong Easter Turn Out—They Are Fostered by Lord Wolsley—They Will Be Efficiently Armed.

A despatch from London says:—"There has been an unusually strong turning out of the British volunteers for the Easter manoeuvres this year. In fact, at no time since the formation of this valuable addition to the defences of Great Britain against a foreign foe has there been such a martial spirit displayed in England. There is no doubt that this large muster of volunteer soldiers is one of the results of the recent war alarms, but it is also partly attributed to the fact that the popular Commander-in-Chief of the forces, Lord Wolsley, regards their efforts in a much more serious light than his predecessor, the Duke of Cambridge. The latter, a stiff-necked soldier of the old school of stocks and pipes, Brown Bess, flogging, and other army abominations, looked with almost contempt upon the British volunteer, and signed for the days of the old regulars at the Crimea, etc. But Lord Wolsley, more up-to-date, though not up to the Continental standard of a modern general, is quite a believer in the volunteers. He frankly acknowledges that, in case of an invasion of Great Britain, they would prove of immense service. Therefore he intends greatly to better their arms and equipments. The improved Martini-Henry, now being discarded by the regulars, will be placed in the hands of the volunteers as quickly as possible, and the latter, in due course of time, will be armed with the new Lee-Metford rapid fire magazine rifle. Better quarters, in many cases, will also be assigned to the volunteers, their work at the targets will be greatly encouraged, and, in short, Lord Wolsley will do all in his power to encourage the volunteers in their outings, which in future, it is hoped, will be more in the nature of practical tests of their powers as soldiers, than of the capacity to enjoy picnics, which has been somewhat the case in the past."

TELEGRAPHING THROUGH SPACE. The possibility of telegraphing through space, which was fully demonstrated last year by W. H. Preece, has been turned to account in a most effective way for maintaining communication between the mainland and the up an exposed rock, where it was subject to the constant chafing, were almost insuperable. The non-continuous fastnet light house, on the southwest coast of Ireland. Formerly, the difficulties of carrying a telegraph cable system is now used, and works admirably. The cable terminates in the water 60 yards off, and the electric currents sent from the shore find their way through this distance to two bare wires that dip into the sea from the rock.

Clara—"Mr. Niccelfo said my face was classic. What is classic?" Dora—"Oh, most anything old."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

LIEUT.-COL. AMYOT'S DEATH.

Sir Charles Tupper said:—"I rise to discharge the melancholy duty of drawing the attention of the House to the fact that the fatal shaft has struck one of the members of the House in the full vigor of his manhood and deprived us of one who was but recently among us. Lieut.-Col. Amyot, who for fifteen years has been a member of this House, had, I believe, obtained the respect and confidence of members on both sides of the House. Both as a member of Parliament and as a journalist and in all the relations of life he so bore himself as to obtain the respect and confidence of all who knew him. During the rebellion of 1885 he went to the front with that noted force which has been so much connected with the history of Canada (the 9th Battalion), and did his part to assist in maintaining law and order in that country. I have had a long acquaintance with the hon. member, and can only say that the longer it existed the more highly I respected the motives which actuated him in this House."

Mr. Laurier said that the sudden death of Lieut.-Col. Amyot could not but cause them to realize once more the uncertainty of human life. No one would have supposed, seeing him a week ago, that the hand of death was already upon him. In his chequered career he had made many friends and many enemies, but they would now remember only those good qualities which endowed him in life.

PAYMENT OF EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Sproule, on a motion to adjourn, drew attention to the fact that the amount provided for the wages of seasonal clerks, messengers, pages, charwomen, and other temporary employees of the House had been exhausted, and no payments had been made to these classes since the 12th of March. Much inconvenience had been experienced in consequence, and he urged that some provision should be made by the Government to meet the difficulty.

Sir Charles Tupper asked that the matter should stand until the Finance Minister was in his place.

ARMENIAN RESOLUTION.

Mr. Charlton, in view of the great interest which he said was taken in the matter, asked that the Government take his resolution regarding the Armenian outrages under their charge.

Sir Charles Tupper replied that the Government sympathized with the resolution; but it would be impossible for them to make any promise until public business was further advanced.

A RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. McGillivray moved to introduce a bill respecting railways. He explained that it was to provide that in future railways should not have power to appropriate lands without paying for them, which had been done in many instances. The bill provided for a lien on the lands until paid. The bill was read a first time.

HAULAGE OF PRIVATE CARS.

Mr. Charlton asked—Has the Government a reciprocal arrangement with Canadian railway corporations in the United States, under which the private cars of officials of such railway corporations are hauled free of charge over Canadian Government railways in consideration of the free haulage over such railway lines of the private or official cars of Canadian Cabinet Ministers and Government railway officials? If such an arrangement exists, is any check or account kept by which the respective amount of services thus performed by the various railway corporations which are parties to such understanding or agreement can be ascertained?

Mr. Haggart replied that no such arrangement existed, and therefore no account was kept.

EXPORT DUTY ON PULP WOOD.

Mr. Rider asked—Is it the intention of the Government to impose an export duty on pulp wood exported from Canada, viz., pulp wood in the rough, pulp wood finished ready for grinding? If so, on what kinds, how much per cord, and when will it take effect? Is the Governor-General-in-Council authorized to impose such export duty by an order-in-Council? Will the advice of Parliament be asked by the Ministry before imposing an export duty upon any kind of pulp wood?

Mr. Ives replied that it was not the intention of the Government to impose an export duty on pulp wood. The Governor-General-in-Council was authorized to impose such a duty by order-in-Council, providing the case came under the provisions of section 13 of the Customs Tariff Act. If it did not, the advice of Parliament would be asked before anything was done.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

Mr. Ingram asked—Is it the intention of the Government to take any action in the direction suggested by Mr. A.W. Wright in his report upon the sweating system, and will any of the legislation recommended in that report be introduced during the session?

Owing to the pressure of other business, it is doubtful if it would be possible during this session to give the legislative measures recommended by the commissioner due consideration.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE.

Mr. Foster, in answer to a question by Mr. Dugas, said that it was the intention of the Government to continue their policy with the British Government with a view to obtaining preferential treatment of all Canadian products.

AN OFFER OF SERVICE.

Mr. Davies asked Sir Adolphe Caron for further information respecting the offer made by Lieut.-Col. Domville, on behalf of the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards of New Brunswick, for service in the Sudan expedition. He desired to learn whether the offer had yet been sent on to the British Government, as he had received a number of telegrams and letters concerning the matter from interested parties, and Lieut.-Col. Domville had also received offers of service from all over Canada by people who wished to join the expedition. Sir Adolphe Caron, the Major-General

in command considered that he could not recommend that the tender of services be accepted. I considered, however, that an offer such as had been received should be transmitted to the Imperial Government. (Hear, hear.) I gave instructions to that effect, and in consequence of those instructions the tender was sent to the Governor-General through his Military Secretary for transmission to the Imperial authorities.

DEVELOPMENT OF KOOTENAY.

Mr. Mara moved for a return of copies of the reports of Mr. F. C. Gamble, resident engineer of the Province of British Columbia, relating to the examination of the Duncan and Lardo rivers in the districts of Kootenay, and the navigation of the Columbia river from Revelstoke to Beaver. He spoke briefly to his motion, dwelling upon the great mineral resources of the Duncan and Lardo counties. He pointed out that the mineral products of these regions were rapidly increasing, and that the prospectors and others interested in its development were greatly retarded for lack of transportation facilities.

Mr. Ouimet expressed himself as sure that the House would grant any reasonable request for the purpose of facilitating the developments of the Kootenay country. The department was fully alive to the necessity for this work, and had already taken steps to ascertain the cost with a view to undertaking it, if the expense was not too great.

The motion was carried.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE OTTAWA.

Mr. Devlin moved for copies of correspondence relating to the proposed construction of an inter-provincial bridge across the Ottawa at Napean Point, and spoke strongly in favour of the scheme.

Mr. Haggart said the Government were inclined to favour the construction of such a bridge, and if the Governments of Ontario and Quebec contributed to the undertaking, the city of Ottawa having already voted an appropriation, he had not the slightest doubt he would be able to persuade his colleagues to put a sum in the estimates for the purpose.

PETERBOROUGH POSTMASTER.

Mr. Burnham moved for copies of all departmental orders reducing the salary of the postmaster in Peterborough and all the correspondence connected therewith. In support of the motion, Mr. Burnham said that Lieut.-Col. Rogers, who has filled the office of postmaster of Peterborough for some 27 years, had had his salary reduced from \$3,800 to \$2,000 a year, and those acquainted with the facts were of opinion that he was unfairly treated.

Sir Adolphe Caron replied that Col. Rogers, the postmaster of Peterborough, received a very large salary, and over and above that a sum of \$1,100 as rental of the boxes. The salary now received by that gentleman, although it had been greatly reduced, was an adequate remuneration for the work which the postmaster did and the revenue which the office earned. There were complaints made in this case, but they were cleared up, and the reduction of salary was not made upon that ground. As he had already said, it was in accordance with a policy which the department had determined to carry out, and which was being applied to other offices as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

The motion was passed.

RAVAGES OF ABSINTHE.

M. Rochefort's recent advocacy of temperance has directed attention to the consumption of absinthe in France, and some startling statements in connection therewith are being made. Men as a rule take the absinthe diluted in water sipping it slowly. But the women, to the consternation of the doctors, insist as a rule on drinking it "neat," with most terrible results to their constitutions. The number of brilliant men whom France has lost through the abuse of the opalescent but poisonous fluid, from the great poet Alfred de Musset, who used to be picked up drunk and half dead every night in the streets, down to the celebrated artist and caricaturist, Andre Gill, is simply appalling. An idea of the extent of the evil may be gathered from the recent returns of the ministry of finance, which show that at the present moment there is a marchand-de vin, or French absinthe seller, to every three houses in the French metropolises.

A VALUABLE POSSESSION.

Sir Francis Scott, who commanded the expedition to Coomassie, and who has such experience of the coast, is an optimist as to the future of the country. Coomassie, he says can be made healthy the place being situated on a ridge of rocks six hundred feet above the plain. It will be connected with the coast by a railway, and now that the Ashantee menace is removed, there will be a rapid development of trade. The whole colony will become more healthy as the grass is cut down. The smaller chiefs are inclined to obedience, and Samory remains distinctly friendly to the British. The colony, will, in fact, become a valuable tropical possession, and it seems probable that the negroes, released from their bloodthirsty dynasty, will become quiet cultivators, and at all events learn to regard murder as an inconvenient and objectionable practice.

TWO VIEWS OF TWINS.

I never was so mortified in all my life! she exclaimed. What was the matter? asked her dearest friend.

My maid told me that my fiancé was in the reception-room.

Yes. And I threw my arms around him and kissed him twice before I discovered that it was his twin brother. Take my advice and never become engaged to a twin.

On the contrary, I think I shall look for one. It just doubles the fun.

TO CURE SNEEZING.

A medical paper says a sneeze is instantaneously dispelled by pressing the finger upward against the division of the nose at the point where the upper lip inside joins the gum. Another plan is to expire all the air possible from the lungs the moment you perceive indications of a sneeze.

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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.

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THE UNDERSIGNED will pay CASH for

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

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Highest CASH PRICES paid for all kinds of GRAIN

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BUGGIES, EXPRESS. BOOKBOARDS, LUMBER. CABS, WAGONS.

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Special attention given to Repairing.

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Modelled each year to fit all the latest shoe shapes. Extra thick ball and heel.

Sold everywhere.

Honestly made of pure Rubber. Thin, Light, Elastic, Stylish, Durable.

They Wear like Iron.

As the year 1895 is passed for machinery and the season of 1896 for same has come, you will find me at my same old stand and better prepared than ever to meet the wants of farmers. Thanking you all for the past year's



patronage and hope may do as well this season. I guarantee nearly everything I sell, and keep only No. 1 goods. If I have not in stock what a man requires for the farm or road I can get it inside of two days.

See full advertisement next week,

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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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All of the above for sale at the LACHUTE BOOK STORE.

DAWSON KERR.



Grenville Canal Enlargement.

Sections A and B

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Grenville Canal Enlargement," will be received at this office until noon on SATURDAY, 5th MAY, 1896, for the enlargement of about 1 1/2 miles of the Grenville Canal.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, at Ottawa, or at the Superintending Engineer's Office, Montreal, where forms of tenders can be obtained on and after Thursday, 5th April, 1896.

In cases of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full number of the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the firm, and further, an accepted cheque for the sum of \$5,000 must accompany the tender. The accepted cheque must be endorsed on the back of the tender, and the tender will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order J. H. BALDERSON, Secretary, Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 4th April, 1896.

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12 teeth \$1 less.

No. 3 Verity plows \$11.50.

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with rigid or loose clevises and adjustable handles.

'Verity' Cultivator with hillers \$8. Myers Horse Forks complete with malleable brackets and pulleys \$10.

See the 'Star' fork and car before buying something new.

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

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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate

VOL. XX.

LACHUTE, THURSDAY APRIL 23, 1903.

NO. 32

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If Women Knew

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Look at our Slaughtering Prices:

Our Flannellettes incomparable at 5cts.
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Extra English Prints for 8, 8½, 9, 10, 12½.
Our new Dress Goods from 15, 20, 25cts, extra.
Ask for our sets of Shirts and Drawers at 2½c.
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Until 1st of June Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week. Remem-ber, sets of teeth and filling reduced 25 per cent. Painless extraction.

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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. McQUATS

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Money to Loan on Security.
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Dr. Smellie,
Physician & Surgeon. Office in the home of Levi Graham, Esq., Arundel, Que.

HOUSE TO LET.
Next door east of J. Strong's store, formerly occupied by Mr. Small.
Apply to
T. STRONG, Merchant.

A. J. Periard's Spring Goods are all in stock. The public is invited to inspect my stock of Spring Goods, of Suitings, Over Coatings and Trousers &c., &c. Gents Furnishings of all kinds, Water-proof Coats, Hats and Caps of the latest styles. These goods will not only suit your taste, but also your purse. Come early and secure the choicest patterns. A. J. Periard, Lachute.

FOR SALE—A first class PIANO, cheap Apply at this office.

SEEDS! SEEDS!!
Seed Oats, Seed Peas, Timothy Seed, Long Red Vermont, Red Western and Alaska Clover Seeds, Field, Garden and Flower Seeds, Ensileage Corn, Also, Flour, Provender, Shorts, Bran, Oil Cake and Manitoban New Process Feed at J. R. McQUATS.

Wanted—Highest price paid in cash for Calf skins. John Stewart, Butcher, Lachute.

The largest stock of Japan Teas yet brought to Lachute just arrived, in all sizes of packages. The price will be an agreeable surprise to you. Don't miss a caddy of it. W. BANFORD.

A Toronto man in Lachute on business, happened in W. Banford's while they were marking off the immense stock of boys and men's ready-made clothing, and exclaimed as he read the prices: "Why, these are far below the prices in Toronto." He bought a suit at once to wear in Lachute.

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

We have now a full supply of Suits for Men, Boys and Children. Customers are invited to call at the low prices and the good goods. Call early while the sizes are all in stock. W. BANFORD.

"Beaver" is the highest grade of pipe tobacco. TONKA Smoking Mix-ture. 100 Cigs a package or ¼ pound tin.

BEAVER Plug is the highest grade and richest flavored Chewing Tobacco made. Try it.

The sale of the farm estate did not take place on Monday.

The streets are beginning to look summer like.

Mr. H. Frost was in town this week. His health is improving rapidly.

The Oddfellows will attend divine service in St. Simeon's church on Sunday morning next.

Mr. George Law and son, of Meno-minie, Mich. are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Law of Mount Pleasant.

Mrs. Mackie and Miss Mackie who have been visiting in Canada since last Fall, returned to Scotland via New York on Monday last.

The pulpit of the church, Dalesville, is to be occupied this summer by Mr. H. Frost from Woodstock.

There will be a new show of Stallions this year owing to the falling off of exhibitors during the last few years.

We extend our sympathies to the family and relatives of the late Mrs. Thomas Mackin of Grenville, in their recent bereavement.

WANTED.—An agent in Lachute to handle and keep a stock of goods. Special terms offered. Apply to WRIGHT & Co., Lachute, Que.

A new telephone has been placed in Rodrigue's Block, for the use of Dr. McConnell, Dentist, Dr. Rodrigue, A. Berthelot, J. A. C. Ethier. The No. is 37.

SPECIAL.—We carry the novelties in fashionable and stylish millinery. Clearing sale of print blouses at twenty five cents each.

