

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX.

LACHUTE, THURSDAY SEPT. 3, 1896.

NO 51

WHY NOT

Take a chance when it is
offered you.

Come in and get some of our
Bargains, your last chance

This Summer:

Everything unusually reduced

Fall Goods Coming [good assortment] of new and stylish, at very low prices.

Ladies, before you buy a Jacket or Dress, come and see what we can do for you.

DENIS BROS.

Hope's Block Lachute.

No trouble to show Goods.

H. C. McConnell, D.D.S., L.D.S.

will be in his office every Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Office next door east of Rodrigue's Hotel.
Telephone No. 37.

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.

N. FOREST.

NOTARY.

Fire & Life Insurance
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

DR. ALEX. RODRIGUE

(Physician & Surgeon.)
LACHUTE

THE WINDSOR

LACHUTE, QUE.

New. Furnished and Refitted.

First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers.

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(Physician & Surgeon.)

LACHUTE

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

Dr. J. N. Plouffe,

Veterinary Surgeon.

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

Dr. Smellie,

Physician & Surgeon. Office in the home of Levi Graham, Esq., Arundel, Que.

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

Advocate.

Ex-Attorney for the Revenue.
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

BERTHELOT.

NOTARY PUBLIC, LACHUTE QUE.

J. A. C. ETHIER,

ADVOCATE,

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

Attends all courts in the District of Terrebonne, and will be in Lachute every Tuesday. Collections made and promptly remitted.

The Academy opened on Monday last.

Miss Hersey of Hawkesbury, is the guest of J. W. Boyd.

Mrs P. R. McLaren of Vankleek Hill Ont., is on a visit to her mother Mrs. James McGibbon.

Miss Piche of the Grande Ligne Institute is spending a few weeks with her sister Mrs. Jousse.

Mrs. Clippsham was absent this week attending the funeral of her cousin in St. John's Que.

A gospel temperance meeting will be held in Mackie's Church on Wednesday evening next.

Lachute station was a busy scene on Monday morning, a large number of our summer visitors returning to the city.

Mr. John Boyd has taken a couple of car loads of lumber to Montreal, with which he intends to build on his lots in Westmount.

The paper mills will probably reopen next week. There has been a complete re-installation of electric lights in the mill.

Mr. A. W. Hadrill and family who have been at Brownsburg during the past month returned to Montreal on Monday.

We hear that Mr. David Millar intends moving to Lachute, where he will reside in future. Mr. Robinson will occupy the house lately occupied by Rev. J. R. Creswell.

We understand that a petition is being circulated this week to have J. M. Dorion appointed Collector of Canal Tolls at Carillon, which would involve the removal of the present Collector.

Miss Bessie Alexander, B. A., of Stanhope, P. E. I., spent a few days here, last week, with her brother Dr. Alexander. Miss Alexander left Friday morning for the West, intending to visit points of interest in Manitoba and British Columbia.

The meetings in the Baptist Church are still being largely attended. On Tuesday evening the ordinance of baptism was administered to two candidates. It is expected that the Rev. Mr. Palmer will remain during next week.

LAPRAIRIE CAMP.—Wanted young men, to join No. 7 Co., A. R., going into camp for twelve days training Sept. 15th. For particulars apply at the Armoury Carillon, Que., or to me at Hudson, Que.
E. A. HODGSON, Captain.

Two sixty day Harvest Excursion to Canadian Northwest via C. P. R. on Sept. 1st and 15th. To Deloraine, Reston, Estevan, Binscarth & Moosemin, \$28; Moosejaw and Yorkston, \$30; Prince Albert and Calgary, \$35; Red Deer and Edmonton, \$40. For tickets and information apply to W. J. Todd, C.P.R. agent, Lachute.

To those who contemplate building a house, a visit to the house now under construction of Mr. George Hay would repay the trouble. The contractor for the plaster and brick work is Mr. J. W. Cottingham, who has just finished the inside walls. The walls are perfect for smoothness and whiteness, and the work has been exceedingly well done.

It will be remembered that last winter the butcher shop of A. G. MacArthur & Co. was broken into and a large quantity of meat, canned goods etc., stolen. Some time ago a quantity of the stolen goods was found in an old quarry in Barron's sugar bush. The meat of course was in a decayed condition. There was also two quarters of beef, beef hams and bacon, which had evidently been stolen from some other person.

LOST.—On Wednesday evening 28th, between Mr. W. J. Simpson's and Mr. Wash. Johnstone's, the centre of a gold pin, set with five garnets. Finder will please return to W. J. Simpson.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural luster, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late, apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy.

BIRTHS

TRUELL.—At Lachute, Que., Aug. 29th, the wife of N. T. Truell, of a daughter.

MITCHELL.—At Lachute, Que., August 28th, the wife of J. Mitchell, of a daughter.

An Astonishing Cure.

George Baker, fur dyer, 14 Hayner St., Toronto, Ont., was cured by Ryckman's "Knee-bay Cure" of inflammatory Rheumatism which he had for over a year so badly that he was barely able to walk. He now walks 10 miles without fatigue, is free from all pain, and an all round healthy man. He makes sworn statement to the above facts before J. W. Seymour Corley, Notary Public July 12, 1896.

James Curry, Esq., of the Victoria, is visiting the Sherbrooke Fair.

G. E. Bampton, Q. C., is on an extended visit to North Bay.

Dr. and Mrs. Stanley were in Montreal on Wednesday.

WANTED.—A General Servant at once. Apply to P. LANE, Lachute.

Mrs. Dr. Jas. Aylen of Dakota, has been visiting her brother Mr. Frank Carter of Lachute Mills.

Rev. J. W. Clippsham and son returned home from their vacation on Wednesday evening.

Robert Watson, Esq., and wife of Geneva have gone to the Toronto Exhibition and also to Hamilton.

Just received a large stock of jackets—latest styles—from Germany. Get your choice early. W. BANFORD.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hollway and Master Louis, of Toronto, are at "Riverside Cottage," on a two week's visit to friends.

Mrs. Harrington and family returned to Montreal on Friday last, after spending a month very pleasantly at "Riverside Cottage."

We are now ready for Fall trade with a large assortment of every kind of goods. Call early for your Fall Dresses.
W. BANFORD.

Wanted at Once. Active agents for each county. Exclusive control and no risk. Will clear 12 to 25 hundred dollars a year. Enclose stamp for full particulars or 25c for \$1 sample Big Rapids Mineral Water Co., Big Rapids, Mich.

The death is announced at Innisville, Ont. of Mrs. John Summerby, formerly of Beech Ridge and mother of John Summerby, Esq., now living there. The deceased lady was 80 years of age at the time of her death, which occurred on Aug. 10th last past.

Robt. Boa, Esq., met with a serious accident while unloading a load of grain. The horse fork having become entangled he placed a ladder on the load and descended to fix it. While thus elevated the horses moved and Mr. Boa was thrown to the barn floor.

LECTURE.—The Rev. W. C. Dilworth will give a public lecture on the "Seige of Derry" in the Olivet Hall, Lachute, on Monday, Sept. 14, 1896, at 7.30. Admission, only 10c. Proceeds in aid of Church work. The above lecture will also be given in the Orange Hall, Lake Louise, on Saturday, Sept. 12, 1896, at 7.30 p.m. "God Save the Queen."

The meeting called by Mr. Melkie and others to consider proposed repairs to the old burying ground, was held in Raitt's Hall on Wednesday afternoon last. Mr. Melkie reported that \$20 had been subscribed for this purpose. Messrs. Wm. McQuat, Jas. McGregor, W. Armstrong, H. Gall, H. Matthews were appointed a committee to expend this money to the best purpose in repairing the grounds. At the suggestion of Mr. T. McQuat a committee composed of T. Barron, T. McQuat and G. L. Melkie was appointed to investigate matters in connection with the Old Hearse Company, the Vault Co., and the Old Burying Ground Company with a view to amalgamating and controlling the whole by one company.

For bilious fevers and malarial disorders, use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Its success is guaranteed if taken according to directions.

VIDE SAC.

A harvest supper was given by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald on Tuesday evening last, Sept. 1st. A large number were present and enjoyed themselves very much.

A hacking cough keeps the bronchial tubes in a state of constant irritation, which, if not speedily removed, may lead to chronic bronchitis. No prompter remedy can be found than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effect is immediate and the result permanent.

THE MONTFORT RAILWAY.

A large force of men will commence work on the Montfort Railway on Monday next. It is expected the next two miles will be completed this Fall, while the road will be completed to Arundel early next summer.

DIED.

JONES.—At St. Andrews, on Sept. 3rd, 1896, Mrs P. E. Jones, widow of the late Edward Jones Esq., in her 77th year.

MARRIED.

MASON—WARWICK.—On Tuesday Sept. 1st, at the residence of the bride's mother Mount Maple, by the Rev. J. R. Bonner, Miss C. J. Warwick to Mr. John Mason of Dalesville.

W. H. Conlev, of Dunany, returned from the States last week.

Dr. Sackhouse will be in his office every Saturday as usual.

ST. ANDREWS.

As Monday Sept. 7th, is a Dominion Holiday, viz. "Labor Day," the following businesses will be closed, Messrs J. H. Lafond, W. B. MacArthur, Alex. Dewar, Thos. Lamb, O. E. Ladouceur and C. T. Wales. Will our neighboring town of Lachute follow our example? Or will they remain behind in this as in other things? A D.

Light in Asia—It Shines Clearly. Messrs. T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto.

Dear Sir,—There is light in Asia after all, and the man that advised me to try your Heart and Nerve Pills was a friend indeed and truly a friend in need. Before I started to take them I was languid, weak, sleepless and nervous. My brain was befogged and I could not collect my thought, I had gone through an operation in the hope of relief but still remained generally broken up, my appetite was gone and I was almost without hope or ambition. Now I feel thoroughly rebuilt through the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and it took only three or four weeks to do this work. I often think of the years of suffering I might have escaped had I only known of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in time; but I am grateful to be restored to health at last, and gladly recommend the medicine that cured me.

ANTHONY WALTERS, Artist.
Pasadena, Cal.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR.—At Burnside Cottage, Isle Aux Chats, Aug. 23rd, the wife of D. L. Taylor, of a son.



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 Rheumatism. 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, Bradford, Ont.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

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.

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.

ROOMS TO LET.

Next to Central telephone office and convenient to Academy.

Apply to
MRS. HEAVYSEGE,
Lachute, August 20th 1896.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

CHAPTER XXIV.—(Continued.)

"You were so ill when the little girl was brought home," suggested Melanie, with an air of conscientious doubt. "Not too ill to remember my Christabel. We knew each other, did we not, darling? Our lips clung together as if we had never been parted. Not know my own child, indeed! Never dare to make such a suggestion again, Melanie."

After this Miss Duport was discreetly silent on the subject of this present Christabel's identity with the Christabel of the past; but the time was to come when Constance Sinclair's faith was to receive a rude shock.

Gilbert went home that evening after the Two Thousand savage, with his mind full of scorpions. Goblin's success was as nothing to him. He hardly remembered that one of his horses had won a great race for the first time since he had kept horses. He had counted on James Wyatt's fidelity just as he had counted on his horse or his dog—a creature bought with his money, fed and housed by him. Wyatt had profited by him; Wyatt was bound to stand by him; and as to those various slights which he had put upon his confidential adviser at divers times, almost unconsciously, it had never occurred to him that there could be any galling wound left by such small stings, the venom whereof was to react upon himself.

If he had heaped favors upon the man, if he had been the most unselfish and devoted of friends, he could not have felt James Wyatt's treachery more keenly. He was angry with himself for having been so easy a dupe, for having given any man power to get the better of him.

"The whole thing is a planned revenge," he thought. "Wyatt knew how it would gall me to see Sir Cyprian back at Davenant."

And Wyatt had flung a fire-brand into that revelation about the pretended German doctor. Could it be, Gilbert asked himself, or was it a malicious invention of Wyatt's? Would Lord Clarys have lent himself to such a deception? Even Lord Clarys might have been hoodwinked by his daughter's lover.

"I won't accuse her, not yet awhile," he said to himself. "It will be better to keep quiet and watch. I have been too often away. I have given her too much license. That innocent face of hers would deceive Satan himself. And I have allowed myself to think that there was no guile in her; that, although she has never loved me, she has never wronged me. Hard to find, after all, that I have judged her too leniently."

It was after midnight when Mr. Sinclair arrived at Davenant, and he had to ring up one of the servants to let him in, his return being altogether unlooked for. He did not see Constance until the next day, and by this time had regained the mastery of himself. The position of affairs between husband and wife since Mrs. Sinclair's recovery had been a kind of armed neutrality. Gilbert had never alluded to that awful day on which life had raised its hand against his wife, nor had Constance. Doubtful whether she remembered that unhappy occurrence, and deeply ashamed of the brutality into which passion had betrayed him, Mr. Sinclair wisely kept his own counsel. To apologize might be to make a revelation. His remorse showed itself by increased civility to his wife and a new deference to her feelings, for which she was duly grateful. Gentle, submissive always, she gave her husband no cause of offense, save that one ranking sore which had begun to gall him directly the triumphant sense of possession had lost its power to satisfy—the consciousness that he had never won her heart. This smoldering fire needed but a spark of jealousy to raise a fatal flame.

Constance expressed herself much pleased at Goblin's success, when Gilbert announced the fact, with very little elation, on the day after the race. They were dining together tête-à-tête in the spacious paneled room, which seemed so much too big for them. These ceremonious late dinners were Constance's aversion in her husband's absence she dined early with Christabel, and spent the long afternoons walking or driving, and came home at twilight to a social tea-party with Martha Briggs and baby.

"I didn't think you cared about race-horses," said Gilbert, as if doubting the sincerity of his wife's congratulations.

"Not in the abstract; they are such far-off creatures. One never gets on intimate terms with them. They are like the strange animals which the Emperor Commodus brought to Rome—articles of luxury. But I am very glad your horse has won, Gilbert, on your account."

"Yes, it's a great triumph for me. If I can win the Derby I shall be satisfied. Racing is a confoundedly expensive, and I've had quite enough of it. I think I shall sell Goblin and the whole stud after Epson, and the new stables into the bargain, and then I shall improve that great barrack of a place in the North and settle down. I'm sick of this part of the world. It's too d—d civilized," added Mr. Sinclair, forcibly.

"Do you mean that you would leave Davenant?" asked Constance, with astonishment.

"Yes, I ought to have told you, by the way—Davenant ceases to be mine after midsummer-day. I've sold it."

"Sold Davenant!"

"Yes, I have never really cared for the place, and I had a good offer for it while you were ill. Things were not looking very well in the North just then, and I was in want of money. I dare say you'll be pleased when you hear who is the purchaser," added Gilbert, with an uncomfortable smile.

Constance seemed hardly to hear the latter part of his speech.

"To think that you should have sold Davenant—the dear old place!"

"Not just at first, perhaps. It seemed too big for me. I liked shabby old Marchbrook better. But I have been so happy here lately, and it is so nice to live among people one has known all one's life."

"Yes, old associations are sweetest," sneered Gilbert, the demon jealousy getting the upper hand.

"But, after all, the place itself matters very little," said Constance, anxious to avoid anything that might seem like upbraiding—no wife so conscientious in the discharge of her duty as a good woman who does not love her husband. "I should be just as happy in any cottage in the neighborhood."

"Especially if you had an old friend settled here," said Gilbert. "You haven't asked me the name of my successor; but perhaps you know."

"How should I know?"

"You might have means of obtaining information."

"Who is the person, Gilbert?"

"Sir Cyprian Davenant."

He watched her closely. Was the announcement a surprise, or did she know all about it, and was that look of grave astonishment a touch of social comedy?

She looked at him earnestly for a minute, and grew somewhat paler, he thought, as if the very sound of his rival's name was a shock to her.

"Indeed! he has bought the old place back again?" she said, quietly. "That seems only right. But I thought he had gone back to Africa."

"Did you really?" with a somewhat ironical elevation of his eyebrows.

"Well, I thought so too. But it seems he is still in England. Oh, by the bye, do you remember that German doctor who came to see you when you were ill?"

There was a purpose in the abruptness of this question. He wanted to take her off her guard; if possible to startle her into betraying herself. If there was any truth in Wyatt's assertion, the question must be a startling one.

Her calm look told him nothing. She was either innocent of all guile or the most consummate hypocrite.

"Yes, I can faintly remember. I can just recall that night like a dream. Papa and you coming into my room, and a curious-looking old man, with a kind voice—a voice that went to my heart somehow."

