

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX.

LACHUTE, THURSDAY JUNE 4, 1896.

NO. 4238

DENIS BROS., STORE.

Why will Ladies and Gentlemen go to
DENIS BROTHERS?

Why will ladies and gentlemen go to Whitney's?

Why will ladies and gentlemen go to
Wanamaker's?

Why will ladies and gentlemen go to
Au Bon Marche, Paris?

Not because the stores are situated on the fashion-
able promenade streets, or handy, near
their homes, NO.

WHY, THEN? For this reason:

That the largest and best assorted stocks are
found there. The most fashionable styles
are found there, and the prices are
much lower. That is a test to a
business.

Not cheap on one or two articles for an hour or
two in the morning, or a day—but cheap all
the time. Week by week, month by month.
A store where families can save hundreds of dol-
lars—not a few cents. And for this same
reason they come to DENIS Bros.

Gentlemen's Stylish Suits made up to order for
\$9.50. Very stylish Felt Hats at very
low prices.

Very pretty goods in Muslins, Prints, etc., at
Rock Bottom Prices. It pays to do your shop-
ping with us.

DENIS BROS.

Hope's Block Lachute.

A. BERTHELOT.
NOTARY PUBLIC, LACHUTE QUE.

Dr Wm. S. Allib,
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 At-
torney for District of Terrebonne,
Revising Officer for Argenteuil.
Office, "River side Cottage", first
door east of Baptist church, Main
st., Lachute, Que.

DR. ALEX. RODRIGUE
(Physician & Surgeon.)
LACHUTE.

Lime! Lime!!

New burnt lime from Crystalline
lime stone, always on hand at
JOHN BRADFORD'S
West End Lachute.

DENTISTRY.

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.

BARGAINS.

Great clearing cash sale in the follow-
ing lines at cost:
Overcoats, Ladies' Jackets, Cloakings,
Wool Shawls, Clouds, Gents Scarfs, Kid
and Buck Mitts and Gloves, Furs, Gout
Robes, Overshoes, Buckskin Moccasins,
Blankets, Sleigh Bells, &c., &c. at
J. R. McQUAT'S

CHARLES CALDER,

AGENT

for the Leading Fire Insurance
Companies.

LACHUTE.

Liverpool, London & Globe,
and Guardian.

DR. ALEXANDER

(Physician & Surgeon.)

LACHUTE
Office and residence in the house of
the late Dr. Smith Main Street.
Bell Telephone, No. 34.

NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that
I will not hereafter be responsible for
any debts contracted in my name by
anyone.

MALCOLM CHISHOLM,
Leat River, April 15th 1896.

Dr. J. N. Plouffe,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Office in Rodrigue's Building, over
Banford's store, Lachute, Que.
Telephone No. 37.

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

Will be in his office in Lachute,
every Monday, Thursday,
Friday and Saturday.—Office, Next
Door East of Rodrigue's Hotel.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION!
Telephone No. 37.

Miss S. McGibbon,

Dress & Mantle Maker,

MAIN ST., LACHUTE.

Dressmakers' Magic Scale Tanght 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.

THE MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the
Township of Chatham

Incorporated September, 1886.

Head office at the Secretary's residence,
Brownsburg, Que.

President, A. J. McJIBBON, VICE-PRESIDENT
WALTER SMITH.

Directors—Henry R. Hammond, Jos. Derrick
Malcolm Smith, John Bea, Janvier St.
Onge, John Jackson and Rev. Robert
Hamilton.

John McQuat, Secretary-Treasurer.

Now solidly established and insures Farm
and isolated Property against damage by
fire or lightning, anywhere within the limits
of the County of Argenteuil. All necessary
information cheerfully given on application.

BEAVER Plug is the highest grade
and richest flavored Chewing Tobacco
made. Try it.

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.

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

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

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 Trouserings &c., &
c.

WANTED.—An agent in Lachute to
handle and keep a stock of our line.
Special terms offered. Apply to
WRIGHT & Co.,
Hull, Que.

WOOL.—We are now ready to buy
Wool at the highest prices. Hurry in
along, in exchange for our Tweeds,
Flannels and Ready-made Clothing.
W. BANFORD.

LAUNDRY.—No need to worry longer
about your figure. Call at Miss Cree-
we'll for a pair of the Parisian Corsets.
Nothing in the market to equal them in
style, quality, finish and price.

Dr. Stackhouse has offered a reward
of \$10 for the conviction of the Loya
who broke into his boat house.

Miss E. Lawson returned to Montreal
on Monday after spending a week with
friends at Riverside Cottage.

Little Russell McGibbon while fishing
in the West River on Tuesday caught a
fish weighing 5 lbs. The little fellow
succeeded in getting the fish to shore
but had to call for help to get him out.

The Forresters will hold a church
parade on Sunday, the 14th inst., to the
Methodist church.

The congregation of St. Simon's
church intend to hold a lawn social in
the near future.

Rev. Mr. Chip has been this week
attending the Conference of the Metho-
dist church at St. Leonard.

Mr. Geo. Hay is building a very com-
fortable house, which will be one of
the most convenient and beautiful
residences in town.

Mr. W. A. Brown, butter-maker of
Belle Riviere, spent Sunday, 24th ult.,
with his parents here.

The Royal Templars of Genna will hold
a picnic in Mr. James Gordon's grove
on Tuesday, June 9th. All are welcome.

Miss Maggie and Kate Morrison left
on Monday for Boston where they in-
tend to make a short stay.

When in town call in and see the
beautiful stock of Pianos and Organs
and Sewing Machines on exhibition at
the warerooms of J. A. Bedard. You
can have them on your own terms
and almost at your own price.

The funeral of Mrs. A. Riddle, [nee
Isabella Paul] took place on Monday
last from the residence of her grand-
father, Mr. D. Raitt, sr., and was
largely attended. The deceased suffer-
ed from quick consumption, that dread
disease. The friends have the sym-
pathy of the community.

Pierre D'Amour of St. Joseph du Lac,
County of Two Mountains, had a small
picking of strawberries on Monday,
June 1st, grown out in the open field.
Some of the berries, which measured
over three inches in circumference,
were too ripe for shipping purposes, but
as the owner said, he was not on the
look out for ripe strawberries ready for
picking in the month of May.

It is beyond question that Ayer's Cherry
Pectoral holds the list of remedies for dis-
eases of the throat and lungs.

DIED.

McNAUGHTON.—At North Bay, Ont.,
on May 16, 1896, Ellen Hume, beloved
wife of Alexander McNaughton.

PITCAIRN.—At Point Fortune, on June
1, James Pitcairn, aged 76 years.

Just arrived to-day from manu-
factured four hundred and fifty samples of Straw
Hats—men's, boys' and girls. (Call
early and secure these bargains.)
W. BANFORD.

BISHOP'S APPOINTMENTS.

Bishop Bond has made the follow-
ing appointments:

July 5, Sunday—Morin and Mille
Isle, Rev. H. A. Meek.

July 6, Monday—Lakefield, Rev.
A. E. Mount.

July 7, Tuesday—Lachute, Rev. A.
B. Given.

July 8, Wednesday—St. Andrews,
Rev. J. W. Dennis.

July 9, Thursday—Como, Rev. J.
Carmichael.

July 10, Friday—Grenville, Rev.
W. Harris.

Pulmonary consumption, in its early stages
may be checked by the use of Ayer's Cherry
Pectoral. It stops the distressing cough, and
softens irritation of the throat and lungs,
and induces much needed repose. Hun-
dreds have testified to the remarkable vir-
tues of this preparation.

We spend time and money securing
good values and bargains for our custo-
mers and have something new to offer
constantly. Have you got a new suit yet?
All sizes and prices
W. BANFORD.

Get your Upholstering done by F. W.
Davidson. Repairing neatly done.

CALFEKINS.—We want your Calfekins
as usual. Salt them carefully and bring
them right to W. BANFORD.

PAINTING.—Sign, Decorating, Fresco
and Fancy Painting, Paper-hanging and
fining done on shortest notice. Give
me a call before going elsewhere. All
work guaranteed. Charges moderate.
F. W. DAVIDSON,
Next door to D. McPhail.

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

The Late R. Kettyle.

We regret to announce the death of
a very quiet, respectable and indus-
trious resident of the West Ward of
Lachute. Mr. Kettyle was stricken
with inflammation of the lungs several
days ago and fell a victim to the dis-
ease on Tuesday night. The funeral
took place to-day to the Methodist
church attended by a large number of
sympathizing friends. The deceased
leaves a widow and four small children.

LACHUTE LACROSSE CLUB.

All interested in Lacrosse will kind-
ly be present at a meeting to be held
in the Carling Rink on Monday, 8th
June, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of
electing officers for ensuing year, and
making arrangements for games to be
held on July 1st.

E. H. WILSON, President.

Baldness is often preceded or accompanied
by grayness of the hair. To prevent bald-
ness and grayness, use Hall's Hair Renewer,
an honest remedy.

CUSHING.

The gentle showers of last week has
greatly refreshed our thirsty earth and
the crops are beginning to look green
again. Most people were beginning to
think that we were going to have a
other dry season, but Providence may
will it otherwise.

The 25th passed off very quietly around
here. A few of the young ladies from
here made a picnic in the park at Car-
rillon. We are sorry to learn that it was
a failure as far as the young men were
concerned. We have reason to believe
that it would have been more of a suc-
cess if the invitations had not been quite
so partial. We do not blame any honest
thinking young man for condemning
partiality. The Queen's birthday is for
the enjoyment of all, and we think it
rather small when our young ladies
make an entertainment on such an oc-
casion to ask a few chosen ones and
slight other young people by leaving
them out. Be generous, and you will
not only have the young men to honor
you, but you will have the love and re-
spect of your feminine sisters also. Be
generous and God will bless you in all
your undertakings.

Our Public School closes for this term
on June 12.

Most coughs may be cured in a few hours
or at any rate in a few days, by the use of
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. With such a prompt
and sure remedy at hand, there is no
need of prolonging the agony for weeks and
months. Keep this remedy in the house.

"Don't be deceived." Insist on get-
ting the genuine TONKA Smoking
Mixture; 10 cents a package or 1/2 pound
tin.

NOTICE.

The ratepayers of Lachute Town
Corporation are hereby notified that in
default of all outstanding taxes due to
the said Corporation being paid with-
out delay, actions for the recovery of
the same will be instituted.

By order.

J. W. RAITT,

Secy.-Treasurer

Lachute, June 5th, 1896.

READY-MADE Clothing.

Fine fabrics, they say, make you look well.
Ah, yes, that saying is true,
And if you dress in the suits which we sell
You will be fine looking too.
For we've a large assortment of suits
In Boys' and Youth's and Men,
And the value at such low prices,
In this town you won't see again.
For 'twas a little late in the season
For we thought of opening out,
And that is just the reason
We knock others' prices all out.
For we bought these goods away down.
And we mean to sell them cheap,
And beat anything else in this town
Or these goods we will not keep.
Remember they are not bankrupt shoddy
These goods which we are selling so cheap,
But the goods are A 1 and so nebbly
And the like in this town you can't beat.
Now, we can dress you up for a wedding
Or fit you out for a ball,
Or the place where you're they are a-idling
If you will only give us a call.
Lastly we would ask you to call in and see
This stock of clothing so well made and neat
And I am sure you will say 'tis a wonder
How McFaul Bros. sell clothing so cheap.

McFaul Bros.

LACHUTE

THE HOME.

BORAX—A USEFUL ARTICLE.

Among the most valuable articles for use in the modern household is borax. Chemically speaking it is a salt, and in appearance closely resembles table salt. It also possesses similar preservative qualities and is equally harmless in its effects. Instead of being a chloride, borax is a borate of sodium, thus differing from salt. In appearance it is clear and translucent and is produced by crystallization.

As an antiseptic and disinfectant borax stands pre-eminent and is the only one known that is wholly safe to use. As a washing powder it is excellent. It softens hard water, and will not injure the color or texture of the most delicate fabrics. It will take out all spots and stains. Colored table linen washed with borax in place of soap will retain their freshness as long as they are in use. Blankets and all woolen garments will be cleansed without shrinking if borax is added to the water in which they are washed. Laces, delicate muslins, and gingham carefully washed in tepid borax suds will look quite as well as when new. Starch to which a little powdered borax is added will give a beautiful gloss to linens or other goods.

Clothes washed with borax are freed from all infection and may be used without fear of contagion. In the dining room and kitchen borax is equally as effective as in the laundry; added to the dishwasher it brightens the china and glassware and cleans the silver. All cooking utensils are thoroughly cleaned by its use. Coffee and tea pots in which borax water is boiled two or three times a week are purified and entirely freed from musty taste or odor. In a word, there can be no surer way of establishing the healthfulness of the home than to use borax freely from garret to cellar.

When once given a place on the toilet table no woman will feel inclined to dispense with the borax box. It is beautifying to the complexion, and when used to wash the face and hands keeps the skin smooth and white. For the bath nothing can be more agreeable and refreshing than the use of the little cheese cloth bags filled with oatmeal, borax, and orris root. An excellent wash for the hair is made of borax and rum, and dandruff is removed by simply washing the scalp and hair with warm borax water. As a dentifrice and mouth wash the merits of borax have been long known. It cleanses the mouth, hardens the gums, arrests decay of the teeth, and cures cankers. Sponges, brushes, combs, and all articles used about the toilet can be kept clean with no trouble if washed in hot borax water.

The medical uses of borax are also quite numerous. It corrects acidity of the stomach, quiets the nerves, relieves sore throat and cold in the head, and is a reliable wash for inflamed eyes.

A solution of borax is a cure for all skin affections, and relieves the pain caused by the sting of insects, burns and wounds.

Aside from these properties borax has many other uses on the farm and in the work shop which entitles it to the claim of being the best single article of known use for general purposes.

CLEAN REDS.

There are many women who claim to be good housekeepers and who, although they may keep their rooms in apparently immaculate order, pay but little attention to the beds. A good housekeeper will have clean beds even if she cannot have the best of materials. The extra washing will be compensated for by the better health of the family. Where there are young children quilts need to be washed more than once a year; otherwise once is enough. Woolen blankets, if white are used, should be washed at least twice during the winter; dark ones, which, by the way, are not half so pretty, need to be washed but once.

Bed clothing should be changed as often as the housekeeper finds practicable, once a week as a rule, being often enough. All bedding—mattresses, bolsters, pillows—should be placed near an open window for an hour's airing every morning. Bed rooms should be open to air and sunlight as much as possible. Many people whose health is their boast, sleep with their windows open the year round, modifying the space opened, of course, by the severity of the weather.

It often happens that the busy housewife cannot keep her kitchen in perfect order always, but she should strive to have nice, clean, well-aired beds, for that is a test of good housekeeping.

IN STRAWBERRY TIME.

Strawberries and cream, well chilled on ice, sweet and luscious, have ever been considered a "dish fit for the gods," yet there are some unfortunate mortals to whom the ruddy fruit proves a veritable little red demon, producing agonizing cramps or a disagreeable eruption upon the skin. These should always have their berries stewed, as cooked they may be eaten with impunity, although of course they are not so nice as when fresh. Drinking tea with strawberries will also often cause them to disagree when they would not otherwise.

Very large strawberries are nicest served in the English fashion, with the caps on, by which they may be taken up by the fingers and dipped in powdered sugar. But smaller ones are pretty and dainty heaped in a glass dish lined with green leaves, while those who have plenty of milk will be sure to please their friends if they give them.

Strawberries with Whipped Cream.—Put a layer of hulled berries in a deep dish, sprinkle with fine sugar and cover with whipped cream. Then arrange another layer of berries, sugar and cream, and so on, on alternate strata, until the dish is full, heaping the foamy cream lightly on top. This should be prepared very shortly before it is to be eaten, and the whole well chilled on ice.

Strawberry Shortcake.—Layers of rich biscuit crust are far nicer than those of sponge cake. A good recipe is 1 pint of flour into which thoroughly rub 1 tablespoonful of lard, the same of butter, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a little salt. Wet up with milk or cold water, roll out in two layers, spread with butter and bake in jelly cake time. When done they should be about an inch thick. Split these with a sharp knife, butter them, and between spread thick layers of cut strawberries sweetened to taste. Four layers makes a good-sized cake, which may be ornamented with whole berries set in regular rows on top.

Strawberry Sauce.—Almost any plain pudding is improved by a strawberry sauce. Use 1 gill of butter, 1 cup of ripe berries, 1 cup of sugar and the white of 1 egg. Cream the butter and sugar well together, add the egg beaten to a stiff froth, and then stir in the fruit, which should be thoroughly mashed.

Strawberry Charlotte Russe.—For this dainty dessert, line the bottom of a tin mold with white paper and the sides with split lady fingers. Soak 1 ounce of gelatin in 1-2 pint of cold water and let it stand until soft. Then place this over the fire, and while it is dissolving press a quart of fresh strawberries through a sieve. To these add one cup of powdered sugar. Remove the gelatin from the stove and allow it to cool, coloring it a deep rose pink with a drop or two of cochineal. Next stir in the berries and finally 1 pint of whipped cream. Pour the mixture into the mold and set in the refrigerator to harden.

Strawberry Sherbet.—This requires 1 pint of strawberry juice, procured by sprinkling the fruit with sugar and letting it stand for an hour, and then mashing the berries and straining the juice through a strong bag; 1 pint of boiling water, 1 lb of sugar and the white of 1 egg. Boil the water and sugar together 5 minutes, remove the scum and strain through fine cheese cloth, cool, and add the strawberry juice. Turn the mixture into a freezer, pack well with ice and salt, and freeze. When about half frozen open the can and stir in the stiffly beaten white of egg.

Ambrosia is a delicious fruit compote that should be in high favor at strawberry time. With one-half box of strawberries mix 1 pineapple chopped quite small, 6 bananas cut in little pieces, 6 oranges sliced and the slices quartered, and 1 lemon cut fine. Sweeten to taste. Keep on ice until very cold.

Strawberry sandwiches, too, will likely prove a pleasing novelty for picnics or on the afternoon tea table. These are easily prepared, being simply large strawberries cut in slices, covered with sifted sugar and placed between thin slices of a French roll delicately spread with butter, but they must be made just before serving.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Ammonia is a magic grease dispenser. If a pan is filled with water immediately after the contents are emptied and a little ammonia or borax added, there will be very little trouble in cleaning it.

A marble slab is the best sort of a kneading board. It is easily cleaned and deodorized. For cutting meat, dressing poultry and for many other culinary operations it is the coolest and most desirable of all surfaces to work upon.

Many housekeepers are annoyed by wooden tubs and pails falling apart. This is said to be prevented by painting them inside and out with glycerine when new. It will prevent them from drying out so that dry air will have no injurious effect upon them.

In washing fine glassware or lamp chimneys it may be well to know that a little household ammonia added to the water will greatly improve them. Cut glass should be scrubbed with a fine brush, wiped dry with a soft cloth and afterwards polished with a chamomile leather.

Old newspapers are excellent moth preventives. Whenever practicable they should be placed under the carpets, and woolens can safely be kept over the summer if wrapped securely in newspapers and all edges pasted down. Moths always avoid the odor of printer's ink. For cleaning stove newspapers have few equals and are better than having dirty cloths hanging about as they can be burned as soon as used.

A Dainty Doily.

The petals of the daisies should be worked in white, solid or outline, the



centers in yellow and the web in light gray.

OUR COAST LINE DEFENCE.

In connection with the subject of Canada's navy and in line with the proposed national defence of the Dominion, it is stated at Halifax by good authority that a scheme of coast defence is now being prepared by a naval expert for submission to the Ottawa Government which involves the purchase or construction of several swift armed cruisers which will have headquarters at Halifax, their speed to be such that a day's run will carry them from this point to any point in the Bay of Fundy or Cape Breton and enable them to outrun foreign clipper steamers plying to the Canadian ports.

SILK FROM WOOD PULP NOW

TISSUES HARD TO DISTINGUISH FROM NATURAL SILK.

Manufactured on a Commercial Scale in France and About to Be in England—Interesting Account As to How the Silk Fibre Is Spun.

There will shortly be started in Lancashire, England, a new industry of a character so novel that the mention of it may appear to be suggestive of an absurdity rather than of sober truth. It will be one for nothing less than the manufacture of silk out of wood pulp. Quixotic as the idea seems, it has already been established that silk, or, rather, artificial silk, can be so made; that it can be used for the many purposes for which natural silk is used, and others besides; that it is especially suitable for working up with natural silk, cotton, or wool, for dress material, ribbons, trimmings, church decorations, vestments, etc.; that the artificial silk can scarcely be distinguished from that for which we have hitherto depended on the silkworm; and that it can be sold at prices very much lower, and still leave a substantial profit. Dress and other fabrics made from this wood silk are indeed, already being sold extensively in London as among the leading features of this season's Paris novelties; though the appearance of them is so close to that of the ordinary silks, and so little has been said of the new discovery, that neither the ladies who have bought them, nor, indeed, the shopkeepers who have sold them have realized the change that has been brought about in the process of manufacture.

At present the wood silk comes from France, large works having been established at Besancon under patents granted to Count Hilaire de Chardonnet, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, who discovered the process, and first established in 1893 the fact that it might be made into

A COMMERCIAL SUCCESS.

Since then the demand for the new commodity had far surpassed the existing powers of manufacture; and some months ago the idea was mooted of adding to the number of our own industries by arranging to make the artificial silk in England as well.

The project seemed to be especially desirable in the interests of Lancashire, whose commercial prosperity has been seriously threatened of late, while it was pointed out that Lancashire weavers are much more skilful than the French in working up those textile combinations for which the artificial silk is particularly, though not exclusively, adapted. A number of silk and cotton manufacturers met to discuss the question, and finally sent out to Besancon a deputation consisting of some of their own number, an engineer, a chemist, and a lawyer, to investigate the subject thoroughly. This was done, and the outlook was found to be so promising that certain concessions have been secured and a company is now in process of formation, and, to begin with, a factory, which will cost £200,000, is to be built near Manchester for the manufacture of artificial silk yarn from wood pulp, for sale to weavers, who will work it up by means of their existing machinery. Inasmuch as six weaving firms have already arranged to take the total output of the factory even before a single brick has been laid, and as others are proposing to put down part of their own to be worked on the royalty system, there is evidently good reason for the expectation that Lancashire is on the eve of some important expansions in her textile trades.

The way in which wood pulp can be converted into silk yarn will be best explained by

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

of the process as it is already at work at Besancon. A certain economy of labor is practised by obtaining the wood when it is in its "paper" or "card-board" condition (though waste cotton may also be used) and the first operation is to macerate it in a solution of nitric and sulphuric acid. After this the acids are squeezed out by a hydraulic press, and the stuff is thoroughly cleansed in large vats of water. It is then partially dried, and afterward left for some hours in a revolving cylinder containing alcohol and ether. After this it is passed through a filter which it leaves looking very much like thick gum, and is next put in cylinders, from which it is forced by pneumatic pressure into pipes passing into the spinning department. Here the machinery looks like that employed in Lancashire spinning sheds, except that one of the pipes referred to runs along each set of machines. These pipes are supplied with small taps, fixed close together, and each tap has a glass tube, about the size of a gas burner, at the extreme point of which is an aperture so minute that the filaments passing through no fewer than ten of them would be required to make up the thickness of a human hair. These glass tubes are known as "glass silkworms," and some 12,000 of them are in use in the factory.

The effect of the pneumatic pressure in the cylinders referred to above is to force the liquid matter not only along the iron tubes, but also, when the small taps are turned on, through each of the glass silkworms. It appears there as a scarcely perceptible globule. This a girl touches with her thumb, to which it adheres, and she draws out an almost invisible filament which she passes through the guides and onto the bobbin. Then, one by one, she takes eight, ten, or twelve other such filaments, according to the thickness of the thread to be made, and passes them through

THE SAME GUIDES

and onto the same bobbin. This done, she presses them together with her thumb and forefinger, at a certain point between the glass silkworms and the guides. Not only do they adhere, but thenceforward the filaments will continue to meet and adhere at that point, however long the machinery may be kept running. In this way the whole frame will soon be set at work, the threads not breaking until the bobbin

is full, when they break automatically, while they are all of a uniform thickness. The remaining processes are the same as in the case of ordinary silk, except in two respects. In the first place, the artificial silk has to be denitrified, so as to render it non-inflammable after the chemical processes it has undergone; and, in the next place, the hanks are placed on two revolving rollers which stretch and also "iron" them, producing that high degree of lustre which is one of the chief characteristics of the artificial silk.

The new product is said to take dye much more readily than the natural silk, and certainly the colors and the extreme richness of some specimens that have been on view in London seemed to leave nothing to be desired in this respect. The chief difference in appearance between the natural and the artificial silk is in the greater lustre of the latter, though it will be found also that, if a single thread of each is taken, the artificial will "break" differently from the natural, and has only about 80 per cent. of its strength.

The success already secured by the new process in France is such that the introduction of the industry into Lancashire is expected to produce something like revolution in the conditions of trade there, not only by bringing into existence a new occupation, but also by finding more work for a good deal of the weaving machinery that is now only partially employed; while the weaving of "silks" or what only experts will be able to distinguish from silk, will be rendered possible in the case of a vast number of people to whom the product of the silkworm is more or less a luxury.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

In Great Britain the yearly loss in wages through ill-health is £11,000,000.

Edison as a boy began the chemical and electrical experiments which have made his name famous.

Franklin was widely known as a writer on economy and political subjects before he had reached 25.

The coal fields of the United States have an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, or ten times that of all the other coal-producing countries in the world.

The new woman has invaded India. The question of laying out parks in towns for gymnastic exercises of Zenana women is being ventilated in the press of that country.

A cambric shirt worn by Louis XVI. on the day before his death realized \$570, and the napkin used at mass on the morning of his execution \$390, at a recent London sale.

Cuba furnishes practically all the timber for making cigar boxes. It is a very fine grade of cedar, which retains the aroma of the cigars. American cedar has never been found available to any great degree.

A curious lake has been found in the island of Kildine, in the North sea. It is separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, in which sponges, codfish and other marine animals flourish. The surface of the water, however, is perfectly fresh, and supports daphnes and other fresh water creatures.

Some interesting discoveries have recently been made about animal life on the Hawaiian islands. It appears that all the land and freshwater shells are peculiar to the locality. Fifty-seven out of the seventy-eight species of birds, and 709 out of the 1,000 species of insects, do not exist in any other portion of the globe.

Great attention is being drawn to the unparalleled influx of foreign capital into Russia during the last two years which is still on the increase. It has been calculated that within a very short time thirty-one new industrial undertakings have been started in Russia by the Belgians alone, with a capital of 181,000,000 roubles.

The ivy is never used for Christmas decoration. It was once sacred to Bacchus and constituted almost the sole leafy decoration at the Roman Saturnalia. The early Christian clergy desiring to wean the people from their pagan practices as far as possible, forbade the use of the ivy, and the prohibition has lasted until the present age.

The boundary line between Canada and the United States is marked with posts at mile intervals for a great part of its length. Cairns, earth mounds and timber posts are also used, and through the forests and swamps a line a rod wide, clear of trees and undergrowth, has been cut. Across the lake artificial islands support the cairns, which rise about eight feet above the high water mark.

A LOSING GAME.

Jinks—Ha, ha, ha! I feel jolly today. My daughter has stopped pestering me for a necklace. I happened to get an idea from a friend, and I acted on it—told her I had noticed that the prettiest girls were not wearing jewelry now.

Winks—By ginger! I'll try that dodge myself.

Jinks (the next day)—Hello, Winks, did you try that anti-jewelry game on your daughter?

Winks—Yes; and now my wife is raging around because she thinks I've been staring at pretty girls. I wish I'd bought the necklace.

X-RAYS WIN A DAMAGE SUIT.

X-rays have recently won a damage suit in England in a case which Miss Gladys Ffolliott, an actress, brought against the Nottingham Theatre Company. The plaintiff alleged that she had injured her foot because of a faulty staircase in the theatre. When the defendants denied this Miss Ffolliott had the bones subjected to X-rays by Prof. Ramsay, produced the result in court, and the jury decided in her favor.

ALL THERE.

Mr. J.—(Ideal).—My love, did you have a finger in this pie?

Mrs. J.—(Practical).—Why, no, indeed. None of my fingers is missing.

One of the features of the Australian newspapers is the long line of English advertisements inquiring for missing friends.

The Prince of Wales now affects English-made tan gloves, embroidered on the back with black moirai stripes. Tap for daylight, pearl-gray for the evening, is a formula which has almost uninterruptedly indicated the civilian gloving of his royal highness any day these twenty years.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Forests cover one-third of the land surface of the earth.

Mexico has had 280 revolutions since she shook off the Spanish yoke.

The oldest national flag in the world is that of Denmark. It has been in use since the year 1219.

A rhyming version of the Bible has just been completed by Senor Carulla, of Madrid. There are in it 260,000 stanzas.

Each German army corps is to be equipped with a portable crematory. It resembles a huge baking oven, and is drawn by eight horses.

It is a popular superstition in Germany that if a young girl buries a drop of her blood under a rose-bush, she will be sure to have rosy cheeks.

Mrs. Lydia Price Peyton, of Orange County, Va., is 100 years old, was the mother of twelve children, eight of whom are alive. Her eldest son is 80 years old.

A wealthy gentleman of Vienna stipulated in his will that an electric light must be constantly burning in his tomb, and another inside his coffin, for twelve months after his death.

Cleanliness of the skin makes the assimilation of food easy. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that swine which are regularly washed take on a fifth more flesh than those that are unwashed.

A bounty of one cent is paid for each squirrel tail in Spokane County, Wash. One man recently brought to the commissioner 1,334 tails and another 1,055. The squirrels there are playing havoc with the crops.

Twins were recently born to Mr. and Mrs. Everhard, of Green Island, Mich., and strange to say, they have different birthdays. One was born a little before midnight, and the other a few minutes after midnight.

One of the tortures practiced in the prison at Uskub, Macedonia, is by means of ants. The victim is fastened to the floor, so that he cannot move body or limb, and fifty huge ants are then permitted to wander over him, and cause intense agony.

A certain lady in Paris is to be pitied. She feelingly says, "I am so fat, that I pray for a disappointment to make me thin, but no sooner does the disappointment come than the joy at the prospect of getting thin makes me fatter than ever."

A traveling dentist extracted teeth for several persons in Corwin, Mich., and used a preparation of his own to deaden pain. Two of the persons he treated were taken ill shortly after. One died, and the other, at last accounts, was seriously ill.

Taraloro, an island one and a half miles in diameter, in the Mediterranean, is the smallest republic in the world. It has fifty-five inhabitants; the president is elected for six years; no public official receives any pay; and women and men are voters.

A grave-digger in North Wolcott, N. Y., while at work in a grave, saw the ground rock, and he thought ghosts were under his feet. He fled in terror, and in an hour his red hair had turned white. He had merely disturbed a nest of woodchucks.

Two little waifs of the sea were found the sole possessors of the schooner Rob-in Hood, drifting in mid-Atlantic. They had started with their father from Newfoundland for Lisbon, and their father had died on board, eight days before the drifting schooner was discovered.

An English missionary writing to his bishop from a distant land, made this report: "Much regret that my flock are still addicted to cannibalism, but thanks to my example and precept, they are becoming so far civilized that the use of knives and forks is becoming quite common."

The action of food on young animals is shown by means of the X-rays. Dr. Graetz, of Munich, has been experimenting with young pigs, beginning when they are one day old, and making pictures of their internal machinery every succeeding day, under the influence of different foods.

Three Damascus swords in the British Museum are so finely tempered and flexible that the point of each blade can be readily curved until it touches the handle. These weapons were in use long before the Christian era, and the secret of producing their extraordinary flexibility, toughness, and keenness is lost.

A companion was telling Fred Wright, the comedian, about a woman who had married her third husband. "By the way," the actor asked, "where is her first husband buried?" "He was cremated," was the answer. "And the second?" "Also cremated." "By Jove," observed Mr. Wright, "that woman has husbands to burn."

HIGH PLACES OF THE EARTH.

The Eiffel tower is 990 feet high.

Vesuvius, the famous Italian volcano, is 3,932 feet high.

The famous Mount Hood, of Oregon, is 11,570 feet high.

The Washington monument is 555 feet from base to tip.

One of the highest peaks in the Andes is Sornan, 25,380 feet.

The towers of the cathedral of Cologne are 511 feet high.

The statue of Liberty in New York harbour is 305 feet high.

Mount Shasta, the celebrated volcano of California, is 14,450 feet.

Stromboli, the island volcano, off the Italian coast, is 3,850 feet high.

The dome of the Capitol in Washington is 300 feet above the pavement.

There is no mountain 10,000 feet high on the American continent east of the Rockies.

Popocatepetl, 17,775 feet above the sea, is regarded as the highest elevation in Mexico.

Mount Olympus, whose summit Homer made the abode of the gods, is 9,754 feet high.

The cross on the dome of St. Peter's in Rome is 440 feet above the pavement of the portico.

The pyramid of Cheops is 543 feet, but about thirty feet of the former top was ages ago removed.

Mount Sinai, the mountain from which the law of Moses is said to have been delivered, is 8,000 feet high.

Pike's Peak, where gold was first discovered on this side of the Rocky Mountains is 14,329 feet high.

THOUGHT OF THE DUTCHMAN:

The Mourners' Crew When They Saw the Abandoned Julie Sailing Along.

Two weeks ago in mid-ocean the crew of the British steamer Mourners, which has just arrived at Baltimore, were aroused by the sight of a bark whose appearance excited their suspicions. The suggestion that it was the famed Flying Dutchman spread quickly among them. Nobody could be seen upon the strange vessel when she was first sighted a few hundred miles off the coast of Ireland, yet the fore and mainmasts were both set, the mainyard was squared, and the vessel was moving at the rate of two knots an hour. This was just like the Flying Dutchman.

Leaving over the bulwarks the sailors discussed the strange visitor, while the officers on the bridge above pointed their glasses at her and tried to learn more of her. The suggestion that the vessel was the Flying Dutchman far out of its southern latitude increased their curiosity, and when the Mourners drew near enough Capt. Alken sent Chief Officer Smiley and a boat's crew to investigate the mysterious craft.

When Mr. Smiley boarded the bark the silence was awesome, and the only noise that broke the stillness was the creaking of the gear high above. In the cabin the officer found that the vessel was the Norwegian bark Julie of Larvik, and that she had been abandoned the same day Mr. Smiley boarded her. The ship's papers also showed that the Julie was bound from Minei Bridge, Wales, with sand ballast for West Bay, New Brunswick. The hold was nearly filled with water, but with this unusual load the Julie was sailing along serenely, without a human being to direct her movements and guide her into a safe haven. Mr. Smiley, after some study of her movements, came to the conclusion that she was simply drifting with the currents, with possibly some aid from the wind.

As she was directly in the path usually followed by ocean vessels, Mr. Smiley determined to burn her. His men spread oil around the cabin and set the bark on fire. After this had been done his boat returned to the Mourners, and the latter started once more for Baltimore.

As the deserted craft disappeared behind the horizon the flames had not made great headway, and she was still gliding along on the ocean waves with the same mysterious, lonesome air which first attracted the attention of the Mourners' crew.

REPAIRING WOMEN.

There are few things about the human frame that a Viennese surgeon does not know. If man had not been created as he has been, he would have been eventually made by a Viennese doctor. The faculty in the Austrian capital think nothing of doing him over, or, one should say, of doing her over. It seems that women in Vienna can go and be done up fresh, and especially retrimmed to look better than before. Several physicians make a specialty of woman-culture. One of them, a doctor, Robert Fischer, says that his day is not long enough for this practice. Continues this frank speaker: "Numbers of mothers put their daughters through a whole course of beautification when they are in the marriage market. That's the time when the most elaborate preparations of the human form are ordered and undertaken. I have a great deal more to do in the spring and fall than for the most fashionable balls of the year."

SWEETEST THINGS OF EARTH.

What are the sweetest things of earth? Lips that can praise a rival's worth; A fragrant rose that hides no thorn; Riches of gold untouched by scorn;

A happy little child asleep; Eyes that can smile though they may weep; A brother's cheer; a father's praise; The minstrelsy of summer days;

A heart where anger never burns; A gift that looks for no returns; Wrong's overthrow, pain's quick release; Dark footsteps guided into peace;

The light of love in lover's eyes; Age that is young as well as wise; A mother's kiss; a baby's mirth— These are the sweetest things on earth.

Women are acknowledged to be really braver than men. The anticipated peril of pain they shrink from in feminine timidity, but if they are plunged into the midst of a great danger you seldom find one that is not brave and helpful. The woman who has hysterics at sight of a mouse will be the last one to leave a sinking ship, or will, with dogged courage, defend her home against burglars, her child against the fury of a mad dog.

Always

faking cold, is a common complaint. It is due to impure and deficient blood and it often leads to serious troubles. The remedy is found in pure, rich blood.

"I am not very strong and sometimes need a tonic to help me battle against sickness. I find that two or three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla is just what I need. I have taken it occasionally for several years and do not have any doctors' bills to pay." Miss JAMES HOGGINS, 35 Beaufort St., Charleston, S. C. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. \$1.50 for \$3. Hood's Pills easy to buy easy to take easy to operate. 25c.

MILK IS AN EMULSION of butter.

You don't need to be told that milk is an easier food than butter. Scott's Emulsion is an easier food than cod-liver oil. It is half digested; almost ready to enter the blood and help make tissue, nerve and bone. It is rest for digestion; it stimulates, helps, restores digestion; and, at the same time, supplies the body with a kind of nourishment it can get in no other way.

CURED OF SCIATICA.

The Experience of a Bruce Co. Farmer.

Suffered So Severely That He Became Almost a Helpless Cripple—Is Again Able to Be About His Work as Well as Ever.

From the Walkerton Telescope.

During the past five years the Telescope has published many statements giving the particulars of cures from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They were all so well authenticated as to leave no doubt as to their complete truthfulness, but had any doubt remained its last vestige would have been removed by a cure which has recently come under our personal observation. It is the case of Mr. John Allen, a prominent young farmer of the township of Greenock. Mr. Allen is so well known in Walkerton and the vicinity adjoining it, that a brief account of his really remarkable recovery from what seemed an incurable disease will be of interest to our readers. During the early part of the summer of 1895, while working in the bush, Mr. Allen was seized with what appeared to him to be rheumatic pains in the back and shoulders. At first he regarded it as but a passing attack, and thought that it would disappear in a day or two. On the contrary, however, he daily continued to grow worse, and it was not long before he



had to give up work altogether. From the back the pains shifted to his right leg and hip where they finally settled and so completely helpless did he become, that he was unable to do more than walk across the room and then only with the aid of crutches. Of course he consulted the doctors, but none of them seemed able to do him any good. People in speaking of his case, always spoke pityingly, it being generally thought that he had passed from the world of activity, and that he was doomed to live and die a cripple. We are free to confess that this was our own view of the matter, and our surprise, therefore, can be readily imagined when some few weeks ago, we saw this self-same John Allen driving through the town on the top of a large load of grain. Great however, as was our surprise at first, it became still greater when on arriving at the grist mill, he proceeded to jump nimbly from the load, and then with the greatest apparent ease began to unload the heavy bags of grain. Curious to know what it was that had brought this wonderful change, we took the first convenient opportunity to ask him. "Well," said he in reply, "I am as well a man as I ever was, and I attribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to nothing else." Mr. Allen then gave us in a very frank manner, the whole story of his sickness, and his cure, the chief points of which we have set forth above. After consulting two physicians and finding no relief, he settled down to the conviction that his case was a hopeless one. He lost confidence in medicines, and when it was suggested that he should give Pink Pills a trial, he at first absolutely refused. However, his friends persisted and finally he agreed to give them a trial. The effect was beyond his most sanguine expectations, as the Pink Pills have driven away every trace of his pains and he is able to go about his work as usual. As might be expected Mr. Allen is loud in his praise of Pink Pills, and was quite willing that the facts of his case should be given publicity, hoping that it might catch the eye of someone who was similarly afflicted.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly upon the blood and nerves, building them anew and thus driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored patients to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all dealers or sent post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

To be proud and inaccessible is to be timid and weak.—Massillon.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.

LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh of the Bladder cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1900.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Dr. Agnew's Triumphs in Medicine.

Heart Disease Exiled—Over Fifty Members of the House of Commons Tell of the Virtues of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

The name of Dr. Agnew is one that deserves to rank with Jenner, Pasteur and Rontgen in the good done humanity. Dreaded as it is by everyone heart disease has no terrors where Dr. Agnew's Cure has become known. Mrs. Roadhouse, of Willacott, Ont., has said: "Cold sweat would stand out in great beads upon my face so intense were the attacks of heart disease. I tried many remedies but my life seemed fated until Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart became known to me and to-day I know nothing of the terrors of this trouble." It relieves instantly, and saves many lives daily.

It has been said that everyone in Canada suffers, to some extent, from catarrh. Whether the trouble is in the air, or where, it is a satisfaction to know that in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the medicine that gives relief in ten minutes, and has cured some of the worst cases, where deafness and other troubles have followed the disease. Geo. E. Casey, Michael Adams, Donald W. Davis, A. Fairbairn, G. F. Ferguson, W. H. Bennett, and all told some fifty members of the House of Commons have borne testimony to the effectiveness of this remedy.

Ask your druggist for Agnew's remedy, and see that you get them and not worthless imitations.

There is no malice like the malice of the renegade.—Macaulay.

Ryckman's Kootenay Cure.

Positive Cure for Rheumatism and Paralysis.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, County of Wentworth, To Wit:

I, Ann Caffery, wife of Owen Caffery, of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, do solemnly declare that I am forty one years of age and live at No. 227 Ferris street east, in said city.

Three years ago I was afflicted with severe pain in my head. So great was this pain that I thought I would lose my reason. I also became very despondent, my general health was poor, and I was as tired when I awoke in the morning as when I went to bed. About a year and a half ago my left side became paralyzed which caused it to be numb and cold. Everything was done to bring back warmth and circulation, but all was in vain until I began taking Mr. Ryckman's Kootenay Cure in April, 1895, of which I have now used two and one half bottles, and have recovered my health. My side is free from Paralysis, the numbness has left me, and I feel like a new woman. I cannot speak too highly of the medicine.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Taken and acknowledged before me at the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, this 13th day of December, 1896. (Signed) Ann Caffery. (Signed) W. F. Walker, Commissioner for taking affidavits and Notary Public.

W. F. C. 817.

You Can't Do Without Soap! Why Not Get The Best?

Sunlight SOAP

HAS NO EQUAL... For purity For cleansing power For taking out dirt For dissolving grease For saving clothes For preserving hands These are some of the reasons why "SUNLIGHT" Soap has the largest sale in the world, and has been awarded 27 Gold Medals and other honors.

STAMPS dating before 1870 of Canada, Provinces, United States; also Bill and Law 5 cents bought. Good Prices. WM. R. ADAMS, 7 Ann St., Toronto, Ont.

DOUGLAS BROS., Slate, Gravel and metal roofers, metallic ceilings, sky lights, sheet metal workers, 121 Adelaide W., Toronto.

G. DUTHIE & SONS SLATE, SHEET-METAL TILE & GRAVEL ROOFERS Sheet Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tile, Red Black and Green Roofing Slate, Metal Gutters, Downpipes, etc., supplied the trade. Telephone 1905, Adelaide & Widmer Sts. TORONTO

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 4:35 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.

AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

An Australian paper contains an advertisement of an enterprising tradesman, who at the end of it announces: Ministers supplied with goods at cost price, if they agree to mention the fact to their congregations.

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

Adams' Root Beer Extract..... one bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast..... half a cake
Sugar..... two pounds
Lemon Juice..... 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 15 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

BICYCLES—"THE SUN," A Strictly High Grade Wheel, at a Moderate Price. Send for catalogue. G. T. FRIEDRICH, Manufacturer, 13 to 21 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Iron Fencing, Office & Commercial Building, and all kinds of IRON AND WIRE WORK. TORONTO FENCE AND ORNAMENTAL WORKS TORONTO, CAN.

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY NEW & SECOND-HAND. H. W. PETRIE, Toronto, Can. Adjoining New Union Station. CAT-4-206 FOR ASKERS.

Many Women DON'T BELIEVE In quick medicine 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 directly from the laboratory. "Mother's Best" worth trying. Expansive samples, "Woman's Triumph," sent free on application. All Orders filled promptly from the laboratory. "A. M. C." MEDICINE CO., 278 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Are handsome, light, durable. Such groups of design as is embodied in this "fast, easy-running, much-talked-about" mount 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 RATTAN CO. AGENTS

USE ISLAND CITY FLOOR PAINTS!

Will dry hard over night with a hard glass finish. 25¢ Pure Prepared House Paints—4 shades. Send for a sample card.

P. D. DODS & CO., 188-190 McGill St., Montreal.

"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.

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

FARM ENGINES

UPRIGHT and HORIZONTAL. Stationary, Portable & Semi-Portable. All sizes from 3 to 25 Horse Power.

UNEXCELLED in Simplicity, Effective Working Qualities and Durability. GUARANTEED TO GIVE FULL POWER CLAIMED AND TO BE AS REPRESENTED. Over 2,000 in successful operation. It is "pay you to write us before buying. Pamphlet free. A full supply of second-hand and re-built engines at moderate prices.

WATERLOO, BRANTFORD CANADA

THURSDAY, JUNE 4th, 1896.

WHAT THE N. P. HAS DONE FOR LACHUTE.

Some hired scribbler has been sufficiently blinded by self-importance to imagine that anything he or she could write might convince the people that the N. P. had done nothing for Lachute. The basis of the argument (?) was that because the rope walk had been closed, the N. P. had decreased the population. Now the N. P. came into force in 1878, at that time there was no rope walk, its establishment being largely due to the beneficial effects of that policy. Had there been no National Policy there would have never been any rope factory. Moreover the closing of the factory may have injured Lachute, but the transfer of the workmen to Montreal did not injure the country, as the work is being still continued in Montreal, the population of Canada not suffering by the removal of a number of laborers from one locality to another within the Dominion. What has the N. P. done for Lachute? Under it there have been established, the large paper mills paying out in wages alone in this town \$5,000 per month; the Bobbin Factory, paying \$700 per month; Hamelin & Sons, woolen mills, the Cartridge Factory at Brownsburg, which expends \$2000 per month, a large portion of which finds its way into the hands of the business firms of Lachute.

What has the N. P. done for Lachute? Compare its population and valuation roll in 1896 with that of 1876. What has the N. P. done for Lachute? Ask Peter Ormish, who is now enjoying the fruits thereof? Ask Alex. Riddle, who has made himself comfortable by the work he has done for our manufacturers? Ask Robt. McArthur, who is to-day in an independent position through the work supplied to him by the factories of Lachute, more especially the paper mill? Ask McPaul Bros., T. Dal-laire, F. Lamarche, A. G. McArthur & Co., Wilson & Barley, W. J. Todd and a score of other business men who derive a large portion of their income from the results of the N. P. Ask the farmers who find in Lachute a market for wood of all kinds, eggs, butter and other small produce! And the man who will say that the N. P. has not benefited Lachute and surrounding country is not worthy a moment's notice.

But let us turn the question. What has Dr. Christie done for Lachute? He is a man of wealth, which he has accumulated in this county, but in the making of which he has afforded neither help nor employment to even a limited number of persons. As far as benefit to the trade or business of the town goes, he has not been worth as much as the most ordinary tradesman who pays out wages to the amount of \$10 per week. Is he a philanthropist? Has he endowed any of our public institutions? What aid has he lent to any movement which is for the advancement and progress of the town? On the contrary has he not been rather a brake on the wheels of progress in every endeavor to place Lachute in the procession of progressive towns. J. O. Wilson one of the class being constantly denounced by Dr. Christie as benefiting from a system of "legalized robbery" has made money, but in doing so he has made other homes happy, has procured labour and bread for hundreds of families, has added thousands of dollars to the value of

property in town, and thereby lightened Dr. Christie's load of municipal taxation, and he has endowed the educational institutions of the town and county? Dr. Christie has made money, but in making it, has he done any of these things? Let the honest elector answer for himself!

The dishonest part of the hired scribbler's effusion is that the impression is sought to be conveyed that the rope factory was established before the N. P., and that its removal was due to the N. P. Both statements are quite untrue.

NO SHUFFLING.

The electors of Argenteuil want to know Dr. Christie's position on the school question. Notwithstanding the fact that this question is the one absorbing most attention just now, he has seen fit to issue his manifesto to the electors without making one single reference thereto.

This devotion to indefiniteness and want of policy is, no doubt, in keeping with the history of his party, but Dr. Christie should know that he must sooner or later in this campaign declare his opinions, and the course he intends to pursue in parliament. No doubt this silence is to allow his French canvassers to represent him as favorable to separate schools, while among the more Protestant portions of the county, he will be held up as the exponent of no interference with Manitoba, and a disciple of McCarthy. In fact his organ, which does not fall into Catholic hands as a rule, takes this tack openly.

Now, Dr. Christie is either in favor of a remedial bill or he is not, and why does he not have the courage of his convictions and declare himself in such a manner that his position will be known all over the county, among all classes to be the same?

Dr. Christie claims to be a follower of Laurier, and pledged to support him in all things. Now, as a matter of fact Laurier is appealing to the French Canadians of this province for support, because he voted against a remedial bill which did not go far enough and did not restore all the privileges the Catholics are entitled to. His policy in this province is to convey the idea that Mr. Greenway will be so delighted if the Liberals are returned to power, he will at once repeal the Public School Act of 1890 and give greater privileges to the minority than the Remedial Bill gave. And in default of Mr. Greenway doing this, Mr. Laurier has pledged himself and his party to introduce and carry through a bill that will give greater privileges to the minority than those of the Tupper bill. We have only to read Mr. Laurier's speeches in this province to be assured of this.

Now, is this Dr. Christie's policy? We have a right to know from Dr. Christie whether in the event of Manitoba, approached in any way conceivable, not being willing to restore Separate schools, he will support a remedial bill introduced by Laurier. Now, a strait, honest, fair and square answer is demanded.

This is not a time for shuffling. We want this answer to be given publicly, so that both those in favor of federal interference and those against it may receive the same information as to the Doctor's position.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The most cheering reports have been received of Mr. Abbott's canvass. His meetings have been enthusiastic and his manner towards the electors have won him many friends. The meeting at Lachute on Wednesday night was well attended, and rousing speeches were made. Mr. Walter Smith, the Patron nominee, being present, was invited to speak. He stated that having decided not to run he could not take any prominent part in this election, although all Patrons were free to vote as they pleased. He wished, however, to state that any offers of support made to him by the Conservative party were open and above board, and they had neither asked pledge from him nor any sacrifice of Patron principles, and that if a Patron candidate was not elected it was certainly no fault of the Conservative party.

DR. CHRISTIE AND THE FARMERS.

Acts speak louder than words. If the farmers of this county were to be influenced by words they might easily conclude that Dr. Christie was their best friend. But if his acts are indicative of his feelings, the only conclusion that can be reached is that he is not so much the friend of the farmer, as he is the friend of Dr. Christie.

In the last provincial election he insisted that the time had come when the farmers should be represented in parliament, although a few months before he was doing his utmost to secure the return of a lawyer. He has again changed his opinion and now believes a doctor is the proper person and the farmer can wait.

The history of the Patron movement and Dr. Christie is very interesting. From the moment this organization made its appearance in the county, he courted it, lavished his praises upon it, attended its meetings patted it on the back, believing it could be turned into a machine for his own political advantage. In the meeting at the Exhibition Grounds he declared that in reality he had been a Patron for many years, that he believed in their policy and had advocated their doctrines; and that whenever the Patrons felt strong enough to place a candidate in the field he would retire and give them his support. That was a pledge publicly made in the presence of a large number of people. How has it been fulfilled? The Patrons did nominate a candidate, one who had risen to a prominent position in the order. This nomination was not made and could not have been made by a minority against the wishes of the majority, as has been represented in some quarters. We believe the nomination was satisfactory to the great mass of true Patrons, but was opposed by those Patrons who were Liberals first and Patrons after. According to Mr. Smith's frank and open statement at the public meeting on Wednesday night, the Conservatives intimated to him that he would be acceptable to them, and that if Dr. Christie would retire in his favor, no Conservative candidate would be put in the field. This offer was made without exacting any pledge whatsoever from Mr. Smith, or asking him to sacrifice any of his Patron principles and could not but have been acceptable to the grand officers of the order. Here then was an opportunity for Dr. Christie to fulfil his pledge and retire in favor of the farmer candidate. His refusal to do so was not due to any obligations he might owe the Liberal party, inasmuch as he claims there is no practical difference between the policies of the Liberals and Patrons, and because in many other counties Liberals have made way for Patrons, in keeping with the compact which is now admitted. No! Dr. Christie's refusal to allow a farmer to be elected by acclamation is due to his own personal desire to be a member of parliament and draw the good, fat salary attached thereto.

Let the farmers understand this one fact distinctly, that if they are not represented in the next parliament, by an independent farmer, elected by acclamation, it is no fault of the Conservatives, but the fault lies at the door of Dr. Christie.

His Temperance Views

The following circular letter has been received by Mr. Abbott from the Dominion Alliance:

Dear Sir,—As you have been selected as a candidate for the Dominion Parliament in the approaching elections, we would respectfully request your careful consideration of the questions which we take the liberty of submitting to you herewith. The great importance of the issues involved in these questions, and the deep interest taken in this subject by a very large number of the electors of your division is our reason for bringing them before you at the present time.

We feel sure you will do us the favor of an early reply.

Yours respectfully,
J. H. CARSON, Secretary.
163 St. James St., Montreal.

- 1st Are you in favor of prohibition of the liquor traffic?
- 2nd If elected to the House of Commons, will you support and vote for a prohibitory law?
- 3rd Will you co-operate with the other members of Parliament who favor prohibition to secure the introduction and enactment of such legislation at the earliest opportunity?
- 4th Do you favor a Dominion plebiscite on the question of prohibition, and if a majority of the electors were found by such a plebiscite to be in favor of prohibition, would you then support a prohibitory law in parliament?
- 5th Would you support a resolution in parliament to abolish the sale of intoxicating liquors within the precincts of the parliament buildings?

MR. ABBOTT'S REPLY.
Montreal, May 30, 1896.
Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a circular from you as Secretary of

the Dominion Alliance, submitting certain questions to me as to the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

While I do not recognize the right of any association to demand pledges in advance from candidates on any question which may arise in parliament, and more especially on a question of this kind which involves the liberty of conscience of every citizen of this Dominion, the importance of the subject impels me to give an answer to the questions propounded by your Association, notwithstanding the fact that I observe that a large majority of your Executive is composed of gentlemen politically opposed to me.

I would answer the first four questions which are submitted by one answer, namely, if a majority of the electors in all parts of the Dominion declare themselves unmistakably to be in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic, I should feel myself bound to support a prohibitory law in Parliament. While thoroughly recognizing the evils of the liquor traffic and being personally desirous of removing them as far as practicable, I should prefer that the local legislatures of each province should be left to deal with this matter in the manner indicated by the recent judgment of the Privy Council.

While sympathizing with every sincere effort to minimize, as far as possible, the evils of the liquor traffic, I would like to point out the far-reaching consequences of the passing of a general prohibition measure for the whole Dominion. At present the revenue derived from customs and excise duties on liquor and tobacco amounts to something over ten millions of dollars, and if the Liberal policy of free trade were introduced in this country simultaneously with prohibition, I would like to ask my Liberal friends of the Dominion Alliance how they would make up for the loss of this revenue, unless by direct taxation? Under the Conservative policy the measure would be possible, as the loss of revenue could be made up from the customs duties, which the Liberals have promised to abolish.

In answer to the fifth question, I would say that I would support a resolution in Parliament to abolish the sale of intoxicating liquor within the precincts of the Parliament buildings, except to members when partaking of meals.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HARRY ABBOTT,
J. H. Carson, Esq.,
Secretary, Dominion Alliance,
Montreal.

Mr. Abbott's Meeting in Grenville

On Tuesday evening last at eight o'clock, the Conservatives of Grenville gathered in the new Catholic school to listen to the political statement of their candidate. Some of the friends of Dr. Christie, the late member, had induced Mr. W. A. Weir, a lawyer of the city of Montreal, and a former rejected candidate of the county to come up and harangue the Liberals in their peculiar style, and the Conservative leaders courteously resolved to give him a fair hearing, although the meeting had been called in their own interest, a privilege which Mr. Weir abused.

Mr. Abbott, who looks the gentleman he is, said that he would have preferred to stay at home and attend to his business, but yielded to the wishes of friends in his father's old constituency and had consented to become the standard-bearer of the county, and give the ministry as at present constituted an independent support. This statement merited and received hearty applause. Mr. Abbott then gave a very straightforward and succinct statement of the policy of the party—THE NATIONAL POLICY—as suited to the changing needs of this rapidly growing country, and showed that under its beneficent sway the country had been remarkably prosperous even during the late dreadful depression that had been felt with such crushing force by all the nations, Canadians had been able to hold their own, and there had been less suffering and hardship than in other countries and, specially, less than in the United States, for instance, where the direst distress had prevailed, where bank after bank had toppled over to the number of several hundreds. During that period, thanks to the NATIONAL POLICY, our people though obliged to curtail in some things, had lived in comfort, with very few exceptions, and only one bank had failed, and that, as was well known, was due to gross mismanagement on the part of its directors.

Every word was listened to with the closest attention. It was felt that this was no clap-net got up for the occasion. But it was in that part of the statement relating to the Manitoba School difficulties and remedial legislation that the main character of the candidate stood boldly out. Many earnest men went to the meeting filled with misgivings as to the outcome on these questions. These were entirely dispelled by the clear statement and vigorous utterances of the speaker. He said that the party was determined to do justice to the minority at whatever cost, and pictured the feeling of Protestants if instead of being in the majority, the condition of things at Confederation had continued, and Catholics had been in the majority, and legislated against them. Not a Conservative would observe the Christian rule and do for the Catholics as they would the Catholics do by them. Personally Mr. Abbott favored schools in which the boys of the country, Protestant and Catholic alike should side by side in the schools and in playground grow up to love and respect one another, but if the people themselves chose otherwise he yielded to their wishes.

Throughout the whole of his address Mr. Abbott was followed with the closest attention. The greater part of his audience, intelligent thoughtful men, were sincerely desirous to see a way out of what appeared to be a very threatening political position, and were highly gratified with the result. Mr. Weir then took the floor and for thirty-four minutes endeavored to befoul his hearer's and throw dust in their eyes. In which work he is champion. Half an hour was the time allotted to each speaker. After speaking thirty-four minutes, when gently reminded by the chairman that time was up and that he must close, Mr. Weir in pretended anger said that if he were not to be allowed to finish he would ask his friends to

follow him and would finish out in, and suit the action to the word, seized his hat and coat and left, followed by all the small boys and a few respectable men who were struck by the strangeness of the proceeding. Most of the wide-awake men saw through the move, however, i.e. that Mr. Weir feared to face the audience on the school question.

Mr. Owens spoke for quite a while and refuted many of Mr. Weir's wild statements with regard to the duties on sugar, rice etc., and then Mr. Abbott reviewed Mr. Weir's speech and drew attention to the low estimate that speaker had of the intelligence of Grenville farmers and merchants, told them he had come to win and urged them to do their share to accomplish their purpose.