Mrs. Cresswell.
LADIES:—No need to worry longer about your figure. Call at Miss Cresswell's for a pair of the Parisian Corsets. Nothing in the market to equal them in style, quality, finish and price.

There was a very interesting song service in the Methodist church last Sunday evening when a large number attended. Mrs. Kenney, of St. Andrews, Porter gave several readings. Mrs. Clippam gave a reading which was appreciated.

The water in the North river reached its highest on Saturday. It was almost the same as last year, but higher than any previous year when it went about twelve inches higher. Since Sunday it has been falling rapidly.

Mr. Jno. Hutchins of Marysville, California, formerly of Lachute, was in town this week visiting friends and relatives after an absence of many years. Mr. Hutchins is a retired rancher and fruit grower. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hutchins and they intend making a tour of the Eastern States before returning to California. While here they were guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. Burton.

DIED.

MACKAN.—At Grenville, Que., on Tuesday 21st inst., Mary Theresa Mackan, beloved wife of Thomas Mackan aged 59 years. R. I. P.
Funeral on Thursday 23rd inst., at 9.30 a. m.

To make the hair grow a natural color, event baldness, and keep the scalp healthy Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and proved itself successful.

RE-OPENING OF BOOK STORE.

The Lachute Book Store that has been closed during the month of April will be re-opened in the new book house lately occupied by Mr. Wilson as a boarding house. On Monday, 4th May, where he will be glad to receive and wait on his old friends and customers once more. An inspection of his goods is solicited.

Hundreds of persons using Vigor, certify to its efficacy in restoring to their hair the color and beauty which it has lost.

POINT FORTUNE.

A few weeks ago a committee was formed for the purpose of erecting a sidewalk from the C. P. R. Station to the end of the present one. They have obtained from personal subscription \$105 less \$20 which a party had subscribed and afterwards withdrew. They also obtained \$15 from the council of East Hawkesbury. On April 7th they applied to our council for the same sum but were refused as the majority of our councillors thought that it would make their taxes too high.

On Tuesday April 14th the same councilors with the exception of one voted against the joenees, thereby taking \$50 off per year to the council.

ST. ANDREWS.

Miss F. Hibbard gave the little ones of her Sunday School class quite a treat in her father's sugar bush a few days ago. The little ones enjoyed the outing immensely.

Mr. Eul of Lachute, spent Sunday in our village.

Mrs. A. LeRoy was the guest of friends in Lachute for a few days recently.

Miss Eva Burwash is about to move into the cottage adjoining the residence of Mr. Wanless.

Mrs. Patenaude has leased the residence of A. LeRoy and intends to move there shortly.

The young people's league in connection with the Episcopal church was held at the home of Miss Ruby Simpson on Saturday.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Cioke of Beech Ridge, took place on Saturday last.

A young bachelor from the Bay road who recently purchased a farm, is well situated, about to leave the benedict. He believes in the old adage, "It is not good for man to be alone." Now, that the ball has been started, we hope to hear of more of our young bachelors, and widows too, following the laudable example of Jack from Geneva. It is a well known fact that nearly all the young ladies of our village are engaged.

Mr. Ashdown returned to Montreal on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. McNaughton is in Grenville attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Makin, mother of Mr. James Mackin of the Grenville canal.

The road between this place and Lachute is almost impassable in places.

Miss Nettie Giles of Lachute, is the guest of Mrs. Martin Barwash, River Rouge.

Mr. Stewart deLoronde and family of Ottawa, were here this week attending the wedding of Miss Flowers.

The Warden appointed at the adjourned vestry meeting of Christ Church are Messrs. Geo. Bennis, people's and W. H. Robertson rector's wardens.

Mrs. Brown of Montreal, was in town this week attending the wedding of her niece.

Mrs. A. Baumer of Montreal, arrived here Monday on a short visit to her sister, Mr. A. C. Williamson, who is dangerously ill.

Mr. McKay returned from Montreal on Monday.

Mrs. N. H. Simpson has returned home.

Mrs. Lamb was in Montreal this week.

The Grenville and Carleton canals are to be opened on Monday, 27th.

A very pretty wedding took place in Christ Church on Wednesday afternoon, the contracting parties being Mr. John Fraser of Geneva, and Miss Lillie Flowers of St. Andrews. The ceremony was performed by the Rector, Rev. J. W. Denola. The church was filled to overflowing by a crowd of friends and relatives, who thus manifested their best wishes for the future happiness of the newly married pair. Miss Flowers has been organist in Christ Church for some years, and is very popular among the young people of St. Andrews. Many useful and beautiful presents gave further testimony of the high regard in which the bride is held. The happy couple left by evening train at Lachute for the East.

"Half a span of angry steel" will produce no more fatal results than a neglected cold or cough. For all throat and Lung diseases, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best remedy. It is invaluable in cases of croup, whooping cough, bronchitis and is grippes.

Auction Sale.

There will be sold by public auction at the residence of the late HENRY MORRISON, corner of Melville and Water street, Lachute, on Saturday, May 2nd, at 1 p. m. sharp, the following articles, viz:

1 horse and 3 mares; these horses are about 7 years old and good drivers, well broken to harness.

1 single covered buggy, 1 double-seated covered carriage, folding seat (almost new) 1 double express with pole, (3 seats) 1 single express, with pole and wheel trees. 2 double-seated cutters, 2 single-seated cutters, 1 berline, 1 express bob sled, 1 pair lined bobs, 1 pair bob sleds and track, 1 light rack sled, 4 sets light single harness, 1 heavy double set, 1 light double set and some extra collars and bridles.

2 real buffalo robes, 4 grey robes, 4 rugs, and a lot of blankets. About 20 cords of mixed stove wood, also a lot of tools, etc. Trucks—\$3 and under, cash; over that amount eight months' credit by furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent discount for cash.

MALCOLM SMITH,
Licensed Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that I will not hereafter be responsible for any debts contracted in my name by anyone.

MALCOLM CHISHOLM,
Lost River, April 15th 1903.

Lime! Lime!!

New burnt lime from Crystalline-lime stone, always on hand at
JOHN BRADFORD'S
West End Lachute.

THE LIBRARY WINDOW

A STORY OF THE SEEN AND UNSEEN

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

"My opinion!" I said, "Aunt Mary." "Could not help being a little scornful, as one is when one is very young. 'I have no opinion. There is not only a window but there is a room, and I could show you—' I was going to say, 'show you the gentleman who sits and writes in it,' but I stopped, not knowing what they might say, and looked from one to another. 'I could tell you—all the furniture that is in it,' I said. And then I felt something like a flame that went over my face, and that all at once my cheeks were burning. I thought they gave a little glance at each other, but that may have been folly. 'There is a great picture, in a big, dim frame,' I said, feeling a little breathless, 'on the wall opposite the window—'

"Is there so?" said Mr. Pitmilly, with a little laugh. And he said, "Now I will tell you what we'll do. You know that there is a conversation party, or whatever they call it, in the big room to-night, and it will be all open and lighted up. And it is a handsome room, and two-three things well worth looking at. I will just step along after we have all got our dinner, and take you over to the party, madam—missy and you—"

"Dear me!" said Aunt Mary. "I have not gone to a party for more years than I would like to say—and never once to the Library Hall." Then she gave a little shiver, and said quite low, "I could not go there."

"Then you will just begin again to-night, madam," said Mr. Pitmilly, taking no notice of this, "and a proud man will I be leading in Mistress Balcarres that was once the pride of the hall."

"Ah, once!" said Aunt Mary, with a low little laugh, and then a sigh. "And we'll not say how long ago," and after that she made a pause, looking always at me; and then she said, "I accept your offer, and we'll put on our bows; and I hope you will have no occasion to think shame of us. But why not take your dinner here?"

That was how it was settled, and the old gentleman went away to dress, looking quite pleased. But I came to Aunt Mary as soon as he was gone, and besought her not to make me go. "I like the long bonnie night and the light that lasts so long. And I cannot bear to dress up and go out, wasting it all in a stupid party. I hate parties, Aunt Mary!" I cried, "and I would far rather stay here."

"My honey," she said, taking both my hands, "I know it will maybe be a blow to you, but it's better so."

"How could it be a blow to me?" I cried; "but I would far rather not go." "You'll just go with me, honey, just this once; it is not often I go out. You will go with me this one night, just this one night, my honey sweet."

I am sure there were tears in Aunt Mary's eyes and she kissed me between the words. There was nothing more that I could say; but how I grudged the evening! A mere party, a conversation (when all the College was away, too, and nobody to make conversation), instead of my enchanted hour, at my window and the soft, strange light, and the dim face looking out, which kept me wondering and wondering what was thinking of what was he looking for, who was he? all one wonder and mystery and question, through the long, long, slowly fading night!

It occurred to me, however, when I was dressing—though I was so sure that he would prefer his solitude to everything—that he might, perhaps, it was just possible, be there. And when I thought of that, I took out my white frock—though Janet had laid out my blue one—and my little pearl necklace which I had thought was too good to wear. They were not very large pearls but they were real pearls, and very even and lustrous though they were small; and though I did not think much of my appearance then, there must have been something about me—pale as I was but apt to color in a moment, with my dress so white, and my pearls so white, and my hair all shadowy—perhaps that was pleasant to look at; for even old Mr. Pitmilly had a strange look in his eyes, as if he was not only pleased but sorry too, perhaps thinking me a creature that would have troubles in this life, though I was so young and knew them not. And when Aunt Mary looked at me, there was a little quiver about her mouth. She herself had on her pretty lace, and her white hair very nicely done, and looking her best. As for Mr. Pitmilly, he had a beautiful fine French cambric frill in his shirt, plaited in the most minute plaits, and with a diamond pin in it which sparkled as much as Lady Carnbee's ring, but this was a fine, frank, kindly stone, that looked you straight in the face and sparkled, with the light dancing in it as if it were pleased to see you, and to be shining on that old gentleman's honest and faithful breast; for he had been one of Aunt Mary's lovers in their early days, and still thought there was nobody like her in the world.

I had got into quite a happy commotion of mind by the time we set out across the street in the soft light of the evening to the Library Hall. Perhaps, after all, I should see him, and see the room which I was so well acquainted with, and find out why he sat there so constantly and never was seen abroad. I thought I might even hear what he was working at, which would be such a pleasant thing to tell papa when I went home. A friend of mine at St. Rule's—oh, far, far more busy than you ever were, papa!—and then my father would laugh as he always did, and say he was but an idler and never busy at all.

The room was all light and bright, flowers wherever flowers could be, and the long lines of the books that went along the walls on each side, lighting up wherever there was a line of gilding

or an ornament, with a little response. It dawned on me at first, all that light; but I was so eager, though I kept very quiet, looking round to see if perhaps in any part of the middle of any group there might be there. I did not expect to see him among the ladies. He was to be with them,—he was too good to be silent; but perhaps among a circle of grey heads at the upper end of the room—perhaps—

No, no, no, it was not half a place, no, no, no, to make quite sure that I was not one whom I could take for him. No; it was absurd to think that he would be here, amid all that sound of voices, under the glare of the lights, I felt a little proud to think that he was in his room as usual, doing his work, or thinking so deeply over it, as when he turned round in his chair with his face to the light.

I was thus getting a little composed and in my mind—for now that the expectation of seeing him was over, though it was a disappointment, it was a relief too—when Mr. Pitmilly came to me, holding out his arm. "Now, madam, I am going to take you to my room," he said. "I thought to myself, 'I have seen them and spoken to them, but I knew, Aunt Mary, that you were so, so I went very early to bed. Something, however, I did not care for, and I went up to the room, and I was the air, rather fresh, from an open window at the end of the hall. How should I know that I was there? I hardly saw it, I went for the first moment, and I was in it, and I felt very much without seeing why."

There was another thing that started me, that side of the wall which was filled in from end to end, I could not see what that meant either, but I felt as if I was in a strange corner, not knowing where I was going, not knowing what I might find out next. If there was no windows on the wall to the street, where was my window? My heart, which had been jumping up and calming down again all the time, gave a great leap at this, as if it would have come out of me—but I did not know what it could mean.

Then we stopped before a glass case, and Mr. Pitmilly showed me some things in it. I could not pay much attention to them. My head was going round and round. I heard his voice going on, and then myself speaking with a queer sound that was hollow in my ears; but I did not know what I was saying or what he was saying. Then he took me to the very end of the room, the east end, saying something that I caught—that I was pale, that the air would do me good. The air was blowing full on me, lifting the face of my dress, and I felt almost chilly. I opened into the pale day-light, and I saw that I was in the little lane that ran by the house. Mr. Pitmilly went on, and I could not make out what he said. Then I heard my own voice, and I was aware that I was in my window! I seemed to be in my window! I turned round, and I turned right round, and I saw him with me, still holding my hand, and I did this my eye fell on a large picture in a broad frame against the farther wall. What did it mean? Oh, what did it mean? I turned round again to the window at the east end, and to the strange light without, and the light that was all round about this light, holding it like a bubble that would burst, like something that was not real. The real place was the window, in which that picture was hanging, where the writing-table was, and where he sat with his face to the light. But where was the light and the window through which it came? I knew my senses must have left me. I went up to the picture which I knew, whose face was pale, but who did not struggle, but allowed me to lead him, straight across to where the window was—where the window was not—where there was no sign of it. "Where is my window?—where is my window?" I said. And all the time I was sure that I was in a dream, and these lights were all some theatrical illusion, and the people talking; and nothing real but the pale, pale, watching, lingering day standing by to wait until that foolish bubble should burst.

"My dear," said Mr. Pitmilly, "my dear, mind that you are in public, where you are. You must not make an outcry and frighten your Aunt Mary. Come away with me. Come away, my dear young lady! and you'll take a seat for a minute or two and compose yourself; and I'll get you an iced little wine." He kept patting my hand, which was on his arm, and I was very anxiously, "Bless me! I never thought it would have this effect," he said. "I would not allow him to take me away in that direction. I went to the picture again and looked at it without seeing it; and then I went across the room again, with some kind of wild thought that if I insisted I should find my window—my window!" I

was one of the professors there, and he heard me. "The dear," said he, "Ah, you've been with what appears to be a little bit of a real window. It is just behind that bookcase. Many people are taken in by it," he said. His voice seemed to sound from somewhere far away, and as if it would go on forever; and the hall swam in a daze of shining and of noises round me; and the daylight through the open window grew greyer, waiting till it should be over, and the bubble burst.

It was Mr. Pitmilly who took me home; or rather it was I who took him, pushing him on a little in front of me, holding fast by his arm, not waiting for Aunt Mary or any one. We came out into the daylight again outside, I without even a cloak or a shawl, with my

bare arms, and uncovered head, and the pearls round my neck. There was a rush of the people about, and a boy, that boy, that boy stood right in my way, and he said, "Here's a brave one!" shouting to the others; the words struck me somehow, as his stone had struck the window, without any reason. But I did not mind the people staring, and hurried across the street, with Mr. Pitmilly half a step in advance. The door was open, and Janet standing at it, looking out to see what she could see of the ladies in their grand dresses. She gave a shriek when she saw me hurrying across the street; but I brushed past her, and pushed Mr. Pitmilly up the stairs, and took him breathless to the recess, where I threw myself down on the seat, feeling as if I could not have gone another step farther, and waved my hand across to the window. "There! there!" I cried. "Ah! there it was—not that senseless mob—not the theatre and the gas, and the people all in a murmur and clang of talking. Never in all these days had I seen that room so clearly. There was a faint tone of light behind, as if it might have been a reflection from some of those vulgar lights in the hall, and he sat against it, calm, wrapped in his thoughts, with his face turned to the window. Nobody but must have seen him. Janet could have seen him had I called her up-stairs. It was like a picture, all the things I knew, and the same attitude, and the atmosphere, full of quietness, not disturbed by anything I pulled Mr. Pitmilly's arm before I let him go. "You see, you see!" I cried. He gave me the most bewildered look, as if he would have liked to cry. He saw nothing! I was sure of that from his eyes. He was an old man, and there was no vision in him. If I had called up Janet, she would have seen it all. "My dear!" he said. "My dear!" waving his hands in a helpless way.

"He has been there all these nights," I cried, "and I thought you could tell me who he was and what he was doing; and that he might have taken me into that room, and showed me, that I might tell papa. Papa would understand, he would like to hear. Oh, can't you tell me what work he is doing, Mr. Pitmilly? He never lifts his head as long as the light throws a shadow, and then when it is like this he turns round and thinks, and takes a rest!"