Gilbert started and frowned.

"Yes, I remember. It seems like a picture as I look back; your anxious looks, the fire-light shining on your faces. He asked me to sing, did he not? Yes, and the song made me cry. Oh, such blessed tears—they took a load off my mind. It was like the loosening of a band of iron round my head. And he spoke to me about Christabel, and told me to hope. Dear old man, I have reason to remember him."

"Has he never been here since?"

"Never. How should he come, unless you or papa brought him?"

"No, to be sure. And you have no curiosity about him—no desire to see him again?"

"Why should I be curious or anxious? He did not deceive me with false hopes. My darling was restored by him."

"And you thank him for that?"

"I thank God for having saved my child. I thank that good old doctor for being the first to tell me to hope."

This much and no more could Gilbert's closest questioning extort from his wife. What was he to think—that Wyatt was fooling him, or that Constance was past-mistress in dissimulation? He did not know what to think, and was miserable accordingly.

CHAPTER XXV.

June roses were opening in the flower-garden at Davenant, and Gilbert Sinclair had been leading a life of the purest domesticity for the last three weeks. It hung rather heavily upon him that domestic life, for though he loved his wife after his own fashion, he was not fond of home joys or exclusively feminine society. But what will not a jealous man endure when once his suspicions are aroused? Patient as the spider watching his prey, he waits for the unguarded moment which shall betray the horrid secret he fears yet longs to discover.

Except to see Goblin win the Derby—a feat which that estimable animal performed with honor to himself and satisfaction to every one save the bookmen—Gilbert had not been away from Davenant since the Two Thousand. He had been told to look for treachery at home, and he was there ready to seize the traitor. No mouchard in the secret service of the Parisian police was ever a closer spy than the husband who doubts yet dotes, suspects yet fondly loves.

That he has seen nothing in all this time to confirm his doubts was not enough to convince Mr. Sinclair that they were baseless. He was willing to imagine profoundest hypocrisy in the wife of his bosom, a brazen front under the semblance of a pure and innocent brow. Even that devotion to her child might be a cover for a guiltless love. Her happiness, her tranquillity, gave him new ground for suspicion. Was there not some secret well-spring of contentment, some hidden source of delight, masked behind this fair show of maternal affection?

These were the doubts which Gilbert Sinclair was perpetually revolving in his mind during this period of domestic bliss, and this was the aspect of affairs up to the fifteenth of June. Ascot races were to begin on the sixteenth, and Goblin was to fulfill his third great engagement. This was an occasion before which even a husband's jealous fears must give way, and Gilbert had made up his mind to see the horse run. He had not carried out his idea of selling Goblin after the Derby, Jackson, the trainer, had protested vehemently against such a breach of faith with him, who had made the horse.

"That there 'oss is to win the Leger," said the indignant Jackson. "If he don't I'll eat him, pig-iron and all."

Gilbert felt that to part with such a horse, for ever so high a price, would be to cut up the goose that laid the golden eggs.

"A horse can't go on winning great races forever, though. There must come a turn in the tide," suggested Gilbert, sagely. "We should get a pot of money for him now."

"A gentleman couldn't sell a 'oss that had just won him the blue ribbon of the turf," replied Jackson, with a burst of chivalrous feeling. "It would be too mean."

Gilbert gave away to the finer feelings of his trainer, and took no step toward cutting short his career on the turf. Things were looking livelier in the coal-pit district, he told himself, and a few thousand a year more or less could not hurt him. He would carry off his original idea, take a place somewhere near Newmarket, and establish his wife and the child there.

Under ordinary circumstances he would have taken a house at Ascot during the race week for the accommodation of himself and a selection of choice spirits with sporting tastes, where the nights might have been enlivened by blind hooky, or poker, or some equally enlightening recreation. But on this occasion Mr. Sinclair made no such comfortable arrangement, and determined to sleep at his hotel in town on the night after the great race.

He was smoking his after-dinner cigar on the evening of the fifteenth, pacing slowly up and down the terrace in front of the open drawing-room windows, when a servant brought him his letters.

The first he opened was from his trainer, who was in high spirits about Goblin. The next two or three were business letters of no importance. The last was in a strange hand, a giggling, scratchy little hand, which, if there be any expression in penmanship, was suggestive of a mean and crafty nature in the writer.

Gilbert tore open the envelope, expecting to find some insinuating "tip" from a gentleman of the genus "tout"; but the letter was not even so honest as a tip; it was that snake in the grass, an anonymous warning:

"If Mr. Sinclair is away to-morrow night he will miss an opportunity to learn something he ought to know. If he wants to know a secret let him watch the balcony of his wife's room between ten and eleven to-morrow night."

Such a letter falling into the hands of a generous-minded man would have aroused only contempt; but coming to a man who had given himself up as a prey to suspicion and jealousy, who had long been on the watch for domestic treachery, even this venomous scrawl became significant as the voice of Fate—an oracle to be obeyed at any cost.

"She has taken advantage of my intended absence already, and has made an appointment with her lover," thought Gilbert Sinclair. "This warning comes some scullery-maid, who has found out from one of my servants, I dare say, my wife's infamy, and pities the deluded husband. Rather hard to swallow pity from such a quarter."

Then came the natural reaction.

"Is it a hoax, I wonder—a trick played upon me by some dismissed underling? Yet how should any one know how to put his finger on the spot that galls? Unless it were that scoundrel Wyatt, who hates me like poison. Well, at the least, I can take the hint, and be on the watch. God help Cyprian Davenant if he crosses my threshold with evil intent! He may have deceived me once. He shan't deceive me again."

Mr. Sinclair went to Ascot next day as he had intended. Any change in his plans would have put his wife upon her guard. He went to the races, looking uncommonly glum, as his friends informed him; so gloomy, indeed, were his looks that some of his intimates had haste to hedge their bets about Goblin, making very sure that the Derby winner had been seized by some sudden indisposition. The event rewarded their caution. For Goblin, although brought up to the starting-post in magnificent condition, failed to get a place. Gilbert bore his disappointment with supreme stoicism. Goblin's victory would not have made him smile; his failure hardly touched him. It was provoking, of course; but Destiny and Mr. Sinclair had long been at odds; it was only another item added to an old account.

He drove to the station directly Goblin's race was over, and as there was another race to come, he got a place in the train easily. It started immediately, and he was in London before seven o'clock, and on his way to Davenant at eight. He had not stopped to dine. A biscuit and a glass of brandy and soda were all he cared to take in his present frame of mind.

It was striking nine as he left the quiet little Kentish station, not quite clear as to what his next step ought to be. He had been told to watch his wife's room between ten and eleven. To do this with any effect, he must get into the house unobserved, or find a safe post of observation in the garden. To announce his return home would be, of course, to destroy his chance of making any discovery; and by this time he had made up his mind that there was domestic treachery to be discovered. As to the means, he cared little or nothing. To meet treachery with treachery could be no dishonor.

It was dusk, the sweet summer dusk, when he entered the park through a gate seldom used by any one but the gamekeepers or servants. The nightingales were breaking out into sudden gusts of melody, calling and answering one another from distant clumps of chestnut or beech, but Mr. Sinclair took no heed of the nightingales. In his happiest frame of mind that melodious jug-jugging upon his ears had made no particular impression upon his un-sensitive ear; to-night all senses were more or less in abeyance. He found his way along the narrow footpath mechanically, looking neither to the right nor to the left, and only roused himself when he came within sight of the house.

How to get in unobserved and reach his room without meeting any of the servants was the question.

(To Be Continued.)

DIGGING GOOD EXERCISE.

Of all the athletic exercises the very best is digging. There is no aid to digestion, no cure for the blues, no recipe for a good night's sleep, no quietus for worried brain or nerves, to match an hour at honest digging once or twice a day.

POOR OCCUPATION.

De labor dat some er dese yer politicians puts in ter schemes ter git somefin' fob nuffin', remarked Uncle Eben, reminds me er de man dat put in all his spare time fob six months makin' er counterfeit \$1 bill dat wouldn't pass when he got it done.

YOUNG FOLKS.

THE WOLF CHILDREN.

We wonder how many of you have read Rudyard Kipling's jungle tales, with the strange adventures of Mowgli, the boy who lived with the wolves, know that there are real Mowglis, children who have been stolen from their little beds and carried off to a wolf's den to be brought up in a nestful of cubs, and, developing in every way except in the body given them by God, become almost like animals.

The story how a child becomes a Mowgli is an interesting one. Perhaps it is a hot, moonlight night and the door is open in a poor thatched hut where a Hindoo woman lies asleep with her baby in her arms. A wolf steals in like a dark shadow, and almost noiselessly the baby is lifted and carried away to the jungle, to a den under the rocks, where it is dropped among the fat, sleepy little cubs who wait her arrival. It is a critical moment for the little one. If the cubs are hungry its tender flesh is hurriedly torn by the mother into pieces for them, and life is extinct in a few moments. That is what generally happens. But if they are gorged, the babe grows up a Mowgli, for as soon as it begins to take on the wolf odor, it is licked and caressed by the shaggy mother, fed when the little cubs take their meals, and it grows up a foster child, protected and cherished by all the wolves of the jungle.

Wolf children have been rescued sometimes by hunters, who tell a tale of a wild, shaggy-headed creature with a coarse, brutalized expression, or a timid, sad, anxious expression, and a face that never smiles! Its mode of locomotion is on all fours, with the head near the ground and its naked body torn by brambles and stones, its knees and elbows horny and calloused from contact with the ground. When a wolf child is captured it seldom lives long; it is simply a caged wild beast which never learned to speak, or to eat anything but raw flesh. It makes night hideous by howling like a wolf, by unearthly yells and moans; it is simply a human being without human intelligence, and when it is taken from the jungle wilds where it has grown up, it sickens and dies.

PROMPT PEOPLE.

Don't live a single hour of your life without doing exactly what is to be done in it, and going straight through it from beginning to end. Work, play, study—whatever it is, take hold at once, and finish it up squarely; then to the next thing, without letting any moments drop between. It is wonderful to see how many hours these prompt people contrive to make of a day; it is as if they picked up the moments which the dawdlers lost. And if ever you find yourself where you have so many things pressing upon you that you hardly know how to begin, let me tell you a secret: Take hold of the first one that comes to hand, and you will find the rest all fall into file, and follow after, like a company of well-drilled soldiers, and though work may be hard to meet when it charges in a squad, it is easily vanquished if you can bring it into line. You may have often seen the anecdote of the man who was asked how he had accomplished so much in his life: "My father taught me," was the reply, "when I had anything to do, go and do it." There is the secret—the magic word now! Make sure, however, that what is to be done ought to be done. "Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day" is a good proverb, but don't do what you may regret.

BAD MANNERS.

The girl who misbehaves in public displays bad manners and calls attention to the fact that neither her head nor her heart has been trained at home.

The other evening a girl of eighteen came to an entertainment, accompanied by two boys of about her own age and her mother. The young girl sat between the two young men. It was evident that she was in a state of mental elation, and believed that the dual attendance was a mark of her great attractiveness.

She carried on a running conversation with her escorts that compelled one man to leave his seat and go farther back in order to hear the lecturer, and subjected her neighbors to great discomfort and annoyance.

What can be done to rouse mothers to train their daughters to avoid prominence in public? What can be said to the girls of this country that will make them see the absolute bad manners of dressing or acting in public in a way which reflects on their training? No man of nice instincts is attracted by a girl whose manners are the expression of crude conceptions of what is fitting.

CARRYING MONEY.

How Immigrants from Different Countries Carry Their Valuables.

When one is travelling, or is in a crowd he should carry his money in such a way that pickpockets and thieves cannot get hold of it. Many a hard-earned dollar has been lost by carelessness in this respect.

One of the queerest sights, says an exchange, is to see how different immigrants carry their money. Most English immigrants carry their coin in a small case attached to a chain, which they keep in a pocket as they would a watch. Irishmen always have a little canvas bag in which notes and coins are crammed together. Irish girls, on the other hand, generally have their money sewed on the inside of their dresses. Germans carry their money in a belt round their waists, and the belt is usually an elaborate and costly affair, no matter how poor the immigrant may be. The French mostly carry a small brass tube in which they can place forty or fifty twenty franc pieces, which can be removed very rapidly, one at a time. There are few Italians, who do not carry a large tin tube in which they keep paper money or silver coins, and this

tube is hung round their neck by a small chain or cord. Swedes and Norwegians are sure to have an immense pocket-book that has generally been used by their fathers and grandfathers before them, and which has in it enough leather to make a pair of boots. The Slavonians and Hungarians carry their money in their long boots, together with a knife, fork and spoon.

MAKING THE CLYDE.

It Took Ten Years and Cost the City of Glasgow \$350,000.

"Glasgow made the Clyde, and the Clyde made Glasgow." Toward the close of the last century the true trading spirit had been aroused among the inhabitants of the building city, and it was not long before they perceived that if the community were ever to rise to eminence in that direction the city must become a port open to the commerce of the world. The task was one of Herculean dimensions but they set themselves to it with a determination of purpose which was not to be daunted by any degree of difficulty.

Much of the best engineering enterprise and skill of the world have been devoted to the altering, widening, narrowing and deepening of the channel, according to the requirements at different parts of the course. As a specimen of changes that have been made during the progress of the work, it may be mentioned that when, 1839, the act of Parliament was passed which defined the boundaries of the river, one of the most extensive textile factories in the country stood in the line of what was considered to be the best course for the river to take, and the water is now deep enough over the site to allow ocean liners to sail.

Many experiments were resorted to ere success was achieved in the deepening at particular places, and the confinement of the water within the desired limits. Several of the obstacles encountered might well have deterred the authorities from proceeding further, had that been possible. The chief of these was Elderslie rock, a mass of dolerite or whinstone, which was found to occupy the bed of the stream over an area of 925 feet by 320, and which came within 10 feet of the surface of the water. The discovery of this was a shock to all concerned, but the breaking up and removal of it was at once proceeded with in the ordinary course. It took ten years to do it, however, and during that time 110,000 tons of rock and clay were raised by dredging at the place, while a sum of \$350,000 was found to have been expended in the operations.

TRICKS WITH FIGURES.

How Many Alleged Experts Startle Their Friends.

"Every now and then a mathematical prodigy bobs up," said a man who dotes on figures, "and the people go wild over him. In some cases he really is an expert, but there are so many tricks with figures that the ability to compute a long sum is not evidence that the man is more than a sharp trickster. To illustrate, if you will give me a perfect cube, I will tell you immediately what the cube root of it is."

An arithmetic was hunted up and the figures given, 12,987. No sooner were they repeated than he gave the cube root as 23, which was correct. He made no mystery of the fact that he arrived at the answer by a clever trick, and explained:

"All you need to extract cube roots is to have a small table firmly fixed in your mind. It consists of the cubes of the numbers from 1 to 8. The cube of 1 is 1, of 2 is 8, of 3 is 27, of 4 is 64, of 5 is 125, of 6 is 216, of 7 is 343, of 8 is 512, of 9 is 729."

"Now, if you examine these cubes you will see that the cube of 2 ends in 8 and the cube of 8 ends in 2. That is one point to remember. Then again, the cube of 3 ends in 7 and the cube of 7 in 3. All others end with the same figure which has been used as a factor."

"When a cube is given to you to extract the root, you first note the 'thousands.' In the one you just gave me the thousands consisted of two figures, 12. As soon as you mentioned them I thought, 12 is between 8 and 27, the cube of 2 and 3, hence the root is between 20 and 30, or, the first figure must be 2. Then I paid no attention to the other figures until you came to the last. When you said 7 I knew at once that the second figure of the root was 3, because the cube of 3 always ends in 7. That is all there is to it. You can learn that table and go out and astonish your friends as an expert mathematician. I charge you nothing for my instruction."

LEADS A CHARMED LIFE.

Indian Coolie Who Deftly Handles a Poisonous Cobra.

There are certainly many people who have occult power over snakes. We have here an Indian coolie who is insane from the blow on the head, says an East Indian correspondent. He is harmless and yet a terror to his countrymen, as he always has one or more venomous serpents about his person, and these he will handle and gabble to by the hour. We have a coral snake, bright scarlet, known as the kora. It is deadly in its bite and vicious in temper, fighting to the last, yet in the coolie's hands it is inert, and makes no attempt to bite; but if he puts it on the ground it will attack anything in the way, killing chickens with one dart. It is a horrible sight to see the coolie come in with a gray cobra, six feet long, coiled around his neck, its head erect and striking at everything that comes near. So much to his grief, Shamul was told, under penalty of a thrashing, not to bring any more snakes into the compound. There is one very curious reptile here, fortunately not very common. It is not venomous, about seven feet long, and when angered it emits a horrible odor that is fairly suffocating twenty feet away. It is said to paralyze its prey in this manner, and is much dreaded by the natives. Then we have a very active black snake that preys on the poison snakes exclusively and is not affected by their bite, as I tried by putting a poison snake and a black snake in a large box. The viper bit the other several times, but was quickly crushed.