Mr. Hurteau spoke very eloquently, if one can judge by the effect on the French part of the audience. After cheers for him, for the candidate, for Senator Owens, the party and the Queen the meeting broke up.

ST. ANDREWS.

Mrs. and Miss McKenzie of Montreal, are visiting at Mrs. Hibbard's.

The monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at the home of Mrs. Wm. Barclay this week.

Mr. Vaughan spent Saturday last in Lachute.

Dr. E. J. Semple, lecturer in Pathology, McGill Medical Faculty, has been visiting Dr. Shaw.

Mr. H. G. Reddy, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, is a guest at Mr. John Wainwright's, "Silver Heights."

Mrs. Ben. Macdonald of Colorado, is renewing old acquaintances in our village, and is the guest of Mrs. Lamb.

Mr. Thomas Webster returned to Montreal Tuesday morning after a week's visit to his parents here.

Several of the residents along Lachute road have done considerable road repairs, which are much appreciated by the travelling public. Others whose road is in a dilapidated state should do likewise and put this thoroughfare in a proper condition.

Miss M. E. McGregor has taken the Model diploma from McGill with honor, mention in art of teaching and is to be congratulated.

The Rev. Prof. Scrimger, D.D. of Montreal, is expected to assist at Communion service in the Presbyterian church next Sunday, and to preach both morning and evening.

Rev. Father Dugas is assisting Rev. Father Carriere of Lachute with the retreat there this week.

At the annual County Convention of the W. C. T. U. which was held in this village on the 28th ult., the following officers were elected: County President, Mrs. Wm. Barclay; Vice President, Mrs. (Dr.) Patterson; Cor. Sec'y, Mrs. [Dr.] Geo. Christie, Lachute; Rec. Sec'y, Mrs. S. Cole, Point Fortune. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Fraser, of Cushing; Mackie, Lachute; and Dr. Patterson. Mrs. Sanderson, Provincial President of the W. C. T. U., also delivered an interesting address. Miss Davis presided. A union choir furnished the music.

Some Conservatives who read the "Witness" have complained that Dr. Christie's address has been folded inside and thus delivered through the post office. They think the candidate should have the address inserted in the "Witness" and pay for it, rather than allow the post office regulations to be violated and an illegal act committed. An investigation may result.

General congratulations are being extended to Miss Edith P. Simpson who has taken second place in a class of sixty-two at the McGill Normal school. Miss Simpson gets an elementary diploma and prizes as follows: G. W. Parmelee prize, honorable mention in geometry, history, English literature, orthography and orthoepy, French, algebra, Latin, chemistry, physiology and hygiene. Elementary and theory certificates.

Our well known and respected townsman, Mr. Robert Jones, was married on Tuesday morning last to Miss Jennie, second daughter of Mr. Matthew Burwash of this village. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father in the presence of a few select friends by the Rev. Mr. Dennis. The happy couple after receiving the congratulations of their friends left for Lachute en route for Quebec and will also visit several American cities where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride is one of the most popular and highly respected residents of St. Andrews who has the best wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Jones is one of St. Andrews' most prominent and wealthy residents, the proprietor of Jones' Island and Dominion Government Fishery overseer.

NEW BOOKS

—AT THE—

BOOK STORE

—O—O—
In addition to the large stock already advertised, we have received the following new goods:
Game of Ginkole, the Lost Hair, pistols and caps, crayons, red and black ink, dominoes, checkers and boards, fine hair combs, silk combs, paints in boxes for sketching, pencils, marbles, whistles, balls in variety, tracing wheels, perfumery, soap, curves, croquet, children's garden set, violin bridges, children's room, lacrosse balls and sticks, envelopes (long size) scribbles, copy books, P. S. draw books, foreign note paper, cardboard, pens, books, legal cap, and lots of other articles—come and see.
We have a new received miscellany, memo books, school registers, plates and half plates, Stador's Universal Ink.
DAWSON KERR.

To the Electors of the County of Argenteuil :

GENTLEMEN:—

Having accepted the unanimous nomination of the convention of the Liberal Conservative Association of this County, which I consider a great honour and privilege to have received and have finally decided it is my bounden duty to accept, I now solicit your suffrages as a candidate in the coming elections.

In so doing I wish to state that I approve of the general policy of the government as now constituted, and if you do me the honour of electing me as your representative in Parliament will give the present administration my independent support, reserving the right to vote on any particular question as my conscience may direct me to be for the general good of the country.

I am in favor of a fair and equitable measure of relief to the minority in Manitoba, so that they may enjoy, as the minority in this Province, the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution and by the solemn statutory compact entered into when Manitoba joined the Confederation. And I hold this view not because I am a believer in separate schools, for I am not, but because we are bound by the constitution to give equal rights to all in every Province of this Dominion, and to deal out even handed justice to all without fear or favor; and because I believe it to be in the interest of the minority in this Province that the rights of the minorities in all the other Provinces should be maintained. On this question I prefer the honest, straightforward policy of the present administration, to the vacillating, uncertain and obstructive course of the opposition, who have basely used what never should have been made a political question, to arouse religious and racial animosities, with the sole object of getting into power, regardless entirely of our common country. While in favour of the general principle of the measure brought before the late Parliament, I would reserve the right to vote against any clause which I should consider prejudicial to the interests of the country at large, and support any amendment to rectify defects in the measure when it is again brought before the House.

I approve of and would support the general trade policy of the government, which, I believe, to be well calculated on the whole to build up and keep prosperous this Canada of ours, and to maintain our connection with the Empire; while I regard the policy of the Liberal party (so far as it can be ascertained, and in whichever of the various aspects it has been presented to the people,) as the most destructive that could be conceived for the industries of the country, and more especially the agricultural interests, and as inevitably leading to separation from the Empire and our absorption by the United States. Free Trade as they have it in England is the latest aspect to which the Liberal policy has assumed, and that means destruction to the industries of this country. The agricultural community would be reduced to the deplorable condition in which they are to-day in England, every vestige of protection given to the farmers to-day would be swept away, and while the farm produce of the United States would enter this country free, our farm products would continue to be shut out of that country by the present prohibitive tariff. The great decrease in imports and increase in exports of farm products which has obtained under the National Policy would disappear and the reverse would be the case. Our manufacturing interests would be ruined, our working men thrown out of employment, and the farmers' home market destroyed.

It is for such reasons as the above that I would support the general trade policy of the government, and oppose that of the opposition. In details, no doubt, the tariff is susceptible of improvement, no tariff is ever perfect, and I would support any amendments which I should consider in the general interest of the country, and more especially any tending to the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural community, the backbone and mainstay of our country.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I need hardly say that if elected as your representative, I will devote myself to my duties to the best of my ability, and do everything that lies in my power to further the best interests of the country generally and particularly of this county.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HARRY ABBOTT.

Lachute, 28th May, 1896.

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 an satisfaction given. Cash paid for

HIDES

LAMBSKINS

FURS.

WILSON & BARLEY,
Butchers.

NEW

Millinery Store.

Opposite the Medical Hall
Lachute.

The undersigned will open a Millinery store on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22ND and for the first week will supply customers at

COST PRICE.

HATS, BONNETS, etc., sold and trimmed at the latest styles. Feathers curled to order.

DRESS MAKING.

Ladies and Children's dresses made in the most fashionable styles, at short notice. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

M. M. PROULX,

Lachute, April 10th, 1896.



Thomas A. Johns.

A Common Affliction

Permanently Cured by Taking

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A CAB-DRIVER'S STORY.

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

Free from Eruptions

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

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

NOTICE.

Latest styles in Spring and Summer Millinery at the lowest price possible, to be had from Miss Proulx.

Call and see us as it is no trouble to show the styles. Also, Dresses made at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

M. M. PROULX, Lachute,
Opposite Medical Hall.

WHEN



You buy a thing, if you are wise and economical, you try to get your money's worth.

Beware of prejudices as to what paint is best.

Get reliable evidence and form an intelligent opinion.

This done, you will be sure to buy

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT.

SOLD BY

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

Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries Boots and Shoes etc—
Cheap for cash

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.

COME IN AND SEE OUR CONETIONERY 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.



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.

Victoria Foundry, LACHUTE.

Founders and Machinists in BRASS or IRON.
General Machinery and Mill Supplies.

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

STOVES !



of all kinds wood and coal.

McQuat & McRae Kentucky Prince.

This well bred stallion will be at the Proprietor's stables during the season of 1896 for the service of the public. Kentucky Prince is one of the best roadsters in this county and gives good stock. Terms \$8 00.

EMILE ROCHON,
Proprietor.

Carillon, Que.

CLODIUS.

This celebrated Percheron Stallion, owned by Mr. Thos. Dobbin, will be at the following places during the present season:

Monday, Thursday and Friday, at the proprietor's stable.

Tuesday, at Ranger's hotel, Greece's Point.

Wednesday, at Calumet.

Saturday, at Sauv's hotel, St Andrews, returning by way of Beech Ridge.

Mr. Ward Smith has charge of Clodius.

DR. AYLEN, St. Andrews, Que.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE in property lately occupied by Dr. P. Robertson.

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.

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 Cakes 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.

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 at

usual very cheap.

G. & J. HAY,

AFTER MANY DAYS.

CHAPTER VII.

It was not till the early spring that Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair returned to England. They had spent the winter in Rome, where Gilbert had found some congenial friends, and where their time had been occupied in one perpetual round of gaiety and dissipation. Constance had shown a great taste for pleasure since her marriage. She seemed to know no weariness of visiting and being visited, and people who remembered her in her girlish days were surprised to find what a thorough woman of the world she had become. Nor was Gilbert displeased that it should be so. He liked to see his wife occupy a prominent position in society, and having no taste himself for the pleasures of the domestic hearth, he was neither surprised nor vexed by Constance's indifference to her home. Of course it would all be different at Davenant Park; there would be plenty of home life there—a little too much, perhaps, Gilbert thought, with a yawn.

They had been married nearly four months, and there had not been the shadow of disagreement between them. Constance's manner to her husband was amiability itself. She treated him a little de haut en bas it is true, made her own plans for the most part without reference to him, and gradually informed him of her arrangements after they were completed. But then, on the other hand, she never objected to his disposal of his time, was never exacting, or jealous, or capricious, as Clara Walsingham had been. She was always agreeable to his friends, and was eminently popular with all of them; so Gilbert Sinclair was, upon the whole, perfectly satisfied with the result of his marriage, and had no fear of evil days in the future. What James Wyatt had said of him was perfectly true. He was not gifted with very fine feelings, and that sense of something wanting in such a union, which would have disturbed the mind of a nobler man, did not trouble him.

They returned to England early in February, and went at once to Davenant, which had been furnished in the modern mediæval style by a West End upholsterer. The staff of servants had been provided by Lady Claryade, who had bestowed much pains and labor upon the task of selection, bitterly bewailing the degeneracy of the race she had to deal with during the performance of this difficult service. All was ready when Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair arrived. A pompous housekeeper simpered and courtesied in the hall; an accomplished cook hovered tenderly over the roasts and the stew-pans in the great kitchen; house-maids in smart caps flitted about the passages and poked the fires in bedrooms and dressing-rooms, bath-rooms and morning-room, eager to get an early look at their new lady; a butler of the usual clerical appearance ushered the way to the lamp-lit drawing room, while two ponderous footmen conveyed the rugs and newspapers and morocco bags from the carriage, leaving all the heavier luggage to the care of unknown underlings attached to the stable department. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair dined alone upon this first evening of their return, under the inspection of the clerical butler and the two ponderous footmen. They talked chiefly about the house, which rooms were most successful in their new arrangement, and so on; a little about what they had been doing in Rome; and a little about their plans for the next month, what guests were to be invited, and what rooms they were to occupy. It was all the most matter-of-fact conventional talk, but the three men retired with the impression that Gilbert Sinclair and his wife were a very happy couple, and reported to that effect in the housekeeper's room and the servants' hall.

Before the week had ended the great house was full of company. That feverish desire for gaiety and change which had seemed a part of Constance's nature since her marriage, in no way subdued on her arrival at Davenant. She appeared to exist for pleasure and pleasure only, and her guests declared her the most charming hostess that ever reigned over a country-house. Lately as he was, Mr. Sinclair opened his eyes to the wildest extent when he perceived his wife's capacity for spending money.

"It's rather lucky for you that you didn't marry a poor man, Constance," he said, with a boastful laugh.

She looked at him for a moment with a strange expression, and then turned a very pale. "I should not have been afraid to face poverty," she said. "If it had been my fate to do so."

"If you could have faced it with the man you liked, oh, Constance! That's about what you mean, isn't it?"

"Is this intended for a complaint, Gilbert?" his wife asked, in her coldest tones. "Have I been spending too much money?"

"No, no, I didn't mean that. I was only congratulating you upon your fitness for the position of a rich man's wife."

This was the first little outbreak of jealousy of which Gilbert Sinclair had been guilty. He knew that his wife did not love him, that his conquest had been achieved through the influence of her family, and he was almost angry with himself for being so fond of her. He could not forget those vague hints that had been dropped about Sir Cyprian Davenant, and was tormented by the idea that James Wyatt knew a great deal more than he had revealed on this point. This hidden jealousy had been at the bottom of his purchase of the Davenant estate. He took a savage pride in relinquishing the little kingdom from which his rival had been deposed.

Among the visitors from London appeared Mr. Wyatt, always unobtrusive and always useful. He contrived to ingratiate himself very rapidly in Mrs. Sinclair's favor, and established

himself as a kind of adjutant in her household corps, always ready with advice upon every social subject, from the costumes in a tableau vivant to the composition of the menu for a dinner-party. Constance did not particularly like him; but she lived in a world in which it is not necessary to have a very sincere regard for one's acquaintance, and she considered him an agreeable person, much to be preferred to the generality of her husband's chosen companions, who were men without a thought beyond the hunting field and the race-course.

Mr. Wyatt, on his part, was a little surprised to see the manner in which Lord Claryade's daughter filled her new position, the unfailing vivacity which she displayed in the performance of her duties, as a hostess, and the excellent terms upon which she appeared to live with her husband. He was accustomed, however, to look below the surface of things, and by the time he had been a fortnight at Davenant he had discovered that all this brightness and gaiety on the part of the wife indicated an artificial state of being, which was very far from real happiness, and that there was a growing sense of disappointment on the part of the husband.

He was not in the habit of standing upon much ceremony in his intercourse with Gilbert Sinclair, and on the first convenient occasion questioned him with blunt directness upon the subject of his marriage.

"I hope the alliance has brought you all the happiness you anticipated?" he said.

"Oh, yes, Jim," Mr. Sinclair answered, rather moodily, "my wife suits me pretty well. We get on very well together. She's a little too fond of playing the woman of fashion; but she'll get tired of that in time, I dare say. I'm fond of society myself, you know, couldn't lead a solitary life for any woman in Christendom; but I should like a wife who seemed to care a little more for my company, and was not always occupied with other people. I don't think we have dined alone three times since we were married."

It was within a few days of this conversation that Mr. Wyatt gratified himself with the performance of a little experiment which he had devised in the comfortable retirement of his bachelor room at Davenant. He had come into Mrs. Sinclair's morning-room after breakfast to consult her upon details of an amateur dramatic performance that was to take place shortly, and had, for a wonder, found the husband and wife alone together.

"Perhaps we'd better discuss the business at some other time," he said. "I know Sinclair doesn't care much about this sort of thing."

"Is that your theatrical rubbish?" asked Gilbert. "You'd better say what you've got to say about it. You needn't mind me. I can absorb myself in the study of 'Bell's Life' for a quarter of an hour or so."

He withdrew to one of the windows, and occupied himself with his newspaper, while James Wyatt showed Constance the books of some farces that had just come to him by post, and discussed the fitness of each for drawing-room representation.

"Every amateur in polite society believes himself able to play Charles Matthews' business," he said, laughing. "It is a fixed delusion of the human mind. Of course we shall not them all by the ears, do what we may. Perhaps it would be better to let them draw lots for the characters, or we might put the light comedy parts up to auction, and send the proceeds to the poor-box."

He ran on in this strain gaily enough, writing lists of the characters and pieces, and putting down the names of the guests with a rapid pen as he talked, until Gilbert Sinclair threw down his newspaper and came over to the fire-place, politely requesting his friend to "stop that row."

It was a hopelessly wet morning, and the master of Davenant was sorely at a loss for amusement and occupation. He had come to his wife's room in rather a defiant spirit, determined that she should favor him with a little more of her society than it was her habit to give him, and he had found her writing letters, which she declared were imperative, and had sat by the fire waiting for her correspondence to be finished in a very sulky mood.

"What's the last news, Wyatt?" he asked, poking the fire savagely; "any thing stirring in London?"

"Nothing—in London. There is some news of an old friend of mine who's far away from London—news I don't altogether like."

"Some client who has bolted in order to swindle you out of a long bill of costs, I suppose," answered Gilbert indifferently.

"No; the friend I am talking of is a gentleman we all know—the late owner of this place."

"Sir Cyprian Davenant?" cried Gilbert.

Constance looked up from her writing.

"Sir Cyprian Davenant," repeated James Wyatt.

"Has anything happened to him?"

"About the last and worst thing that can happen to any man, I fear," answered the lawyer. "For some time since there have been no reports of Captain Harcourt's expedition; and that in a negative way, was about as bad as it could be. But in a letter I received this morning, from a member of the Geographical Society, there is worse news. My friend tells me there is a very general belief that Harcourt and his party have been made away with by the natives. Of course this is only club gossip as yet, and I trust that it may turn out a false alarm."

Constance had dropped her pen, making a great blot upon the page. She was very pale, and her hands were clasped nervously upon the table before her. Gilbert watched her with eager, angry eyes. It was just such an opportunity as he had wished for. He wanted above all things to satisfy his doubts about that man.

"I don't see that it much matters whether the report is true or false," he said, "as far as Davenant is concerned. The fellow was a scamp, and only left England because he had spent his last shilling in dissipation."

"I beg your pardon, Sinclair," remonstrated Mr. Wyatt. "The Davenant property was impoverished by Cyprian's father and grandfather. I don't say that he was not extravagant himself at one period of his life, but he had reformed long before he left England."

"Reformed—yes, when he had no more money to spend. That's a common kind of reform. However, I suppose you've profited so much by his ruin that you can afford to praise him."

"Haden't you better ring the bell?" asked James Wyatt, very quietly; "I think Mrs. Sinclair has fainted."

He was right; Constance Sinclair's head had fallen back upon the cushion of her chair, and her eyes were closed. Gilbert ran across to her and seized her hand. It was deadly cold.

"Yes," he said, "she has fainted. Sir Cyprian was an old friend of hers. You know that better than I do, though you have never chosen to tell me the truth. And now I suppose you have trumped up this story in order to let me see what a fool I have been."

"It is not a trumped-up story," returned the other. "It is the common talk among men who know the travelers and their line of country."

"Then for your friend's sake it is to be hoped it's true."

"Why so?"

"Because if he has escaped those black fellows to come my way, it will be so much the worse for both of us; for as sure as there is a sky above us, if he and I meet I shall kill him."

"Bah," muttered Mr. Wyatt, contemptuously, "we don't live in the age for that sort of thing. Here comes your wife's maid; I'll get out of the way. Pray apologize to Mrs. Sinclair for my indiscretion in forgetting that Sir Cyprian was a friend of her family. It was only natural that she should be affected by the news."

The lawyer went away as the maid came into the room. His face was brightened by a satisfied smile as he walked slowly along the corridor leading to the billiard-room.

"Othello was a fool to him in the matter of jealousy," he said to himself. "I think I've fired the train. If the news I heard is true, and Davenant is on his way home, there'll be nice work by and by."

CHAPTER VIII.

Gilbert Sinclair said very little to his wife about the fainting fit. She was herself perfectly candid upon the subject. Sir Cyprian was an old friend—a friend whom she had known and liked ever since her childhood—and Mr. Wyatt's news had quite overcome her. She did not seem to consider it necessary to apologize for her emotion.

"I have been overexerting myself a little lately, or I should scarcely have fainted, however sorry I felt," she said, quietly, and Gilbert wondered at her self-possession, but was not the less convinced that she had loved—that she still did love—Cyprian Davenant. He watched her closely after this to see if he could detect any signs of hidden grief, but her manner in society had lost none of its brightness, and when the Harcourt expedition was next spoken of she bore her part in the conversation with perfect ease.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair left Davenant early in May for a charming house in Park Lane, furnished throughout in delicate tints of white and green, like a daisy-sprinkled meadow in early spring, a style in which the upholsterer had allowed full scope to the sentimentality of his own nature, bearing in mind that the house was to be occupied by a newly married couple. Mrs. Sinclair declared herself perfectly satisfied with the house, and Mrs. Sinclair's friends were in raptures with it. She instituted a Thursday evening supper after the opera, which was an immense success, and enjoyed a popularity that excited some envy on the part of unmarried beauties. Mrs. Walsingham heard of the Thursday evening parties, and saw her beautiful rival very often at the opera; but she heard from James Wyatt that Gilbert Sinclair spent a great deal of time at his club, and made a point of attending all the race meetings. "Bah! that did not sugar very well for his domestic happiness."

"He will grow tired of her, as he did of me," thought Clara Walsingham.

But Gilbert was in no way weary of his wife. He loved her as passionately as he had loved her at the first; with an exacting selfish passion, it is true, but with all the intensity of which his nature was capable. If he had lived in the good old feudal days he would have shut her up in some lonely turret chamber, where no one but himself could approach her. He knew that she did not love him; and with his own affection for her there was always mingled an angry sense of her coldness and ingratitude.

The London season came to an end once more, and Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair went back to Davenant. Nothing had been heard of Sir Cyprian or his companions throughout the summer, and Gilbert had ceased to trouble himself about his absent rival. The man was dead in all probability, and it was something more than folly to waste a thought upon him. So things went on pleasantly enough, until the early spring gave a baby daughter to the master of Davenant, much to his disappointment, as he ardently desired a son and heir.

The birth of this infant brought a new sense of joy to the mind of Constance Sinclair. She had not thought it possible that the child could give her so much happiness. She devoted herself to her baby with a tenderness which was at first very pleasing to her husband, but which became by and by distasteful to him. He grew jealous of the child's power to absorb so much affection from one who had never given him the love he longed for. The existence of his daughter seemed to bring him no nearer to his wife. The time and attention which she had given to society she now gave to her child; but her husband was no more to her than he had ever been, a little less, perhaps, as he told himself angrily, in the course of his gloomy meditations.

Mrs. Walsingham read the announcement of the infant's birth in extreme bitterness of spirit, and when James Wyatt next called upon her she asked him what had become of his promise that those two should be parted by his agency.

The lawyer shrugged his shoulders deprecatingly. "I did not tell you that the parting should take place within any given time," he said; "but it shall go hard with me if I do not keep my promise sooner or later."

He had indeed not been idle. The wicked work which he had set himself to do had progressed considerably. It was he who always contrived, in a subtle manner, to remind Gilbert Sinclair of his wife's coldness toward himself, and to hint at her affection for another, while seeming to praise and defend her. Through their acquaintance his wealthy client had treated him with a selfish indifference and a cool, unconscious insolence that he had galled him to the quick, and he took

a malicious pleasure in the discomfiture which Sinclair had brought upon himself by his marriage. When the Sinclairs returned to London, some months after the birth of the child, James Wyatt contrived to make himself more than ever necessary to Gilbert, who had taken to play higher than of old, and who now spent four evenings out of the six lawful days at a notorious whist club, sitting at the card-table till the morning sun shone through the chinks in the shutters. Mr. Wyatt was a member of the same club, but too cautious a player for the set which Gilbert now affected.

"That fellow is going to the bad in every way," the lawyer said to himself. "If Clara Walsingham wants to see him ruined she is likely to have her wish without any direct interference of mine."

The state of affairs in Park Lane was indeed far from satisfactory. Gilbert had grown tired of playing the indulgent husband, and the inherent brutality of his nature had on more than one occasion displayed itself in angry disputes with his wife, whose will he now seemed to take a pleasure in thwarting, even in trifles. He complained of her present extravagance, with insolent reference to the poverty of her girlhood, and asked savagely if she thought his fortune could stand forever against her expensive follies.

(To be Continued.)

THRILLING STORY OF WAR.

The Captain's Walk Among the Sentinels—Found Dead on the Battlefield.

A correspondent recalls this incident of the war of the rebellion between the North and South, in 1861-5:

One night, when the sentinels had been warned to be unusually alert, as the enemy were in force only a mile away, the soldier on post No. 4, which was directly in front of a small clearing in the forest, suddenly called out for the corporal of the guard. The order was to avoid firing if possible, as the men behind the breastworks were worn out with marching. There was a full moon, and she threw such a light down into the clearing, that the smallest object could be distinguished by the sentinel. As he looked and listened a Confederate in the uniform of a captain stepped into the clearing in full view. The sentinel lifted his musket and opened his lips to cry out, believing that the enemy was moving down on our lines, but something in the demeanor of the lone figure made him pause. After a moment he simply called for the corporal of the guard.

It was a strange sight we saw—three or four of us as we stood on post No. 4. The Confederate came walking slowly down upon us, an open letter in his left hand, his right carelessly swinging. We knew him for a sleep-walker the instant we got eyes on him. His movements seemed to be made by machinery, and the carriage of head and shoulders was not that of a man awake. He came straight down upon us, head erect and eyes wide open, but looking neither to the right nor to the left. We stood aside to let him pass, and his left hand touched a bush and the letter was torn from his fingers and picked up by the corporal. It was a wife's letter to her husband—a wife's letter to her soldier-captain in the field. The man before us belonged to the Tenth Alabama, and the letter was written from an Alabama plantation. "Don't touch him," whispered the corporal, as we fell in behind the somnambulist.

He walked down our left front the width of two regiments, and back again. One of our party went ahead to whisper to the sentinels, and they stood in awe as the midnight visitor passed down and returned. His gaze was always the same—straight before him, and he neither increased nor slackened his pace. By and by he came back to post No. 4, and there he stopped for five minutes and seemed to be thinking. We stood close to him, but no man made a sound. We noted the color of hair and eyes, the fresh scar on his cheek, a finger missing from his left hand. Of a sudden the man started up and walked on, straight for the Confederate lines. We stood and watched across the glade and into the darkness of the wood and then turned away.

"I feel that God will bring you home to me again," said the letter which the bush had torn from his hand.

At 9 o'clock next morning we were fiercely attacked, but after a bloody conflict the enemy were driven back. When we went out to succor the wounded and bury the dead we found the captain almost the first of the dead. Three bullets had struck him in the breast as he dashed forward at the head of his company. In his breast pocket we placed the letter which a loving hand had traced, and we gave him a grave of his own and marked it that his friends might know the spot when war was no more. Better for the loving wife had we made him prisoner as he came walking among us that night, but had we done so he might not have died a soldier's death.

ROYAL EARLY RISERS.

With the exception of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales, all the royalties of Europe are in the habit of rising early. The German Emperor is generally dressed at five in the morning, much to the sorrow of the Berlin barracks. The Queen Regent of Spain is ready for the day's business at seven sharp. King Humbert of Italy rises at six, as do also the King of Sweden and King Charles of Roumania. The late Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil, when in Europe, was in the habit of rising at three, and calling on his friends at the unusual hours of four and five in the morning. The Empress Elizabeth of Austria takes her bath at 4 a.m., and then starts out on long walks. Queen Victoria, never rises before eight, and while breakfast at Sandringham and Marlborough House is rarely partaken of before ten.

A "chameleon flower" has been introduced into Europe from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The blossoms of this newly discovered plant are white in the morning, changing to red at noon, and again to blue in the evening.

EVA'S WHISTLING LARYNX.

THE WONDERFUL NATURAL MIMICRY OF A LITTLE GIRL.

Peculiar Musical Equipment of a Little New Haven Girl—She Can Whistle With Her Mouth Closed.

One of the most remarkable instances of peculiar anatomical development known to the medical science has just been discovered in New Haven, Conn. The circumstances are as yet unknown to the New Haven physicians and surgeons, but a leading professor of music, to whose attention the case has been brought, pronounces it the most remarkable he has ever observed. The case, in the layman's parlance, is known as that of the whistling larynx, though the doctors have a technical name for it, which is at once sounding and confusing to the average intelligence. The individual in whom this peculiarity has developed is the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Spear, of 312 Columbus avenue. Eva is eight years old, and, notwithstanding her youth, the case is remarkably well developed. In plain terms, this little lady is able to whistle without the use of her lips, larynx, palate or cheeks, all of which are brought into play by the ordinary whistler.

AN EXTRAORDINARY WHISTLE.

Eva gave the first manifestation of her laryngeal whistling ability when but two years of age. Mr. Spear lived near a talking parrot, which was very apt at mimicking conversations between the members of the family. On one occasion he repeated a remark made by Mrs. Spear to Eva. Mr. Spear was astonished to hear the little one repeat the remark in an exact imitation of the manner in which it was repeated by the bird. Her astonishment amounted to amazement when the little one apparently without the slightest effort, it was apparent then that the whistle was not produced by the lips and tongue, as people ordinarily whistle, but by the throat or some part of it. Eva rapidly developed the ability to whistle in this peculiar manner, until she now whistles popular airs, or such snatches of them as she hears, without using her lips.

A MEDICAL PHENOMENON.

Prof. Bonney, the musical instructor, was greatly interested upon learning of Eva's whistling ability and at once manifested a desire to investigate the case. He listened to an impromptu performance by the little girl, and requested another. He pronounces the case worthy of the attention not only of the medical profession, but of the musical instructors. At present Eva's whistling is confined to those snatches of popular songs which she hears her sisters play on the piano and to the hymns which are so common in the household. She has no technical knowledge of music, but whistles "by ear." When she is doing so her lips are as they would be when at perfect rest. There is not the slightest contraction of them or any movement. She whistles equally well with her mouth tightly closed. Upon attempting a high note, she unconsciously opens her mouth as a singer would in attempting the same thing. However, there is no suggestion of singing in her whistling.

AN ODD ACCOMPLISHMENT.

The impression conveyed to the listener is similar to that produced by one proficient in mimicking the notes of a horn, though of a much finer and clearer tone. The notes are clear and full, the low ones with a volume and tone seldom or never heard in ordinary whistling, and the high ones with a clearness and fullness beyond anything produced by the most artistic whistler of the ordinary kind. While nothing of the fineness of the ordinary whistling is lost, the strength and volume of the sound are far greater than that ordinarily produced, and from this fact would be a vast improvement over ordinary whistling when performed in the presence of an audience.

Eva is somewhat shy in exhibiting her accomplishment before strangers, but amuses herself and her parents and sisters with it in the family, as any boy might, by whistling in the time-worn fashion common to boys. No attempt has ever been made to cultivate it, as Eva has only begun to take lessons on the piano, but even now there is a suggestion of an extraordinary ability to perform difficult warbles when the little one attempts such melodies as "The Whistling Coon" or the "Mocking Bird." She has a range of two and a half octaves. She has discovered that she can whistle even when holding the tongue between the index finger and the thumb.

THE KING FINISHED IT.

The most important painting executed by Velasquez, the celebrated Spanish painter, toward the end of his career, and by some considered his masterpiece, was the large group at Madrid known as "The Maids of Honor." Into this painting Velasquez introduced a portrait of himself working at an easel.

King Philip was mightily interested in the progress of this picture, and visited the painter daily during its production. At length, in the course of one of these visits, Velasquez laid down palette and brushes and declared the painting finished.

"Not quite," said the King, "one detail is lacking, and taking up the brush, he began to work on the portrait of the painter.

With a few touches he sketched on his breast the cross of the Order of Knighthood of Santiago, one of the highest honors it was in his power to bestow.

HIS WINNING CARD.

Why are you going to marry that man, Laura? He hasn't a single quality to recommend him!

"Oh, yes, he has, Cora. He is the only man I ever saw who knows how to carry an umbrella."

I wonder who started that slang about getting it in the neck? asked the curious boarder.

It is now known that the outcome of the German Emperor's visit to Venice and Vienna was the renewal of the alliance between the three central powers. The coalition, therefore, will continue until 1902, or five years beyond 1897, the date at which it would have ended, had the notice of a wish to terminate it been given twelve months in advance. We are assured that the treaty embodying the alliance has been in nowise altered, but is still limited to a promise of co-operation for defensive purposes. There is said, however, to have been some change in the secret supplemental agreement, specifying the number of troops to be furnished by each of the allies in given contingencies; a change due, doubtless, to a recognition of Italy's financial straits.

So far, then, as the Triple Alliance offers a guarantee of peace in Europe that guarantee will hold good until after the beginning of the twentieth century. In 1902 about a third of a century will have passed since Alsace and Lorraine were lopped off from France, and by that time the population of those provinces will have become pretty thoroughly Germanized. By that time, too, the generation of Frenchmen that smarted under the national humiliation and dismemberment will have disappeared, and the recovery of the frontier lands lost in 1871 may cease to be the absorbing desire of the French heart. With the mitigation of French enmity to Germany, which the mere lapse of time cannot fail to produce, will come an abatement of the resentment with which Victor Emmanuel's failure to help his benefactors in 1870 has been hitherto regarded. Such assuagement of the former bitterness will be followed by a disposition to conclude with Italy a treaty of commerce, which is the condition precedent to a revival of prosperity in the peninsular kingdom. If the dream of regaining Alsace-Lorraine should cease to trouble the French imagination, it would be perceived that, outside of Europe, France has outlets for her ambition in which she would encounter no resistance from the central powers. We refer particularly to Morocco and to southwest China. If France had the moral support of the Triple Alliance as well as that of Russia, she might, without heeding the protests of England and Spain, proceed to annex to Tunis and Algeria the whole of Morocco, and thus reconstitute the great North African empire which in Roman times was so productive and so populous. As for England's opposition to the move, this could undoubtedly be silenced, if France would consent to the neutralization of Tangier and would withdraw her objection to England's occupation of Egypt. To Yunnan and other rich provinces of southwestern China the French possess two means of access, namely, the Mekong and the Red River; and the special commercial privileges in that quarter already granted them are likely to be increased through the ponderance of Russian influence at Peking.

Of course, the renewal of the Triple Alliance puts an end to the talk of a revival of the League of the Three Emperors. But although the maintenance of intimate relations between France and Russia seems an inevitable response to the prolonged coalition of the central powers, it does not follow that the Czar may not attain his wishes in southeastern Europe without recourse to war. The fact that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has practically made himself a vassal of Nicholas II., and has thereby assured to Russia all that she tried to gain by the treaty of San Stefano, can hardly be regarded with satisfaction at Vienna; nevertheless, the Hapsburg Kaiser has been held back by his German ally from any over-counter demonstration. Should the Czar attempt to-morrow to seize Constantinople, it is probable that the Berlin Government would persuade Francis Joseph to remain an impassive spectator, provided Salonica and a part of Macedonia were allotted to him as his share of the Ottoman assets. As for England, it has been lately proved that neither in southeastern Europe nor on the Pacific coast of Asia can she hope for support from any of the three central powers in her effort to thwart the Czar's designs. For Italy, though England's well wisher, is controlled by her German partner, and must let her foreign policy be dictated from Berlin. It seems clear, then, that the prolongation of the Triple Alliance is, so far as it goes, a safeguard against the outbreak of an European war.

HUMAN TARGETS.

The London Times publishes a despatch from Praetoria saying that the King of Swaziland recently shot six of his servants with a Winchester rifle. He said he wanted to practise with the weapon. Fearing he would be punished, he accompanied by his chiefs, has gone to the mountains. It is probable that a war will result from his act.

FRIGHTENS HIM AWAY.

How do you manage to get rid of Mr. Staylate when he calls on an evening? Oh, I tell him all the stories of hold-ups on our block and emphasize the fact that they usually occur about 11 p.m.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

The British warship Intrepid is at Halifax.

The Red River at Winnipeg has reached its highest point in years.

The next annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada will be held in Halifax.

Bayard Pitton, aged 7, of Hamilton, was given 7 years in the Industrial School for attempted larceny.

A project is on foot to build an electric road from Hamilton to Albion, through Ancaster.

Dr. Wm. McN. Jones, principal medical officer of the quarantine station at Vancouver Island is dead.

Reports have been received at the Marine Department of a terrific storm on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Application will be made at the July session of Parliament to incorporate the Hudson Bay and Pacific Railway Company.

April deposits in the Government saving banks amounted to \$236,905, making \$17,665,259 on deposit at the end of the month.

Regulations respecting quarantine have been issued in revised form as amended by an order-in-Council passed on the 4th inst.

The by-law removing the government of the hospital from municipal politics to a board of governors was passed by the Hamilton City Council on Monday.

Michael Horn and Mark Tompkins have each been sentenced at Hamilton to 12 years in the penitentiary for waylaying and robbing Mayor Tuckett's cashier.

Col. Stacey, owner of the St. Thomas Street Railway, has made an offer to electrify it, provided he is given an eight or ten year contract for street lighting.

Lieut.-Col. A. H. Macdonald, commanding the Guelph Garrison Battery, is about to retire after 25 years' service. He will be succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Nicoll.

It is denied here that the G. T. R. is dismissing men from the locomotive shops, or that the company has any intention of having their engines built in the United States.

Mr. Thomas Fred S. Kirkpatrick, brother of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who was in the Civil Service for the past twenty-three years, died in Ottawa on Thursday morning.

A mass meeting was held at St. John, N. B., to protest against the action of the Federal Government in omitting that port from the tenders called for the fast Atlantic line.

The Montreal coroner's jury appointed to investigate the killing of the Belgian Rousseau by Pons, his French brother-in-law, returned a verdict that Pons had acted in self-defence, and the prisoner was set at liberty.

Mr. Fitzbush, of Montreal, representing Mr. Hays, the general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, said that there was no truth in the report that men are being dismissed from the locomotive shops because the Grand Trunk in future intended having their engines built in the United States.

A Halifax evening paper announces that the scheme of coast defence which is being prepared for submission to the Canadian Government estimates that three fast cruisers, with quick-firing guns, would be necessary on the Atlantic to cover the Gulf of St. Lawrence and coast waters of Nova Scotia and the Bay of Fundy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales is going to pay a visit to Mr. William Waldorf Astor at Clivedon in June.

Owing to the block of Government business in the Imperial House of Commons it is almost certain that an autumn session will be called.

The Irish National party have decided to call a national convention of representative Irishmen from all parts of the world to meet in Dublin in September.

Sir John Russell Reynolds, physician-in-ordinary to the Queen's household and president of the Royal College of Physicians, is in a critical condition, and growing weaker.

Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, of London, at one time a well known newspaper man, has been offered the post of British Ambassador to Turkey in succession to Sir Phillip Currie.

According to the report of the British Board of Agriculture, five per cent. of the Danish butter submitted for analysis was found to be adulterated, while Canada's samples were all pure.

A manifesto signed by Mr. Henry Labouchere and eighteen other Radical members of the House of Commons has been issued, announcing the formation in the House of an advanced Radical section.

At a meeting of the anti-Parnellite members of the House of Commons on Wednesday, it was resolved to make earnest effort to bring about a reconciliation with the Parnellites, and to reconstruct a united Home Rule party.

Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided on Thursday night at the South African annual dinner. In his address he expressed regret at the small progress which had been made towards the reconciliation of the Dutch and English in South Africa.

UNITED STATES.

The carpenters of Buffalo are on strike for an eight-hour day.

The strike among the ship-builders at Cleveland, Ohio, has ended.

The Ohio river is dangerously high at St. Louis and continues to rise.

Eight persons lost their lives by cyclones in Oklahoma territory on Wednesday.

Specials from various points in Kansas bring details of disasters by cyclones on Tuesday night.

A terrific storm of wind, rain and hail passed over Washington on Tuesday, and broke up the Cabinet meeting in progress at the White House.

At Washington fire swept a whole block of commercial buildings, opposite

the Smithsonian Institution. Four firemen were crushed to death by falling walls.

It is stated positively in Washington been settled, nor any indemnity been paid to Great Britain by the Venezuelan Government.

"Aunt" Sarah Haviland has been released from the state prison at Jackson, Mich., after serving a term of 30 years. She will visit her daughter who the despatch says "lives in Canada."

It is reported at St. Paul, Minn., that the private fortune of Archbishop Ireland, estimated at \$1,500,000, has been dissipated, owing to the depression of real estate in St. Paul.

The Corliss amendment to the United States Immigration bill, which renders all contracts with aliens to perform labor in the United States null and void, was agreed to in the House of Representatives on Wednesday.

Congress on Wednesday agreed to the Corliss amendment to the United States Immigration Bill, which renders all contracts with aliens to perform labor in the United States null and void.

One of the most successful mining men of Colorado is said to be Count James Portales, a member of a famous old German noble family, who has been in the west about twelve years. He is a skilled metallurgist.

There is little, if any variation in the reports of the New York commercial agencies as to the condition of business in the United States during the week. We are assured that there is no reaction, though the movement is small and the "waiting" condition continues; in fact, trade is suffering from the between seasons' period, and few orders for immediate delivery are being placed.

On the other hand, railroad earnings are 3.6 per cent. larger for the month than a year ago the tonnage movement eastward from Chicago is increasing, business failures show a marked decline, and the general tone among commercial men is one of confident and assured expectancy. The iron trade is rather an uncertain quantity just now; but the boot and shoe manufacturers are active, the factories are mostly running full time, and the leather market is firm. The most favorable reports are from Kansas City and the Pacific coast.

GENERAL.

Mark Twain has been lecturing to crowded houses at Johannesburg.

It is stated that the Mikado contemplates a tour of Europe and America.

The British warships Cordelia and Mohawk have arrived at Newfoundland.

The port of Antofagasta, Chili, was visited by a destructive cyclone on Sunday.

The report that the Cuban insurgents are using explosive bullets is confirmed.

A despatch from Cairo says that a death from cholera is reported among the Egyptian troops at Tourah.

Cairo, Egypt, had nine deaths and 11 fresh cases of cholera on Sunday, and Alexandria 20 deaths and 73 new cases.

Emperor William has prohibited the entry of the Cologne Gazette into his castles and residences. It criticised him.

The gnat at Pretoria, where the Johannesburg reform prisoners are confined, is in a most unhealthy condition.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, and Sir Graham Bower, Imperial Secretary, have sailed for England.

Emperor William has offended the clerical party in Germany by declaring that clergymen have no right to interfere in politics.

Warlike rumours are prevalent in Samoa, where the rebel chiefs have cordially received a German warship, causing uneasiness.

Two steamers will leave Hamburg next week for German South-west Africa, with 416 soldiers and 200 tons of war material.

Col. Liebert, of the Prussian service, has accepted the mission of organizing the Chinese army, and will leave for China next week.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has telegraphed to Cape Town saying that if he effects a junction with Capt. Napier the Matabele rebellion will be broken.

Advocate Cloete has been appointed British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria in succession to Sir Jacobus De Wet, who resigned a few weeks ago.

A chandelier fell in an opera house in Paris on Wednesday night. In the panic that followed one woman was killed and several persons injured.

A despatch from Vladivostok says that quiet has been restored at Seoul, and that the King of Corea will return to his palace from the Russian Legion.

The British, French, and Russian Embassies at Constantinople have each received cheques for ten thousand pounds as indemnity for the outrages at Jeddah in May last.

The news from Crete is of the gravest character. The Turkish troops in the district of Sphakia are surrounded by insurgents, and the latter are being aided by the inhabitants.

The daughter of General Hippolyte, lately deceased President of the Haytian Republic, is at present in Paris for the purpose of perfecting herself in the French language.

Several thousand persons took part in a demonstration in Paris on Sunday, near the statue of Jeanne d'Arc, demanding the establishment of a national fête in her honour.

Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, heir-presumptive to the throne of Austria and Hungary, the eldest brother of Emperor Francis Joseph, is dead. He was sixty-three years of age.

Two of the liberated Johannesburg Reform prisoners were unable to pay their fines, and the Randers forthwith subscribed the amount, Mr. Barney Barnato, heading the list with a large amount.

A German military court has sentenced Count von Kolze to two years imprisonment in a fortress as a punishment for his duel with Baron von Schrader, which resulted in the death of the latter.

It is stated that the filibustering steamer Laurada, bound for Cuba, has on board three cannons invented by Josef C. Perrault, of Montreal, which are of such a deadly character that they could annihilate an army in a few minutes.

Minnie Allen, now in prison at Wau-pun, Wis., claims that she killed Montgomery Gibbs, a Buffalo lawyer, for which crime Sadie and Clarence Robin-

son are now suffering. Minnie Allen (nee Clarke) says she was born in Owen Sound, and passed part of her life in Toronto.

CORONATION CEREMONIES.

Graphic Pen-Pictures of the Gorgeous Entry Into Moscow—Sir Edwin Arnold's Vivid Account of the Scenes in the Old Capital.

Sir Edwin Arnold, who went to Moscow on behalf of the London Daily Telegraph, in his despatch to that paper describing the scene at the Kremlin, exclaims:—"Why cannot one write in foolscap? There was never anything seen on any stage like that living kaleidoscope of fanciful attire, of fantastic hues and embellishments, visible around me, particularly in the Oriental element, and all the far Eastern nations. The officials from Khiva wore magenta-coloured velvet robes, gold embroidered, and sugar-loaf hats. Now China contributes a dazzling group with flowered satin frocks and vermilion buttoned hats. Now a bevy of magnates from Lake Baikal astound the eye with fur-trimmed brocade and long red boots. Now I recognize the grey surcoat and amber cap-strings of the Koreans."

"The Cossacks' guard were gloriously uniformed in scarlet and gold, riding little, weedy, Roman-nosed Ukrainian nags, with only a snaffle and bridle, and with gold and black bandoliers, looking quite fit to pace in front of the Czar."

"After these came upon the scene almost the chief interest for me personally, since I saw gravely and significantly riding along as the vassal friends of the great white Khan all the chiefs of the Central Asian kingdoms and provinces over which his eagles cast the shadow of their wings. But these and other parts of the pageant paled before the Grand Master of Ceremonies, borne haughtily onward in such a golden chariot as I thought existed only in heaven or in classical pictures, holding a wand of gold topped with an emerald as big as a walnut. I note that a Catholic Archbishop of America has been deprecating the abolition of war by arbitration. He would have been consoled by the spectacle I witnessed to-day in the Red square—a dazzling illustration of the pomp, pride, and circumstances of glorious war."

"But here at last comes the august object of this unparalleled manifestation, the successor and heir of Ivan the Terrible. His handsome and many young countenance is pale with the prodigious sensation which such a scene must naturally excite, and he holds his gloved right hand almost perpetually to his regimental cap. He bends his head gently to this side and that to acknowledge the boundless welcome. Every man is bareheaded and every woman is waving a kerchief or shawl or violently crossing her loyal bosom in prayer for 'the little father.'"

"The Czarina also sat all alone, dressed wholly in white, even the jewels, pearls, and diamonds seeming to mar by their color the effect of this pure apparel, which caused her to resemble a marble saint within a golden shrine. Most unmistakable were the affection and loyalty of the crowd, and I saw more than one poor peasant woman's eyes fill with tears of sheer joy to behold this fair lady. One honest fellow fell upon his knees to say his prayers as though he had seen something Divine, till a Cossack bundled him back into the crowd."

ALL NIGHT IN THE CLOUDS.

An Accident to the Earl's Court Wheel—A Number of Persons Imprisoned all Night in Compartments Three Hundred Feet Above the Ground.

A despatch from London says:—"By a curious coincidence, while the members of the House of Commons were practically confined in that so-called most comfortable of all clubs, a number of people, men, women, and children, were undergoing somewhat similar experiences at Earl's Court. Quite a party had entered the great wheel there, known as the 'gigantic wheel and recreation tower.' This structure is an imitation of the famous Ferris wheel of the Chicago World's Fair; but it is larger, the highest point of the London wheel being three hundred feet from the ground, while the top of the Ferris wheel was only 284 feet high."

Shortly before 8.15 p.m. on Thursday the wheel started, with quite a number of people on board, and everything went merrily until 8.20, when the structure stopped revolving. At first little or no attention was paid to the matter, but as time passed and the wheel would not budge, those who were able to do so left the cars, and steps were taken to rescue those who were imprisoned higher up. Ladders were procured, and, later, fire escapes were used. But in spite of all these efforts quite a number of people were compelled to remain aloft. About midnight they got hungry, and every means was devised to feed them and make them comfortable for the night. Eventually they went to sleep, but awoke this morning early and very hungry. By means of ropes, cans of coffee and baskets of bread and other provisions were hoisted up to them, and the work of trying to revolve the wheel was resumed. But it was not until noon on Friday that the prisoners were finally released, amid much cheering from the crowds who had assembled to witness the rescue.

DANGERS OF THE GUM HABIT.

Miss de Sweet—"I'll never touch another chew of gum as long as I live."

Proud Mother—I am glad to hear you say so, my dear; but what has reformed you so suddenly?"

"Last evening Mr. Richfellow proposed to me just at the moment when my jaws got stuck so I couldn't say anything, and he went off."

In Roumania women both study and practice medicine.

BURIED UNDER BRICKS.

COLLAPSE OF THE WESTERN UNION BUILDING IN BUFFALO.

Ten Persons Buried in the Ruins—Two Dead Bodies Recovered—Some of the Surrounding Houses Badly Damaged—Carpenters Were at Work in the Building at the time of the Accident.

A despatch from Buffalo, N. Y., says:—

A loud crash, the breaking of timbers, sound of falling brick, shrieks of men, united in startling people in the vicinity of Main and Seneca streets about 9.20 o'clock on Thursday morning. What seemed at first to be an awful calamity, involving great loss of human life, had taken place. A little later it was, however, learned that the loss of life was not so great as at first feared, but it was certain that several lives had been lost. The four-story brick building 8 and 10 Seneca street, part of it forming a portion of the Brown building, recently vacated by the Western Union, collapsed with scarcely a moment's warning while a large number of men were at work in the building, remodelling it. The falling walls went down upon a couple of smaller brick buildings adjoining on the east side, and practically demolished them.

FALL OF THE WALLS.

Schert's barber shop, next door to the falling building, was crushed like an egg-shell. It was full of barbers and customers, and it was certain that all of them did not get out alive. Quickly responding to an alarm, a force of firemen were put at work cleaning away the ruins. The men worked with feverish haste, hurling brick and broken iron and timbers into the street, for they heard as they worked, the agonized cry of men beneath them. In the street, a terrible illustration of the disaster, flowed a stream of blood from those who had been stricken down in the middle of the street by the falling debris.

WORKING IN THE RUINS.

Like good, solid life-savers, the firemen turned to and worked as though their own lives depended on the struggle. A groan was heard from beneath the heaps of bricks and timbers, and the rescuers worked like Trojans. After twenty minutes' work they dragged a mangled piece of humanity from the pile. An ambulance bore him away. At 9.40 the gang of firemen working in the middle of the ruins over the sidewalk were noticed to suddenly redouble their efforts. Soon after the strong arms of three firemen pulled a young fellow from the debris. He was able to stand by himself and rub the mortar and dust from his eyes. He had been imprisoned under ten feet of brick. The great crowd began cheering when they first saw him. When they saw he was uninjured a loud, hearty cheer rose for his miraculous escape. He is Robert Costler, a young steamfitter, who was in the cellar, and heard the first cracking warnings of the impending ruin. He looked up and saw the rafters and joist giving way. He sprang quickly into the part of the cellar that is under the sidewalk. A moment later the whole structure was about his ears. He was tightly penned in, although he could breathe easily. He said there were two steamfitters and two helpers in the cellar, and he did not see them as the building fell. He thinks they may have escaped injury, as they were in the rear part of the cellar.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

When the Western Union moved out of the Brown building, which is an old, decrepit structure of forty years' standing, their dynamos and engines were taken out of the basement, and contractors were employed to remodel and reconstruct the building. The immediate cause of the collapse was the removal of part of the foundation walls. There were but few tenants in the building, and they were advised that they need not be disturbed by the rehabilitation.

MURDER OF MISSIONARIES.

Details of the Brutal Killing of Dr. Leach and Family at Wax.

A despatch from Paris, says:—"Further particulars now received from Tunis show that the report of the murder of Doctor Leach and his family was, unhappily, only too true. The doctor, who was at the head of the North African Mission, had long been resident at Tunis. In the month of August, last year, he was removed by his society to Sfax; and in January he settled in his new home, a house with a large garden, situated about a mile from the town. Being a man of studious habits, he liked the solitude, which unfortunately enabled the murderers to perpetrate their crime unmolested. It was a terrible tragedy. Doctor Leach, his wife and their elder child, a little boy six years of age, fled from room to room as their assailants advanced, and the last stand was made in their bed chamber, the door of which had been broken down. When the victims were discovered by the Commissary of Police and the British Vice-Consul, the doctor was found lying dead on the floor, with ten ghastly wounds inflicted by a dagger and an axe. His wife had been stabbed in four places, and was also lifeless, while the little lad had sustained a fearful gash in the neck. Only the baby, which was still in its cradle, had been spared. With regard to the motive of the crime the utmost mystery prevails, as none of the valuables in the house had been touched. It has been suggested that the assassination may have been an act of vengeance; but Doctor Leach was a mild and amiable man, and was not known to have any enemies. He was thirty-five years of age, and had married just before he settled at Tunis. Besides his mission work, he looked after a dispensary for the Arabs. A very painful sensation has been created in Tunis by the affair. At first it was thought that the culprits might have been Europeans, but three natives have now been arrested on suspicion."

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.

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.

Superior Court.

Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne.

Ex-Parte Dame Jessie Chambers, wife of George Robinson. Farmer, of the Township of Gore, said District, and the said George Robinson for the purpose of authorizing his said wife thereto a *stipula* Justice

Patitioner.

Public Notice is hereby given that the said Dame Jessie Chambers has been this day duly appointed Beneficiary Heir of the estate and succession of the late John Chambers, Farmer, and of the late Jane Morell his wife, in their lifetime of the said Township of Gore.

G. E. BAMPTON,

Attorney for said Beneficiary Heir.
St Scholastique,
5th May, 1893 }

For Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale his farm and residence, being Lot No. 12, in the 6th Range of Grenville. This is a good farm with excellent out-buildings. Terms liberal.

JAMES BROWN
Calumet

Ottawa Business College
Formerly National Business College.
(Established 1898)

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

JOHN KEITH,
Principal

183 Bank St., Ottawa.

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 Layer Spring-tooth Harrows, no doubt needed to draw them from place to place. Ordinary Spring-tooth Harrows for \$10. Disc Harrows; Steel Land Rollers, with pivot axle; Pows, with American steel moldboards; Tilling colters and adjustable handles, side bill Plows; Wilkison Plows; Patterson Corn Planters; Metal Cultivators, from \$7 up; the Star Hay Forks and Carriers something to lead, not to follow, at \$15. Also, fine Buggies and Road Cars; Cook Motors and Ranges; and other Stoves of first class makes.

JOHN SIMON, Bethany street,
Lachute, Que.

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.

J. D. STEWART,
Manager.



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.

Mitchell & Son.

Special attention given to Repairing.



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 simple to the worst scrofulous case.

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

S. McKimmie. UNDERTAKER

and

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

LACHUTE, Que.

TELEPHONE NO. 4.

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 manufacturers of Farm Implements in Canada. You all know that their Mowers, Binders and Feeders 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, Buggies, Jacks, cultivators, Toronto mowers, Brantford mowers, Sharp's Tiger and Ithaca rakes, wide open binder, 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.

FENCE

Horse high, built strong, pig and chicken tight. A man and boy can make from 40 to 60 rods a day. Over 50 styles. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

No. 1, 4 ft. high, 4 x 4 mesh, 70c per rod. No. 2, 4 ft. high, 8 x 8 mesh, 60 cts per rod. Made in all sizes for Farms, Gardens and Poultry yards

Manufactured by

C. E. LADOUCEUR, St Andrews, Que

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

Abbotts Campbell & Meredith,
ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.,
11 HOSPITAL ST.
MONT EA.

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

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.

PASTURE.

The undersigned are prepared to receive Cows to pasture on the "Mc-Martin Farm" at owner's risk

Apply to

W. SUMMERVILLE,

or

St. Andrews,

D. TODD, Lachute Road.

PASTURE.

Cattle will be received by the undersigned for pasture on the farm lately occupied by Mr. Wm. McAllister. No horses take. Apply to

33-4

JAMES M. DONALD,

Brownsburg, Que.



St. Lawrence Canals.
Iroquois Division.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The time for receiving tenders for the Iroquois Division of the St. Lawrence Canals has been postponed to Friday, 26th June, 1893, and the time for the exhibition of plans till Monday, 1st June, 1893.

By order,

JNO. H. BALDERSON,

Secretary

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, May 3rd, 1893.

DIAMOND Grip Gates.

\$2.00 each

Diamond Grip Fence,
45cts., a rod.

BARB WIRE by Wholesale.

FRANK CATTON,

Beech Ridge

Agents wanted in every Township.



Champion St. Laurent.

The above horse will be found at the following places during the season of '96: Monday, Saure's hotel, St. Andrews. Tuesday & Wed., at Curry's, Lachute. Thursday, Clare's hotel, St. Philippe. Friday, Dan Thompson's Chatham. Saturday, at Proprietor's stables.

The above horse is for sale on easy terms to responsible parties, as the proprietors have not the time necessary to attend to the horse.

MARK BROS., St. Eugene, Ont.

TO LET.

That pretty little Store in West Ward, Lachute Town, next to the Lachute Mills Post Office, suitable for a Dressmaker, Miller, Taylor, or anything you may wish to put it into.

Apply to

JAMES FISH & CO.

Lachute Mills, May 7, 1896.



For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 311 Broadway, New York. Offices branch 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.

NOTICE.

Latest styles in Spring and Summer Millinery, at the lowest price possible to be had from the Misses Robert, St. Philippe. Also, Hood's Magic Scale taught and satisfaction guaranteed. Test living sent for any on, on condition that system will be purchased if living is satisfactory. Call and see as it is no trouble to show the system. All are invited.

ST. ANDREWS.

What's the matter with Abbott? He's all right. You bet! The Conservative cause received a great boom on Monday last by the great meeting held in the Town Hall. This meeting was only intended to be a meeting of Mr. Abbott's friends for organization, but the attendance was so large that the hall failed to contain all who wished to enter. Old party men who have really laid aside the armour, were stirred up by the thought that the son of him around whom they had fought so many battles in days gone by was to become the standard bearer of the party and with this feeling of enthusiasm and the splendid organization being carried out, Mr. Abbott's majority in St. Andrews will be very substantial. The address of Mr. Abbott was a quiet, calm, thoughtful and common sense address to the electors, in which he appealed not to the passion, but the intelligence of his audience. There were no "if" and "and," no shuffling, or indefiniteness as to his position on all political questions. He knows where he stands and is quite capable, willing and anxious to give his reasons for so standing. How different was the address, if so it might be called, of Dr. Christie. On the trade question it was the same old speech which has been doing service for the last twenty years, and on the school question positive darkness. A slight disturbance at the rear of the hall was soon nipped in the bud. The Reform meeting was not nearly so well attended as that of Monday night.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Geo. H. Archibald, Secretary of the S. S. Union of this Province, will conduct a Bible Lecture at the following places:

Grenville, on June 8th,
Brownsburg, on June 9th,
Upper Levesque, June 11th,
Lachute, June 11th.