Mr. Pitmilly was trembling, whether it was with cold or I know not what. He said with a shake in his voice, "My dear young lady—my dear— and then stopped and looked at me as if he were going to cry. "It's peevish, it's peevish," he said; and then in another voice, "I am going across there again to bring your Aunt Mary home; do you understand, my poor little thing, my I am going to bring her home—you will be better when she is here." I was glad when he went away, as he could not see anything; and I sat alone in the dark which was not dark, but quite clear light—a light like nothing I ever saw. How clear it was in that room! Not glancing like the gas and the voices, but so quiet, everything so visible, as if it were in another world. I heard a little rustle behind me, and there was Janet, standing staring at me with two big eyes wide open. She was only a little older than I was. I called to her. "Janet, come here, come here, and you will see him—come here and see him!" impatient that she would be so shy and keep behind. "Oh, my bonnie young lady!" she said, and burst out crying. I stamped my foot at her in my indignation that she would not come, and she fled before me with a rustle and swing of haste, as if she were afraid. None of them, none of them! not even a girl like myself, with the sight in her eyes, could understand. I turned back again, and held out my hands to him sitting there, who was the only one that knew. "Oh," I said, "say something to me! I don't know who you are, or what you are; but you're lonely and so am I; and I only feel for you. Say something to me!" I neither hoped that he would hear, nor expected any answer. How could he hear, with the street between us, and his window shut, and all the murmuring of the voices and the people standing about? But for one moment it seemed to me that there was only him and me in the whole world.

But I gasped with my breath, that had almost gone from me, when I saw him move in his chair! He had heard me, though I knew not how. He rose up, and I rose too, speechless, incapable of anything but this mechanical movement. He seemed to draw me as if I were a puppet moved by his will. He came forward to the window, and stood looking across at me. I was sure that he looked at me. At last he had seen me, at last he had found out that somebody though only a girl, was watching him, looking for him, believing in him, was in such trouble and commotion of mind and trembling, that I could not keep on my feet, but dropped kneeling on the window-seat, supporting myself against the window, feeling as if my heart were being drawn out of me. I cannot describe his face. It was all dim, yet there was a light on it; I think it must have been a smile, and as closely as I looked at him he looked at me. His hair was fair, and there was a little quiver about his lips. Then he put his hands upon the window to open it. It was stiff and hard to move; but at last he forced it open with a sound that echoed all along the street. I saw that the people heard it, and several looked up. As for me, I put my hands together, leaning with my face against the glass, drawn to him as if I could have gone out of myself, my heart out of my bosom, my eyes out of my head. He opened the window with a noise that was heard from the West Port to the Abbey. Could any one doubt that?

And then he leaned forward, and the window opened, but must have seen him. He looked at me first, with a stare, as if he were not sure of it. Then he looked at the ceiling, and then at the old Abbey tower, and then at the west, along the broad line of the street, where so many people were coming and going, but so little noise. I watched him with such a desperate heart, with such a desperate desire, that words could not say, for I could not tell me now that he was not there, nobody could say I was dreaming anymore. I watched him as if I could breathe—my heart in my hand, my eyes upon him. He looked at me and down, and then he looked at me. I was the first, and I was the last, though it was not for long; he did know, he did see, who it was that had recognized him and sympathized with him all the time. I was in a kind of

rapture, yet stupor too: my look went with his look, following it as if I were his shadow; and then suddenly he was gone, and I saw him no more.

I dropped back again upon my seat, seeking something to support me, something to lean upon. He had lifted his hand and waved it once again to me. How he went I cannot tell, nor where he went I cannot tell; but in a moment he was away, and the window standing open, and the room fading into stillness and dimness, yet so clear, with all its space, and the great picture in its gilded frame upon the wall. It gave me no pain to see him go away. My heart was so content, and I was so worn out and satisfied—for what doubt or question could there be about him now? As I was lying back as weak as water, Aunt Mary came in behind me, and flew to me with a little rustle as if she had come on wings, and put her arms round me, and drew my head on to her breast. I had begun to cry a little, with sobs like a child. "You saw him, you saw him!" I said. To lean upon her, and feel her so soft, so kind, gave me a pleasure I cannot describe, and her arms around me, and her voice saying "Honey, my honey!" as if she were nearly crying too. Lying there I came back to myself, quite sweetly, glad of everything. But I wanted some assurance from them that they had seen him too. I waved my hand to the window that was still standing open, and the room that was stealing away into the faint dark. "This time you saw it all!" I said, getting more eager. "My honey!" said Aunt Mary, giving me a kiss; and Mr. Pitmilly began to walk about the room with short little steps behind, as if he were out of patience. I sat straight up and put away Aunt Mary's arms. "You cannot be so blind, so blind!" I cried. "Oh, not to-night, at least not to-night!" But neither the one nor the other made any reply. I shook myself quite free, and raised myself up. And there, in the middle of the street, stood the baker's boy like a statue, staring up at the open window, with his mouth open and his face full of wonder—breathless, as if he could not believe what he saw. I darted forward, calling to him, and beckoned him to come to me. "Oh, bring him up! bring him, bring him to me!" I cried.

Mr. Pitmilly went out directly, and got the boy by the shoulder. He did not want to come. It was strange to see the little old gentleman, with his beautiful frill and his diamond pin, standing out in the street, with his hand upon the boy's shoulder, and the other boys round, all in a little crowd. And presently the came towards the house the others all following, gaping and wondering. He came in unwilling, almost resisting, looking as if we meant him some harm. "Come away, my laddie, come and speak to the young lady," Mr. Pitmilly was saying. And Aunt Mary took my hands to keep me back. But I would not be kept back.

"Boy," I cried, "you saw it too; you saw it; tell them you saw it! It is that I want, and no more." He looked at me as they all did, as if he thought I was mad. "What's she wantin' wi' me?" he said; and then, "I did nae harm, even if I did throw a bit stone at it—and it's nae sin to throw a stone."

"You rascal!" said Mr. Pitmilly, giving him a shake; "have you been throwing stones? You'll kill somebody some of these days with your stones." The old gentleman was confused and troubled, for he did not understand what I wanted, nor anything that had happened. And then Aunt Mary, holding my hands and drawing me close to her, spoke, "Laddie," she said, "answer the young lady, like a good lad. There's no intention of finding fault with you. Answer her, my man, and then Janet will give ye your supper before ye go."

"Oh speak, speak!" I cried; "answer them and tell them! you saw that window opened, and the gentleman look out and wave his hand!"

"I saw nae gentleman," he said, with his head down, "except this wee gentleman here."

"Listen, laddie," said Aunt Mary. "I saw ye standing in the middle of the street staring. What were ye looking at?"

"It was naething to make a wark about. It was just yon windy yonder in the library that is nae windy. And it was open—as sure's death. You may laugh if you like. Is that a' she's wantin' wi' me?"

"You are telling a pack of lies, laddie," Mr. Pitmilly said.

(To Be Continued.)

GORED TO DEATH.

A despatch from Kingston, Ont., says—On Friday night a serious affair occurred on the farm of McCallum brothers, about three miles from the city. In locking up the stock Alexander McCallum led a bull, weighing about 1,600 lbs., with horns nine inches long and almost perpendicular on the forehead. The animal went into the stall quietly, but while McCallum was chaining it to the manger it broke away, gored him in the chest and tore it open from shoulder to shoulder. One horn pierced the left lung, and by trampling on him the animal crushed the unfortunate man's ribs and bones in. Patrick ran into the stable to help his brother, and as soon as the bull saw him it rushed and knocked him down. His hip and right side were torn and lacerated. The bull then turned its attention to some cows, throwing one over its head. While it was thus engaged the McCallum brothers got into their house, and the hired man, with the aid of a pitchfork, managed to lock the bull up. Alexander McCallum died from his injuries, and the bull will recover.

THE CHURCH TAIL.

In 1881 there were 1,000,000 pounds of wool produced in the Dominion of Wales, and it is estimated that in 1895, it will be 1,500,000 pounds.

Sheep? Why, Charles, how can you call Miss James plain? I wish I was only half as good-looking." He—"You are, Hatty, and you know it."

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered from Various Points from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Wyandotte rings the curfew. The water in Lake Erie is rising. Woodstock has \$4,500 taxes unpaid. London will soon have a building boom.

Downie Township will bonus wire fences.

Clinton gets \$10,000 from the Staveley estate.

A lath mill is being erected at Penetanguishene.

There is a \$7,000 shortage in Brockville's accounts.

Princeton's stores close at 8 o'clock in the evenings.

New Sarum, on the G.T.R. is now a telegraph station.

Waterford will have a fine celebration Dominion Day.

Guelph paid 90 cents a day last year to keep its prisoners.

The Arcade, Woodstock, has been sold at auction for \$6,000.

A carpenter at London has been up 55 times for drunkenness.

The Wortley road Baptists, London, will build a new church.

Last year it cost Simcoe 11 cents a day to keep its prisoners.

Fish ladders are to be placed on the dams of the Grand River.

The Bradford Witness-News has just begun its thirty-first year.

Belleville is trying to organize a city battalion of six companies.

The late William Arnold, Woodstock, left an estate worth \$40,000.

Last year \$65,000 worth of gold was produced from Ontario mines.

Chatham has a movement on foot to exclude Detroit Sunday papers.

Newmarket will borrow \$9,000 to operate an electric light plant.

A third Methodist church has just been established in Peterboro'.

An Ingersoll man was fined \$9.50 for driving a horse that cost him \$10.

Another steamer for the Muskoka lakes is being built at Gravenhurst.

The British-American Hotel, Kingston, is being repaired and enlarged.

The Forestville Baptists have just celebrated their sixtieth anniversary.

Owen Sound is willing to bonus a dry dock there to the extent of \$30,000.

During the last ten years the birth rate in Ontario has greatly decreased.

The C. P. R. steamers at Owen Sound are being fitted for the coming season.

The Lindsay fair will be opened in September by Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

A horse 42 years old, the oldest on this continent, died recently at Hespler.

A new company has been formed to work a copper mine north of Tessalon.

Rev. Father Scollard, Peterboro', has been appointed to the North Bay parish.

Trains are running daily on the Parry Sound railway to within a mile of the town.

Tobias L. Fletcher has been appointed Free Methodist minister at Port Credit.

The Parry Sound railway will carry patients free to the Gravenhurst sanitarium.

Waterford does not allow a railway to block its crossings more than five minutes.

A factory for the conversion of beets into sugar may be established at Leamington.

In the Manitoba Legislature there are five members who are natives of Bruce county.

The magistrates of Kent County are the subject of an investigation as to their returns.

Tramps recently burned the Presbyterian mission church at Pottersburg, near London.

The Congregational church at Brantford has called Rev. Mr. Schofield, of Evansville, Wis.

The Round Lake Fishing and Hunting Company has been organized, with a capital of \$2,000.

An impounded horse at Brantford was sold the other day for \$1.50, having cost the city \$17.50.

According to the Brantford Police Magistrate, it is lawful to hit a man in the face who calls another a liar.

Annie Dunn, an employee of the Kerby House, Brantford, died of blood poisoning induced by cutting her finger.

In the Province of Ontario five out of every 100 grown persons cannot read or write. In the Province of Quebec 18 out of every 100 grown persons cannot read or write.

A cow was recently slaughtered for beef near Bruce Mines, the paunch being taken for tripe. When opened a quantity of sand containing specks of gold was found, and closer examination discovered a considerable quantity of black tellurium and free gold mixed with the sand. A lively hunt is being made for the spot where the bovine took her golden drink.

OAKS ATTRACT LIGHTNING.

In Himmel and Erde, Dr. Carl Muller gives statistics of the destruction of trees by lightning in Germany from 1870 to 1890, by which it appears that

10 or 21 times 3 or 4 pines were

beeches. Yet the proportion of the various trees in the German forest are 70 per cent. of beech, 11 of oaks, 13 of pines, and 6 of firs. Beeches would seem to be practically "immune" from lightning stroke, and therefore a comparatively safe tree to take shelter beneath. Trees standing in wet ground are more liable to the stroke than if they grow in dry soil. Trees rich in fatty matter and resin during the summer are less likely to be struck than trees poor in oils. Wood pines, though rich in fat during winter, are poorer in oils during summer. Living wood is a worse conductor than dead wood, hence trees with dead limbs are more likely to be struck than sound trees.

SPRING SMILES.

"Alas! father, I have lost my heart," wailed the heroine. The villain scowled. "Careless girl!" he exclaimed between his clinched teeth.

Verred mother—"James, how many more times must I tell you to stop making that noise!" James—"I'll leave that to your own judgment, ma."

"I wouldn't like to live in Germany," said Tommy. "They wouldn't be a bit of fun in putting a brick in a hat for a man to kick who had wooden shoes on."

How daintily across the street A woman trips with grace complete. While man, inferior in all, Can never trip without a fall.

"You want to keep your eye on the woman's bonnet," says an item in a fashion paper. No, we don't want to, ut under certain conditions, dear editor, we have to.

Bismag—"Zibley, your face is a sight. Did you cut yourself while shaving?" Zibley—"Not exactly. Perhaps it would be better to say that I shaved myself while cutting."

"People don't think I amount to much in this concern," said the office boy, as he filed away the paid bills, "but they'd think different if they knew I handled all the receipts."

Railroad official—"You may not believe it, but this dining-car cost \$20,000." Planetree—"How long has it been running?" Railroad Official—"Just a week." Planetree—"Paid for itself yet?"

He (admiring a vase of flowers)—"Are they not beautiful? Do you know they remind me of you?" She (softly)—"But they are artificial." He—"Ah, yes; but you'd never know it."

The signs of spring are everywhere in sight; The pensive goat now chews the old tin can; And we encounter in their passing flight

The poet and the hokey-pokey man. "I'm sorry, ma'am," said the early spring tramp, "but my indisposition won't permit me to say that wood."

"What is the nature of your indisposition?" "It's an indisposition to saw wood, ma'am."

"He is very gifted," said Miss Gushington. "Why, he can sit down and write poetry for the yard." "Yes," replied the envious rival. "The only difficulty is that the public reads it by the inch."

"After that," remarked the young alim who had been telling an insane story, "my mind was contented."

"That accounts for it," commented a sharp young woman, and there was an interregnum of profound silence.

An Artistic Achievement—"Mr. Crayons is very successful in his drawing," remarked the young woman. "Yes," replied the discourteous rival, "I understand he disposed of several pictures at a raffle."

Waiter—"Wasn't your dinner satisfactory, sir?" Guest from the country (in a dazed sort of way)—"Yes, the dinner was all right enough. What I didn't like is the size of that 'ere bill you brought me."

The boy had smashed his father's shaving mug when his mother discovered him. "Oh, Freddie," she exclaimed, "what will your papa say when he comes home and sees what you have done?" "Well, mamma, I don't think I'd like to repeat it before you."

Kind Words from Hamilton Regarding the Great Remedy which Cures Rheumatism in One to Three Days.

Mrs. Phillips, sr., corner Hunter and Grath streets, Hamilton: "Several months ago I was afflicted with rheumatism, which completely crippled me. South American Rheumatic Cure being recommended to me, I procured a bottle, and obtained perfect relief from the first few doses. It is without doubt the quickest relief for rheumatism I have ever seen, and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers from this disease."

THE QUEEN AND HER CROWN.

In the face of the absolutely stupendous number of pictures which represent Queen Victoria on any and every occasion with her crown on, it is rather curious to learn that she has not, as a matter of fact, worn it more than 20 times during her whole reign.



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 have had a great deal of medical attention during that time, but with no benefit. A friend told me of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I bought a bottle, and together with Hood's Pills, I felt a great benefit from these. From my personal experience I can say Hood's Sarsaparilla is a most complete blood purifier." Mrs. C. C. C. 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.

Ryckman's Kootenay Cure.

Positive Cure For Rheumatism and Paralysis.

Niagara Falls, Canada, June 17th. Mr. S. S. Ryckman, M. P., Hamilton. Dear Sir: After examining a very severe sufferer from Rheumatism, also a bad case of blood disorder and skin disease, I have no hesitation in recommending your medicine as an A1 article. Yours respectfully, Dr. ENGLEY.

Mrs. Spedley. 104 Mary St., Hamilton. Cured of Rheumatism by taking two bottles of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure.

Henry Thompson, Esq., Flamboro House, Merrick St., Hamilton. Cured of Rheumatism by one bottle of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure.