Woman the Great Power of Earth

An ancient Grecian writer is said to have made the following observation in one of his works: "The first signs of the degeneracy in any nation are shown when the women of that nation obtain more power than the men," in other words we may say, "when woman obtains more authority than man would care for her to possess." We certainly must remark that many of us who are of the stronger sex, fail to notice the strength of the observation of the writer of old.

Our opinion of the power of woman in these days of advancement, will by no means allow us to consider her as the Grecian of old would have her considered, therefore we will endeavor to point out that woman is the advancing power of the nineteenth century, and through her power, the nations of the earth to-day are progressing, and by no means degenerating.

Should it be the case that our sisters are a detriment to our success as a nation, it betokens but little prospect for other great nations of to-day, for wherever we look we are enabled to notice woman making great strides to the front.

For a few moments we glance at her career from early periods to the present age, and take as our first example the women of Biblical history, women whose names will continue while earth remains. Then at a far later period we have for instance Jean d'Arc, and then looking away down the stream of history we quote Grace Darling and Florence Nightingale, whilst in recent years we have Catherine Booth, of Salvation Army fame, and to-day we count Lady Henry Somerset, temperance reformer, and women's rights advocate, and Miss Frances Willard, and can we endeavor to make ourselves believe that these are the description of women that the Grecian of old would point out as detrimental to a nation's success? Indeed we cannot.

Quite recently the atrocities on the Armenians have caused sorrow throughout civilization, and whilst our statesmen have been "thinking" what action to take, the women of Britain, Canada and the United States have by their practical sympathy come to the front. Prominent in the hour of peril, the daughter of the lighthouse keeper on one of the lonely spots of the English coast, performed the heroic act that has made the name of Grace Darling prominent on the list of the heroines of the world, and prominent on the field of battle we look not in vain for another illustrious woman, Florence Nightingale of Crimean fame. Looking into later years we notice Catherine Booth, "mother" of the Salvation Army, that great institution whereby so many of fallen humanity have been raised up to take their places amidst society, and when we cannot fail to observe the great work of this organization that numbers in its ranks so many of the weaker sex, and clearly see what they have accomplished for the uplifting of the nations, then we consider we may well ask, "how can our sisters degenerate the countries on earth?"

We do not need to inquire the position of woman in regard to the Temperance movement, the question to be asked is, where are the brothers of those women who are so nobly working in that cause? Woman is pointing out to our legislators, that she is endeavoring to produce badly needed reforms, reforms that will raise a nation, and reforms that our men appear totally indifferent about. But, provided the Temperance movement is not needed, and the liquor traffic is one of the great institutions of our civilization, then we can but admit she lowers the earth, but, as we too well know the liquor traffic to be one of the mill-stones dragging to degradation any country, then we are proud in the fact that our fair sisters are the greatest uplifters and country can possess.

Woman's place we are told is at home, but, she who rocks the cradle rocks the world, so surely must she be allowed a voice in regard to the things that pertain to the world.

A few years ago at the annual meeting of the Methodist Conference of Great Britain, held in London, the chairman made the following observation, "In the conversion of the world, women are the real power, men appear to have made a failure of it." We can as far as our knowledge will permit, endorse this.

It is but a thing of recent years to notice the positions our sisters are to-day occupying on the different bodies and associations, for until a few years ago she was excluded from our professions, now she can be found holding high positions in them. The English universities of Oxford and Cambridge oppose strenuously her admission to their ancient halls of learning, but the day will come when their doors will admit her.

Men continually grumble at the fair sex occupying positions they should hold, and contend that woman is not in her proper position in them. If employers in this age of competition can satisfy themselves that their requirements are better accomplished by our lady friends than our men can accomplish them, let them be holders of these situations, and let our men demonstrate by proof that they can do better. These days of competition do not allow employers to be so particular as in the times gone by, therefore, who can say that woman is out of her place, if at some occupation she is found far more competent than her brother.

Quite recently a bachelor of our acquaintance was heard to remark, "Oh yes, woman is all right at a 'telescope distance,' why, we know not, unless it be that distance lends enchantment to the scene, we must see that our sisters are coming to the front, then, why place her at a distance?"

An old adage says, "a man without a wife can be likened to half a pair of scissors, no mortal use without the other half," to this we decidedly agree.

Let woman's voice be heard in the matters of every day life. Why keep her down to the extent some men would have her kept? And whether some of us may be considered too strong in our views of women's rights, which we contend are not men's wrongs, we are perfectly agreeable to be considered so, regardless of anything, some of our fellow men may think, for we maintain the words of King Solomon of old, "Give her of the fruit of her hands, and let her works praise her in the gates."

J. DAVID EVANS.
Portage la Prairie, Man.

HOW TO ESCAPE LIGHTNING.

Some Practical "Don'ts" for the Present Stormy Season.

Here are some seasonable "don'ts" for use in thunderstorms. Remember that the dangers from lightning are based on well-known physical causes. Lightning is merely electricity in a state of explosion. Its freaks, so called, while they are seemingly unexplainable, are really founded on physical laws and conditions. These laws and conditions are simple, but for this very reason, probably, few persons pay any heed to them when the heavens burst forth in a Titanic upheaval and forked arrows of Jove shoot overhead at the nimble pace of 238,000 miles a second. The following rules, based on lightning's probable course, are worth pasting in your hat or stowing away somewhere in a mental pigeon-hole:

Don't crawl into a feather bed; beds have often been struck by lightning.

Don't stand in a crowd; crowds attract electricity.

Don't go into a high building; high buildings act as targets for the bolts of Jovian.

Don't sit by an open window; lightning comes in at windows.

Don't wear corsets; corset steels have an affinity for lightning.

Don't sit in front of an open fireplace; lightning has a great attraction for fireplaces.

Don't sit under a chandelier.

Don't go into a cellar; lightning always follows the pipes leading to the ground.

Don't stand in the street. The winds whirling past the big buildings make a path for thunderbolts.

Don't wear cheap jewelry—brass is an easy conductor of electricity. In fact, it is safest to wear no metallic appendages.

Well-attested facts go to show that certain dress materials have some influence in augmenting or decreasing the dangers of lightning. The Romans wore sealskin as a precaution and were so positive in their belief that sealskin tents were built where timid people could take refuge during storms.

Silk is also claimed to be a non-conductor. When lightning struck the church of Chateau-neuf-les-Moutiers three priests were officiating. Two who wore cotton vestments were killed outright, while the third, whose robe was silk, was uninjured.

It is the custom of the Indians to the present day to take shelter under a beech tree during a storm; in fact, people in the state of Tennessee consider this an absolute refuge of safety. No instance has been recorded of a beech tree being struck by lightning.

THE DUELS OF FAME.

Facts and Incidents of European Combats.

Even in Germany the popularity of the duel is open to some doubt. Its existence is due not so much to a desire for combat as of fear of what people will say if there is no fight. There have been noted duellists who were always ready for a fray, and when they entered a drawing-room women quailed and hoped it would not be their husbands or lovers who would be so unlucky as to excite the ire of the men of blood.

During the occupation of Paris by the allies there were duels every day, the Frenchmen usually being the challengers and the victors, as they were very skilful with the small sword. Sometimes, however, they made a mistake as when they jeered at an English officer over losing his leg at Waterloo. The jeerer discovered that the loss of his leg did not interfere in the least with the Englishman's aim.

There have been exceptions to the mania for fighting at any price. An English captain, challenged by a Frenchman, had the choice of weapons and chose pistols. The Frenchman declared he would fight with nothing but the sword, and interested friends finally compromised on lances—a horseback. The combat naturally attracted much attention. A great crowd witnessed the duel. One man received three ugly prods, but finally killed his antagonist.

No duellist could ever be made to smile over the famous story of the Englishman and Frenchman who were to fight a duel in a pitch-dark room. Not wishing to kill the man, the Englishman fired up the chimney when the word was given, and to his surprise brought down the Frenchman, who had hidden there. When this story is told in France it is always the Englishman who was up the chimney.

Fighting Fitzgerald was successful in eighteen duels before it was discovered that he always wore a coat of mail. For years his fame in society had rested on his invincible success as a duellist, and this discovery was his undoing. A certain major in fighting him objected when his sword snapped on a heart-thrust and demanded an investigation. He was afterwards hanged in Ireland for murdering a neighbor.

The most tragic duel in England was between Lord Byron, grandnephew of the poet, and a kinsman. It was fought in a tavern room by the light of one tallow candle. Lord Byron was tried for murder, but got off on manslaughter, from the penalties of which he escaped because he was a peer of the realm. This safeguard of peers was done away with only during the present reign.

A GREAT SANITARIUM.

What Has Been Done From Small Beginnings—In the Midst of a Beautiful Country—A Correspondent's Views of It.

Clifton Springs is a pretty little village on the Auburn branch of the Central-Hudson railroad, about forty miles from Rochester, and sixty from Syracuse. Before the Central Railroad was built it consisted of a small hotel on the top of the hill, a very plain bathhouse, a clear and abundant sulphur spring gushing out under the roots of an old tree, and a very few houses. What is now the lower park was an impenetrable and evil-smelling swamp. The neighborhood had been early settled by several respectable families who came from Maryland, bringing their slaves with them. I have often heard my mother speak of the moral excellence, the simplicity and open-hearted hospitality of these families, with whom she was well acquainted, and whose descendants still remain in the neighborhood.

To this place came in 1850, Dr. Henry Foster, a young physician, with a heart full of grand schemes balanced by a head in which caution and common-sense were well developed. Doctor Foster had conceived the idea of a medical institution for the treatment more especially of all forms of chronic disease. He saw at once the capabilities of the place. With a very small capital in money but a great deal of faith and determination and a firm confidence that he was undertaking just the work that God meant him to do, he erected a modest wooden building provided with bath houses for fresh and sulphur water, and other needful appliances for the treatment of patients. The furniture and accommodations were of the plainest. When I first came to the Cure (as it was then called) as late as 1863, a closet was an unattainable convenience, save to the few who had rooms in the chapel wing, and a stand with a drawer in it, was quite a luxury. Nevertheless, the patients contrived to have very good times and a great many remarkable cures were effected, as I can testify from personal experience.

At present, the main building of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium is a fire-proof structure, five stories high, with a Solarium on the roof, and capable with the Annex of accommodating nearly five hundred patients. No wood has been used in its construction, save for door and window casings. The rooms are comfortably and prettily furnished, with excellent spring beds. They are warmed by gas grates, affording the luxury of an open fire, and sufficient in the coldest weather, and they are lighted by electricity, and provided with gas jets to use when needful. The halls are warmed by fresh air forced into them, and by means of transoms and large windows a perfect system of ventilation is established. As all the heat, aside from the grates, is generated outside the building the danger of fire is reduced to a minimum. Two large elevators give access to every floor of the building, so that the upper rooms are as convenient as the lower.

The Annex, across the street, also accommodates a large number of patients, and the rooms are particularly sunny and cheerful.

The dining room is a beautiful apartment well warmed and lighted, and no one entering it for the first time, would imagine himself in the presence of a company of invalids. The food is of the best quality and well cooked, and a sufficient variety is provided to satisfy any reasonable person.

Over sixty acres of land are laid out in pleasure grounds, well wooded, prettily diversified by water, and traversed in all directions by excellent asphalt walks which are much used for bicycling, an amusement encouraged by the physicians. Opposite the Sanitarium is the Pierce Pavilion, covering the principal sulphur spring, and affording an agreeable resting place for those who wish to enjoy the air. For this pavilion, as well as for many improvements, in the grounds the Sanitarium is indebted to the liberality of the late Mr. Andrew Pierce. A farm of four hundred acres, stocked with the most approved breed of cattle, furnishes an abundant and excellent supply of milk, cream and fresh butter.

The Sanitarium, as we have seen, was started as a water cure, and water still plays an important part in the treatment. More than thirty different kinds of baths are enumerated on the bath ticket. But the treatment embraces almost all the recognized modes of dealing with disease. Massage and electricity in various forms are administered by skilful hands, and medicine is prescribed by a staff of seven well qualified physicians, of whom one is a lady. The best times for taking treatment are considered to be the autumn, winter and spring months.

Without having in it anything of asceticism the atmosphere of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium is and has always been decidedly religious. As has been said, Doctor Foster began the work under the firm conviction that the Lord had called him hitherto, and in this faith it has been continued. The newcomer will perhaps be surprised to find himself invited soon after breakfast to family prayers. Short social services are held four evenings in the week, and to these services, all the patients are invited. Doctor Foster firmly believes that the health of the mind has much to do with the health of the body, and that such health is only to be found in a steadfast, rational religious faith. For this reason, he encourages all under his roof to "seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, that all good and needful things may be added."

The religious services are wholly unsectarian in character, and are marked by a rational and cheerful spirit.

Let no one suppose that in coming to Clifton, he is about to encounter anything dismal or depressing. On the contrary, it would be difficult to find anywhere, a more cheerful set of people. Any conversation concerning ailments, or comparing of cases is easily discouraged. As Doctor Foster says, the last subject which should be discussed in a health establishment is health. Patients come hither from all over the world. I well remember once finding myself seated in the Solarium with a lady and gentleman from the Sandwich Islands, two ladies from different parts of India, and another from Persia. This cosmopolitan quality adds a peculiar piquancy to the tone of society. It must not be forgotten that a well-

selected library is provided for the patients as well as a reading room furnished with the leading papers, secular and religious and the best magazines.

A training school for nurses is maintained in the institution, the members of which attend to the wants of the patients, and private nurses may be had when needed. The service is abundant, and I have found the servants and assistants uniformly kind and obliging.

A pretty village has grown up around the institution, with neatly laid out streets and excellent sidewalks. A handsome Episcopal church crowns the East Hill, and there are also Methodist, Baptist and Universalist churches. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated, affording pleasant walks and drives. The Central-Hudson and Lehigh Valley Railroads afford abundant and convenient access to the place and guests are met at all trains by stages and porters. In short, taking all things into consideration, it would be hard to find anywhere, a more cheerful and comfortable home for an invalid than the great Sanitarium at Clifton Springs.

CHINESE DETECTIVES.

They Are Said to be the Shrewdest in the World.

Your true Frenchman thinks the Parisian detectives are best. Englishmen swear by Scotland Yard men. In America every great city regards with pride its local "aleuth bounds." A writer, after three years' residence in China, says he does not think either of the three countries are entitled to the credit given them. The Chinese beat them all.

They are at one time the most expert thieves, and at another the most skilled detectives in the world. A Chinaman can steal your watch while you are looking at it, and he can catch the man who stole it, if it happens to be some other man than himself, when a French detective could not.

The writer has seen evidences of detective ability among the Chinese which would startle even Lecoq. It is impossible for an evildoer to long elude the Chinese detectives. They scent a crime and follow it to the last before civilized detectives would know of it. The Chinese detective force is a secret body and the best organized in the world. They have an eye upon every man, woman and child, foreign or native, in China, and in addition watch over each other.

Informers are encouraged, and collusion is impossible. The head of the Chinese police is not known, but there is one, and a very active one, too. It is reported that the present head was once an Ambassador to a European country, but really no one knows who he is. There are said to be over 60,000 men under him and his assistants who control the various districts.

THE CAUSE OF CHOLERA.

The explanation of the German cholera epidemic of 1893, given by Dr. Barry, is conclusive as to the danger of water contamination. The outbreak in Hamburg, notwithstanding the new filtered water supply there, was at first decidedly startling, but the officials soon found that, owing to a settlement of some masonry connected with a conduit conveying the water from the filter beds to the pumping station, unfiltered Elbe water had got access to the supply. Dr. Barry arrives at four definite conclusions: (1) That cholera diffusion invariably follows lines of human intercourse. (2) That increased steam communication by land and water, especially between Central Asia and Europe, had led to a rapidity in the diffusion of cholera hitherto unprecedented. (3) That cholera in its progress by way of river traffic has fastened on more centers of population than when its diffusion has taken place overland. (4) That all "explosions" of cholera have been found, on investigation, to have been referable to specifically polluted water supplies.