There will be two sessions, one at 3 p.m., when he will speak on "A great Privilege. How shall we make the best of it?" And another at 7 p.m., when the subject will be "Our children." How shall we teach them? How shall we train them? How shall we punish them?

Those who had the privilege of hearing Mr. Archibald in November last in Lachute will be glad to hear of his return to this county.

These Institutes are not only for Sunday School Teachers, but for parents and friends of the children.

The county convention will be held on the 12th and 13th of June, at St. Andrews. A good programme is being prepared. One of the attractions of this convention will be the singing of "The Bible Song," of Montreal, who is the Ira D. Sullivan of the Province of Quebec.

N. WADDELL, Secretary.



Almost

Passes Belief

Mr. Jas. H. Nicholson, Florenceville, N. B., Struggles for Seven Long Years with

CANCER ON THE LIP,
AND IS CURED BY

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Mr. Nicholson says: "I consulted doctors who prescribed for me, but to no purpose; the cancer began to

Eat into the Flesh,

spread to my chin, and I suffered in agony for seven long years. Finally, I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a week or two I noticed a

Decided Improvement.

Encouraged by this result, I persevered, until in a month or so the sore under my chin began to heal. In three months my lip began to heal, and after using the Sarsaparilla for six months, the last trace of the cancer disappeared.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

AYER'S PILLS Regulate the Bowels.

Malcolm - Smith

Licensed Auctioneer,

BEECH RIDGE

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

Post office address, Box 125,
Lachute, Que.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX.

LACHUTE, THURSDAY JUNE 11, 1896.

NO 48 39

Monstrous!

Why, have you heard of it?

I was up at **DENIS BROS.**, and they offered me a \$2 Hat for 35cts. Is not that a snap? And they say that they are the latest shape out. It is a job they have bought, and being out of their line they are giving buyers the benefit of it.

They were also showing me some of their goods, and really, I never saw the like of them. Their prices are away down, and the goods very stylish. I never saw the like of them—same as what you see in the big stores in Montreal and Toronto. You just call in there when you are in Lachute and see for yourself. I tell you you will be more than surprised. Ask them to show you that.

Ladies and Childs' Hat,

and you will see if they are not ahead of anything you have ever seen so far. 20 dozen in stock and very cheap.

Ask them to show you their **DRESS GOODS** in Cashmere, fine Muslins, plain and fancy. Gingham, Cottons and Cottonades.

And you must also see that job line of Tweeds that they are selling at 35cts. Why, I have bought tweeds at 55 and 60 cents a yard, and I don't believe they were as good.

Now, this is telling you the honest truth. Don't you forget that all these bargains are at

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.

DR. ALEX. RODRIGUE
(Physician & Surgeon.)
LACHUTE.

Lime! Lime!!

New burnt lime from Crystalline lime stone, always on hand at **JOHN BRADFORD'S** West End Lachute.

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**

NOTICE.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF ARGENTEUIL.
TO WIT:
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 118 of the Dominion Election Act, Henry H. Hammond, of the Township of Chatham, County of Argenteuil, farmer, has been appointed Agent of Harry Abbott, Q. C., one of the candidates at the election for a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, now pending. Given at Lachute Town, this 11th day of June, 1896.

G. F. CALDER,
Returning Officer

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

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 1896.
Dr. J. N. Plouffe,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Office in Rodrigue's Building, over Banford's store, Lachute Que.
Telephone No. 2

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

Will be in his office in Lachute, every Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.—Office, Next Door East of Rodrigue's Hotel.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION!
Telephone No. 37.

Miss S. McGibbon,
Dress & Mantl
MAIN ST., LACHUTE.
Dressmaker's Magic Seals 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.

THE MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the
Township of Chatham

Incorporated September, 1895.

Head office at the Secretary's residence, BROWNSTOWN, QUE.
President, A. J. McHUBB, Vice-President, WALTER SMITH.
Directors—Henry R. Hammond, Jos. Derrick, Malcolm Smith, John Bon, Janvier St Onge, John Jackson and Rev. Robert Hamilton.
John McHubb, Secretary-Treasurer.

Now solidly established and insures Farm and isolated Property against damage by fire or lightning, anywhere within the limits of the County of Argenteuil. All necessary information cheerfully given on application.

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

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.

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

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

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 Trousersings &c., &c.

WANTED—An agent in Lachute to handle and keep a stock of our line. Special terms offered. Apply to **WRIGHT & Co.,** Hull, Que.

Wool—We are now ready to buy Wool at the highest prices. Hurry in along, in exchange for our Tweeds, Flannels and Ready-made Clothing. **W. BANFORD,**

LACHUTE—No need to worry longer about your figure. Call at Miss Crawford's for a pair of the Parisian Corsets. Nothing in the market to equal them in style, quality, finish and price.

We are informed that all stores in the Centre and East Wards will close on and after Friday, 12th inst., at 7 p. m., on Tuesday and Friday evenings.

The Chinese have come! There is no doubt of that. Two genuine specimens of the Mongolian race having taken a house in Centre Ward. They will, of course, start a laundry.

To prevent the hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and the obliteration of the hair follicles, which cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

Messrs. Bradshaw and Thos. Mackan of Grenville, and Armstrong of Montreal, were in town on Wednesday night. The two former report Abbott's cause booming in Grenville and vicinity.

When in town call in and see the beautiful stock of Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines on exhibition at the warehouses of J. A. Bedard. You can have them on your own terms and almost at your own price.

The funeral of the late H. Giles son of Mr. Henry J. Giles, took place on Sunday afternoon last and was largely attended by sympathizing friends. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Clapham at the house.

A healthy appetite, with perfect digestion, and assimilation, may be secured by the use of Ayer's Pills. They cleanse and strengthen the whole alimentary canal and remove all obstructions to the natural functions of either sex, without any unpleasant effects.

It was moved and seconded at the last W. C. T. U. convention that the thanks of this convention are due and hereby tendered to the **WATCHMAN, Witness, Woman's Journal, Lachute News, and County News** for space for reports, items, notices, &c.

We have found no remedy, for malaria, so reliable and so easy as Ayer's Malaria Cure. Taken according to directions it never fails.

MR. WEIR AT ST. PHILIPPE.

A meeting of the Liberal party was held at St. Philippe on Tuesday evening last. When speakers McKay and Weir addressed the audience on the political questions of the day, or rather on one side of them for Mr. Weir was persistent in his policy as usual of abusing the conservative government and Sir Charles Tupper and it might be said made remarks that any sensible person would refrain from making before the public. He spoke briefly on the trade question and referred to manufactures shipping machinery, Australia and other countries, where they were sold at a lower price than at home, forgetting that this custom was a practical evil in all countries where they held surplus stock on hand and was done for the benefit of employees. And in his arguments for free trade did not mention that our laborers and tradesmen would have to compete with those of other countries who received the trifling recompense of from 10 to 50cts. per day for their hard labor, or the price that farm produce would command that supplied their needs. Mr. Weir also alluded to a business transaction of Sir Charles Tupper in ordering arms from Europe amounting which was \$150,000 worth of saddles at \$100 a piece, saying he supposed he was making capital from the transaction for the elections, leaving his hearers to suppose this was the case without giving proof for his statement. In finishing up he appealed to national feeling by telling the French Canadian people of St. Philippe that the French people had voted for Sir John McDonald, a Presbyterian, Sir Alex. McKenzle, Sir John Thompson, Sir McKenzle Bowell and Sir John Abbott an Orangemen, (mentioning their churches, omitting Sir John Thompsons creed) irrespective of creed or church and urged them to support Laurier as they might never have a chance to get a French premier again. J. A. N. McKay told the people that this should have been a joint meeting, but the conservatives did not put in an appearance, he could not tell why.

DIED.

PAUL—At Bethany, P. Q., on May 24th, 1896, of hemorrhage of the brain, Jennie, third daughter of Elisabeth and David Paul, aged 27 years, 7 months and 4 days.

In the midst of life we are in death. **GILES**—At Lachute, on Friday, June 5th, 1896, Henry William Giles, second and beloved son of Henry J. Giles, aged 7 years and 2 months.

RENNIE—At Beech Ridge, Argenteuil Co., Que., on June 9th, 1896, Samuel Rennie, aged 94 years.

Just arrived to-day from manufactured four hundred and fifty samples of Straw Hats—mens', boys' and girls. Call early and secure these bargains.

W. BANFORD.

Get your Upholstering done by F. W. Davidson. Repairing neatly done.

CALPINE—We want your Calfskins as usual. Salt them carefully and bring them right to **W. BANFORD.**

PAINTING—Signs, Decorating, Fresco and Fancy Painting, Paper-hanging and Tinting done on shortest notice. Give me a call before going elsewhere. All work guaranteed. Charges moderate.

F. W. DAVIDSON,
Next door to D. McPhail.

LACROSSE NEWS.

The Lachute Club is made up of live members this year as was evidenced by the large enthusiastic and successful meeting held on Monday night in the Curling Rink.

The following officers were elected: President, E. H. Wilson, re-elected; Vice-President, L. C. Barron; Sec. Treas., W. H. Garretsee, re-elected; Executive Committee, H. Neil, R. A. Stewart, Geo. Creswell, F. Brennan and R. Barly.

A challenge was tendered through Mr. K. Davidson, the secretary of the Britannia Lacrosse Club of Montreal, for a friendly match in Lachute on Dominion Day. The challenge was accepted. The annual games will also be held on that day and from present indications Lachute will put a strong team in the field and play to win. The meeting closed with three cheers for the officers and the success of the club during the coming season.

NEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The most cheering reports are constantly coming in concerning the canvass of Mr. Abbott. His presence in the Gore, Mille Isle and Marin aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Messrs. Wilson, Bampton and Simpson accompanied him, the first named scoring repeated successes. It is reported that Dr. Christie's tour through this part was anything but cheering, at Mille Isle, only three or four attending his meeting.

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

THE TWENTY-THIRD OF JUNE.

Now Laurier's bleatings fill the air,
Now Cartwright's howls are hot,
While Mills' opinion that round is square
If 'floss' can be got.
Loud free trade songs assail our ears,
Soup Kitchens is the tune,
Yet the Grits will get a bad set back,
The twenty-third of June.

Call factory chimneys pierce the sky
With hum of work galore,
No 'fly' sits on the speeding wheels,
No idlers crowd the door.
"We'll shut them down"—so Laurier
says,
Soup Kitchens is our tune,
We'll drop the Grits into the soup
The twenty-third of June.

We've little use for free trade fads
Nor anything so misty,
We've little use for Yankee trash
And still less use for C—t—t—t.
They say he can one's pulse compute,
A broken bone he's a n—t—t—t,
We'll vote he stays home in Lachute,
And Abbott takes the kettle.

W. H. B.

When you buy the famous **BEAVER** Chewing Tobacco, be sure the word **BEAVER** is on each plug.

In Memoriam.

In loving remembrance of Mrs. A. Riddle, who died May 30th, 1896.
No tender yet sad farewell,
From her quivering lips was heard,
So softly she crooned that quiet stream
That 'twas not by a ripple stirred.
She was spared the pain of parting tears,
She was spared all mortal strife,
It was scarcely dying—she only passed
In a moment to endless life.

Weep not for the swift release,
Free from earthly pain and care,
Nor grieve that she reached her home of rest,
For she knew that she was there.
But think of her sweet surprise,
The sudden and strange delight,
She felt as she met her Saviour's smile,
And walked with Him in white.

A FRIEND.

Livery Stable.

The undersigned has opened a Livery Stable in the West Ward, Lachute. Good horses, handsome rigs. Prices reasonable.

N. BELANGER.

NOTICE.

The ratepayers of Lachute Town Corporation are hereby notified that in default of all outstanding taxes due to the said Corporation being paid without delay, actions for the recovery of the same will be instituted.

By order.

J. W. RAITT,
Secy.-Treasr.
Lachute, June 5th, 1896.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

CHAPTER VIII. (Continued.)

I don't think my follies are so likely to exhaust your income as your increasing taste for horse-racing, Gilbert," she answered coolly. "What is to be the cost of these racing stables you are building near Newmarket? I heard you, and that dreadful man your trainer, talking of the tan gallop the other day, and it seemed to me altogether rather an expensive affair, especially as your horses have such a knack of getting beaten. It is most gentleman-like of you to remind me of my poverty. Yes, I was very poor in my girlhood—and very happy."

"And since you've married me you've been miserable. Pleasant, upon my soul! You'd have married that fellow Cyprian Davenant and lived in a ten-roomed house in the suburbs, with a maid of all work, and called that happiness, I suppose!"

"If I had married Sir Cyprian Davenant I should at least have been the wife of a gentleman," replied Constance.

This was not the first time that Gilbert had mentioned Cyprian Davenant of late. A report of the missing travelers had appeared in one of the newspapers, and their friends began to hope for their safe return. Gilbert Sinclair brooded over this probable return in a savage frame of mind, but did not communicate his thoughts on the subject to his usual confidant, Mr. Wyatt, who thereupon opined that those thoughts were more than ordinarily bitter.

Before the London season was over Mr. Sinclair had occasion to attend a rather insignificant meeting in Yorkshire where a two-year-old filly, from which he expected great things in the future, was to try her strength in a handicap race. He came home by way of Newmarket, where he spent a few days pleasantly enough in the supervision of his new buildings, and he had been absent altogether a week when he returned to Park Lane.

It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when he drove up to his own house in a hansom. He found his wife in the drawing-room occupied with several visitors, among whom appeared a tall figure which he remembered only too well, Sir Cyprian Davenant, bronzed with travel, and looking handsomer than when he left London.

Gilbert stood at gaze for a moment, confounded by surprise, and then went through the ceremony of hand-shaking with his wife's guests in an awkward, embarrassed manner.

Constance received him with her usual coldness, and he felt himself altogether at a disadvantage in the presence of the man he feared and hated. He seated himself, however, determined to see the end of this obnoxious visit, and remained moodily silent until the callers had dropped off one by one, Sir Cyprian among the earliest departures.

Gilbert turned savagely upon his wife directly the room was clear. "So your old favorite has lost no time in renewing his intimacy with you," he said. "I came home at rather an awkward moment, I fancy."

"I did not perceive any particular awkwardness in your return," his wife answered coolly. "Unless it was your own manner to my friends, which was a little calculated to give them the idea that you scarcely felt at home in your own house."

"There was some one here who seemed a little too much at home, Mrs. Sinclair—some one who will find my presence a good deal more awkward, if I should happen to find him here again. In plain words, I forbid you to receive Sir Cyprian Davenant in my house."

"I can no more close my doors upon Sir Cyprian Davenant than on any other visitor," replied Constance. "And I do not choose to insult an old friend of my family for the gratification of your senseless jealousy."

"Then you mean to defy me?" "There is no question of defiance. I shall do what I consider right, without reference to his absurd fancy of yours. Sir Cyprian is not very likely to call upon me again, unless you cultivate his acquaintance."

"I am not very likely to do that," Gilbert answered savagely. His wife's quiet defiance baffled him, and he could find nothing more to say for himself. But this jealousy of Sir Cyprian was in no manner abated by Constance's self-possession. He remembered that fainting fit in the morning-room at Davenant, and he was determined to find some means of punishing her for her secret preference for this man. An ugly notion flashed across his mind by and by, as he saw her with her child lying in her lap, bending over the infant with a look of supreme affection.

"She can find love for everything in the world except me," he said to himself bitterly. He had ceased to care for the child after the first month or so of its existence, being inclined to resent its sex as a personal injury, and disliking his wife's devotion to the infant, which seemed to make her indifference to himself all the more obvious.

He left the house when Constance went out for her daily drive in the park, and strolled in the same direction caring very little where he went upon this particular afternoon. The Lady's Mile was thronged with carriages, and there was a block at the corner when Gilbert took his place listlessly among the loungers who were loitering over the rails. He nodded to the men he knew, and answered briefly enough to some friendly inquiries about his luck in Yorkshire.

"The filly ran well enough," he said. "but I doubt if she'd stay enough for the Chester."

"Oh, of course you want to keep her dark, Sinclair. I heard she was a flier, though."

page brought her so close to Gilbert that it was impossible to avoid some kind of greeting. The widow's handsome face paled as she recognized Gilbert, and then, with a sudden impulse, she held out her hand. It was the first time they had met since that unpleasant interview in Half-Moon Street. The opportunity was very gratifying to Mrs. Walsingham. She had most ardently desired to see how Gilbert supported his new position, to see for herself how far Mr. Wyatt's account of him might be credited. She put on the propitiatory manner of a woman who has forgiven all past wrongs.

"Why do you never come to see me?" she asked.

"I scarcely thought you would care to receive me, after what you said when we last met," he replied, rather embarrassed by her easy way of treating the situation.

"Let that be forgotten. It is not fair to remember what a woman says when she is in a passion. I think you expressed a wish that we might be friends after your marriage, and I was too angry to accept that proof of your regard as I should have done. I have grown wiser with the passage of time, and, believe me, I am still your friend."

There was a softness in her tone which flattered and touched Gilbert Sinclair. It contrasted so sharply with the cool contempt he had of late suffered at the hands of his wife. He remembered how this woman had loved him; and he asked himself what good he had gained by his marriage with Constance Claryarde, except the empty triumph of an alliance with a family of superior rank to his own, and the vain delight of marrying an acknowledged beauty.

Before Mrs. Walsingham's brougham had moved on, he had promised to look in upon her that evening, and at ten o'clock he was seated in the familiar drawing-room, telling her his domestic wrongs, and freely confessing that his marriage had been a failure. Little by little she beguiled him into telling her these things, and played her part of adviser and comforter with exquisite tact, not once allowing him to perceive the pleasure his confession afforded her.

He spoke of his child without the faintest expression of affection, and laughed bitterly as he described his wife's devotion to her infant.

"I thought as a woman of fashion she would have given herself very little trouble about the baby," he said, "but she continues to find time for maternal raptures in spite of her incessant visiting. I have told her that she is killing herself, and the doctors tell her pretty much the same; but she will have her own way."

"She would suffer frightfully if the child were to die," said Mrs. Walsingham.

"Suffer! Yes I, was thinking of that this afternoon when she was engaged in her baby worship. She would take my death coolly enough. I have no doubt; but I believe the loss of that child would kill her."

Long after Gilbert Sinclair had left her that night Clara Walsingham sat brooding over all that he had told her upon the subject of his domestic life.

"And so he has found out what it is to have a wife who does not care for him," she said to herself. "He has gratified his fancy for a lovely face, and is paying a heavy price for his conquest. And I am to leave all my hopes of revenge to James Wyatt, and am to reward his services by marrying him. No, no, Mr. Wyatt; it was all very well to promise that in the day of my despair, I see my way to something better than that now. The loss of her child would kill her, would it? And her death would bring Gilbert back to me, I think. His loveless marriage has taught him the value of a woman's affection."

CHAPTER IX.

Sir Cyprian did not again call at the house in Park Lane. He had heard of Constance Claryarde's marriage during his African travels, and had come back to England resolved to avoid her, as far as it was possible for him to do so. Time and absence had done little to lessen his love, but he resigned himself to her marriage with another as an inevitable fact, only regretting she had married a man of whom he had by no means an exalted opinion. James Wyatt was one of the first persons he visited on his arrival in London, and from him he heard a very unsatisfactory account of the marriage. It was this that had induced him to break through his resolution and call in Park Lane. He wanted to see for himself whether Constance was obviously unhappy. He saw little, however, to enlighten him on this point. He found the girl he had so fondly loved transformed into a perfect woman of the world; and he could draw no inference from her careless gaiety of manner, except that James Wyatt had said more than was justified by the circumstances of the case.

Instead of returning to Davenant for the autumn months, Mr. Sinclair chose this year to go to Germany, an extraordinary sacrifice of inclination, one might suppose, as his chief delight was to be found at English race meetings, and in the supervision of his stable at Newmarket.

Mrs. Sinclair's doctor had recommended change of some kind as a cure for a certain lowness of tone and general derangement of the nervous system under which his patient labored. The medical man suggested Harrogate or Buxton, or some Welsh water-drinking place; but when Gilbert proposed Schoenesthal, in the Black Forest, he caught at the idea.

"Nothing would be better for Mrs. Sinclair and the baby," he said; "and you'll be near Baden-Baden if you want gaiety."

"I don't care about brass bands and a lot of people," answered Gilbert; "I can about equalize. I shall get on well enough for a month or so."

Constance had no objections to offer to this plan. She cared very little where her life was spent, so long as she had her child with her. A charming villa had been found half hidden among pine-trees, and here Mr. Sinclair established his wife with a mixed household of English and foreign servants. She was very glad to be so completely withdrawn from the obligations of society, and to be able to devote herself almost entirely to the little girl, who was, of course, a paragon of infantine grace and intelligence in the eyes of mother and

nurse. The nurse was a young woman belonging to the village near Marchbrook, one of the pupils of the Sunday-school, whom Constance had known from girlhood. The nurse-maid who shared her duties in London had not been brought to Schoenesthal, but in her place Mrs. Sinclair engaged a French girl, with sharp dark eyes and a very intelligent manner. Martha Briggs, the nurse, was rather more renowned for honesty and good temper than for intellectual qualifications, and she seemed unusually slow and stolid in comparison with the vivacious French girl. This girl had come to Baden with a Parisian family, and had been dismissed with an excellent character upon the family's departure for Vienna with a reduced staff. Her name was Melaine Dupont, and she contrived very rapidly to ingratiate herself with her mistress, as she had done with the good priest of the little church she had attended during her residence at Baden, who was delighted with her artless fervor and unvarying piety. Poor Martha Briggs was rather inclined to be jealous of this new rival in her mistress's favor, and derived considerable comfort from the fact that the baby did not take to Melaine.

If the baby preferred her English nurse to Melaine, the little French girl, for her part, seemed passionately devoted to the baby. She was always eager to carry the child when the two nurses were out together, and resented Martha's determination to deprive her of this pleasure. One day when the two were disputing together upon this subject, Martha bawling at the French girl under the popular idea that she would make herself understood if she only talked loud enough, Melaine repeating her few words of broken English with many emphatic shrugs and frowns and nods, a lady stopped to listen to them and to admire the baby. She spoke in French to Melaine, and did not address Martha at all, much to that young person's indignation. She asked Melaine to whom the child belonged, and how long she had been with it, and whether she was accustomed to nursing children, adding, with a smile, that she looked rather too lady-like for a nurse-maid.

Melaine was quite subdued by this compliment. She told the lady that this was the first time she had been nurse-maid. She had been lady-maid in her last situation, and had preferred the place very much to her present position. She told this strange lady nothing about that rapturous affection for the baby which she was in the habit of expressing in Mrs. Sinclair's presence. She only told her how uncomfortable she had been made by the English nurse's jealousy.

"I am staying at the Hotel du Roi," said the lady, after talking to Melaine for some little time, "and should like to see you if you can find time to call upon me some evening. I might be able to be of some use to you in finding a new situation when your present mistress leaves the neighborhood."

Melaine courtesied, and replied that she would make a point of waiting upon the lady, and then the two nurses moved on with their little charge. Martha asked Melaine what the foreign lady had been saying, and the French girl replied carelessly that she had only been praising the baby.

"And well she may," answered Miss Briggs, rather snappishly, "for she's the sweetest child that ever lived; but for my own part, I don't like foreigners, or any of their nasty, deceitful ways."

This rather invidious remark was lost upon Miss Dupont, who only understood a few words of English, and who cared very little for her fellow-servant's opinion upon any subject.

In spite of Gilbert Sinclair's protestation of indifference to the attractions of brass bands and crowded assemblies, he contrived to spend the greater part of his time at Baden, where the Goddess of Chance was still worshipped in the brilliant Kursaal, while his wife was left to drink her fill of forest beauty and that distant glory of inaccessible hills, which the sun dyed rosy red in the quiet eventide.

In these tranquil days, while her husband was waiting for the turn of Fortune's wheel in the golden salon, or yawning over "Galignani" in the reading-room, Constance's life came far nearer happiness than she had ever dared to hope it could come, after her perjury at God's altar two years ago. Many a time, while she was leading her butterfly life in the flower-garden of fashion, making dissipation stand for pleasure, she had told herself, in some gloomy hour of reaction, that no good ever could come of her marriage; that there was a curse upon it, a righteous God's anathema against falsehood. And then her baby had come, and she had shed her first happy tears over the sweet small face, the blue eyes looking up at her full of vague wonder, and she had thanked Heaven for this new bliss, and believed her sin forgiven. After that time Gilbert had changed for the worse, and there had been many a polite passage at arms between husband and wife, and these encounters, however courteously performed, are apt to leave ugly scars.

But now, far away from all her frivolous acquaintance, free from the all-engrossing duties of a fine lady's existence, she put all evil thoughts out of her mind, Gilbert among them, and abandoned herself wholly to the delight of the pine forest and baby. She was very gracious to Gilbert when he chose to spend an hour or two at home, or to drive with her in the pretty little pony-carriage in which she made most of her explorations; but she made no complaint, she expressed no curiosity as to the manner in which he amused himself, or the company he kept at Baden-Baden, and though that center of gaiety was only four miles off, she never expressed a wish to share in its amusements.

Gilbert was not an agreeable companion at this time. That deep and expressed resentment against his wife, like rancorous jealousy, did "gnaw him inward," and although his old passionate love still remained, it was curiously interwoven with hatred.

Once when husband and wife were seated opposite each other, in the September twilight after one of their rare tête-à-tête dinners, Constance looked up suddenly and caught Gilbert's brooding eyes fixed upon her face with an expression which made her shiver.

"If you look at me like that, Gilbert," she said with a nervous laugh, "I shall be afraid to drink this glass of Marcobrunner you've just poured out for me. There might be poison in it. I hope I have done nothing to deserve such an angry look. Othello must have looked something like that. I should think when he asked Desdemona for the strawberry-spotted handkerchief."

"Why did you marry me, Constance?" asked Sinclair, ignoring his wife's speech.

There was something almost piteous in this question, wrung from a man who loved honesty, according to his lights, and whose love was turned to rancor by the knowledge that it had won no return.

"What a question, after two years of married life! Why did I marry you? Because you wished me to marry you; and because I believed you would make me a good husband, Gilbert; and because I had firmly resolved to make you a good wife."

She said this earnestly, looking at him through unshed tears. Since her own life had become so much happier, since her baby's caresses had awakened all the dormant tenderness of her nature, she had felt more anxious to be on good terms with her husband. She would have taken much trouble, made some sacrifice of womanly pride, to win him back to that amiable state of mind she remembered in their honeymoon.

"I've promised to meet Wyatt at the Kursaal this evening," said Sinclair, looking at his watch as he rose from the table, and without the slightest notice of his wife's reply.

"Is Mr. Wyatt at Baden?" "Yes, he has come over for a little amusement at the table—deuced lucky dog—always contrives to leave off a winner. One of these cool-headed fellows who know the turn of the tide. You've no objection to his being there, I suppose?"

"I wish you and he were not such fast friends, Gilbert. Mr. Wyatt is no favorite of mine."

"Isn't he? Too much of the watchdog about him, I suppose. As for fast friends, there's not much friendship between Wyatt and me. He's a useful fellow to have about one, that's all. He has served me faithfully, and has got well paid for his services. It's a matter of pounds, shillings, and pence on his side, and a matter of convenience on mine. No doubt Wyatt knows that as well as I do."

"Don't you think friendship on such a basis may be rather an insecure bond?" said Constance, gravely; "and that a man who can consent to profess friendship on such degrading terms is likely to be half an enemy?"

"Oh, I don't go in for such high-flown ethics. Jim Wyatt knows that it's his interest to serve me well, and that it's as much as his life is worth to play me false. Jim and I understand one another perfectly. Constance, you may be sure."

"I am sure that he understands you," answered Constance.

But Gilbert was gone before she had finished her sentence.

(To be Continued.)

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

There are 2,383 different kinds of velocipedes.

In Australia there are 1,300,000 people of Irish birth.

Suicide is less prevalent in Ireland than in any other country in the world.

The property of the Salvation Army in the United States is valued at nearly \$5,000,000.

It costs four times as much to govern American cities as is spent for the same purpose in Great Britain.

The tiger's strength exceeds that of the lion. Five men can easily hold down a lion; but nine men are required to hold a tiger.

Traveling churches are to be established on the Trans-Siberian Railway, which passes through many desert tracts, where neither village nor church can be met with for miles.

Roughly speaking, the consumption of tea in India is one-fourth of a pound to each person, while in the United Kingdom the annual consumption per head is from 5-1-4 to 5-1-2 pounds.

The longest Egyptian railroad now extends to Girgeh, 325 miles from Cairo. It is soon to be extended to the first cataract, 710 miles from the coast. This means, of course, an ultimate railroad connection with the British possessions in South Africa.

"To take him down a peg or two" recalls the Saxon tankards or wassail bowls, graduated by lines running around the interior. Small holes were made partly through the sides of the vessels, and in these were placed pegs to regulate the amount drunk by each participant in the feast. To drink a greater portion than another was to take him down a peg.

An Englishman can go round the world and touch on British territory all the way—viz., from England to Halifax, N. S., across Canada to Vancouver, across the Pacific to Hong Kong; thence to Singapore, Panama, Mauritius, Cape Town, St. Helena, and England, or from Panama to Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Perim, Gibraltar. This is a "sea connection" that no other country in the world possesses.

Paraguay tea is made from the leaves of the Brazilian holly, and takes the place of tea in nearly the whole of South America, where it has been employed by Indians from time immemorial, and by their conquerors and settlers since the seventeenth century. The tree, if left alone, will acquire a height of 15 or 20 feet, but the plants from which the leaves are collected are moderate-sized shrubs, with numerous stems from one root.

TALE OF A DOG.

Mr. Slimpore—Ah! Good-evening, Dick. Is your sister in?

Little Dick—Guesso. I say, Dick, here's a nickel to get some candy. I notice that big dog of your father's is untied. He's pretty cross, isn't he?

Awful. Pa always ties him up when Mr. Fairpure is in town; but Mr. Fairpure is away now, and the dog is loose for exercise.

BLESSINGS OF POVERTY.

Jinks—Do you suppose a man with a family can live on a dollar a day and be a Christian?

Blinks—Of course. He can't afford to be anything else.

A RECOGNITION.

Mr. Bickers—The talkativeness of woman is universally acknowledged.

Mrs. Bickers—O, it is! It is!

Mr. Bickers—It is. The term "mother tongue" is idiomatic in most languages.

Our humanity were a poor thing but for the divinity that stirs within us. —Bacon

WEIRD FAMILY LEGEND.

The Goldsmids said to have been strangely shadowed.

Mr. H. W. Lucy, in his article "From Behind the Speaker's Chair," in the current Strand Magazine, tells a creepy story in connection with the Goldsmid family. For more than a hundred years, it was said, a fatal spell hung over the Goldsmids. Toward the close of the eighteenth century there died in London the Rabbi de Falk, who enjoyed high reputation as a seer. He left to Aaron Goldsmid, great-great-grandfather of the late member for St. Pancras, a sealed packet, with injunctions that it was to be carefully preserved, but never opened. The old Dutch merchant who founded the branch of the Goldsmid family in this country was warned that as long as this order was obeyed, so long would the Goldsmids flourish like a young bay tree. If it were disfigured, ill-fortune would for all time dog the footsteps of the race. Aaron Goldsmid kept the packet inviolate for some years. One day, curiosity becoming ungovernable, he opened it. When his servant came to call him he was found dead.

Aaron Goldsmid left a large portion of his fortune to two sons, Benjamin and Abraham. These went into business on the London Stock Exchange, and vastly increased their patrimony. Benjamin founded a Naval College, and performed many acts of less known generosity. He lived long, but the curse of the cabalist overtook him. Enormously rich, the delusion that he would die a pauper fastened upon him, and to avoid such conclusion of the matter, he on April 15, 1808, being in his fifty-fifth year, died by his own hand. Two years later his brother, Abraham, being concerned in a ministerial loan of fourteen millions, lost his nerve, blundered and bungled into a condition of hopeless despondency, and on September 28, 1810, a day on which a sum of half a million was due from him, he was found dead in his room.

The fortunes of the family were restored by Isaac Goldsmid, nephew of the hapless brothers, and grandson of the founder of the English house. Like all the Goldsmids, Isaac was a man of generous nature and philanthropic tendencies. With him it seemed that the curse of the cabalist had run its course. It is true that before he died he lapsed into a state of childishness. But he had at the time passed the limit of age of fourscore years, after which, as one of the kings of his race wrote centuries back, man's days are but labour and sorrow. Isaac Goldsmid was succeeded in his fortune and his benevolence by his son Francis, on whom the curse of the cabalist seemed to fall when he was fatally mangled between the engines and the rails at Waterloo station.

WHAT ONE DOG DOES.

Carries Tools and Material Where Workmen Cannot Go.

Keys, the canine employe of the Union Iron Works, met with an accident the other day by which his front right leg was broken. Keys has been looked upon by the officers of the iron works as one of their regular workmen for about four years. He is a dog of no particular beauty and his pedigree would not be considered by dog fanciers, but he possesses wonderful intelligence. He makes the Potrero police station his home and he is the pet of Lieut. Bennett, but nearly every workman in the shipbuilding concern claims the friendship of the dog.

At the first tap of the gong every morning Keys has reported for duty at the gates of the Union Iron Works, and he has never left until a full day's work has been accomplished. He was particularly useful in the shipyard and in the boiler shop, and the foremen of those departments say he was more valuable to them than a man for doing certain kinds of work. He would crawl through small holes in boilers and about ships, and his particular work was to carry tools, bolts, nuts, rivets, and other small articles needed by workmen who had crawled into such places, and to have them creep back and forth for such articles would cause considerable loss of time.

Keys thoroughly understood his work and he was always on hand when needed. The other day a steamer was placed on the dry docks for repairs, and the dog, realizing that his services might be needed by the workmen, was climbing a ladder to the deck, when he slipped and fell about twenty feet. The men picked him up, and, making a stretcher of some pieces of canvas, carried him to the police station and sent for a physician to set the broken limb.

NO ADVANTAGE.

Mr. James Moriarty, in the days of his bachelorhood, loudly maintained that a man should be the head of the family. Then when he was forty-six years old he united his fortunes with those of a pleasing widow a few years his senior.

It soon became evident to their friends that Mrs. Moriarty governed her spouse with a firm and steady hand, and that the days of his freedom were over. When he had been married about a month he failed to appear one evening at a special meeting of a club of which he had long been an active member, and the next day he was taxed with this absence by his friend, Mr. Herlihy.

Sure, and why weren't you at the club last evening? James? inquired Mr. Herlihy.

Well, man, you see it's just like this, began Mr. Moriarty, shamefacedly; my wife she—

An' what has your wife to do with it at all? interrupted Mr. Herlihy, in apparent amazement. Isn't it yourself that's always said the man should be the head of the family, and not the wife?

Yes, Moicheal, many's the toime O've said that same, assented Mr. Moriarty, miserably, and O'll not take back me words. But never having enjoyed the advantages of matrimony, O' forgot wasn't thing; the man may be the head, but if it's his wife is the neck, Moicheal, that turns the head, or kapes it still. O'm thinking these days it'd be just as well to be the fust!

Seldom, if ever, has there been so radical a change of public opinion in England as that occasioned by the publication by the Boer government of certain telegrams antedating Jameson's raid into the Transvaal. These telegrams were in cypher, the key to which was found in Jameson's possession, bore date between Dec. 7 and Dec. 29 last, and passed between the leading members of the Reform Committee at Johannesburg, and officers and agents of the British South Africa Company in Cape Town and Matabeleland. They show conclusively that the invasion of the Transvaal was not undertaken merely at the request of the dissatisfied uitlanders, and to assist them in securing political reforms, but was part of a preconcerted movement to overthrow the lawful government of the Boer state. The movement, moreover, was not set on foot and directed by the Reform leaders alone, who expected to remain in the country and so might claim a certain justification for their action, but by officials of the Chartered Company, resident outside of the republic, and whose object in subverting a peaceful government was purely mercenary. The published telegrams, dated weeks in advance of Jameson's raid, tell the whole disgraceful story, and fix complicity in the plot not only upon the reform leaders recently convicted of treason by the Pretoria court, but conspicuously upon Cecil Rhodes and Alfred Beit, two of the leading directors of the South Africa company, and upon Dr. Harris, its local secretary at Cape Town. Among their contents is a request for the despatch of a large quantity of ammunition by an agent of the company to Johannesburg, another that a pledge be secured from Cecil Rhodes that the imperial government will not interfere to stop the raid, and still another exulting in what would be accomplished by the reform leaders and the miners with the rifles furnished them.

The effect of these disclosures has been to give an entirely new aspect to the uitlander conspiracy, and to produce a strong revulsion of opinion in England against the Chartered Company. The nation is humiliated over the conviction of its representatives of a vulgar conspiracy against a weak state; there is a frank acknowledgment of the triumph of President Kruger's diplomacy and of his magnanimity to the reform leaders, and a cessation of the drive over Jameson's supposedly chivalrous action. Nevertheless, the directors of the Chartered Company have deferred their acceptance of Mr. Rhodes's resignation, and Mr. Chamberlain's reply to Sir William Harcourt's arraignment of the company in the Commons, last week, was quite as much a defence of its managing director as of his own course in the premises. He asserted, moreover, that the Government objected to making an inquiry into the acts of the company until the end of the judicial proceedings connected with Jameson's raid, but declared that there could be no thought of war in order to enforce internal reforms in the Transvaal. That public opinion will compel a thorough sifting of the relations of the company to the conspiracy seems, however, inevitable, while any further trespass upon the independence of the Boer state will go far to justify the intervention of the powers, and will certainly rouse the Afrikaner sentiment in South Africa to open hostility.

THE WIFE'S MISTAKE.

Isn't that just wonderful how Mrs. Smith fought that burglar last night? He got a terrible thrashing.

Yes; but I understand it happened by mistake. She thought it was Smith, for whom she had been sitting up all night.

A SURE SIGN.

Nodd—Do you ever have a presentiment that you will be called upon to pay out large sums of money?

Todd—I don't know. Have you?

Nodd—Yes. My wife hasn't been able to get down town for a week.

CONQUERED.

She (after lovers' quarrel)—I suppose you want your presents back.

He—Ah, no; keep them. If any of the fellows ask about the presents, I'll explain that they were fully paid for in hugs and kisses.

She (on second thought)—My dear, suppose we forget we have quarreled, and begin over again.

HOW TO SHOP.

Fair Shopper (in great store)—There, this novel will do. Don't wrap it up.

Clerk—Don't wrap it up!

No, indeed. I'll sit down here and read it to kill time while waiting for my change.

NO DANGER.

How dare you kiss me! she demanded with great indignation.

Oh! I'm not afraid, he replied. You see I smoke cigarettes which are said to be fatal to all sorts of germ life.

Am so glad you had the doctor; did he relieve you?

Yes—of \$20.

Impossible—it is not good French.—Napoleon.

A life that is worth writing at all is worth writing minutely.—Longfellow.

Affectionately natural counterfeits those excellencies which are placed at the greatest distance from possibility of attainment.—Johnson.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

HORSE SHOING.

We have every reason to believe that horses have been shod with metal shoes eight hundred years ago. Every horse shoer, if he follows his trade or profession, and does nothing else, becomes a specialist in his particular line of work. If he spends from two to four years in the study of his trade or profession and does not master it, so to speak, what can he say in self-defence after doing a bad job for you? It may be that he learned his trade with a man who was a botch, or a man who did not care to excel, and who had wrong ideas taught him by his boss. Poor mechanics are propagated much the same as animals are. "Like begets like." And far too many shoers are willing to follow their trade as they learned it, never informing themselves as to the anatomy of a horse's foot and how to shoe in conformity.

In order to shoe a horse well time must be spent in doing it. The shoes should not be left on too long. A proper weight of shoe should be selected, in order to balance the horse. As a rule, the fore shoes are twice as heavy as the hind ones, because the fore feet carry two-thirds the weight of the body. The fore feet require more protection and a stronger shoe. Weight on the fore feet gives the horse more knee action, also lengthens his stride and assists many in going fast. However, now-a-days speed horses of all kinds are usually shod with much lighter shoes than they were before. In fact I think many horses are shod with altogether too light shoes for track and road purposes. Where the animals are used for fast driving the foot requires protection, and unless the hoof is strong and of good quality it requires a reasonably strong shoe; that is, if the horse is driven fast on hard roads or a hard track.

My observation has been that trainers of trotting horses are very apt to follow some fad or cranky notion that some particular trainer indulges in, and insist upon horse-shoers doing the work as they want it done. The shoer may be conscious that he will injure the horse and protests in vain; but rather than lose his customer he applies weak, light shoes to a weak foot. Very often the entire blame is saddled upon the horse-shoer, just where it does not belong. If the shoer had refused to commit a mal-practice he would not only have saved the animal from suffering pain but might have saved the owner hundreds, or possibly thousands of dollars. I have known many horses to be ruined and made worthless from wearing too light shoes. The owner believed they could not trot fast if shod with heavier shoes, and the consequence was their fore feet were bruised continually until they became sore and were soon suffering from chronic foot lameness of an incurable character.

The fore feet of a horse are one of the most important parts of this body to keep sound, and this can only be done by not interfering with nature too much. Horses that go without shoes rarely if ever have any foot lameness unless they meet with an accident. It is astonishing to find so many horses lame in the feet after they have been shod a twelve-month or more. A portion of the blame should be charged to the shoer and the balance to the one who neglects the horse's feet while he has him in charge.

It is safe to say that nineteenth of horse-shoers remove too much of the sole of the foot. They weaken the bars and cut away too much of the frog. The owners and care-takers do not supply moisture to the fore feet, and between the two causes, many horses go sore and become unsound and unfit for use. This all might have been avoided if better judgment had been exercised in their management.

CAUSE OF POTATO SCAB.

The cause of potato scab is due to a certain soil condition which favors or promotes the development of a minute organism upon the tuber, writes S. Peacock, in *Ohio Farmer*. The usually stated remedy is to treat the seed potatoes with a poison of some sort, having for its object the destruction of the germs of the disease. At the present time the most popular treatment is to immerse the seed potatoes in a solution of corrosive sublimate—two ounces dissolved in fifteen gallons of water—for ninety minutes or two hours.

While this treatment may effectually destroy all scab fungus on the seed used, it offers no protection against soil infection. It is said to be, however, an ample protection against spreading the infection, and if for no other reason deserves serious attention. Disinfected seed can accomplish little in an infected soil, and checking the spread of the disease in the soil itself is a necessary remedial measure.

There is a great deal of experimental literature devoted to potato scab, and generally of a very high order. Experiments are valuable only when conducted under exact conditions such as are impossible on the ordinary farm. With reference to potato scab, the indications of the most authentic and authoritative experiments are, that carbonates in the soil or conditions of soil alkalinity greatly promote the development of the disease. Any treatment which tends to reduce the natural condition of soil acidity, favors the spread of the disease.

As to the practical application of this principle in ordinary farming practice, potato fields should not be limed during the potato year nor the year immediately preceding; wood ashes being chiefly composed of carbonate of lime, should never be used as a source of potash in making up a potato fertilizer; barnyard manure from the fact that it produces carbonates and tends toward alkalinity, should not be used as a potato manure. Not only are these three substances prejudicial to sound, healthy tubers, but they are also a

cause of increasing the soil infection even though no potatoes are grown. The fungus seems to multiply in the soil independent of the continual presence of potatoes or any other root crop.

I am aware that the farmers of Ohio will feel somewhat skeptical of the statement that barnyard manure is conducive to scab, and I insert here the results of the experiments on this point in Rhode Island, made under competent scientific supervision. Soil uniform in all respects; method by pot culture; percent scabbed by the use of barnyard manure, 88.1; percent with chemical manures, 23.5. The seed potatoes used were infested. The same station reports results with air-slacked lime, no lime, and wood ashes, as follows:

Chemical manure with:	Percent	Percent
free, with scab.		
Air-slacked lime.....	1.6	98.4
No lime.....	76.5	23.5
Wood ashes.....	0.0	100.0

Sulphates and nitrates seem to have a germicidal effect, and unquestionably give rise to soil conditions unfavorable to the spread of the disease. The presence of a very large percentage of organic matter in the soil probably favors the disease, even for several seasons after the organic matter has been turned under, as the effect of its decomposition would be the formation of various carbonates.

As to the proper manures: Chemical fertilizers should be used exclusively. Ammonia salts or dried blood seems superior to nitrate of soda. Any form of phosphate, provided it is in available form, is equally useful. The potash should invariably be in the form of muriate, sulphate or kainit, but in the latter case it should be applied some time in advance of the time of seeding. Never use wood ashes; they will inevitably increase the scab for several successive years.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Seize life where you will, it is interesting.—Goethe.

Books are the immortal sons deifying their sires.—Plato.

Christianity commands us to pass by injuries; policy, to let them pass by us.—Franklin.

Gayety pleases more when we are assured that it does not cover carelessness.—Mme. de Staël.

An angry man is again angry with himself when he returned to reason.—Publius Syrus.

Keep you in the rear of your affection, out of the shot and danger of desire.—Shakespeare.

Truly there is nothing in the world, so blessed or so sweet as the heritage of children.—Mrs. Oliphant.

There are some minds of which we can say, they make light; and for others only, they are warm.—Joubert.

If you wish to appear agreeable in society you must consent to be taught many things which you know already.—Lavater.

Common sense is the average sensibility and intelligence of men undisturbed by individual peculiarities.—W. R. Alger.

The art of putting well into play mediocre qualities often begets more reputation than true merit achieves.—Rochefoucauld.

Providence conceals itself in the details of human affairs, but becomes unveiled in the generalities of history.—Lamartine.

Good nature is the very air of a good mind, the sign of a large and generous soul, and the peculiar soil in which virtue prospers.—Goodman.

A FEW HINTS TO EMPLOYEES.

Be on time at your post of duty.

Be respectful to your employers.

Be mum about all matters passing through your hands.

Be silent about all office business, let others do the telling.

Be sure and attend strictly to your own work; let others do theirs.

Be kind to those around you.

Be agreeable and accommodating at all times.

Be at your post during business hours.

Be sensible and keep away from the desks of others.

Be neat about your work.

Be ambitious to improve.

Be humble rather than arrogant.

Be studious that you may learn the intricacies of the business in which you are engaged.

Be prompt in getting out your work; procrastination is the thief of time.

Be orderly about your desk.

Be neat about your dress.

Be of good principle; never gain favor with your superiors by practising treachery towards your fellow clerks.

Be dignified; never suffer yourself to indulge in frivolity.

Be sure and show no favoritism in office; leave that for other business hours.

Be of such life in your business surroundings that while with them you will be loved, and when gone you will be regretted as a faithful friend and conscientious employee.

ETCHING ON STEEL.

Much trouble can often be saved by marking tools with the owner's names, which can be easily done in the following manner: Coat the tools with a thin layer of wax or hard tallow by first warming the steel and rubbing on the wax warm until it flows, and then let it cool. When hard, mark the name through the wax with a graver and apply weak nitric acid. After a few moments wash off the acid and wipe with a soft rag, when the letters will be found etched into the steel.

MADE HER HAPPY AGAIN.

Cora—I'll never speak to Florence again. I was sure I'd be one of her bridesmaids.

Merrit—You shouldn't feel offended about that, my dear. You know a girl never chooses a bridesmaid who is prettier than herself.

IN SUSPENSE.

Tom—Did you ask Jess to set the day?

Jack—Yes; and she set it for to-morrow.

Tom—Why to-morrow?

Jack—She said it was because to-morrow never comes.

You tetter yet, said Uncle Eben, could fin'er man so stingy dat he isn't willin' to share his lealin' time with somebody dat's really busy.

THE CITY OF PORT SAID.

IT IS SAID TO BE THE WICKEDEST PLACE ON EARTH.

One of the Terminal of the Suez Canal—There is no Law, no Regulations, no Police Force—Five Out of Every Six Men Die Within a Few Years.

On the baking sands at the south-east corner of the Mediterranean, just where the Suez Canal gives berth to tons of steamers, ships and every sort of craft, lies Port Said, the wickedest city in the whole world.

It is not lightly nor vainly that this dirty, unattractive town on the borderland between Asia and Africa, half-mud walls and half brick, has been given this name, for if ever a locality deserved such an opprobrious designation it is this same Port Said.

Not in any single particular has Port Said any advantages, commercial or atmospheric. Seven months in the year it is piping hot and fever-breeding, the other five months hardly less dangerous to health. Trading or business there is almost none in the ordinary way, not even of the oriental sort. Few cities, indeed, have so little to offer in the way of shops and goods for sale. Port Said's sole business importance, in fact, is simply that it serves as a port of call for the vessels just coming out of the Suez canal.

There are 15,000 or 20,000 people in the town who are permanent residents, but there not being any business to speak of, four-fifths of these lead idle, wandering, dissipated lives. Their numbers are constantly added to, for, with the arrival of every ship in the roadstead—a ship is always bound to stay there ten or a dozen hours at least—crew and passengers come ashore for strolls through the dirty streets, and the lower-minded of them.

DRINK AND GAMBLE

in the dens that dot the town on every hand.

Under these conditions there has sprung up a most alarming state of continued and constant, immorality, which never lessens, but increases yearly. No law, no regulations, no police force hold any of these debaucheries in check. All is open and free. Vice not only exists, but flaunts itself on every hand.

No other city offers a like soil for vice to grow in. Irregularly Port Said has sprung up since the opening of the Suez canal, when it was only a handful of mud huts on the Mediterranean shores, until the present time, when it is a populous city, while still a straggling oriental village, of miles of crooked streets, narrow lanes with many a turn (ending for the most part in cul de sacs), and grim-looking byways, between dirty walls.

Hardly a street in the whole town can boast of such a thing as a pavement. Even the chief avenue, the Rue de Commerce, is ankle deep in dust and sand, and seems more like a slum quarter of a European city than the chief artery of any metropolis, however small.

In all of Port Said there are only two buildings that command attention from the visitor—the Casino and a big mosque in the Arab quarter of the town. The Casino is the great gambling hall of this end of the Mediterranean shore, and to it flock all of the gamblers of that part of the world, gathering there in the dirty, gaudy hall to put down their ill-gotten gold pieces upon the faded green cloth. It is a Monte Carlo, with all the charms of its sybaritic luxuriance and elegance gone; a tawdry place, frequented by the lowest types. It is there that the street beggars, of which Port Said is full, come to squander away what they have gained from the pockets of sympathizing visitors.

THE MOSQUE

In the Arab quarter has but one really interesting feature, and that is a feature filled with unpleasantness. The traveler who goes to visit it, needs necessarily to take off his shoes, in accordance with the Moslem rite, and his only safety is to carry them as he wanders about. For the pilfering Arabs in this quarter of the town think nothing of purloining the foot coverings of anyone, and there is many a foreigner who has had to hobble back to his ship in a pair of uncomfortable shoes of oriental manufacture, purchased speedily and at a dozen times their actual value in some shop near the mosque.

Two things go to keep Port Said the wickedest city in existence, one being the climate, which makes hard drinking a necessity for the residents, and the other the fact that for some reason or other the off-scouring of all the nations near by pour themselves into it. Italians, Russians, Austrians, Turks, Abyssinians, Egyptians, Arabs, Spaniards, Frenchmen and even a few degraded Britishers, are to be found in every corner of this profligate settlement, all of the worst types their respective nations can produce, black-legs, swindlers, gamblers, forgers, murderers and professional beggars whose arts have failed elsewhere. With them have come by hundreds women of precisely the same type whose one aim is to steer clear of any sort of decent living, and whose one doctrine day by day is to prey upon innocent tourists.

The dens are innumerable, and as can well be understood, they are always well patronized. The climate causes burning sands to drink to avoid the fever, which is always

A PRESENT DANGER.

Somewhat the degraded and vicious of the population—or about four-fifths of the inhabitants—manage to stand this climate and live year after year, but the decent people who have to stay in Port Said for business reasons find it impossible as a general thing to keep both sober and healthy. They have to choose between the two, and it is a common saying that five out of every six men who go to live in Port Said die either of delirium tremens, or fever within a few years.

The most of them succumb quickly to the temptations of the place and join in the great processions of dissipation and riotous living. The vice is just the reverse of gilded, but after a time man gets used to it and does not mind it. There are, it is true, many respectable people living in the town, but they make no impression on the great uncleaned mass.

The officials of Port Said either do

not care or else they have determined that it is better for them financially to take no notice of the evils around them. Certainly no attempts are being made to improve the city in any way. Day in and day out swindles are worked in the open air without the faintest attempt at disguise. The sounds of roystering, the noise intermingled with feminine tones made hoarse by wine, float out into the night at all hours, and the tragedy of the settlement goes on unchecked. Many shrewd and unscrupulous purveyors of vice have made countless sums here, and their successors are still keeping at the old game.

The mingling of races from every corner of the globe is probably more remarkable at Port Said than in any other spot in the world. It is no wonder that, placed as it is, at the very gateway between the Occident and the Orient, the worst vices of Europe and Asia should there find a congenial environment. Some idea of the number of transient visitors, whose money does so much to keep the place alive, and their cosmopolitan character may be had when it is stated that last year nearly 3,500 vessels of infinite different nationalities touched at Port Said.

LONGEVITY AND ACTIVITY.

The Vigour of Some Great Men in Old Age

Great men usually carry their full mental vigor and activity into old age. M. Chevreul, M. De Lesseps, Gladstone and Bismarck are evidences of this anthropological fact. Pius IX., although living in tempestuous times, reached a great age in full possession of all his faculties, and the dramatist Crebillon composed his last dramatic piece at 94, while Michael Angelo was still composing his great canvases at 88, and Titian at 90 still painted with all the vigor of his earlier years. The Australian Gen. Melas was still in the saddle and active at 89, and would have probably won Marengo but for the inopportune arrival of Desaix. The Venetian Doge Henry Dandolo, born at the beginning of the 11th century, who lost his eyesight when a young man on an embassy to Constantinople, through the treachery of the Greek Emperor Manuel, was nevertheless subsequently raised to the highest office in the republic, managed successfully to conduct various wars, and at the advanced age of 83, in alliance with the French, besieged and captured Constantinople. Fontenelli was as gay and spirited at 98 as in his 40th year, and the philosopher Newton worked away at his tasks at the age of 83, with the same ardor that animated his physical prime. Cornaro was as happy at 90 as at 50, and in far better health at the age of 95 than he had enjoyed at 30. These cases all tend to show the value and benefits to be derived from an actively cultivated brain in making a long life one of comfort and of usefulness to its owner. The brain and spirits need never grow old, even if our bodies will insist on getting rickety and in falling by the wayside, but an abstemious life will even drag that old body along to centenary limits in a tolerable state of preservation and usefulness. The foregoing list can be lengthened out with an indefinite number of names, but it is sufficiently long to show what good spirits and an active brain will do to lighten up the weight of old age. When we contemplate the Doge Dandolo at 83 animating his troops from the deck of his galley, and the brave old blind king of Bohemia falling in the thickest of the fray at Crecy, it would seem as if there was no exercise for either physical, mental or moral decrepitude short of the age of four-score and ten.

HEALTH HINTS.

Exercise is always essential to good health. If you cannot get it any other way let some one exercise for you. Partake freely of food for invalids.

If you can survive one of the dishes prepared by experts for sick people it is an evidence that a long life is before you.

Beware of microbes. As the air is full of 'em, it is better not to breathe at all when on the street.

Many complexions have been successfully preserved by alcohol.

HER PROPOSAL.

I have a proposal to make, said Miss Callowhill.

Mr. Tillinghast remembered that it was leap year and his face blanched perceptibly, although he was naturally a brave man.

It is that you let down that window a little at the top. Don't you think the room is excessively warm?

With a sigh of relief the young man hastened to comply with the maid's wish.

UNPLEASANT REMINDER.

Why was Lusk so overcome when he met Miss Johnson?

She reminded him of his first love.

In what way?

By the way in which she refused him.

Of all the royal and distinguished persons lately assembled in the south of France the Empress Eugenie is the only one whom the French Government does not deem it necessary to have watched day and night by detectives. France affects to see in her only a woman of rank, and recognizes in her no other title or dignity than that which she has assumed—the Comtesse de Pierrefonds. She is at liberty to come and go as she likes, and no police, in or out of uniform, are assigned to watch her beautiful villa at the end of Cap Martin. Every sprig of royalty down to the poorest German princeling is shadowed by secret police from the moment the sets foot on French soil. This surveillance only ceases with the departure of the illustrious guest. The amount of trouble and expense entailed on the French Government by the presence of foreign rulers on its soil every spring is tremendous, and for this expense it gets no credit or appreciation. Yet if an accident were to happen to these royalties or their relatives every monarchial country in Europe would unite in bidding up to public obloquy French order, French administration and French hospitality.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11th, 1896.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION

The "new woman" has arrived. "K. S. Massiah" has entered the political arena, and in a letter of a column and a half she tells all she knows and a good deal she does not know of politics, hygiene, domestic economy, and political mud-slinging generally. Inasmuch as her letter is not dated, it is impossible to know whether Mr. Abbott's reply to the Dominion Alliance, published on Thursday evening and read on Monday evening at St. Andrews, had reached her before writing, and therefore, we cannot make a direct charge of misrepresentation. But that there is misrepresentation is quite apparent.

Mr. Abbott's answer to the first four questions was straight, easily understood, and will bear of no two meanings. He has promised to support a prohibitory law just as soon as a majority of the electors in all parts of the Dominion declare themselves to be in favor of it. That is the only way prohibition can be brought about, and this pledge should be satisfactory to every reasonable temperance man. Mr. Abbott never said "therefore it is impossible to have prohibition." What he did say was quite true, that under a protective tariff prohibition is possible, while under a revenue tariff it would be impossible without resorting to direct taxation.

Sir Richard Cartwright and the other Liberal leaders, have never yet been able to explain, in what branches of the public service a sufficient reduction in expenditure can be made to allow the government of the country to be carried on under a lower tariff than the one now in force, even if they retained the revenue derived from liquor and tobacco. Nevertheless, it has remained for the gigantic intellect of Mrs. Massiah to point out how this can be done without the \$10,000,000 derived annually from liquor and tobacco!

Mrs. Massiah solves the problem by saying that almost the whole amount spent in the administration of justice would be saved by prohibition, and that would make up for the loss of revenue. Now, if Mrs. Massiah had studied the question, she would know that the administration of criminal justice is not a charge against the Dominion Government, but against the Provinces, and so its increase or decrease would not affect Dominion expenditure, except in the decreased cost of maintaining penitentiaries. Now, as appears by the Auditor-General's report (has Mrs. Massiah heard of such a book?) page 1-2 the total expenditure for the department of Justice at Ottawa for the year ending June 30th, 1895, including penitentiaries, was \$1,302,319.49. Of this amount the items Dominion Police and penitentiaries are the only items which would be affected by prohibition, the others are for salaries of judges, etc., necessary for the administration of justice in civil cases. These two items amount to \$471,642.94. So that were all the penitentiaries in the land wiped out, the saving would be less than half a million, which Mrs. Massiah calculates would be sufficient to make up for a loss of ten millions in revenue! This is new arithmetic from the "new woman." The suggestion should be sent to Sir Richard for his approval, as the author might be willing to part with it for a consideration. The other means suggested of making a revenue tariff, with no revenue from liquor and to-

barco, meet the expenditure, is economy. There is this one great insurmountable difficulty, however, that no Liberal government which has been in power in this country, either provincial or federal, has ever reduced expenditure, but on the contrary they have increased it. We challenge proof to the contrary. A party's promises may be all right but they must be judged by their acts.