Mrs. Stiles Stevens. 211 John St. N., Hamilton. Rheumatism cured by one bottle of Kootenay Cure.

Frank England, Esq., 163 James St. N., Hamilton. Cured of Rheumatism by one bottle of Kootenay Cure.

J. G. Weir, Esq., 58 West Ave., N., Hamilton. Dyspepsia cured by Ryckman's Kootenay Cure.

Milson—"Haven't you gone to house-keeping yet?" Newly-married Man—"No; we're waiting to save up enough to live in keeping with the style of the wedding presents."

CAN THE HEART BE PHOTOGRAPHED?

It Certainly Can be Reached and Its Worst Diseases Cured.

In the wonderful experiments being made at the present time it has not yet been demonstrated that the heart has actually been photographed. It is a question if this is necessary, despite the terrible prevalence of heart disease. In Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is a remedy that goes at once to the disease, as certainly as if the particular spot had been photographed by the new 19th century process. James Allen, of St. Stephen, N. B., who had been troubled with severe palpitation of the heart for years, says that before he took half a bottle he was feeling better, and to-day is a sound man, though using only one bottle of this remedy.

VALUABLE PEARLS.

The Queen of England has a necklace of pink pearls that is worth \$80,000, and the Dowager Empress of Germany one made of thirty-two pearls that would bring easily \$125,000. The Rothschild women have, however, gems of this sort that far exceed in value those of royalty. Baroness Gustave de Rothschild possesses one made up of five rows of pearls, the whole chain being valued at \$200,000.

MONTREAL EAST FALLS INTO LINE

An Important Statement from Alphonse T. Lepine, M. P.

Of the many wise acts of the member in the House of Commons for Montreal East, it is a question whether any is more widely important than his endorsement of the good effects that come from the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Mr. Lepine has used this medicine himself, and found that it gave all the relief in the case of catarrh that it promises. The results accomplished by this medicine are simply wonderful. In Toronto there is the case of Captain Ben Connor, of 198 Berkeley street, who was cured of catarrhal deafness of twelve years' standing by the use of this medicine. It relieves in ten minutes. Sold by all druggists. Sample bottle and blower sent by S. G. Detcon, 44 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Florence—"What is the first thing you have to learn in golf?" Marion—"What to wear."

Smithers—"I wish some one would teach me to save money." Miss Hope—"Oh, Mr. Smithers, this is so sudden."

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm. WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

"Beverley is a thorough aristocrat, isn't he?" "Yes; he has such a well-bred way of not listening when you say anything to him."

NATURE'S METHOD OF CURING KIDNEY DISEASE.

Not by Pills and Powders, but by Dismissing the Stomach Substances That Prove the Real Root of the Trouble.

Evening Star, talking about the value of Kidney Disease.

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Scott's Emulsion

is one of the best of Cod-Liver Oil fuel-foods. The with Hypophosphites

cod-liver oil of fall and winter. The phosphites tone up the system and improve digestion.

Scott's Emulsion prevents colds, coughs, consumption and general debility.

THE DOCTORS WERE WRONG.

They Said Mr. Reuben Petch Was Permanently Disabled.

They Apparently Had Good Grounds for Their Report and on the Strength of it He was Paid a \$1,500 Disability Insurance—Another Case in Which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Have Brought Health After all Other Means Failed.

From the Meaford Monitor. Mr. Reuben Petch is a resident of Griersville who has been known to the editor of the Monitor for a considerable number of years. For several years Mr. Petch has been in bad health, has been an intense sufferer and was declared incurable by a number of physicians and was paid a disability insurance of \$1,500. Lately, to the astonishment of those who had known that he was pronounced incurable, Mr. Petch has been brought back almost to his former health. This restoration he attributes to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and knowing that his story would interest the readers of the Monitor, a reporter was sent to interview him. The following is Mr. Petch's narrative as given by the reporter:

"I had been sick for some years. I consulted in that time with no less than six of the best physicians I could find, but none seemed to help me so far as medicine was concerned. My limbs and body were puffed or bloated so I could not get my clothes on. I had lost the use of my limbs entirely. When I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I



could not dress myself and had not dressed myself for two years previous. I could not even open my mouth enough to receive any solid food, and I had to be fed with a spoon. I seemed to have lockjaw. I could not get up or down the doorsteps, and if I fell down I had to lie there until I was helped up. I could not get around without a cane and a crutch. My flesh seemed to be dead. You might have made a pin-stitch of me and I would feel no hurt. The doctors told me I could never get better. They said I had palsy on one side, caused by spinal sclerosis, the effect of a grippa. You might roast me and I would not sweat. I was a member of the Mutual Aid Association of Toronto, and, as under their rules I was entitled to a disability insurance, I made application for it. I was examined by two doctors on behalf of the Association and pronounced permanently disabled and was in due time paid my disability insurance of \$1,500. This was about two years after I first took sick. Things went on in this way for a considerable period, and my helplessness was, if anything, on the increase. I was continually reading about the cures through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last determined to try them. After using four or five boxes there was a change. I first made myself manifest by my beginning to sweat freely. I made up my mind to give them a thorough trial and to my surprise I have gained in health and strength ever since. I take no other medicine except Pink Pills. I began taking them when all other medicines and the doctors failed to do me any good. I could not get off my chair without help. I never expected to get better but Pink Pills have rescued me from a living death, and now I am happy to say I can work and walk and get around finely. I eat heartily, sleep soundly, and feel like a new man, and I ascribe the cause entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I cannot say too much in their praise and recommend them highly to all similarly afflicted."

The above is Mr. Petch's unvarnished statement of his case and we might add, we know him to be a respectable, reliable gentleman, who has no interest in making the statement only to do good to others who might become afflicted as he was.

This strong testimony proves the claim made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail, and that they deserve to rank as the discovery of modern medical science.

Not by Pills and Powders, but by Dismissing the Stomach Substances That Prove the Real Root of the Trouble.

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Evening Star, talking about the value of Kidney Disease.

West Shore Through

One of the handsomest cars that had ever been turned out of the factory is now running on the New York without charge.

West shore through car, with buffet car, and refreshments can be obtained en route, if desired, at the New York Union Station, Toronto, except Sunday, at 4.55 p.m. leaving New York next morning at 10.10 a.m. On Sundays the sleeper runs from Hamilton only, connecting with the train from Toronto. Call at the Trunk office in Toronto for information or space in sleeping car. Can be made in advance.

You Can't Do Without Sunlight Soap.

For purity For cleansing For taking out spots For dissolving grease For saving clothes For preserving skin These are some of the reasons why "SUNLIGHT" Soap has the largest sale in the world, and has been awarded 37 Gold Medals and other honors.

SPECIAL—For a limited time I will send you a name in my Agency Directory, and guarantee results, for six cents.

J. B. JOHNSON, Box 11, Bass River, N.B.

DON'T COUGH YOUR LUNGS AWAY.

USE BRY'S GERMAN BREAST BALM.

AND BE CURED OF THE COLDS Sold by Druggists At 25c.

THE ARMSTRONG CO. has a windmill business, because it has a wind power to 1.5 what it was in 1880, and it is now a better article for others. It makes a good article for others. It makes a good article for others.

January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. Tools and Pumps of all kinds. Send for a list. M. B. B. and F. B. B.

For Twenty-six DUNN'S BAKING POWDER.

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Are handsome, light, durable. Such grace of design as is embodied in this "fast, easy-running, much-talked-about" mount can only be seen in the best bicycle it is possible to make. The 36 Stearns will be reduced. Finishes at your option and new catalogues. "The Yellow Fellow"

AMERICAN RACER CO., TORONTO, ONT.

E. & D. Bicycles

GENTS' FRAME. LADIES' FRAME.

Have many important improvements, covered by patents and found in no other wheel. They are:—

Absolutely Dust Proof. Absolutely Oil Proof. Absolutely True Bearings. Morse Roller Chain, requires no oil. Cycloidal Sprockets, Pedals dust proof at both ends. Interchangeable Sprockets, Reversible Handle. Crank Bearings removed without disturbing adjustment or balls.

They are all fitted with Messinger Saddles, the most expensive and best saddle ever placed on the market. They are worth two of any wheel. They are geared to 80 and ride as easy as others at 65. Send 5-cent stamp for catalogue.

MANUFACTURED BY Canadian Typograph Co. (Ltd.) Windsor, Ont.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA. Sold Only in Lead Packets.

IT IS DELICIOUS.

Old Metals

Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Iron. Find a CASH BUYER in

W. G. HARRIS, 25-31 William St., TORONTO, Ont. Telephone 1723.

DOUGLAS BROS., slate, gravel and metal roofers, metallic ceilings, sky lights, metal workers, 124 Adelaide W., Toronto.

Sun Bicycle

A Strictly High Grade Wheel at a MODERATE PRICE. Manufactured by G. T. PONDRIETH, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

I wish to purchase all kinds of used Postage Stamps. Look up old letters and send me the stamps on the envelopes, stating what you want for them. Especially old Canadian, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, British Columbia, United States, etc. JAMES HURKETT, Wellington and Jordan Sts., Toronto, Can.

H. W. PETRIE'S NEW CATALOGUE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

Office and Works address: 141 Front St. Adjoining New Union Station Toronto, Canada.

BAKERS' Dough Mixers

C. T. Pondrieth, M'fr., 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W. TORONTO, ONT.

Few Women

ENJOY LIFE AS THEY OUGHT.

Many are miserable, weak and sickly, and suffer untold miseries through ailments peculiar to their sex. IT IS WRONG. Most all these ills result from womb troubles of some kind. No woman can remain weak or ill who uses

COMPOUND MILES' (Can.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND and Miles' Sanative Wash.

Priced 75c and 50c. For sale by all Druggists. They impart vitality and energy, and make the life of the "Mother Sex" worth living. Extraordinary pamphlet, "Woman's Triumph," free on application.

"A. M. C." MEDICINE CO., 578 St. Paul St., Montreal. Medicines expressed to any address on order.

THE Wall Paper King

OF CANADA.

IF YOU THINK OF PAPERING

A Residence, Church, Office, Lodge Room, Public Hall, Hotel or Store,

WRITE A POSTAL TO C. B. Scantlebury, Box 740, Belleville, Ont.

Mention the Rooms you think of papering, about the price you want to pay, and where you saw this "ad."

You will get by return mail large sample books of choice Wall Paper at the lowest prices known to the Canadian trade, and our booklet "How to Paper."

We pay express charges on all orders and guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

References, Can. and Dom. Express Cos.



Mrs. May Johnson.

Ayer's Pills

"I would like to add my testimony to that of others who have used Ayer's Pills, and to say that I have taken them for many years, and always derived the best results from their use."

For Stomach

and liver troubles, and for the cure of all ailments caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equaled. When my friends ask me what is the best remedy for disorders of the stomach,

Liver, or Bowels,

my humble answer is Ayer's Pills. Given in season they will break up a cold, prevent a gripe, check fever, and regulate the digestive organs. They are easy to take, and

Are the best

and family medicine I have ever known. J. M. JOHNSON, 308 Rider Ave., New York City.

AYER'S PILLS

Highest Award at World's Fair.
Largest Dispensary for the blood.

WANTED.—A General Servant.

Apply to
Mrs JOHN MACARTHUR,
Dalesville.

Insolvent Notice.

In the matter of B. L. & I. Vipond, Wood, Coal and Lumber Merchants, Montreal and St. Faustin, Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the office of Lamarche & Benoit, No. 1709 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,

WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH APRIL, 1895
at 11 o'clock a.m., in Montreal.

1. A lot of land, known and designated under the sub-division numbers two and three (2 and 3), of lot number one hundred and ten (110), of the Official Plan and Book of Reference of the St. Lawrence Ward of the City of Montreal, being number 660 St. Lawrence Street, in said ward, with buildings thereon erected.

2. A lot of land, known and designated under the sub-division numbers one hundred and three (103 of 003), on the Official Plan and Book of Reference of the St. Louis Ward of the City of Montreal, being number 154 Drolet Street, in said ward, with cottage and premises thereon erected.

At St. Faustin, in the township of Wolfe and District of Terrebonne:

1. A lot of land, being the number thirteen (13) of the seventh (7th) range of lots of said Township of Wolfe, containing one hundred acres of land in superficies, more or less, without buildings.

2. A lot of land, being fourteen (14) of the seventh (7th) range of lots of said Township of Wolfe, containing one hundred acres of land, more or less, in superficies, without buildings.

3. A lot of land, being part of lot number fourteen (14) of the sixth (6th) range of lots of the said Township of Wolfe, containing about seven acres in superficies, more or less, and bounded in front by the public highway, in rear by the lot of land herein above described in the previous paragraph, on one side by the property of E. Charette, and on the other side by the property of D. J. Bolvin and representatives with a saw mill and its machinery, house, stables and other outbuildings thereon erected.

4. A lot of land, being number twelve (12) of the fifth (5th) range of lots of said Township of Wolfe, containing one hundred and seven acres of land, in superficies, more or less, without buildings.

5. A lot of land, being number thirteen (13) of the fifth (5th) range of said Township of Wolfe, containing one hundred and nine acres of land, in superficies, more or less, without buildings.

6. A certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in Township of Charlevoix, in the County of G. G. G. and being the west half of lot number one hundred and ten (110) of the Official Plan and Book of Reference of said Township.

Said sale will be made at 11 o'clock a.m., and, further, to be made at 2 o'clock p.m. A deposit of \$100 is required.

For further particulars apply to

LAMARCHE & BENOIT,
1709 Notre Dame Street,
Montreal.

MARCOUITE BROS.
Auctioneers.

HOME COMFORT

Roll of Honor.

THREE GOLD
And ONE SILVER MEDAL.
World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial
Exposition, New Orleans, 1884 and 1885.

HIGHEST AWARDS
Nebraska, State Board of Agriculture 1887.

DIPLOMA.
Alabama State Ag. Society at Montgomery, 1888.

AWARD
Chattahoochee Valley Expo. Columbus, Ga. 1888

HIGHEST AWARDS
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical
Ass'n., 1889

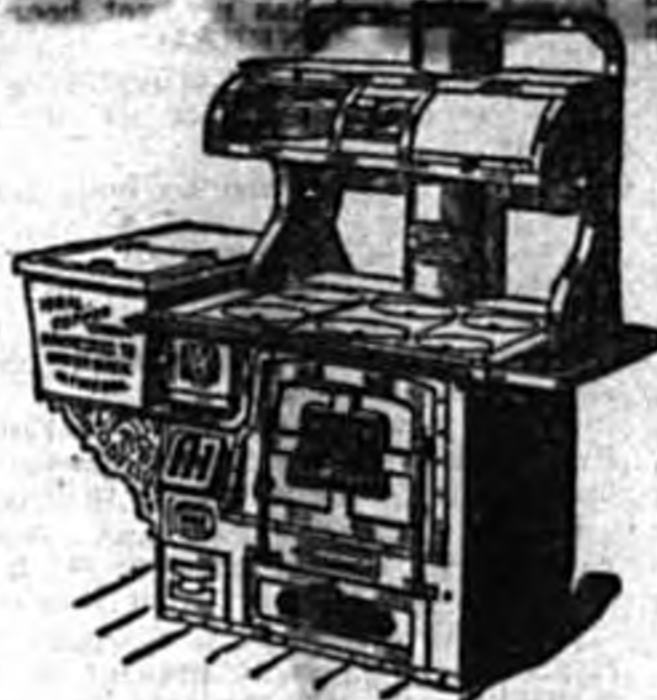
SIX HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893

HIGHEST AWARDS.
Western Fair Association, London, Canada, 1893.

SIX GOLD MEDALS.
Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, Cal. 1894.

SILVER MEDAL.
Toronto Exposition, Toronto, Canada, 1895

Above Honors were Received by



Family and Hotel Ranges.

Are unequalled because they are made of malleable iron, and wrought steel. Will not break by overheating or rough usage. Waterbacks bear 100 pounds pressure: no danger of explosions by freezing. Pines lined with asbestos. Bake quickly. Economical in fuel. Abundance hot water. Burn hard or soft coal, or wood. Convenient and ornamental. Will last a lifetime with ordinary care. Fully guaranteed.

Over 317,720 Sold to Nov. 1, 1895

Above style of Range No. 69 is sold only from company's wagons by their own salesmen, at one uniform price throughout the United States and Canada.

Home Comfort Hot Air Steel Furnaces are guaranteed to give better satisfaction with less fuel than any other heating apparatus.

Wrought Iron Range Co.