LI HUNG CHANG ABROAD.

Li Hung Chang speaks no language but Chinese and had seen nothing of the outside world before starting on his present tour. Doubtless his eyes have been opened to the wealth, resources and civilization which exists outside of the Flowery Kingdom, and his observations should be of benefit to his country upon his return, should he maintain the favor of his sovereign. The war with Japan must have impressed upon the ruling classes in China that their nation is far behind the age. Li's visit abroad must convince him that the civilization of dragons, kites and paper umbrellas cannot withstand the civilization of Europe and America.

"TOMMY ATKINS."

The term "Tommy Atkins" is applied to British soldiers. Its origin arose from the fact that on one occasion the War Department sent to each trooper a little pocket-book or ledger in which was to be entered the name, age, date of enlistment, wounds, medals, etc., of each soldier. With each ledger went a printed form, showing the blanks were to be filled out and the fictitious name used on these forms was Tommy Atkins. The little books came to be called Tommy Atkins, and it was not long before the name was transferred to the soldiers themselves.

LIFE OF A LOCOMOTIVE.

Some careful experiments which have been made in England prove that the life of a locomotive is about 500,000 "train miles." In other words, that a locomotive of the latest approved pattern will run 500,000 miles before wearing out so as to be useless. In making this run of 500,000 miles the fire-box will have to be renewed three times, the wheel tires five or six times, and the crank axles from three to five times.

FIRE-PROOF PAPER.

To make fire-proof paper nothing more is necessary than to saturate the paper in a strong solution of alum water, and when thoroughly dry it will resist the action of flame.

CURIOUS RELIGIOUS RITE.

FRENZIED MEN WALK OVER BLAZING COALS IN INDIA.

Unswerving Fidelity of the East Indian In the Matter of Religious Ceremonies—The More Heinous Have Been Stopped by the British Government.

Torturing the body seems a poor sort of religious rite, and yet that is a necessary part of religious ceremonies in various countries. Dancing on red-hot coals with the bare feet is but one of the forms of worship adopted by religious fanatics in some countries. Though more or less common in India, it would never be popular in this country.

There is no other country that can approach India in the matter of unique religious ceremonies, and no people who hold to a belief with the same unswerving fidelity that marks the inhabitants of that torrid clime. Steeped in occultism, the victims of mysterious and unexplainable feats of Hindoo magic, the common people delight in a faith that words cannot express.

Many of the religious ceremonies of India are barbaric in their conception and execution. Self-torture has long been regarded by the religious fanatics as the best means of placating a relentless foe, securing immunity from disease and plague, expiating a wrong or securing future favors. So hideous were some of these rites that they have been interdicted by the English Government, and their practice has been forbidden. While many of the religious ceremonies were really

CRUEL AND DANGEROUS

in their character, others only seem so, and in going through them without being injured the multitude were impressed with the self-sacrifice of the supposed victims as well as the "mercy" of the god having charge of that particular event.

A European, who has been traveling for some time in India, writes of such an event which he witnessed May 28 at Nistanketti, a little town in Southern India.

That dread disease, cholera, which is always to be found in India, had for several weeks been slaughtering the inhabitants, and medicine, as well as prayers to the goddess comfortably housed in the temple of the town, failed to check the epidemic. Finally eight men made solemn vows that if the disease was stopped by a certain date they would go through the "fire sacrifice."

The disease stopped, or almost ceased to kill, before the date set, and the eight men prepared to make their vows good. They firmly believed that the goddess had interfered to stay the progress of the epidemic, and they had no notion of disappointing her by failing to do as they had vowed they would. Furthermore, that particular goddess has the reputation of being vindictive and cruel, and fear of her wrath would have caused the men to have gone through with the sacrifice, even if a sense of duty did not impel them to keep their vows.

On the day set for the fulfillment of the vows, three huge wagonloads of wood were hauled to an open space in front of the temple. The villagers assisted in the arrangements, and the wood was placed in a regular pile about four feet wide and ten feet long. A trench about three feet wide and two feet deep was dug around the pile of wood, and the latter was then set on fire.

In about four hours the wood was reduced to a pile of live coals, six or eight inches deep, spread evenly over the surface of the ground. A hundred natives then appeared with pails, and the ditch was filled with water. It sizzled and steamed as it struck coals which had rolled into the ditch.

THE HEAT WAS TERRIFIC.

and it was impossible for the average person to approach near the blazing coals. Within the temple the eight men were preparing for the sacrifice. Prayers were uttered and the goddess was beseeched to make the suffering of the men as light as possible. As the hour approached for the climax the eight men were almost frenzied and their shrieks and howls could be heard for a long distance.

Suddenly they dashed out of the temple and approached the heap of coals. They were dressed in loose lemon-colored garments, and were shrieking as if mad. They writhed and groaned and made hideous contortions, all of which was supposed to be the spirit of the goddess within them. Suddenly they jumped into the water in the trench, where they remained for a few seconds, almost enveloped in the steam which was arising. They had leaped onto the bed of coals and began dancing and leaping back and forth. All the while they yelled and the crowd set up a wall as if in answer. Not a moment did they remain quiet, and occasionally they jumped into the water to cool their parched feet. After several minutes of this exercise they ran, still howling and twisting, back into the temple, and the ceremony was over.

A short time afterwards a European doctor examined the feet of the eight men and found, to his amazement, that neither feet nor legs were burned, and that the men had suffered no inconvenience. The natives claimed that the goddess protected the men by the exercise of her marvellous power, and she now stands much higher in their opinion than before.

The sceptical insisted that the feet of the men were hard and horny from going barefooted, and that for several weeks before the ordeal they had been hardened by the use of alum water. The fact that the feet were wet and that the men did not remain still, but continually jumped about, stepping as lively as possible, also had much to do with the result. The moral effect of the ceremony is bad, and the English Government has repeatedly forbidden the practice of it in public.

GREAT KICK.

Did old Grumpy kick much of a kick when you asked him for his daughter?

Did he make much of a kick? The doctor says I'm threatened with curvature of the spine.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1896.

THE LAURIER ALMANAC.

It would be interesting to keep an almanac in which to place the daily acts of the government since it took office. It would be found instructive and useful, as well. We predict it would reveal a daily record of eating former principles and professions, hitherto unknown in the political history of this or any other country. The echo of his voice condemning the cost of the government at Ottawa had scarcely died away, when we find Mr. Laurier bringing two of his supporters into the new government, with a promise of \$2,000 per annum increase of salary over that of their predecessors.

After denouncing bribery and corruption at every point, Mr. Laurier selects as his right bower the notorious and corrupt Tarte and as his left bower, the equally notorious Blair of New Brunswick.

While professing the utmost loyalty to Great Britain, he selects a United States paper in which to announce his intention of handing over our cauals to the Americans, strengthening our relations with that country at the expense of our relations with Great Britain. And a few days before, he selected as his Finance Minister a man, who in his own province, has stumped the country in favor of the disruption of the Dominion and annexation to United States, not even permitting the British flag to float from the legislative buildings.

The House of Commons has time and again rung with denunciations of Governor-General's warrants issued in favor of Conservative governments, and one of the first acts of the Laurier government was to get Governor's warrants for millions of dollars without waiting for the sanction of parliament.

We were to see men made free to exercise their rights as such, without intimidation, and yet all over this Dominion the first acts of the new ministry were to take the bread from the mouths of men, who chose to vote against Liberal candidates.

When the Liberals left power in 1878, although defeated by a more decisive majority than they secured in 1896, senators, judges and all sorts of appointments were made before the defeated ministry retired. Now we have the Liberal government assuming responsibility for the Governor-General's refusal to sanction appointments under similar circumstances.

We were told that the day of purity had arrived, but in two by-elections in Ontario and New Brunswick, a perfect saturnalia of corruption was carried on by government agents with promises of all sorts of public works. The "wicked partner" of the "holy Oliver," Premier Hardy, told the people of Owen Sound not to expect any active sympathy from the Government unless they returned a government supporter.

A great era of economy and retrenchment was promised, and Tuesday last we received a copy of the new government's estimates, which provides for an expenditure of almost half a million more than their predecessors, with supplementary estimates yet to come.

Mr. Laurier assured his compatriots in the Province of Quebec that he would introduce and carry through parliament a remedial bill which would give to the Manitoba minority their full rights. The other day we have his Secretary of State, Mr. Scott, declaring in the Senate that he has now discovered parliament has no power to pass

such a bill, and the only hope is a compromise.

There never was a government which made a record in so short a time. Keep on, gentlemen! You are doing well.

PROHIBITION.

The evil results of the liquor traffic and the best means of averting its terrible consequences have occupied much time and attention. The opinion of the WATCHMAN has long been known and often expressed. We believe the only practical and efficient remedy is the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for certain medicinal or mechanical purposes. It has never seemed profitable to enter into any of the theoretical objections raised against the prohibition principle, such as the interference with individual liberty, or the supposed scriptural endorsement of the traffic because "wine is good for the stomach's sake." We would freely sacrifice the claim of individual liberty, in order to emancipate the thousands who are slaves to the drink habit, and the proper place to obtain a stomach tonic is the druggist's shelf rather than the saloon.

There is, however, the fact to be considered that no measure of the kind can be crystallized into law and enforced successfully unless the people desire it. In a country where people enjoy responsible government, the laws are simply the outcome of the desires of the people put into proper form. So that in order to have prohibition of the liquor traffic, the people of Canada must desire and demand such a law. We have always held that the only method contemplated in our constitution of ascertaining the voice of the people, is through their representatives in Parliament. If the people of Canada desire to have a prohibitory law, they should elect representatives who will vote for it. There is another method which has been adopted, viz: the plebiscite. This is the submission of the whole question to the popular vote, on its merits. The advantage in this is that a direct vote on the question is secured, one uninfluenced by the personal or political considerations which are mixed up with the vote at an election of a member of parliament. So far and for this purpose only, the plebiscite is all right. But after the vote is taken what then? No law is enacted thereby and before the opinion of the people thus obtained can be put into law, we must go back to the first method and submit the whole question to a vote of the representatives in parliament.

Thus, we have stated as fairly as possible the advantages and disadvantages of the plebiscite. There is one advantage, however, which a plebiscite campaign may have, that is, the education of the people. There is where the great source of evil lies. It is not with the governments, politicians, and those engaged in the traffic, that the responsibility of perpetuating this evil lies, but it is with the people who can, if they will, remove it from the land. We fear much valuable time has been lost in sending deputations to parliament, governments, etc., moving resolutions and making speeches in the House of Commons, and sending a roving commission abroad to pick up men's opinions. Governments, politicians, parliament itself have regard only for the people. Prove to them that the people of Canada are in earnest about the matter and they will pay some attention to these deputations. But until convinced of that, smiles and promises are all prohibitionists will receive. There has been nothing to indicate the feeling of the people, in the method adopted by the Dominion Alliance of selecting

certain candidates according to certain answers as representatives of prohibition sentiment. These candidates belonged to either one of the past political parties and were selected as the embodiment of the principles of that party. They may have been prohibitionists personally, but were not such in their representative capacity, inasmuch as they were the candidates of, and elected by the machinery and votes of the two great political parties. The line of cleavage was not drawn over the prohibition question but over the policies of the two political parties. So that even now a vote in parliament does not test the feeling of the country. It simply registers the individual opinion of the members. The straight forward method of testing the country is for the principle to be embodied in a candidate who is allied to neither political party.

CALUMET.

Mr. Norman and family left for home on Monday. Mr. Norman leaves in a few days for his fall tour through Manitoba and the N. West.

Mr. Healey is becoming very popular with the boys, he is an expert at Lacrosse.

Levi Kert and family will be away on the 7, 8, & 9th of this month. Wm. Murray will have charge of the business until he gets back.

The Jews celebrate the ingathering of New Year's in Montreal from the 7 to 9. Louis Bernstein will go down.

The Rev. Wm. Harris was out last Sabbath for the first time since his illness.

Mrs. Duncan left for her home in Three Rivers last week.

Miss Suprenant, of Lacolle, is our new teacher, school opened on the 7th, there was a large attendance, the children are pleased with the prospects for the coming session as Miss Suprenant teaches french and is highly recommended in every way.

GRENVILLE.

Mrs. John Wade, Mrs. Hartley and Mrs. Dr. Green and daughter have been spending a few days in Montreal.

We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Dougal Owens on the increase in their family, by the birth of a young son.

On Tuesday afternoon 25th ult., one of the most exciting contests ever witnessed in this town took place in Labelle's yard. Several of our citizens had, for the past few days, been talking of their ability to master a bicycle; each being confident that he could ride better than the other. Tuesday was fixed upon by general assent on which to decide the question. The contest, which was governed by the O. W. A. rules was witnessed by an excited crowd. One of our local riders acted in the capacity of referee, and two others were appointed as umpires. Four competitors were entered for the event, but owing to circumstances over which he had no control, one of them was unable to attend, but retired, with the assistance of friends, to the seclusion of the house. After a few words of advice from the referee, the first heat took place. This was very keenly contested, honors being evenly divided and was declared a draw. The second heat was almost a repetition of the first, and also resulted in a draw. The final heat then took place, each one entering in with the determination to do or die. The referee decided in favor of one of the competitors, the other two having been declared a draw we believe that one of the defeated ones has entered a protest on the grounds that he was unwell at the time and that the winner had not got on the bicycle at all but had kept pushing on the ground with one foot. He declares that he could go to Greece's Point and back, that way without falling off.

Mickey says that he has had his share of the ups and downs of life, that is as far as bicycle riding is concerned. Another contest will take place in the near future, in which a valuable trophy will be given to the person making the best circle without falling off the bicycle. Amateurs only will be allowed to compete.

OMIGROS.

Have you heard about those choice Black Dress Goods, just in from Glasgow, per Str. Scandinavian?

W. BANFORD.

VALUABLE LOT.
For Sale Cheap.

The finest and only Vacant Lot on main street, Centre Ward, Lachute. For particulars apply to

JAS. W. RAITT,
Lachute, Que.

ST. ANDREWS.

Mr. Alfred Mackay, Advocate of Montreal, spent Sunday with his parents here.

Mrs. Hamilton, of Cedar Rapids, Ohio, arrived here on Friday, having been summoned to her mother's bedside (Mrs. E. P. Jones) who has been seriously ill for some days. Later—We regret to learn that Mrs. Jones died this morning (Thursday.)

The young people of the G. T. C. intend giving a grand ball about the 15th inst., when the series of hops will be closed for this season. The club intend securing music from Montreal, and it is expected that a large number from the different villages in the Ottawa valley and Montreal and Ottawa will respond to the invitations.

Mr. Arthur McAdam of Rockland, was in St. Andrews over Sunday.

Some of our villagers are complaining of the high price of coal. Is the present price the result of one of the local dealers not handling coal this summer?

The different churches were slimly attended Sunday evening owing to the heavy rain, and notwithstanding the fact that the young students in both the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches were to preach farewell sermons.

Mr. W. B. McArthur is almost settled in his new quarters, and everything looks neat and tidy. He expects his stock of boots and shoes and also of dry goods in the course of a few days. "Mac" says his stock is all fresh, even the eggs, as he has hens in different parts of the country laying eggs specially for his customers.

The council should do something towards placing a few lamps on Main street for the benefit of pedestrians these dark evenings. Sunday night those who attended church had a difficult time getting home, and it is surprising that no accidents occur as the sidewalks in some places are in bad shape. The Mayor should draw the attention of the gentlemen who sit at the council board to this matter, and we feel certain that they, with their usual promptness in matters of this kind, will remedy the evil.

Mr. W. D. Armatage arrived here on Saturday last and is now fully installed in his duties as Principal of the Model school. This gentleman holds a first class academy diploma and together with his experience in teaching, our school should make a good showing during the coming year.

Miss Libbie Walsh left this week for Montreal, where she goes to attend the McGill Normal School during the coming term.

De Wolf calling on a young lady on the hill the other evening, when Amie answers the door bell.

De Wolf asks—Is Miss So-and-so in?

Amie—Yes, but she's engaged.

De Wolf—Yes, I am aware of the fact because I happen to be the young man she's engaged to.

The choir of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches have been under training from Prof. Baker, and much improvement is already noticed in their singing.

Mrs. A. L. Doig, who has been ill during the past few weeks, is, we are glad to say, recovering her health.

Captain Thos. Weighman is busily engaged in getting his company in readiness for camp on the 15th inst.