Mrs. Massiah objects to cheap sugar here because she and her people do not derive a higher income from plantations in the West Indies. Well, the National Policy is not intended to protect the plantation owners in the Indies, but to secure the labor of refining for our own working men and cheapen the price to the consumer. That it has done both is evident from her complaint.

Lastly we are told that the Conservatives are supported principally in these days by brewers and tavern keepers. As far as the county of Argenteuil goes the statement is quite untrue. The only brewer in the county is actively canvassing the electors for Dr. Christie, and we are informed, carries with him a large supply of fire-water to induce the temperance electors to vote for the Alliance candidate.

Mr. Abbott was quite right in calling attention to the colour of the Executive of the Dominion Alliance. It has long been recognized as a part of the Grit machine with a greater regard for the success of the Liberal party than for prohibition. It belongs to the Grit-McCarthy-Farrer combination.

THE N. P. AND LACHUTE.

We will not waste our readers time in following the irrelevant sputterings of the gratuitous scribbler, who declares he is not "hired." We reiterate, however, the statement that the N. P. has benefited Lachute and the surrounding country as every one not blinded by party prejudice will admit. If the "by-products" of large manufacturers are not of great value to any locality, why do we find local Liberals in our councils advocating the offer of a bonus for the establishment of such industries? The farmer who supplies milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, etc., directly to the inhabitants of Lachute, knows that he gets a better price for the portion of his produce so supplied, than the residue which he is compelled to ship to a distant market. The farmers who are shipping milk and cream to the home market in Montreal know that they are making more money than if they were compelled to ship the same to a distant market, either in the form of butter or cheese. They speak of failures in Lachute since the N. P. Many of these were firms established after the introduction of the N. P. and failed by reason of want of capital and over competition. But one failure in Lachute taught us all the plain truth that the people who had been prospering the most here, were not the tradespeople, the mechanics, the manufacturers, but the farmers. When Melkie's bank went down it was found the chief depositors were farmers. Who are the retired gentlemen in Lachute to-day? Retired farmers!

We are not guilty of any appeal to prejudice or personal attack on Dr. Christie. That gentleman in his political speeches is constantly referring to the "bloated monopolist," "the pampered manufacturer," representing them as the product of a system of legalized robbery. Now, it is within our right to show that this class so viciously attacked does confer benefits on the community and particularly on Lachute. And it is perfectly legi-

mate to compare these benefits with those conferred by Dr. Christie who is a candidate for public honors. There is nothing unseemly, unjust or abusive about such remarks. It is fair and proper criticism, to which no one should object unless to work up a feeling of sympathy for some supposed injury.

Dr. Christie's supporters say the N. P. has burdened the farmer, lowering the price of what he has to sell and increased or kept up the price of what he has to buy. Conservatives say on the contrary that under the N. P. the rate per head of taxation in Canada is not materially increased; that the price of what the farmer has to sell has not been reduced by the N. P., but that the price of what he buys have been greatly decreased. Of course both parties say that "these are facts let who will dispute them." It is, therefore, the duty of the elector to examine these statements intelligently and judge for himself.

In support of our side we submit the following proof in regard to the burdens placed upon the farmer. In an official statement placed before the House of Commons on Jan. 31, 1896, we find that the rate of Customs collections in 1874-75, before the N. P. was introduced, was \$3.95 per head of the people, and that in 1894-95 it was \$3.52 per head, showing a decrease of 43cts per head. So that instead of increasing the burdens of the people, their taxation has been reduced. We do not ask that our unsupported statement be accepted. Let the elector consult the public records.

In many ways the products of the farm have become cheaper, but the causes are quite evident and not attributable to the N. P. In the matter of cheese, no comparison can be made because the development of the cheese trade has taken place since 1878, and although the last year has brought low prices the average price of cheese during ten years is higher than in any other country. Horses are very low but the cause is the displacement of this animal by electricity, thus throwing thousands on the market and glutting it. Some kinds of cattle are cheaper, others are not. A good milch cow will bring a good average price. Hay is high this year, but no credit should be given to any policy for the fluctuation in the price of this product which is regulated largely by the crop. Butter, by a strange coincidence, is selling to-day at exactly the same price as the corresponding month of 1878. This statement can be verified by consulting Giles Bros. day book, where the two entries are made.

But the grossest and most silly slander is the statement that the N. P. has increased the price of what the farmer has to buy. Let any elector who wishes to vote intelligently consult Messrs. Giles Bros. day book, or that of any other store-keeper for the month of June, 1878, and the day book of the same month of the present year and he will find the following information as to prices:

	1878	1896
Brown sugar	10c lb	4c lb
Granulated sugar	11c lb	5c 6
Syrup	70c per gal	50c
Rice	6c lb	5c
Pressed nails	10c	6c
Flour	\$3.25 cwt.	\$2
Cotton	10c yd.	5cts
Ticking	32c yd	20c
Matches	15c	11c
Rock Island boots	\$3.00	\$2.25
Brogans	\$1.25	90c
Axes	\$1.00	90c
Rakes	15c	10c
Canned Tomatoes	25c 3 for	25c
do Corn	28c 3 for	25c
do Salmon	25c 2 for	25c
Butter	14c	14c
Coal Oil	30c	20c
Tweeds, 25 per cent. reduction.		

If the farmer goes to Mr. Mitchell he can buy from him a lumber wagon for \$66, which sold then for \$80; a truckboard that cost then \$45, is now bought for \$35; and a buggy that Dunderidge & Mitchell sold for \$125, now can be bought from A. Mitchell & Son for \$75.

J. A. Bedard sold then sewing machines for \$60, which he is now glad to take \$40 for. Mowing machines which cost then \$30 can be bought now for \$40 or less. Organs are now sold at least 30 per cent. lower than at that time. So that the farmer who comes to the store with a tub of butter or a dozen of eggs can take home a larger supply of goods and of better quality than he could in 1878.

The Liberals Responsible.

There is one fact the electors of Arundel should bear in mind when casting their votes at the election which is, that the delay in the Montfort railway reaching that place this

summer is due to the persistent obstruction of the Liberal party in Parliament aided and abetted by Doctor Christie.

The application of this road for a subsidy to continue its construction to Arundel was presented to the Government at Ottawa, and considered favorably by the Minister of Railways and Canals. Sufficient aid was granted to allow the work to proceed to Arundel this summer, but this vote and many others were not allowed to pass by the Liberals. Consequently the responsibility of the delay rests entirely with the Liberal party and is shared by Dr. Christie. He is now asking for the support of the people of Arundel in return for this very kind [!] act against their interests.

A Dirty Piece of Business

The most disgraceful and dispicable means resorted to by the Liberals in this campaign in Argenteuil have never been surpassed for shamelessness.

There was a deliberate attempt to break up the meeting at Grenville, the base appeals of Messrs. Leduc and Weir to the French Canadians to vote for a French premier; the base appeals in other parts of the county to Orangemen to vote against Abbott on the school question; the statement made at St. Michel that Mr. Owens had stated he could get the French vote with a bushel of buckwheat, and worst of all we have the Liberals calling meetings of their own without notifying the Conservatives, and then lying to the people by telling them that these were joint meetings, but the Conservatives were afraid to be present.

The Conservatives were not notified of the meeting at St. Philippe, nor could they obtain any definite information as to where it would be held until late on the day of meeting. This is the tactics of these hypocrites who go around crying out "we are clean," when at the same time they stoop to the lowest and most dirty tricks to gain an advantage.

To the Editor of the "Watchman":

DEAR SIR:—I fully intended since withdrawing from the contest to remain strictly neutral from discussion during the present campaign, but my name has been so freely used I feel it my duty in my own self defense to make some explanations. I think I have not so far, to my knowledge, been identified as a falsifier or an impostor and cannot see the necessity for it yet, although the County News insinuated as much in its last issue.

I do not yet intend to say one word to influence a vote for either candidate and hope that what I have to say will be received purely in defence of my own character, and my connection with patronage which to all appearance is in serious jeopardy.

My nomination as the Patron candidate took place at a meeting held in Ralt's Hall in the spring of 1895, over a year ago, the meeting was held for nomination, proper notice having been given and all the preliminaries of the constitution attended to. There were present about thirty delegates. The proposition from Wm. Owens was submitted, that in the event that their nominee Mr. Wilson refused to accept, an arrangement be entered into wherein the conservative party would support a patron candidate provided in the event that the patron became member he would vote for conservative speaker and not join the opposition in "want of confidence votes." We at that time had no guide from our leader to guide how far it was safe to give pledges and decided that none should be given, but that a candidate should be nominated to be independent beyond the platform. I cannot say how many ballots came in for me on the first round, but there were more than seven as stated in the News and the nomination was made unanimously, and I have not rejected or disclaimed at any subsequent meeting whether legal or not.

The same proposals were renewed in April, 1896. Then we had in our possession the advice of our leader stating that an arrangement could safely be made and would not interfere with the tactics of the patron body, that the choice of speaker was part of our independence and could be given to either party and that the patrons were not government breakers, consequently did not intend to participate in "want of confidence votes," but were willing to assist the party in power in governing, provided our principles received due consideration.

The meeting of May 4th was then convened by the County President (which is all that the constitution demands) and if not legal the transactions were also null and void and the previous meeting valid.

The majority at this meeting was also against giving pledges and that our independence would not be infringed upon, for we realize that this independence gave the representative the privilege of supporting the party who would give the best assurance of assisting us in carrying out our own platform, which we uphold as the Alpha and Omega of good government in the interest of this country at the present time, and if Mr. Owens expected support it was on the strength of Grand President Mallory's statement of the intended action of the patron body, for there was none consented to from the county association, and I took no individual responsibility upon myself for any kind but the plain patron candidate, although it was falsely and maliciously rumored that I had, and on this account I would have preferred that some one had been selected who had not been approached by proposals. It was decided by the dozen or so who remained (those who went away were not all opposed as the News has it) to interview both parties with a view to elect the patron by acclamation. The liberal

party had the retiring candidate whom they had nominated to all appearance in their full confidence and reasonably enough considered the sacrifice too great and proposed that the patron should wait. The next offer was made by the Conservative Association of the County, offering me their support and recommending the support of the conservative party without pledge or promise, but disunion, and the strange actions of some of our patron officers and other causes, led me to be cautious and I did not accept within the precribed delay, but thought the offer worthy of thanks, which I did publicly at the conservative meeting. I did not mention Dr. Christie's name in the meeting as the obstacle, and did not intend that my remarks should be used as weapons against him. The foundation of the difficulty lies with the patrons themselves if they have no representative; I have acted from the first in the interest of patronism and believe I have the confidence of the great majority yet.

Now that I have retired and am satisfied to see the old parties fight it through, I would ask the local journals neither to make me an object of sympathy nor a subject of ridicule. I do not ask for the former and claim I do not deserve the latter.

WALTER SMITH.

Please Read This.

Those having relatives buried in the Old Cemetery at Lachute, are informed that an effort is going to be made to raise sufficient funds to have the ground thoroughly cleaned up and put in good order, also to repair the fence and make walks &c.

Those wishing to make the effort a success will please call at the Lachute Post Office and leave their names and amount they feel inclined to give in aid of the cause, on or before August 1st, 1896.

ST. ANDREWS.

Mr. Harry Ladouceur of Montreal, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Miss Wainright has gone to Montreal for a fortnight's visit to friends.

Mr. Vaughan was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Truell, Lachute, on Sunday.

Miss Jennie Simpson is visiting friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Kilgour and Mrs. Wales of Beauharnois, are visiting friends and relatives here.

Mrs. Martin McMartin, who has spent the last two weeks in Montreal, returned home Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Burwash of River Rouge, were in Montreal over Sunday.

Mr. Hough of Montreal, was here over Sunday and was a guest at River-view.

Miss Turner of Montreal, is on a visit to friends in St. Andrews, and is the guest of Mrs. John Webster.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parker of Ottawa, were here the first of the week on a visit to Mr. Parker's mother. "Charlie" was a former resident of this vicinity and his many friends were pleased to have him in their midst again.

Miss Annie Johnson is in Montreal on a short visit to friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jones returned on Saturday from their wedding tour.

Mr. Turner, of Chicago, who was married about two years ago to a granddaughter of Mrs. E. P. Jones of this village, died last week of consumption. The news was quite a shock to Mrs. Turner's many friends in St. Andrews who offer their heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted family.

The Liberals have not yet rented a committee room, but are being gratuitously supplied a corner in the Dominion Government post office, where ways and means of punching those wicked Tories are legions discussed by our town oracle and his admirers.

Abbott's cause is booming here. He comes of the stuff premiers are made of, and St. Andrews is the place where such stuff is grown.

A young man named Bradley of Lachute Road, barely escaped serious injury on Sunday night. While driving across the bridge his horse became frightened and unmanageable and ran into Lafont's shed. This did not stop him for the frightened animal plunged through the wall of the shed knocking off the boards. The buggy and harness were considerably damaged. Mr. Bradley escaped without injury.

It will soon be time for some of our local Grits to start out buying colts. Well, no I not buying, but looking at colts. The demand for horses generally ceases at 5 o'clock p.m. long day.

Rev. Prof. Springer, of the Presbyterian Theological College, Montreal, preached two eloquent sermons in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last and assisted at the communion.

ANOTHER LANDMARK DISAPPEARS.—The death of Mr. Samuel Rennie of Beech Ridge, at this very advanced age of 94 removes perhaps the oldest resident of the county. The late Mr. Rennie was born in Banbridge, Ireland, and has been a resident of Beech Ridge for the larger portion of his life. He was one of the most highly esteemed and respected citizens of the place, and leaves a family of four sons and one daughter. The funeral will take place to-morrow [Friday] morning at 9 a.m. to the Lachute station and thence to Mount Royal Cemetery.

We spend time and money securing good values and bargains for our customers and have something new to offer constantly. Have you got a new suit yet? All sizes and prices.

W. BANFORD.

To the Electors of the County of Argenteuil :

GENTLEMEN:—

Having accepted the unanimous nomination of the convention of the Liberal Conservative Association of this County, which I consider a great honour and privilege to have received and have finally decided it is my bounden duty to accept, I now solicit your suffrages as a candidate in the coming elections.

In so doing I wish to state that I approve of the general policy of the government as now constituted, and if you do me the honour of electing me as your representative in Parliament will give the present administration my independent support, reserving the right to vote on any particular question as my conscience may direct me is best for the general good of the country.

I am in favor of a fair and equitable measure of relief to the minority in Manitoba, so that they may enjoy, as the minority in this Province, the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution and by the solemn statutory compact entered into when Manitoba joined the Confederation. And I hold this view not because I am a believer in separate schools, for I am not, but because we are bound by the constitution to give equal rights to all in every Province of this Dominion, and to deal out even handed justice to all without fear or favor; and because I believe it to be in the interest of the minority in this Province that the rights of the minorities in all the other Provinces should be maintained. On this question I prefer the honest, straightforward policy of the present administration, to the vacillating, uncertain and obstructive course of the opposition, who have basely used what never should have been made a political question, to arouse religious and racial animosities, with the sole object of getting into power, regardless entirely of our common country. While in favour of the general principle of the measure brought before the late Parliament, I would reserve the right to vote against any clause which I should consider prejudicial to the interests of the country at large, and support any amendment to rectify defects in the measure when it is again brought before the House.

I approve of and would support the general trade policy of the government, which, I believe, to be well calculated on the whole to build up and keep prosperous this Canada of ours, and to maintain our connection with the Empire; while I regard the policy of the Liberal party (so far as it can be ascertained, and in whichever of the various aspects it has been presented to the people,) as the most destructive that could be conceived for the industries of the country, and more especially the agricultural interests, and as inevitably leading to separation from the Empire and our absorption by the United States. Free Trade as they have it in England is the latest aspect to which the Liberal policy has assumed, and that means destruction to the industries of this country. The agricultural community would be reduced to the deplorable condition in which they are to-day in England, every vestige of protection given to the farmers to-day would be swept away, and while the farm products of the United States would enter this country free, our farm products would continue to be shut out of that country by the present prohibitive tariff. The great decrease in imports and increase in exports of farm products which has obtained under the National Policy would disappear and the reverse would be the case. Our manufacturing interests would be ruined, our working men thrown out of employment, and the farmers' home market destroyed.

It is for such reasons as the above that I would support the general trade policy of the government, and oppose that of the opposition. In details, no doubt, the tariff is susceptible of improvement, no tariff was ever perfect, and I would support any amendments which I should consider in the general interest of the country, and more especially any tending to the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural community, the backbone and mainstay of our country.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I need hardly say that if elected as your representative, I will devote myself to my duties to the best of my ability, and do everything that lies in my power to further the best interests of the country generally and particularly of this county.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HARRY ABBOTT.

Lachute, 28th May, 1896.

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 with satisfaction given. Cash paid for

HIDES LAMBSKINS FURS.

WILSON & BARLEY,
Butchers.

NEW Millinery Store.

Opposite the Medical
Lachute

The undersigned will open a Millinery Store on WEDNESDAY APRIL 22nd and for the first week will supply customers at

COST PRICE.

HATS, BONNETS, etc., sold and trimmed at the latest styles. Features carried to perfection.

DRESSMAKING.

Ladies and children's dresses made in the most fashionable styles, at short notice. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

M. M. PROULX.

Lachute, April 10th, 1896.



Dr. H. F. Merrill.

Results Astonish

MEN OF SCIENCE.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A MEDICINE

WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

Statement of a Well Known Doctor

"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is without an equal as a blood-purifier and Spring medicine, and cannot have praise enough. I have watched its effects in chronic cases, where other treatment was of no avail, and have been astonished at the results. No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

Ayer's ^{The} Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

NOTICE.

Latest styles in Spring and Summer Millinery at the lowest price possible, to be had from Miss Proulx.

Call and see us as it is no trouble to show the styles. Also, Dresses made at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

M. M. PROULX, Lachute,
Opposite Medical Hall.

WHEN



You buy a thing, if you are wise and economical, you try to get your money's worth.

Beware of prejudices as to what paint is best.

Get reliable evidence and form an intelligent opinion.

This done, you will be sure to buy
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT.

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

Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries Boots and Shoes etc—
Cheap for cash

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

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.

COME IN AND SEE OUR CONETIONERY

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.

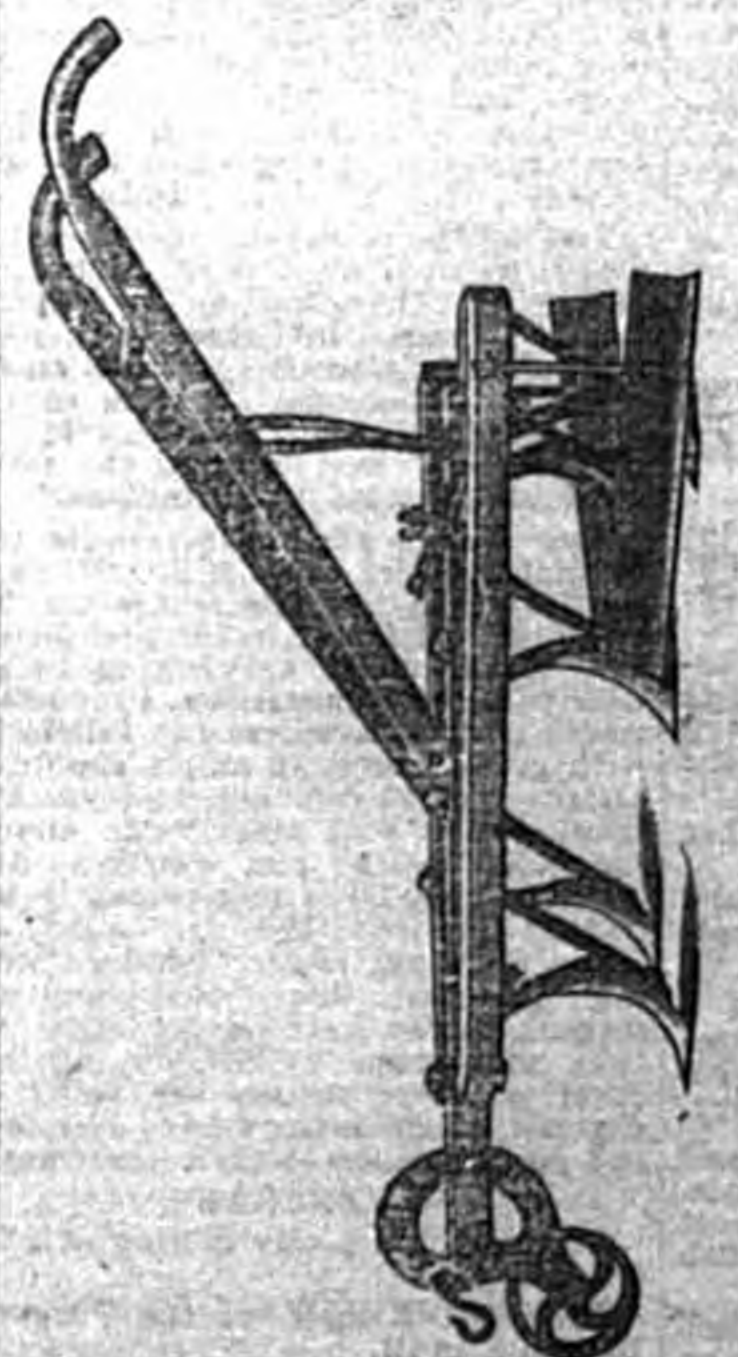


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COLIC,
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and all Summer Complaints and Fluxes of the Bowels. It is safe and reliable for Children or Adults.
For Sale by all Dealers.

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 Kentucky Prince.

This well bred stallion will be at the Proprietor's stables during the season of 1896 for the service of the public. Kentucky Prince is one of the best roadsters in this county and gives good stock. Terms \$8.00.

EMILE ROCHON,
Proprietor.
Carillon, Que.

CLODIUS.

This celebrated Percheron Stallion, owned by Mr. Thos. Dobbie, will be at the following places during the present season:

Monday, Thursday and Friday, at the proprietor's stable
Tuesday, at Ranger's hotel, Greece's Point.
Wednesday, at Calumet.
Saturday, at Sauve's hotel, St Andrews, returning by way of Beech Ridge.
Mr. Ward Smith has charge of Clodius.

DR. AYLEN, St. Andrews, Que.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE in property lately occupied by Dr. F. Robertson.

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.

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 Cakes 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.

Sits man and satisfaction Guaranteed.

JULES ROBY Merchant Tailor.

Main Street, Lachute.

COME AND SEE!

FLOUR! APPLES!! ETC.

Just received at the store of

G. & J. HAY.

Twelve car loads of flour, all ground from No 1 hard wheat which will be sold at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES Every bag guaranteed.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

Choice WINTER APPLES as usual very cheap.

G. & J. HAY,

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.

Mackerel are reported very plentiful in the waters off Halifax.

Mrs. Smith, of Barton street, Hamilton, was killed by a Grand Trunk train.

Lady Tupper, now in London, England, is arranging to return to Canada in July.

The late John Livingstone of Listowel left an estate worth \$500,000, and \$100,000 of insurance.

Peter Black, a wealthy citizen of Parrboro, N. S., was on Wednesday robbed of \$11,500 at that place.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen and suite have taken up their residence at the Vice-Regal quarters in the Citadel, Quebec.

Thomas Fennell, a Canadian, formerly of Elma, near Stratford, has been murdered in Idaho, by a cowboy named Long.

It is stated that the day prior to the terrible accident near Victoria, B.C., the authorities were warned that the bridge was not safe.

Canon DuMoulin will be consecrated Bishop of Niagara on June 24. The ceremony will take place in St. James' cathedral, Toronto.

The Hamilton Powder Co. is applying to Parliament to change the head office of the company to Montreal, and to increase its capital.

The British flagship Crescent, with Admiral Sir John Erskine on board, has arrived at Halifax from Bermuda. Lady Erskine is also on board.

The seizure of an American vessel for fishing within the three-mile limit is reported at Halifax. The offender is the Gloucester schooner Frederic Guerling.

E. Stone Wiggins says that the St. Louis tornado was caused by the network of telegraph wires in that city, and declares that a similar fate will befall Canadian cities unless all wires are buried.

A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared by the liquidators of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, making an aggregate of 80 per cent. paid to the creditors.

Mr. E. Stone Wiggins, of Ottawa, claims that the tornado which wrought such destruction in St. Louis was caused by the network of telegraph wires in that city, and he says a similar fate will befall Canadian cities unless all wires are buried.

The four-year-old son of Mr. Wm. Willis, of Merriton, Ont., met with a terrible death on Saturday. He burrowed a hole in a pile of straw in a small frame building. His older brother playfully set fire to the straw, and before the fire could be extinguished the younger boy was burned to death.

Mrs. Fisher, of St. Catharines, had a narrow escape from drowning in a well on Monday. Mrs. Fisher says her husband pushed her in, but Fisher's story is that she fell in, but when the woman's cries were heard, and assistance was rendered, Fisher was found securely bolted in his house, though he must have heard his wife's agonizing appeals for help.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen has gone to Balmoral. The census of London, just taken, shows a population of 4,111,271, an increase of 200,528 since 1891.

Mr. Charles Dickens, the son of the celebrated novelist, who has been seriously ill, is now out of danger.

Sir John Mills is suffering from cancer of the throat, and it is feared that the recent operation was not successful.

Sir J. Russell Reynolds, M. D., physician-in-ordinary to the Queen's household, is dead. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Beatrice Harraden, the author of "Ships that Pass in the Night," is ill, and has been compelled to stop work on her new novel.

The death is announced of Professor Edward Armitage, the English historical and mural painter. He was seventy-nine years of age.

A consignment of slates from Canada has recently been received in London, and has attracted attention because of its excellent quality.

Mr. Chamberlain has received a despatch from the British Agent at Pretoria saying that all the Johannesburg prisoners have been released except the four leaders.

The Queen has finally decided that the marriage of Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Charles of Denmark shall take place in the private chapel of Buckingham palace.

There seems to be little hope of a reconciliation between the Redmondites and the Dillonites, and the Irish party is more hopelessly split than ever.

Lord Leighton's house in London and collection of art objects are for sale. The public subscription to purchase it for the nation is not meeting with much success.

Lord Windsor, a very rich English nobleman, has started a model saloon on one of his estates, where he guarantees that only the best beer, wine, and spirits are sold.

Oxford University intends conferring the degree of honorary D. C. L. upon United States Ambassador Bayard, and upon Mr. John Morley and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

The dress in which the Duchess of Marlborough was presented is said to have cost two thousand pounds, while the jewels which she wore exceeded ten thousand pounds in value.

There is an enormous strike in the building trade in London, and about thirty thousand men are out of work. The cause of the trouble is a demand for a small increase of wages.

Prof. Darcy Thompson and Mr. Barrett, the naturalist, have left for America to enquire and report to the British Government whether or not the restrictions on seal fishing in Behring Sea are sufficient for the preservation of seal life.

Mrs. Dyer, the London infanticide, who is under sentence to be hanged on June

10, made a second attempt at suicide in Newgate gaol on Wednesday. While in bed, seemingly asleep, she twisted a handkerchief around her throat, and almost succeeded in strangling herself.

The annual Co-operative Congress, of which the Earl of Winchester and Nottingham is chief promoter, passed a resolution setting forth that English speaking people should settle their national differences without resort to the sword, and that a permanent tribunal for the settlement of disputes between America and Great Britain should be established.

UNITED STATES.

Over 3,000 immigrants arrived at New York from Europe on Monday.

Kate Field, the well-known American journalist, died in Honolulu on May the 19th of pneumonia.

Thomas A. Edison and Nikola Tesla are reported at New York to be working on a new electric lamp.

Mrs. Mark Frost drowned her two children, then suicided, at Cleveland, near Bolton, Mo., on Wednesday.

Rev. Francis Hermann, a Scandinavian, is charged at Salt Lake City, Utah, with the murder of seven persons.

Mark B. ("Brick") Pomeroy, an old-time and well-known journalist, died on Saturday in his home in Brooklyn, N.Y.

All the rye whiskey distillers in the Eastern States will suspend operations for one year from the first of September.

President Cleveland has signed the Act to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Niagara river from Lewiston, N.Y., to Queenston, Ont.

St. Louis, Mo., is threatened with a recurrence of the flood of four years ago, when property to the value of \$25,000,000 was destroyed.

Frank Evans, aged 20, was instantly killed and five men seriously injured by a boiler explosion in Scudder's sawmill at Clay City, Ill., on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. H. Hanner, aged 22, was killed by a fall from a parachute while making a balloon ascension at Fairy Grove, near Baltimore, on Thursday.

By the explosion of a gasoline stove in Chicago on Sunday four members of a family, named Malin were killed, and the fifth so badly burnt that death is almost certain.

Lord Russell, the Lord Chief Justice of England, will address the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, to be held at Saratoga, N.Y., on August 18th.

As the result of an investigation, it has been ascertained that one-third of the children of one of the principal grammar schools of Chicago had never seen a live sheep or hog.

Grace Schloenbeck, a Chicago girl of fourteen, twice attempted suicide in the lagoon in Jackson's park because her mother gave her a severe whipping and turned her out of doors.

M. Henri Deslandres, astronomer of the Paris Observatory, passed through New York on Sunday on his way to Japan to observe the eclipse of the sun which occurs in August.

Col. Joe Lefell, the smallest perfectly formed man in the world, has announced himself as a Republican candidate for Mayor of Springfield, Ohio. He is 63 years old and 46 inches tall.

Prohibitionists opened their seventh national convention at Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday. H. L. Case, in an address of welcome, said the liquor traffic was "the greatest foe of God and humanity ever invented in hell or patented on earth."

Colonel Joe Lefell, the smallest perfectly formed man in the world, has announced himself as a Republican candidate for Mayor of Springfield, O., next spring. The Colonel is only 46 inches tall, and is 63 years old. He served one term in Council.

Mrs. John M. Clay owns the Henry Clay farm in Kentucky. She has such a tender feeling for her stock that she has provided for the future of all the superannuated animals on the place by leaving each \$50 in her will, so that they may receive good care till death ensues.

A novel institution which has recently been inaugurated in New York is a Dogs' Toilet Club, where fashionable ladies who go out to shop may leave their pet dogs to undergo the operation of shampooing, brushing, combing, and clipping while their mistresses attend to their purchases.

Two troops of cavalry have been ordered from Fort Custer, Mont., to gather the Cree Indians for exportation to Canada. The Cree say they will not go unless Canada proclaims an amnesty for their participation in the Manitoba rebellion. If this is not granted they will take to the mountains and become "bad Indians."

According to the reports of the commercial agencies there is no change for the better in business across the line. One principal factor in the present dullness is the doubt existing as to possible political eventualities. Products all round are weak, wheat has fallen, and with goods mostly in ample supply and a light general demand, employment in many districts is slack. The enquiry for both men's and women's dress goods appears to be unprecedentedly low; cottons and woollens are quiet, and many mills are either closed or working half-time. Some boot and shoe manufacturers have orders that will take some time to fill, but again in other quarters cutters are being discharged, as the makers have over-taken the requirements of their customers.

GENERAL.

Germany has a war footing of 2,700,000 men.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, is ill.

Matabele have again been repulsed by Capt. Plumer's force near Bulawayo.

There have been serious cholera riots in Cairo, and the rioters had to be dispersed by the police.

There are great rejoicings at Friedrichshagen over the birth of the first grandson to Prince Bismarck.

It is reported in London that 25,000 cyclists of both sexes rode over Ripley road, Surrey, on Sunday.

The telegraph department of the Chilean Government has been defrauded of more than 100,000 pesos.

The increase of mortality from small-pox and yellow fever in the hospitals along the Trocha creates alarm in Cuba.

The Albanians have petitioned the Porte for reforms, and if these are refused they intend to revolt to regain their former liberties.

The British barque John Baisley, from Singapore for Hong Kong, is ashore on Montanha island, and is being plundered by the natives.

A report at London from Madrid confirms the rumour that Gen. Weyler has resolved to resign the command of the Spanish forces in Cuba.

Barney Barnato has subscribed \$25,000 to the fund to pay the fines of the imprisoned members of the Reform Committee at Johannesburg.

Dr. Langhild's anti-microbion has been introduced into several German hospitals, with the best possible results, in the treatment of consumption.

Paderewski's arduous experiences in his recent American tour have completely exhausted him, and he has been compelled to cancel all his engagements.

The Czar has appointed M. Witte, Minister of Finance, Secretary of State, as a reward for his services and a token of his Majesty's special favour.

It is reported that Russia intends to build a railway along the Oxus to Karakul, which will greatly improve her strategic position along the line of advance towards Cabul.

The new Russian warship, the Rossajas, recently launched at Cronstadt, has a displacement of 12,195 tons, 17,000 horse-power, and a reputed speed of twenty-four knots.

It is stated that the Marquis de Mores has started for the Sudan to consult with the Arab leaders, and place obstacles in the path of England's advance.

The impending trouble has broken out in Crete. The Turkish soldiery in Crete have broken through all restraint, and are massacring and pillaging the Christians. British warships are hurrying to the scene.

One of the most famous painters of Sweden, Marten Eskil Winge, died a few days ago in Stockholm. His studies were mostly historical. Winge was 71 years old, and was a member of many Swedish societies.

GRIM DEATH AT MOSCOW.

OVER A THOUSAND LIVES SACRIFICED AT THE FEAST.

The Great Popular Day to Wind up the Week's Coronation Fete is Marked by a Fatal Crash—The Czar Witnesses the Disaster.

A despatch from Moscow says:—The popular fete of the coronation ceremonies, at which between 400,000 and 500,000 people were fed and indulged in all sorts of merry-making was held on Saturday on the Hodynsky Plain, opposite the Petroffsky place, and was the scene of the first fatalities that have marked the coronation festivities. The free feast, which has always been the popular feature of coronations, has hitherto been the occasion of a great deal of crowding and good natured fighting for places on the part of the hundreds of thousands of guests of the city, but no such gathering was ever witnessed on the Hodynsky Plain, which has always been the scene of the popular entertainments that have marked coronations, as that which assembled to-day.

THE CROWDS

which began coming long before daylight, finally became so dense and so eager to obtain access to the free food and beer, and the free amusements, that they could not be controlled. Men, women and children were thrown down and trampled upon, were either badly injured or killed, while others had their lives crushed out of them by the fearful pressure of the vast crowd. The police and military finally succeeded in scattering the multitude so that there was no further danger, when it was found that over one thousand persons HAD BEEN KILLED.

The feast was held in the presence of the Czar and a distinguished company of guests, who occupied seats in a large pavilion especially erected for the occasion.

The great Hodynsky Plain, whereon Napoleon massed his troop before marching into the city of Moscow, is flanked on the sides by the Exhibition buildings and the Moscow race course, and extends indefinitely into the country. Upon it, besides the multitude of people who enjoyed the hospitality of the city in eating, drinking and indulging in all sorts of games and witnessing various performances, were encamped

A VAST ARMY OF SOLDIERS

consisting of 83 battalions of infantry, 30 squadrons of cavalry, 7 sotnias of Cossacks and 14 batteries of artillery, which the Emperor will review on June 7, the last day of the fete.

The part of the plain devoted to the festivities was directly in front of the palace. This wide, grass-covered space was enclosed with Venetian masts, with bunting, and shields bearing the arms of the various cities and provinces of Russia, and within were booths, tables, open-air theatres, merry-go-rounds, circuses, swings, etc.,

ALMOST INNUMERABLE.

Surrounding these were hundreds of wooden booths filled with food such as bread, cakes, sausages, meat pies, etc., and in each booth was an immense cauldron of malt liquor or mead, the food and drink being free to all who chose to come and partake of it.

Throughout the night there was a constant stream of people making their way to the plain, in order to be in the fore front when the food and presents should be ready for distribution, and so dense a mass of people as had gathered there even in the early hours of the morning was never witnessed in Russia.

While the rush was most intense and the curses, shrieks and howls of pain were at their height an unknown woman was delivered of a child on the field, and the mother and infant were trampled to death.

A MOTHER'S CLEAR EYE.

Miss De Pink—Oh, mother, that reminds me. The other day I was riding in the cars, when that wrinkled old lady came in, and it's a fact that Mr. De Smart, who didn't know me at that time, and didn't even see me, jumped right up and offered the old lady a seat. Wasn't that noble?

Mrs. De Pink (serenely)—He did not know you at that time, but I happened to be aware that he has long known the old lady. She is the grandmother of one of the prettiest and richest girls in the city.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Busy Business Man.

The earnings of Canadian Pacific for the third week of May were \$407,000, an increase of \$82,000.

Canada 3 per cent. bonds are 1-2 higher in London at 105 1-2. Montreal 3's are unchanged at 94, and Toronto 3 1-2's are selling at 103 1-2.

The stock of wheat at Toronto is 41,214 bushels, an increase of 11,500 bushels during the week. A year ago the amount was 42,776 bushels.

The net exports of gold at New York from January 1st to date is \$12,700,000, as compared with \$14,348,000 during the corresponding period of last year, and \$34,011,000 the same period in 1894.

There was a decrease of 1,848,000 bushels last week in the visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada, and the total is now 51,298,000 bushels as compared with 54,214,000 a year ago, and 61,329,000 two years ago.

The amount of wheat on passage to Europe is 31,280,000 bushels, and increase of 1,280,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the amount afloat was 44,320,000 bushels. Corn on passage to Europe, 7,520,000 bushels, a decrease of 640,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the amount afloat was 3,920,000 bushels. The world's shipments of wheat during the week were 8,300,000 bushels.

An English inventor proposes to utilize waste heaps by making them into concrete bricks. His idea is to turn to account any sort of waste, even that from destructors, by mixing in certain proportions either destructor ashes, clinkers, shippings and dust from stone, hard sand, colliery clippings, or scavenger refuse, with blue clay or hydraulic lime. The mixture is shoveled into sections, and afterwards passed through a brick press, or blocks may be made from the product in moulds or jackets. These are stacked or dried in the open air. The more costly processes of ordinary brick-making, namely, the setting, burning and drawing are avoided. The blocks or bricks usually harden in about two months when they are ready for use.

A London cablegram says: Mr. Neville Lubbock, member of one of the chief colonial sugar firms and Chairman of the West India Committee, said the sugar supply of the world from July 1894, to July 1895, was about 800,000 tons in excess of consumption. The supply from July, 1895, to July 1896, was estimated at 1,300,000 tons under the preceding year. The 800,000 excess did not suffice to carry over that year, and for the following year it was difficult to see how anything like an adequate supply could be forthcoming. Prices, therefore, must rise. When asked what could be done to meet the inadequate supply, Mr. Lubbock said: "There is nothing for it but a reduction in consumption which can be best brought about by higher prices. Stocks are now running low and will continue to do so rapidly. The visible supply of the world, now about 1,900,000 tons, would be reduced to about 300,000 tons by October."

The business during the week at Toronto was of moderate volume only. The prospect for the immediate future is not very encouraging owing to the near approach of the elections. Capitalists are not disposed to commit themselves, but the situation is likely to improve after the 23rd. There will be uncertainty too until the crops are assured. Indications point to a large quantity of wheat being left over from the season, and the low prices at present are due to such a possibility. Nearly all descriptions of farmers' produce are extremely low in price and the agricultural community is suffering to a great extent in consequence. This is of course off-set in a measure by the extremely low prices for manufacturers and general merchandise. Business people are cautious and buying only from hand to mouth. Travellers are showing samples of dry goods for autumn and winter wear, but orders as yet are restricted. There are no particular features in groceries or hardware, while some improvement is noted in leather and hides. Payments are fair, but complaints are numerous in some lines. Call loans are reported at 5-1-2 per cent., and discounts at 5 to 7 per cent. White wheat is about 5c. lower at Ontario points, No. 2 being quoted at 70c., and very little moving at this price. Flour is very dull and requirements of millers are necessarily curtailed. The price of wheat is still above an export basis. There is an advance in British consols, and Canadian bonds and debentures are higher on the London market. The only notable change in the speculative market is an advance in Canadian Pacific, which is selling at the highest quotations of the year. The demand is said to be chiefly on Dutch account.

Advices from Montreal are to the effect that there is little change to note in the volume of trade or the general situation. The dry goods warehouses are showing rather less bustle with the advancing season, and with many houses preparations are being made for the taking after which travellers will be getting out with full lines of fall samples. Money keeps coming in well in this line, and payments for the month are reported much ahead of May, 1895. Groceries rule quiet. Some few moderate sales of new Japan teas are reported at from 25c. to 40c. Sugars remain very dull, the demand at the refineries being higher than ever, and the market is weak, though quotations are nominally unchanged. A cable from Barbadoes announces a slight decline in molasses, the quotation being now eleven cents, first cost. In leather there is rather more doing, some fair sales of upper transpiring, and there is a steady export movement in sole. Hides are reported a little off in Chicago, but the late advance is steadily held on spot, and tanners are buying rather more liberally. Receipts of cement and fire-bricks for the week have been large, but actual business has been light. Metals and hardware show just a quiet movement in small lots. Oils, paints and glass which have shown fair activity for some weeks, are showing lessening demand with the advancing season. Cod oil is easier. Gaspe oil of good quality being now offered in Quebec at 30 cents in car lots. The cargo of cape wool reported arrived last week, has

been discharged in good order, and is reported of extra fine quality, but mill men are apparently little disposed to buy until the elections are disposed of. Advices from various parts of the district indicate that the country is looking well, with crops well advanced for the season. Butter prices are picking up some, but cheese still rules low. The money market is easier, call money being available in some quarters at 5 per cent., but others of the banks still quote 5 1-2.

SAVED FROM PAUPERISM.

They Would Soon Be in the Poorhouse But for Mrs. Harkins.

Harkins went down into his cellar the other day to give that part of his domain a good cleaning up, and Mrs. Harkins, who is of a "saving" type of woman, went with him to see that he didn't waste or destroy anything.

"I wouldn't throw that teakettle in the ash barrel," she said, when Harkins had begun operations.

"But it has no spout and the bottom is out of it."

"Well, it may come handy some day, and what are you going to do with that iron kettle?"

"I'm going to chuck it into the ash barrel."

"I wouldn't! It'll come handy some day."

"But it has a crack half an inch wide clear across the bottom, of it."

"Well, it may come handy all the same. Don't throw away that lamp!"

"Don't you see that it has a hole in the bowl of it, and that it couldn't hold a drop of oil?"

"Well, it may come handy some time. Such a man as you are to throw away and destroy things! You're not going to throw away that pitcher?"

"Its handle is gone, and the nose is broken off."

"Well, it'll come useful in some way some day. I hate to see things destroyed for what are you going to do with that chair?"

"Cut it up for kindling wood. It has but one leg and the seat is worn out."

"Well, it will come handy some day, and I won't have it cut up. I don't know what would become of this family if I was as wasteful and destructive as you are. Don't throw that glass jar away!"

"The whole bottom is out of it."

"I don't care. It will come handy in some way some time. I'm thankful I followed you down here, I declare I am! Such reckless destruction as you would have made. You won't admit it, Harkins, but we'd all be in the poorhouse today, if it hadn't been for me. Thank Heaven, I was brought up to be economical and not waste, waste, waste all the time! There'd be no paupers in the land to-day if everybody was as saving as I am."

"There's worse things in the world than being a pauper," growled Harkins.

"There, now! Say something insinuating and insulting. It's my thanks for saving you and your children from pauperism! Go on. Say something else mean and ungentlemanly and hateful!"

TORTURED HIS NEPHEW TO DEATH.

An Alaskan Indian Chief to Be Tried for a Cruel Murder.

In jail at Juneau, Alaska, awaiting trial on the charge of murder is Chief Ye Teetleeh, the Tsee of the Hoonan Indians, a small tribe of several hundred members, occupying Chickikoff Island, about 100 miles to the south of Juneau.

The offence with which the old chief is charged is the murder, by torture, of his nephew, whom he accused of witchcraft. The chief had a disease affecting his right leg, which had gradually eaten the great part away. He dreamed that his nephew had bewitched him, and on the strength of this he proceeded to inflict punishment due to the crime.

The victim's knees were bent close back, and in this position he was bound tightly to a tree. An iron band was then placed around his face, sinking into the nose and covering the eyes, and this was also made fast to the tree, so that he was unable to move his head in any direction. He was left in this position to starve to death. He lived five days. He was about twenty years of age.

Some years ago the same chief put two women of his tribe to death in the same manner. Crimes of the kind are not uncommon among the Alaska Indians. The widow of the dead man was appropriated by the chief and is now, with two of his other wives, sharing his captivity voluntarily.

FIRST BICYCLE IN GREECE.

The history of the bicycle in Greece is interesting. The first machine was taken there many years ago by the King. It was all of wood, and front driving, of the variety known as "bone shaker." Naturally, His Majesty did not appear in public in the streets, as bicycles were regarded by the natives as supernatural and uncanny for many years. The pioneer bicyclists of Greece were subject to many inconveniences and even dangers. They were hooted and laughed at in the streets of Athens, and were sometimes stoned and tumbled from their wheels. At the present day the rustic generally crosses himself and utters a prayer when a bicycle passes him.

RICHMAN PENNILESS.

Returned Traveler—Mr. Richman could draw his check for a million when I left. How much money has he now?

Citizen—He hasn't any.

Eh? What? Did he fail?

No; he died.

THE LAST WORD.

Mr. Smallpay—More money for corsets! My dear Mr. Tiptop told me that his wife never wore corsets.

Mrs. Smallpay—Huh! She don't need to. She's bony enough without 'em.

NOT EXACTLY THE SAME.

Did Long shingle his house last week? I don't know. When I called he was shingling his boys.

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.

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.

Superior C...

Province of Quebec,
District of Terrebonne.
Ex-Parte Dame Jessie Chambers, w/o of
George Robinson, Farmer, of the Township of
Gore, said District, and the said
George Robinson for the purpose of authorizing his said wife thereto a *certificat*
Justice.

Pell

Public Notice is hereby given that the said Dame Jessie Chambers has been this day duly appointed Beneficiary Heir of the estate and succession of the late John Chambers, Farmer, and of the late Jane Morell his wife, in their lifetime of the said Township of Gore.

G. E. BAMPTON,
Attorney for said Beneficiary Heir.
St Scholastique,
5th May, 1896.

For Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale his farm and residence, being Lot No. 12 in the 6th Range of Grenville. This is a good farm with excellent out buildings. Terms liberal.

JAMES BROWN
Calumet

Ottawa Business College
Formerly National Business College.
(Established 1898)

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

JOHN KEITH,
Principal

123 Bank St. Ottawa.

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 stone-belt needed to draw them from place to place. Ordinary Spring-tooth Harrows for \$10. Disc Harrows, Steel Land Rollers, with pivot axle; Prows with American steel malleable; Tillage rollers and adjustable handles, side rollers; Wilkins' Plows; Patterson's Plows; Plows and 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 Hovers and Kauges; and other Stoves of first class make.

JOHN SIMON, Bethany street,
Lachute, Que.

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.

J. D. STEWART,
Manager.



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 rig per annum. We have also reduced the price on our goods.

Mitchell & Son.

Special attention given to Repa



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 people to the worst scrofulous case.

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

S McKimmie.
UNDERTAKER

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
LACHUTE, Que.
TELEPHONE O

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



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 and Headers 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, Bradford mowers, Sharp's Tiger and Ithaca rakes, wide open binder, 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 Sheep can apply to

D. V. CAMERON Stonefield.

FENCE

Horse high, buff strong, pig and chicken tight. A man and boy can make from 40 to 60 rods a day. Over 50 styles. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

BEST WOVEN WIRE FENCE ON EARTH

No. 1, 4 ft. high, 4 x 4 mesh, 70c per rod. No. 2, 4 ft. high, 8 x 8 mesh, 60 cts per rod. Made in all sizes for Farms, Gardens and Poultry yards
Manufactured by
C. E. LADOUCEUR, St Andrews, Que

LUMBER FOR SALE!

Pine, spruce, hemlock & rhod-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

Abbotts Campbell & Meredith,

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.,

11 HOSPITAL ST.
MONT BA.

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

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.

PASTURE.

The undersigned are prepared to receive Cows to pasture on the "McMartin Farm" at owner's risk

Apply to
W. SUMMERVILLE,
St. Andrews,
D. TODD, Lachute Road.

PASTURE.

Cattle will be received by the undersigned for pasture on the farm lately occupied by Mr. Wm. McAllister. No horses take

Apply to
JAMES M. DONALD,
Brownsburg, Que.



St. Lawrence Canals.

Iroquois Division.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The time for receiving tenders for the Iroquois Division of the St. Lawrence Canals has been postponed to Friday, 26th June, 1896, and the time for the exhibition of plans till Monday, 1st June, 1896.

By order,
JNO. H. BALDERSON,

Secretary
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, May 2nd, 1895.

POINT FORTUNE.

THE LATE JAMES PITCAIRN.

One of our oldest and respected inhabitants passed away on the morning of the 1st June inst. The late Mr. James Pitcairn arrived at Point Fortune in the month of July, 1843, with his late father and the rest of the family. He was born at Pitcairn-Glen Perthshire, Scotland. A staunch Presbyterian of the old Kirk kind, the eldest trustee of St. Columba Church in the welfare of which he took a lively interest. His funeral was largely attended by old friends. The service was conducted to the church by the Rev. James Fraser, the pastor. The pallbearers being his six nephews, Geo. A. Barclay, son of Mrs. Barclay, and A. L. Cauton, son of Mrs. Cauton, his two eldest sisters; James and William Pitcairn, sons of his brother John; and John P. and J. Archibald Middleton, sons of his sister, Mrs. John Middleton. His only child, Mrs. James Middleton, survives him. He was aged 75 years, and died as he lived at peace with all.

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

DIAMOND
Grip Gates,
\$2.00 each

Diamond Grip Fence,
45cts., a rod.

BARB WIRE by Wholesale.

FRANK CATTON,
Beech Ridge
Agents wanted in every Township.

TO LET.

That pretty little Store in West Ward, Lachute Town, next to the Lachute Mills Post Office, suitable for a Dressmaker, Milliner, Taylor, or anything you may wish to put it into.

Apply to
JAMES FISH & CO.
Lachute Mills,
Lachute Mills, May 7, 1896.

NEW BOOKS AT THE BOOK STORE

In addition to the large stock already advertised, we have received the following new goods:

Games of Crokinole, the Lost Hair, pistols and caps, crayons, red and black ink, dominoes, checkers, and boards, fine hair combs, side combs, paints in boxes for sketching, pencils, marbles, whistles, balls in variety, tracing wheels, perfumery, soap, purses, croquet, children's garden sets, violin bridges, children's brooms, lacrosse balls and sticks, envelopes (long size) scribbles, copy books, P. S. draw books, foreign note paper, cardboard, pass books, legal cap, and lot of other articles—come and see.
We have also received music, memo books, school registers, pints and half pints Stafford's Universal Ink.
Christian Endeavor Hymns by Ira D. Sankey for sale at the Lachute Book Store—latest edition with music.
DAWSON KERR.

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 system, on condition that system will be purchased if lining is satisfactory. Call and see us as it is no trouble to show the system. All are invited.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Joint or contradictory meetings agreed upon to be held at the following places and dates, viz:

June 11, at St. Andrews, 7.30 p.m.
do 12, at Brownsburg, 7.00 p.m.
do 13, at East Settlement, 7.30 p.m.
do 15, at St. Philippe, 7.30 p.m.
do 16, Nomination day at Lachute, at 2 p.m.
do 17, at Grenville Village, 7.30
do 18, at St. Andrews, 7.30 p.m.
do 19, at St. Philippe, 7.30 p.m.
do 20, at Lachute, 7.30 p.m.

The meetings at above mentioned will be attended by both candidates [from 15th to 20th inst., inclusive.

Accepted. J. E. VALOIS,
G. E. BAMPTON,
Lachute, 11 June, 1896.

CARILLON.

Everything is looking fine since the late rains, and farmers are all smiles.

Quite a pretty wedding took place here on Monday last, the contracting parties being Mr. Jos. Raymond of St. Placide, to Miss Annie Desjardins, youngest daughter of ex-Mayor Desjardins. The Rev. Father Dugas officiating.

The extreme heat of last week has been the means of sending out some city people. The hotels are beginning to fill up. We noticed among the strangers at Mr. T. P. Kelly's on Sunday last were: Senator O'Brien, Alderman Farrell, B. J. Conghlin and others.

We hear nothing but election talk on the streets.

GRENVILLE.

The Sunday School Institute held in the Methodist Church here on the 8th inst., by Mr. Geo. H. Archibald, Secretary of Sunday School Union of this Province, was a good success. Notwithstanding the rain the attendance was good. The children were orderly and good. A deep interest was over all, and it continued to the end of the meeting. Mr. Archibald is a master in his work, kind in spirit and has left a good impression in this place. Those who could not attend missed a treat.

WANTED—A General Servant. A good home to a good girl. Apply to
MRS. JOHN HOPE, Lachute.

MARRIED.

CROOKS—LEROY—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. Levi LeRoy, of Grenville, on the 9th June, 1896, by Rev. D. Brill. Mr. Harold Hugh Crooks and Miss Emma Florence LeRoy, both of Grenville, P. Q. No cards



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.

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, Que.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX.

LACHUTE, THURSDAY JUNE 18, 1896.

NO. 44 40

Monstrous!

Why, have you heard of it?

I was up at **DENIS BROS.**, and they offered me a \$2 Hat for 35cts. Is not that a snap? And they say that they are the latest shape out. It is a job they have bought, and being out of their line they are giving buyers the benefit of it.

They were also showing me some of their goods, and really, I never saw the like of them. Their prices are away down, and the goods very stylish. I never saw the like of them—same as what you see in the big stores in Montreal and Toronto. You just call in there when you are in Lachute and see for yourself. I tell you you will be more than surprised. Ask them to show you that

Ladies and Childs' Hat,

and you will see if they are not ahead of anything you have ever seen so far. 20 dozen in stock and very cheap.

Ask them to show you their DRESS GOODS

in Cashmere, fine Muslins, plain and fancy. Gingham, Cottons and Cottonades.

And you must also see that job line of Tweeds that they are selling at 35cts. Why, I have bought tweeds at 55 and 60 cents a yard, and I don't believe they were as good.

Now, this is telling you the honest truth. Don't you forget that all these bargains are at

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.

DR. ALEX. RODRIGUE
(Physician & Surgeon.)
LACHUTE.

Lime! Lime!!

New burnt lime from Crystalline lime stone, always on hand at
JOHN BRADFORD'S
West End Lachute.

DENTISTRY.

Until further notice Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute on Saturdays only. Parties will oblige by calling early. Remember 25 per cent. reduction on sets of teeth and filling. Painless extraction and all work guaranteed.

PAINTING!—Sign, Decorating, Fresco and Fancy Painting, Paper-hanging and Tinting done on shortest notice. Give me a call before going elsewhere. All work guaranteed. Charges moderate.

F. W. DAVIDSON,
Next door to D. McPhail.

NOTICE.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF ARGENTEUIL, TO WIT:
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of Section 118 of the Dominion Election Act, Henry R. Hammond, of the Township of Chatham, County of Argenteuil, farmer, has been appointed Agent of Harry Abbott, Q. C., one of the candidates at the election for a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, now pending. Given at Lachute Town, this 11th day of June, 1896.

G. F. CALDER,
Returning Officer

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

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 1896.

Dr. J. N. Plouffe,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Office in Rodrigue's Building, over Banford's store, Lachute Que.
Telephone No.

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

Will be in his office in Lachute, every Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.—Office, Next Door East of Rodrigue's Hotel.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION!
Telephone No. 37.

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.

THE MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the
Township of Chatham

Incorporated September, 1886.

Head office at the Secretary's residence, Brownsburg, Que.
President, A. J. McGINN, Vice-President, WALTER SMITH.
Directors—Henry R. Hammond, Jos. Derrick, Malcolm Smith, John Bea, Janvier St. Onge, John Jackson and Rev. Robert Hamilton.
John McQuat, Secretary-Treasurer.

Now widely established and insures Farm and Isolated Property against damage by fire or lightning, anywhere within the limits of the County of Argenteuil. All necessary information cheerfully given on application.

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

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.

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

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

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

WANTED—An agent in Lachute to handle and keep a stock of our line. Special terms offered. Apply to
WRIGHT & Co.,
Hull, Que.

Wool—We are now ready to buy Wool at the highest prices. Hurry it along, in exchange for our Tweeds, Flannels and Ready-made Clothing.
W. BANFORD,

LADIES!—No need to worry longer about your figure. Call at Miss Creswell's for a pair of the Parisian Corsets. Nothing in the market to equal them in style, quality, finish and price.

Dominion Day in St. Andrews.

A Grand Musicale and Ice Cream Social in "Riverview" grounds. Particulars next week.

Mr. John Middleton Sr., of Point Fortune, was in Lachute on Saturday.

"We're in it."—County News. Yes in the soup.

Mr. Ralph LeRoy, Reeve of East Hawkesbury, and Mr. LeRoy, spent last Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Canning of Stonefield, spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hammond, Hill Head.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Millar of Portage la Prairie, who are on their wedding tour, spent part of this week with friends in Lachute.

The funeral of the late Lexil MacArthur, youngest son of Jno. MacArthur of Dalesville, took place on Monday last to the Baptist church, Dalesville.

The Ottawa Electric Street Railway have built their line to the Experimental farm, and cars leave every 10 minutes for the city. This will be a great convenience for excursionists who take in the trip July 10th.

The funeral of the late Mr. G. Kelly of Brownsburg, takes place Friday at Dalesville. The Rev. Mr. Higgins conducts the services.

Great preparations are being made to make the excursion to the Experimental farm on July 10th, the success of the season, and a big turn out is expected from Lachute. O. L. \$1.00 for return tickets.

Mr. G. E. Bampton, Q. C., attended a political meeting at Buckingham on Wednesday evening as speaker in favor of Mr. Poulin the Conservative nominee for Labelle county.

The annual excursion to the Model farm, Ottawa, will take place this year on July 10th, by special train from Lachute, about 7 a.m., tickets good to return on all trains until 11th, return fare \$1.00.

The Ladies of the Church of England, Grenville, purpose holding a Strawberry Festival in the Rectory grounds on Friday, 26th June. Gates open at 5 o'clock p.m., admission, adults 10 cents, children half price. Music in the evening. The Hawkesbury Harmonic Band will be in attendance.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—Election round trip excursion tickets will be sold at rates of single fare to places 100 miles distant and under on June 23rd, tickets good to return on 24th, and to places over 100 miles distant on June 22nd and 23rd, tickets good to return on 24th.