70 to 76 Pearl Street, TORONTO, CANADA.
FOUNDED 1864. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

Alexandria, July 10th, 1895.

We regret to note the fact that the Superintendent and salesmen representing the Wrought Iron Range Co., of Toronto, Ont., who have been among us for the past three months are soon to depart to new fields of labor. These gentlemen came among us as strangers and we thought like a great many other travelling concerns, did a reckless business, but we are pleased to say that the business has been conducted here in a manner worthy of the respect and patronage of any community. While at this point they have done an extensive business, having sold five car loads of Ranges, dealing exclusively with the best people of this Gengary and adjoining counties. While we regret their departure, we wish them success, and can heartily recommend them to any community in which they may cast their lot.

Signed:—
W. J. Simpson, Merchant Tailor.
R. A. Wesley, M. D.
J. J. Dewar.
Ostrom Bros. & Co. Druggists & Jewellers
P. A. Huot, General Merchant.
Alex. McGillivray, Confectionery etc.
John Boyle, Grocery and Provisions.
McEvoy & Co. Groceries
Isaac Wilson, "Glenaryan."
A. McMillan, Livery.
D. A. McDonald.

Testimonials from the people who are using the Home Comfort Ranges and speak from experience. These ranges are sold only from the Co's own wagons and at one uniform price and cannot be purchased in any other way. The people should avail themselves of this opportunity and get the best range made on earth.

Wrought Iron Range Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen:—We purchased of your salesman a Home Comfort Range and are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction. It takes up less room, sets to better advantage in the kitchen, is the best baker and cooker I ever used, is a great heater and saves more than half the fuel of our former stoves. We would not part with our Range for \$100 if we could not get another one. This certificate you may use as you like. Respectfully,

J. Angus McDonald, Alexandria.
Mrs Alexandra Kerr, Alexandria.
Duncan McMillan,
Angus D. McGregor, Williamstown.

N. Lancaster, May 24th, 1895.

Wrought Iron Range Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen:—We purchased of your salesman a Home Comfort Range and after testing it thoroughly, are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction. We would not part with our Range for \$100 if we could not get another. This certificate you may use in any way you see proper. Respectfully,

Mrs W. Leclair, N. Lancaster.
Murdoch McDonald, N. Lancaster.
Mrs W. A. Snyder, N. Lancaster.
John A. McDonald,
Mrs A. M. Klunon,

Wrought Iron Range Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen:—We purchased from your salesman a Home Comfort Range and after using it for some time are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction. We find it in all respects just as recommended by the salesmen.

Respectfully,
A. R. McDonald, St. Raphael.
John J. McRae, Glen Norman.
Do.
D. D.
Mrs Frank Soles, Glen Roy.
Telephore Bourbonnais, St. Catharines.
W. Lanthier, St. Mark.
John Downes.
J. Bourbonnais.
N. Compess.
M. Bortman, St. Mark.
Martin Kauliga, St. Mark.
Wm. J. J. Point, St. Mark.
Mots-Bedard.
Robert Soles.
A. C. Robinson.
John McMillan.
A. Kingsbury, St. Eugene.
Andrew Allen.
James Forbes.

LOOK! LOOK!!

SPRING HOUSE DECORATING MADE EASY.

Alabastine in all its most beautiful shades for tinting. Kalsomine in all shades for tinting. Floor paint in different shades, specially prepared for hard drying surface. What you want. Mixed paints in all shades. Pure Linseed Oil, Turpentine, White Lead.

NOVELTIES FOR BOYS.

Wedding Cakes, Confectionery.
TESTER'S PATENT.

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

Send in your order early.

JAS. M. BAKER,
WEST.



DE FO
EXT. OF
STRAW
COLIC
CRAMP
CHOLERA
DIARRHOEA
DYSENTERY
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CHOLERA INFANTUM
and all Summer Complaints and Disorders of the Bowels. It is safe and reliable for Children or Adults.
For Sale by all Dealers.

Look Here

On the 14th
I will buy and
of the old firm

P. CARRIE
From that
made for strictly
duce in exchange

Give up
after that date
selves the trade
stated.

Thanking you for your
courageousness in
P. CARRIE

I hope you will
favor me with the
consideration

J. N. A. Carrere.
St. Philippe

Victoria Foundry, LACHUTE

Founders and Machinists
or IRON.
General Machine
plies.
PUMPS and
STOVES, PLOWS and
STO



all kinds wood and coal.
McQuat & McRae

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

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.

NEW Spring Goods

Larger and better stock than ever

and all marked down to suit the times

Look at our PRINTS and see the

beautiful patterns, all fast colors, and

plenty to select from.

SHIRTING and Flannelettes in all

colors, from 5c a yd. and upwards.

Big line in fine Dress Goods in all

colors, all wool; double widths from

25c upwards.

A fine line of new Tweeds just ar-

rived, neat patterns, from 30c up.

Men's and Boys new Spring Felt

Hats just to hand, something nice and

latest styles.

A complete stock of Garden and

Field seeds. Quality and prices right

at

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,

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE
WORLD OVER.

CANADA.

GREAT BRITAIN

Sir Julian Goldsmid, who left about 1,000,000 to his daughters, has done so on the footing that if any of them mar-

as far as possible, they would not
present the worst aspect of
that when these trade reports
satisfactory, it is safe to conclude

THE MURDERER OF TWENTY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

He felt that if he could build himself a suitable home he could pursue his passion in a more leisurely and agreeable fashion. So he did build himself a home—the famous "castle" No. 701 Sixty-third street, Chicago. He selected a site near the World's Fair grounds. The World's Fair was about to open, and with so many strangers wandering about he could find many with whom to amuse himself. He must have thought out the plans of the house carefully. It was built with an eye to future needs, yet in such a way that the workmen would suspect nothing. After they had done, he and an accomplice, who was an expert mason, easily made the necessary changes. The finished house was an ideal place for doing murder with secrecy and despatch. It had secret chambers and smothering rooms, a retreat for burning bodies, a quicklime pit, benches and blocks for chopping corpses up, and no sound could possibly reach the street. Here men and women and children were murdered and annihilated for the money they had with them, for the insurance on their lives, because they knew too much, because Holmes was weary of them, or for no other reason than that he was fond of murder. He killed his friends, he killed his accomplices, he killed his mistresses, he killed children.

After over a year of quiet pleasure he was compelled to give up the "castle." He was pressed for money, and as money would not come to him he had to go forth to seek it. Then came the great Pletzel conspiracy. He married a young and pretty woman and spent the intervals of honeymooning in killing Pletzel, in choking three Pletzel children to death and burning their bodies, in plotting to kill Mrs. Pletzel and her oldest daughter. He would kiss his wife and leave her for a few hours, strangle a child, cut it up, burn its body, hide the charred bones, return to his wife, embrace her and lie down beside her to sleep soundly and sweetly.

"I don't believe in the supernatural," he said to a reporter a few months ago. "If I had done these murders they accuse me of I am quite certain that I should not be troubled by dreams of anything of that sort. I am a sound sleeper. I have never known what it was not to get a good night's rest."

When they arrested him they found in his pockets letters the Pielzel children had written to their mother—wonderfully innocent, loving letters, with pathetic misspellings and slips in grammar. He had killed the children, but he could not burn these letters. He liked to read them. They were really very curious and interesting. In prison he made a pet of a chicken and

devoted himself to it with a solicitude that was most touching. And he was always thinking of his boy up in New Hampshire with his grandparents. He took a great deal of pride in that boy and showed in many ways a genuine affection for him. And also, by the way, he did many extraordinary things for me of the same

killers, for one of the young women had killed, and it has been shown that all the time he has been doing these things, which were in themselves proofs of generosity, kindness, and affection, he was plotting to kill her. There was a more extraordinary criminal than this man, who, if he lives, will hang as surely as the sun rises the morning of May 7. He could not resist the temptation to tell about his crimes. Vanity is the strongest point with all these degenerates. Witness the conspicuous cases of the Marquis of Sadi, of Rousseau and of Paul Verlaine. They must tell about their depravity. They revel in the horror they produce.

The most important fact about monsters is that they are born, not made. There is no danger of any man being converted into such an abnormality as Holmes. The Jack-the-Rippers, the strangers, the Holmeses are as rare in nature as two-legged calves or seven-toed clovers. And they do not propagate their kind.

EDUCATING A CHEF.

The French Process Is a Lengthy and Tedious One.

The making of a man cook in France is a lengthy and tedious process. According to a celebrated French chef, a young man when he decides to pursue a culinary career, selects his nominal instructor, to whom he pays a sum equivalent to \$5.

The aspirant is first assigned to the vegetable cook, who teaches him how to prepare the raw materials. When he has mastered this, he is initiated into the mystery of cooking them. This thoroughly learned, he studies the way of cutting up raw meats, of preparing fish, and how to stuff, dress, truss and game and poultry. When he has learned this he is placed before the range where he receives instructions in the various processes of broiling, frying, roasting and baking.

When he graduates from this department he passes under the control of the second cook, who reveals to him the mysteries of sauces and soups. The interest of this functionary in his pupil is necessary to accelerate with liberal and frequent tips. The student is then put in charge of the pastry cook, to whom he owes a big apprenticeship fee, all that pertains to the confection of cakes, pastries, ices and the like, completes his culinary education, and then he can assume the role of a chef.

...LIIOUS...

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

He was a good-natured, jovial youth, fond of his fellow beings, and especi-

fond of his fellow-beings, and especially fond of women, and that was his general character to the end. He was always well liked by those he met. He was always generous with his money, and he loved to give to the poor.

money, made love to every woman who came his way, and was so sympathetic and ardent that they often returned his love. Next to murder, his greatest successes were in love-making. He leaves several wives in different parts of the country. He was polite, cour-

of the country. He was polite, courteous, gentle, even to the very last. The last view his victim had of him was as reassuring and agreeable as any. He murdered with a smile on his face, and

To a man whose passion was the

killing of his fellow-creatures by plot and stealth, the natural occupation was that of insurance swindler. The profits of that business are large. The

...clever plotting are
...if that industry is
...country of murder the
...contracting

ES

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...and

erved
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cent
lined
fires

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,
St. Scholastique.

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. O. 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

NOTICE.

Latest styles in Spring and Summer Millinery, at the lowest price possible to be had from the Misses Robert, St. Philippe. Also, Rood's Magic Sewing Machine, taught and satisfaction guaranteed. Test linings out for any one, on condition that system will be purchased if lining is satisfactory. Call and see as it is no trouble to show the system. All are invited.

Scientific American
Agency for
PATENTS
CAVEATS,
TRADE MARKS,
DESIGN PATENTS,
COPYRIGHTS, etc.
For information and free Handbook write to
MUNN & CO., 311 Broadway, New York.
Claims entered for securing patents in America.
Every patent taken out by us is brought before
the public by a notice given free of charge in the
Scientific American
Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the
world. Indispensable to inventors. No inventor
man should be without it. Weekly \$2.00 a
year \$12.00 six months. Address MUNN & CO.,
Publishers, 311 Broadway, New York City.

Spring-tooth Harrows,
Steel Land Rollers,
Mowers and adjustable
mowers; Wilkison Plows;
Forks and Carriers
to follow, at \$10.
Road Cars; Cook
other Stoves of first
class.

Bennett & Lariviere,
Gentle Makers,
LACHUTE,
in Fish's Fish & Co., next
to Post Office.

Teach and sold
we think we can
Clothes, etc.,

THE BANK
LACHUTE.
GARAND,
Cashier

\$500,000
on Deposits, Mo-
drawn without notice

on any point in
United States, on
any part of

QNS promptly made,
m. to 3 p. m. Satur-
to 1 p. m.

D. STEWART,
Manager.

Business College
National Business College.
Established 1898

entirely from actual
hand and Typewriting a
trees. Send for one,
JOHN KEITH,
Principal



SUCCESS 1893.
EXPERIENCE.

OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

number of years we claim
the best goods in the country.
for the past year has sur-
passed all others. The capacity of our
factory is now from 100 to 125 rigs
per week. We have also reduced
our prices on our goods, viz:

XPRESS
UMBER
V. GONS.

Gons \$85.
McNeill & Son,
attention given

year to fit all the
latest shoe shapes.
Extra thick ball
and heel.

Sold everywhere.

of pure
Thin, Light,
Elastic, Stylish,
Durable.

Rubbers

They Wear like Iron.

As the year 1895
is passed for ma-
chinery and the
season of 1896 for
same has come,
you will find me
at my same old
stand and better
prepared than
ever to meet the
wants of farmers.
Thanking you all
for the past year's



patronage and
hope may do as
well this season.
I guarantee near-
ly everything I
sell, and keep
only No. 1 goods.
If I have not in
stock what a man
requires for the
farm or road I can
get it inside
of two days.

For this year I can get Wagons and Buggies for a customer on easy terms. Orders for any machinery not in stock I can get in two days' time. Our line of machinery can't be beat. It is made by Massey-Harris & Co. I need not tell you they are the best manufacturers of Farm Implements in Canada. You all know that their Mowers, Binders and Reapers are second to none in Canada. For this year I will sell mowers cheap, as I am obliged to be in the store almost all the time. I will be unable to go out on the road, and those coming to my shop will be benefited by low prices. Good line of Groceries and ready-made shirts, Underwear and overalls at low prices. Splendid line of Stoves always on hand. Washing Machines, bugz/jacks, cultivators, Toronto mowers, Brantford mowers, Sharp's Tiger and Ithaca rakes, wide open blinder, all Massey-Harris make. Plows, all kinds from \$10 up. Organs and Pianos. Any person requiring machinery repaired will do well to call at my shop and get it done, or if machines want fixing in the field, I will go and do the work, so no delay will be experienced by the farmer. I am an old hand at the repairing business, both in the shop and field for repairing machinery. Large stock of Tinware and Hardware, also feed of all kinds, Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats. Butter taken in trade and part cash.

Any person who would like to purchase a six-legged Black Sheep can apply to

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 Milk Cows.

For sale by druggists, at general stores or sent on receipt of 50 cents.

DICK & CO., P. O. Box 482, MONTREAL.

LUMBER FOR SALE!

Pine, spruce, hemlock & red-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



Grenville Mill Arrangement.

Sections A and B

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for Grenville Mill Arrangement" will be received at this office on MONDAY, MAY 13, 1895, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of enlarging the mill of the Grenville Mill Co. 11 miles of the Ottawa River. Plans and specifications of the work to be done at the mill of the Grenville Mill Co. may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals in Ottawa, or at the Superintending Engineer's Office, Montreal, where they may be obtained on and after the 10th day of May, 1895. In case of any difficulty in obtaining the plans and specifications, apply to the undersigned.

Abbotts Campbell & Meredith,
ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.,
11 HOSPITAL ST.
MONTREAL.

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

Massey Harris

IMPLEMENTS

AT
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

For One Month Only.

Spring tooth Harrow's steel frames,
16 teeth (guaranteed) for \$10.00.
22 teeth \$1 less.
No. 3 Verity plows \$11.50.
" 5 " " \$11.00.
" 6 " " (for boys) \$10.
with rigid or loose clevises and adjustable handles.

'Verity' Cultivator with hillers \$8.
Myers Horse Forks complete with malleable brackets and pulleys \$10.
See the 'Star' fork and car before buying something new.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

Special Reductions to Farmers on all plows, harrows, and cultivators.

SEEDERS.

Having a Seeder on hand, call and see it. It is a new and improved model, and is a real money saver.

LACHUTE TO GENEVA.

To Geneva we fairly went of our way,
Very near the close of a beautiful day,
His "Lordship and Lady" came with the
rest,
And with them their most "amiable guest",
The "Belle of the East End"
Was one of the crowd,
And our "dear lady teacher"
Of whom we are proud.
But here is a puzzle
Can you give us an answer
Who was the one,
They called "Little Dancer."
"Shure Molke" was there
And "dear Georgie" too
And we altogether,
Formed an excellent crew.
To the hostess and family
We tender our thanks,
For the kindness with which
They treated us "cranks."
The pleasant evening passed
Too quickly we all had to admit,
But we fear that some
Of the hard hats were hit.
The "special trolley" was fine
And how the "boys" made it go,
For we were home in time,
To hear the cocks crow.
Dear Lachute told people
To all we would say,
Don't invite us too often
For we never say nay.
And how it is time
I would draw to a close,
For my verses are poor
Any rhyme mostly prose.

T. L.



Dr. H. F. Merrill.