Mr. James Bradley of Lachute Road, having been appointed by the Farmers' Club as judge on the root crop, is attending to his duties this week.

Councillor George Rennie was in Montreal on Saturday.

Miss H. and Miss Wainwright returned home Tuesday after spending a few days with friends in Lachute.

Mr. Arthur Vaughan visited friends here on Monday.

We are sorry to hear of the serious illness of Mr. James Scott, an old and respected resident of this village.

Miss Ethel Simpson has returned to Montreal to resume her studies.

Mr. and Mrs. Mason of Ottawa, have returned to "Riverview" to remain a few days.

Miss Hall has returned to her home in Montreal, after a pleasant visit to her many acquaintances here.

Mr. and Mrs. Birket of Ottawa, left for home on Monday. They having enjoyed a week's visit in our village.

Quite a number of our residents and visitors went duck shooting Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker returned home on Monday, after spending a month with their friends here.

Miss Valentine returned home Saturday. This young lady will be greatly missed in our village as she has numerous friends here.

The furniture of Mr. Thos. Townsend, formerly Principal of the Model school here, was shipped to Buckingham last week, where that gentleman has been engaged as teacher.

Mr. O. Leroy, B. A., eldest son of A. Leroy, Esq., of this village, has secured the position of head master of the Model school at Montreal West.

We deny emphatically, without any reservation whatsoever, having copied any "items" from "Simple Simon." There now, is that explicit enough?

"Excelsior" is the motto, apparently, of the Good Time Club, and although it would be almost too much to expect

DOCTOR
G. F. SHAW,
PHYSICIAN SURGEON
—AND—
ACCOCUCHEUR.

ST. ANDREWS, P. Q.

that the Concert of last Friday night should excel that of a few weeks ago, the general opinion seemed to go that way. Without being invidious, however, it is sufficient to say that everyone did their best and did it well, to make the programme thoroughly appreciated, and they succeeded up to their highest expectations. The piano duett, 'Radieuse' by Gottschalk, given by Miss Munro and Mr. A. Mackay, was the opening number and was a fair sample of the good things to come. Messrs. Poole and G. H. Simpson were the vocalists and were both in good form and received several encores. Miss T. McMartin, always a favorite, sang sweetly and sympathetically. Prof. Heward and Mr. Willie Simpson's banjo selections, and Mr. Spencer with his violin solos, captivated the audience, they having to respond to several encores. Miss Munro not only received the enthusiastic plaudits of her audience, but was the recipient of two choice bouquets. The male quartette, composed of four gentlemen from Montreal, gave several selections and by the plaudits received, were evidently appreciated. Altogether the entertainment was a grand success, and credit is due to those who managed it and made the necessary arrangements therefor, the chief of whom we believe to have been Miss Jennie Simpson. The entertainment was succeeded by a "hop" when the young folks "tipped the light fantastic" for a few hours.

The Exhibition.

It will be opened by Lieut.-Governor Chapleau—The Railway Arrangements.

Mr. S. C. Stevenson, Secretary of the Montreal Exposition Company, yesterday received a communication from Sir Adolphe Chapleau, Lieut.-Governor of Quebec, accepting the invitation to open the forthcoming Exhibition. The official opening will take place on September 14th, and, in addition to Sir Adolphe, there will be a large number of prominent people present. The Lieutenant-governor will be presented with an address and will formally open the fair.

The work of preparation goes on apace. The exhibition is being well advertised, and the indications are that there will be a very large attendance. The work on the new industrial building has so far advanced that exhibitors who have secured space in the building may get to work at once making preliminary arrangements.

The railways have also taken the matter up, and are doing all in their power to assist in making the exhibition a success. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has instructed its agents to sell round trip tickets to Montreal, during the exhibition, as follows: 1st and way first-class fare for round trip, from September 12th to 18th inclusive, except on special excursion days from Sharnbot Lake, Renfrew, Quebec, Lake Megantic, Newport, and intermediate stations including branches. At one way first-class fare for round trip, September 15th and 16th from stations in Atlantic division. Special excursions will be run on September 14th and 15th from stations West of Montreal as far as Toronto and North Bay, inclusive; including Ottawa sections and branches; September 15th and 17th from stations East of St. Martin's Junction and South of Montreal as far as Quebec, Lake Megantic and Newport, including branches; September 12th and 14th, from stations in the Atlantic Division. Judges and exhibitors will travel at one way first-class fare for round trip from all stations in Canada on presentation of certificate, signed by Mr. Stevenson, Manager and Secretary, from September 8th to 19th, good to return until the 23rd September.

The Intercolonial Railway will issue excursion return tickets to Montreal as follows:—From St. Johns, Moncton and stations inclusive at single fare on September 11th, 15th and 19th, and at \$10 on September 12th and 14th. From stations east of Moncton to Halifax, Sydney, etc., at single fare, on the 11th, 15th and 16th, and at rates lower than single fare on September 12th and 14th. From stations north of Moncton, at first-class single fare from September 11th to 16th, inclusive, but not to exceed \$19 on September 12th and 14th. Time limit for return of all tickets, September 25th.

WANTED—A Good General Servant
Good wages for competent person.
Mrs. W. BANFORD.

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

To Let.—A few rooms suitable for scholars attending the Academy. Apply to Mrs. Quinn, Lachute.

CARILLON.

Everything is quiet in our village now, the majority of the city people have returned home.

Don't miss the grand sacred concert at St. Andrews, Friday, Sept 4th, by Canada's second "Albani", Mrs. Daix Despret of Bangor, Maine, nee Miss Chevrier. Also the famous vocalist, Dr. Dominico, late of the Conservatory of Vienna, and other talent. Admission 25c.

GRENVILLE.

(From another Correspondent.)

Mr. Orron Leroy, who was ill, we are glad to say, is getting better.

Mr. J. J. Brill, C. P. R. conductor of North Bay, is making a short visit with his uncle, Rev. D. Brill.

The heavy rain here Sabbath evening hindered many from enjoying the song service rendered in Calumet Methodist church by the choir and Mr. Brigiden. A copy of the programme is hereto attached which may do good to others who can go and do likewise.

1st Luke, 1st Chap. 10th verse "There is joy in the presence of the Angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."
2nd Isaiah 33rd Chap. 17th verse, "Thine eyes shall behold the land that is afar off."
3rd Rev. 21st Chap. 6th verse, "I will give unto him that is athirst, of the fountain of the Water of life freely."

PROGRAMME.

1st, Ring the Bells of Heaven.
2nd O'er Jordan's stormy banks
3rd The Water of Life

DOXOLOGY.

1st Hymn No. 910
Prayer by Rev. D. Brill
Solo, The Holy City
Lesson by Rev. D. Brill
2nd Hymn No. 111
Solo, (Mr. Brigiden) The Home of the Soul
Chorus, Beyond the Smiling and [the Reaping]
Address with any announcements [by Rev. Brill]
Solo chorus, Where are the reapers
Chorus, What shall the Harvest be
Anthem, How beautiful afar the Mountains.
Collection
Antem, Sweet Sabbath eve
Hymn No 97 [by request]
Benediction.

(From another correspondent.)

Mr. Ed Sherwood of Lowell, Mass., is visiting at Mr. Cumming's.

Mrs. Tucker of Clarence, Ont., spent Sunday at Mr. Pridham's.

Mr. James Duncan of Calumet, was in town on Sunday.

The Misses Violet, Lizzie and Etta Wade have returned home, after spending a short visit in Chatham.

Mrs. Clarke of St. Lambert, left for home on Monday.

Two young ladies from Montreal have opened a dressmaking and millinery establishment over the store occupied by Mr. W. T. White.

Mr. Abel E Wade is rusticated at Chatham.

Mrs. Alex McMillan of Rockland, is spending a few days at Mr. Dun. McMillan's.

There is some talk of a raid to be made, by the police, on the pool room on the south side of the canal, some of these nights. We advise the proprietor of that establishment to keep the back door open in case of emergency.

Miss Sullivan of Ottawa, Miss E. Grace and Mr. Innis of Valleyfield, and Mr. Paddy Brennan of Montreal, have returned home.

Mrs. John B ill left for Mattawa on Friday night to join her husband.

Mr. Tom Cummings was in Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. Frank Whinfield, Mrs. Hughie Wade and Mr. Orron E. Leroy went to Hawkesbury on Tuesday.

Mr. Willie Owens of Stonefield, was in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Johnson of Toronto, is staying at Mr. W. T. White's.

The number of wheels in Grenville and vicinity has increased to such an extent that we have at last been able to organize a bicycle club, having a list of ten members. The first lady to join the club is Miss Addie Reeves, who received a present in the shape of a bicycle last week.

Miss Annie Sherwood left for Montreal on Wednesday.

The Protestant Model School reopened on Tuesday. Mr. Place from Magog, is in charge this year.

Mr. Gordon Kirby of Chelms, has returned home.

Lost, strayed or stolen. A person answering to the name of 'Facts.' Description not known. Any person giving information of his or her whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.

SCRIPTUM.

A New Combination.

As their name signifies, Laxo-Liver Pills are a combination of laxative principles with the best liver medicines obtainable. They cure Sick Headache, constipation, biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and all deranged conditions of the stomach, liver and bowels.

A FAMILY REUNION.

FOUR GENERATIONS OF NEILLS MEET AT DUNANY! FIFTY FAMILY REPRESENTATIVES PICNIC UNDER THE TREES, PLAY GAMES AND DISCUSS THE GOOD THINGS OF THE TABLE.

Grandma Neill, of Wentworth, well-known as one of the survivors of the early settlers of this region was greeted by her descendants, at Dunany, on Thursday, August 20th

Many members of the family who had long been absent from the old home were there to unite in congratulations to grandma upon her good health at her advanced age, and upon the gathering of so numerous a representation of her children and children's children to the fourth generation.

Full fifty years ago, Maria Neill with her good husband John, and the little children of their early married life, crossed the ocean from their native "Emerald Isle," and, with eager anticipations for the future, took up their abode in Wentworth, then a wilderness. The howling of the wolves furnished the nightly lullaby of their babies, and prowling bears looked inquiringly into the doorway of the humble log house, but out of that home were sent forth hardy sons and daughters fitted to cope with the world and win from nature the supplies which she furnishes to the industrious.

For seventeen years grandma has been widowed, her good husband having preceded her to the better land, and his remains lie in the little brick churchyard at Dunany, and very fittingly, were the first to be interred there.

Now, in her declining years, "Grandma" finds a home with those of her children who remain at the old place, and she keeps in touch with her descendants who have made for themselves homes in other parts of the Dominion and in the distant States, by correspondence and by the occasional visits they make her.

There was pleasant weather for this enjoyable gathering and the time was fully occupied in playing out-door games, relating pleasing reminiscences and in disposing of the dinner provided.

Among those present were Mr. John Neill, wife and family; Mr. Henry Neill, wife and family; Mrs. Rachel Conlin [nee Neill] and family; Mr. Peter Cruise, sr. and wife; Mr. Peter Cruise, jr. and wife; Mr. John Cruise, wife and family; Mr. and Mrs. Archie Bennett. The Misses Eliza, Nellie and Maggie Cruise; Mr. Geo. Teals, wife and family; Judge B. F. Wood, of New York City. Mrs. Wood [nee Neill] and family. Mrs. Joseph McClusky and Mrs. William Smith.

The occasion will long live in the memories of the participants.



Almost a Hopeless Case.

A Terrible Cough. No Rest Night nor Day. Given up by Doctors.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors, after working over me to the best of their ability, pronounced my case hopeless, and said they could do no more for me. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which I began to take, and very soon I was greatly relieved. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

Convenient to Academy.

Apply to

MRS. H. MORRISON,
Lachute.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to SATURDAY, SEPT. 5th, 1896, for the Dining-room, Lunch Counter, and Refreshment Booths, on the Exhibition Grounds during the days of exhibition. Tenders may be left with the undersigned or with H. Fraser, jr., Lachute.

H. R. HAMMOND

Secretary Building Co.

Lachute, Aug. 25th, 1896

Half a cent buys enough
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT
for two coats on one
square foot of surface.

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 Le

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

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COME IN AND SEE OUR ONETIONER Y NOVELTIES & TOYS.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty.
TESTER'S HIGH CLASS
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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.

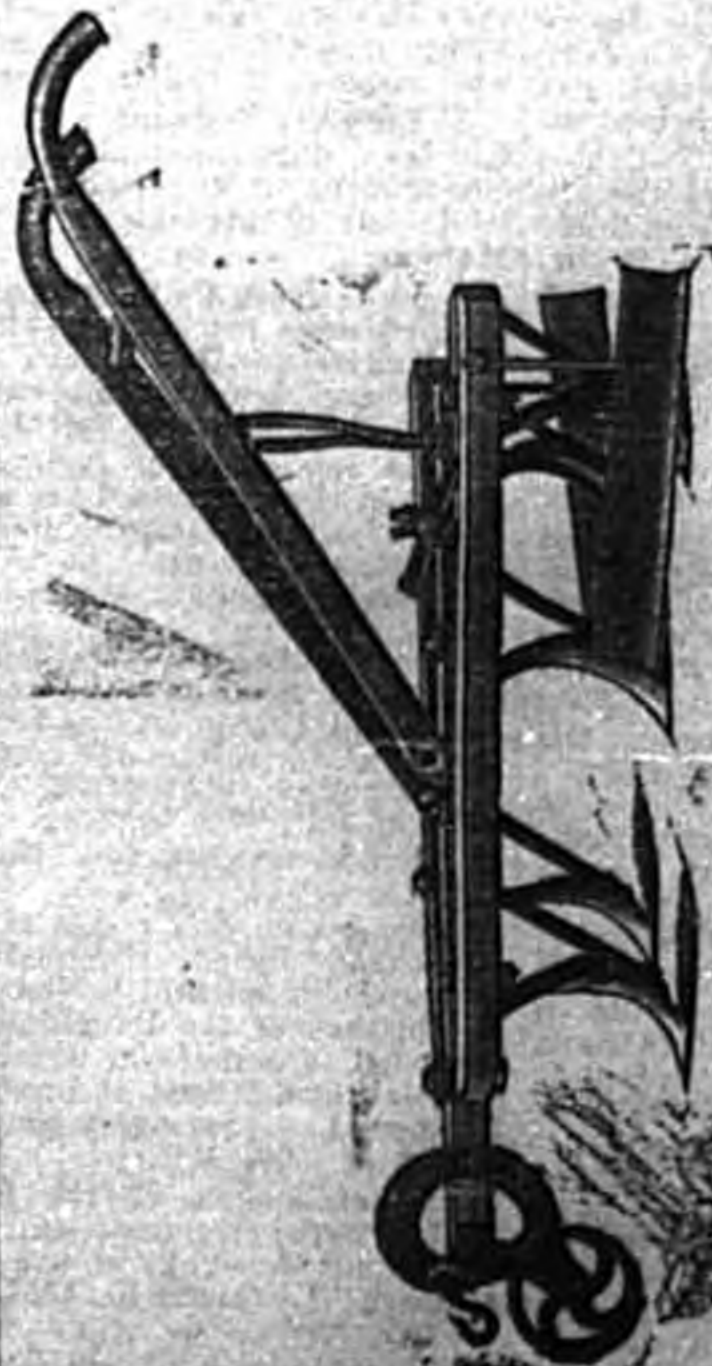


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Latest styles in Spring and Summer Millinery at the lowest price possible, to be had from Miss Proulx.

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.

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.

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FOREVER.

Then go to the

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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.,
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 as usual very cheap.

G. & J. HAY,

Livery Stable.

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

N. BELANGER.

TO-LET.

On and after the 22nd of July next the residence of the late Mrs. Thos. McNeil on Foundry St. will be to let. Persons desiring to see the property can do so at any time.

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.

Sir David Macpherson died on board the steamer Labrador in mid-ocean.

Bancroft, Ont., is negotiating for the construction of iron smelting works.

The present assessment returns will give Hamilton a population of over 50,000.

Forty employees of the Grand Trunk car works at Brantford have been discharged.

The electric light and waterworks by-law was carried in Listowel by a small majority.

An effort is now being made to amalgamate the Toronto Public and High School Boards.

Mr. George E. Saffell of St. Thomas left an estate of \$100,000 divided between relatives.

Bush fires are raging in British Columbia. New Westminster is surrounded and threatened on every side.

The Bank of Montreal now refuses to accept United States bills as well as silver at its head office in Montreal.

Harry Farewell, late of Oshawa, was burned to death in a fire which destroyed his house, near Innisfail, N. W. T.