A very pretty wedding took place at Lost River at the residence of Mr. Wm. Fraser, the contracting parties being Mr. N. J. McIntyre to Miss Ellen Beaton, daughter of Donald Ray. The bride was attired in a beautiful blue gown, also the bridesmaid, Miss Kate Cameron, both of whom looked charming. Mr. Joe McCuskey acted as best man.

WANTED—A General Servant. A good home to a good girl. Apply to
MRS. JOHN HOPE, Lachute.

Byron used a great deal of hair dressing, but was very particular to have only the best to be found in the market. If Ayer's Hair Vigor had been obtainable then, doubtless he would have tested its merits, as so many distinguished and fashionable people are doing now-a-days.

Prof. Konigsberg of Montreal, and some of his pupils recently presented a silver laurel wreath to Paderewski, the celebrated pianist as a mark of their approbation of his skill. Among the names mentioned on the leaves of the wreath is that of Miss Hanna Hills, of Lachute, who has for nearly two years been studying under Prof. Konigsberg with a view to taking pupils in music. The study of music under good masters should be encouraged as there is now-a-days so much second-rate playing.

Everybody admires beautiful hair, and every one may possess it, by using Ayer's Hair Vigor.

LOST—On the 2nd inst., between Geneva School House and the road to Earle's mill, a BLACK WOOLEN SHAWL, valuable to the owner from its associations. The finder will be well rewarded on bringing it to the Presbyterian Manse, St. Andrews, or handing it to Mr. Campeau, the mail driver.

Just arrived day from manufactured four hundred and fifty samples of Straw Hats—men's, boys' and girls. Call early and secure these bargains.

W. BANFORD.

Get your Upholstering done by F. W. Davidson. Repairing neatly done.

CALSKING—We want your Calfskins as usual. Salt them carefully and bring them right to W. BANFORD.

The Windsor Hotel, formerly the Stuart House, is now open to the traveling public, having been refurnished throughout by Capt. Gardner, the new proprietor.

Notice of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that a partnership has been formed between Jas. Burns and H. A. Villeneuve, at Grenville village, as General Merchants.
JAS. BURNS,
H. A. VILLENEUVE.
Grenville, June 18, 1896.

BEAVER Plug is the highest grade and richest flavored Chewing Tobacco made Try it.

BIRTH.

HAMMOND—On Tuesday, the 16th inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hammond.

DIED.

WILLIAMSON—At Grenville, P. Q., June 13th, 1896, Julia Jessie (Lily), aged 16 years and 7 months, after four days illness with inflammation of the bowels, beloved daughter of David and A. M. Williamson.

MACARTHUR—At Dalesville, Que., on June 13th, 1896, Lexy MacArthur, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. John MacArthur, aged 18 years and 10 months.

MARRIED.

JONES—BURWASH—On June 2nd, at the residence of the bride's father, St. Andrews East, Mr. Robert W. Jones, to Miss Janie M. Burwash, youngest daughter of Mr. M. F. Burwash. Rev. Mr. Dennis of Christ's Church officiated.

BYRNE—JOHNSON—At Grenville, P. Q., on June 16th, 1896, by Rev. Father Gascon, P. P., Daniel J. Byrne of St. Philippe, Que., to Maggie E. third daughter of Mr. John Johnson of Grenville.

THE WINDSOR

LACHUTE, QUE.

Newly Furnished and Refitted.
First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

Capt. A. F. Gardiner, Prop.

With but little care and no trouble, the beard and mustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

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

When in town call in and see the beautiful stock of Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines on exhibition at the warehouses of J. A. Bedard. You can have them on your own terms and almost at your own price.

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

House and Lot for Sale.

The valuable property on Clyde street opposite the Lachute post office, formerly known as the Bea property and lately owned by the late Angus Loynachan. Two houses, one containing 12 rooms and the other 5. Terms reasonable.

Apply to **R. CRESSWELL** or **R. C. MORRIN**, Beech Ridge.

Livery Stable.

The undersigned has opened a Livery Stable in the West Ward, Lachute. Good horses, handsome rigs. Prices reasonable.

N. BELANGER.

NOTICE.

The ratepayers of Lachute Town Corporation are hereby notified that in default of all outstanding taxes due to the said Corporation being paid without delay, actions for the recovery of the same will be instituted.

By order,

J. W. RAITE.

Secy.-Treasurer

Lachute, June 5th, 1896.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued).

Baby, christened Christabel after the late Lady Clarys, was nearly a twelvemonth old, and had arrived, in the opinion of mother and nurse, at the most interesting epoch of babyhood. Her tender cooings, her joyous chucklings, her pretty cluck-clucking noises, as of anxious maternal hens calling their offspring, her inarticulate language of broken syllables, which only maternal love could interpret, were an inexhaustible fountain of delight. She was the blithest and happiest of babies, and every object in creation with which she became newly acquainted was a source of rapture to her. The flowers, the birds, the insect life of that balmy pine forest, filled her with delight. The soft blue eyes sparkled with pleasure, the rose-bud lips bubbled her wordless wonder, the little feet danced with ecstasy.

"Oh," cried the delighted mother, "if she would always be just like this, my plaything and my darling! Of course I shall love her just as dearly when she is older—a long-armed lanky girl in a brown holland pinafore, always tinking her fingers and getting into trouble about her lessons—like my sisters and me when we were in the school-room; but she can never be so pretty or so sweet again, can she, Martha?"

"Lor', mum, she'll always be a love," replied the devoted nurse; "and as for her arms being long and her fingers lanky, you won't love her a bit less—and I'm sure I hope she won't be worried with too many lessons, for I do think great folks' children are to be pitied, half their time cooped up in school-rooms, or stretched out on blackboards, or strumming on the piano, while poor children are running wild in the fields."

"Oh, Martha, how shocking," cried Mrs. Sinclair, pretending to be horrified, "to think that one of my favorite pupils should underrate the value of education!"

"Oh, no, indeed, ma'am, I have no such thought. I have often felt what a blessing it is to be able to read a good book and write a decent letter. But I never can think that life was meant to be all education."

"Life is all education, Martha," answered her mistress with a sigh, "but not the education of grammar and dictionaries. The world is our school, and time our school-master. No Martha, my Christabel shall not be harassed with too much learning. We won't try to make her a paragon. Her life shall be all happiness and freedom, and she shall grow up without the knowledge of care or evil, except the sorrows of others, and those she shall share; and she shall marry the man she loves, whether he is rich or poor, for I am sure my sweet one would never love a bad man."

"I don't say that, ma'am," reiterated Martha; "looks are so deceiving. I'm sure there was my own cousin, on my father's side, Susan Tadgers, married the handsomest young man in Marchbrook village, and before they'd been two years married he took to drinking, and was so neglectful of himself you wouldn't have known him; and now she's gone back to her friends; and his whippers, that he used to take such a pride in, are all brown and shaggy, like a stray Scotch terrier."

The day after that somewhat unpleasant tete-a-tete between husband and wife, Gilbert Sinclair announced his intention of going back to England for the Legation.

"I have never missed a Legation," he said, as if attendance at that race were a pleasure duty, like the Communion service on Ash Wednesday, "and I shouldn't like to miss this race."

"Haden't we better go home at once, then, Gilbert? I am quite ready to return."

"Nonsense. I've taken this place till the 20th of October, and shall have to pay pretty stiffly for it. I shall come back directly after the Domestics."

"But it will be a fatiguing journey for you."

"I'd just as soon be sitting in a railway train as anywhere else."

"Does Mr. Wyatt go back with you?"

"No; Wyatt stays at Baden for the next week or so. He pretends to be here for the sake of the water, goes very little to the Kurseal, and lives quietly like a careful old bachelor who wished to mend a damaged constitution, but I should rather think he had some deeper game than water-drinking."

Gilbert departed, and Constance was alone with her child. The weather was delightful—cloudless skies, balmy days, blue water for the grape gardeners on the vineyard slopes that sheltered one side of this quaint old village of Schoenesthal. A river wound through the valley, a deep and rapid stream narrowing in this cleft of hills, and utilized by some saw-mills in the outskirts of the village whence at certain seasons rafts of timber were floated down the Rhine.

A romantic road following the course of this river was one of Mrs. Sinclair's favorite drives. There were picturesque old villages and romantic ruins to be explored, and many lovely spots to be shown to baby, who, although inarticulate, was supposed to be appreciative.

Upon the first day of Gilbert's absence Martha Briggs came home from her afternoon promenade with baby, looking flushed and tired, and complaining of sore throat. Constance was quick to take alarm. The poor girl was going to have a fever, perhaps, and must instantly be separated from baby. There was no medical man nearer than Baden, so Mrs. Sinclair sent the groom off at once to that town. She told him to inquire for the best English doctor in the place, or if there were no English practitioner at Baden, for the best German doctor. The moment she had given these directions,

however, it struck her that the man who was not remarkable for intelligence out of his stable, was likely to lose time in making his inquiries, and perhaps get misdirected at last.

"Mr. Wyatt is at Baden," she thought; "I dare say he would act kindly in such an extremity as this, though I have no opinion of his sincerity in a general way. Stop, Dawson," she said to the groom. "I'll give you a note for Mr. Wyatt, who is staying at the Badenscher Hof. He will direct you to the doctor. You will drive to Baden in the pony-carriage, and, if possible, bring the doctor back with you."

Baby was transferred to the care of Melanie Dupont, who seemed full of sympathy and kindness for her fellow-servant, a sympathy which Martha Briggs's surly British temper disdained. Mrs. Sinclair had Martha's bed moved from the nursery into her own dressing-room, where she would be able herself to take care of the invalid. Melanie was ordered to keep strictly to her nursery, and on no account to enter Martha's room.

"But if Martha has a fever, and madame nurses her, this little angel may catch the fever from madame," suggested Melanie.

"If Martha's illness is contagious I shall not nurse her," answered Constance. "I can get a nursing sister from one of the convents. But I like to have the poor girl near me, that, at the worst, she may know she is not deserted."

"Ah, but madame is too good! What happiness to serve so kind a mistress!"

Mr. Wyatt showed himself most benevolently anxious to be useful on receipt of M. Sinclair's note. He made all necessary inquiries at the office of the hotel, and having found out the name of the best doctor in Baden, took the trouble to accompany the groom to the medical man's house and waited until Mr. Paulton, the English surgeon, was seated in the pony-carriage. "I shall be anxious to know if Mrs. Sinclair's nurse is seriously ill," said Mr. Wyatt, while the groom was taking his seat. "I shall take the liberty to call and inquire in the course of the evening."

"Delighted to give you any information," replied Mr. Paulton, graciously; "I'll send you a line if you like. Where are you staying?"

"At the Badenscher."

"You shall know how the young woman is directly I get back."

"A thousand thanks."

CHAPTER X.

Mrs. Sinclair's precaution had been in no wise futile. Mr. Paulton pronounced that Martha's symptoms pointed only too plainly to some kind of fever—possibly scarlet fever—possibly typhoid. In case there could not be too much care taken to guard against contagion. The villa was airy and spacious, and Mrs. Sinclair's dressing-room at some distance from the nursery. There would be no necessity, therefore, Mr. Paulton said, for the removal of the child to another house. He would send a nursing sister from Baden—an experienced woman—to whose care the sick-room might be safely confided.

The sister came—a middle-aged woman—in the somber garb of her order, but with a pleasant cheerful face, that well became her snow-white head-gear. She showed herself kind and dexterous in nursing the sick girl, but before she had been three days in the house, Martha, who was now in a raging fever, took a dislike to the nurse, and raved wildly about this black-robed figure at her bedside. In vain did the sister endeavor to reassure her. To the girl's wandering wits that foreign tongue seemed like the gibberish of some unholy goblin. She shrieked for help, and Mrs. Sinclair ran in from the adjoining room to see what was amiss. Martha was calmed and comforted immediately by the sight of her mistress; and from that time Constance devoted herself to the sick-room, and shared the nurse's watch.

This meant separation from Christabel, and that was a hard trial for the mother, who had never yet lived a day apart from her child; but Constance bore this faithful for the sake of the faithful girl—too thankful that her darling had escaped the fever which had so strangely stricken the nurse. The weather continued glorious, and baby seemed quite happy with Melanie, who roamed about with her charge all day, or went for long drives in the pony-carriage under the care of the faithful Dawson, who was a pattern of sobriety and steadiness, and incapable of flirtation.

Mr. Wyatt rove over from Baden every other day to inquire about the nurse's progress—an inquiry which he might just as easily have made of the doctor in Baden—and this exhibition of good feeling on his part induced Constance to think that she had been mistaken in her estimate of his character. "The Gospel says 'Judge not,'" she thought, "and yet we are always sitting in judgment upon one another. Perhaps, after all, Mr. Wyatt is as kind-hearted as his admirers think him, and I have done wrong in being prejudiced against him. He was Cyprian's friend too, and always speaks of him with particular affection."

Constance remembered that scene in the morning-room at Davenant. It was one of those unpleasant memories which do not grow fainter with the passage of years. She had been inclined to suspect James Wyatt of a malicious intention in his sudden announcement of Sir Cyprian's death—the wish to let her husband see how strong a hold her first love still had upon her heart. He, who had been Cyprian Davenant's friend and confidant, was likely to have known something of that early attachment, or at least to have formed a shrewd guess at the truth.

"Perhaps I have suspected him wrongly in that affair," Constance thought, now that she was disposed to think more kindly of Mr. Wyatt. "His mention of Sir Cyprian might have been purely accidental."

Four or five times in every day Melanie Dupont brought the baby Christabel to the grass-plot under the window of Mrs. Sinclair's bedroom, and there were tender greetings between mother and child, baby struggling in nurse's grasp and holding up her chubby arms as if she would fain have embraced her mother even at that distance. These interviews were a sorry substitute for the long happy hours of closest companionship which mother and child had enjoyed at Schoenesthal, but Constance bore the trial bravely. The patient was

going on wonderfully well. Mr. Paulton said; the violence of the fever was considerably abated. It had proved a light attack of scarlet fever, and not typhoid, as the doctor had feared it might have proved. In a week the patient would most likely be on the high-road of recovery, and then Mrs. Sinclair could leave her entirely to the sister's care, since poor Martha was now restored to her right mind, and was quite reconciled to that trustworthy attendant.

"And then," said Mr. Paulton, "I shall send you to Baden for a few days, before you go back to baby, and you must have put aside all clothes that you have worn in the sickroom, and I think we shall escape all risk of infection."

This was a good hearing. Constance languished for the happy hour when she should be able to clasp that rosy babbling child to her breast once more. Mademoiselle Dupont had been a marvel of goodness throughout this anxious time.

"I shall never forget how good and thoughtful you have been, Melanie," said Constance, from her window, as the French girl stood in the garden below, holding baby up to be adored before setting out for her morning ramble.

"But it is a pleasure to serve madame," shrieked Melanie, in her shrill treble.

"Madame returns this evening," said Constance, who had just received a hurried note from Gilbert naming the hour of his arrival; "you must take care that Christabel looks the prettiest."

"Ah, but she is always ravishingly pretty. If she were only a boy, monsieur would idolize her."

"Where are you going this morning, Melanie?"

"To the ruined castle on the hill."

"Do you think that is a safe place for baby?"

"What could there be safer? What peril can madame foresee?"

"No," said Constance, with a sigh. "I suppose she is as safe there as anywhere else, but I am always uneasy when she is away from me."

"But madame's love for this little one is a passion!"

Melanie departed with her charge, and Constance went back to the sick-room to attend to her patient while the sister enjoyed a few hours of comfortable sleep.

One o'clock was Christabel's dinner-time, and Christabel's dinner was a business of no small importance in the mother's mind. One o'clock came, and there was no sign of Melanie and her charge, a curious thing, as Melanie was methodical and punctual to a praiseworthy degree, and was provided with a neat little silver watch to keep her acquainted with the time.

Two o'clock struck, and still no Melanie. Constance began to grow uneasy and sent scouts to look for the nurse and child. But when three o'clock came and baby had not yet appeared, Constance became seriously alarmed, and put on her hat hastily, and went out to search for the missing nurse. She would not listen to the servants who had just returned from their fruitless quest, and who begged her to let them go in fresh directions while she waited the result at home.

"No," she said, "I could not rest. I must go myself. Send to the police, any one, the proper authorities. Tell them my child is lost. Let them send in every direction. You have been to the ruins?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"And there was no one there? You could hear nothing?"

"No, ma'am," answered Dawson the groom; "the place was quite lonesome. There was nothing but grasshoppers chirping."

"The river!" thought Constance, white with horror; "the ruins are only a little way from the river."

She ran along the romantic pathway which followed the river-bank for about half a mile, and there ascended the steep hill on the slope of which stood the battered old abbey which had once been a feudal castle, with dungeons beneath its stately halls, and a deep and secret well for the safe putting away of troublesome enemies. Very peaceful looked the old ruins on this balmy September day, in the mellow afternoon sunshine, solitary, silent, deserted. There was no trace of nurse or child in the grassy court or on the crumbling old rampart. Yes, just where the rampart looked down upon the river, just at that point where the short sunburned grass sloped deepest, Constance Sinclair found a token of her child's presence, a toy dog, white, fleecy, and deliciously untrue to nature—an animal whose shapeliness beauty had been the baby Christabel's delight.

Constance gave a little cry of joy.

"They have been here, they are somewhere near," she thought, and then, suddenly, in the sweet summer stillness the peril of this particular spot struck her—that steep descent—the sunburned sward, slippery as glass—the deep, swift current below—the utter loneliness of the scene—no help at hand.

"Oh, God!" she cried, "the river, the river!"

She looked round her with wild, beseeching eyes, as if she would have asked all nature to help her in this great agony. There was no one within sight.

The nearest house was a cottage on the bank of the river, about a hundred yards from the bottom of the slope. A narrow foot-path at the other end of the rampart led to the bank, and by this path Constance hurried down to make inquiries at the cottage.

The door was standing open, and there was a noise of several voices within. Some one was lying on a bed in a corner, and a group of peasant women were round her ejaculating compassionately.

"Das arme madchen. Ach, Himmel! Was gibt es?" and a good deal more of a spasmodic and sympathetic nature. A woman's garments, dripping wet, were hanging in front of the stove, beside which sat an elderly vine-dresser with stolid countenance smoking his pipe.

Constance Sinclair put the woman aside and made her way to the bed. It was Melanie who lay there wrapped in a blanket, sobbing hysterically.

"Melanie, where is my child?"

The girl shrieked and turned her face to the wall.

"She risked her life to save it," said the man in German. "The current is very rapid under the old Schloss. She plunged in after the baby. I found her in the water, clinging to the branch of a willow. If I had been a little later she would have been drowned."

"And the child—my child?"

"Ach, mein Gott!" exclaimed the man, with a shrug. "No one has seen the poor child. No one knows."

"My child is drowned!"

"Liebe Frau," said one of the women, "the current is strong. The little one was at play on the rampart. Its foot slipped, and it rolled down the hill

into the water. This good girl ran down after it, and jumped into the water. My husband found her there. She tried to save the child, she could do no more. But the current was too strong. Dear lady, be comforted. The good God will help you."

"No, God is cruel," cried Constance. "I will never serve Him or believe in Him any more."

And with this blasphemy, wrung from her tortured heart, a great wave of blood seemed to rush over Constance Sinclair's brain, and she fell senseless on the stone floor.

(To be Continued.)

LOST TRIBES OF ISRAEL.

Russian Legend Relating to Their Wanderings Up and Down the Earth.

It may not be inappropriate to recall an old legend extant among the orthodox Jews of Russia regarding the subject, and which confirms the report of the explorer, says the Jewish Sentinel.

Years and years ago, so the story runs, an exiled Jew on the bleak wilds of northern Siberia, in an effort to reach an overhanging branch of a tree, placed his foot upon a log floating on the water. No sooner had his foot touched the log when it seemed inspired with life and moved rapidly off, bearing the exile away toward the vast ice fields, which were plainly visible and plentiful toward the north. Rapidly the current swept the log northward, bearing with it the unfortunate Jew, who was so benumbed with fear and cold that he was unable to formulate a plan of escape from his perilous position.

For three consecutive days and nights the prisoner clung to the log, passing through towering fields of ice-bergs and dashing under arches cut by the current through the sky-scraping fields of ice. Out into beautiful sunshine or into gloom the traveler eventually emerged. The grass was green and the trees were green in the splendour of nature, and birds made merry music on every branch. People great in numbers were congregated on either bank of the stream, all dressed in holiday raiment of the finest texture, but similar in character to the clothing worn by our ancestors 2,000 years ago. The current of the stream ceased to flow, the log drifted to the bank, and the almost famished and thoroughly

FRIGHTENED TRAVELLER

repeated for the thousandth time the Hebrew words, "shama—Israel," and in uncertain manner dismounted from the log.

The inhabitants crowded about, and speaking in Hebrew (with which language he was thoroughly conversant) learned of his need of food and rest, and supplied those wants, after which they enquired whence he came, and whither he was going. Numerous enquiries were made regarding the people who lived beyond their circumference of world, who in reciprocity informed him of themselves and their mode of living, which had in nowise changed since the advent of the Christian era.

They worked and worshipped, even as did the Jew in ancient times when Palestine was a garden and Jerusalem the centre of civilization. The traveller learned that these people were the lost tribes of Israel, who had migrated to this goodly country, led by the descendant of Aaron—named Joseph—who had passed away without leaving any descendants. With them they had brought many of the vessels and much of the paraphernalia of Solomon's temple, and patterned their house of worship after this famous temple of Jerusalem.

The traveller was told that the stream's current was active six days in the week, and on the seventh became quiet and did not move, but as he was a member of a different tribe to themselves, he would not be allowed to remain within the country. So he was placed in a boat which was pushed out into the current, and was borne by a circuitous route back to Siberia. Afterwards he was pardoned, returned to Russia, and told his adventure.

THE DISCOVERY OF QUININE.

Production of the Present Day and Methods of Use.

In a company of prominent physicians each was asked to write the six remedies that he would take on board ship for a voyage around the world if his life were to depend on the number who should return alive.

The first entry was "opium" unanimously indorsed. At the second entry the vote was tie between "mercury" and "quinine" and now that the bichloride of mercury has been found to be the most efficient of microbe killers probably that would have second place unanimously and the third would be unhesitatingly given to the various extracts of the bark of the several varieties of the cinchona, of which the most familiar is quinine, a name derived from that used by the Peruvian Indians, who called the tree kina.

The old-fashioned method of administration was by macerating the "quills" of bark in wine and the great tonic in the early part of this century was "bark and wine," and as in these later days it has been demonstrated to be directly fatal to the bacillus malaria we can easily understand what a boon it was to the "settlers" in the undrained and "fever-and-ague" regions of this country when new. At last, by the advance of chemical skill the secret of extracting its alkaloids was found, and of these no less than thirteen are known and used, and some of them produce a valuable medicine at a less cost than quinine itself.

In 1854 the Dutch government undertook to raise the trees in the island of Java and now they have most prosperous plantations, but the most extensive and successful of what may be called intelligently conducted plantations are to be found on the slopes of the Himalayas and in British Burmah. In South America the bark is obtained by first stripping the trunk, then felling the tree, but under English botanists in India a way is found of partially stripping the trunk and then surrounding it with moss, causing fresh bark to be produced. The botanists have even found a way of making the bark fuller of the desirable alkaloids.

BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.

AN ELEPHANT FIGHT IN THE NEPAL JUNGLE OF INDIA.

Bijli, the Maharajah's Tame Champion Pachyderm, Conquers a Big and Fierce Wild Bull Elephant—Ten Tons of Animal Crush Together in a Charge.

A big elephant weighs nearly five tons. When one big elephant goes charging into another's ribs there is usually about 20,000 pounds of elephant sprawling on the ground, and the most magnificent fight in the world.

In Nepal, one of the provinces of India, ruled over by a dependent Maharajah, the elephant is royal game, and the annual hunts are state affairs. In Nepal they catch the wild elephants by surrounding them with tame ones. Some of the big tame bulls are famous fighters, and these they turn on the big wild ones if they show fight, as they usually do. Then follow the most exciting battles a "sporting man" could ask to see. Imagine what it must be when the contestants sometimes break down great forest trees that stand in their way.

A writer in the English Badminton magazine was recently the guest of the Maharajah of Nepal on a great elephant hunt, and he describes one of these giant battles. He tells how they overtook a very powerful male with a wicked eye and no tusks. He had lost his other eye and both tusks in previous battles.

MUNGAL AND WAZEER FLUNK.

First the Maharajah's men brought up a tame elephant named "Mungal Pershad" and sent him against the enemy. Mungal began by bunting his opponent in a vigorous enough manner, because an eight or nine-thousand pound elephant can hardly help being vigorous, but he did not seem really to have very much heart in the business.

However, Mungal succeeded in getting the other fellow thoroughly mad, and then was simple enough to leave his flank exposed. The wild elephant instantly charged and gave Mungal a punt that made his ribs crack and almost carried him over. The boy on his back was sent flying, but escaped by falling in some long grass, where the wild elephant did not see him.

Mungal ran away after that, and another warrior elephant called "Wazeer Pershad" appeared on the scene. Wazeer made for the wild one's blind side, and it looked as if he was going to score a knockout the first thing, but the enemy suddenly realized what was going on and wheeled round. This was too provoking to Wazeer, who was so disappointed that he fled trumpeting in alarm, his tail and trunk high in air.

By this time the odds were immensely on the stranger, and it looked as if no tame elephant present was in his class. Then the crowd began to shout for "Bijli Pershad," which, being interpreted, means the lightning. Bijli was the ace of trumps on the Maharajah's elephant ranch, and to him all the others were as nine spots. Besides, Bijli was "mush," which means that he was in a very irritable state of mind. Therefore, when Bijli was sent for every one looked forward to a hot round or two, and nobody was disappointed.

BIJLI APPEARS.

The elephants formed into line and saluted as the champion came on to the scene. Then, as the eyewitness of the fight tells it:

"As Bijli and the wild elephant came face to face they mutually seemed to recognize a worthy antagonist, for with uplifted trunks they rushed at each other over about 150 yards of ground. The concussion was tremendous, and seemed like that of two ships in collision. It was followed by real manœuvring, by pushing, wrestling and struggling. It was a battle of Titans, and would alone have been worth coming any distance to see. In the middle of the fight I noticed Bijli raise his trunk on high and bring it down with mighty strength upon the wild elephant's head, and I tried to realize what would have been the result of such a blow upon the human frame."

"At last the wild elephant turned tail and began to retire in surliness. Bijli the while following him up, pushing him from behind and occasionally placing his forelegs on his back, laboring him right and left. The foe began presently to show signs of exhaustion, and Bijli was withdrawn lest he should kill him. But he was not so worn out as we believed, and again began to move away at a rapid walk, felling all attempts of the other elephants to stop him, or of the mahouts to throw nooses around his hind legs. Presently it became evident that he was regaining both his breath and his courage, and he began soon to attack any one who approached too near. Bijli was therefore recalled and permitted to administer a push or two by way of reminder and again taken to one side."

THE STRANGER TAKES TO COVER.

"Still, however, the wild elephant was not captured. He crossed a small nullah and took up a strong position behind a thick tree, which was covered with thorny jungle creepers. No approach him here was a matter both of difficulty and peril, and again Bijli was brought to the front. The intelligent fellow advanced very slowly, as if meditating on his scheme of attack, until he got a smell of his enemy through the undergrowth. Then with a tremendous rush he charged through the tree as if it were mere brushwood, regarding the boughs, thorns and creepers as no more than cobwebs. His mahout and boy were swept off his back, but held like monkeys on to his tail and crupper, and when clear of the tree hauled themselves on deck again."

BIJLI WINS.

"The fierce struggle of the giants began afresh, but at length the monarch of the forest expelled his flank, and Bijli, taking immediate advantage of this mistake, charged him with tremendous force and literally hurled him against the trunk of a great tree. The double blow, after so prolonged a struggle, was more than the wild elephant could stand, and all further fight was knocked out of him."

Then they gently herded the weary wild elephant into a neighboring stream bed, and while he was in the water tied ropes round his legs and he was a captive. Bijli got a rub down and pecks of tender bamboo sprouts, which, it seems elephants in India prefer to champagne.

THE HOME.

TO CLOTH SMALL BOYS.

The question of providing neat and comfortable clothing for the small boy is one that the economical woman will study carefully. Cheap ready-made suits are seldom satisfactory, either in fit, make, or quality of material. Good patterns are very cheap now, and with their aid, garments that are stylish in appearance, and perfect in fit may be made at home. Careful finishing and thorough pressing are absolutely essential to success in this work, for without them, the very best garments will have a "home made" look that no boy admires.

As to the material, the most economical way of buying it, is to get remnants from the tailor. Excellent cloth can often be obtained for half what it would cost in a regular way. A pair of pants for a boy six or seven years old will require only seven-eighths of a yard of material forty-four inches wide, or one and three-fourths yards of twenty-seven inch goods, a plain jacket, with tucks down each side of the closing in front, and the seam in the back, will take one and one-fourth yards of forty-four inch goods.

But while you have the discarded suits of father, grandfather or uncle at your command, it is seldom necessary to buy new goods. A pair of long pants will usually contain enough good material to make a short pair, and the jackets are easily cut from the back and other portions of the coat that are not much worn. If the goods are faded or dingy looking, it can be dyed any dark color you wish with diamond dye, and the little boy will be much better pleased with them than if they were left the same color they were when some one else wore them. Washing the goods before it is made up, has several advantages. The garments will not shrink when they get wet, and the shrinkage caused by washing will make the cloth stronger.

After the pants are cut out, the edges of the seams should be overcast, then basted. All the bands, flies, and pockets are to be sewed to their places, and finished before the legs are sewed, and every seam neatly pressed. Then baste and sew the sides, beginning at the top, and either stitch the seams down from the outside, or press them flat. The waist is then sewed, and last the inside seams of the legs. If they are knee pants, finish the lower edge with a narrow, bias piece of soft cloth, and hem to the outside with invisible stitches.

The Norfolk jacket is a favorite for boys between seven and twelve years of age. Almost any cloth suitable for men's clothes is used for them. The best tailors do not lay the folds in the jacket, but apply them after the rest is cut out. The folds are stitched near the edge, then fastened firmly to the front and back, leaving a space at the waist for the belt to pass under. There are four folds in the front, two on each side of the opening, and one on either side of the seam in the back. The belt is stiffened with buckram, and if light weight goods are used, the folds should be lined with the same material. A turn over collar is the usual finish for the neck.

A very handsome suit for a little boy seven years of age, is such a triumph of economy and good taste that I will describe it. The best parts of a light all wool suit of papa's furnished the material. It was ripped apart and washed, then dyed navy blue with diamond dye. The knee pants have three rows of narrow black braid down the outer seams, and the coat is a jacket, with round-out-away fronts, and deep round collar. The collar and cuffs are trimmed with the braid, and just below the collar on each front, is sewed three black tailor buttons. Two extra pairs of pants were made of dark cloth that was washed and turned, using the wrong for the right side. As the coat always wears two or three times as long as the pants, it is best to provide several extra pairs.

A BUREAU SCARF.

This represents one end of a bureau scarf. I should suggest that the flowers be done in purple, the large petals



light, the small ones dark. Make the lines in the light purple or white, and the ends fringed. This design can be worked in outline or solid embroidery.

SUMMER DESSERTS.

Perhaps some of our readers would like to try a few recipes for summer desserts. They have the advantage of being cheap and easily prepared. They may be prepared early in the morning or the day before using; thus making them desirable Sunday desserts when a housekeeper desires to prepare as much of the Sunday dinner as possible on Saturday.

Caramel Custards.—Have six custard cups all ready for the sugar; melt one-half cup granulated sugar in an iron kettle and pour into the bottom of the cups; beat three eggs without separating, and four tablespoons sugar, one teaspoon vanilla and one and one-half cups milk. Pour into custard cups, stand them in a pan of boiling water, and cook in moderate oven fifteen minutes, turn from the cups while hot but serve very cold.

Summer Pudding.—Boil a quart of milk, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour, stir and boil for five minutes. Beat the yolks of four eggs and half a cupful of sugar, together, and stir in the boiling milk. Take from the

fire, flavor, and pour in a dish. Beat the whites of the eggs, add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and heap on top of the pudding, set in oven till brown. Serve very cold.

Vanilla Snow Eggs.—Beat stiff the whites of six eggs; have ready on the fire a pint of milk sweetened, and as soon as it boils drop the beaten eggs into it by spoonful, and as soon as they become set dip them out, and arrange them according to fancy upon a bread dish; allow the milk to cool a little, flavor with vanilla, then stir in the yolks of eggs gradually. When thick pour around the snowed eggs and serve cold.

Cream of Rice Pudding.—Two tablespoonfuls of rice, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, three pints of milk, one stick of cinnamon; bake slowly down to one quart. Serve cold.

Cream Pie.—One pint of milk, half a cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour, the yolks of two eggs and the white of one. Beat eggs, sugar and flour together, let the milk get boiling hot, pour in the beaten parts and stir till thick. Flavor with vanilla. Make crust, bake it, then fill with the custard. Beat the remaining white stiff. Spread it over the top and brown. Keep on ice till served.

SHREWD SHOPPERS.

"I study advertisements, and I know where and when and how to purchase the household supplies. My husband used to laugh at me for reading advertisements so carefully, but he has long since learned that I save many dollars every month. I know of no better way to practice economy, and do you know that it is a wonder how soon you learn to detect the real from the false? I do not think I have ever been 'taken in' by an advertisement; there is always something about the false ones that repels me. You hear a great deal nowadays about the 'practical pages' of magazines and newspapers, but for me the practical pages are the containing the business announcements of reputable business houses. The housekeeper who takes advantage of the practical hints in these pages shows a great deal more common sense than does the one who tries to furnish a seven-room cottage with a lot of soap boxes covered with denim worked in fancy stitch, and to feed her growing family with never-ending reminiscences of the meal that went before. To the economical housekeeper the advertisements are the most important part of any publication."

END OF THE WORLD.

It Will Occur September 19, According To This French Writer.

A most remarkable book has just been issued in the little town of Vichy, France. Its writer is the Abbe Dupin, cure of the village of Dion, and he declares that he has discovered indubitable evidence of the approaching end of all things. The great "coup," as he calls it, will, he assures us, take place in all probability on the 19th or 20th of September of this year, certainly before the close of 1896.

What makes this statement so extraordinary is the fact that the author declares that his work is issued with the sanction of the Catholic authorities. Rome has discouraged any visions of this kind in her priests, knowing that whatever temporary effect they may have is soon destroyed when the fallacy of the prophecy is discovered. The abbe is doubtless claiming more authority than he has.

The title of this book is curious, and reminds one of the first pages of some Elizabethan romance. Here is a part of it:

"The grand coup, of universal cataclysm, will ravage the world between the 19th and 21st of September, 1896, as foretold in the Scriptures. The prophecies of the Old and New Testament compare with those of the Father, and with the secrets of La Salette, in which are foretold the great war which will destroy nine-tenths of the human race, the coming of Antichrist, and His reign, after which the church will triumph over her enemies and the reign of Christ will begin on earth."

The book is divided into two parts. In the first the author foretells the events which are about to occur, including the devastation of the world by wars, earthquakes and plagues, the birth of Antichrist, whose mother, he says, is already here, and a terrible cataclysm, the nature of which is vague, which will leave few human beings alive. All this, he declares, he has found, on unimpeachable authority, to be due to occur at the time he states.

The second part contains his reasons for selecting the time he specifies. It consists of a number of elaborate calculations of the kind with which readers of similar prophecies are familiar. Some of the coincidences he mentions are curious, but people will probably not alarm themselves to any great extent by his warnings.

A TROLLEY CAR AMBUSHED.

A trolley car on the Cudahy line of the Milwaukee Electric Railway Company was ambushed on Wednesday night at a point two miles south of the city, and fully 20 shots were fired into it. Two men were shot, one fatally. They are John E. Green, motorman, of Manitowish, Mich., shot through the abdomen, will die; Adolph Schwarz, conductor, of Milwaukee, shot through the leg, condition not serious. The wounded motorman ran the car to the city, and both men were removed to the Emergency hospital. At a point midway between the suburbs and the city a log had been placed across the track. The conductor advanced to remove the obstruction, when several shots were fired at him. He fell, but was assisted to the car by the motorman. As the car was started forward a dozen more shots were fired, and the motorman fell, fatally wounded. The spot where the shooting was done is densely wooded, and the murderers escaped. They are supposed to be sympathizers with the strikers.

THE CROWNING OF KINGS.

HOW IT IS DONE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

In Europe They Crown a King With a Crown, in Imperialism With an Old Silk Hat—Widespread Religious Character of Crowning.

Last week hundreds of the cleverest and richest and most important men in the world were gathered in Moscow, thousands of cannon volleyed, hundreds of thousands of lights blazed, over \$40,000,000 was squandered, all to celebrate the coronation of the Czar. Nicholas II. was crowned absolute ruler of 3,600,000 square miles of territory and, anointed the holy head of the Greek church, vicar of God to 118,000,000 people who had nothing to say about it. All this in accordance with a ceremony which sprang up when our barbarian forefathers first began to creep across the threshold into historic time, and undertakes the organization of society. If that ceremony still survives to be celebrated with such pomp today, no wonder the divine character of kings has played so important a part in the world's history.

Three ideas or attributes were originally united in the king. As the head of the family or tribe, he was judge. As the strongest and bravest, he was the leader in war. Again, as the patriarch of his people, he was the priest upon whom it devolved to make sacrifices and appease the spirits of the tribal forefathers.

This conception of a king seems to have existed among almost every people, and it still colors nearly every modern coronation ceremony.

One of the first king makings we have any record of is the Bible story of how the Prophet Samuel anointed David the first king of the Hebrews. With the Jews the idea of the religious character of the king completely overshadowed his other attributes, and hence he was only anointed. The crown represented temporal power, and this was not essential.

This idea of oil being symbolic of divine sanction seems nearly as prevalent as the conception of the threefold character of the king. The Greeks considered it the peculiar gift of the gods, designed, so to speak, specially to lubricate the wheels of life. The olive was their sacred tree, and all the races of antiquity shared in the Hebrew idea that oil, which caused the face of man to shine, was a divine blessing. And in nineteenth century Moscow the anointing of Nicholas II. with the sacred oil was the most solemn, if not the most gorgeous, part of the elaborate ritual.

PERSIAN CORONATIONS.

Cyrus the Great of Persia was anointed and presented the tiara of his predecessor by the priests. Then clothed in golden jewel-studded robes he was led to a raised throne under a canopy of sapphire blue supported by columns of gold set with precious stones. The ancient historians tell us the splendor of the scene rivalled the glory of the gods. They neglect to say, however, that the Persian people paid the bill, as they also paid for the temple of Pallas, which Cyrus built for the coronation of his successors, nor did they get any credit for it.

In early Rome the divine character of the king was strongly brought out in the coronation ceremonies. From the meagre records that come down to us it appears that Numa Pompilius, although invited to be king by the people, put himself entirely in the hands of the augurs, who were supposed to interpret the wishes of Jupiter. It must be said, however, that the pious Numa is supposed to have "fixed" the College of Augurs, and was crowned by them with great solemnity.

CARRIED ON A SHIELD.

The divine idea had less force in early France and Germany than among more civilized peoples. To the barbarians who made Clovis I. their king he was more warrior than priest, and ruled more because he dealt hard knocks than because he enjoyed divine sanction.

Accordingly his coronation was simple and warlike. Clovis was swung upon the shoulders of his soldiers on a buckler, and carried three times around the camp, with the sceptre and "the hand of justice" borne before him, and the wild mob yelling long life to the king.

Like Clovis I. so Pharamond was crowned, but soon after Charlemagne the effects of the Christian doctrine and the church's ritual began to be apparent.

The king was anointed by the ministers of the Church, and from that time on might oppress his people with a clear conscience and the sanction of Providence. One of the first French kings to receive marked attention from the Church at his coronation was Louis I., called "Louis le Debonnaire." Pope Stephen V. came all the way from Rome to Paris to crown him and brought two crowns with him to do it with. One richly studded with jewels for the king, one of plain gold for the Queen. Later the French kings were crowned with the great crown of Charlemagne.

THE PAPAL MITRE.

The coronation of the Popes has always been an immensely impressive and gorgeous ceremony. Though, of course, primarily of a religious nature, the old Popes wore the most powerful temporal princesses of Europe, and wore their insignia on their mitres.

The two points of the mitre stand for the two testaments, the strings for the letter and the spirit. In 553 the first crowned Pope, Nicholas I., added a gold circlet to the cap as a symbol of civil power. A second circlet was added in the next century by Boniface VIII. to signify spiritual authority over the sovereigns of the earth. A third was assumed in 1632 by Urban V. merely as an ornament.

With the exception of the present Czar's coronation that of Queen Victoria was attended with more pomp and enthusiasm than any other of recent days. A new crown was made for her, the old one being too heavy, and the 800 times on the left cheek from the lords spiritual and temporal were wisely dispensed with, inasmuch as the young lady was but nineteen. With great pomp she was anointed and crowned by the Archbishop of Canterbury. She sat in King Edward's chair, and under a canopy of cloth of gold, held by four Knights of the Garter.

THE PEACOCK THRONE.

In striking contrast to the simplicity of the English coronation throne is the famous peacock throne of the Shahs of Persia, which is a blaze of jewels. The regalia common to most kings are the crown, sceptre, orb, sword and usually some object symbolic of divine authority. The silk hat, however, is not among them.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

London's population increases 70,000 each year.

The tone of a piano is best when the instrument is not near a wall.

Parts of Holland are from ten to thirty feet below the level of the sea.

A red-hot iron will soften old putty so that it can be readily removed.

Three crematories are in operation in England—one in Manchester; another in Woking, and the third in Liverpool.

An egg-swallowing contest was lately witnessed in Dallas, Oregon. The winner ate twenty-five raw eggs in a little less than two minutes.

A seventeen-year-old boy in Lisbon, Mo., named William Blackford, has already attained a height of 6 feet 8 1/2 inches, and is still growing.

The clove is the dried bud of the clove-tree. It is a little flower, gathered while it is green, smoked over a wood fire, and dried in the sun.

The value of the property of the colleges and universities of the United States is estimated to be \$200,000,000. Four institutions own one-fourth of the entire amount.

The Colosseum in Rome could accommodate eighty thousand spectators. It was in the form of an ellipse; its longer diameter, 615 feet; the shorter diameter, 510 feet.

Chicago is to have a needle factory, the first in the United States. In it will be used machines made by a Detroit man, each of which can turn out 2,500 needles an hour.

A single paving-stone, forming part of the pavement before the residence of Wm. K. Vanderbilt, on Fifth avenue, New York, is the largest known. Its cost was \$9,000.

A pinch of saltwater put in the water in which cut flowers stand will keep them fresh for a long time. To facilitate absorption of the fluid the stalks should be cut off a little every day.

Statistics show that the longest lived people have generally been those who made breakfast the principal meal of the day. The stomach has more vigor in the morning than at any other time.

A Buffalo bank courts the esteem of the fair sex. It announces that it "is in the heart of the shopping district, pays out only new bills, and that it makes change whether you have an account or not."

The Esquimaux have a queer custom in regard to doctors. At each visit the doctor is paid. If the patient recovers, the physician keeps the money; if the patient dies, the money is returned to the family of the deceased.

A malicious man in Newkirk, Ohio, poured kerosene on the tail of a neighbor's cat and set fire to it, thinking that the animal would rush madly to its home and cause a conflagration in the house of the disliked neighbor. With a cat's usual perversity, it dashed into the barn of the malicious man, and the barn was destroyed.

A MOUSE STORY.

A lady living in my house in the country announced to me one day that she had tamed a family of mice, consisting of a father and mother and seven young mouse children, who had made their nest in the partially decayed sash frame of the window in her first-floor bedroom, which had an opening on the sill outside, says a writer in the London Spectator. She further said that she could identify each of the members of this family, and could induce them to come at her call and feed out of her hand. These statements appeared so incredible that I felt compelled to express my disbelief in them in the absence of personal proof of their veracity, and she therefore requested me to accompany her to her room, there to receive such evidences as would satisfy my doubts. I went and stood with her, close to the open window, and she called the mice by the names "Jim," "Tom," "Jack," and so on, to which she asserted that she had accustomed them, and I saw them come out one by one on to the window ledge, where they ate bread out of her hand, and subsequently out of my own, not timidly, but as if in full assurance of safety.

On the afternoon of the same day I had a small tennis party in the garden to which this bedroom looked. My cousin, whose Christian name is Jim, playing tennis, and several of the party, including myself, were sitting in the garden beneath the mouse window when afternoon tea was brought to us, and I called loudly, "Jim, Jim," several times to communicate that fact to my cousin. At the third or fourth call something ran across the path, and one of the party impulsively threw his hat at it, and killed what we found to be a mouse.

The mouse tamer was not of the party and knew nothing of the occurrence, to which, indeed, none of us attached more than a passing importance. The next morning, however, still in ignorance of the incident, she distressingly informed us that her little "Jim" had disappeared from her family, and that, although the others appeared as usual at her call, he remained absent; and I know that he never reappeared.

STRONGLY REMINDED.

Father, she said.
Yes, daughter.
You say you can not buy me a bicycle just at present? That you can not spare the money now?
Yes, dear. He spoke sadly. He had discussed the matter with her that morning.
But, father, the paper says that wheels may be much lower next year, and so long as you are going to save so much on my next year's wheel, don't you think that you can afford to get me one now?
He looked up at her thoughtfully.
Child, he said, now and then you remind me strongly of your sainted mother.

HORTICULTURE.

FRUIT CULTURE.

Fruits and vegetables are composed mostly of water.

No component part of same is so plentiful, yet so difficult to supply in proper quantity.

The fruit grower should then, know how to guard against seasons of drought and preserve the natural moisture of the soil.

This can be done in two ways.

First—By irrigation, which is practicable only in certain favored localities by ditches and canals and by various pumping devices, pipes and drains, necessarily limited in extent, and then only with considerable expense.

Success by these methods requires about one thousand barrels of water per acre for each application.

Second—By retaining moisture already in the soil by mulching. This may be practiced by all.

Well prepared ground, receives sufficient moisture in Spring to fully mature the largest crop.

Tons of moisture from every acre are escaping daily in the growing season. The best and most practical way to preserve the moisture and place it just where it is most available for plant use is by frequent shallow cultivation, forming a fine earth mulch.

This applies to gardens and all hoed crops. Where soil cannot all be cultivated with small fruits then use manure, leaves, straw, clover, marsh hay, or any material to shade the ground and retard evaporation.

With coarse mulch, close around fruit plants, and a fine earth mulch between the rows large crops may be carried safely through severe droughts. Commence at once and continue until products are mature.

The new strawberry plant should not be allowed to bear fruit the first season.

Pick off all fruit stems as soon as they appear.

Three methods of training the strawberry are in use. The hill system, where all runners are removed; the narrow row, where only part of new runners are allowed to form plants; and the full matted row, where plants are allowed to fill all the space, excepting a narrow path between rows.

All have advocates, and all have special merits, depending on soil, climate, variety and grower.

The full matted row, is most used, being easier to manage.

Guard against too many plants in small space. They consume moisture, suffer from drought and produce small berries. Each plant should have from four to six inches square space in which to grow and mature its fruits.

When new canes of the raspberries and blackberries are fifteen to eighteen inches high, pinch off the top about three inches.

This will cause side branches to grow, making well formed bushes, and greatly increase the bearing surface of the canes.

JAPANESE MAPLES.

We owe a great deal to Japan for the many beautiful trees and shrubs which are now in cultivation here, having been introduced from that country. Just now we wish to mention the many brilliant colored maples which have found a place in our collections. Nearly all of them are shrub-like in form. The species polymorphum has furnished a great many varieties with colored foliage, and even its own is pretty. One called atropurpureum is we think, the best of all. Not only has it brilliant red foliage, but it stands our climate like a native. In early spring the young growth is of a blood red color, which lasts to a great extent as the leaves grow older, and as fresh growth is made throughout the season. Then there are other sorts with golden foliage, others with rose and yellow, and in addition many of them have finely divided fern-like foliage. The ordinary form has divided leaves, somewhat like that of the sweet gum, though not so large. A drawback to the full enjoyment of these beauties is, that in dry, hot summers the foliage burns a little. To avert this, plant them in the shade of a tree, or something that will break the sun in the heat of the day. We have seen them grouped on the edge of a woods and flourishing finely on account of the shade received.

CAUTIONS ABOUT SPRAYING.

Do not mix the copper preparation in iron or tin, always use wood, brass or earthen vessels. The valves, cylinders, piston, etc., of the pumps should also be of brass.

Do not add Paris green to compounds containing ammonia or sulphate of copper solutions; always use lime or bordeaux.

Never spray with arsenites while the trees are in blossom, as the bees will be poisoned; they are necessary to fertilize the flowers.

Never leave any of the poison where children, or animals of any kind, can get hold of them. Label them distinctly and put them away carefully as soon as through using them.

Study carefully the nature of the insect or disease, and select the remedy that is most likely to destroy it without danger of injuring the plants.

Do not spray with arsenites or copper compounds within three weeks of the time sprayed portions are to be eaten. While there would be little danger of fatal effects resulting, it is best not to run any risk. Bordeaux mixture and other lime compounds should not be used upon rough or full grown fruits, even as late as that time. Not only does the lime disfigure the fruit, but the amount of copper is large.

PERILS OF WEALTH.

Jinks.—Every day I read in the papers about some great man being injured by smoking. The last one is the Prince of Wales. The doctors have stopped him. Now I must say, as I'm a smoker myself, such things trouble me.

Winks.—Oh, don't worry. All those men are rich, and can afford to smoke real tobacco.

"Conductor!" "Yes, sir." "Wouldn't it be great if these car-busters would stay as cool in summer as they always are in winter?"

THURSDAY, JUNE 18th, 1896.

WHY YOU SHOULD VOTE FOR ABBOTT.

There are many reasons why you should do so, but they may be arranged under two heads, personal reasons and political reasons.

Vote for Abbott because he is a young man full of intellect, vigor and strength, a man of unblemished reputation, against whom not even a breath of scandal has been raised. If returned to parliament he will neither be a dummy nor a talking machine, but will be able to exercise that influence which is expected from the representative of a county which gave to Canada her first Canadian-born premier.

During the last five years Argenteuil has been practically silent in parliament. If the electors vote right, as we have every reason to believe they will, her voice will be heard once more.

Vote for Abbott because he possesses all the qualifications which are expected of a representative in parliament, and none of the disqualifications which should reject some candidates now in the field.

It is generally admitted that Dr. Christie, while possessing many excellent attributes, has proved a great failure as a politician. He has not been a constructive force to any extent and has certainly not kept in advance of his time. He is now an old man, physically feeble and it is no disparagement to say that at his time of life the home circle would be more suitable than in the halls of parliament.

But these are after all minor considerations. The great reason why the electors should vote for Mr. Abbott and not for Dr. Christie is that the former is the representative of a well-known, thoroughly understood, and well tried policy, while the latter is the representative of half a dozen contradictory policies, a divided following and an unpatriotic fiscal policy.

The Conservative party are appealing to the country on the National Policy and they contend that it has proved a success.

1 Because it has prevented the importation of United States farm produce to compete against our farmer's products in Canadian markets.

2 Because it has kept our workmen employed in Canada and thereby prevented their immigration to the United States in larger numbers.

3 Because under it our exportations have increased, our bank deposits grown larger, our people better clothed, better housed and better educated.

4 Because under it our national credit has been raised, thereby showing that the financial world has faith in our public expenditures.

5 Because it has secured for our farmers a home market for their perishable and coarser products, which cannot be exported at a profit, and at the same time encourages our export trade by aiding in every way all attempts to elevate the price of Canadian goods in the foreign or European markets.

6 Because the policy of Free Trade as they have it in England would sacrifice our home market and not increase the foreign demand for our products.

7 Because under the National Policy the dollar's worth of farm produce will bring to the farm house more necessities, more comforts and more luxuries than at any other time in the history of Canada.

On the other hand we ask the electors to vote against Dr. Christie.

1 Because the party he represents has no satisfactory policy. Our objection is not that they have no policy, as Dr. Christie stated, but on the contrary, because they have too many policies, and they change them so quickly that were they to reach power, the people would have no guarantee that

some other policy than the one promised, would be carried out. First it was tariff for revenue. That was tried with disaster to the country first and to the party secondly. Then free trade came to the front, but was abandoned. Afterwards moderate protection was advocated although the whole principle was denounced as legalized robbery. That gave place to commercial union, which lasted about 12 months, but was abandoned in order to assume the garb of Unrestricted Reciprocity. The people gave all these their quietus. About this time Mr. Laurier commenced to discover that we could not always remain a colony and went over to the United States where he expressed the sentiment that there were natural and geographical ties which bound Canada closer to United States than England. This did not suit either and finally they jumped to the opposite extreme, and came out under the banner of "Free Trade as it is in England." Our readers will remember that over a year ago only, that Laurier repeated this statement in the Lachute court house, and said that he was a "Liberal of the English school" etc. And yet within the short space of fifteen months this has been discarded and now they are back again to the red starting point, Tariff for Revenue, with the word "only" added. Now what dependence or faith can be placed in such a party and leader?

We ask the electors to vote against Dr. Christie because any one of these policies would bring disaster to our manufacturing, farming and laboring interests.

Nomination Day.

The proceedings on Nomination Day was very peaceable and fairly orderly. The attendance was very large, including a very large party of ladies, and the day being warm it was arranged to have the speaking in Barron's grove. The official proceedings were opened at 12 o'clock in the Court House, where G. F. Calder, the Returning Officer, presided.

About 12:30 the nomination paper of Dr. Christie was presented and attested by J. E. Valois, N. P., and signed by:

J. E. Valois, J. H. Leford, Michael Cleland, J. M. Dorion, R. de La Roche, W. H. Garretson, S. P. McKimmie, R. Crosswell, Paul Dubeau, Robert Dole, J. R. McQuinn, Jas. Marshall, T. Marshall, A. Cleland, T. Jensen, P. Johnston, Edward St. Jacques, Z. Shepherd, W. A. Morrison, Wm. Thompson Jr., Wm. Shepherd, B. R. Stackhouse, George May, Robt. G. Morris, T. Christie Jr., A. Lafleur, O. R. Lafleur, L. O. Barron, Antoine Lavigne, Alex. McCallum, Hugh Walsh, J. A. N. MacKay, Robert Watson, James Barr, N. John Hay.

A few minutes past one o'clock the nomination papers of Harry Abbott were presented and attested by H. R. Hammond, B. C. L., and signed by the following electors:

J. O. Wilson, W. Owens, W. J. Simpson, Jno. McRae, Pierre Rodrigue, P. Monette, John Hope, A. Mitchell, A. Berthelot, A. J. McGibbon, James Fish, Wm. Macfarlane, J. W. Boyd, J. Owens, Geo. Bradford, R. H. Walden, H. Hammond, J. Prevost, F. W. Hilla, Frederick Rogers, Mathew Rogers, L. Rodrigue, Ferdinand Desjardins, P. Leclerc, G. G. Calder, C. Young, James Curry, Nap. Belanger, Theo. McQuinn, Mathew J. Strong, Wm. Morrison, Alex. Lefort, Theo. Weighman, Geo. Miles Bradford, Robert W. Jones, H. Bulmer Jr., C. Bailey, Isaac May, Geo. T. Kennedy, Wm. Flyn, M. D. Simpson, Seymour Burwash, Wm. M. Bradshaw, Nelson Albright John McRhee.

The proceedings terminated at 2 p.m., and the usual declaration concerning a poll were made.

Shortly after in the grove Mayor McRae was elected chairman and the speaking commenced. There were present on the platform Senator Owens, J. C. Wilson, W. J. Simpson, M. L. A., Donald McMaster, Q. C., E. E. Bampton, Q. C., N. W. Trenholme, Q. C., B. Beauchamp, M. L. A., W. A. Weir, J. A. N. MacKay, J. B. Abbott, H. R. Hammond, Mr. Byers and others. Dr. Christie opened the meeting and with a more than usual vigorous speech occupying over a half hour. His speech contained nothing new whatsoever, and was as Mr. McMaster afterwards remarked, a good speech, barren save in the lamentations, and smacked rather much of a funeral oration. At the close the Doctor was applauded by his friends.

Upon Mr. Abbott being called upon it was seen by the ringing cheers and prolonged applause with which he was greeted that the bulk of the crowd were with him. In fact, the reception reminded one forcibly of the old times when his late father, Sir John Abbott, met his old stalwarts on the hustings. True, there were many gaps, but the men of the old guard seemed to have their youth renewed, and those who were gone had left behind their sons who were present to support the son of the man their fathers had supported to carry him to victory. Mr. Abbott spoke long and well, showing the many inconsistencies and contradictions in the Doctor's address. Let us give a few of these.

It had been represented that the farmers were in a poverty-stricken condition and that their number had been decreased about 7,000 during the last decade. Mr. Abbott pointed out that the importations of farm produce from the United States during the last decade had decreased several millions of dollars, giving place to the products of the Canadian farmer, in our own market. Moreover, the exportations of farm produce had increased several millions of dollars, so that if 7,000 less farmers sold 33 millions more produce, the farmers to-day must be immeasurably better off than ten years ago. That many of the farmers sons were now employed in factories and other industrial establishments, while in 1878, they were but hewers of wood and drawers of water.

It had been said that 1 1/2 millions of Canadians had gone to the United States to escape the evils of our protective policy. Mr. Abbott denied that any such number had gone out of the country, he thought it passing strange that these people should endeavor to escape these evils by going into a country where the tariff was much higher than in Canada. That punctured the exodus balloon. It was also shown that the blue ruin cries of the Grits were enough to drive people out of the country.

The pretended tax being paid by the farmers on agricultural implements was shown to be a tax paid by the Americans for the privilege of selling in our market inasmuch as the price of these articles was as low here as in the United States.

Mr. Abbott was followed by Mr. Trenholme who has been a prominent figure in this county. Unfortunately for him the wind arose and prevented him from being heard. Moreover, age is telling upon Mr. Trenholme and he has not the same vigor as in former days. After speaking for some time he was compelled to desist.

There is no question but that the speech of the day was made by N. McMaster. It can be safely said that it was an eloquent, practical and common sense address. Once or twice some venturesome Liberal ejaculated some interruptions. With the quickness of a flash of lightning came the answer, withering, scorching and biting with sarcasm. He was followed by J. A. N. McKay and B. Beauchamp, M.P.P., in French, and Messrs W. A. Weir and J. O. Wilson.

VICTORY ASSURED.

The reports from all over the county are most encouraging for the return of Mr. Abbott by a very respectable majority. Majorities are conceded to Dr. Christie in Brownsburg, Lachute Parish and Arundel, while Abbott is a word of majorities in Grenville Village and Township, St. Andrews, Catillon, Front of Chatham, Gore, Louise, Mille Isle, Moris, Montfort and Howard, leaving the other polling places in doubt but giving a small majority on either side.

A GOOD JOKE.

Last week Mr. Abbott received the following letter, addressed as follows:

MR. HENRY ABBOTT,
cr. Liberal Committee,
Lachute,
Argenteuil, Que.

WITNESS OFFICE,
Montreal, June 12th 1896

DEAR SIR:—We have just got on a campaign edition of the *Witness*, a copy of which we send you by this mail.