Results Astonish

MEN OF SCIENCE.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A MEDICINE

WITHOUT AN EQUAL

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is without an equal as a blood-purifier and Spring medicine, and cannot have praise enough. I have watched its effects in chronic cases, where other treatment was of no avail, and have been astonished at the results. No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried many, is so thorough in its action, and so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F. MERRILL.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

As shown at the World's Fair.

Keeps the liver and bowels.



CURES
DYSPEPSIA,
BAD BLOOD,
CONSTIPATION,
KIDNEY TROUBLES,
RHEUMATISM,
GOUT, &c.

W. H. JOY & CO., 1035 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

And one of us, that must have been a light woman, not like you and— But maybe it was just in innocence for who can tell? She waved to him and waved to him to come over; and you ring was the token; but he would not come. But still she sat at her window and waved and waved—till at last her brothers heard of it, that were stir-

A NATIONAL IN...
Cumso—The queue a Chinaman wears is indicative of the backwardness of China.
Cawker—How do you make that?
Cumso—Isn't it always hanging behind?

every pound of it.

...the ... of ...

—But—
Fashionable Patient—Not a word, sir.
I'll cut it in two, or find something
the matter with me.



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. LEFLAN, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.
Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

Four lots situated at the Four Corners, Brownsburg. Terms reasonable.

Apply to

JAMES MACDONALD,
33-4 Brownsburg, Que.

NEW FIRM.

A CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

Mr. D. Wilson having formed a partnership with Mr. George Barley the business carried on by the former as a butcher will hereafter be conducted by

WILSON & BARLEY.

As in the past the wants of the public will be attended to and satisfaction given. Cash paid for

HIDES

LAMBSKINS FURS.

WILSON & BARLEY,
Butchers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Tickets sold to all points in Canada, and United States at the lowest rates. For further particulars apply to

W. J. Todd,
Lachute.

HOUSE TO LET,



or for sale cheap.

Apply to
W. C. DAVIDSON.

NEW

Millinery Store

Opposite the Market Hall,
Lachute.

The undersigned will open a Millinery Store on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17th, 1896, for the first week will supply customers at

COST PRICE.

HATS, BONNETS, etc., sold and trimmed in the latest styles. Feathers curled to order.

DRESSMAKING

Ladies and Children's dresses made in the most fashionable styles, at short notice.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

M. M. Proulx,

Lachute, April 16th, 1896.

HOME COMFORT! COME IN

Roll of Honor.

THREE GOLD
And ONE SILVER MEDAL
World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial
Exposition, New Orleans, 1884 and 1885.

HIGHEST AWARDS
Nebraska, State Board of Agriculture 1887.

DIPLOMA
Alabama State Ag. Society at Montgomery, 1888.

AWARD
Chattahoochee Valley Expo. Columbus, Ga. 1888.

HIGHEST AWARDS
St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical
Ass'n., 1889

SIX HIGHEST AWARDS
World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

HIGHEST AWARDS
Western Fair Association, London, Canada, 1893.

SIX GOLD MEDALS
Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, Cal. 1894.

SILVER MEDAL
Toronto Exposition, Toronto, Canada, 1895

Above Honors were Received by

Wrought Iron Range Co.

70 to 76 Pearl Street, TORONTO, CANADA.
FOUNDED 1864. PAID UP CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

Alexandria, July 10th, 1895.
We regret to note the fact that the Superintendent and salesmen representing the Wrought Iron Range Co., of Toronto, Ont., who have been among us for the past three months are soon to depart to new fields of labor. These gentlemen came among us as strangers and we thought like a great many other travelling concerns, did a reckless business, but we are pleased to say that the business has been conducted here in a manner worthy of the respect and patronage of any community. While at this point they have done an extensive business, having sold five car loads of Ranges, dealing exclusively with the best people of this Glengarry and adjoining counties. While we regret their departure, we wish them success, and can heartily recommend them to any community in which they may cast their lot.

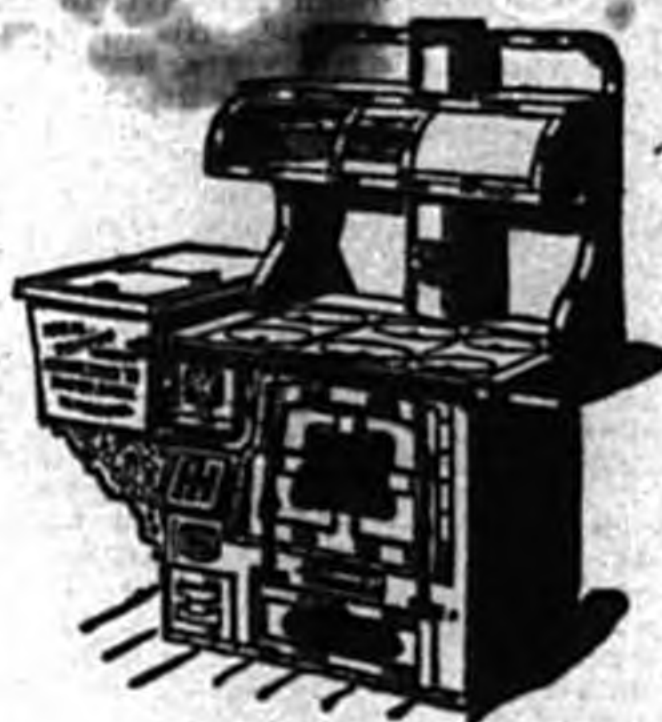
Signed:—
W. J. Simpson, Merchant Tailor.
R. A. Wesley, M. D.
J. J. Dewar,
Ostrom Bros. & Co. Druggists & Jewellers
P. A. Hunt, General Merchant.
Alex. McGillivray, Confectionery etc.
John Boyle, Grocery and Provisions.
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Isaac Wilson, "Glengarry."
A. McMillan, Livery.
D. A. McDonald.

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J. Angus McDonald, Alexandria.
Mrs. Alexandra Kerr, Alexandria.
Duncan McMillan,
Angus D. McGregor, Williamstown.



Family and Hotel Ranges.

Are unequalled because they are made of malleable iron, and wrought steel. Will not break by overheating or rough usage. Waterbacks bear 100 pounds pressure—no danger of explosion by freezing. Pipes lined with asbestos. Bake quickly. Economical in fuel. Abundant hot water. Burns hard or soft coal, or wood. Convenient and ornamental. Will last a lifetime with ordinary care. Fully guaranteed.

Over 317,720 Sold to Nov. 1. 1895

Above style of Range No. 69 is sold only from company's wagons by their own salesmen, at one uniform price throughout the United States and Canada.

Home Comfort Hot Air Steel Furnaces are guaranteed to give better satisfaction with less fuel than any other heating apparatus.

N. Lancaster, May 26th, 1895.

Wrought Iron Range Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen:—We purchased of your salesmen a Home Comfort Range and after testing it thoroughly, are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction. We would not part with our Range for \$100 if we could not get another. This certificate you may use in any way you see proper. Respectfully,
Mrs. W. Leclair, N. Lancaster.
Murdoch McDonald, N. Lancaster.
Mrs. W. A. Snyder, N. Lancaster.
John A. McDonald,
Mrs. A. M. Kinnon,

Wrought Iron Range Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen:—We purchased from your salesmen a Home Comfort Range and after using it for some time are pleased to say it gives entire satisfaction. We find it in all respects just as recommended by the salesmen.

Respectfully,
A. R. McDonald, St. Raphael.
John J. McKee, Glen Norman.
Do
D. D.
Mrs. Frank Sova, Glen Roy.
Telephore Bourbonnair, St. Clet.
W. Lanthier, St. Mark.
John Downe,
L. Bourbonnair,
N. Compeau,
M. Bourbonnair, St. Marthe.
Martin Kenig, St. Mark.
Wm. Beggs, Point Fort une.
Mons. Bedard,
Robert Voss,
A. C. Robinson,
John McPhaden,
A. Kingsbury, St. Eugene.
Andrew Allison,
Jas. Fuchs,

LOOK! LOOK!! SPRING HOUSE DECORATING MADE EASY.

Alabastine in all its most beautiful shades for tinting. Kalsomine in all shades for tinting. Floor paint in different shades, specially prepared for hard drying surface. Just what you want. Mixed paint in all shades of best makes Pure Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Pure White Lead.

WALL PAPER.

Look at the new paper all new patterns and designs for every pattern of paper. Prices lower than ever before for all the above.

Only to be had at
G. L. Lachute & Co's,
LACHUTE.

AND SEE OUR CONFECTIONERY NOVELTIES & TOYS.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.
TESTER'S HIGH CLASS
CANDIES.

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.



DE FOWLER'S
EXT. OF WILD
STRAWBERRY
SUGAR
COLORED
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.

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 and produce in exchange.

Give us a Call

after that date and see for your selves 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.

Victoria Foundry, LACHUTE.

Founders and Machinists in BRASS or IRON.

General Machinery and Mill Supplies.

PUMPS and PUMPING MACHINERY,
STOVES, PLOWS and HARROWS.

STOVES!



of all kinds wood and coal.

McQuat & McRae

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

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.

NEW Spring Goods

Larger and better stock than ever and all marked down to suit the times

Look at our PRINTS and see the beautiful patterns, all fast colors, and plenty to select from.

SHIRTING and Flannelettes in all colors, from 5c a yd. and upwards,

Big line in fine Dress Goods in all colors, all wool; double widths from 25c upwards.

A fine line of new Tweeds just arrived, neat patterns, from 30c up.

Men's and Boys new Spring Felt Hats just to hand, something nice and latest styles.

A complete stock of Garden and Field seeds. Quality and prices right at

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,

EINE FÜR ALLE

dozen at dinner, and ~~and~~ no end

dozen a week. I was a miser, and as an end of
hock and a bottle of assistance to my funeral.
I suppose I am to be taken for an African
business man. I have outlived the exploi-
er's age and have a foolish kind of
presumption that the thing will come
to a head. Of course I wouldn't own
to anything among the men who
are great but I may confess as much
to you as to being put down as a
craven."
"I'll tell you what it is, Darenant,"
answered the lawyer. "There is some-
thing more than you have owned to
yet at the bottom of your reluctance
to leave England. There is some one
at least a woman."
The doctor turned his face full upon
the speaker. "You're about right, Jim."
He was passing the end of his cigar
away as he spoke. "There is a wo-
man—not a sudden caprice either—but
a woman I have loved truly and fondly
for the last five years of my life. If
I were a man, I should be glad
of this chance of curing my infatuation
by passing a few thousand miles be-
tween myself and the loveliest face I
ever saw."

"It's a hopeless case, then I suppose," suggested James Wyatt.

"Quite hopeless. What have I to offer the woman I love? The income upon which I have managed to live since my fall and subsequent reformation would be something worse than beggary for a wife such as the woman I love. Even if she were willing to share my poverty, could I be mean enough to drag her into such a slough of despondence? Jim, it is a hopeless case. My only course and I must part. I to dreary bachelorhood, she to fulfill her mission and make one of the grand matches of the season."

"I think I know the lady," said James Wyatt, slowly. "Lord Clanyarde's youngest daughter; the new one, eh, Cypprian? The Clanyardes are neighbors of mine in Kent, I know."

"Oh, I can trust you, Jim. Yes, you put that head of yours to work upon Constance, Clanyarde?"

"He must I guess to understand, and eyes to see and have I not seen you and Miss Clanyarde together at least three times? Why, Cypprian, the infatuation on both sides is patent to the most unsophisticated observer. It's a young couple only four hundred a year."

"That could be rather a tight squeeze for a Clanyarde, a girl as obviously extravagant as I know, and have been up to their eyes in debt for the last forty years. Yes, I have seen the lady, Cypprian, and she is very lovely. Upon my word, I'm sorry for you."

"Thanks, old fellow. I needn't ask you not to mention my name in conjunction with Miss Clanyarde's. And now I suppose we'd better go back to our friends."

"I think so. By the way, what do you think of the lady we were asked to meet?"

"Miss Wetherby."

"Mrs. Walsingham? She is very handsome. A widow, I suppose."
"She is rather silent on that point, and I have heard it hinted that Colonel Walsingham—he was colonel in the Spanish contingent, I believe, and Count of the Holy Roman Empire—still walks this earth, and that the lady owes her agreeable freedom to an American court of divorce. The antecedents are altogether doubtful, and Mrs. Walsingham is of the order fast and furious." She turned away.

"And I suppose Mrs. Walsingham likes Gilbert Sinclair."

big game him in the and he will be a lame him. But I really believe Mrs. Watson has a weakness for the man who is independent of his money. Strong isn't it, Sinclair's the dearest fellow in the world, and as his friend of course I dote upon him; but I could never if I were a woman I should regard him with unmitigated loathing.

"It's rather strong."

"Of course he's a most estimable creature, but such an unspeakable snob, such a pompous, purse-proud cad. Ah, there he is at the window looking for us. If I were a woman, you know, Cyrian, that man would be the object of my aversion; but I'm not, and he's my client and it is the first duty of a solicitor to love his clients. Coming, Gilbert?"

The two men crossed a little bit of

down, and went in through the open window. The room was lighted with wax candles, and a merry party was crowded round a table, at one end of which a lady was dispensing tea in quite a housewife fashion. She was a very young woman, of a showy type, dressed in white muslin half covered with lace, dressed in the latest and most youthful fashion for her five-and-thirty years. There were another ladies present, and a fashionable actress, the other her friend and confidante, also an aspirant to dramatic fame. The first was occupied in an agreeable flirtation with a cornet

Mr. Bellingham had been entertaining the company with anecdotes of MacStinger, the great tragedian, the point of

...a very turning on the discom-
forting of a great man by some blunder-
ing in dramatic art. Mrs. Walling-
ford had heard most of the stories
a good many times before, and she gave
a palpable little yawn as Mr. Bellin-
gham told her how the provincial Horatio
informed the great Hamlet that his
father's ghost "would have much amus-
ed you." She covered the yawn with
her pretty plump little hand, watched
Gilbert Stinclair take with rather a
troubled expression her cue, and
what she was doing was a little inattentive to the

Mr. Sinclair was a man whom many people admired, and who was in no obvious manner deserving James Wyatt's unflattering description. He affected certain bluntness of style, which his friends accepted as evidence of a can-

He was generous to a lavish degree toward those he associated with and was supposed to like; but he was not liberal with protestations of regard, and he had few intimate acquaintances. He was a man whom some people called handsome—a big man, upwards of six feet high, and with a ponderous, powerful frame. He had large regular features, a florid complexion, prominent reddish-brown eyes, thick curling

MORE CRUEL THAN HOLMES

people were complaining so loudly that something had to be done. So the Countess was arrested and locked up for life, the man was decapitated and the women servants were burned alive. The Countess lived thirty-one years after she was imprisoned. She was forty-four when they shut her in and she died at seventy-one. They say that she lost her beautiful skin soon after she was shut away from her baths.

WOMEN-HATERS.

Some Notable Examples of Men Who Carried Their Hobby to Extremes.

Henry Cavendish, the famous chemist, had such an inveterate abhorrence of female society that, from the precautions he took to avoid personal contact with any member of the sex, he earned for himself the sobriquet of the "Woman-hater." It is said that he used to carry on communications with his housekeeper respecting the daily wants entirely by correspondence, and a rigid rule was enacted in his establishment that on no pretence whatever might a female venture into his presence.

Such women-haters are by no means rare. A gentleman died, recently in Vienna who used to adopt extraordinary measures to avoid contact with woman-kind. At the theatre it was his practice to book three seats and occupy the middle one, so that a female should not by any possibility sit next to him.

When traveling he would engage an entire compartment in order to avoid the risk of having a woman in the carriage, and he invariably chose the road in walking for the reason that he was least likely to find a female there. The man's hatred of the sex was indeed carried so far that, in his mortal sickness, he gave orders for the purchase of six feet of ground on either side of his grave, in order that in death a female body should not come within that distance of his.

There is a maid now living in a London suburb who has a similarly pronounced hatred of the gentler sex. Being wealthy, she keeps up a large staff of servants, but no female is to be found among them. Men and boys have to do all the domestic affairs of the household, even the scrubbing the floors and making the beds. Women (even the relatives of the servants) are strictly forbidden the place, and any menial transgressing the rule by admitting a person in petticoats is instantly dismissed.

An opulent gentleman in the north of England who has for years shut himself out from female society died not long since, leaving a will, the terms of which displayed in an unmistakable manner his hatred of womankind. Ignoring the females entirely, all his male relatives were provided with legacies, but on this condition, viz., that the single ones were to forfeit their inheritance the moment they married, and the married ones were not to come into theirs while their wives were living.