The Niagara Fruit-Growers' Association has decided to stop doing business with commission men who refuse to remit weekly.

By the explosion of a charge of dynamite at Parry Island two men, James Smith and Arthur Hill, were blown to pieces.

The owners of the steamship Vancouver are taking action against the Lake Ontario for damages arising out of the recent collision.

It is reported that President Beckley, who is in England negotiating for the sale of Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo railway bonds, is meeting with great success.

Senator Ferguson, who for the past few months has been confined to his home in Rosedale, Toronto, suffering from Bright's disease, is in a very critical condition.

Major-General Cameron, commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, has been notified by the Government that his services would not be required after the first of September.

Mr. Henry Wentworth Monk, of Ottawa, died in that city on Saturday night, aged 73. The deceased was an ardent believer in the repatriation of the Jews, and wrote much on the subject of international peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

John Daly, the Irish dynamiter, has been released from Portland Prison.

The funeral of Sir John Mills took place in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The steamer Fort Salisbury returned to London after the crew fighting a fire on board the vessel for ten days.

It is reported in Dublin that Earl Cadogan, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, will resign in favor of the Marquis of Dufferin.

Dr. Nansen, the Arctic traveller, has been invited to speak before the British Association next month. He will probably accept.

The egg season is opening early in England this year. Already 2,250 cases of Canadian eggs have been received at Liverpool, against 75 cases at the same period last year.

It is officially announced that Sir Edmund Monson, British Ambassador at Vienna, has been appointed British Ambassador at Paris in succession to the Marquis of Dufferin.

Major Henry F. Coventry, the Jameson raider who was sentenced on July 28th to five months' imprisonment, has been released from Holloway prison on the ground of ill-health.

The British Government says the Irish dynamiters were released from Portland on the advice of the prison doctor, who declared that further confinement would endanger their lives.

The Queen has had a special medal struck at the royal mint for presentation to the people of Ushant for their generosity and kindness in connection with the loss of the Drummond Castle.

The Czar and Czarina will be received very quietly by the Queen at Balmoral, but Paris, that has not received royalty since 1873, and then it was only the late Shah of Persia, is going wild over the coming event.

It is probable that Dr. Gallagher, the Irish dynamiter, upon his release from Portland prison, will proceed at once to the United States, and make his home in Buffalo with his cousin, Mrs. George H. Ross.

The London Sun says that John Daly, the dynamiter, released on Thursday from Portland prison, will be able to prove that the Irish dynamiters have been subjected to indignities and punishments that the vilest prisoners in her Majesty's prisons have escaped.

Mr. Chamberlain has invited Mr. Cecil Rhodes to come to England next January for the purpose of testifying before the Committee of Enquiry into the British South Africa Company. He has also requested President Kruger to submit to the committee any evidence which he may possess relative to the origin and execution of the raids conducted by Dr. Jameson and his associates.

UNITED STATES.

A freight rate war has been begun in Chicago.

Another advance in freights on anthracite coal is announced.

Quakers of the United States and Canada are in biennial conference in Philadelphia.

The next annual convention of American Florists will be held in Providence, R. I.

Mrs. Eunice Beecher, widow of the late Henry Ward Beecher, is very ill in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fire destroyed the expedition building and a lot of frame structures at the Buffalo Driving Park.

The Whitten Cycle Co., of Providence, R. I., has assigned with liabilities and assets nominally \$50,000.

A big blaze at the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway shops at Lima, Ohio, did \$60,000 damage.

Great destruction and loss of life is reported from St. Louis County, Mo., as the result of Saturday's cyclone.

A locomotive plant capable of building 200 engines in a year is to be shipped from Philadelphia to Russia.

Flora Finlayson, who was at one time one of the best known singers in the United States, died in San Francisco.

An elaborate programme for the reception and entertainment of Li Hung Chang has been prepared at Philadelphia.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has secured a controlling interest in the American Bell Telephone Company.

George Ellwell, a Philadelphia boy, smoked twenty cigarettes in half an hour for a wager. He died a few hours afterwards.

At Huntington, Ind., Wallace's show tents were wrecked by the storm. The horses and menagerie stampeded and much property was ruined. The elephants caused a panic.

A Waltham, Mass., man, who was initiated into an Orange lodge, took legal action against the officers for assault during the ceremony. Six of the officers were fined \$35 each.

Mrs. Fannie Pollock, after a 16-months' search, found her runaway husband, Alex. Pollock, in Chicago, and had him jailed for bigamy and desertion. Pollock deserted his wife and two children while they were changing cars in Ottawa.

There is no change for the better in our commercial advices from the United States, and trade is almost entirely confined to staple lines. Reported injury to growing crops has caused a slight increase during the week in grain and cotton, and rather more favorable conditions are said to exist here and there, but there is no alteration of consequence in the general condition of business. A difficulty in making collections is beginning to be felt in several directions. At Chicago a better feeling exists in dry goods, boots and shoes. A fair amount of employment continues in the boot and shoe industry, though the summer demand is falling off, and the advance in price attempted cannot be maintained. Leather is weaker on a lighter demand. The state of the wool industry is disappointing.

GENERAL.

The death rate has doubled in southern Russia as a result of the intense heat.

The Russian Government has despatched engineers to make Vladivostok a commercial port.

The new roller steamer, the invention of M. Bajinawa, has been launched at St. Denis, France.

Merchants in St. John's, Nfld., will not accept American coins and are discounting American bills.

The Belgian forces under Baron Dhanis are expected to co-operate with the British troops in the Sudan.

An American missionary named Snyder has reported at Liverpool the discovery of a large lake in the Congo Free State.

The latest telegrams from Matabeleland report great improvement in the situation and promise a speedy end to the rebellion.

Vittorio Emanuele, Prince of Naples, eldest son and heir-apparent of the King of Italy, is betrothed to Princess Helene of Montenegro.

A despatch from Berlin says that the powers have all agreed upon the adoption of a policy which will compel Turkey to grant autonomy to Crete.

A manifesto has been scattered broadcast in Barcelona, urging the troops now under orders to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba to refuse to embark.

It is reported that a bill is being drafted at the request of Emperor William, to be submitted to the Reichstag, asking for \$20,000,000 for naval purposes.

Dr. Nansen will not again attempt to reach the North Pole in a ship, but may lead a sledge expedition from Franz Joseph Land, the only way he now believes it can be reached.

A Tangiers despatch says that a plot has been discovered aiming at the dethronement of the Sultan of Morocco in favour of his elder brother, Muley Mahomet.

Reports from Cairo indicate that the preparations for a general advance of the Anglo-Egyptian troops are rapidly being completed, and it is expected Dongola will be reached on October 12th.

It is reported in London that the forces in the Transvaal are arming, and that it is not improbable that they may make an attempt to overthrow the treaty obligations towards England.

Two members of the Spanish cortes, General E. Stebanes, the ex-Minister of War, and fifteen others have been arrested at Barcelona for complicity in a conspiracy to create disorder in connection with the coming embarkation of re-inforcements for the army in Cuba.

The most notable result of the excavations made by the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Babylon is that the history of the Babylonian people as recorded in cuneiform writings on tablets, is carried back at least 2,350 years further than previously known, or to a period of 7,000 B.C.

In consequence of the frontier dispute between Bulgaria and Turkey, the Bulgarian Government has notified the Turkish Government that unless the latter appoints delegates to a frontier commission by a certain date, the Bulgarian troops will be ordered to reoccupy the positions recently occupied by Turkish soldiers on the territory which Bulgaria claims belongs to her.

In the course of artillery practice by the ships of the French Mediterranean squadron near Toulon, the guns of the cruiser Vautour were turned on the battleship Brennus. The conning tower, where Admiral Gervais and his officers were stationed, was badly injured but the officers were not hurt. The helmsman of the Brennus was seriously wounded.

DOUBLY FATAL.

The extravagance of expression common to certain young ladies of an emphatic habit leads them into queer statements. For instance, a contemporary reports this fragment of conversation between two girls:

I was just dying to see it.

Yes, and when I saw it it was perfectly killing!

LOSS OF HORSES IN WAR.

SOME GREAT BATTLES HAVE BEEN LOST BY THIS CAUSE.

Their Loss is Greater Than That of Men in Battle, But Most of Them Die of Starvation—Some Curious Reading About Modern Campaigns.

One hears very little about the loss of horses in war. Yet, not only is it prodigious, but its influence has been fatal in many engagements, says the Pall Mall Gazette. Wellington retreated from Salamanca mainly, if not solely, owing to the death of a large proportion of his horses, and the inefficiency, through want and exhaustion, of the remainder. When Napoleon's horses were dying at the rate of some thousands a day in the terribly Russian winter, he only made light of it, remarking that he wished them a happy journey. But his campaign might have terminated differently if the horses had not died. The Russians thought so, anyhow, and when some Cossacks saw a French gun at the bottom of an ice-covered hill with the horses lying down beside it (because the great man had forgotten to bring frost nails) they became mad with joy, crying, "God made Napoleon forget that there is a winter in this country!" Artillery in the field is useless without horses, and cavalry dismounted is no longer formidable.

The statistics of horse mortality in the great modern campaigns are curious reading. Two things are clear, that the loss of horses is much greater than the loss of men, and that by far the greater portion are destroyed by starvation and disease.

In actual battle the comparative fatality among men and horses is closely related to the nature of the fight. In fact, if told the figures, you could pretty well determine whether it was a hand-to-hand battle of cavalry, when the men and horses would fall in almost equal numbers, or an artillery duel, when five or six horses would drop for each man; whether they related to a victorious army, when the disproportion would not be great, or to a defeated and retreating army, when the loss of horses would be immense. The skirmishes during

THE PENINSULAR WAR

were mostly fought at close quarters, and we find that the British cavalry loss in some fifteen of them amounted to 360 men and 390 horses. This includes killed, wounded, and missing. At Castillon, where the hand-to-hand fighting was fierce and determined, the Fourteenth Hussars lost 55 men and 38 horses. At Talavera, where many British troops were sent to their last account by that horrible accident of riding into a ravine at the commencement of the charge against the French, the men killed, wounded, and missing numbered 240, and the horses 290, nearly half of each being catalogued as "missing."

Other battles show different results. The horse labors under the disadvantage of offering a greater target area than the man. When, therefore, charging cavalry have to cover a good deal of ground before reaching the enemy, more horses than men are likely to be killed, both by the enemy's artillery and by small arms. At Fontenoy, where the British cavalry were exposed to heavy fire from the French artillery, the killed, wounded, and missing men numbered 87, 199, and 25, respectively; the killed, wounded, and missing horses, 337, 259, and 39—or totals of 311 men and 635 horses. In the immortal Balaklava battle the Light Brigade lost 280 out of 600 men and 360 out of 660 horses.

We can compare cavalry and artillery losses in the battle of Waterloo. The French fire is said to have been heavy and accurate, giving the result in the cavalry of nearly twice as many horses as men being killed, nearly twice as many men as horses wounded, and nearly twice as many horses as men missing. Among the British artillery engaged there were six times as many horses as men killed, and half as many horses as men wounded; the "missing" were inconceivable.

In later times we have a striking example in the difference it makes to the horses whether their riders are victors or vanquished. At Konigsgratz, during the Austrian war of 1866, the Prussian cavalry lost 615 men to 536 horses, but the retreating Austrians lost twice as many horses as men. Here, too, the Prussian artillery had slightly more men killed than horses—an occurrence most exceptional in the annals of war.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR

of course, furnishes us with the most trustworthy evidence of what we may expect in the future. But, as the French have given no statistics bearing on this subject to the world, we are unable to make the interesting comparison between the victorious and defeated armies. At the battle of Worth the German cavalry lost 60 men and 50 horses, indicating close and severe fighting. The artillery losses were 135 men and 225 horses—probably a typical proportion under present conditions. One of the fiercest battles ever fought was that of Vionville, Mars-la-Tour, in which the German cavalry lost 1,400 men, and 1,000 horses, and their artillery 730 men and over 1,000 horses. One heroic charge of the French in this battle cost them 70 per cent. of their men and 74 per cent. of their horses. At Gravelotte the German cavalry lost 100 men and 200 horses, and their artillery 950 men and 1,300 horses.

Summing up all the instances on record a military authority finds the following results:

During the century 1691 to 1799 the loss and disablement of horses was 150 for each 100 men. From 1800 to 1865 the proportion was, in cavalry, 120 horses to 100 men, and in artillery, 133 horses to 100 men; while from 1866 to 1871 the relative numbers were, for cavalry, 140 horses to 100 men, and for artillery, 133 horses to 100 men. By omitting the disastrous Austrian retreat of 1866 the average would work out at 112 horses

to 100 men. And this is the proportion likely to obtain in the future.

But loss of horses under fire is small compared with loss from other causes. Want of food—an incident of every great campaign—and overwork, with their natural accompaniment, disease, are the great destroyers of both chargers and draught horses. During the Prussian campaign in Bohemia the killed and wounded amounted to less than 900, while 1,400 died of exhaustion and disease, and over 1,700 were cast after the campaign. At the beginning of

THE SIEGE OF PLENA

the Russians had 66,000 draught horses bringing up supplies from Sistova, and at the end of it they had only 44,000 the enormous number of 22,000 having died from hard work. The difficulty of providing food is naturally very great, and horses feel the deprivation, as well as want of rest, far more than men. They have very little reserve of fat to draw upon, and they have not the moral stimulus of the soldiers. When Murat reproached Nansouty for the spiritlessness of his cavalry charges, that General wittily replied that it was due to the horses' want of patriotism. The men might fight without bread, but the horses would not work without oats. So excessive is the exhaustion sometimes that toward the close of the day at Borodino the French charged at a slow trot. Half the horses that we landed in the Crimea never returned, and most of them owed their death to exhaustion and starvation. Five hundred artillery horses were killed under fire; 2,000 died of want and disease. They fed on each other's tails, and ate the bottoms of carts and the spokes of wheels. During Wellington's arduous retreat from Salamanca the only food of the horses was twigs and the bark of trees. In our Afghan war of 1838, owing to the scarcity of food, 3,000 camels and 50 per cent. of the cavalry horses were lost in three months. Napoleon crossed the Niemen on his way to the assault on Russia with 60,000 cavalry, and re-crossed it six months later with 1,600! He attributed his losses to the cold, but starvation and fatigue are especially destructive in retreats. Even if there is food to give, there is no time to give it. While retreating from Portugal Massena lost more horses from starvation and fatigue in ten days than he had lost in the preceding five months' campaign. Disease disables at least 12 per cent. of the horses engaged in a campaign, and sometimes much more. As many as 40 per cent. were invalided at one time.

IN THE CRIMEA.

Of the 5,000 horses that we landed in Egypt in 1882, over 2,500 came under veterinary treatment, and 600 were killed, 53 only being slain in action. One regiment is said to have had 200 horses on the sick list simultaneously.

Our cavalryman, by the way, has not a very good reputation for the care of his steed—or rather had not. Field Marshal Sir J. Burgoyne said that the German cavalryman was so much more careful of his horse than the Englishman that, in the Peninsular campaign, although they both had the same horses and provender, the German could put 100 horses in the ranks for the Englishman's ten. And Mercer, in his "Diary of the Waterloo Campaign," says, "The German never thinks of himself until his horse is provided for; the Englishman looks on his horse as a nuisance and source of perpetual drudgery." This gentleman indeed goes so far as to assert that, while the German would sell his clothes to feed his horse, the Englishman would sell his horse to buy spirits and tobacco. Probably things have changed since then.

There are other avoidable causes of great loss. Sore backs from ill-fitting saddles and too heavy burdens were so frequent that at Waterloo there were squadrons which did not possess a single sound horse in the ranks. Defective shoeing is another great, and generally avoidable, evil. Arnie has been paralyzed from this cause. McClellan says that in the American civil war the horses' feet were in a deplorable state, and soldiers were often seen leading limping horses, with the feet of a dead horse hanging from the saddle—cut off for the sake of shoes. In the Franco-German campaign the roads were often as smooth as glass; cavalry had to dismount, and artillery horses fell at every step, owing to the want of the means of roughing the shoes. Then there is that curious and annoying mishap, the stampede, a common occurrence in all expeditions. The most trivial cause sends off a whole regiment. On the night before the battle of Salamanca a severe thunder storm caused the stampede of an immense number of horses, and every man, from the General down, was engaged all night till just before the engagement trying to capture the runaways. Lastly—and a very important point it is for us—the loss of horses during a sea voyage is often very great. If the weather is fine and hot they are suffocated; if it is rough, they are tossed about and huddled in heaps, biting and kicking each other and being battered to death. The Chelsea Commission elicited from Lord Lucan the fact that, in the passage from Varna to Balaklava, the Heavy Brigade lost 230 troop horses, and a regiment going from England to Portugal during the Peninsular campaign was deprived of exactly half its mounts on the voyage.