As you will see, it is made up almost entirely of cartoons, with a good selection of a few of the most remarkable sayings of the leading men and influential papers to give them weight.

The idea of such a number was suggested to us by the great call for our paper on account of its cartoons, at the city committee rooms, and by the attention which these cartoons have attracted generally throughout the country.

The cartoon is much the most telling way to bring out a political situation, and this edition, we think, will prove to be a very powerful election dodger, inasmuch as it gives the whole political situation at a glance. Anybody (Conservative or Liberal) taking up this paper will not put it down till he has looked at every picture, and the pictures have been selected so as to give a good idea of each of the political questions: the Manitoba Schools, the National Policy, election bribes and corrupt government. We would almost guarantee it to convert anybody who is on the fence and to put renewed sent into those already converted.

The edition has been issued with a view to proving election committees throughout the country, which can be done at ten dollars a thousand (including postage). If the voters lists are sent to us we will mail it direct to the electors. If you want them sent in quantity to one address it will be advantageous to let us know by telegram.

Hoping it will prove useful to you, we remain,

Yours sincerely,
JOHN DUGGALL & SON,
Per W. DUGGALL.

ST. ANDREWS.

Dr. B. Wales of Robinson, is visiting his friends here.

Miss Libbie Walsh has left for Madrid, New York, on her holidays.

Miss Mary Lamb has gone to Robinson, on a visit to friends.

Mrs. William Summerville is in Montreal.

Mr. Duncan of Montreal, is at Riverview.

Mrs. D. A. McAdam and Mrs. Wm. McQuinn of River Rouge are in Cornwall on a short visit to friends.

Mr. H. Balmer Jr., of Montreal, is in our village, and is staying at Riverview.

Miss Philpotts of Montreal, spent Sunday with Mrs. John Wainwright at Silver Heights.

Misses Maggie and Flossie McNaughton are home from the Dunham Ladies' College.

Mr. Osmond LeRoy is at his home here.

Mr. Hough of Montreal, was here over Sunday at Riverview.

It is said that the assistant postmaster blustered his hands nomination day at Lachute in trying to boom the Liberal speakers.

Our little lawyer did not show up on the hustings nomination day. We would infer that the Doctor considers him only capable of "holding forth" at the little school houses and telling the farmers about the prices of wool, pulp wood, etc. He got a hot reception in Brownsburg one evening last week, and Tuesday evening while Mr. McMaster was addressing the "free and independent" in the Town Hall here, the little fellow was perched on the steps leading to the platform with head bowed low, while the able Q. C. sent some hot shots into the enemy's camp. I think, too, Mr. Editor, that the man who wanted "more politics" when Mr. McMaster was speaking in Lachute, was sorry he spoke as we noticed he had nothing to say at the evening meeting here.

The closing exercises of the Model School were held on Wednesday morning. Necessarily they were brief because of the few results yet received in connection with the June examinations. The results announced thus far are as follows:

Grade II Academy—Belle Burwash, 1539; Beatrice Robertson, 1501; Libbie Walsh, 1461; Robbie Simpson, 1415; Eliza McAdam 1241.

The results of the other model and academy grades will be announced as soon as received.

Prizes were given as follows: Grade II Academy—1st, Eliza McAdam, (the other pupils of this grade were not ranked because of having done the work before.) Belle Burwash, prize for general proficiency. Beatrice Robertson, prize for mathematics.

Grade I Academy, Grade II Model, Grade I Model, results not yet received.

Grade III Elementary—1st, Maynard Stackhouse; 2nd, Patricia Daw.

Grade II Elementary—Jessie Hunter, 1st prize; Stanley Stackhouse, prize for precision; Elias Henderson, prize for singing; Amy Hyde, prize for attention. Punctuality, Owen Jones; Proficiency, Angus McPhoe.

The prizes for regular attendance was won by Master Walter Daniels of Grade III Elementary.

Those who received prizes will be promoted to the next higher grade.

The Rev. Mr. Donald in his address made many complimentary remarks regarding the school and its success during the past two years. He spoke of his deep regret in the realization of the fact that Mr. Vaughan was leaving the place and when he spoke those words he gave utterance to a like regret felt by all and more especially by the pupils who have the greatest regard and respect for their teacher.

The commissioners present spoke of their entire satisfaction with the condition and success of the school under Mr. Vaughan's principality and expressed their great desire to retain him as head master but as he had voluntarily resigned the position another principal had to be secured.

Mr. Vaughan in his farewell address exhorted the pupils to put into practice what they had theoretically acquired, and to continue their investigation in the several subjects so pleasantly begun and continued under his tutelage. He stated his connections with the school to have been most pleasant in every way and expressed no doubt as to the success of the examinations this present year.

Mr. Vaughan will be much missed in St. Andrews, where he is universally popular. He leaves today for his home in Stanstead by the S. Verriain.

The village valuers have about completed their tour of the municipality.

Mrs. (Dr.) Ayles and family have returned from their visit to Montreal.

The annual Sunday School Convention is in session in the Town Hall, (17th and 18th.) There are a large number of delegates from the different sections of the county in attendance.

It is all very well to cover up a partisan act by putting a few copies of Mr. Abbott's address in the Montreal *Witness* but it was neither authorized nor asked for. It will be investigated just the same.

(From another correspondent.)

A 5 o'clock Tea—A very enjoyable W. C. T. U. "5 o'clock tea" was held at a private residence, St. Andrews, on Friday, 12th. Over fifty ladies were present, not all members of the Union, but many who had helped the sewing society in aid of Miss Barber's work, which was held during the fall and winter and vigorously sustained by fortnightly gatherings. After short devotional exercises, in answer to a question in relation to our "round the world" missionaries—an extract was read from Miss Willard's "Do everything" enlisting sympathy for our brave pioneer women, who have encircled the globe with the

"white ribbon." Music by the young ladies enlivened the programme. The main feature of the afternoon, however, was a "little talk" from our well known Provincial Cor-See'y, Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, who gave us of her wide and varied experience in the temperance arena and by her stimulating words, paved the way for the enrolment of five new members.

St. Andrews, Que., 13th June, 1896.

To the Editor of the 'Watchman':

Dear Sir,—I see an article in the St. Andrews report in your last edition that the post office here has been used as a Liberal Committee Room. I must say that whoever reported the same has told a deliberate falsehood and if all the reports from here are on a par with that, you need put very little confidence in them.

Yours truly,

THOS. LAMB.

[Our correspondent persists in saying that while there may not be a chairman and secretary, and a perfect organization of the Liberal committee in the St. Andrews post office, that it is the rendezvous of the Liberal leaders and politics are discussed at length there, and that even the small boys know that. As far as the Editor of the *WATCHMAN* is concerned, he is not in a position to either deny or affirm this report.]—Ed.

STAYNEVILLE.

Mrs. Johnson Smith has returned from a visit to friends in Montreal, feeling much improved in health although we regret to say that she has not fully recovered from her late illness.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Stuart, who accompanied Mrs. Smith from Montreal, are now paying her an enjoyable return visit.

Messrs. A. L. Henderson, A. N. Devreux and a party of six returned to Montreal Saturday night taking with them some splendid trout caught back of Brownsburg.

"Bad Fix" is navigating in the vicinity of the Coast. The boys are anxious to hear particulars of his latest discovery.

Mr. Jas. Nixon, formerly manager for Mr. H. Cass, contemplates a visit to his paternal residence in Old England, in the near future.

Two rival tintype artists have invaded St. Philippe village, but competition apparently has no effect on the prices charged nor does the quality of the work turned out seem to deter the public from giving up their shakels. If both artists would study light and shadow effects and assist their patrons to assume a natural attitude, there would be an improvement.

Mr. J. Paquette of Brownsburg, sustained painful injuries from a load of heavy plank on which he was seated overturning and crushing both his feet. The accident happened on one of the steep hills near Boyd's mill.

There was consternation and excitement in the house of a well known resident of St. Philippe on Friday night when the matron discovered a ladder and all the necessary paraphernalia for an elopement at her girl's window; when the loving avain reached the top of the ladder instead of clasping his loved one to his heart he met with a pail of cold water. Who owns that ladder?

Mr. Jas. Bradford is shipping a considerable quantity of lumber to Montreal.

The latest reports from farmers in our immediate vicinity would indicate that the hay crop will again fall below the average this year; the hay lacks "body" and in some cases it will not pay to cut new meadows at all.

A sol-danist circus struck St. Philippe Thursday night; three of the performers are good, but the clown and the nigger were put to mildly—not too good.

Archbishop Duhamel of Ottawa, paid this parish a pastoral visit Monday to Thursday of last week. The highway from the station to the village was tastefully decorated with evergreens and bunting. At the confirmation service on Wednesday 101 children took their first communion. About thirty signs and a number of outsiders accompanied his grace the Archbishop on his departure or Grenville. Owing to a balky horse stopping suddenly while descending a hill near St. Philippe, the carriages became jammed together breaking a number of shafts, poles and buggy tops, but fortunately none of those participating were injured.

The annual procession of the feast of Corpus Christi was largely attended on Sunday last.

ST. PHILIPPE.

(Received too late for last issue.)

A meeting of the Liberal party was held in the store room of Mr. Lalambrose on Tuesday evening, the 9th, quite a large crowd gathered to hear Mr. McKay and Weir ventilate their political ideas, which was listened to with careful attention.

Miss A. Doble finishes her school term for the past season this week.

The young man who upset the horse and cart endways was not hurt but badly frightened.

The crops around St. Philippe are flourishing since the heavy falls of rain and farmers expect a fair return for their work.

Bishop Duhamel is visiting St. Philippe parish at present and receives a hearty welcome from his people. Triumphant arches are erected to his honor, surmounted by flags, the road to the station is also decorated with evergreen trees and flags fly at full mast from the wayside houses.

We spend time and money securing good values and bargains for our customers and have something new to offer constantly. Have you got a new suit yet? All sizes and prices.

W. BANFORD.

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

To the Electors of the County of Argenteuil :

GENTLEMEN:—

Having accepted the unanimous nomination of the convention of the Liberal Conservative Association of this County, which I consider a great honour and privilege to have received and have finally decided it is my bounden duty to accept, I now solicit your suffrages as a candidate in the coming elections.

In so doing I wish to state that I approve of the general policy of the government as now constituted, and if you do me the honour of electing me as your representative in Parliament will give the present administration my independent support, reserving the right to vote on any particular question as my conscience may direct me to be for the general good of the country.

I am in favor of a fair and equitable measure of relief to the minority in Manitoba, so that they may enjoy, as the minority in this Province, the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution and by the solemn statutory compact entered into when Manitoba joined the Confederation. And I hold this view not because I am a believer in separate schools, for I am not, but because we are bound by the constitution to give equal rights to all in every Province of this Dominion, and to deal out even handed justice to all without fear or favor; and because I believe it to be in the interest of the minority in this Province that the rights of the minorities in all the other Provinces should be maintained. On this question I prefer the honest, straightforward policy of the present administration, to the vacillating, uncertain and obstructive course of the opposition, who have basely used what never should have been made a political question, to arouse religious and racial animosities, with the sole object of getting into power, regardless entirely of our common country. While in favour of the general principle of the measure brought before the late Parliament, I would reserve the right to vote against any clause which I should consider prejudicial to the interests of the country at large, and support any amendment to rectify defects in the measure when it is again brought before the House.

I approve of and would support the general trade policy of the government, which, I believe, to be well calculated on the whole to build up and keep prosperous this Canada of ours, and to maintain our connection with the Empire; while I regard the policy of the Liberal party (so far as it can be ascertained, and in whichever of the various aspects it has been presented to the people,) as the most destructive that could be conceived for the industries of the country, and more especially the agricultural interests, and as inevitably leading to separation from the Empire and our absorption by the United States. Free Trade as they have it in England is the latest aspect to which the Liberal policy has assumed, and that means destruction to the industries of this country. The agricultural community would be reduced to the deplorable condition in which they are to-day in England, every vestige of protection given to the farmers to-day would be swept away, and while the farm produce of the United States would enter this country free, our farm products would continue to be shut out of that country by the present prohibitive tariff. The great decrease in imports and increase in exports of farm products which has obtained under the National Policy would disappear and the reverse would be the case. Our manufacturing interests would be ruined, our working men thrown out of employment, and the farmers' home market destroyed.

It is for such reasons as the above that I would support the general trade policy of the government, and oppose that of the opposition. In details, no doubt, the tariff is susceptible of improvement, no tariff was ever perfect, and I would support any amendments which I should consider in the general interest of the country, and more especially any tending to the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural community, the backbone and mainstay of our country.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I need hardly say that if elected as your representative, I will devote myself to my duties to the best of my ability, and do everything that lies in my power to further the best interests of the country generally and particularly of this county.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HARRY ABBOTT.

Lachute, 28th May, 1896.

BUILDING L 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 with satisfaction given. Cash paid for

HIDES
LAMBSKINS
FURS.

WILSON BARLEY,
Butchers.

NEW Millinery Store.

Opposite the Medical
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. Feathered 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.

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 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.

NOTICE.

Latest styles in Spring and Summer Millinery at the lowest price possible, to be had from Miss Proulx.

Call and see us as it is no trouble to show the styles. Also dresses made at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

M. M. PROULX, Lachute,
Opposite Medical Hall.

COME IN AND SEE OUR CONETIONERY

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,

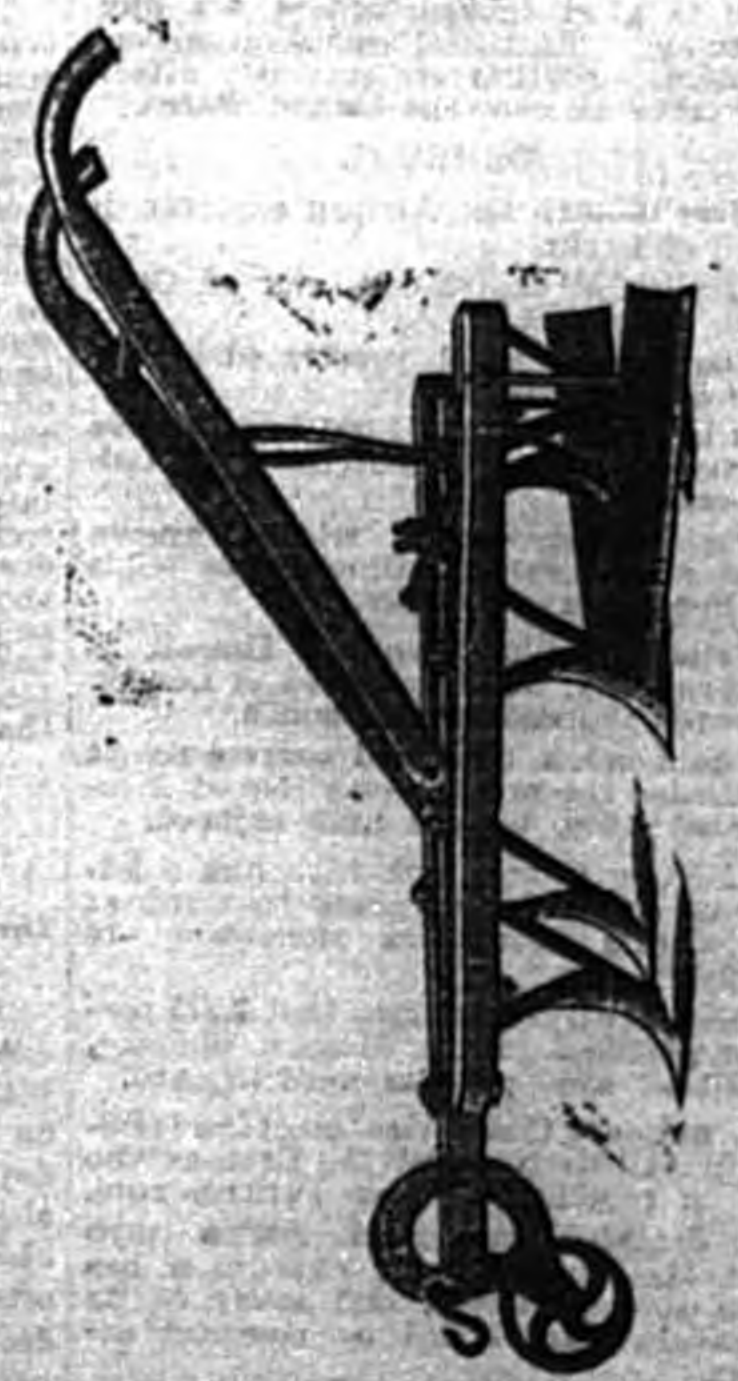


WITH
COLIC,
CRAMPS,
CHOLERA,
DIARRHOEA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CHOLERA INFANTUM
and all Summer Complaints and Fevers of the Bowels. It is safe and reliable for Children or Adults.
For Sale by all Dealers.

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 Kentucky Prince.

This well bred stallion will be at the Proprietor's stables during the season of 1896 for the service of the public. Kentucky Prince is one of the best roadsters in this county and gives good stock. Terms \$8.00.

EMILE ROCHON,
Proprietor.
Carillon, Que.

CLODIUS.

This celebrated Percheron Stallion, owned by Mr. Thos. Dobbie, will be at the following places during the present season:

Monday, Thursday and Friday, at the proprietor's stable
Tuesday, at Ranger's hotel, Green's Point.

Wednesday, at Calumet.
Saturday, at Sanve's hotel, St. Andrews, returning by way of Beech Ridge.

Mr. Ward Smith has charge of Clodius.

DR. AYLEN,

St. Andrews, Que.
OFFICE and RESIDENCE in property lately occupied by Dr. P. Robertson.

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.

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 Cakes 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

English Tweeds,
Scotch Tweeds, etc.,
the Cheapest in the County.

Sits main and satisfaction Guaranteed.

JULES ROBY
Merchant Tailor.

Main Street, Lachute.

COME AND SEE!

FLOUR!
APPLES!!
ETC.

Just received at the store of

G. & J. HAY.
Twelve car loads of flour, all ground from No 1 hard wheat which will be sold at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES. Every bag guaranteed.

HIGHEST PRICE
PAID FOR ALL
KINDS OF GRAIN.
Choice WINTER APPLES as usual very cheap.

G. & J. HAY,

WHEN

You buy a thing, if you are wise and economical, you try to get your money's worth.
Beware of prejudices as to what paint is best.
Get reliable evidence and form an intelligent opinion.
This done, you will be sure to buy
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS' PAINT.

J. N. A. Carriere, St. Philippe,
Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries Boots and Shoes etc—
Cheap for cash

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

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.

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.

Work has been commenced on the Beach Radial Railway track at Hamilton.

Morris Freeborn attempted suicide at Hamilton by taking poison. An emetic saved him.

The widow of Peter Sayeres, a pure blood, Iroquois Indian woman, died at Caughnawaga, at the age of 118 years.

Treasurer Harvey of Guelph has been suspended, as the Council is investigating an alleged shortage in his accounts.

Arthur Dupuis, a Montreal laundryman, was stabbed fatally by unknown men whom he ordered away from his residence.

The early-closing by-law recently passed by the Council of Montreal has been pronounced bad law by Recorder DeMontigny.

It is suggested to introduce civil service examinations in Hamilton municipal appointments.

The British warship Bamber arrived at Halifax from Bermuda. She is one of the latest additions to the North American squadron.

A Vancouver, B.C., syndicate has purchased a rich gold mine accidentally discovered in Taynes Creek in Lillooet district by a half breed.

A young Englishman, just arrived at Montreal, shot himself dead on the mountain. He registered at the Windsor as T. B. Cartwright, England.

Lieut. Col. Lake has returned from England, where he went on business connected with the recent contracts for arms made by the Dominion Government.

There are numerous desertions from the ranks of the Royal Artillery stationed at Halifax. It is believed the men are being induced to desert by the high pay in the United States for good artillerymen.

One of the Wentworth County Councilors proposed to use the lawn in front of the court house at Hamilton for a free market to enable the farmers to escape paying fees. The motion was treated as a joke.

It is stated in Halifax that the North Atlantic squadron is soon to be strengthened by the sending of a new British warship from England. The squadron is to be strengthened proportionately with that of the United States.

Mrs. Edwin Henry King, formerly of Montreal, who died in April in Monte Carlo, bequeathed \$20,000 to the Montreal General Hospital, \$10,000 to the McGill University, and \$5,000 to the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Montreal.

The Dominion Government has passed an order-in-Council appointing a commission to consider the project of an International Exposition for Montreal. If the commission reports favorably it is understood that the Government will grant substantial assistance to the scheme.

The Ontario Government has secured for Toronto Desmar's painting of the Charge of the Light Brigade, which for years hung in the Victoria Cross gallery in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. The central figure is the late Col. Dunn, V.C., a Torontonian by birth, of the 100th Canadian Regiment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Hercules Robinson and other South African officials have arrived in England.

Lady Henry Somerset has been elected president of the British Women's Temperance Association.

England is suffering from a very severe drought. In six weeks the rainfall in London has only been two-tenths of an inch.

The King of the Belgians is expected shortly in London, to negotiate a loan for the construction of the New Congo railway.

The Behring Sea Convention, in session in London, will appoint a commission to decide upon the individual Canadian claims.

The popularity of the Prince of Wales is attested by the general rejoicing of all classes and conditions of people over his Derby triumph.

The sale of Shakespeare relics from the collection belonging to the Hart family took place in London last week, and the articles generally went for a small sum.

The Birmingham Post asserts that Lord Rosebery's present tour abroad is a prelude to his resignation of the leadership of the Liberal party on account of ill-health.

It is stated on good authority in Berlin that the Dreibund will continue to morally support England in Egypt if, after the coronation fetes, Russia joins France to harass Great Britain.

Over 134 branches have been added to the British Women's Temperance Association in England, Scotland and Wales during the past year. The association is in annual session in London.

The alleged revival of Fenianism is creating some excitement in London. The Scotland Yard detectives say they are only waiting for the opportune moment to proceed against certain men for conspiracy.

The Dublin police have made an extraordinary discovery of military rifles, bayonets, and a large quantity of ammunition. All the articles are out of date, and appear to have been hidden for a long time.

Certain diplomatic correspondence regarded by the British Government as of a confidential character has been printed in the Italian green-book, and Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons, referred caustically to the Italian breach of faith.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, Imperial Home Secretary, in the House of Commons, stated that he could find no reason for the exercise of further clemency in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, found guilty of the murder of her husband.

In dealing with the cattle disease all in the British Commons, amendments in favor of Canadian cattle were

opposed by the Government, and it was stated that in spite of denials from this country Canadian herds were tainted with pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World, now in London, was presented on Friday with an address by the leading representatives of the English peace and arbitration societies, thanking him for his efforts on behalf of good feeling between Great Britain and the United States.

UNITED STATES.

Buffalo is to have Sunday band concerts in the park.

The United States Church Army, a body like the Salvation Army, has been founded in New York City.

Mr. H. S. Roper, inventor of a steam bicycle, fell off the machine at Cambridge, Mass., and was killed.

Miss Helen M. Gould of New York, has sent \$100,000 for the relief of sufferers by the St. Louis tornado.

The total number of fatalities caused by the cyclone in St. Louis and East St. Louis, is now placed at 490.

The suicide of Henry E. Champlin, in Colchester, Conn., is the third suicide in a single family in that town within a year.

An eight-year-old son of Henry Acklam, of Racine, Wis., was torn to pieces by two bulldozers while returning from school on Thursday afternoon.

W. H. T. Durrant, the convicted San Francisco murderer, has made application for a new trial in a document covering 1,000 typewritten pages.

G. F. Stephens and Wm. Horan, prominent Single Tax advocates in New York, have been arrested for speaking in the streets of Dover, Delaware.

Prior to the great St. Louis tornado there were sixty-four house boats on the river near the city, all of which were lost, with probably three hundred occupants.

The Niagara Falls Power Co. have contracted for additions to their premises and plant to cost \$3,000,000 for the purpose of furnishing power to Buffalo.

At Columbus, Ga., two negroes were hanged to a tree in the middle of Broad street, the main business thoroughfare, and riddled with bullets by an infuriated mob.

The United States receipts for the month of May were \$24,643,717, and the expenditure \$28,426,592, leaving a deficit for the month of \$3,782,875, and for the eleven months of the fiscal year of \$26,928,874.

Arrangements are being made for the celebration on an elaborate scale on July 15, at Fort Ontario, Oswego, and Fort Niagara, of the centennial of the evacuation of those places by the British troops.

There is a lock-out at the works of the Illinois steel works, Chicago, and nearly 1,500 men are thrown out of employment. The men claim the colour line was the cause of the lock-out, although officers of the company do not admit it.

Miss Jane Adams, founder of the Hull House of Chicago, says that the wickedness of Chicago is nothing in comparison with the inhumanity of vice to be found in London and in the larger Continental cities.

At San Francisco Miss Mayne Worrell of Chester Lodge, Gilston road, London, a highly connected young lady of 22 years of age, who was making a tour of the world, untimely died suddenly in her room at the Palace Hotel. Indications point to strychnine poisoning.

Our reports this week from the New York commercial agencies show little if any change. As crops promise well and old stocks are large, it is likely the low prices now realized for farm products will continue. Factories are mostly on short time, and the purchasing power of the people is thus seriously curtailed. But the tone among the commercial community is reported as excellent, and it is assumed confidently that business will improve as soon as the conventions are over. The boot and shoe industry is the only one just now which can be fairly called active, and employment in this line is good though orders are diminishing. Financial complications and political agitation are seriously affecting trade all over the United States.

GENERAL.

Herr Ropfs, the African explorer, is dead at Berlin.

Leaders of the cholera riot at Cairo have been shot.

The Czarina is ill, prostrated by the Moscow catastrophe.

It is reported that 1,500 bandits have burned the town of Autirabe, in Madagascar.

Carl Ladstrom, a widely known Swedish naturalist, will visit the winds of Patagonia this year.

Princess Lilliokealani, of Hawaii, is still in Italy, but is expected in London towards the end of the month.

The London Standard correspondent estimates the number of killed at Moscow at 3,000, besides 1,200 injured.

Li-Hung Chang took with him a letter of credit for expenses incurred at the Czar's coronation amounting to \$400,000.

It is positively asserted that 3,873 persons perished in the Moscow disaster, and that 4,000 persons were injured.

A national Committee has been formed in Athens to assist the Cretans who are in rebellion against Turkish rule.

A despatch from East Africa says that the French Niger expedition has been totally routed, and many of its members were killed by poisoned arrows.

A dinner was given in Moscow on Thursday night by Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador, to the Czar and Czarina. Covers were laid for fifty guests.

The committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has unanimously approved the bill making Madagascar a French colony.

It is reported that Kurds have massacred several French, British and German engineers who were employed on the railway between Smyrna and Kassaia.

A despatch from Baluwayo says that Major Baden-Powell, with two columns of whites, attacked the Matabeles six miles from Baluwayo, killing 180 of them.

A despatch from Apia, Samoa, says that an attempt is being made by Germany to assist the present pretender Tamasese and thus have a puppet upon the throne.

More than a hundred Russians in

Berlin have been ordered to leave the city within three days. No explanation of the order is given except that they are obnoxious foreigners.

It is said that Signor Crispi will undergo a surgical operation soon at Naples, as the cataracts in his eyes are spreading.

The village of Krienholz, in the Bernese Oberland, has been partially destroyed by landslips and the subsidence of the ground.

Twenty persons were probably fatally injured in a panic caused by the falling of a staircase at a circus performance at Antwerp.

The gravity which the Turkish Government attaches to the Cretan situation is shown by the fact that thirty-five battalions of troops have been ordered to the island of Crete.

A despatch from Athens says that the Turks, after leaving Varnos, island of Crete, burned and sacked the villages of Duleana and Tsivira. The insurgents retired to the mountains, and proclaimed the union of Crete with Greece.

It is stated that a confidential note has been addressed to the Belgian Government, announcing that ex-Empress Eugenie has summoned a great meeting of French Monarchists to take place in Brussels during the coming month of August.

A detachment of Turkish troops, 85 in number, which had returned to the recently besieged town of Varnos for the purpose of moving war material, were attacked by the Cretans and cut pieces, only two succeeding in making their escape.

The Hawaiian Government have refused permission to Mr. Volney F. Ashford of Belleville, Ont., to return to Honolulu. He appealed to the British Government, and it is understood that he will be taken to the island in a British man-of-war, and landed, despite the Hawaiian protest.

ANARCHISTS AT BARCELONA.

Several Persons Killed by the Explosion of a Bomb in a Religious Procession—Arrests.

A despatch from Barcelona, says:—The Anarchists have resumed their activity in this city, and much fear is entertained that they will inaugurate another reign of terror similar to that which prevailed in 1892 and 1893, when there were many explosions here, in Madrid and other Spanish cities. At 9 o'clock on Sunday night a bomb was exploded while a religious procession was taking place, and several persons were killed. The outrage has caused great excitement. The authorities held a meeting subsequent to the explosion, and resolved to take energetic measures to discover the authors of the crime and to prevent further outrages. This is the second outrage or attempted outrage within a few days. During a religious procession on the feast of Corpus Christi a bomb was found in a dust heap near the cathedral. It was evidently the intention of those who placed the bomb where it was found to kill or maim some of those taking part in the procession. A number of Anarchists have been arrested, but as yet there is no positive proof that any of them caused the explosion.

Six persons were killed by the explosion and twenty-four wounded. It is not known what explosive the bomb contained. The Captain-General of the Province of Barcelona, acting as standard-bearer in the procession, while the civil Governor and the city Alcade held the streamers of the banner. It is thought that the designers of the outrage contemplated killing these officials. At a late hour on Sunday night the police had not discovered any clue to the actual authors of the crime.

The procession was in connection with the Corpus Christi festival. The bomb was thrown when the processionalists were entering the Church of Santa Maria, and the people were panic-stricken by the explosion and its effects. Those already in the church made a wild rush to get outside, while many of those on the outside scattered and fled in every direction. While some of the priests present did everything in their power to allay the excitement others administered the last rites of the church to those injured who seemed likely to die. Quite a large crowd was witnessing the procession, and the man who threw the deadly missile effected his escape in the excitement. It is reported that some people who were standing close to him have furnished the police with a description of him, and hopes are entertained that he will soon be captured.

THE MOSCOW DISASTER.

The Prefect of Police Chiefly to Blame for the Catastrophe—He Refused Military Assistance to Control the Crowd.

A despatch from Moscow says:—Eyewitnesses of the terrible and fatal crush on the Khodjinskoe plain last Saturday agree that M. Viosovsky, Prefect of Police, is chiefly to blame for the disaster. He huffily refused military offers of troops to control the crowd, declaring that he knew his own business, and that there was no need of any fear of an accident. The popular feeling against Viosovsky is intense, and his name has become a curse among the populace, who, armed with bottles and stones, would have lynched him the same day upon his arriving at the plain if he had not had his route lined with troops, and himself strongly escorted. It appears during the crush a number of Cossacks, finding themselves surrounded, freely used their whips upon the crowd in order to force their way out. Three were torn from their saddles and were killed. Two gendarmes were also killed, and this led to the flight of the others. A number of moujiks were drowned in vats of beer provided for the feast, in which they plunged in order to secure the liquor.

Sawdust is utilized as fuel in Germany. It is heated until the resinous ingredients become sticky, and is then pressed into bricks.

CANNOT FISH IN OUR WATERS.

Consequently Many American Tugs Have to Lie Idle.

According to reports received at the Fisheries Department at Ottawa, the two Dominion cruisers on the great lakes are doing effective work in preventing poaching by United States fishery boats. It is ascertained that the United States fishermen on Lake Erie are this year adopting new methods of buoying their gangs of nets by using invisible buoys or floats rendering it necessary for the cruiser Petrel, which is patrolling that lake, to use grappling gear. For two or three weeks past the Petrel's men have been laboriously grappling for nets which it is alleged have been illegally placed in the Canadian waters of Lake Erie, but the United States poachers have taken warning. Early in May, before the Petrel arrived on the fishing grounds, some poaching appears to have been done in our waters, a tug from Erie City, Penn., taking from the Canadian side seven or eight tons of herring. For some weeks past the United States tugs have been laid up, doing nothing, as when their operations are confined to the American portions of the lake their catches are so small that it does not pay. United States fishermen openly state that unless they can take fish on the Canadian side it is no use fishing, as they lose money. The Fisheries Department with its cruisers is thus rendering good service to our fishermen in thus effectually preventing the depletion of fish in Canadian waters by United States poachers.

SOUTH AFRICA.

President Kruger Talks About His Little Dogs and the Big Dog He is After—Prisoners Released To-Day.

Mr. J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire, who is now in London, received a despatch on Thursday from Pretoria, saying that John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, Col. Francis Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes; George Farrar and Lionel Phillips, the four leaders in the Johannesburg Reform Committee, whose sentence to death was commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment, were to be released from custody next day.

A despatch to the Times from Cape Town says that President Kruger, replying to the thanks of the released reformers, made this characteristic statement:—"If my little dogs are naughty I must whip them, but I am always sorry to do so. The next time I must get hold of a big dog. My little dogs bark, but a big one bites." This reference to Cecil Rhodes and the reformers shows accurately, the Times correspondent says, the feeling of the Boers on the subject.

Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, Prime Minister and Treasurer of Cape Colony, presented the budget to the House of Assembly. It shows a surplus for the year of £1,250,000. One hundred thousand pounds will be employed in strengthening the defenses of the colony unless the money should be needed to suppress the rinderpest that is creating havoc among domestic cattle in parts of South Africa. The estimated surplus of the coming year is £228,000.

FLOCKING TO THE EL DORADO.

Tales of Quickly Made Fortunes Send Thousands to South Africa.

The influx of immigrants into South Africa is continuing at such a rapid rate that the Cape Times fears that before many months have passed they will once more be face to face with the unemployed difficulty. Not even the unexampled progress of Johannesburg can possibly keep pace with the weekly arrivals. Sooner or later there will be a serious glut in the labor market and a heavy fall in the remuneration of labor.

Already, it seems the tendency of wages, outside the class of artisans, is in the downward direction. First-class men will, of course, always command good pay in South Africa, because their ranks are by no means extensively recruited from the flood of new arrivals. But the outlook for third-rate men is by no means favorable. Our contemporary hears, for instance, of tolerably efficient clerks of the mechanical order who are scrapping along on the miserable pittance of 5 shillings a day, which is a good deal less than one would call "a living wage" at the Cape.

WHEN IS A WOMAN OLD?

This is the latest question which an inquiring spirit has addressed to all the leading actresses in Germany. Some of the answers are worth bearing in mind. Frau Butze is of the opinion: "A woman is only old when she tries by force to become young again." Rosa Berten says: "A woman is old when she begins to ask herself, 'When is a woman old?'" Jenny Gross keeps to the safe saying: "A woman is as old as she looks." Marie Pospischil considers that "As long as a woman believes in youth she appears young, even when she is not really so." Marie Reisenhofer declares emphatically: "Woman is old when she begins to love reason and finds no love in return." Clara Ziegler, the celebrated tragedienne, is more genial and consoling in some respects. According to her: "When is a woman old?" "The conceited, never; the unhappy, too soon; and the wise at the right time."

JUSTICE TO ALL.

Simple integrity, simple fairness, simple justice to rich and poor alike, giving to each one his rightful dues, striving neither to overstep nor to underbuy goods or labor, incurring no debts but admit of being promptly met, and, carrying out in daily life the principle of honesty and fairness, is the very best and most efficient means of benefiting the community, and the only foundation on which to build a benevolence worthy of the name.

It is estimated that there are 60,000,000 bushels of corn in the north half of Iowa, representing a value of \$11,000,000.

A CRAZY MAN'S DEED.

Steamboat Engineer Stager Attempts to Blow 750 Passengers Into Eternity, But All Escaped.

A despatch from Berlin says: There was a terrible panic on Wednesday on an excursion steamer on Gremmner Lake. There were 250 pupils of the Public schools on board the steamer. When the centre of the lake had been reached the engineer of the steamboat, a man named Stager, appeared on deck.

"Teachers and children," he said, "say your last prayer, as I intend to blow up the steamer." He would do it, he declared, to revenge himself on the boat's master. A frightful panic prevailed, and members of the crew threw themselves on Stager and bound him with ropes.

An investigation showed that the villain had so fixed the engine that an explosion was imminent.

Boats were immediately lowered and the screaming children hurried into them. Many of the children leaped into the water. Boats arrived from shore and everyone was rescued. Within a minute after the last person was taken off, the steamer exploded. Stager made a full confession. He is not thought to be insane.

THE ELEVATOR FELL.

A Terrible Accident in a Printing House at Baltimore—Thirteen Employees Seriously Injured.

A despatch from Baltimore says:—The passenger elevator of the Friedenwald Printing Co. fell from the fourth floor to the basement with an awful crash on Wednesday morning. Fourteen men and women were in the car as it went down the shaft. The elevator conductor had a miraculous escape, coming out uninjured. The other 13 persons were terribly injured, broken legs and arms being the fate of many. Two of the injured are in a dying condition. Thomas Knapp, aged 68, had a rib broken and both feet crushed; Mary Jackson, aged 48, had both legs broken and spine injured. They will probably die. The victims were conveyed to the Maryland University Hospital, many of them being unconscious; others shrieked like mad. The injured were all employees of the printing company, and were going to their workrooms on the top floor to begin their day's labor.

A DECISIVE VICTORY.

British Troops in the Sudan Surprise the Enemy, Cut Off Their Retreat, and Capture Their Camp.

A despatch from London says:—The Marquis of Landsdowne, Secretary of State for War, has received a telegram from Sir Herbert Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, saying:—"We surprised the enemy at dawn at Firket. They resisted gallantly, holding the hills and the village, but were completely defeated and their retreat cut off. We captured their camp and all their camels, horses and provisions. Our casualties were slight. The troops behaved excellently."

A despatch from Akasheh, the advance post occupied by the Egyptian troops in the Sudan, states that 1,000 dervishes were killed in the fighting at and around Firket, including their commander, Emir Hamud. The British loss was 70 killed and 82 wounded.

A VERDICT AGAINST A DOCTOR.

A Long Island City, N.Y., jury on Wednesday gave a verdict for the plaintiff in a suit involving the same principle as the slander case in which an English jury gave Mrs. Arthur Kitson a verdict of \$80,000 against Dr. Wm. Playfair, the London physician. In the Long Island City case the plaintiff was Mrs. Ida C. Sorceron, and the defendant was Dr. Seibert Balaban of Brooklyn. Mrs. Sorceron asked for \$10,000 damages on the ground that the doctor had injured the memory of her nineteen-year-old daughter, Clara Olivia Nelson, who died a few months ago, by telling his wife a professional secret. The secret became whispered about the village of Evergreens in some way. An autopsy showed that the conclusion at which the doctor had arrived regarding the young girl was not warranted. The jury was out three-quarters of an hour, and returned a verdict in favor of Mrs. Sorceron, for \$50,000. The case will be appealed.

PROVERBS ABOUT THE CZAR.

The crown of the Czar does not protect him against headache.

The Czar, too, dies when his hour comes.

The Czar's lungs can not put out the sun.

One has to bow before the Czar, even if the Czar be blind.

The Czar might be the cousin of God, but he is not his brother.

The Czar can shake the terrestrial globe, but can not make it deviate from its axis.

The Czar has long arms, but they do not reach to heaven.

A fat Czar is not heavier for death to carry than a lean beggar.

If the Czar be a rhymester, let the poets beware.

When the Czar dies the moujik would not change places with him.

Whoever needs the Czar's favor must not disdain the good-will of his valet.

When the Czar wishes to cut leather straps, the peasants must furnish their hide.

When the Czar takes snuff, the people sneeze.

He whom the Czarina hates is despised by her lady-in-waiting, hated by her tire-woman, and sent to the devil by her chambermaid.

A POOR OCCUPATION.

De man dat ain' got nuffin' ter do but kill time, said Uncle Eben, gin'rally was 'es'er lot ob fus' class amministration bringin' down some mighty no 'count game.

HAWK DRIVES CATTLE HOME.

Clever Irish Bird Taught to Act as Herder in Ireland.

A farmer living in the south of Ireland has a hawk that is a wise bird and, what is better, its wisdom is put to good use. The farmer has a herd of about seventy-five cows, which have been turned out to graze daily in a pasture some distance from the farm house. It has been the duty of the farmer's son, a lad of sixteen, to go after the cattle each night and drive them home to be milked.

A year or two ago the boy found a hawk's nest. After killing the old birds he took the young ones home and raised one as a pet. Since then the pet hawk has been the companion of the boy and has accompanied him when he went after the cows each evening.

A short time ago the boy hurt his foot and that evening was not able to go after the cows. At the usual time for going after the herd there was no one who could go, but the cows came trooping in only a few minutes later. Not one was missing and flying around in the rear of the herd, was the pet hawk.

The next evening the hawk again started out alone after the cows. This time he was watched and his plan of operations learned. The bird first drove the cows together by assailing each straggler separately. Then the entire drove was started towards home.

If a cow loitered the hawk flew at her, pecked at her back and beat her with his wings. This course was fully as effective in making the bovine move as would be the barking of a dog. When all the cows were in motion and moving along at a proper gait the hawk perched himself on the horn of the rear one and calmly watched the progress of his charges.

Since then the hawk has been sent after the cows each evening, and the boy has lost a job. The fame of the bird has spread, and neighbors for miles around have gone to see the hawk drive the cattle.

OLDEST PEOPLE IN THE WORLD.

Interesting Facts and Figures About the Centenarians of Europe.

A German statistician has studied the census returns of Europe to learn a few things about the centenarians of the old world. He has found, for instance, that high civilization does not favor the greatest length of life. The German empire, with 55,000,000 population, has but 78 subjects who are more than 100 years old. France, with fewer than 40,000,000, has 213 persons who have passed their 100th birthday. England has 146; Ireland, 578; Scotland, 46; Denmark 2; Belgium 5; Sweden 10, and Norway, with 2,000,000 inhabitants, 23. Switzerland does not boast a single centenarian, but Spain, with but 18,000,000 population, has 401.

The most amazing figures found by the German statistician came from that troublesome and turbulent region known as the Balkan Peninsula. Serbia has 575 persons who are more than 100 years old; Roumania, 1,084; and Bulgaria, 3,883. In other words, Bulgaria has a centenarian for every 1,000 inhabitants, and thus holds the international record for old inhabitants. In 1892 alone there died in Bulgaria 304 persons of more than 100 years. In the Balkan Peninsula, moreover, a person is not regarded as on the verge of the grave the moment he becomes a centenarian. For instance, in Serbia there were in 1890 some 290 persons between 106 and 115 years, 123 between 115 and 125, and 18 between 125 and 135. Three were between 135 and 140.

Who is the oldest person in the world? The German statistician does not credit the recent story about a Russian 160 years old. Russia has no census, he says, and except in cases of special official investigation the figures of ages in Russia must be mistrusted. The oldest man in the world is then, in his opinion, Bruno Cotrim, a negro born in Africa, and now resident in Rio Janeiro. Cotrim is 160 years old. Next to him comes probably a retired Moscow cabman, named Kusirim, who is in his 140th year. The statistician says the oldest woman in the world is 130 years old, but neglects to give her name and address, possibly out of courtesy, or perhaps in view of the extraordinary figures which came to his hands from the Balkans he thought a subject only 130 years old was hardly worthy of particular notice.

SUCCESS.

"We are apt, many of us, to think," said Mr. Gratebar, "that we could do better if we had a better chance or could get started in some new field; but the fact is that the man who is likely to succeed at all is pretty sure to succeed wherever he may be. Success is a crop that depends for its returns less upon the soil than it is cultivated than upon the manner of cultivation."

Nervous

Troubles are caused by impure and impoverished blood because the nerves, being fed by the blood, are not properly nourished. The true way to cure nervousness is to purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has built me up, increased my appetite and accomplished what I desired. My oldest daughter was nervous and not very rugged, but her health is good since she began using Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOHN L. PINNOM, 172 Hayden Row, Hopkinton, Mass. Get Hood's and only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. 50¢ for 25¢. Hood's Pills are mild and effective. 25¢.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, feeds the exhausted tissues and strengthens the nerves.

50c. and \$1.00 at all druggists.

Optum and similar drugs may quiet pain to-day, only to have it return again, for these drugs weaken. Scott's Emulsion permanently cures because it feeds and strengthens.

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH.

The Bowmanville News Interviews Mr. John Hawkens.

And is Given Particulars of a Nine Years' Suffering From Asthma, From Which He Has Been Restored to Health When His Case Was Looked On as Hopeless. From the News, Bowmanville.

During the past five years the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have developed into a household word, and from several cases that have come under our personal observation, there is not the least doubt in our minds but that they are a boon to mankind, and in scores of instances have saved life, when everything else had failed. The cure of Mr. Hawkens, whose case we published some time ago, was one of the most remarkable that we have ever heard of. To-day he is as well as ever he was in his life, and is daily knocking about in all weathers attending to his farm duties. Recently another triumph for Pink Pills came under our observation, and, after interviewing the person cured, he gave permission to make the facts public, and we will give the story in his own words. Mr. John Hawkens, who resides in the township of Darlington, some ten miles north of Bowmanville, and whose post office is Enniskillen, came to the county from Cornwall, England, some 45 years ago, and up to the time of his sickness had always been a hard-working man. One day, however, while attending his work, he got wet, took a chill and a severe cold followed, which finally developed into asthma. During the succeeding nine years he was a terrible sufferer from that distressing disease and gradually grew so bad that he could not work, frequently spent



sleepless nights, and had little or no appetite. Finally he could scarcely walk across the room without panting for breath, and would sit all day with his elbows resting on his knees—the only position which seemed to give him ease, and at one time he never laid down for six weeks. As it was a hardship for him to talk, all he asked was to be let alone. During this time he had been doctoring and had tried nearly everything, and spent over \$100, but got no relief. Finally some one recommended him to take Pink Pills. He thought they could do him no harm at any rate, and procuring a supply he commenced taking them. After he had taken three boxes he found that he was improving, and after taking two more boxes to the astonishment of all he walked across the field to the woods and cut up a cord of wood. He continued the pills and took two more boxes, making seven in all, and to-day is as well as he ever was, but always keeps a box of Pink Pills in the house. The neighbors all began to ask him what he had done, as the asthma had left him, and they never expected to hear of him being well again. To one and all he tells that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that did it, and has recommended them to scores of people since his recovery.

With such wonderful cures as these occurring in all parts of the Dominion it is no wonder that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have achieved a greater reputation than any other known medicine. All that is asked for them is a fair trial and the results are rarely disappointing.

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 pills 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 pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail postpaid at 50¢ 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."

ENTHUSIASTIC CAMPERS.

Now that the summer has come campers are making their selections of the numerous picturesque spots in which this country abounds. Camping is delightful in fine, dry weather, but rain will come sometimes, and then it is that the camper realizes that there is such a thing as rheumatism. "Prevention is better than cure," and all campers will do well to include in their supplies a mineral water which will prevent this. St. Leon Mineral Water is a preventive of, and sure cure for all organic derangements and is endorsed by eminent physicians. Try it.

DIFFICULT TEXT.

Husband. What does this expression from Isaiah mean? "Ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils, mean?" Wife (sweetly). I think it is meant, my dear, as a command for wives to leave husbands who snore.

The Triumphant Trio.

The Three Great South American Remedies—Absolute Cures For Kidney, Rheumatic and Stomach Diseases—Thousands of Grateful Citizens All Over Canada Bear Testimony.

Not one medicine doing the work of the other, but each doing its own work, without a single failure. The keynote of the success of the South American Remedies is that they strike at the seat of disease in every case.

Take South American Kidney Cure. It is not a medicine that trifles with the patient, as is done in many cases where pills and powders are prescribed. Kidney disease arises from the clogging of the filter-like parts of the system that constitute the kidneys. Only a liquid can dissolve these obstructions, and such is South American Kidney Cure. Adam Soper, of Burk's Falls, Ont., suffered terribly from kidney disease, and treated with the most skilled physicians. His words are: "I did not obtain any relief until South American Kidney Cure was used. I am now a cured man, and believe one bottle of the remedy will convince any one of its great work."

Many false notions exist in regard to rheumatism. Outside applications may temporarily relieve the pain, but the blood must be purified if a permanent cure is to be effected. This is what South American Rheumatic Cure does. Mrs. Phillips, of Hamilton, was completely crippled with rheumatism. She procured a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure, and says: "It is without doubt the quickest relief for rheumatism I have ever seen, and I heartily recommend it to all sufferers of the disease."

It is a scientific fact that many derangements of the system emanate from the nerve centres at the base of the brain. South American Nervine cures stomach and nervous troubles because it acts immediately on the nerve centre. J. W. Dinwoodie, of Campbellford, Ont., says: "I do not hesitate to say that South American Nervine is the best medicine I have ever taken; it completely cured me of nervous prostration and the attendant diseases of the liver and stomach that follow this weakness."

BIRDS THAT PERCH ON BILLOWS.

Some of Their Ocean Journeys Delightfully Described by Edwin Arnold.

Sir Edwin Arnold, in an account of his voyage to America, which appears in the London Daily Telegraph, says: "Every day we see playing around the ship, and skimming up and down the wave-bilows, companies of lovely little terns and sea swallows, the latter no larger than thrushes. These fearless people of the waste have not by any means followed us from the land, living, as gulls often will, on the waste thrown from the vessel."

"They are vague and casual roamers of the ocean, who, spying the great steamship from afar, have sailed close up, to see if we are a rock or an island, and will then skip away again on their own free and boundless business. Yonder tiny bird, with purple and green plumage, his little breast and neck laced with silver, distant 1,000 miles at this moment from a drop of fresh water and yet cares no more for that fact than did the Irish squire who lived twelve miles from a lemon."

"If his wings ever grow weary, it is but to settle on the bosom of a great billow, and suffer it for a time to rock and roll him amid the hissing spindrift, the milky, flying foam and the broken sea-lace which forms and gleams and disappears again upon the dark slopes. When he pleases, a stroke of the small red foot and a beat of the wonderful wing launch him off from the jagged edge of the billow, and he flits past us at 100 knots an hour, laughing steam and canvas to scorn, and steering for some nameless crag in Labrador or Fundy or bound, it may be, homeward, for some island or marsh of the far-away Irish coast."

"Marvellously expressive of power as is our untiring engine, which all day at night throbs and pants and pulses in noisy rhythm under the deck, what a clumsy, imperfect affair it is compared to the dainty plumes and delicate muscles which will carry that pretty, fearless sea-swallow back to his roost."

What a grasping old creditor you are, Hawkins! You've bothered me about this bill fifty times in ten days. You wrong me, Jarley. I'm not grasping. I've bothered you about the bill. I admit; but I haven't been able to grasp anything yet.

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.

AN OBSTACLE.

Mrs. Peroffat—This being so poor is terrible, isn't it? Mrs. Topf—Indeed, it is. If we could only afford it, I would have nervous prostration to-morrow.

Ryckman's Kootenay Cure.

Positive Cure for Rheumatism and Paralysis.

ALL WINTER IN THE HOSPITAL.

After Fourteen Years' Doctoring Kootenay Cured in Six Weeks.

(Testimony Under Oath.)

Mr. John Langley, another Hamilton man, tells a story that carries conviction with it. He was a sufferer for fourteen long years and spent months in the city hospital. Now he is well, and the Kootenay Cure did it. Read the declaration he makes: County of Wentworth to Wit: I, John Langley, of the city of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, Province of Ontario, do solemnly declare that I was afflicted with rheumatism for fourteen years or more and have been treated by several doctors; was at the hospital all winter in 1892, and was unable to get cured, but after having taken the Kootenay Cure given to me by S. S. Ryckman, M.P., I feel that I am cured of that painful disease inside of the last six weeks.

I may say that I was unable to walk, and should you require further proof of my case there are plenty I can refer you to who knew my condition six weeks ago and the cure it has effected in me since that time.

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, etc.

JOHN LANGLEY. Declared before me at the City of Hamilton, County of Wentworth, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1895.

FRANCIS FITZGERALD, A Notary Public in and for the Province of Ontario.

It is positively asserted that 3,873 persons perished in the Moscow disaster, and that 4,000 persons were injured.

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

Adams' 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 15 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

NOT SPECIFIC.

Yes, said the pastor, I regret to say we are having trouble in our church. Ah! inquired the broker; hersey, choir or sexton?

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LOUIS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the sole partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and is at present, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1894.

A. W. GILSON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75¢.

W.P.C. 819

Sunlight SOAP



IT MAKES HOME BRIGHTER.

HOME IS VERY DEAR. And it is the aim of a good wife to keep it clean and attractive. Nothing will help her more than the use of Sunlight Soap. Like a ray of sunlight it brightens and cheers, encourages and comforts. It makes homes bright and hearts light.....

BOOKS FOR WRAPPERS. For every 12 "Sunlight" wrappers sent to LAYNE BROS., Ltd., Toronto, a useful paper-bound book will be sent, or a cloth-bound book for 50 wrappers.

STAMPS dating before 1870 of Canada, Provinces, United States; also Bill and Law Stamps bought. Good Prices. WM. R. ADAMS, 7 Ann St., Toronto, Ont.

DOUGLAS BROS. Slate, Gravel and metal roofs, metallic ceilings, sky lights, sheet metal workers. 124 Adelaide W., Toronto

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to handle a New Preparation. Liberal remuneration. Stamp for particulars.

R. W. HANNAM, TORONTO.

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

ONE MINUTE HEADACHE CURE!

FARM ENGINES

UNRIVALLED in Simplicity, Effective Working Qualities and Durability.

GUARANTEED TO GIVE FULL POWER CLAIMED.

Over 2,000 in successful operation.

Write us before buying. Pamphlet free. A full supply of coal and oil at lowest prices.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA. Sold Only in Lead Packets. IT IS DELICIOUS.

Iron Fencing, Office & Communication Railings, and all kinds of IRON AND WIRE WORK. TORONTO FENCE AND ORNAMENTAL WORKS TORONTO, CAN.

MACHINERY

ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY. Office and Works: Toronto, Can. Adjoining New Union Station. DAY & SONS, 500 PINE AVE.

ALL THE LEADING BAKERS USE OUR DOUGH MIXERS. No baker having any kind of dough worth while should be without this life-saving machine. G. T. FERGUSON, Manufacturer, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND. LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

Few Women

ENJOY LIFE AS THEY OUGHT.

Many are miserable, weak and ill, and suffer untold miseries through ailments peculiar to the female sex. IT IS WRONG. Most all these ills result from weak systems of some sort. No woman can remain weak or ill who uses COMPOUND.

MILLS' (Can.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND and Mills' Sanative Wash. Price 10¢ and 25¢. For sale by all Druggists. They impart vitality and energy, and make the life of the "Mother" worth living. Beware of cheap imitations. "Woman's Triumph" free on application.

"A. M. C." MEDICINE CO., 375 St. Paul St., Montreal. Medicines expressed to any address on order.

Assessment System. Mutual Principle.

Protection

Is what the Family Needs when the "bread-winner" is gone.

LIFE INSURANCE

Provides Cash When cash is most needed.

The Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

E. B. HARPER, Founder. F. A. BURNHAM, President.

Pays Promptly.

It is the largest natural premium life association in the world. It has a Reserve or Emergency Fund of over thirty-four hundred thousand dollars. It has paid policy-holders over twenty-seven millions of dollars.

Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts. Circulars sent if requested.

A. R. MONTGOMERY, Manager for Manitoba, British Columbia and North-West Territories, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg, Man. D. E. ROBERTSON, Manager for Ontario, 13 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que. W. J. MURRAY, Manager for Nova Scotia, Halifax, N. S. W. J. BURNHAM, Manager for Ontario, Freehold Loan Building, Toronto, Ont.

BUY-CYCLES

but do it carefully. There are many Good wheels—there are some better than others. There is one best.

THE STEARNS

The Yellow Fellow. Consult your interests by reading our catalogue; it tells many truths about bicycles. It is free.

AMERICAN RATTAN CO. TORONTO, ONT. GENUINE BELLING AGENTS

UPRIGHT and HORIZONTAL Stationary, Portable & Semi-Portable

ALL SIZES FROM 1 1/2 to 50 Horse Power.



WATEROUS, BRANTFORD CANADA

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.

WILLYE 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.

For Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale his farm and residence, being Lot No. 12, in the 6th Range of Grenville. This is a good farm with excellent out-buildings. Terms liberal.

JAM. W. W.
Calumet

Ottawa Business College

Formerly National Business College.
(Established 1895)

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

JOHN KEITH,
Principal

135 Bank St. Ottawa.

NEW BOOKS -AT THE- BOOK STORE

In addition to the large stock already advertised, we have received the following new goods:

Game of Crokinole, the Lost Hair, pistols and caps, crayons, red and black ink, dominoes, checkers and boards, fine hair combs, side combs, points in boxes for sketching, pencils, marbles, whistles, balls in variety, tracing wheels, perfume, soap, purses, croquet, children's garden sets, violin bridges, children's brooms, lacrosse balls and sticks, envelopes (long size) scribbles, copy books, P. B. draw books, foreign note paper, cardboard, pass books, legal cap, and lots of other articles—come and see.

We have also received music, memo books, school registers, pinto and half pinto Blash's Universal Ink, Christian Endeavor Hymns by Ira D. Baker for sale at the Lachute Book Store—latest edition with music.

DAWSON KERR.

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 stone needed to draw them from place to place. Ordinary Spring-tooth Harrows for sale. Dist Harrows; Steel Land Rollers, with pivot axle; Plows, with American steel malleable; Tillage rollers and adjustable handles, side rollers; Wilkison Plows; Patterson's Plows; 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 Stores of first class makes.

JOHN SIMON, Bethany street,
Lachute, Que.

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.

J. D. STEWART,
Manager.



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.

Mitchell & Son.

Special attention given to Repairing.



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 plague to the worst scrofulous case.

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

S McKimmie.

UNDERTAKER

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

LACHUTE, Que.

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 I hope I 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 manufacturers 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 get 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 mowers, Sharp's Tiger and Thibbs rakes, wide open binder, 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.

FENCE

BEST WOVEN WIRE FENCE ON EARTH

Horse high, BUT strong, pig and chicken tight. A man and boy can make from 40 to 50 rods a day. Over 50 styles. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

No. 1, 4 ft. high, 4 x 4 mesh, 70c per rod. No. 2, 4 ft. high, 8 x 8 mesh, 60 cts per rod. Made in all sizes for Farms, Gardens and Poultry yards

Manufactured by
C. E. LADOUCEUR, St Andrews, Que

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

Abbotts Campbell & Meredith,

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, &c.,

11 HOSPITAL ST.
MONT. HA.

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

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.

PASTURE.

The undersigned are prepared to receive Cows to pasture on the "McMartin Farm" at owner's risk

Apply to

W. SUMMER LLE,
St. Andrews,
D. TODD, Lachute Road.

PASTURE.

Cattle will be received by the undersigned for pasture on the farm lately occupied by Mr. Wm. McAllister

No horses taken.

Apply to
JAMES M. DONALD,
33-4 Brownsburg, Que.



St. Lawrence Canals.