COSTLY CLOTHES.

COSTLY CLOTHES.
—
Expensive Dresses Worn by High Dignitaries at the English Court.

The Earl Marshal of England, which office is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk, has the most costly uniform of all the English staff-officers. He is also the head of the College of Arms, or Herald's College, and is one of the greatest officers of the crown.

His uniform is one of the most gorgeous and costly description, and the rod of office which he carries on all state occasions was directed by Richard II. to be a rod of solid gold, tipped at each end with black enamel, and having the royal arms at the upper end and the arms of the Earl Marshal at

The court dress of a Prime Minister costs £150, while that of other Cabinet Ministers costs £120. The uniform of the royal heralds, including their trumpets and embroidered tabards, pennons and tassels, are £270 each. The robes of the Vice Chancellor and Judges cost from £100 to £170.

In the army the complete outfit for an officer of the Royal Horse Artillery, including horse and furniture, amounts

The uniform of an aide-de-camp to the Queen cannot be made for less than £180.

A newly appointed puisne Judge's outfit costs about £300, while that of the Lord Chief Justice is more elaborate and expensive. The Lord Chief Justice, when he appears at court, has a rich gown and train of black satin damask, trimmed with silk lace and tufts, and worn over court dress. The Lord-Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Justice of Appeal and the President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division wear on state occasions a magnificent robe and train of black satin damask, heavily embroidered with gold thread, the cost of which is £150.

A CORRECT DIAGNOSIS.

George—Eh? You got engaged last night? Gus, my old, my dear friend, tell me how you did it.

Gus—Really, I hardly know myself. Couldn't help it. Just like falling down stairs. I was on the edge of a proposal, she gave me a push, and there I was

"I haven't had any such experience," I try to start, my tongue together, and my teeth together, and my tongue cleaves to the roof of my mouth. I've tried a dozen times to ask the question to Miss De Pink and slumped every time.

And did she let you slump?
Yes.
You are courting the wrong girl.

TWO SINGERS SQUELCHED.
Dr. Thomas Augustine Arno, the composer of England's famous national hymn "Rule Britannia," was once called upon to judge between two very bad singers. After patiently hearing them, he said to one of the contestants:
"You are the worst singer I ever heard in my life."
"Ah!" cried the other, exultantly, then

No, said Dr. Arne; you can't sing at all.

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.

Seeding operations have been started in Manitoba, but they are not general.

The steamer Lake Superior brought 140 English farmers bound for Manitoba.

Lizzie Greifenhahn, a ten-year-old girl, was killed at Guelph by a falling wall.

Two Ottawa tobacconists were fined on Monday for selling cigarettes to minors.

Two men were arrested at Hamilton in the act of robbing Mr. James Beatty of that city.

Engineer Kemp of the Winnipeg waterworks was killed by falling into the big flywheel.

The Hamilton-License Commissioners have refused to make any reduction in the number of licenses.

Thomas Taylor, one of the household of the Governor-General at Ottawa, was accidentally shot on Saturday and died in a short time.

The Salvation Army in London has been forbidden to hold meetings on the street corners.

On Saturday Mr. Justice Robertson sentenced Mrs. Bell at Ottawa to life imprisonment for murderous cruelty to her two grandchildren.

Col. Lake, of Ottawa, will visit England in May to supervise the supplies of arms and batteries recently voted by the Dominion Government.

A Point St. Charles woman made several attempts to drown her two-year-old baby girl, but was frustrated each time.

Debentures for new Western Fair buildings, amounting to \$25,000, have been authorized by the City Council of London.

The St. George's Society of Hamilton has accepted the proposition of Col. Davidson of the 48th Highlanders to visit that city on May 24th.

Grand President O. K. Fraser of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association has issued a circular asking the members to exclude politics from the organization.

A convention of the Board of Trade of Quebec, meeting in Montreal, passed resolutions favoring preferential duties throughout the empire, but opposing Imperial federation.

Mr. E. H. King, formerly general manager for some years president of the Bank of Montreal, died at Monte Carlo on Tuesday night, where he had gone in search of health.

A large deputation of Montrealers interviewed the Government at Ottawa on Saturday, and asked for a grant of \$500,000 to assist in holding a great international exhibition in that city.

News comes from Winnipeg of the killing by Indians near Trout Lake of one of their number, who was sick and acted strangely under the belief that he was a "webigo," or man-eater.

Mr. James Dean, nearly ninety years of age, a retired farmer, was instantly killed on Friday at the Great Western station in Galt, Ont., the wheels of a car which was being shunted passing over his neck, completely severing his head from the body.

The Mayor of Vancouver has received a letter from Toronto proposing to open a home at Vancouver to which a portion of the surplus female population of Ontario may be sent for distribution in the districts of the North-West, where there is a demand for wives.

General Superintendent Whyte, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, left Winnipeg for Fort William on Wednesday, to superintend final arrangements now being made for the opening of navigation previous to the shipment of about four million bushels of grain by the lake route east.

The new loan of the city of Montreal, bought by the Bank of Montreal, is in forty-four per cent. stock, and the purchase price is one hundred and five pounds one shilling sterling for every hundred pounds of stock, the most satisfactory terms ever obtained by any Canadian city.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is expected that Sir Redvers Buller will be sent to Egypt in June.

It is reported that ten thousand British troops will be sent to the Sudan in the autumn.

Mr. James Payn, the novelist, has retired from the editorship of the famous Cornhill Magazine.

Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador to Paris, will retire from diplomatic life about the middle of July.

Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Matabele campaign.

It is not expected that the bill prohibiting the importation of live cattle into Britain will be passed this year.

There have been 201 fresh cases of smallpox at Gloucester, England, making a total of 6,302 since the epidemic broke out.

The London press, commenting upon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's statement, generally agree that it is a landlord's budget.

It is proposed in London to erect a monument to the memory of G. A. Sala, and to make a pecuniary provision for his widow.

Israel Gollancz, a learned young Jew, has been appointed to the new lectureship of English literature in Cambridge University.

The ten thousand British troops that will be sent to the Sudan in the autumn will include three battalions of the Household troops.

Out of respect for the memory of Lord Leighton, the council of the Royal Academy has decided not to hold a banquet this year.

The burial of Lady Mountstephen took place in Lemsford Churchyard, adjoining Brooklet Hall, Lord Mountstephen's Herefordshire seat.

It is rumoured in Aldershot camp that the Ninth Lancers have been ordered to get ready to start for Egypt to take part in the Sudan campaign.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railway, will sail for America on the 25th inst. He will make a tour of inspection over the road.

Mr. Chamberlain has announced the intention of the Government to send additional troops to South Africa, and to permanently increase the garrison of Cape Town.

A beautiful window will shortly be dedicated in St. George's cathedral, Southwark, to the memory of Mr. Oxenford, the London Times' dramatic critic of many years ago.

The remarkable expansion of the Anglo-Canadian trade is shown by the imports from Canada into Great Britain, which increased by seventy-one per cent. during March, and by ninety per cent. during the first quarter of the year. The exports to Canada increased seven per cent. during March, and twelve per cent. for the three months.

UNITED STATES.

President Cleveland has offered his services as mediator between Spain and Cuba.

The Lexow Greater New York bill has passed the New York State Senate by 34 to 14.

Karl Mathias, of Toledo, Ohio, claims to have discovered the Egyptian process of mummification.

H. H. Holmes, the condemned murderer, has been baptised into the Roman Catholic church.

The United States Senate in Executive session on Thursday ratified the Behring Sea arbitration treaty.

Four life-saving stations, on Lake Ontario, situated at Fort Niagara, Charlotte, Big Sands, and Oswego, were opened Thursday.

The electro-therapist and the bacteriologist of Bennett Medical College, Chicago, claim that by the application of the Röntgen rays epidemics of all kinds will be impossible in the future.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the United States House of Representatives has decided to take no action at present towards a revival of reciprocity with Canada.

Inspector Fitzpatrick of the Chicago police, does not believe Holmes committed twenty-seven murders. Some of those whom he said he killed are alive. He probably murdered ten persons.

The United States Senate has at last ratified the treaty with Great Britain providing for the appointment of a commission to assess damages for the seizures of Canadian sealers in Bering Sea.

George G. Jacoby and Moritz Nicholas, wholesale liquor dealers, of Minneapolis, Minn., have been arrested, charged with counterfeiting the labels of Hiram Walker's Club whiskey.

The old Pennsylvania Railway depot in Philadelphia was burned, with the car-sheds and a number of passenger coaches. Two firemen were killed by falling walls and a number of men injured.

GENERAL.

Spaniards and Cubans have begun killing their prisoners of war.

Egyptian troops and friendly Arabs have defeated the forces of Osman Digna.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has ordered supply of bicycles for the women of his harem.

An official denial has been published in St. Petersburg of the alleged Russo-Chinese secret treaty.

It is reported that Emperor William has accepted an invitation to visit the Queen at Osborne in August.

The prefect of Police in Paris has decided that an unmarried woman thirty years of age is an old maid.

A large majority of the Volksraad will oppose the visit of President Kruger of the Transvaal to London.

It is announced that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will shortly visit Berlin as the guest of the Emperor.

A despatch from Venice says that Emperor William and King Humbert have decided to prolong the Dreibund until 1902.

The foreign Ambassadors in Constantinople have protested against the appointment of a Mussulman Governor of Zeltoun.

It is stated that the Papal Nuncio at Madrid has been instructed to propose the mediation of the Pope in the Cuban troubles.

The Imperial crown and regalia were removed from St. Petersburg to Moscow on Wednesday to be ready for the approaching coronation.

It is thought that the recent fatal duel between Count von Kotze and Baron von Schrader will result in the passage of stringent anti-duel laws.

Reports are in circulation that the condition of the Czar, who is visiting Nice for the benefit of his health, has become seriously worse.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has arrived in St. Petersburg from Constantinople. The Czar gave a banquet in his honor at the Winter Palace.

A despatch from Cairo says that several men of the Staffordshire Regiment, now at Wady-Halfa, are invalided by the extreme heat and the hard march.

It is announced that ex-King Milan of Serbia will start in May for a tour of the United States, which may extend to San Francisco and around the world.

The situation in South Africa is very serious, and it is feared that Bulawayo may be captured by the Matabele before reinforcement can reach that place.

Li-Hung-Chang, the distinguished Chinese statesman, has arrived at Canton, on his way to Moscow, where he will represent China in the coronation of the Czar.

A nurse who had been one of the palace attendants since the birth of the Crown Prince of Greece in 1868 died on Monday, and the King and Royal Princess attended her funeral on Wednesday.

A mounted British force had a brush with the Matabele near Bulawayo, killing fifty of the enemy and driving them back with only one trooper wounded.

The recent defeat of the dervishes in the vicinity of Suakim has had a very salutary effect upon the tribes who were wavering between supporting the Khedive and the British power.

It is learned in Paris that in view of possible events in the Sudan orders have been issued to increase the supplies and armaments of the French military posts in South Africa.

The United States Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople has been informed by

the Turkish Government that the trade expelling Christian missionaries from Asia Minor has been repealed.

There are rumours in Rome to the effect that France and Russia are organizing the barbarous mountain tribes in Africa to pour them down upon the adjacent possessions of European nations.

An official despatch from Bulawayo says it is impossible to estimate the numbers of the enemy. The whole country is now in the hands of the rebellious natives it will require a large force of troops to dislodge them.

A lot of dynamite left at Gwelow by the South Africa Company's miners fell into the hands of the Matabele. They did not know its properties and managed to explode it, the result being that about 200 savages were killed.

The owners of the British steamer Crathie have been condemned by the Rotterdam Court to pay 585,500 florins damages to the North German Lloyd Company for the sinking of the steamer Elbe by collision in January of last year.

THE CROWN JEWELS.

Rumoured Plot to Steal Them—Extra Vigilance at the Tower—Col. Blood's Attempt Recalled.

A despatch from London says:—There was some alarm in the Tower of London a few nights ago, it is reported, by the rumour that a plot to steal the Crown jewels had been discovered.

In any case, whether the report be founded on fact or not, it seems there is no doubt that unusual precautions are being taken to guard the regalia.

These jewels are kept in the Wakefield tower, where Henry VI. is believed to have been murdered. They are valued at about £3,000,000, and consist of many valuable ornaments, including St. Edward's crown (made for Charles II.) and the Queen's crown, containing 2,783 diamonds. A large ruby in front of it is said to have been given to the Black Prince in 1367 by Don Pedro of Castille, and was worn by Henry V. on his helmet at the battle of Agincourt. Then there is the Prince of Wales' crown, of pure gold, and without precious stones; the Queen Consort's crown, the Queen's crown, made for the wife of James II., St. Edward's staff of gold, four and a half feet long, and weighing about ninety pounds; the Royal sceptre, the Queen's sceptre, the Curtana, or point-less sword of Mercy; the sword of justice, the coronation bracelets, the Royal spurs, the coronation oil vessel, or ampulla, in the shape of an eagle; the salt cellar of State, a reproduction or model of the White tower, the silver baptismal font, a silver wine fountain, the insignia of the Order of the Bath, Garter, Thistle, Victoria Cross, etc., and many other such relics of the past or present, contained in glass cases, protected by strong iron cages.

The plot said to have been recently discovered brings to mind the nearly successful attempt made by Col. Thomas Blood, a disaffected officer of the Parliamentary army in 1660, to carry off the Crown jewels. He had succeeded in wounding and binding the keeper of the jewel office, and managed to escape out of the tower with St. Edward's crown, but was captured, and subsequently pardoned by Charles II., who, strange to add, granted him an estate of £500 a year in Ireland. Col. Blood had previously seized the Duke of Ormonde in his coach one night in St. James' street, and carried him away with the intention of hanging the Duke of Tyrconnel, for defeating the Duke of Marlborough, for defeating a conspiracy of the colonel to surprise Dublin castle.

OF TWO EVILS CHOOSE THE LEAST.

Opium Said to Be Less of a Curse Than Alcohol.

Few people have any idea of the vast areas given up wholly to the cultivation of opium. The consumption and the manufacture of this drug, far from declining, are on the increase to an almost incredible extent. In the district of Bengal alone, there are nearly 1,000,000 acres devoted exclusively to the cultivation of the poppy. The recent agitation in England with a view to inducing the British Government to no longer encourage the opium traffic in India, signally failed, and the bitter denunciations against the drug vented by certain sectarian bodies have lost the weight they carried when the truth of the matter had not been told. It is now widely believed that, taking it all around, opium does less harm and more good than alcohol. The reply of a distinguished native Indian official when questioned on this subject is suggestive. He said the opium habit was much preferable to the alcoholism of America and Europe, and recommended that a reform be inaugurated in those quarters of the globe by the introduction of the drug as a substitute for alcohol. The Bishop of Calcutta admits that there are evils arising from the abuse of opium, but is of the opinion "that they are not sufficiently great to justify us in restricting the liberty which all men should be permitted to exercise in such matters. The testimony showed that opium used in moderation was harmless, and under certain conditions of life distinctly beneficial." Many find that the Chinese do not smoke crude opium, but a preparation of it called Chandu, which, when heated to about 250 degrees, produces a smoke of volatile perfumes and a small quantity of nicotine; this appears to produce no more ill-effects than tobacco smoking. The residue that remains after this is treated to a temperature of 300 degrees to 325 degrees various toxic compounds are given. This is to opium fiends what the strongest brandy is to the habitual alcoholic drunkard.

DEATH RATE IN RUSSIA.

Russia's death rate is believed to be greatly increased by the practice of the peasants in plunging into the rivers after the blessing of the water at the feast of the Epiphany, January 18, in the belief that it has then the power to wash away their sins. The practice has long been forbidden at St. Petersburg.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings of the Canadian House of Commons.

NORTH-WEST REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Daly introduced a bill to amend the Acts respecting the representation of the North-West Territories in the Parliament of Canada. Its chief provisions, as explained by the Minister of the Interior, include a division of Alberta into two constituencies, thus giving one additional representative to the North-West Territories. Mr. Daly also drew the attention of the House to the fact that clause 44 of the original bill had been struck out some time ago, and it was proposed by this bill to restore it, with the alteration that a vote should not be taken by the elector presenting himself at the polls in the manner provided by the original Act, but that he must subscribe to and take an oath in the form given in the schedule. The reason for striking out the clause had been that a great deal of perjury had taken place under that Act in Eastern Assiniboia, but it was expected that this would be done away with by the oath which was now prescribed. There were alterations to be made in the boundaries of East and West Assiniboia, and Mr. Daly intimated that the division of Alberta would be effected by the continuing of the southern boundary of Saskatchewan westward.