PENDING STRIKES.

The Threatened Dockers' Strike—Trouble Among the East-End Tailors.

A despatch from London says:—The dull season has brought the usual disturbances among laborers and artisans, and the long-threatened dockers' strike seems likely to come to a head in the near future. The men at several of the naval torpedo works are already out, trouble is brewing among the Nottingham lace-workers, the East end tailors' strike has begun against the large tailoring firms, and the men will be withdrawn from the other concerns shortly. This strike is promoted by the middlemen, who get contracts from the big houses, and then distribute them to journeymen. The middlemen claim that they have 35,000 journeymen behind them. Finally, a London cabbies' strike against the privileged cabs at the railway stations is being discussed.

THE WHEEL IN AFRICA.

The Utilanders, about whom so much has been said recently, are very fond of the bicycle. In Johannesburg alone it is estimated that 4,000 bicycles are in use daily.

SOME LATE CABLE NEWS.

THE RUMORS OF FRICTION WITH-OUT FOUNDATION.

Ex-Empress Eugenie's Will—Secretary of the United States Navy in England—Von Zedtwitz's Funeral, etc., etc.

A despatch from London says:—The statement conveyed in a New York cable despatch published here that friction has arisen between the Canadian and Imperial Governments in regard to the establishment of a new fast Atlantic mail service between Canada and Great Britain is denied upon the highest authority. The fact is that the matter had been entirely suspended pending the decision of the new Canadian Ministry.

Mr. F. A. H. Green, M.A., professor of geology of the University of Oxford, is dead.

A despatch to The Daily Mail from Paris says that it is stated that the will of ex-Empress Eugenie, drawn recently, favors her namesake, Eugenie, the daughter of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg and Princess Beatrice.

A representative of the United Associated Presses had an interview with Hon. Hilary Herbert, Secretary of the Navy of the United States. Mr. Herbert, after saying that he had a pleasant voyage across the ocean on the steamer St. Louis, said that his visit to Europe was purely for the purpose of taking a holiday. He expected to make a tour of England, after which he would take a trip to the continent. Although he was not here on official business, Mr. Herbert added, he intended to call at the Admiralty Office and would probably pay a visit to the dockyards. He expected, he said, to return home in about six weeks.

Funeral services were held at Ryde over the body of Baron Von Zedtwitz, the German yachtman who was killed in the collision between his yacht, the Isolda, and the German Emperor's yacht Meteor off South Sea on Tuesday. There was a large attendance of yachtmen and others in the church. The coffin was covered with wreaths and yachting flags. After the services the body was taken in charge by friends who started with it for Dresden, where it will be interred.

John Daly, the Irish dynamiter who has been serving a life sentence in Portland Prison, was released on Thursday. Daly was met at the prison by his brother James, who accompanied him on his journey. He was also accompanied by a member of the Amnesty Association. After leaving the prison the party were driven to Weymouth Station to catch a train for Waterloo Station, London. Daly looked worn and ill. Before leaving Weymouth Daly and his companions partook of several glasses of champagne.

SUDAN SITUATION.

An Immediate Advance Decided Upon—Gunboats for the Nile—Dongola Will be Attacked—The Co-operation of the Belgian Forces.

Reports from Cairo indicate that the preparations for the general advance on Dongola are rapidly completing. A heavily-armed gunboat, forwarded in sections, has arrived at the advance post of Kosheh, and was launched on Thursday. Two other gunboats are on their way there in sections, and with seven smaller gunboats and three stern-wheelers, which are now navigating the Semneh cataracts below Kosheh, and 200 sailboats to convey the expedition to Dongola, the start is expected to take place on September 5, and it is anticipated that the troops will reach Dongola on October 12. The gunboats will clear the way and bombard Dongola.

Simultaneously with the news of the imminent advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, some advices from the Congo Free State, that the expedition under Baron Dhanis has reached the White Nile and occupied Lado. When Baron Dhanis started it was officially denied that an Anglo-Belgian movement had been concerted against the Mahdists, although the British Government allowed several hundred Hussars to join Baron Dhanis' forces. The news now at hand confirms the statement originally made, that the object of the Belgian expedition was to operate in conjunction with the Anglo-Egyptian forces. There is now no doubt that the British, Egyptian, and Belgian Governments are jointly interested in the plan to inflict a crushing blow upon the Mahdists and reconquer the Sudan. Lado, the place where Baron Dhanis has arrived, is north of the territory proper of the Congo Free State. It is situated on the White Nile, 325 miles north of the Victoria Nyanza. The Belgians, it is believed, will go farther north in the direction of Khartoum, while the Anglo-Egyptian expedition will proceed south from Semneh. Thus the Mahdists will be caught between two fires, and the result, it is hoped, will be the final extinction of Mahdism.

To hold the territory in question, once it is conquered, will require a British force, and with British soldiers employed in this service, the question of the British evacuation of Egypt will be indefinitely postponed. And this, it is charged in some quarters, was the sole object of Lord Salisbury in embarking Great Britain in a scheme that in the end is bound to raise a protest from the British taxpayers.

THE VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE.

One of the very happiest lessons to learn early in life is that ignorance is expensive, ignorance of anything, not of books alone, but of all the commonest things of life. One cannot afford to be ignorant in these days. The homely saying that "all is grist that comes to the mill" holds good in the acquiring of knowledge. Never let anything slip by you until you understand it. You don't know how soon you may want to use it.

Farm For Sale.

A valuable Farm for Sale, situated on the bank of the Ottawa; well watered and having thereon erected a commodious stone house, and good out-buildings. Suitable for a gentleman's residence. Land excellent, good water. No incumbrance. Title clear.

For further particulars apply to
MRS. JOHN NICHOLSON,
Cushing, Que.

Teacher Wanted

A Protestant Teacher at School No 1 Mille Isle, holding an elementary diploma. School to begin first Sept. 1896. Length of term eight months. All applications to be sent to the undersigned.

WM. McMULLIN,
Sec.-Treas.

Cambria, P. O. 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

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J. D. DAVIS, Principal,
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SCHOOL BOOKS!

Go to the Lachute Book Store for your school books, where you will find a full assortment of all grades authorized by the Provincial School Board. Also, school registers, school bags, slates, pencils, copy books, blotters, drawing books, etc., etc.

DAWSON KERR.

NOTICE

The undersigned having been duly authorized to collect all accounts due to and pay all claims due by the estate of the late Mrs. Thos. McNeill, all persons indebted to the estate are notified to pay their accounts to him. All persons holding claims against the estate will please send them in immediately.

GEORGE KENNEDY,
Fine Hill, August 1st, 1896.

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and Guardian.

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 stoneboat needed to draw them from place to place. Ordinary Spring-tooth Harrows for \$10. Disk Harrows: Steel Land Rollers, with pivot axle: Plovers, with American steel moldboards: Tillage rollers and adjustable handles, side by side: Rows: Wilkinson Plows: Patterson's Planers: Steel Cultivators: from \$7 up: the Star Hay Forks and Carriers something to lead, not to follow, at \$10. Also, fine Buggies and Road Carts: Cook Stoves and Ranges; and other Stoves of first class make.

JOHN SIMON, Bethany Street,
Lachute, Que.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURES

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

B.B.B. unlocks all the secretions and removes all impurities from the system from a common simple to the most atrocious case.

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

FOR SALE.

An excellent FARM with good
BARN and other outbuildings thereon
erected.

Apply to

JOHN MCGREGOR,
River Rouge,
St. Andrews, P. Q.

WANTED.—GOOD FARMING
FAMILIES to work on coffee
plantation in the Province of San
Paulo (Brazil). All expenses paid to
destination. On their arrival every
family will be provided free with a
comfortable cottage, implements,
and all other necessities to start
work, without any expense. To secure
free passage and work apply to
T. B. GAW,
Staynerville, Que.

VILLE MARIE BANK

LACHUTE.

W. WEIR W. GARAND.
President.

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. Satur-
days, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

J. D. STEWART,
Manager.



Musical Notes.

A new Piano Agency has been opened
in Lachute for the best American and
Canadian Pianos and Organs, including
the Chickering Pianos, of Boston; the
Emerson Pianos of Boston; the Heintz-
man & Co., Pianos of Toronto; and the
Newcombe Pianos of Toronto; also the
Goderich Organs.

Mr. C. W. Lindsay, of 2368 St. Cath-
arine Street, Montreal, has the sole
agency for these Pianos, and Mr. C.
Kenniburg of Lachute, will represent
these instruments in this locality.

All orders for Tuning and Repairing
can be referred to Mr. Kenniburg, and
all other information as to prices and
terms, catalogues, etc., will also be fur-
nished on application to Mr. Kenniburg
C W. LINDSAY.

J. E. VALOIS,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Money to Loan on Security.

Office over Central Flour Depot

LACHUTE, QUE.

As the year 1895
is passed for ma-
chinery and the
season of 1896 for
same has come,
you will find me
at my same old
stand and better
prepared than
before to meet the
ever so farmers.
Wanting you all
than past year's
for the



patronage and I
hope I may do as
well this season.
I guarantee near-
ly everything I
sell, and keep
only No. 1 goods.
If I have not in
stock what a man
requires for the
farm or road I
can get it inside
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 man-
ufacturers 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, buggy jacks, cultivators, Toronto mowers, Brantford mow-
ers, Sharp's Tiger and Ithaca rakes, wide open binder, all Massey-Harris make. Plows, all
kinds, from \$18 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 Tin-
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, 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

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

HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q.C. C. S. CAMPBELL
J. B. ABBOTT, F. E. MEREDITH
H. ABBOTT, J. R. Q.C. R. J. HAGUE



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 sur-
passed any other. The capacity of our
Factory is now from 160 to 125 rigs
per annum. We have also reduced
the price on our goods.

Mitchell & Son.

Special attention given
to Repairing.

S McKimmie. UNDERTAKER.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
LACHUTE, Que.

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

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 laundered 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 labrets of various makes
To suit both gentleman or rake,
And outside coats to turn the rain
With double capes both gray and plain.

And white shirts made by R. J. Tooker,
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
Tamilkande brand from Hindostan,
Shoshong from China or Japan.

Alasplines 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

Gentlemen of refined taste chew the
famous BEAVER Plug exclusively. Re-
fuse cheap imitations.

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 Aermotor for the
County of Argenteuil.

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. MCGIBSON, VICE-PRESIDENT
WALTER SMITH.

Directors—Henry B. Hammond, Jos. Derrick
Malcolm Smith, John Bea, Janvier St.
Ongé, 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

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XX.

LACHUTE, THURSDAY SEPT. 10, 1896.

NO 52

GRAND OPENING of the SEASON.

The Fall has now come; it is time for everybody to look out for bad and cold weather.

There is only one place to get

properly fitted out
at reasonable prices, with styles and quality.

Times are hard, we will sell in proportion.

Remember that "We are the People." See our prices and assortment if you want a Dress, a Jacket or a

Tailor-made Suit

Big assortment in Gent's Furnishings. See our new Ties, Underwear, Shirts, Hats & Caps.

Have the first choice. First in, first served.

DENIS BROS.,

Hope's Block, Lachute.

DOCTOR
G. F. SHAW
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON

ST. ANDREWS, P. Q.

H C McConnell, D.D.S., L.D.S.

will be in his office every Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Office next door east of Rodrigue's Hotel.
Telephone No. 37.

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.

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

THE WINDSOR

LACHUTE, QUE.

New. 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.

Dr. J. N. Plouffe,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Office in Rodrigue's Building, over Banford's store, Lachute Que.

Telephone No.

Dr. Smellie,

Physician & Surgeon. Office in the home of Levi Graham, Esq., Arundel, Que.

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

Advocate.

Ex-Attorney for the Revenue.

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

A. BERTHELOT.

NOTARY PUBLIC, LACHUTE QUE.

J. A. C. ETHIER,

ADVOCATE,

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

Attends all courts in the District of Terrebonne, and will be in Lachute every Tuesday. Collections made and promptly remitted.

The 11th Battalion will be accompanied to camp this year by its band

Look out for the Montreal Star's illustrated report of the Exhibition.

Mr. E. F. Ayers left on Saturday last for Toronto.

Miss Frith and Rev. Mr. Rock of St. Eugene, were in town on Tuesday attending the services in the Baptist church.

R. P. deLaronde, Esq., Advocate of St. Andrews, was in Lachute on Wednesday.

We are glad to see the face of Mr. P. Rodrigue on our streets again, he having recovered from his late illness

The saw-mill of Messrs. P. & A. McGibbon finished the cut of logs this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, of Cowansville, Que., are on a visit to their relatives in town.

Mrs. J. R. Eakin, of Montreal, nee (Miss Pollock) visited her sisters at Riverside Cottage on Wednesday.

The booths, refreshment hall and dining hall have been leased to Mrs. R. Kettyle for both days of Exhibition.

We understand that a lodge of Ancient Order of United Workmen will be formed in Lachute Saturday evening.

The Paper Mills open up on Monday. Several men are still employed on the new dam on the East side of the North river.

Miss Joly was married on Monday by the Rev. Father Carriere to Mr. Seguin, a former employee of Mr. A. Robitaille.

The ordinance of baptism was administered by Evangelist Palmer to several candidates on Tuesday and Wednesday last.

The 11th Battalion of Argenteuil Rangers and the St. Andrews Cavalry leave on Tuesday next for Laprarie, for a twelve days drill.

The ordinance of believers baptism by immersion, was administered a few weeks ago at Lake Louisa by Mr. John R. McLaren of Indianapolis, to Mrs. A. J. Periard of this town.

A Harvest Home service will be conducted at St. Simeon's church on Sunday next, when the building will be decorated with plants and the fruits of Mother Earth.

The WATCHMAN will be published next week on Friday evening owing to the Exhibition. We will endeavor to give our readers the complete prize list.

The Roman Catholics of Point au Chene have now a pretty little chapel to worship in, thanks to the energetic parish priest of Grenville, Rev. Father Gascon.

A most successful series of gospel meetings will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Palmer for the last time tonight. During his three weeks stay Mr. Palmer has made many friends and much good has been done which it is confidently believed will be permanent.

Mr. James Curry returned from a week's visit to friends in Sherbrooke and vicinity last Saturday. Mr. Curry met several old residents of this county during his trip and reports a great improvement in the farms, buildings and stock of the farmers in that locality in the last few years

From 1st of October until 1st of January next, Dr. Stackhouse will be in Lachute 4 days each week, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Full sets of teeth only \$10, partial sets, fillings, and extractions, half price. Parties will please remember that the sets will be first-class and guaranteed. Painless extraction.

The Rev. John Curry of Cornwall, was in Lachute a few days this week. Mr. Curry has been a pastor among the Baptist churches of Ontario for the past 25 years, and is an excellent preacher. He has met with good success in his late pastorates. Mr. Curry is a Scotchman by birth and received his education in Scotland; a man of sterling character and well thought of by his own denomination, he having been chairman of the associational board for a number of years. He is a man of sound judgment. It is altogether likely that Mr. Curry will be the next pastor of the Lachute Baptist church.

LAPRARIE CAMP.—Wanted young men, to join No. 7 Co., A. R., going into camp for twelve days training Sept. 16th. For particulars apply at the Armoury Carillon, Que., or to me at Hudson, Que.

E. A. Hodgson, Captain.

Two sixty day Harvest Excursion to Canadian Northwest via C. P. R. on Sept. 1st and 15th. To Deloraine, Reston, Estevan, Binscarth & Moosemin, \$28; Moosejaw and Yorkton, \$30; Prince Albert and Calgary, \$35; Red Deer and Edmonton, \$40. For tickets and information apply to W. J. Todd, C.P.R. agent, Lachute.

LECTURE.—The Rev. W. C. Dilworth will give a public lecture on the "Seige of Derry" in the Olivet Hall, Lachute, on Monday, Sept. 14, 1896, at 7.30. Admission, only 10cts. Proceeds in aid of Church work. The above lecture will also be given in the Orange Hall, Lake Louisa, on Saturday, Sept. 12, 1896, at 7.30 p.m. "God Save the Queen."

WANTED—A General Servant. No washing or ironing. Apply to Mrs. THOMAS BARRON.