Iroquois Division.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The time for receiving tenders for the Iroquois Division of the St. Lawrence Canals has been postponed to Friday, 26th June, 1896, and the time for the exhibition of plans till Monday, 1st June, 1896.

By order,
JNO. H. BALDERSON,
Secretary

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, May 2nd, 1896.

"Don't be deceived." Insist on getting the genuine TONKA Smoking Mixture. 10 cents a package or 1/4 pound tin.



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.

DIAMOND

Grip Gates,
\$2.00 each

Diamond Grip Fence,
45cts. a rod.

BARB WIRE by Wholesale.

FRANK CATTON,

Beech Ridge
Agents wanted in every Township.

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 job, on condition that system will be purchased if lining is satisfactory. Call and see us as it is no trouble to show the system. All are invited.

HELLO!

Where are you going on

Dominion Day

Why to the VICTORIA HALL, LACHUTE, there'll be loads of fun to see

CHARLES COOMBS.

The Great English Ventriloquist.

And his COMEDY COMPANY, in the screaming farce entitled CUPBOARD LOVE,

Also the great "Arrah go on,"

PETE DONALDSON

And there will be given a splendid MUSICAL, VOCAL and VENETIQUIL ENTER-TAINMENT

By the Entire Company.

Doors open 7.30. Commence 8 p.m.

Admission, Reserved Seats, 35cts. General Admission, 25cts.

Tickets for sale at hall on day of concert.

Business Manager, J. W. Mills
Agent for Lachute, J. E. Townsend

Don't forget the date and come prepared for a good time

Worth Knowing.

To those who would desire to see a splendid stock in variety, When in the West end one and all Drop in and see the Bros. McFaul.

From roof to cellar there you'll find The various goods to suit the mind, The soft felt hat the Christy stiff, The Nut Brown Derby or Asquith.

Then coats and vests and overalls You're sure to find at Bros. McFauls, Their inside shirts and drawers too And pants that's gray, black brown or blue.

And colored shirts that's laundried well Even now the truth to you I'll tell, That in this town from east to west The Bros. McFaul will suit you best.

And stylish suits of various makes To suit both gentleman or rake, And outside coats to turn the rain With double capes both grey and plaid.

And white shirts made by R. J. Tooke, And stylish neckties there to suit, And silk kerchiefs of modern sizes The marvel is at such low prices.

And Oolong tea and coffee rare The aroma from them make you stare Tamlikande brand from Hindostan, Shoshong from China or Japan.

Allspices and their sugars sweet Done up in packages so neat, Cocoa and Chocolate there also If only for them you'll go.

And Cashmere socks to fit your feet And boots and shoes that are so neat, The greatest wonder is of all They sell so cheap at Bros. McFaul.

McFaul Bros.

LACHUTE

FARMERS! READ THIS.

If you want anything in the line of Windmills, Tanks, Pumps, Piping, Rubber Hose, or anything in the water-works line, call or write to me, as I can supply you cheaper than anyone else in the county.

ALEX. DOIG,

Hill Farm, Lachute.

Salesman for the Aeromotor for the County of Argenteuil.

BUSINESS CIRCULAR.

To our friends and customers in the County of Argenteuil.

We take this opportunity of thanking you for the very liberal patronage you have favored us with during the past three years. We have been in business here, and we now beg to inform you that after the first day of July next it is our intention to carry on our business here in partnership, under the name, style and firm of Morrow Brothers, General Traders. The necessary declaration having been already filed and registered as required by law. And we trust that by strict attention to the wants of our customers, and by keeping on hand at all times the best quality and style of goods we can procure, and by selling the same at a reasonable advance on the cost price, to continue to merit the confidence of our customers. Again thanking you, we remain,
Your obedient servants,
J. THOMAS MORROW,
S. WILLIAM MORROW,
Grenville Village, Co. Argenteuil,
June 18th, 1896.

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, Que.

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX.

LACHUTE, THURSDAY JUNE 25, 1896.

NO. 45 41

GREAT CLEARING SALE! Of Straw Hats at 25cts each.

Now is your chance for getting a new stylish hat for very little money.

Also see the balance of our Muslins and light summer prints.

Still a few Blouses left, pretty patterns at low figures.

Just received, a lot more of Tweeds for suitings and pantings.

See our Men's Straw and Felt Hats, latest New York styles. 45 and 99c.

Buy your Gents Furnishings with us as we have the best assorted stock in Lachute at lowest prices.

A nice and pretty regatta shirt, with cuffs attached and low collars, for 75c. All sizes Ties in all Styles, choice for 25c.

A good washing tie for 10 cents. White shirts 35c. 45c. 55c. 65c. 75c. and \$1.00.

Men's Underwear at 48c a suit up.

What do you think of this?

Remember that all these bargains are to be got at

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.

DR. ALEX. RODRIGUE
(Physician & Surgeon.)
LACHUTE

Lime! Lime!!

New burnt lime from Crystalline-lime stone, always on hand at
JOHN BRADFORD'S
West End Lachute.

DENTISTRY.

Until further notice Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute on Saturdays only. Parties will oblige by calling early. Remember 25 per cent. reduction on sets of teeth and filling. Painless extraction and all work guaranteed.

When in town call in and see the beautiful stock of Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines on exhibition at the warehouses of J. A. Bedard. You can have them on your own terms and almost at your own price.

THE WINDSOR

LACHUTE, QUE.
Newly Furnished and Refitted.
First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers.
Capt. A. F. Gardiner, Prop.

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

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 1896.

Dr. J. N. Plouffe,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Office in Rodrigue's Building, over Banford's store, Lachute Que.
Telephone No.

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

Will be in his office in Lachute, every Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.—Office, Next Door East of Rodrigue's Hotel.
PAINLESS EXTRACTION!
Telephone No. 37.

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.

Notice of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that a partnership has been formed between Jas. Burns and H. A. Villeneuve, at Grenville village, as General Merchants.

JAS. BURNS,
H. A. VILLENEUVE.
Grenville, June 18, 1896.

NOTICE.

The ratepayers of Lachute Town Corporation are hereby notified that in default of all outstanding taxes due to the said Corporation being paid without delay, actions for the recovery of the same will be instituted.

By order,

J. W. RAITT,
Secy.-Treasur.
Lachute, June 5th, 1896.

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

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

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

WANTED.—An agent in Lachute to handle and keep a stock of our lime. Special terms offered. Apply to
WRIGHT & Co.,
Hull, Que.

Wool.—We are now ready to buy Wool at the highest prices. Hurry it along, in exchange for our Tweeds, Flannels and Ready-made Clothing.
W. BANFORD,

LADIES.—No need to worry longer about your figure. Call at Miss Creswell's for a pair of the Parisian Corsets. Nothing in the market to equal them in style, quality, finish and price.

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, Overalls, Buckskin Moccasins, Blankets, Sleigh Bells, &c., &c. at
J. R. McQUAT'S

Some of that \$6,500 has disappeared

Mrs. John Millar of L'Orignal, was in Lachute for a couple of days this week.

Mr. W. S. Boyd of Montreal, is the guest of his brother, Mr. J. W. Boyd.

Bank stocks have fallen three points as a result of the voting on Tuesday.

The Baptist congregation will have a social on Friday evening at which a very pleasant time is anticipated.

Mr. Wm. Vaughan of Montreal who has been in Lachute on his vacation, returned to the city on Monday last.

The Rev. Dr. Mark of Ottawa, will preach in the Methodist church next Sunday, morning and evening.

Now that the elections are over, everybody should turn their attention to making preparations for attending the excursion to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, on July 10th.

A new sidewalk has been laid in front of W. J. Todd's residence in the West Ward. Mr. Todd has also built a nest fence which adds greatly to the appearance of his property.

Old and young, rich and poor, everybody can afford to turn out on July 10 and go to Ottawa on the excursion to the experimental farm. Return tickets good 2 days, only \$1.

McGibbon Bros. saw mill has commenced sawing again, sufficient logs from their drive having been got down to keep the mill running nearly all summer.

Tell your friends about the C. P. R. excursion to the Model Farm, Ottawa, on July 10. The train will land excursionists at the farm. Good meals will be provided, and street cars run to all parts of the city from the farm every ten minutes.

Wanton destruction of a Conservative Citizens property in Lachute Town—by whom is asked, time may show—as no pains will be spared to ferret out the guilty party.

The prizes to be competed for on Dominion Day are on view at Mr. W. H. Garretts boot and shoe store. They are a respectable looking lot and much ahead of the average collection generally put up by country teams.

The working men of Lachute apparently believe that it would be good for them if the factories were shut down. Perhaps they will be taken at their word.

Six or seven first class cars will be placed at Lachute to accommodate the crowd bound for Ottawa on the excursion July 10. Special train will start from Lachute about 7 a.m. Tickets good to return on all trains until 11th. Don't miss it. Secure your tickets early.

The Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Cresswell are in town for a few days. Mr. Cresswell will preach in the Baptist church on Sunday next and administer the ordinance of baptism to several candidates.

The men who receive the by-products from our factories excelled all others in their efforts to defeat the government. If J. C. Wilson & Co. decide to start a store, blacksmith shop, etc., the shoe will pinch the other way.

The Coomb's Comedy Company are likely to have a crowded house on the evening of Dominion Day, as the programme is very reassuring. This company will be sure to put a concert on the boards worth hearing.

Our Lacrosse boys deserve great credit for the manner in which they are arranging for a celebration of Dominion day by a long and attractive programme of sports, which we trust will be carried out with great success. Their poster scattered throughout the county will give full information.

The Burtch circus reached the town on Monday and gave two performances, one in the afternoon and another in the evening. The trapeze and contortion work was exceedingly good, although no menagerie was attached to the show. It can be said, moreover, that nothing objectionable was on the programme.

A person is prematurely old when baldness occurs before the forty-fifth year. Use Hall's Hair Renewer to keep the scalp healthy and prevent baldness.

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

Miss Maggie Swail, of Johnville, Que., is a guest at the Victoria.

The family of Mr. J. C. Wilson have taken up their residence in town.

The residence of W. J. Christie, Centerville, was struck by lightning on Sunday last. Several of the inmates were injured. The house was somewhat shattered. A barn belonging to Mr. Albert Mitchell was also damaged.

A series of special meetings for the study of the word of God will be held [D. V.] in Hugh street Hall commencing Wednesday, July 1st, and lasting over Lord's day, 5th inst., as follows: Wednesday, 3 and 7.30 p.m.; Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 10 a.m., 3 and 7.30 p.m.; Lord's day, 3 and 7 p.m. Mr. F. W. Grant, editor of the Numerical Bible, and other servants of the Lord will be present. All are cordially invited to attend. Meals will be served to any coming from a distance. The Gospel will be preached from time to time.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Cheap excursion to Canadian Northwest on June 30th, July 7th & 21st. Return tickets good for 60 days at the following low rates: Deloraine, Reston, Estevan, Bismarck & Moosemin, \$23; Regina, Moosejaw \$30; Prince Albert and Calgary, \$35; Red Deer and Edmonton, \$40. For particulars and tickets apply to W. J. Todd, or P. Monette, Lachute.

Ayer's Pills promote the natural motion of the bowels, without which there can be no regular, healthy operations. For the cure of biliousness, indigestion, sick headache, constipation, jaundice, and liver complaint, these pills have no equal. Every dose effective.

DOMINION DAY.

Grand Musical and Ice Cream Social at Riverview, St. Andrews. Prof. Baker of Montreal, the celebrated musician, assisted by others, will render a varied and interesting programme. Ice cream and cake will be served free. Admission, 20 cts.

When people are bilious and dyspeptic, they need a laxative medicine. In such cases Ayer's Pills give perfect satisfaction.

MARRIED.

VANBUREN — CARPENTER — At Brownsburg, Que., on the 17th of June, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. Francis Leslie Van Buren, of Brownsburg, to Miss Emily Edith Carpenter, of Lachute, Que.

GORDON — MORRIS — At the residence of the bride's parents, St. Andrews parish, County of Argenteuil, on the 17th of June, by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., Mr. Albert Gordon to Miss Janet Morris.

STEWART — McCLUSKEY — On the 24th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Brownsburg, by the Rev. J. W. Clapham, Daniel Stewart of Brownsburg, to Maggie C. eldest daughter of Mr. John McCluskey.

DIED.

STRONG — At Lachute, on the 10th inst., Minnie C. Padgett, beloved wife Thomas Strong, merchant, aged 20 years and 8 months.

SCHAGEL — At Cushing, Que., 18th June, Philippa Grace Mount-Stephens, relict of the late Jacob D. Schagel, aged 67 years.

In the name of our family I wish I to acknowledge with thankfulness the kindly help and sympathy extended to us by our neighbors and friends during the sickness and at the funeral of my mother.

GEO. SCHAGEL.

WANTED—A General Servant. A good home to a good girl. Apply to
MRS. JOHN HOPE, Lachute.

BEAVER Plug is the highest grade and richest flavored Chewing Tobacco made. Try it.

LOST—On the 2nd inst., between Geneva School House and the road to Earle's mill, a BLACK WOOLEN SHAWL, valuable to the owner from its associations. The finder will be well rewarded on bringing it to the Presbyterian Manse, St. Andrews, or handing it to Mr. Campeau, the mail driver.

Just arrived to-day from manufacturer four hundred and fifty samples of Straw Hats—mens', boys' and girls. Call early and secure these bargains.

W. BANFORD.

CALFEKINS—We want your Calfekins as usual. Salt them carefully and bring them right to W. BANFORD.

The genuine TONKA Smoking Mixture is delightfully cool and fragrant. Try a ten cent package or 1/2 pound tin.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

CHAPTER XI.

Baby Christabel was drowned. Of that fact there could be no shadow of doubt in the minds of those who had loved her, although the sullen stream which had swallowed her lovely form refused to give it back. Perchance the loreleils had taken her for their playfellow, and transformed her mortal beauty into something rich and strange.

Anyhow, the men that dragged the river-bed did not bring up the golden hair, or the sad drowned eyes that once danced with joyous life. And if anything could add to Constance Sinclair's grief it was this last drop of bitterness—the knowledge that her child would never rest in hallowed ground, that there was no quiet grave on which to lay her aching head and feel nearer her darling, no spot of earth to which she could press her lips and fancy she could be heard by the little one lying in her pure abode below, asleep on Mother Earth's calm breast.

No, her little one was driven by winds and waves, and had no resting-place under the weary stars.

Melanie Dupont, when she recovered from the horror of that one dreadful day, told her story clearly enough. It was the same story she had told the peasant woman whose husband rescued her. Baby Christabel was playing on the rampart, Melanie holding her securely, as she believed, when the little one, attracted by the flight of a butterfly, made a sudden spring—alas! madame knew not how strong and active the dear angel was, and how difficult it was to hold her sometimes—and slipped out of Melanie's arms on to the rampart, and from the rampart—which was very low just there, as madame might have observed—on to the grass, and rolled and rolled down to the river. It was all quick as thought; one moment and that angel's white frock was floating on the stream. Melanie tore down, she knew not how; it was as if Heaven had given her wings in that moment. The white frock was still floating. Melanie plunged into the river; ah! but what was her life at such a time—a nothing. Alas! she tried to grasp the frock, but the stream swept it from her; an instant, and one saw it no more. She felt herself sinking, and then she floated. She knew nothing till she woke in the cottage where madame found her.

Melanie was a heroine in a small way after this sad event. The villagers thought her a wonderful young person. Her master rewarded her handsomely, and promised to retain her in service till she should choose to marry. Her mistress was as grateful as despair could be for any service.

The light of Constance Sinclair's life had gone. Her one source of joy was turned to a fountain of bitterness. A dull and blank despair took possession of her. She did not succumb utterly to her grief. She struggled against it bravely, and she would accept no one's compassion or sympathy. One of her married sisters, a comfortable matron with half a dozen healthy children in her nursery, offered to come and stay with Mrs. Sinclair; but this kindly offer was refused almost unthinkingly.

"What good could you do me?" asked Constance. "If you spoke to me of my darling I should hate you, yet I should always be thinking of her. Do you suppose you could comfort me by telling about your herd of children, or by repeating little bits of Scripture, such as people quote in letters of condolence? No; there is no such thing as comfort for my grief. I like to sit alone and think of my pet, and be wretched in my own way. Don't be angry with me, dear, for writing so savagely. I sometimes feel as if I hated every one in the world, but happy mothers most of all."

Gilbert Sinclair endured the loss of his little girl with a certain amount of philosophy. In the first place she was not a boy, and had offended him as little by that demerit. She had been a pretty little darling, no doubt, and he had had his moments of fondness for her; but his wife's idolatry of the child was an offense that had rankled deep. He had been jealous of his infant daughter. He put on mourning, and expressed himself deeply afflicted, but his burden did not press heavily. A boy would come, perhaps, by and by, and make amends for this present loss, and Constance would begin her baby worship again.

Mr. Sinclair did not know that for some hearts there is no beginning again.

Martha Briggs recovered health and strength, but her grief for the lost baby was very genuine and unmistakable. Constance offered to keep her in her service, but this favor Martha declined with tears.

"No, ma'am, it's best for both that we should part. I should remind you of—here a burst of sobs supplied the missing name—"and you'd remind me, I'll go home. I'm more grateful than words can say for all your goodness; but, oh, I hate myself so for being ill. I never, never shall forgive myself—never."

So Martha went back to Davenant in her mistress's train, and there parted with her to return to the paternal roof, which was not very far off. It was not so with Melanie. She only clung to her mistress more devotedly after the loss of the baby. If her dear lady would but let her remain with her as her own maid, she would be beyond measure happy. Was not hair-dressing the art in which she most delighted, and millinery the natural bent of her mind? Gilbert said the girl had acted nobly, and ought to be retained in his wife's service; so Constance, whose Abigail had lately left her to better herself by marriage with an aspiring butler, consented to keep Melanie as her personal attendant. (She did this, believing with Gilbert that the girl de-

served recompense; but Melanie's presence was full of painful associations, and kept the bitter memory of her lost child continually before her.)

Constance went back to Davenant, and life flowed on in its slow and sullen course somehow without Baby Christabel. The two rooms that had been nurseries—two of the prettiest rooms in the big old house, with French windows and a wide balcony, with a flight of steps leading down to the quaintest old garden, shut in from the rest of the grounds by a holly hedge—now became temples dedicated to the lost. In these rooms Constance spent all the time she could call her own. But the business of life still went on, and there was a great deal of time she could not call her own. Gilbert, having dismissed the memory of his lost child to the limbo of unpleasant recollections, resented his wife's brooding grief as a personal injury, and was determined to give that sullen sorrow no indulgence. When the hunting season was at its best, and pheasant-shooting made one of the attractions of Davenant, Mr. Sinclair determined to fill his house with his own particular set—horsey men—men who gave their minds to guns and dogs, and rarely opened their mouths for speech to relate an anecdote about an accomplished setter, or "liver-colored pointer of mine, you know," or to dilate upon the noble behavior of "that central fire Lon as er of mine" in yesterday's battue—men who devoted their nights and days to billiards, and whose conversation was of breaks and flukes, pockets and cannons.

"You'd better ask some women, Constance," said Gilbert, one Sunday morning in November, as they sat at their tete-a-tete breakfast, the wife reading her budget of letters, the husband with the "Field" propped up in front of his coffee-cup and the "Sporting Gazette" at his elbow. "I've got a lot of men coming next week, and you might feel yourself dropped in a masculine party."

"Have you asked people, Gilbert, so soon?" said Constance, reproachfully.

"I don't know what you call soon. The pheasants are as wild as they can be, and Lord Highover's hounds have been out nearly a month. You'd better ask some nice young women—the right sort, you know; no nonsense about them."

"I thought we should have spent this winter quietly, Gilbert," said Constance, in a low voice, looking down at her black dress with its deep folds of crape; "just this one winter."

"That's sheer sentimentality," exclaimed Gilbert, giving the "Field" an impatient twist as he folded it to get at his favorite column. "What good would it do you or me to shut ourselves up in this dismal old house like a pair of superannuated owls? Would it bring back the poor little thing we've lost, or make her happier in Paradise? No, Constance. She's happy. Nothing can touch her more, as Milton, or somebody says. Egad, I think the poor little darling is to be envied for having escaped all the troubles and worries of life for life at best is a bad book; you can't hedge everything. Don't cry, Constance. That long face of yours is enough to send a fellow into an untimely grave. Let us get a lot of pleasant people round us, and make the most of this place while it's ours. We mayn't have it always."

This sinister remark fell upon an unheeding ear. Constance Sinclair's thoughts had wandered far away from that oak-paneled breakfast-room. They had gone back to the sunny hill-side the grassy rampart, the swift and fatal river, the bright landscape which had stamped itself upon her memory indelibly, in the one agonized moment in which she had divined her darling's fate.

"Gilbert, I really am not fit to receive people," she said, after a silence of some minutes, during which Mr. Sinclair had amused himself by sundry adventurous dips of his fork, like an old Jewish priest's dive into the sacred seething-pot, into the crockery case of a perigord pie. "If you have set your heart upon having your friends this winter, you had better let me go away, to Hastings or somewhere. It would be pleasant for my unhappiness."

"Yes, and for you to find consolation elsewhere, no doubt. You would pretty soon find a consoler if I gave you your liberty."

"Gilbert!"

"Oh, don't think to frighten me with your indignant looks. I have not forgotten the scene in this room when you heard of your old lover's supposed death. Sir Cyprian Davenant is in London, in high feather too. I understand; for some ancient relation of his has been obliging enough to die and leave him another fortune. A pity you didn't wait a little longer, isn't it? A pity your father should have been in such a hurry to make his last matrimonial bargain."

"Gilbert!" cried Constance, passionately, "what have I ever done that you should dare to talk to me like this? How have I ever failed in my duty to you?"

"Shall I tell you? I won't say that, having accepted me for your husband, you ought to have loved me. That would be asking too much. The ethics of the nineteenth century don't soar so high as that. But you might have pretended to care for me just a little. It would have been only civil, and it would have made the wheels of life go smoother for both of us."

"I am not capable of pretending, Gilbert," answered Constance, gravely. "If you would only be a little more considerate, and give me credit for being what I am, your true and dutiful wife, I might give you as much affection as the most exacting husband could desire. I would, Gilbert," she cried, in a voice choked by sobs, "for the sake of our dead child."

"Don't humbug," said Gilbert, sulkily. "We ought to understand each other by this time. As for running away from this house, or any other house of mine, to mope in solitude, or to find consolation among old friends, please comprehend that if you leave my house once you leave it forever. I shall expect to see you at the head of my table. I shall expect you to surround yourself with pretty women. I shall expect you to be a wife that a fellow may be proud of."

"I shall do my best to oblige you, Gilbert; but perhaps I might have been a better wife if you had let me take life my own way."

From that time Constance Sinclair put aside all outward token of her grief. She wrote to the gayest and most pleas-

ure-loving of her acquaintances—young married women, whose chief delight was to dress more expensively than their dearest friends, and to be seen at three parties on the same evening, and a few who were still spinsters, from no fault or foolishness of their own, since they had neglected neither pains nor art in the endeavor to secure an eligible partner for the dance of life. To these Constance wrote her letters of invitation, and the first sentence in each letter was sufficient to insure an acceptance.

"Dearest Ida, my husband is filling the house with men for the hunting season. Do come and save me from being bored to death by their sporting talk. Be sure to bring your hunting habit. Gilbert can give you a good mount, etc., etc."

Whereupon dearest Ida, twisting about the little note, meditatively remarked to her last bosom-friend and confidante, "Odd that they should ask people so soon after the death of Mrs. Sinclair's baby—drowned too—it was in all the papers. Davenant is a sweet house to stay at, quite liberty hall. Yet, I think I shall go, and if there are plenty of people I can finish out my ball dresses in the evenings."

Before another Sunday came Davenant was full of people, the attics noisy with strange lady-maids, the stables and harness-rooms full of life and bustle, not an empty stall or an unoccupied box in the long range of buildings, the billiard-room and smoking-room resonant with masculine laughter, unknown dogs preying the out-buildings and chained up in every available corner.

Constance Sinclair had put away her somber robes of crape and cashmere, and met her friends with welcoming smiles, radiant in black silk and lace, her graceful figure set off by the latest Parisian fashion, which, being the newest was, of course, infinitely the best.

"I thought she would have been in deeper mourning," said one of Mrs. Sinclair's dearest friends to another during a whispered chat in a dusky corner at afternoon tea. "The men were so noisy with their law-haw talk, one could say what one liked," remarked Mrs. Millamont afterward to Lady Lovell.

"Looks rather heartless, doesn't it?—an only child too. She might at least wear paramatta instead of that black silk—that even a mourning silk. I suppose that black net trimmed with jet she wore last night was from Worth."

"My dear, you couldn't have looked at it properly. Worth wouldn't have made her such a thing if she had gone down on her knees to him. The sleeve was positively antediluvian. Nice house, isn't it?—everything good style. What matches all these Clanyardes have made!"

"Is it true that she was engaged to Sir Cyprian Davenant?"

"They say so. How sorry she must be! He has just come into quite a heap of money. Some old man down in the Lincolnshire fens left it him—quite a character, I believe. Never spent anything except on black letter books, and Sotheby's. Ah, Mr. Wyatt, how d'ye do?" as the solicitor newly arrived that those have been sold for a fortune at auction, threaded his way toward the quiet corner; "do come and sit here. You always know everything. Is it true that Sir Cyprian Davenant has come into a fortune?"

"Nothing can be more true, unless it is that Mrs. Millamont looks younger and lovelier every season."

"You horrid flatterer. You are worse than a French milliner. And is it true that Mrs. Sinclair and Sir Cyprian were engaged? But no, it would be hardly fair to ask you about that. You are a friend of the family."

"As a friend of the family I am bound to inform you that rumor is false on that point. There was no engagement."

"Really now?"

"But Sir Cyprian was madly in love with Miss Clanyarde."

"And she—"

"I was not in the lady's confidence; but I believe that it was only my friend's poverty which prevented their marriage."

"How horridly mercenary!" cried Mrs. Millamont, who came of an ancient Irish family, proud as Lucifer and poor as Lazarus, and had been sacrificed in the blossom of her days, like Iphigenia, to raise the wind—not to Diana, but to a rich stock-broker. Perhaps as that was a long time ago she may have forgotten how much more Plutus had had to do with her marriage than Cupid.

CHAPTER XII.

Cyprian Davenant had inherited a fortune. Common rumor had not greatly exaggerated the amount of his wealth, though there was the usual disposition to expatiate upon the truth. Needy men looked at him with envy as he went in and out of his club, or sat in a quiet corner reading the last "Quarterly" or "Edinburgh," and almost wondered that he was so well able to contain his spirits, and was not tempted to perform a savage dance of the Choctaw character, or to give expression to his rapture in a war-whoop. "Hang it all, you know," remarked an impetuous younger son, "it aggravates a fellow to see Davenant take things so quietly. He doesn't even look cheerful. He doesn't invite the confidence of his necessitous friends. Such a knight of the rueful countenance would hardly stand a pony. And he won't play whist, or touch a billiard cue—quite an unapproachable beast."

A man can not be lucky in all things. Sir Cyprian had set his life upon a cast, and the fortune of the game had been against him. The inheritance of this unexpected wealth seemed to be almost a useless and trivial stroke of fate. What could it avail him now? It could not give him Constance Clanyarde, or even restore the good old house in which his father and mother had lived and died. Time had set a gulf between him and happiness, and the fortune that came too late seemed rather the stroke of some mocking and ironical Fate than the gift of a benevolent destiny. He came back from Africa like a man who lives a charmed life, escaping all manner of perils, from the gripe of marsh fever to the jaws of crocodiles; while men who had valued existence a great deal more than he had done had succumbed and left their bones to bleach upon the sands of the Gold Coast, or to rot in a stagnant swamp. Cyprian Davenant had returned to find the girl he loved the wife of the man he most disliked. He heard of her marriage more in sorrow than in anger. He had not expected to find her free. His knowledge of Lord Clanyarde's character had assured him that his lordship's beautiful daughter would be made to marry well. No fair Circassian, reared

by admiring and expectant relatives in the seclusion of her Caucasian home, fattened upon milk and almonds to the standard of Oriental beauty, and in due course to be carried to the slave-market, had ever been brought up with a more specific intention than that which had ruled Lord Clanyarde in the education of his daughters. They had all done well. He spent very little of his time at Marchbrook, nowadays, his wife having died shortly after Constance's marriage, but dwelled away life agreeably at his daughters' winter houses out of the season, at his clubs in the season, and felt that his mission had been accomplished. No father had ever done more for his children, and they had cost him very little. What a comfort to have been blessed with lovely marriageable daughters, instead of lubberly sons, squatting on a father's shoulders like the old man of the mountain, thought Lord Clanyarde, when he had leisure to reflect upon his lot.

(To be Continued.)

LORD ROSEBERY'S PENSIONER.

A Servant With Whom He Lost His Temper and Fought a Duel.

There has just died in Paris, in the suburb of Passy, an old man who for the last thirty or forty years has been drawing steadily an annuity of some 7,000 francs a year from the estate of Lord Rosebery. The story of the manner in which he came to receive his annuity is rather an odd one. It appears that the late Lord Rosebery, father of the present Earl, used to spend a good deal of his time in Paris during the reign of King Louis Philippe. One day he called upon a member of the Cabinet with whom he was acquainted, and asked to be received at once. The attendant, who did not know who Lord Rosebery was, declared that this would be impossible, unless he had taken the trouble to write in advance for an audience.

Lord Rosebery, however, insisted, and handed the man his card. The latter took it somewhat reluctantly, and stopped to read the name, when the old man, who was of a very choleric temperament immediately broke forth in a torrent of abuse, assailing the attendant with all kinds of opprobrious epithets, to which the man replied in an angry indignant manner. So loud did the noise of the dispute become that the Minister opened the door, and on hearing Lord Rosebery's complaint, immediately dismissed the usher.

Two days later the Earl received a call from the man, who addressed him as follows:—"The other day when you assailed me with all kinds of insulting epithets, I was acting as a servant, and therefore unable to resent them as I should have wished. To-day I am a free man, no longer in service, and am come as a former cavalry officer to ask you to give me satisfaction for the indignity which you put upon me."

After some hesitation Lord Rosebery accepted the challenge, and the duel took place at Longchamps, several shots being exchanged without either party being injured. On returning to Paris, and thinking over the whole matter, Lord Rosebery came to the conclusion that it would be disagreeable if it were to become known that he, one of the most aristocratic men of his day, had been guilty of fighting a lackey. And it was with a view of averting this, and placing his adversary above the necessity of ever being obliged to revert to domestic service for a living, that he settled upon him the annuity above mentioned.

TWO-HEADED AFRICAN SNAKE.

Killed in a Fight With a Cat, in Which It Used Both Its Heads Vigorously.

The dreams of people suffering from delirium are sometimes peopled with two-headed snakes and other strange and uncanny reptiles, but a real-life serpent with two perfect heads is most unusual. Such a one was recently killed on the estate of F. Newdigate, about thirty miles from Kuysna, Cape Colony, Africa.

A correspondent of the St. James Gazette, London, sent that paper a photograph of the hideous reptile. Both heads were perfect, and they differed from each other in no respect. Either would have answered all the purposes of a snake's head, and neither was subsidiary or useless. Each head was perfect, and was fitted with the usual number of fangs and the characteristic forked tongue.

When discovered, the snake was fighting with a house cat, and was using both heads, much to the surprise and distraction of poor pussy. The reptile was of a blackish-brown color on the back, and the under side was white. It was of the variety known locally as the "oley adder." Mr. Newdigate has preserved the body of the snake, which is about nine inches long, in alcohol.

A NEW CAR VENTILATOR.

Travelers will welcome a new system of ventilating railroad cars that is said to do away with the transom and yet prevent unpleasant drafts. The air is taken in through screens under the hood, and in passing to the rear drops down through the ceiling. Across the middle of the double roof is a partition which compels this air to pass down into the car; after passing this cross-section partition the air passes up again into the rear half of the roof and out through the rear hood, taking the foul air with it.

POWER OF AN AVALANCHE.

When one is told that, according to Dr. Preller, the total energy of the avalanche which occurred September 11 near the famous Gemmi Pass, in the Alps, was 4,400,000,000 meter tons, it gives a vague and indefinite idea, as in such huge figures a few ciphers, more or less, have little influence on the mind, but by reducing to every day quantities, such as we deal with, a better idea of the statement may be obtained. The above amount of energy, which was expended in about one minute, is estimated to be sufficient to light about 90,000 lamps five hours per day for one whole year.

A VERY CURIOUS CUSTOM.

HOW PRISONERS ARE SENTENCED IN OLD ANDORRA.

Judicial Ceremony in the Public Square in a Quaint Mountain Republic—State Officials to Defend the Accused.

In Andorra, a province wedged between France and Spain, the man who is to be condemned to punishment has a full opportunity to make a prominent spectacle of himself. Great preparations are made for the public sentence. They lead him out into the marketplace and make a holiday of the day. It is supposed that this notoriety has a depressing effect upon other criminals.

The Province of Andorra has a population of 12,000 persons, who speak the Catalan tongue. For eleven hundred years it has been operated as a democracy, owing a divided allegiance to France and to Spain. Each country names a criminal judge, and they try cases jointly. If they fail to agree the case under consideration is decided by a referee or appeal judge.

A CURIOUS LEGAL CUSTOM.

In addition to these three officials there are two district attorneys, whose duty it is to represent the accused and to do their best to get them off. This is an old Andorra institution. Each of these gentlemen is provided with assistants and secretaries, and when a criminal is on trial pretty nearly the whole population has a chance to act in some official capacity. The hearings are in private, unless the case is a very serious one, but the sentence is rendered publicly.

In this case the prisoner, Manuel Baco, murdered his mother with a club and then pretended that she fell down. The evidence against him was complete and he was convicted. But none knew what the sentence would be until the judges and the district attorneys declared it in mass-meeting. It was thought that the man would be garroted, a process of death-dealing that is there called "the dry guillotine," because it is inflicted without the shedding of blood.

A SOMBRE PARADE.

The judges and the twenty-four "consuls" who legislate for the province marched in black robes and with sombre mien into the open square in front of the Government building. Men followed bearing the insignia of office and last of all the clerk of the court carrying the written sentence with great pomp and ceremony.

The judges wore three-cornered hats many sizes too large for them. After they were all arranged and the populace had had a chance to be impressed with the grimness of the scene an order was given that the prisoner be produced. A number of court officers in long black robes, accompanied by a captain and six men of the Andorra militia, marched to the prison. There they removed the shackles from the criminal and tied him with a rope. Then began the solemn procession to the place of sentence.

The prisoner was placed in the centre of the crowd, four sentinels near him and a fifth behind him charged with the task of holding the other end of the rope. Every one stood at attention and the clerk of the court with some preliminary flourishes began the reading of the sentence in a loud and clear voice. It was a singularly lengthy document, and it expressed in frank terms the opinion of the judges on the conduct of the prisoner.

ESCAPED THE "DRY GUILLOTINE."

But to the disappointment of every one—except perhaps of the guilty man, who was so heedless of the feelings of the crowd as to look relieved—the sentence was not to be the "dry guillotine," but to hard labor for life.

Then the prisoner was marched back to his cage, the judges, etc., solemnly walked into the public building and the populace dispersed, wondering whose turn it would be next.

A correspondent of the Parisian weekly from whose report these facts are taken, says that he has been present many times when sentence was pronounced, but that he never attended anything so impressive as this ceremony in this quaint and out-of-the-way province.

A PET PYTHON.

The Children of the House Feed It Milk and Eggs.

A well known traveller in his "Experiences in South Africa," says that he was once passing through a Dutch farm in the Transvaal, when he went up to the house to see if he could buy some eggs. In front of the door stood a large barrel.

"As I passed I carelessly tilted the barrel to see what was underneath. I let it down again promptly. A big python was under it."

"The Dutchman told me that he had shot at it some months before, and wounded it slightly in the head, whereupon it seemed to become stupefied. He dragged it home, extracted its fangs, and little by little it had grown tame."

"The python, which measured 16 feet, was allowed to crawl about the place at night and never attempted to get away nor to do any damage. In fact, the farmer found it useful in killing rats and vermin. By day it was kept under the barrel."

"The children fed the snake and played with it. I saw one of the boys drag it out and pour two bottles of milk down its throat, and then give it six eggs. When the children teased it, it made a hissing noise, and reared upon its tail, but they never showed any sign of fear."

A GORGEOUS ROOM.

The throne-room of the Sultan, at Constantinople, is a gorgeous sight. The gilding is unequalled by any other building in Europe, and from the ceiling hangs a superb Venetian chandelier, the 200 lights of which make a gleam like that of a veritable sun. At each of the four corners of the room tall candelabra in Baccarat glass are placed, and the throne is a huge seat covered with red velvet and having arms and back of pure gold.

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.

Rev. Dr. Sawyer has resigned the presidency of the Acadia College, Halifax.

The G.T.R. western car shops will likely be constructed on the old site at London at once.

George Gunn was sentenced at Winnipeg on Saturday to a year's imprisonment for raising a ten-dollar bill to fifty.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has declined the degree of LL.D. which the senate of the University of Toronto proposed to confer upon him.

Sunday cars ran in Kingston on Sunday to and from Ontario Park, where the Free Methodists were holding a camp meeting.

The first ten-mile section of new line built this season on the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound railway will be completed in August.

Police Interpreter Godin, who was shot near Calgary, by Ducharme and then killed his assistant, died at the hospital at 4 o'clock on Saturday.

The lumber laden steamer Simon Langell, for Tonawanda, is hard and fast aground on the third pier from the Canadian shore of the International bridge.

Principal Peterson, of McGill University has left for Glasgow to take part in the jubilee of Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thomson).

Mr. J. U. Tyrrell, C.E., of Hamilton has been asked to represent the Dominion Surveyors' Association in Lieut. Peary's expedition to the Hudson Strait.

Jean Baptiste, or "Mighty Voice," the Indian who is charged with the murder of Sergt. Coldbrook of the Northwest Mounted Police, was captured in Montana.

The coroner's jury at Victoria has found the Consolidated Railway Company responsible for the bridge disaster in that city, and the Corporation officials are exonerated.

The office of local manager of the Grand Trunk railway at Toronto will be abolished, and Mr. E. Wragge, who has held the position for thirteen years will retire next month.

Mr. Jas. H. Metcalfe has been notified that he had been appointed warden of Kingston penitentiary, at a salary of \$2,000 per annum. Warden Lavell has been placed on the retired list, with an allowance of \$1,400 a year.

George and Alexander McDonald of London, Ont., have been arrested on the charge of attempting to wreck a train on the Stratford branch of the Grand Trunk railway. A farmer claims to have seen them place spikes on the track.

Francis Brown, sr., who was ninety-five years of age, was thrown from a runaway delivery wagon in Toronto on Saturday afternoon, and his foot catching in the wheel, was dragged some distance. He died a few moments after being picked up.

Cecil Rhodes and Barney Barnato are turning their attention to the mining regions of British Columbia, and have now an expert at Rossland, who says that there is ten times more wealth in the Trail district than South Africa ever saw.

John G. Moore, one of Winnipeg's most prominent citizens, has been arrested for theft. It is alleged that he did not properly account for moneys collected from properties which he was managing for Hon. Stratford Tollemache, London, Eng. The amount of the shortage is \$6,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Hercules Robinson, with other South African officials, have arrived at London.

Princess Helena, the Duchess of Sparta's baby, is Queen Victoria's twenty-second great-grandchild.

A new addition of Byron, edited by the poet's grandson, the Earl of Lovelace, will shortly appear.

The Irish Land bill was passed to its second reading in the House of Commons on Tuesday night without a division.

The Opposition in the British House of Commons is said to be preparing a motion of censure condemning the Egyptian expedition.

The Duchess of Marlborough will make her first appearance as a hostess at Ascot. She will entertain a large and distinguished house party.

British Board of Trade returns for May show a decrease of \$7,000,000 in imports and an increase in exports of \$2,350,000 as compared with May, 1895.

Romney's painting of Viscountess Clifden and her sister, representing Music and Painting, was sold in London on Thursday for fifty-three thousand dollars.

It is said that the Prince of Wales spent three hundred pounds in replying to the telegrams which he received congratulating him upon winning the Derby.

At the dinner at the Imperial Institute in London to raise funds for Guy's hospital, the Prince of Wales announced that one hundred and sixty thousand pounds had been subscribed.

In the action tried in London for breach of promise, brought by Miss May Gore, an actress, against Viscount Sudley, for fifteen thousand pounds, a verdict was rendered for the defendant.

The London Times-Echo, referring to the trend of politics in the United States, announces the prospect of the secession of the South and West and the formation of three unions, over the silver question.

Certain diplomatic correspondence regarded by England as of a confidential character has been printed in the Italian green book. Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, has referred to it as the "Italian breach of faith."

The London Speaker sees no practical outcome to Mr. Chamberlain's sullivan proposals, and refers to the hypocrisy of the professed readiness to favor Canadian trade while excluding the store cattle of the Dominion on an exploded excuse.

Leading representatives of the English, peace and arbitration societies have presented Mr. Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World, now in London, with an address thanking him for his efforts on behalf of good feeling between England and the United States.

Mr. Geo. N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, answering a question in the House of Commons, said that negotiations were proceeding with the United States with the view of bringing about a settlement by arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute.

By special invitation of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of England, sent under special sanction of the Queen, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts will visit London next month, and as a foreign body of "armed men" will be permitted to march on British soil.

UNITED STATES.

John Hauck, the millionaire brewer, is dead, at Cincinnati.

The first session of the 54th Congress of the United States closed on Thursday.

Two bulldogs tore to pieces Henry Acklam, aged 8, at Racine, Wis., Saturday.

The Red Cross Society has sent from New York \$22,000 for relief work in Armenia.

Four men held up the watchman of a bakery on Lake street, Chicago, and took \$1,000 from the safe.

Commercial failures in the United States last week number 234, against 195 for the corresponding week last year.

Robert Bonner, of New York, at Harrisburg, Pa., has been re-elected president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

At Shelbyville, Ill., Thomas Thomas and his entire family, six in all, will die from the effects of eating poisoned ice cream.

M. L. Comfort, of Oswego, aged 52, and Eva B. White, of Monroe, Mich., aged 44, both less than four feet in height, were married at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Saturday.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Milwaukee street car strikers, held on Wednesday, it was decided to continue the strike to the bitter end.

Mr. Frank Mayo, the well-known actor, while on his way the other day from Denver to Omaha, Neb., died on board the train of paralysis of the heart.

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections, in session at Grand Rapids, Mich., has selected Toronto for its next annual meeting.

Mr. Wyatt Eaton, of Montreal, the celebrated Canadian artist, died recently at Newport, R. I. He studied under Gerome and Millet, in Paris. He was forty-seven years of age.

Severe storms, with heavy rains, prevailed on Sunday throughout Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Michigan, and destroyed a vast amount of property. Some lives were lost.

M. Bouguereau, the French painter, who is seventy-two years of age, will be shortly married to Miss Elizabeth Gardner, the American painter, of Exeter, N.H., who was at one time M. Bouguereau's pupil.

Dr. Lazarus, the famous hermit, who had for years lived on the top of Sand Mountain, Alabama, died the other day. Twenty years ago he was a prosperous physician in New York, and his father was a wealthy merchant in Wilmington, N.C. Socialistic ideas turned his brain, and he became a recluse.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, of New York, having made the formal announcement of the engagement of their youngest daughter, Grace, to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, sr., announces that the engagement is against his expressed wish, and without his consent.

The business summaries from New York report trade generally quiet and unchanged throughout the United States. The coming Presidential election and widespread anxiety as to future financial possibilities are given as the chief factors in the present commercial stagnation. The only industry in which there appears to be any movement is the boot and shoe industry, and that has slightly improved, though dealers are ordering only what they immediately require. The textile trade shows no improvement. So far, fortunately, the depression has not been increased to any extent by labor disputes. Cotton, wool, and steel and iron industries are all slow. Mercantile collections are reported generally as unsatisfactory.

GENERAL.

Smallpox has broken out and is spreading in Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

The illness of ex-Queen Natalie of Serbia is causing much anxiety to her friends.

Muzafer-ed-Din, the new Shah of Persia, was formally enthroned at Tehran on Monday.

Cuba's sugar crop this year will amount to about one-eighth of the crop of last year.

In commemoration of his coronation the Czar has donated the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars to charities.

The British cruiser Bonaventure lost seventy men by sunstroke while on a voyage from Colombo to Pondichery.

It is reported at Apia, Samoa, that Germany is attempting to assist the present pretender, Tanasea, to the throne.

The Spanish generals in Cuba have decided to limit their operations to defensive movements during the wet season.

A body of German cuirassiers rode into a morass while manoeuvring before the Emperor, and two men lost their lives.

As a result of the bomb explosion in Barcelona on Sunday eight persons were killed, twenty-one are dying, and eighteen are injured.

The committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has unanimously approved the bill making Madagascar a French colony.

The Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, says that matters are in a fearful condition in Crete, and large quantities of guns are being sent from Greece.

A despatch received at Constantinople from Canes says that another Greek vessel loaded with munitions and provisions for the insurgents has been seized by the Turkish officials.

The sugar crop of Cuba having been

nearly all gathered there are a large number of labourers idle on the plantations, for whom the Spanish Government must find employment to prevent them joining the insurgents.

The four Johannesburg Reformers paid their heavy fine yesterday, and all except Col. Rhodes signed an agreement to abstain from any interference in the politics of the South African Republic.

The French guardship at Constantine has started for Yalova, with seventy-five thousand dollars, with which to pay the ransom of the two French ladies who were recently captured near that place by brigands.

Financially President Kruger has done a great stroke of business in the Transvaal. The fines which he has received from the Johannesburg reformers are equal to one-fifth of a year's income of the South African Republic.

The mixed tribunal in Cairo on Monday rendered judgment against the Government and the four Commissioners of the Caisse who favoured advancing funds from the Egyptian reserve for the purpose of the Sudan expedition. An appeal will be taken.

M. Moissan, the renowned French metallurgist specially famous for having produced artificial diamonds in the electric furnace, has been appointed to the Paris Sorbonne or university, to represent it at the centennial at Princeton University this summer.

On Sunday two carriages containing three ladies were attacked by brigands at Yalova, twenty miles from Constantinople. The ladies were carried off, and information was received in the city that they will be held until a ransom of two thousand pounds is paid.

A DARING ROBBERY.

How a Banker Was Robbed Out of \$71,000 One Day at Noon.

Mr. Moffat is the Denver banker who was robbed of \$71,000 in his private office one day at noon. The robber held a revolver in one hand and a bottle of nitroglycerin in the other. He requested Mr. Moffat to write a check for \$21,000 under penalty of being shot and of having his bank building wrecked by the explosive in the bottle. Mr. Moffat is reputed to be worth as many millions as the number of thousands demanded by the robber. He wrote the check. The robber said he would have to trouble Mr. Moffat to go with him into the paying teller's cage and produce the cash: he would take \$20,000 in large bills, and \$1,000 in gold.

"If you say one word, or indicate by a look or motion that anything is wrong, I will shoot you and then blow up the bank." Saying which the robber threw a light overcoat over his arm concealing the revolver he held in his hand, accompanied the bank president into the teller's cage, received the money and returned with Mr. Moffat to the private office. He then repeated his threat to kill the banker and blow up the building if an alarm should be given before he (the robber) was safely outside the bank. He made his escape and has not been captured. The robber's overcoat, revolver and bottle were found in a doorway near the bank building. The revolver was loaded, but a chemical analysis of the contents of the bottle revealed the fact that the fluid was not nitroglycerin but sweet oil.

EMIGRATION RETURNS.

Falling Off of British Emigrants to the United States.

A despatch from London says:—The emigration returns for the year are unusually interesting, says the St. James' Gazette. "For one thing the figures for Ireland show a large decrease, and before long we may find that the Irish population is actually once more on the rise; but, secondly, the English destinations are showing a change. Recent events in America may account for the decrease in English emigration, no less than the growing importance of South Africa explains the large increase of emigrants who now leave our shores for that continent. There have been 28,000 emigrants to America this year, as against 38,000 in the same time last year; while the corresponding figures for South Africa have gone up from 4,500 to 7,000. We are also glad to see that Canada is attracting more settlers, the figures being 4,218, against 3,963. In spite of better times at home, the total emigration has gone up from 66,000 to 69,000. That is how our colonial Empire is made."

HER CYCLE BOOK.

The bicycle book is the latest, a pretty conceit which will doubtless find favor with the fair devotees of the wheel, if not with those of the sterner sex. It is intended to be used as a sort of diary of one's trips and to record the speed and length of each ride. Like the address book and the calling-list book, which have been found really useful, this little book is hand-made. The best of paper should be used and the cover should be of canvas, parchment or leather. A tiny painting, or pen and ink drawing of a wheel, with a suitable motto or apt quotation, would be just right for decoration.

A PRINCESS COMPLIMENTED.

A pretty little incident took place in connection with the recent visit of the Duke and Duchess of York to Salford, Eng. When the carriage drew up at the doors of the institute rain began to fall heavily upon the dense crowds assembled, and the Duchess put up her umbrella. This, however, rather disappointed the loyal folks, among whom one young woman was found courageous enough to protest. "Oh! do put it down, please, and let the people see you! You're bonny enough for anything!" she cried. The Duchess smiled, blushed very prettily at the compliment, and put the umbrella down, nor did the heavy rain tempt her to put it up again.

THE SOLE EXCEPTION.

Is it true that everything was cold at De Smith's swell dinner? Everything but the ice.

The deepest artesian well in the world is in Berlin. The depth is 4,194 feet.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Busy Business Man.

Money on call is quoted at 51-2 per cent. in Toronto and at 5 in Montreal. There is a fair investment demand for Bank of Montreal stock with sales at 220 1-2 to 221.

Another deposit of hematite iron ore has been discovered at Hazzard's Corners, Madoc.

The amount of wheat at Port Arthur and Port William is 1,635,000 bushels, a decrease of about 200,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the total was only 184,400 bushels.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has collected reports from its agents throughout Manitoba and the Northwest which show the area of wheat sown this year to be 10 per cent. less than last, on account of the lateness of the season. As wet seasons have invariably been most bountiful, it is believed the quantity will be quite as great, if not greater, than last year.

A few months ago the visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada was 20,000,000 bushels less than at the corresponding period of last year, but now the visible shows an increase of 400,000 as compared with a year ago. The exports have of late been small and the weekly decreases trivial, as compared with the spring and early summer months of 1895. The amount of wheat afloat to Europe is 30,720,000 bushels as compared with 44,870,000 bushels a year ago.

The Nova Scotia Steel Co. is rapidly developing its valuable hematite mine on Bell Island, Newfoundland, and expect to make large shipments during the coming season. They are obtaining splendid results from the use of the ore at Ferrona and the Nova Scotia steel works, and have received an offer from a prominent New York firm for all their surplus yield in 1896. We also understand that they have been approached by an English firm, who, owing to the present inflation of trade in the Old Country and the enormous expansion of the steel industry find it difficult to obtain adequate supplies.

Between the opening of navigation and the first of June 104 seagoing vessels entered the port of Montreal. Of these an even hundred were steamships and the remainder schooners in the coasting trade. Of this number 91 entered during the month of May. In 1895, from the opening of navigation to June 1st, a total of 90 vessels from sea came into that port, making a clear gain of fourteen ships for this year over last. In 1894, 122 vessels came into port for a corresponding period. The tonnage this year, however, equals, if not exceeds that of 1894.

Business shows no improvement in wholesale departments at Toronto, but, on the contrary there is a disposition to hold off. Travelers have samples of autumn and winter goods out with them, but are taking few orders. This is only natural. The seasons are rushed too much, and at present retailers have a good excuse in the election cry. Prices of the leading staples show little change, but generally they have a lower tendency. Few people buy on a falling market, and this is a discouraging feature in the situation. Later on the movement will no doubt increase, as stocks held by country merchants are not large. They are held chiefly by the manufacturer and the importer. There is a decline of probably two cents in wheat, the rally during the latter part of last week being lost owing to depressed prices in Liverpool and the United States. Crop conditions in the latter country have apparently improved. Manitoba advices are less favorable owing to recent wet weather. With the exception of potatoes, which are higher locally owing to scarcity, the prices of country produce remain at the low quotations of a week ago. The annual statements of our banks published within the week are not very encouraging, but they reflect the general depression that has existed in trade within the past twelvemonth.

THE SOUDAN.

The Destination of the Expedition—To Reach Khartoum by Christmas.

It is the belief of the British War Office authorities that the Nile expedition will be at Khartoum by Christmas, and that by the end of next spring it will be at Egypt's southern boundary on the White Nile. The recent victory of Egyptian troops over the dervishes at Firket increases the expectations of the English military circles, the members of which think that the expedition will sweep the Soudan without risk of disaster. Cooler calculations, even within the Ministry itself, are considering the possibility of the strain which will be made on men and money. The recent decision of the mixed tribunal at Cairo against the expenditure of moneys for the purpose of the expedition by the Commission of the Public Debt has excited considerable discussion. The decision will be appealed from. The Indian contingent of 4,200 men which is to occupy Souakim will cost \$550,000 a month for pay and maintenance alone. The additional expense of transportation, munitions, etc., cannot accurately be estimated. The Viceroy of India has protested against placing the financial burden of the expedition on the Indian exchequer. It must finally fall on the English treasury. If the English tax-payers get out of this enterprise under an expenditure of \$10,000,000 they will be lucky. Lord Salisbury can, however, rely upon a majority in the Cabinet and in the House of Commons in favor of a war vote.

CANDLES FROM A TREE.

The wax palm-tree of South America, which grows at an altitude of 10,000 feet above sea level, is completely covered with a coating which consists of a vegetable wax and crystalline resin. When mixed with tallow this substance is made into candles.

NEGATIVED.

Be mine, he implored.
No, she answered.
I won't take no for an answer, he shrieked.
Nit, then, she responded.
And he took his hat and sadly went.

THE BOER ARTILLERY.

An Arm of the Transvaal Military Service Which is Now Formidable.

During the war of 1880-1881, which the Boers called the war of independence, the burghers by no means appreciated the delicate attentions of our gunners, says the London Globe. This was particularly manifest during the siege of Pretoria, and at Springhaarsfontein, Zwartkopje, and Elandsfontein; the guns were used with conspicuous success, and the Boers contracted a wholesome dread for them. It is therefore probable that they have determined to provide themselves with as strong an artillery equipment as possible. From time to time the Globe has drawn attention to the zeal with which the Boers are arming; they have been buying up rifles and guns of various kinds with the greatest urgency. Shortly before the last mail left Pretoria a detachment of the Staats Artillerie, some 170 strong, proceeded to the Quagga's Port to have some practice at the butts with the ordnance lately imported.

It should here be stated that this corps has recently been increased in strength till it numbers between 400 and 500 men. Commandant Henning Pretorius was in command, the other officers present being Capt. Erasmus and Wolmarans, Lieut. Pretorius and Carlbom, and Surgeon Laxton. President Kruger himself was so deeply interested in the proceedings that he was very early on the field. Throughout he evinced the greatest interest in the practice, and his forcibly expressed and outspoken criticism when the aim was faulty acted as a powerful incentive to the marksmen to do better work. Other officers of the South African republic were present also: Dr. Leyds, the state secretary; Gen. Joubert, Messrs. J. M. A. Wolmarans and J. H. N. Kock, members of the executive council; Commandant Melt, Marais, Judge Ameshoff, and others. It will be judged how large has been the addition to the ordnance of the Transvaal republic when it is stated that the following pieces which were tried are only a selection from the guns possessed by the republic. The guns tried included four 7 1-2 centimeter Krupp field pieces, two Maxim guns, a 450-inch caliber, taking the Martini-Henry regulation cartridge; two Maxim guns of 303-inch caliber, taking the new Lee-Enfield regulation cartridge; a Maxim-Nordenflied quick-firing field piece (75 millimeters), and a large 12 1-2-pounder.

THE CORONATION OIL.

Made Once in Three Years, and Used For Three Purposes.

The oil used at the coronation of Russia's Czars is not of an ordinary kind. It is prepared with elaborate ceremony. It is made only once in three years, and is used only for three purposes—namely, the baptism of royal babes, the crowning of the Czar and the consecration of the Metropolitan. It is called chrism oil or myro, and is always made at Moscow or Kiev. Early on Monday morning of Passion week the Patriarch, in ceremonial robes proceeds to the sacristy, lights the fires and places thereon a gallon of oil to boil, reading the Gospel at the same time. The oil is kept boiling for three days and nights without intermission, being stirred continually with silver ladles in the hands of priests. After this the oil is put into two silver caldrons, and placed upon a porcelain stove, where it is stirred by six deacons arrayed in black and silver vestments.

This oil is supposed to possess miraculous curative powers, and great crowds of people bring bits of cotton or wood to dip into the holy mixture. The vases filled with the oil are carried in great state to the Cathedral of the Assumption, where mass is said by the Metropolitan.

A TRAGEDY AT CALGARY.

Mounted Police Inspector Shot by a Drunken Half-Breed.

A despatch from Calgary, N. W. T., says: At 8 o'clock on Friday night a Mounted Police Inspector Charles Godin was riding to the Langerin Bridge, Pierre Ducharme, a half-breed, fired at him with a revolver, the shot entering the abdomen, passing out near the backbone. Godin immediately returned the fire, shooting Ducharme dead through the heart. Godin then rode to the barracks and fell off his horse. Medical aid was summoned, and a priest took the dying statement of Godin as above. No cause is assigned, except that Ducharme had been drinking heavily during the afternoon.

FOR SQUEAKING SHOES.

The unpleasant noise of a squeaking shoe will often be entirely removed by soaking the sole of the shoe in oil. Pour a small quantity of linseed or sweet oil upon an old plate or flat dish and allow the soles of the shoes to stand in the oil over night. In that way they will not only lose their squeak, but will become saturated with oil, making them proof against dampness.

BIG CANAL PROJECT.

A canal from the Red River to Hudson's Bay is proposed by Canada promoters, and it is said that of 681-3 miles are already navigable for boats and have seven feet of water. The canal work will be in sections, the longest of which will be about two miles.

THE DECISIVE TEST.

When do you think woman will reach the climax of her ability?
When she can send a ten-word telegram without adding a postscript.

A SERVICEABLE STEAK.

Customer—Waiter, do you remember me? I came in here yesterday and ordered a steak.
Waiter—Yes, sir; will you have the same to-day, sir?
Customer—Yes, if no one else is using it.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25th, 1896.

A CONSERVATIVE DEFEAT.

QUEBEC AND LAURIER DOES IT.

For the first time in 22 years the Conservative party has been defeated. The surprise and disappointment is not so great at the defeat, as it is at the quarter from which the blow came. Ontario stood to the Conservatives manfully despite the side organizations to split up the party. But although the government lost heavily in the other provinces by its courageous and manly attempt to render justice to a suffering French Canadian minority in Manitoba, it received its defeat from the hands of the very people for whom this sacrifice was made. The Liberal majority is more than exceeded by the majority from the Province of Quebec.