DISEASES IN ANIMALS.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act. He explained in a few words that its intention was to provide power to inspect horses which are exported from Canadian seaports to the Old Country.

SYMPATHY WITH ARMENIA.

Mr. Charlton asked whether the Government would consent to make his resolution of sympathy with the Armenian Christians a Government order, as otherwise it could hardly be reached this session.

Sir Charles Tupper expressed his regret that the state of public business would preclude the Government taking the matter up.

AN ACT DISALLOWED.

Mr. Laurier asked whether it was true that a certain Act of the Manitoba Legislature taxing loan and insurance companies had been disallowed.

Sir Charles Tupper replied that such was the case.

TAY CANAL EXPENDITURES.

Mr. Haggart, in answer to a question by Mr. Charlton, said that the total amount of expenditure for repairs, maintenance, etc., on the Tay canal in 1895 had been \$3,129, and the revenue \$120.

COST OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. Haggart, and Mr. Oulmet, in response to questions by Mr. Landerkin, gave the original estimate of cost of the Curran bridge as \$223,000. The amount paid upon it up to date was \$405,000, and the amount still claimed was \$79,000. The original estimate of the Little Rapids lock, consisting of a lock and dam, was \$46,000. It had been found necessary to alter the plans, and the estimate had had to be increased to more than four times the original amount. The total amount paid to the contractors was \$223,000, and the total expenditure \$223,000, including expenditure for expenses, interest and other contingencies. The contract price of the Galois rapids was \$212,000 and the amount paid thereon, including a judgment in the Exchequer Court, \$629,000. The estimated cost of the St. Charles branch railway had been:—For land, \$228,800; for works, \$327,000. The amounts paid had been:—For land, \$909,000; and for works, \$892,000. The amount still claimed was \$5,000. Regarding the Lagrevin block in Ottawa, the estimated cost, as given in the House in 1889, by the then Minister of Public Works, was \$17,000. The total cost, including \$96,000 for the right, was \$727,546. There had been spent in furniture and fittings \$25,000 making the total cost \$783,546. There was also a claim of Mr. Charlebois, the contractor, of \$295,000, which was not recognized by the department.

BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

Sir Charles Tupper introduced a bill respecting Behring Sea claims from the Senate, and it was given a first reading.

THE CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. Dickey introduced a bill to amend the criminal code. He explained that it was proposed to prohibit the manufacture and transmission of obscene books. At present the prohibition extends only to the sale. It was intended to extend the penalties for the seduction of girls in factories to shops and departmental stores, which latter had grown up since the law was first enacted. It was proposed to remove the anomaly in the present law under which while betting during a race meeting was made legal, the booth wherein it was carried on was illegal. Another provision was designed to meet the complaint that in some sections of the country racing took place continuously almost throughout the entire summer. Roughly speaking, the period for racing is 20 days—ten days in the spring and ten days in the fall. It was proposed also to amend the section which dealt with the distribution of works of art by lottery. When the bill was previously before the House a sub-section was inserted to meet the case of legitimate art enterprises, that point having been strongly pressed upon the attention of Parliament. It was put in against the judgment of a great many members, who thought it was liable to abuse. That anticipation had been realized—the exception had been abused. After trying the best he could to make some provision that would allow legitimate practices of the kind he had mentioned, without running the risk of abuse, he found it was impossible to recommend the continuance of the exception, and he therefore proposed the repeal of the sub-section. Another amendment was to make clear that a police officer or public officer making an unlawful seizure should not be guilty of larceny. It was proposed to recognize

the branding of cattle in the North-West as prima facie evidence of ownership, the same as in the case of sawlogs. Another amendment exempted combinations of workmen or employees from the prohibition against combinations in restraint of trade. Finally, there were other sections making certain facts prima facie evidence in cases of prosecution against gambling-houses.

The bill was read a first time.

PENITENTIARIES.

Mr. Dickey introduced a bill to amend the Penitentiary Act. It was, he said, purely a departmental bill, to enable the Governor-in-Council to alter the territory for which penitentiaries are established. It also gave power to transfer an officer from one penitentiary to another.

The bill was read a first time.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAISHIP.

Mr. Dickey, answering Mr. Landerkin, said that the office of Adjutant-General of the Militia of Canada became vacant on January 1st, 1896. Col. Powell did not consent to his superannuation. The recommendation for the office was made, not by Gen. Gascoigne, but by the Minister in charge, who had recommended Lieut. Col. Aylmer. For the present the staff of the department were able to carry on the service pending an appointment. Lieut.-Col. Aylmer was acting as Adjutant-General.

A BONUS APPLIED FOR.

Mr. Haggart, in answer to Mr. McMullen, said that the Niagara Central railway had made an application to the Government for a subsidy of \$48,000 on the part of their road from St. Catharines to the Falls. The question had never been considered by the Government, and the road had not been inspected with that intent by the Government.

CANAL TOLLS.

Mr. Oulmet gave, in answer to Mr. Mignault, the following figures respecting Yamaska lock for 1894 and 1895, respectively:—Tolls collected, \$223.49 and \$387.78; cost of management, \$708.14 and \$620.30; repairs, \$291.54 and \$407.80.

NO PROMISE MADE.

Mr. Costigan, in response to a question by Mr. Davies, said he had no information that the position of Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries had been promised by the Government or any member of it to John Russell, of St. John, N.B. The matter had not yet been considered by the Government, and was not now under consideration.

THE EMPRESS AUGUSTA.

The Emperor William's love of gay clothes and handsome uniforms is inherited from his grandfather. It was often said that the Empress Augusta of Germany was unduly fond of display in dress, but Countess Schimmelfmann gives from her own recollection some facts which show that it was the Emperor and not the Empress who was devoted to dress. She remembers one costume of red, decorated with gold flowers and with a light green bodice with pearl garniture, which the Emperor insisted on having made up for his consort. In her later years, the Empress Augusta ventured to indulge her natural fondness for wearing old clothes. There was one brown silk dress which she wore three years. Her ladies hinted that a change was desirable. Once while she was out walking with some of them, a thunderstorm came on and the dress got wet through. Everyone expected that this would be the end of it, but next morning the Empress appeared once more in the brown silk, remarking to one of her maids-of-honor, "See how splendidly the rain has washed my dress." A plot was soon afterwards entered into to deprive her of it, and one of the discreetest and most careful servants of the court accidentally upset a cup of tea into his royal mistress's lap. After this the venerable robe appeared no more. The Empress Augusta made a practice of writing all her own letters. During her long residence at the court, Countess Schimmelfmann was only asked to write three. One of these was dictated on board ship, and addressed to Queen Victoria. The Empress was exceedingly strict in her influence on the court; she did not permit her younger maids-of-honor to read a book, or attend the theatre without her consent. She used frequently to tell her ladies to leave off wearing a hat or dress that looked too showy, or to speak and laugh less loudly.

TWO READINGS.

Funny Fellow (entering a restaurant)—I see you have a sign out here 'Oysters. Families supplied.' Proprietor—Yes, sir. Funny Fellow—Well, I'd like a family. He, he! Proprietor—Sam, bring an oyster's family for the gentleman.

AN ANCHORED BOARDER.

Winks—How often do you change your boarding-house now, Jinks? Jinks—I never change at all. Winks—You don't. Perfectly comtable, eh? Jinks—No, I'm mighty uncomfortable; but I've changed often enough to know I never gain anything by changing.

SUICIDE IN GERMANY.

A curious series of statistics has been published in Berlin, showing that the number of suicides committed in Germany from 1881 to 1893, inclusive, was 105,327. The totals range from 8,087 in 1881 to 10,099 in 1893. The rate per head of the population was as high as 46 per 100,000 in Saxony-Altenburg, and as low as 13 and 11-2 per 100,000 in Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine. The suicides are proportionately more numerous in the Prussian army than in any part of the empire, having been 65 per 100,000 in 1893.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Mamma, why don't women take off their hats in church? Because, child, their husbands are not there to tell them when they get their hats on straight.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

A statistician computes that Queen Victoria is now sovereign over one continent, 100 peninsulas, 500 promontories, 1,000 lakes, 2,000 rivers and 10,000 islands.

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,
St. Scholastique.

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.

NOTICE.

Latest styles in Spring and Summer Millinery, at the lowest price possible, to be had from the Misses Robert, St. Philippe. Also, Rood's Magic Scale taught and satisfaction guaranteed. Test linings cut for any one, on condition that system will be purchased if lining is satisfactory. Call and see as it is no trouble to show the system. All are invited.

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Farmers! Read This

If you want to improve your implements for Spring use, you will save money if you buy from me. I have for sale the following under-mentioned goods: Spring-tooth Seeders with latest improvements, manufactured by M. MOODY & SONS. These Seeders cannot be surpassed for accurate sowing and good work. Set Lever Spring-tooth Harrows, no stoneboat needed to draw them from place to place. Ordinary Spring-tooth Harrows for \$10. Disk Harrows; Steel Land Rollers, with pivot axle; Plows, with American steel moldboards; Tilling colters and adjustable handles; Side hill Plows; Wilkeson Plows; Patterson Corn Planters; Steel Cultivators, from \$2.50; the Star Hay Forks and Carriers something to lead, not to follow, at \$10. Also, fine Buggies and Road Carts; Cook Stoves and Ranges; and other Stoves of first class makes.

JOHN SIMON, Bethany street,
Lachute, Que.

**Misses
Bennett & Lariviere,**
Dress and Mantle Makers,
WEST END, LACHUTE,
in Store rented from Fish & Co., next
door to Post Office.

Dressmakers' Magic Scale taught and sold
and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a call
before going elsewhere, as I think we can
please you. Also, Children's Clothes, etc.,
or sale.

VILLE MARIE BANK LACHUTE.

W. WEIR W. GARAND.
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INTEREST paid on Deposits. Money
can be withdrawn without notice
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Principal

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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 sur-
passed any other. The capacity of our
Factory is now from 100 to 125 rigs
per annum. We have also reduced
the price on our goods, viz.

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Special attention given
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and

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

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Granby Rubbers

It is no wonder that rub-
bers, which are not the same
shape as the boot, should be
uncomfortable. It costs money
to employ skilled pattern
makers but the result is a
satisfactory fit. Each year
new patterns are added, to fit all the latest shoe-shapes, and Granby
Rubbers are always "up-to-date."
They are honestly made of pure
rubber, thin, light, elastic, durable,
extra thick at ball and heel.

Don't Draw the Feet
They Fit the Boot



As the year
is passed for machinery and the
season of 1896 for same has come,
you will find me at my same old
stand and better prepared than
ever to meet the wants of farmers.
Thanking you all for the past year's

patronage and
hope may do as
well this season.
I guarantee nearly
everything I
sell, and keep
only No. 1 goods.
If I have not in
stock what a man
requires for the
farm or road I can
get it inside
of two days.

For this year I can get Wagons and Buggies for a customer on easy terms. Orders for
any machinery not in stock I can get in two days time. Our line of machinery can't be
beat it is made by Massey-Harris & Co. I need not tell you they are the best manu-
facturers of Farm Implements in Canada. You all know that their Mowers, Binders and
Seeders and Reapers are second to none in Canada. For this year I will sell mowers cheap,
as I am obliged to be in the store almost all the time, I will be unable to go out on the road,
and those coming to my shop will be benefited by low prices. Good line of Groceries and
ready made shirts, Underwear and Overalls at low prices. Splendid line of Stoves always
on hand. Washing Machines, buggy jacks, cultivators, Toronto mowers, Brantford mow-
ers, Sharp's Tiger and Ithaca rakes, wide open blower, all Massey-Harris make. Plows, all
kinds, from \$10 up. Organs and Pianos. Any person requiring machinery repaired will
do well to call at my shop and get it done, or if machinery want fixing in the field, I will go
and do the work, so nobody will be experienced by the farmer. I am an old hand at the
repairing business, both in the shop and field for repairing machinery. Large stock of Tin-
ware and Hardware, also Feed of all kinds, Flour, Cornmeal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats. Butter
taken in trade and part cash.
Any person who would like to purchase a six-legged Black Sheep can apply to

D. V. CAMERON, Stonefield.

Suit you exactly, Sir!



I picked him up from
a man who knew nothing
about a horse. The neigh-
bors said he was "hard
to keep." I knew where
the trouble was. His
hair stood on end like
the feathers on a Poland
hen. His hide was so
tight that the slap of your
hand on him sounded like
the beat of a drum. He
was so thin you could see
him only when he was

"broadside on." Yes Sir. Brought him home under a blanket—was ashamed to be seen
with him—gave him Dick's Blood Purifier and now after six weeks just see him.
Yes Sir—just six weeks—You can't beat Dick's, it simply puts an animal right.
Its worth dollars where it costs cents. You can get it from druggists or at general
stores but if they don't have it don't let them palm off something else on you—because
you can send 50 cents to Dick & Co., P. O. Box 482, Montreal and they will send
you a trial package—post paid.

LUMBER FOR SALE!

Pine, spruce, hemlock & red-
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



Grenville Canal Enlargement.

Sections A and B

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the un-
dersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Gren-
ville Canal Enlargement," will be received
at this office until noon on SATURDAY,
9th MAY, 1896, for the enlargement of about
15 miles of the Grenville Canal.
Plans and specifications of the work can
be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of
the Department of Railways and Canals, at
Ottawa, or at the Superintending Engineer's
Office, Montreal, where forms of tenders can
be obtained on and after Thursday, 9th April,
1896.

In cases of firms there must be attached
the actual signatures of the full names, and
the nature of the occupation, and place of
residence of each member of the firm, and
further, an accepted cheque for the sum of
\$5,000 must accompany the tender; this ac-
cepted cheque must be endorsed over to the
Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be
forfeited if the party tendering declines en-
tering into contract for work at the rates
and on the terms stated in the offer sub-
mitted. The accepted cheque must be in full
and will be returned to the respective firm whose
tender is not accepted.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily
accepted.

J. H. BALDERSON, Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 4th April, 1896.

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For One Month Only.

Spring tooth Harrow's steel frames,

16 teeth (guaranteed) for \$10.00.

12 teeth \$1 less.

No. 3 Verity plows \$11.50.

" 5 " " \$11.00.

" 6 " " (for boys) \$10

with rigid or loose clavies and adjust-
able handles.

'Verity' Cultivator with hillers \$8.

Myers Horse Forks complete with
malleable brackets and pulleys \$10.

See the 'Star' fork and car before
buying [something new.]

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

Special Reductions to Farmers clubbing
together and ordering 6 plows, 6 harrows or
6 cultivators.

SEEDERS.

If you intend getting a Seeder or Corbin
Disk Harrow this spring call and see the
'Massey-Harris' before buying elsewhere.

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HOUSE to LET.

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

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OLD SHOES.

How much a man is like old shoes;
For instance, both a soul may loose;
Both have been tanned, both made tight
By cobblers, both get left and right.
Both need a mate to be complete,
And both are made to go on feet,
They both need healing; oft are sold;
And both in time turn all to mould.
With shoes the last is first; with men
The first shall be last; and when
The shoes wear out they're mended new,
When man wear out they're men dead too.
They both are trod upon, and both
Will tread on others nothing loth,
Both have their ties and both incline,
When polished, in the world to shine,
And both get out and would you choose
To be a man or be his shoes?

For every variety and phase of the many
diseases which attack the air-passages of the
throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
will be found a specific. Its anodyne and
expectorant qualities are promptly realized
and it is always ready for use.

A. J. Periard's Spring Goods are all in
stock. The public is invited to inspect
my stock of Spring Goods, of Suits, Gowns,
Over Coatings and Trousers, etc., etc.

THE LATE THOMAS NOYES.

By the death of Mr. Thomas C.
Noyes, Chatham loses one of its most
prominent and useful citizens. For a
long period of time Mr. Noyes was a
lawyer of the Superior Court and during
his long service as such, performed
his oftentimes disagreeable and thankless
duties in as pleasant and kindly a
manner as possible. Of late years he
has been failing in health and practi-
cally confined to the house. We ex-
press our sympathy to his sorrowing
family.



Thomas A. Johns.

A Common Affliction

Permanently Cured by Taking

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A CAB-DRIVER'S STORY.

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

Free from Eruptions

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

Ayer's Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

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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 case.

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

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PREMIER, HAMILTON, CHESTER,
T. W. B. & S. SPECIAL new and
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Get our prices and save money. See
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