There is no doubt this was due to the shameful appeals to race feelings made in every part of this province. It was "vote for Laurier" not because he was the representation of any particular set of political principles, not because his policy on all the great public questions of the day was more commendable than that of Sir Charles Tupper, but simply and solely because Laurier was a French Canadian and a Catholic, while Tupper was an Englishman and a Protestant. It is the same old nationalist doctrine introduced by Mercier, supported by Laurier and used upon every occasion to deceive the people. There is not, nor should there be any objection taken to Mr. Laurier because of his race or religion, no more than there should be to Sir Charles Tupper because he is a protestant and English. These are not proper, but on the contrary, immoral ground for appealing to the electorate. If adopted, the result will be the division of Canada into two hostile camps.

Besides this influence in the Province of Quebec, the government had to contend against the direct attempt of Liberals in the other provinces to convince the people that the government was in the hands of Roman Catholics and that Tupper was sold to the church. "No coercion of Manitoba" was the cry in Ontario, "a French premier" the cry in Quebec. The former failed, the latter succeeded. Every possible attempt was made by the Liberals of Ontario to inflame the passions extreme protestants against the government, because of its attitude on the School question, while in Quebec the French Catholics were urged to elect Laurier and he would give them more than the Remedial Bill gave. Well! they have done so, and it remains to be seen whether he will be able to deliver the goods.

Mr. Laurier will have a clear working majority of sixteen and it is well that it is not less. Any government with less is apt to be too weak and the legitimate prey of that class, by which Mr. Laurier in this province is unfortunately surrounded. The Conservative party is too loyal, too much devoted to the progress of Canada to offer factional opposition to Mr. Laurier in his administration of affairs, and whatever may be the changes that may take place, it is to be hoped that he will keep the lid on the soup at Ottawa and prevent the ladies which are ready, from being used.

We are quite convinced that on the trade question the country is with the Conservative party. Let us see whether the Liberals dare

to carry out their policy of wiping out every vestige of protection from our tariff, and adopting either Commercial Union. Unrestricted Reciprocity, Free Trade as it is in England etc. They will be in power in a few days and it is to be hoped that for the sake of the trade of this country they will as soon as possible bring down a definite statement of what they mean by a Revenue Tariff, i.e. on what articles they propose to raise a revenue.

The farmers will please remember the promises just made and see whether they will be fulfilled. Here is a list of them. 1. No exodus of our people. 2. Less taxation. 3. Reduced expenditure. 4. Good times. 5. Prices of farms to go up. 6. Prices of farm produce, horses, cattle etc., to go up. 7. The price of sugar, cotton, coal oil, agricultural implements etc. to come down. 8. A reform of the Senate must take place. 9. A plebiscite will be held and we must expect prohibition within a year. We will not rush all these upon the attention of the Liberal government all at once, but the people must see that they will surely be carried out before the end of five years.

As to the Conservative party this defeat is not an unmixed evil. The party has been in power for a long time. One of the necessary results of this is that inferior wood from one reason or another gets into its construction, internal strifes, offended friends etc., have created many divisions and these will all disappear. The best and most able men, the young men, will come to the front, and with such a strong opposition as they can put up against the government, Mr. Laurier's time is limited.

THE RESULT IN ARGENTEUIL

While the reverse in Argenteuil is to be regretted, yet Mr. Abbott has no need to be ashamed of his first fight in his father's old constituency. He came into the county at the last moment, when it seemed impossible to get a candidate, and the Liberals were jubilant over the prospect of having a walk over. He found the results of internal strife not altogether removed, and he had the additional disadvantage of not being a resident. On the other hand his opponent was the ex-member, the only man who ever carried the county for the Liberals. He had been in the field and had it thoroughly canvassed before Mr. Abbott decided to accept nomination. And notwithstanding all this Mr. Abbott cut down Dr. Christie's former majority of 204 to 70.

In 17 polling places out of 27 Mr. Abbott took majorities. Despite the most barefaced purchase of votes throughout the whole of the county by Liberal agents, and despite the most disgraceful and lying reports circulated to suit every locality and arouse religious prejudice, Mr. Abbott would have been elected had it not been for the solid labor vote cast against him in the Town of Lachute, Grenville, Carleton, Wentworth Gore, Mille Isle, Morin and Howard did nobly giving increased majorities to the Conservatives. The vote of the farmers of the county was largely with Mr. Abbott. The election was fought by Mr. Abbott in a manly upright honest way, without any resort to slander, abuse or deception. He has made many friends and won the respect and admiration of all. We are not mistaken in saying that the day is not far distant when Harry Abbott will be M. P. for Argenteuil. Our friends should be greatly encouraged by the result for it shows that the Conservative party in Argenteuil is still alive, and very much so.

The returns began to be received shortly after 5 o'clock, and although large majorities were expected against Mr. Abbott in the East and Centre wards, it was confidently believed that a very substantial majority would go in his favor in the West. When this was found to be only six, leaving the net majority for Christie in Lachute at 78, things looked decidedly gloomy for the Conservatives. St. Andrews, from which a majority was expected for Abbott gave Christie a small majority but after these were received, great gains commenced to come in until about 10 o'clock a tie was declared with three polls to hear from. The excitement became intense for over an hour. The polls were Lost River, Laurel and Arundel. Conservatives hoped for majorities at the two former, but conceded a majority against them at

Arundel. When however the report arrived that Lost River and Laurel had given a majority of 31 for Christie it was at once seen the election had been lost. Mr. Abbott addressed the electors then present thanking them for their support and especially the rear of the county. He intimated that if called upon again to contest the county he felt sure they would gain a victory. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed and as far as the Conservative party is concerned "Abbott is the man."

Latest Returns.

Following are the Conservatives elected:

	Majority
Addington	Jno W Bell 327
Bothwell	Jas Clancy 69
Brant south	Robt Henry 200
Brockville	J F Wood 250
Bruce East	Henry Cargill 203
Carleton	W T Hodgins
Cornwall and Stormont	Dr. Bergin 200
Dundas	And Broder 11
Durham East	T Dixon Craig 139
Elgin East	A B Ingram 204
Glenarry	R R McClellan 700
Grenville	J D Reid 117
Grey East	Dr. Sproule 659
Haldimand	Dr. Montague 500
Halton	D. Henderson 120
Hastings North	A W Carscallen 715
Hastings West	H Corby 247
Lanark South	Hon. J Haggart 379
Lanark North	B Rosamond 200
Leeds South	George Taylor 500
Lennox	Uriah Wilson 200
London	Thos Beatty 111
Middlesex East	Jas Gilmour 300
Middlesex North	W H Hutchins 180
Muskoka	G McCormick
Nipissing	Jas B Klock
Norfolk South	Col Tisdale 700
Northumberland	Ed Cochrane 401
Northumberland	Geo Guillet 521
Ontario North	J A McGillivray
Perth North	A F McLaren 13
Peterboro west	James Kendry 348
Renfrew south	Jno Ferguson 218
Simcoe east	W H Bennett 150
Simcoe south	Col Trywhitt 402
Toronto west	E F Clarke 303
Toronto west	E B Osler 585
Victoria north	Sam Hughes 260
Waterloo north	J E Seagram 311
Welland	Wm McCleary 65
Wellington south	C Kloepper 107
York west	N C Wallace 4135

	acc.
Bagot	F Dupont 13
Beauharnois	J H Bergeron 424
Champlain	Dr. Marcotte 500
Compton	Rufus Pope 274
Dorchester	J B Morin 250
Jacques Cartier	F D Monk 291
Montcalm	L Dugas 31
Montmorency	T C Casgrain 185
Montreal St Ann	M J F Quinn 167
Montreal St Ant	Dr. T G Boddick 506
Pontiac	W J Poupore 232
Shirbrooke	W R Ives 435
Stamstead	A H Moore 80
Terrebonne	A Chauvin
Three Rivers and St Maurice	Sir A P Caron 360

Following are the Liberals elected:

Bruce	McNis 10
Durham west	Robert Beith 45
Elgin west	George E Casey 511
Essex north	W McGregor 484
Essex south	M Cowan 156
Grey north	J Clarke 53
Grey south	Dr. Landeikin 53
Hamilton	A T Wood 128
Hamilton	TH McPherson
Hastings east	J M Hurley
Huron east	Dr. P McDonald 150
Huron south	John McMillan 309
Huron west	McCameron 317
Kent	Arch Campbell 300
Kingston	B M Britton 185
Lambton east	John Faver 32
Lambton west	J F Leiter 100
Leeds & Grenville	F T Frost
Lincoln-Niagara	Wm Gibson 429
Middlesex south	J McGulgan 375
Middlesex west	W S Calvert 270
Norfolk north	John Charlton 548
Niagara	Bolwert 130
Ontario south	Loocar Barnett 215
Ontario west	J D Einar 344
Ottawa	Wm Hatchison 423
Ottawa	N A Balcourt 202
Oxford north	Jas Sutherland 1500
Oxford south	Sir R Cartwright 692
Perth	Jos Featherston 350
Perth south	D K Ebb 238
Peterboro east	John Lang 438
Prescott	Isidor Proulx 384
Renfrew north	W T Mackie 1937
Russell	W O Edwards 307
Toronto centre	Wm Loust 50
Victoria south	George McHugh 150
Waterloo south	Jas Livingstone 641
Wellington centre	A Sample 167
Wellington north	Jas McMillen
Wentworth north	Jas Somerville 946
Wentworth south	Thomas Bain 169
York east	H B Frankland 59
York north	William Mulock 217

Argenteuil	Dr. Christie 70
Beauce	Dr. Godbout 300
Bellevue	O E Talbot 300
Berthier	C. Beausoleil 300
Bonaventure	Wm. L. Fauvel 312
Brome	S. A. Fisher 275
Champlain & Vercheres	C. A. Geoffrion 400
Charlevoix	Chas. Angers 86
Chateauguay	J. P. Brown 540

Chateauguay	V. Savard 1,500
Drummond and Arthabaska	Jos. Lavergne 1,500
Gaspe	R. Lemieux 35
Hochelaga	J. A. Madore 515
Huntingdon	Julius Scriver 800
Joliette	Chas. Bazinet 2
Kamouraska	H. G. Carroll 400
Labelle	H. Bourassa
Laprairie and Napierville	D. Monet 273
L'Assomption	J. Gauthier 120
L'Islet	Dechene 8
Laval	T. Fortin
Levis	Dr. P. M. Guay 450
Lotbiniere	Dr. Rinfret 400
Maisonneuve	R. Prefontaine 1,542
Maskinonge	J. H. Legris 150
Megantic	Geo Turcotte 500
Missisquoi	B. B. Meigs 117
Montmagny	P. R. Choquette 200
Montreal, St. James, G. Desmarais	1,369
Montreal, St. Lawrence, E. G. Penny	717
Montreal, St. Mary, H. Dupre	1,361
Portneuf	Sir H. Joly 43
Quebec Centre	F. Langeier 307
Quebec East	Wilfred Laurier 2,250
Quebec West	R. B. Debell 242
Quebec County	C. Fitzpatrick 203
Richmond and Wolfe, M. Stenson	207
Richelieu	A. A. Bruneau 134
Rimouski	Dr. B. Fiset 105
Rouville	L. P. Brodeur 949
St. Hyacinthe	M. E. Bernier 300
St. Johns and Ilerveville	Fr. Bechard 300
Shefford	C. H. Parmelee 300
Soulanges	Dr. Roubonais 200
Temiscouata	F. Pouliot 17
Two Mountains	J. Ethier 490
Vaudreuil	H. S. Harwood 272
Wendouville	C. B. Devlin 43
Yamaska	Dr. Mignault 43

Nova Scotia, 9 conservatives and 11 liberals.	
New Brunswick, 9 conservatives, 4 liberals and 1 independent.	
P. E. Island, 3 conservatives and 1 liberal.	
Manitoba, 5 conservatives, 1 liberal.	
N. W. T., 1 conservative, 2 liberals and 1 patron.	
British Columbia, 2 conservatives 4 liberals.	
Ontario, 3 patrons and 3 independents elected.	
Total, 86 conservatives 117 liberals, 4 patrons and 5 independents.	
Algoma not heard from.	

The Vote in Argenteuil.

	Majorities	Abbott	Christie
Lachute, East End		27	57
Lachute, Centre Ward		6	
Lachute, West Ward		79	29
Lachute, Lane's		35	
Lachute, Armstrong's		23	15
St. Andrews, town hall		15	
St. Andrews, Sawyer's		6	15
Carillon		6	63
Chatham, Davidson		8	
Chatham, front		8	
Brownburg		21	
Warwick's		33	
Grenville, town hall		2	
Grenville, Crook's		27	
Grenville, Winfield's		4	
Grenville, McPhee's		39	
Lost River		10	
Shaw's		6	
Arundel, town hall		4	
Wentworth, Nail's		47	
Wentworth, St Michel		42	
Wentworth, New Set't		33	
Montfort		38	
Gore, town hall		308	378
Mille Isle			
Morin, town hall			
Howard, town hall			

Majority for Christie 70

CUSHING.

A CREATION AND A CONCERT. Occurrences here in our sweet country spot surrounded by God's pictures and far from the maddening crowd we call city folk, do not happen every day, therefore it is not necessary that they should be shrouded in importance as a person who contributed a few items to the Watchman sometime ago would have it, and right here I will offer a bit of advice to the author of that item. Please do not underestimate a thing because you do not possess it.

The picnic on Queen's Birthday was no more a failure than the concert was which was given in the school house here on Friday evening in connection with the school closing. Folks say the entertainment was good and we can rest assured they are quite capable of judging, as for myself I was in a position to see all the performance consequently cannot say much about it.

The proceeds which amounted to over five dollars, is to be invested in a dictionary for the use of teacher and pupils. The recitations, exercises, school songs and dialogues were carefully selected and showed a spirit of goodness on the part of teacher and pupils. The pupils took the opportunity to have presented to their teacher a splendid Oxford Bible, which we know will be much appreciated by the recipient. Miss Ross gave the valedictory address which was short and to the point, and left here on Monday for down East followed by the well wishes of many friends.

FOR TEACHERS.

The annual examinations for teachers' diplomas opened in Lachute Academy on Tuesday last under the direction of G. F. Calder as deputy examiner, assisted by Mr. J. H. Cameron. There are thirteen candidates for elementary diplomas and eight for the model certificate. These examinations close on Friday.

ST. ANDREWS.

The correspondent of the St. John's "News" said last week that the name of the reporter of the Watchman from this village has been found out at last, that it is a joint stock affair and that the parties are Irish. Well, Mr. Editor, it took the red-headed reporter a long while to find this out, and just before leaving for his home in Stanstead (being afraid to make the statement while a resident of St. Andrews) he gave us his blessing. Well, we are not Irish, and there is no joint stock company about the affair either. We belong to the Presbyterian church, and are of the old Kirk kind. We might add that the "News" man is "a little off" and judging by the company he kept while a resident of our village we would say that he himself had a sneaking regard for the Irish. So there, now.

Mrs. Gregory is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Davis.

Mr. S. F. Wainright has returned from McGill college. "Stan." made a good showing among the 3rd year men.

Among those who came from the city to vote were: Wm. Larmouth, Muir Kneeshaw, M. McCallum, Mr. Williams, Willie Simpson, Tom Webster and E. Howard.

Mr. John Wanless of Chicago, is on a visit to his parents here. The "windy city" seems to agree with Mr. Wanless as he looks hale and hearty.

Rev'd Messrs. Dennis of Christ's Church, and Alex. Boyd Given of St. Simon's Church, Lachute, exchanged pulpits last Sunday. Owing to the heavy rain storm the morning service was not largely attended. Rev. Mr. Given delivered able sermons, both morning and evening.

Mrs. James Patterson spent Sunday in St. Andrews, the guest of Major and Mrs. Wanless.

Miss Houghton of Montreal, has been spending a few days at Riverview.

Mr. Bert Evans, (A. Field) the talented young actor of Montreal, was in town on Saturday and Sunday. He left Monday to resume his engagement with the Francis Palmer Stock Co.

Miss Belle Burwash is in Lachute this week.

That investigation into the political methods of the St. Andrews post office may not take place now.

The result in St. Andrews can only be explained in one way, and that is "boodle." The night before the election several hundreds of dollars were distributed with the desired effect.

I. O. F.

Court Lachute, No. 280, I. O. F., held their regular monthly meeting on Thursday the 18th inst., in J. W. Rish's hall, after the usual routine business, the following motions were put and carried unanimously: Moved by Bro. Davidson, seconded by Bro. J. R. McQuat, that the members of Court Lachute, No. 280, Independent Order of Foresters, do hereby tender their sincere thanks to C. R. Rev. Bro. Cliphams, for the eloquent and instructive sermon delivered by him to this court, on Sunday, the 14th inst., in the Methodist Church, Lachute, it being the 22nd anniversary of the Institution of our grand and noble order. Carried.

Moved by Bro. W. Wood, seconded by Bro. Morris, that the sincere and grateful thanks of Court Lachute, No. 280, Independent Order of Foresters, be and is hereby tendered, through the Watchman, to the congregation of the Methodist Church, Lachute, for their kindness in providing seats for the members of Court Lachute, while attending their church, on Sunday, the 14th inst., and that the Watchman be requested to publish their motion. Carried unanimously.

To the Editor of the "Watchman":

A low me again through your valuable paper, to call the attention of the teachers of this district to the fact that the Hon. Superintendent of Public Instruction has decided to hold a Normal Institute at Aylmer beginning the 30th inst. and continuing four days. Professor Kneeland M.A. of McGill Normal School and Inspector Parker B. A. of Quebec will lecture on the best and latest methods of teaching English, Geography, Calligraphy, Mental Arithmetic, etc. Inspector Parker will take up School Organization and School Management. Teachers who are still engaged in teaching have a right legally to the four days without loss of time. It is a duty every teacher owes, not only to herself and her school, but to the school municipality in which she teaches, and to the educational development of the whole province, to do all in her power to fit herself in the most modern and improved methods. The time of "school keepers" is past; we want school teachers who are alive to the great strides which are being made in every department of Education, from the Kindergarten to the University—teachers who love their work and who are willing to devote, not merely six hours a day for five days in the week to her classes, but her whole and undivided attention.

No greater error can be conceived than the one vastly too common to our school boards—that because a school is little advanced and backward a poorly qualified teacher without experience and consequent small salary will do well enough. It is like giving the most difficult task to the most unskilled artisan.

When will our school boards accept only the very best teachers for the little ones whose minds cannot detect error? Who will they put the best and most skillful teachers in their poor schools? When will they refuse to engage at any price those who have manifested that absolute want of every quality necessary to be successful teachers?

When the commissioners and trustees of our schools think more interest in the education and development of the rising generation.

A. L. GILMAN,

Inspector of Schools.

Aylmer, Que., June 19th, 1896.

Great preparations are being made to make the excursion to the Experimental farm on July 10th, the success of the season, and a big turn out is expected from Lachute. Only \$1.00 for return tickets.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES, 1896.

Institutes will be held this year in the following places: Richmond, St. Francis College, lecturers, G. W. Parmelee, O. Rexford, Principal Dresser and Professor Honeyman.

Inverness, Academy building, lecturers, Dr. Harper and Inspector Hewton.

Aylmer, Academy building, lecturers, Prof. Kneeland and Inspectors Parker and Gilman.

The Institutes begin on Tuesday, the 30th inst., and last till Friday afternoon.

The course of lectures will be of special value to those who are about to teach, and who, owing to lack of experience, will find many difficulties at first. Those who have already met the difficulties of school organization and discipline will receive assistance and be the better able to do their work after a brushing up in methods and in the principles underlying them.

The applicants for diplomas are earnestly requested to attend one of these institutes. They will receive credit for attendance as well as those who already hold diplomas.

Arrangements for the accommodation of teachers are in the hands of Principal Dresser, Richmond; Inspector Parker, Inverness; and Inspector Gilman, Aylmer.

Please Read This.

Those having relatives buried in the Old Cemetery at Lachute, are informed that an effort is going to be made to raise sufficient funds to have the ground thoroughly cleaned up and put in good order, also to repair the fence and make walks &c.

Those wishing to make the effort a success will please call at the Lachute Post Office and leave their names and amount they feel inclined to give in aid of the cause, on or before August 1st, 1896.

The annual excursion to the Model farm, Ottawa, will take place this year on July 10th, by special train from Lachute, about 7 a. m., tickets good to return on all trains until 11th, return fare \$1.00.

Teacher Wanted

Applications will be received for the position of teacher for one school [Walker's School House] in the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, for ten months, commencing 1st September next. Applications to be sent into Mr. G. J. Walker, stating terms and enclosing testimonials, before 13th July next.

THOS. MCGREGOR,
School Manager.

Teacher Wanted

Wanted a Teacher having a Model School Diploma for the Genoa School.

Apply to
G. J. WALKER,
Lachute.



St. Lawrence Canals.

Iroquois Division.

Further Postponement of Date for Receiving Tenders.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The time for receiving tenders for the Iroquois Division of the St. Lawrence Canals has been further postponed to Friday, 3rd July, 1896.

By order,

JNO. H. BALDERSON,
Secretary

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, June 2nd, 1896.

NEW Millinery Store.

Opposite the Medical
Lachute.

The undersigned will open a Millinery store on WEDNESDAY APRIL 22nd and for the first week will supply customers at

COST PRICE.

HATS, BONNETS, etc., sold and trimmed at 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 12th, 1896.



AYER'S Hair VIGOR

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

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

Growth

of Hair.

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

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

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

Livery Stable.

The undersigned has opened a Livery Stable in the West Ward, Lachute. Good horses, handsome rigs. Prices reasonable.

N. BELANGER.

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

The Ottawa Electric Street Railway have built their line to the Experimental farm, and cars leave every 10 minutes for the city. This will be a great convenience for excursionists who take in the trip July 10th.



SOLD BY

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

Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries Boots and Shoes etc—
Cheap for cash

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 surfaces. 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.

We spend time and money securing good values and bargains for our customers and have something new to offer constantly. Have you got a new suit yet? All sizes and prices.

W. BANFORD.

House & Lot For Sale.

The valuable property on Clyde street opposite the Lachute post office, formerly known as the Roa property and lately owned by the late Angus Loynschan. Two houses, one containing 12 rooms and the other 5. Terms reasonable.

Apply to R. CRESSWELL,
or Lachute,
R. C. MORRIN, Beech Ridge.

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 an satisfaction given. Cash paid for

HIDES

LAMBSKINS
FURS.

WILSON BARLEY,
Butchers.

NOTICE.

Latest styles in Spring and Summer Millinery at the lowest price possible, to be had from Miss Proulx.

Call and see us as it is no trouble to show the styles. Also Dresses made at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

M. M. PROULX, Lachute,
Opposite Medical Hall.

WHEN YOU PAINT

If you desire the very best results at the least expense you will use . . .

THE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINT.

COME IN AND SEE OUR CONETIONERY

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,



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.

Victoria Foundry, LACHUTE.

Foundry 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 Kentucky Prince.

This well bred stallion will be at the Proprietor's stables during the season of 1896 for the service of the public. Kentucky Prince is one of the best roadsters in this county and gives good stock. Terms \$8.00.

EMILE ROCHON,
Proprietor.
Carillon, Que.

CLODIUS.

This celebrated Percheron Stallion, owned by Mr. Thos. Dobbie, will be at the following places during the present season:

Monday, Thursday and Friday, at the proprietor's stable

Tuesday, at Ranger's hotel, Greece's Point.

Wednesday, at Calumet.

Saturday, at Sauve's hotel, St Andrews, returning by way of Beech Ridge.

Mr. Ward Smith has charge of Clodius.

DR. AYLEN,
St. Andrews, Que.

OFFICE and RESIDENCE in property lately occupied by Dr. P. Robertson.

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.

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.

Sits manfully and gives satisfaction Guaranteed.

JULES ROBY
Merchant Tailor.

Main Street, Lachute.

COME AND SEE!

FLOUR!
APPLES!!
ETC.

Just received at the store of

G. & J. HAY.

Twelve car loads of flour, all ground from No 1 hard wheat which will be sold at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES Every bag guaranteed.

HIGHEST PRICE
PAID FOR ALL
KINDS OF GRAIN.

Choice WINTER APPLES at usual very cheap.

G. & J. HAY,

X-RAYS IN SURGICAL WORKS

THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF BROKEN BONES AT A LONDON HOSPITAL.

Long Exposure for a Fat Man—Slight Movements of the Subjects Not Fatal to Good Results in the Roentgen Process—Scenes While the Pictures are Taken.

It may be said at once that the new photography will never become a popular hobby because the apparatus is too expensive, but there is some danger of Prof. Roentgen's discovery being ranked in popular estimation with palmistry, magic lantern entertainments, and sleight-of-hand performances, says the London Daily News. There is more than one establishment already where one has only to pay a fee ranging from sixpence to a guinea to have any part of his or her skeleton "photographed." But the X rays deserve a better fate than this. From time to time fragmentary accounts of sporadic experiments at London hospitals have been published, but at King's College Hospital, the home of the all-conquering antiseptic surgery, the new photography has for some time been used as an auxiliary in clinical work. By special permission of the Warden, the Rev. N. Bromley, a representative was enabled to spend several hours in the hospital at a time when he was fortunate to find the Surgical Registrar actively engaged with his apparatus, and some account of what he saw will doubtless be read with interest.

Since it became known that the X rays were utilized at King's the number of persons who have called with needles and other foreign bodies in hands and feet is remarkable. Nothing, of course, can be easier than to secure a negative showing the shadow of—say—a needle in the extremities. An exposure of

ONE MINUTE

suffices for the hand, and of three minutes for the foot. In a simple case it is not even necessary to take a photograph—a look at the hand by means of the cryptoscope answers every purpose. But if it be thought advisable to take a photograph, the developing only requires a very short time. In the bath the ordinary photograph of the part first appears, then the too, too solid flesh disappears, and ultimately beneath one's gaze the bones or foreign bodies stand out in strong white relief. With a photograph beside him the surgeon operates with the minimum expenditure of time and with the least possible use of the knife. The value of the invention has been illustrated in the case, inter alia, of a dislocated thumb, the negative showing that had the thumb been longer neglected it would have become useless.

To the ignorant the unknown is always terrible, and the mere process of photographing, with the glowing green glass and the flying electric sparks, was too much for one female patient in our representative's presence, and she sobbed and shook as though about to undergo a major operation, and it was only with difficulty and the exercise of patience that she could be induced to place her needle-ridden hand in the proper position.

But, as has been said, dealing with hands or feet is comparatively simple. It is the more complex cases that are the more interesting. One of these, at which our representative "assisted," was that of an old man with a painful hip. He had met with an accident, and was convinced that he was suffering from dislocation improperly treated. The surgeon at once diagnosed the complaint as what is commonly called rheumatic gout, but to satisfy the sufferer the joint was photographed. Laid on his back on a couch, with the plate underneath the affected part, it called for little or no effort to stay still in one position, for 20 minutes. That length of exposure was deemed necessary, as the subject was a big man, and the X rays had to penetrate a considerable thickness of flesh. It may be remarked in passing that one of the difficulties of the process is to know

THE EXACT AMOUNT

of exposure required. If the plate be exposed too long, the rays go through bones and all, and the result is chaos and old night. In the case under review, precisely the right exposure was allowed, and an excellent negative obtained, which conclusively corroborated the diagnosis. Nothing remained for the sufferer, therefore, but to possess his soul in patience, and to grin and bear his pain; but he had, at any rate, the slight consolation of knowing ten minutes after the photograph had been taken that there was no ground for his previous fears. This and other consultations took place in a room, which serves the double purpose of studio and dark room, but while our representative remained at the hospital a number of cases were taken in the wards.

The whole apparatus, which consists of the all-important Crookes tube (of the type specially designed by Mr. Herbert Jackson of King's College), and a wire in which to hold it, the accumulator, the induction coil, and the plates weigh under 2 cwt., and is wheeled to the bedside on an India rubber-tired trolley, everything being got ready in a few seconds. The process causes very little disturbance in the wards. The noise of the coil, with its hammer beating and miniature thunder, is inconsiderable, and the whole operation evidently affords an agreeable break to the monotony of ward life. The first case in the wards was that of a boy who had just come in to the hospital with a swollen knee. Some months previously the upper part of his femur had been wired for ununited fracture. His leg was, therefore, photographed twice on whole plates, and the negatives on being joined showed the whole limb from thigh to shin, wires and all. The little fellow was told to keep his leg still, and for that reason was unable to control violent involuntary twitchings, so it was necessary to rest a hand on his leg. However, slight twitchings or similar movements do not materially interfere with the result of the new photography, and hence its superiority

to the old, which those who have had their counterfeit presentments taken what time their heads were fixed in a "rest" will appreciate. The next case was that of a woman with a

NEEDLE IN HER FOOT.

and such nurses as had not hitherto seen the process clustered round the bedside. The patient, suffering from the last infirmity of noble minds, but from no other sensation, and she was evidently an object of envy in the minds of all the other patients in the ward who had not from the X ray's point of view interesting complaints. The apparatus was conveyed by lift to another floor, where some difficulty was caused as the patient possessed in Mr. James Russell Lowell's words, "the pectoral proportions of a Juno," or shall we say an amount of adipose tissue that only an operatic soprano could rival? But with twenty minutes exposure a triumphant photograph of the whole of the shoulder joint was obtained. One more patient was visited, a man suffering from the results of an accident, recently reported in all the papers. It was now thought desirable to see what progress he was making. The plate in its box (the whole being under one inch in thickness) was adroitly placed under the patient's thigh, without in the slightest moving the injured parts, and the photograph was taken through splints and all. The importance of being able to report progress or otherwise through splints must be obvious. The only drawback in such cases is the presence of the metal pins joining a rectangular splint. Such, then, is a sample of what our representative was privileged to see.

Lord Salisbury's hand, with its tendency to gout, shown at the soiree of the Royal Society, was interesting, but that pales beside a photograph of a hip or elbow joint after operation. To those ignorant of anatomy the photographs taken at the hospital would not be so interesting as, say, the photograph of the contents of a purse in one's pocket, or of a foot taken through a fashionable boot; but to students the former having an abiding value. So the vocal gymnastics of a prima donna may prove more attractive to the group-lings (not necessarily to the gods) than the strains of "Goetterdamerung." The influence of the X-rays on the surgery of the future is at present inestimable.

SLANG OF LONDON THIEVES.

Their Strange Lingo as Shown From the Statement of a Prison Bird.

Unique in English literature, if published would be the collection of curious words, phrases and messages that a London prison chaplain has gathered in the course of his many years' service in the great penal institutions of that city. Some of them fell from the lips of convicts, others were copied from the walls of prison cells, and a few were intercepted notes from those who were "doing time" to their friends without the walls. Here, for instance, in his exact words, is a hardened convict's account of his recent exploits. It is as rich a specimen of "thieves' Latin" as has been the light for many a day. "I was jogging down a blooming slum," he told the chaplain, "in the Chapel, when I blunted a reeler, who was sporting a red slang. I broke off his jerry, and boned the clock, which was a red one, but I was spotted by a copper, who claimed me. I was lugged before the beak, who gave me six dows in the steel. The week after I was chucked up, I did a snatch near St. Paul's, was collared, lugged, and got this bit of seven stretch." In ordinary English this means that the speaker met a drunken man who wore a gold watch. He broke the chain and possessed himself of the timepiece, but was apprehended by a policeman, taken before a magistrate and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The week following his release he again attempted highway robbery, and this time was condemned to seven years' penal servitude. Of the queer phrases and words that the educated Cockney uses, the list is endless. There was one lady who complained to the chaplain that she had a "proportion" of the heart; another "skilled" with drink, "did it on the impulse of the m.m.m.k." and another was "doing time" for the theft of an "asthma-cas ser."

Here is a letter full of epistolary charm, that was found in a cell at Newgate:—
"Deere Jim I was in quod dem fourteen days, when I heard you were lagged. I blakked Polly's peepers, who called me names. She was fuddid and hit me fust, when I kolered her nut and give her a fine slugging and her mug was all over blud, when the spiteful thing bit me she did, and fanked fight, when we were both taken by the Kopper, and the leek on'y gave me fourteen days, and der got twenty-one for hitten me fust and been fuddid, cheer up Jim, I am sorry you are lagged and I won't pal with nobody while you'r in quod. Good by Jim from you tru luv Saily."

A more elegant epistle is another one which was addressed to a prisoner, informing him of the death of his mother-in-law:—

"I have the pleasure to inform you," it runs, "that your mother-in-law has souffed it. She met with an accident and was conveyed to the London hospital, where she remained weeping and grinding her teeth for seven long weeks. I have offered up a prayer for her, and I hope you will do the same, which you no doubt will. She was afterward taken to her last resting place."

A STAINLESS CLOTH.

Jinks—I called at your boarding-house to-day and saw the table nearly set for dinner, and I must say things looked very neat. I never saw a whiter table-cloth in my life.

Binks—No, she doesn't make her tea, coffee, or soup strong enough to stain.

OVERWORKED.

Polite Doctor (cautiously)—Your husband is suffering from overwork or excessive indulgence in alcoholic stimulants—it is (ahem) a little difficult to tell which.

Anxious Wife—Oh, it's overwork. Why he can't even go to the theater without rushing out half a dozen times to see his business partners.

AGRICULTURAL

COW'S RATIONS.

The nutritive value and the cost of various foods for cows are thrustreated by a practical correspondent of the Otago Farmer:

"In order to feed the cow intelligently and to the greatest profit a person not only needs to know her mechanism and requirements but the nature and the composition of the different fodders and the value of the different concentrated foods. No farmer should keep a dairy of cows unless he knows approximately at least what their food costs and the profit derived from its consumption. I regret to say there are only a few who keep the profit and loss side of their dairy. But the low prices of dairy products the past season should force every dairyman in the future to keep an account of the record of each cow; at least he should know for a certainty whether she pays for the food she consumes. Profit in the future will come to that one who keeps the best cows and who knows how to feed them."

"A great many experiments have been carried on, especially in Germany, to find out the digestibility of different foods; from which we find that animals differ much in their capacity for digestion, and foods differ much in their digestibility. Those are the more valuable that can be the more readily digested and assimilated. On the amount of food consumed by an animal will depend not only its maintenance but its ability to grow or develop flesh or produce milk. The food supply must be more than enough for maintenance, for it is evident that no food can go to the production of milk or fat until what is needed to maintain life has been supplied. There is certainly no profit in a dairy of cows that are only fed sufficient to keep them alive or in equilibrium—that is a state of neither gaining nor losing."

"Another point to consider in the feeding of stock is palatability. I presume there are many farmers who will ridicule this assumption. For one I believe the cow's sense of taste and smell is as acute as a human being's. Her likes and dislikes are as noticeable as any person's. To be sure a cow's taste for food can be created; she may not like ensilage or even roots at first, but it will not be long before she will. A great aid to palatability is the amount of water contained in food, the more succulent the food the more palatable and the more digestible it will be. Food that sharpens the appetite like silage or roots, aids digestion. The greater the palatability the greater the consumption and the greater the vigor, hence they reater the profit."

"As to the amount of food to be fed, it has been said that a certain amount is necessary to maintain life. It has also been found by experiment that on eighteen pounds of dry matter for 1,000 pounds of live weight an animal will simply maintain its equilibrium, neither gaining nor losing. If cows are kept for profit, only in the food fed beyond that ready for maintenance will there be any profit. Animals fed less than the food of support will grow poor, and it will cost more to bring them back to their former condition of flesh, that is, they will have to consume more food and at greater expense, than if they had had sufficient food to maintain their former condition. A dairyman that hopes to gain by pinching and scrimping his stock through the winter will invariably lose in the end. The laws of nature must be obeyed. The cows' wants must be supplied at whatever cost if they are to be of profit to their owner. Far wiser is the farmer who gives away half his dairy than he who attempts to starve the whole through the winter."

"The cow requires a certain amount of coarse food, something that is bulky to distend her paunch and make it active. A ration should consist of two-thirds of coarse or dry fodder and one-third of concentrated food in weight. The Germans have laid down a number of standards. For a milch cow Armbey and Stewart recommend a ration 1:5 or 1:5.5—that is one part albuminoids, nitrogenous or flesh forming, to five carbohydrates or heat forming. The nearer this ratio is followed the more profit will there be and the more economic the result. Of course, every farmer cannot profitably feed the same. Some can raise their albuminoids in the shape of clover, peas, etc., cheaper than they can buy them in bran or cotton seed meal. It is desirable, however, to raise a well balanced ration on the farm. Corn is not, or is Timothy hay. Stock will become thin if feed exclusively on either; they must be supplemented with good clover hay, bran or oil meal. As to the kind of bulky food to feed, I do not think it makes so much difference whether it is straw, hay, clover or silage, provided it is palatable and enough concentrated and succulent food is added to balance the ration; although I think if it was left for the cow to choose she would take silage with a little bran and oil meal thrown in."

"With the present prices for dairy products and no better prospects in sight, it behooves every farmer to cheapen production. We must raise more corn, clover, oats, peas and roots. With these we can be independent, and our money, what little we do get, will not have to go West for grain or into the pockets of the freight companies."

"For the past winter we have kept on an average thirty head of cattle, twenty-five milch cows and five heifers, exclusively on corn, beans and bran. The corn was raised from seventeen acres, three of sweet, mostly fed green, four common state, and ten western for silage. We had two acres of roots, from which we raised 1,500 bushels, mostly beets, which, by the way, were fed whole. I think the beets would have largely taken the place of the bran, but we bought the latter that we might sell our hay and not deplete the farm, for hay at \$10 is too expensive to feed stock and at \$18 it is a luxury. We practice feeding only twice a day, but an ample allowance is given each time. This gives the stock plenty of time to digest and assimilate their food, and none was wasted on that score."

"The experience of the stock goes to show that they can only exist for six months on corn, roots and bran, but positively put on fat and yield a hand-

some profit in milk. Cows that were thin in the fall are now in a prime condition, which further shows that the food given, if not at all times well balanced, at least was relished and served its purpose. We can call it a utility ration and make the cow believe, if some do not, that it exactly meets her needs. The main thing is to have her satisfied, and we should be if she yields us forty pounds of milk a day on such a ration."

THE LOVE OF WORK.

Man is said to be a lazy animal. Some of these lazy philosophers have concluded that no man works when he is not necessitated to do so.

If this were the rule we would have very many poor farmers; for we believe that no man can succeed as a farmer unless he is in love with the work he has to do. He may love it for its results or profits, but he is not fitted to be successful unless he loves the work for its own sake.

No man can be a successful dairyman who does not love his cows; nor can a man be a successful breeder of horses or cattle unless he becomes so attached to them as individuals or in the mass that he takes delight in feeding and caring for them, and has real pleasure in seeing them enjoying themselves.

Never undertake to do anything about cattle, horses, sheep, or even hogs unless you have some concern for their welfare and comfort, apart from the profit you expect to realize.

If you do not in some sense love your work you will never succeed in anything you undertake. Such indifference and laziness must always result in failure.

NOTES.

Do not keep too many dogs on the farm.

See that the lambs do not get drenched in a sudden shower.

Do not forget to water the calves and yearlings in the back lot.

Good blood is all right, but good quarters, good feed and proper methods make success doubly sure in the raising of hogs.

While there is good pasturage is a good time to push the growth and fattening of undesirable animals. When they are ready to market, sell them.

If you have fences on your farm, see that they are properly kept up. Broken fences and tumble-down gates are sure indications of indifference in the owner.

Ventilate your cow stables; keep your cows clean; give them good food and pure water; keep yourself and your surroundings clean while handling the product from the udder to the buttermilk, and you will hear little about "animal odor."

Keep the pigs clean and feed them properly and they will not scour. An attack of scours equals the dropping of about one week of growth, consequently it will pay to use in the way of better sanitary conditions and prevention foods.

The dairyman must depend largely upon his own judgment as to what breed of cows to keep. He should, if he is making butter; choose a breed best suited to producing butter; if he sells milk he wants a cow that gives a large quantity of milk.

There is a good object lesson for the farmers of some sections in the records made by Iowa dairymen. In one of the dairy counties in that state the amount of butter exported last year sold for nearly two-and-a-half million dollars. Times never get very hard under conditions of that sort.

A hard working animal is always thin, and requires more food to support it than does one in idleness, because the muscles and the fat are consumed in heat production. This heat passes off through the skin and leaves the body at a normal temperature. If this escape is arrested, fever follows; if it escapes too rapidly, chill and its consequences result.

SEASICK ANIMALS.

Lions Become Unkindlike, Monkeys Ape Humanity and Dogs Are Woeful.

Human beings are not the only ones who suffer from seasickness, by any means. One hears a good deal about the pangs that have filled the men and women with woe, but little is said of the menageries brought to America every year, or carried hither and yon in wave-tossed boats.

Lions and tigers may be majestic when they have unwavering earth or rock against their paws, but a seasick cat of these tribes is as forlorn as any man every way and doesn't look a bit more kingly than a wet rabbit. Even its roars and growls have a weeping sound in them, quite in keeping with the general appearance of the beast.

A monkey is as pitiable an object when it is seasick as any other beast so stricken, and its forlorn facial expression is so human-like and the way it clasps its paws across its stomach is so natural that the man who is not seasick necessarily sees something to laugh at in the misery of the creature. Not so with the seasick man. If he sees a seasick monkey he is sure to swear furiously, thinking the poor thing is mocking him.

It takes a dog to be woeful at sea. It has a way of doubling all up, with its tail between its legs and head hanging down, that shows a deep-seated pain. To free itself the dog goes through all sorts of contortions. It will stretch out on the deck, groan, and squeal, sometimes rising on its haunches and lifting its head, howl long and miserably, as some dogs do at the sound of music.

EXPLAINED.

Bings—That new typewriter girl is a corker on spelling and synonyms. She seems to be thoroughly well grounded in English.

Wiggins—Yes, she is. Her mother told me that when she was little they always had her sit at the table on a Webster's dictionary.

LONG SILENT HARPS.

Several Egyptian harps have been recovered from tombs. In some the strings are intact, and give forth distinct sounds after a silence of 3,000 years.

FAMOUS MEN AND WOMEN.

THE LATEST GOSSIP ABOUT NOTED OLD WORLD PEOPLE.

The Pope's Good Health—Emperor of Germany and His Coffee—When Great Writers Adopted Literature—Rulers Assassinated During the Century, &c.

The Princess Maud never wore a ring till Prince Charles of Denmark paced her engagement ring on her finger. The Princess, it is said, has large hands.

It is a curious fact that the only two ladies of sovereign rank who have exercised an influence on feminine fashions during the last century have been of non-royal birth, namely, the Empress Josephine, during the first half of the century, and the Empress Eugenie, fifty years later. Queen Victoria never influenced the ebb and flow of style in the slightest degree, and the same may be said of the Princess of Wales and her daughters. The Dowager Czarina of Russia was never a leader of fashion, and her daughter-in-law does not seem to have any special desire to shine as an advance plate. Queen Sophia of Sweden is a member of the Salvation Army, and affects the clothing peculiar to that organization.

It is astonishing the number of successful writers who were well on in years before they even thought of adopting literature as a profession. Thomas Hardy was thirty-one before he began to turn his attention to story-telling. George Eliot was forty before she wrote a line of fiction, having no faith in her powers as a story-teller. Barry Cornwall was thirty-five before he thought of writing verse. Jules Verne was thirty-five before he wrote his first story. Rider Haggard started at twenty-six; Mr. Barrie and Conan Doyle at twenty-seven; Grant Allen at twenty-nine and Sir Walter Besant and Mr. G. Manville Fenn at thirty. George Meredith was nearly thirty-three when he began to write stories in his own peculiar style.

William II. of Germany enjoys the unique distinction of being the only European sovereign who has ever descended to his kitchen and "had it out" with the cook. Coffee has never been a strong point with the Berliners, and it seems that the imperial coffee is no better than the rest. His Majesty grew weary of complaining to officers of the household, and one morning actually went below stairs to investigate matters for himself. After the shock of the imperial presence had subsided, William II., Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, soldier, sailor, sportsman, poet, theatrical manager, orchestral leader and absolute authority on everything, demonstrated that there was still one more thing that he knew all about, and that was coffee.

Since the little King of Spain completed his tenth year, on the 17th of last month, he has been set up with a separate establishment of his own. His Majesty has always had his own groom of the chambers, master of the horse, black rod and gold stick, but now every officer of his household will be distinctly his own, and though he will still reside under the same roof with his mother and sisters, his establishment will be ordered on distinctly different lines. Young appreciates the change, for he has always had a deep sense of his own importance, and it would be hard to count the number of times that he has claimed the most cherished dollies of his sisters in these words: "Give them to me, for I am King."

The powerful individuality of Sig. Crispi throws him into strong relief against the mass of politicians in modern Italy. "Are you a Mazzinian?" was asked of the statesman. "No," he replied. "Are you a Garibaldian?" "No," he again replied. "Then what are you?" "I am Crispi." Of his private life little is known. His love for his daughter is the only feeling that divides his devotion to Italy. All other romance he lived through and buried in his early manhood. During his university life at Palermo he fell in love with a beautiful girl, the daughter of a widow with whom he lodged. His father disapproved of the match and sent young Crispi away to forget his attachment. About this time cholera broke out at Palermo and made frightful havoc with the population. Hearing this, Crispi escaped to Palermo, and found his beloved living with a younger sister, all the other members of her family having died. He devoted himself to the support of the sisters with the secrecy and tenacity that are his characteristics, until his father, finally discovering where he was, consented to the marriage. His young wife died two years after. It is her daughter to whom he is so devoted.

The late Shah of Persia was the eighteenth sovereign, or head of a nation, assassinated during the present century. The Emperor Paul of Russia, who was murdered by palace conspirators in 1801, leads the list. Next came Sultan Selim, assassinated in 1808. Then occurred an interval of twenty-three years before Capo d'Istria, President of the Provisional Government of the Hellenes, was despatched by a blow from a vatagan at Nauplia in 1831. At the end of another interval, extending to 1854, the Duke of Parma was assassinated. The first assassination of a ruler on this side of the Atlantic occurred in 1859, when the President of Hayti came to a violent end. Then came the assassination of President Lincoln in 1865. Col. Balta, President of Peru, was shot and killed in 1872. Moreno, President of Ecuador, met a like fate in this same year, and his successor, Gutierrez, in 1873. Abdul Aziz was killed with scissors in a warm bath in 1874. President Garfield was shot in 1880. Alexander II. of Russia was blown up in 1881. The recent murder of President Carnot, who was stabbed at Lyons, is still fresh in memory. The Queen of Corea was the last sovereign before the Shah to be added to the list.

CONFESSION.

Barber—Don't you want some tonic to make your hair stay in?
N. Peck—A—ah—I don't believe I do. The easier it comes out the less it hurts.

TOTTEN PREDICTS WOE.

HE THINKS THAT THE END OF THE AGE IS AT HAND.

Soon All the Planets Will Be on the Other Side of the Sun Tugging Together—A Lesson From the St. Louis Tornado.

Lieut. C. A. L. Totten, U. S. A., whose interpretations of the Bible and prophecies have won him fame in the past, thinks that the end of the age is at hand, and that the St. Louis tornado, the political situation, and other present conditions prove that he is right. In a statement of his views, which he has just issued, he says:

"It will not be denied that if a magnet revolves in a circular orbit about a central core that is in connection with a register, the register will indicate no variation during the revolution, while, if the revolution be eccentric, as, for instance, in an elliptical orbit, the register will inevitably indicate maxima and minima, as the outward magnet draws near to and away from the central core. Now, the earth is just such a magnet, revolving about the sun, which is another, and rotating about its own axis. Hence the needle points to the north, because of the thermoelectric action of the sun upon the whole magnet. As the earth's orbit is elliptical, it is a well-known scientific fact that we have periods of maxima and minima in electrical phenomena, during both the diurnal motion and the yearly revolution, as well as a secular rise and fall.

"So with all the planets. When they are at their nearest to the sun, or in perihelia, we have a maximum, and the reverse obtains at their aphelia. When two or more planets are in coincident relation the cosmic resultant is increased.

"Let it now be noticed that we (human beings) are the denizens of our own terrestrial magnet, its subjects, so to speak, and are bound to show forth the influence in our

COLLECTIVE CAPACITY.

And not only we, but the atmosphere and the sea, air, and the depths beneath, yea, and the physical currents in the human body and all that this implies must and will and do respond to the varying influences of the solar system, as a whole, and as expressed at the solar centre, and then telegraphed outward to all of its elements.

"Now, I am advancing no new theory, but one founded on the works of no less authority than Noah Webster, whose disquisition upon storms, pestilences, their history and periodicity, was considered important enough by our ancestors to be published at Government expense about 100 years ago. He was followed by Dr. Knapp of Chicago, who, in 1882, propounded the perihelian theory, and anticipated all that is now going on in the solar system. So also Benner, famous among all stock brokers, financiers, and grain merchants for his prophecies as to the cycles of trade, the rise and fall of prices, elaborated the idea from another standpoint, and a host of other specialists have treated it along the whole range of religion, politics, business, crime, insanity, life and mortality.

"Twice in the Christian era three of the greater planets exterior to the earth have been in coincident perihelia, in the sixth and sixteenth century. They were famous eras of plague, pestilence, and perturbation among men, and now for the first time in the history of man all of the planets, exterior as well as interior, superior as well as inferior, are approaching a coincident period of eminence and I cannot but believe malific influence. It will culminate only at the very end of this century, and may extend well over into the next. At that time all of the planets will be in line, conjunction, tugging together at the sun, while the earth, upon the opposite side of the sun, will be subjected to their united action. I speak in general terms and upon premises that have been broadly published in standard journals. From the physical standpoint alone this condition of affairs cannot but result in

WIDESPREAD DISASTER. expressed in all the terms that nature knows, cyclones, earthquakes, tidal waves, etc., and among men, such an unbalancing of the normal condition as will try to their deepest foundations the institutions upon which the false system of modern society lives and moves and has its being.

"Already we can hear the mutter of cosmic powers that are conspiring against us. I would have no difficulty of convincing a St. Louisian of this. I probably will be branded as a bald-headed fool by some Eastern paper, whose locality is reserved for parallel disaster in due time.

"The world is in confusion, and I cannot escape the firm conviction that it is to be worse confounded as the years roll on, and I also believe that man, who has wasted his resources and belied his mission, is responsible, both individually and as a nation, for the disaster in due time, and will be held responsible for their failure in the coming crisis."

The probable result of having all the planets on the other side of the sun tugging away is thus stated by Lieut. Totten:

"I have never posed as a prophet, nor do I believe that the end of the

Take Care

Of your physical health. Build up your system, tone your stomach and digestive organs, increase your appetite, purify and enrich your blood and prevent sickness by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"We have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla for a number of years, and it has never failed to be most efficacious. All our children are troubled with boils, but Hood's Sarsaparilla removes this trouble and restores their skin to a healthy condition." E. C. Scott, Columbus, Miss. Be sure to get Hood's and only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1.00 for \$3.00.

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

world, or of the nation, is at hand; but I do believe that they are to be tried to a limit, and straightened out, and that then the literal rule of the returned Messiah is to usher in an era in which the poor, the true, the good, the honest, the simple minded will inherit the earth, and a new order of ages will be set up by Him in person, who is the desire of all the ages.

"Aside from the concert of history and chronology that testifies as to the approaching end of the age, is the principle of economy in the universe, which never puts off until to-morrow what can be done to-day. In other words, the entire energy of the system we inhabit conspires with prophecy as harmonized to history in offering such an opportunity at consummation as will not be repeated by the cycles for ages and ages, and it is toward this present situation that, upon whatsoever lines men have hypothesized their judgments in the past, all have agreed to unite. Hence I am with the consensus of all the past ages in my belief, and believe it will be borne out and justified. In the international arena, agreeably to prophecy, I believe that the confusions now formulating will wind up at Jerusalem, and in winding up and the times of the Gentiles, after which that city will cease to be trodden under their feet and become the centre of an ever-widening circumference of right rule and justice until the whole world is included."

HUMAN.

Tho' wise, the owl is like some men Existing since the fall; For when the daylight comes to him, He cannot see at all.

COSTLY NUPTIALS.

A wedding feast is an important ceremony in France among all classes of society. Even among the very poorest of the Parisians a wedding banquet is the occasion for a reckless expenditure of money in the purchase of wine and viands. In Brittany a wedding is even a more gorgeous affair than in Paris. At a recent wedding ceremony in Brittany the guests numbered 1,200, and three bullocks, thirty-six calves and five sheep were slaughtered to provide them with meat. Wine was consumed in large quantities, and, in addition, forty barrels of cider were emptied.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Itching Piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cts.

Sold by druggists. To have a laugh at his wife, John Ahrens, a farmer, of Kingman County, Kansas, disguised himself as a masked tramp, and advanced to his own door. When Mrs. Ahrens appeared, he rudely demanded lunch, and the woman was so terrified that she dropped dead.

10 cts. Cures Constipation and Liver Ills.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the most perfect made, and cure like magic. Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and all Liver Ills. 10 cents a vial—40 doses.

Sold by druggists. An egg-swallowing contest was lately witnessed in Dallas, Oregon. The winner ate twenty-five raw eggs in a little less than two minutes.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by druggists.

The Colosseum in Rome could accommodate eighty thousand spectators. It was in the form of an ellipse; its longer diameter, 615 feet; the shorter diameter, 510 feet.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 8 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by druggists.

Chicago is to have a needle factory, the first in the United States. It will be used in machines made by a Detroit man, each of which can turn out 2,500 needles an hour.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by druggists.

A single paving-stone, forming part of the pavement before the residence of Wm. K. Vanderbilt, on Fifth avenue, New York, is the largest known. Its cost was \$9,000.

Hay Fever and Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's, 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. Sold by druggists.

A pinch of salt put in the water in which cut flowers stand will keep them fresh for a long time. To facilitate absorption of the fluid the stalks should be cut off a little every day.

Remedialists vs. Anti-Remedialists.

The strife between these two parties has been long maintained, but they still agree to disagree in regard to the Remedial Bill, and the result of their contention will not be known until the June election returns are in. Although they differ in political matters, they unanimously agree that the best remedial agent for the relief of suffering humanity is Nature's great blood-purifier and nerve-tonic, st. leon mineral water. Used freely, it thoroughly repairs and builds up the shattered constitutions of the hard-working political-businessman. Insomnia is banished and mental activity regained.

Scott's Emulsion

makes thin people plump.

Plumpness is prosperity, good-nature, happiness. It is not to shiver with every cold breeze; it is defense against coughs, shelter from Neuralgia, shield against nervous prostrations better than all—security from germs of Consumption and an escape from a thousand aches and pains which cling to a poorly nourished body. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites will make thin people not over-fat but plump. It smoothes out the wrinkles and brings the dimples back. 50c. and \$1.00 at all Druggists.

CURED OF SOLITICA.

The Experience of a Bruce Co. Farmer.

Suffered So Severely That He Became Almost A Helpless Cripple—Is Again Able To Do His Work As Well As Ever.

During the past five years the Telescope has published many statements giving the particulars of cures from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They were all so well authenticated as to leave no doubt as to their complete truthfulness, but had any doubt remained its last vestige would have been removed by a cure which has recently come under our personal observation. It is the case of Mr. John Allen, a prominent young farmer of the town of Greenock. Mr. Allen is so well known in Walkerton and the vicinity adjoining it, that a brief account of his



really remarkable recovery from what seemed an incurable disease will be of interest to our readers. During the early part of the summer of 1895, while working in the bush, Mr. Allen was seized with what appeared to him to be rheumatic pains in the back and shoulders. At first he regarded it as but a passing attack, and thought that it would disappear in a day or two. On the contrary, however, he daily continued to grow worse, and it was not long before he had to give up work altogether. From the back the pains shifted to his right leg and hip where they finally settled and so completely helpless did he become, that he was unable to do more than walk across the room and then only with the aid of crutches. Of course he consulted the doctors, but none of them seemed able to do him any good. People in speaking of his case, always spoke pityingly, it being generally thought that he had passed from the world of activity, and that he was doomed to live and die a cripple. We are free to confess that this was our own view of the matter, and our surprise, therefore, can be readily imagined when some few weeks ago, we saw this self-same John Allen driving through the town on the top of a large load of grain. Great, however, as was our surprise at first, it became still greater when on arriving at the grist mill, he proceeded to jump nimbly from the load, and then with the greatest apparent ease began to unload the heavy bags of grain. Curious to know what it was that had brought this wonderful change, we took the first convenient opportunity to ask him. "Well," said he in reply, "I am as well a man as ever was, and I attribute my cure to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to nothing else." Mr. Allen then gave us in a very frank manner, the whole story of his sickness, and his cure, the chief points of which we have set forth above. After consulting two physicians and finding no relief, he settled down to the conviction that his case was a hopeless one. He lost confidence in medicines, and when it was suggested that he should give Pink Pills a trial, he at first absolutely refused. However, his friends persisted and finally he agreed to give them a trial. The effect was beyond his most sanguine expectations as the Pink Pills have driven away every trace of his pains and he is able to go about his work as usual. As might be expected Mr. Allen is loud in his praise of Pink Pills, and was quite willing that the facts of his case should be given publicly, hoping that it might catch the eye of someone who was similarly afflicted.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used, except on prescriptions from reputable physicians as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

SAFE FROM CUPID'S DARTS.

Visitor (at studio)—I do not see how an artist could paint such a beautiful woman without falling in love with her. Great Artist—I assure you, madame, that while painting that picture I never once thought of love. Is it possible? Yes, you see, the model was my wife.

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

Adams' Root Beer Extract.....one bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast.....one cake
Sugar.....two pounds
Liquor 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 5 and 10 cent bottles, or make two and a half gallons.

Cold in the Head.—Nasal Balm gives instant relief, speedily cures. Never fails. I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy. MRS. E.B. WORDEN.

A genuine diamond, when photographed by the X-rays, casts no shadow on the picture; the imitation diamond, when thus treated, casts a deep black blot. Diseased blood, constipation, and kidney, liver and bowel troubles are cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea. Consumption can be cured by the use of Shiloh's Cure. This great Cough Cure is the only known remedy for that terrible disease. London's population increases 70,000 each year. W.P.C. 820

Sunlight SOAP



IT MAKES HOME BRIGHTER

HOME IS VERY DEAR And it is the aim of a good wife to keep it clean and attractive. Nothing will help her more than the use of Sunlight Soap. Like a ray of sunlight it brightens and cheers, encourages and comforts. It makes homes bright and hearts light. BOOKS FOR WRAPPERS For every 12 "Sunlight" wrappers sent to LAYNE BROS., Ltd., Toronto, a useful paper-bound book will be sent, or a cloth-bound for 50 wrappers.

STAMPS dating before 1873 of Canada Provinces, United States; also Bill and Law 8 stamps bought. Good Prices. WM. R. ADAMS, 7 Ann St., Toronto, Ont.

ROUGH ON RAIN Will make your ordinary spit perfectly waterproof, without altering the appearance in the least. Send \$1.00 for package sufficient for three suits, or \$2.00 for small package by mail. R. W. HANNAH, Toronto.

Many Women

DON'T BELIEVE In quick medicine YOU DO BELIEVE that you are weak and ill.

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

COMPOUND

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

For sale by all Druggists at 10c and 25c. Import by the only and best medicine known to the medical world.

Remedial pamphlet, "Woman's Triumph" sent free on application.

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Are Sweet.

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