James McAdam of Ottawa, train dispatcher on the Canada Atlantic Railway was in Lachute Tuesday.

W. S. Berry, operator at Lachute Station has been promoted to the position of operator at St. Therese, after being here for about three months, during which time he made many friends. The staff at Lachute station has on the whole been very permanent. Operators change very often, but Mr. Monette has been agent for twenty years in fact ever since the road was opened. Joseph Prevost the baggage man has held his position for fourteen years and his brother Fred Prevost has been tank and switch man for nine years. Mr. Berry has been succeeded by L. F. Fortin, formerly of Coteau, Que.

METHODIST CHURCH ITEMS.—It is not given to every man to preach the gospel for fifty years, and at the end of that long period find himself physically and mentally vigorous, yet such is the record of E. S. Orr Esq., Registrar of Compton Co., an old Argenteuil boy, who is coming back to celebrate his jubilee of gospel ministry where he began it fifty years ago. Mr. Orr preached his first sermon at Thomas' Gore in Sept. 1846. On Sunday, Sept. 13th, he will preach in the Methodist Church, Lachute, at 10.30 a.m., and at Thomas' Gore at 7.30 p.m. Music specially adapted to the occasion will be rendered at the morning service, and, altogether, the occasion will be of great interest.

The revival services, intimated some time ago, will commence in the Methodist church on Sunday, 20th inst., when the Rev. W. H. Emsley, chairman of the Montreal District, will preach morning and evening and address the Sunday School in the afternoon. Mr. Emsley will remain for a few days and Rev. Messrs. Brill, Conoly, Moorhouse, Wilson, Quincey and others will assist during the week.

Mrs. Alden took part in the services in the Methodist church on Sunday evening last. She also was present in the Baptist Sunday School and addressed the scholars. Mrs. Alden is visiting through the different churches and striving to awaken more energy and life among the Sabbath Schools.

THE EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.

The special services in the Baptist Church have not decreased in interest nor attendance. The church was filled at every meeting this week.

Rev. W. H. Palmer is a striking figure in the pulpit. Tall and straight as an arrow with a smooth face and prominent head of hair, he combined power and grace in his deliverance. It has been remarked that he resembles somewhat the late Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Palmer was born in the old city of Norwich Eng. At 13 years of age he went to Great Yarmouth to prepare for the Army. He also studied in Plymouth and Davenport, completing his course at Shoeburyness obtaining honors under the Duke of Cambridge. Soon after he retired from the army to enter the ministry, having been converted under the preaching of the late C. H. Spurgeon. He studied under the renowned scholar R. Govett and immediately became his assistant at Surrey Road, Norwich, remaining there until 1892, when he left to travel in Palestine and Egypt. While in these lands he met D. L. Moody, who invited him to America, which invitation he accepted and labored in United States for a year with much blessing. Mr. Palmer excels in descriptive preaching. The Flood, the good Samaritan, Belshazzar's feast, Lazarus and the rich man etc., are presented with the skill of a great word painter and running all through it the clear, unmistakable application to present needs and conditions is vividly seen. His diction is pure, while his distinct articulation can scarcely be surpassed. At times he becomes most eloquent in his earnestness. His after meetings are conducted in a very quiet, orderly and impressive manner, well calculated to secure a calm, intelligent decision, rather than one brought about by a passing wave of religious feeling. The work in Lachute has

been successful about 30 persons having expressed their belief in a personal Saviour. Mr. Palmer leaves for the Eastern townships to-morrow, so that this is the last evening he will be in Lachute.

Any person having a second-hand Double Stove for sale will find a cash buyer by applying at this office.

GOVERNMENT MAJORITY.

A good deal of fun is being poked at Mr. Ethier, the Liberal member for Two Mountains, who lost his vote Tuesday night by reason of not getting into the House until after the question had been put. It is not at all fun, however, for it seems that Mr. Ethier's tardiness in reaching the House has lost a good deal of money to some of his friends in the Province of Quebec, who had bet that the first division in the House would show a majority for the Government of thirty-five. That is what it would have been had Mr. Ethier's vote been allowed to stand, as the first announcement of the vote was: yeas, 69; nays, 104 for the Government reduced to 103—Gazette.

The Embargo on Cattle.

Those interested in the cattle export trade in Montreal have decided to make one more effort to have the quarantine against Canadian in England removed, or, at least, called by its right name. The shippers on this side contend that the law compelling the slaughter of cattle at the port of disembarkation in England is only a tariff in disguise.

Yesterday Mr. Robert Bickerdike, president of the Board of Trade, and Mr. D. Robertson were in Ottawa and had an interview with the Premier on the subject. It is their desire that the Government once more lay the case before the British Government. For three years this law has been in effect, and in that time a thorough inspection of Canadian cattle has been made and not a trace of pleuro-pneumonia found.

It is the desire of the cattle exporters that an inspector be sent out from the mother country, and a thorough investigation held as to the charges of disease among the now prohibited live-stock. The shippers also hold that if England finds a tariff against Canadian cattle to her best interests she has every right to place the same upon her statute book, but that at present the law is unjust, inasmuch as it is a tariff placed under false pretences.

DIED.

MCCULLOCH.—At Isle au Chats, St. Andrews East, on Sept. 4th, 1896, William McCulloch, a native of Ayreshire, Scotland, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, aged 77 years.

FLYNN.—At Quebec, on the 8th Sept. at the age of 13 years and 2 months, M. A. J. Emma, daughter of the Hon. E. J. Flynn, Prime Minister of Quebec.

Just received a large stock of jackets—latest styles—from Germany. Get your choice early. W. BANFORD.

Wanted at Once. Active agents for each county. Exclusive control and no risk. Will clear 12 to 25 hundred dollars a year. Enclose stamp for full particulars or 25c for \$1 sample. Big Rapids mineral water Co., Big Rapids, Mich.

Messrs. T. MILBURN & Co., Toronto.

Dear Sir,—There is light in Asia after all, and the man that advised me to try your Heart and Nerve Pills was a friend indeed and truly a friend in need. Before I started to take them I was languid, weak, sleepless and nervous. My brain was benumbed and I could not collect my thoughts. I had gone through an operation in the hope of relief but still remained generally broken up, my appetite was gone and I was almost without hope or ambition.

Now I feel thoroughly rebuilt through the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and it took only three or four weeks to do the work.

I often think of the years of suffering I might have escaped had I only known of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in time; but I am grateful to be restored to health at last, and gladly recommend the medicine that cured me.

ANTHONY WALTERS, Artist, Pasadena, Cal.

An Astonishing Cure.

George Baker, fur dyer, 14 Stuyvesant St., Toronto, Ont., was cured by Ryckman's Kidney Cure of inflammatory Rheumatism which he had for over a year so badly that he was barely able to walk. He now walks 10 miles without fatigue, is free from all pain, and an all round healthy man. He makes a statement to the above facts before J. W. May, Mayor Corley, Notary Public July 10, 1896.

Colic Cured.

DEAR SIR,—I was very bad last summer with colic and a few doses of Wild Strawberry cured me. I am sure it is recommending it as the best remedy ever used. I cannot speak too highly of it.

Mrs. ALFRED VICK, Berlin, Ont.

Thankful to B.B.B.

DEAR SIR,—I am thankful to Burdock Blood Bitters that I am strong and healthy to-day. I suffered from Biliousness and bile was fever so much that I was out of my mind night after night, but I am now entirely cured by the use of two bottles of B.B.B.

MELVIN I. HENDERSON, Kirby P. O., Ont.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

CHAPTER XXV.—(Continued.)

A moment's reflection showed him that this ought to be easy enough. Half past nine was the servants' supper hour at Davenant, and meals in the servants' hall are an institution which even domestic convulsions leave unshaken. A funeral makes no difference in the divine right of servants to dine and sup at a certain hour; a wedding may cause some supererogatory feasting, but can hardly overthrow the regular order of the daily meals. Mr. Sinclair had no fear, therefore, of any alteration in the routine of the household; and he knew by experience that his servants liked to take their time at the social evening meal.

It was twenty minutes to ten when he stopped for a minute or so in the shrubbery to consider his plans. Between ten and eleven, said the anonymous letter. He had no time to lose.

He skirted the lawn in front of the drawing-room windows, keeping in the shadow of the trees. The windows were all open, and he could see the whole of the room. Lamps were burning on the table, candles on the open piano, but his wife was not there. He went in at one of the windows. The child's toys were lying on the floor by Constance's favorite chair, and an open work-basket, a little pile of books on a gypsy table, showed that the room had been lately occupied.

"She has gone to the balcony-room to keep her appointment," he thought, savagely, for by this time he had accepted the anonymous warning as a truth.

The hall was as empty as the drawing-room, the lamps burned dimly, being the last invention in lamps that do not illuminate. Gilbert went softly up the shallow old staircase to the corridor which ran the length of the house, and ended at the door of his own snugery. He reached this door without meeting any one, went quietly into the room, and locked the door. The oriel-window of his room commanded the balcony room, which was recessed in the southern front, between two projecting wings. There could be no better post of observation for the man who had been told to watch the garden approach to his wife's room.

There were matches and candles on the mantel-piece, but to strike a light would be to make his presence known to any one in the balcony room, so Gilbert waited quietly in the half darkness of a summer night, and found what he wanted easily enough by the sense of touch. There was no moon yet, but a few stars were shining faintly in the calm gray sky. The windows of the balcony room were dark, and one stood open—the one nearest the iron stair. Gilbert observed this.

"She is sitting there in the dark," he thought, "waiting for him. That dark room, that open window, look like guilt. Why has she not her lamp lighted, and her music or her books? No; she has something else to think of." His guns were arranged in artistic order above the chimney-piece—a costly collection, with all the latest improvements in sporting guns. His hands wandered here and there among the stocks till they came to a favorite rifle, the lightest in his collection, and one of the surest. He had shot many a royal stag with it beyond the Tweed. He took down this gun, went to a drawer where he kept ammunition, and selected it and loaded his gun in a steady, business-like manner. There was no faltering of the hand that dropped the cartridge into its place, though that hand meant murder.

"He refused to fight me," Gilbert Sinclair said to himself. "He lied to me until I was fool enough to believe his lies. I gave him fair warning. He has tricked and insulted me in the face of that warning. He has entered my house once as an impostor and a liar. If he tries to enter it a second time as a thief and a seducer, his blood be upon his own head."

CHAPTER XXVI.

Ten o'clock struck with sweet and solemn chime from the old square tower of the parish church as Gilbert Sinclair opened the lattice and stood by the open window of his dressing-room waiting. There was not a leaf stirring in the garden, not a shadow save the motionless shadows of the trees. No light in the windows of the balcony room. The stars brightened in the clear gray, and in the soft twilight of summer all things were dimly defined—not dark, but shadowy.

The quarter chimed from the church-tower behind the trees yonder, and still there was no movement in the garden. Gilbert stood motionless, his watch divided between the old Dutch garden with its geometrical flower-beds and stone sun-dial, and the windows of the balcony room. An sound of the church-clock divided slowly into all space, a light appeared in the center window, a candle held in a woman's hand, and raised above her head. Gilbert could but faintly distinguish the dark figure in the feeble glimmer of that single candle before figure and light vanished.

A signal, evidently, for a minute later a man's figure appeared from the angle of the hedge, where it had been hidden in shadow. A man—tall, strongly built—yes, just the figure that patient watcher expected—stepped lightly across the garden, carefully keeping to the narrow gravel-path, leaving no tell-tale footprint on flower-bed or box-border. He reached the iron stair, mounted it swiftly, had his foot on the balcony, when Gilbert Sinclair fired, with the unerring aim of a practical sportsman and the firm hand of a man who has made up his mind for the worst.

The figure reeled, swayed for a moment on the topmost step, and then rolled backward down the light iron stair, shaking it with the force of the fall, and sank in a heap on the gravel path below.

Gilbert waited, expecting to be thrilled by a woman's piercing shriek, the despairing cry of a guilty soul; but no such cry came. All was darkness in the balcony room. He fancied he saw a figure approach the window and look out, but whatever that shape was it vanished before he could verify his doubts.

He went over to the chimney-piece and put away his gun as coolly as if the purpose for which he had just used it were the most ordinary business of daily life; but this mechanical tranquillity had very little significance. It was rather the stolidity of a sleep-walker than the calmness of a mind that realizes the weight and measure of its act. He went back to the window. There lay the figure, huddled in a formless heap as it had fallen, foreshortened from Gilbert's point of sight. The open hands clutched the loose gravel. No sound, no light yet in the balcony room.

"She does not know what has happened," said Gilbert, grimly. "I had better go and tell her." He unlocked his door and went out in the corridor. His wife's bedroom opened out of the balcony room. The child slept in a smaller room adjoining that. He went into the balcony room and found it empty, then opened the bedroom door and paused on the threshold, looking in.

Impossible to imagine a more peaceful picture than that which met the husband's eyes. A night-lamp shed a faint light over the white-curtained bed, an open book and an extinguished candle on the little table by the bedside showed that Constance had read herself to sleep. The door of the inner room stood half open, and Gilbert could see the little white crib, and the sleeping child. The mother's face was hardly less placid in its repose than the child's.

Gilbert Sinclair felt as if this world and this life were one inextricable confusion. The anonymous letter had told him where and when to watch—and the writer of that letter had kept faith with him so far, since he had not watched in vain—but this spectacle of innocent repose, the mother sleeping near the child, was hardly in keeping. Gilbert paused irresolute, and then went to his wife's bedside and roused her roughly with his strong hand upon her arm. The dark blue eyes opened suddenly and looked at him full of bewilderment.

"Gilbert! Back to-night? I didn't expect you. Why do you look at me like that? What has happened?" "Can't you guess? You didn't expect me. You had made your plans accordingly. You had made an appointment with your lover."

"Gilbert, are you mad?" "He has not disappointed you—he is here. Get up and come and see him. Quick. He is waiting."

"Gilbert, what have you been doing? Where have you been? Calm yourself, for Heaven's sake." She had risen and put on her slippers and dressing-gown, scared by her husband's look and the words, not knowing whether to think him mad or drunk—recalling with a shudder that other scene in the summer-house, and expecting some new violence. He would kill her, perhaps. She trembled a little, believing herself in the power of a madman, but tried to be calm.

"Come," he said, grasping her wrist. "I am too much a gentleman to let your lover wait yonder—on the threshold of his own house, too. Strange that he should try to sneak in like a burglar; when he will be master here in a few days."

He dragged her into the next room, and to the balcony. "Pray don't be so violent, Gilbert. I will come anywhere you please," she said gravely. From the balcony she saw that prostrate figure at the foot of the stairs, and gave a faint cry of horror.

"Gilbert, what have you done?" "My duty as a man. I should loathe myself if I had done less."

She followed him down the steps, trembling in every limb, and clung to him as he knelt by the motionless figure, and turned the face upward to the faint light of a new risen moon. A very familiar face, but not the one Gilbert Sinclair expected to see. The face of his ally, James Wyatt, gray with the dull gray of death, but not distorted. A mean, false face, in life or death; but death brought out the dominant expression a little more forcibly than life had done.

"Gilbert, what have you done?" repeated Constance, sobbing hysterically. "Murder," answered her husband, with a stolid despair. "I hated this fellow badly enough, but I didn't mean to kill him. I meant to kill Sir Cyprian Davenant, with whom you had made an appointment to-night, counting on my absence."

"Gilbert, what have I ever done that you should think me the vilest of women? I have never wronged you by one thought about Cyprian Davenant, which you might not know. I have never spoken a word to him which you might not hear—you and all the world. Your jealousy of him has been madness from first to last, and now it has ended in murder."

"I have been trapped somehow. Some enemy has set a snare for me."

"What are you to do? Oh, Gilbert, is he dead?" "Yes, the bullet finished him. I aimed under his shoulder, where I knew it would be fatal. What am I to do?—cut and run, I suppose."

"Yes, go, go; it is your only chance. No one knows yet. Go, for God's sake, this moment."

"And leave you with a corpse on the premises—rather cowardly that."

"Don't think of me—it is life or death for you. You must go, Gilbert. There is no help. Go, or you will be taken and tried and hanged," cried Constance, clinging to the iron rail, trembling, very cold, the ground reeling under her feet.

"Yes, that's the natural sequence. Fool, fool, fool! An anonymous scribbler what can have brought him here, and to the windows of your room? Constance, what does it mean? Do you know why this man came?" But Constance could not answer him. She had fallen, fainting on the iron stair.

He ransacked the dead man's pockets, took out a bundle of letters, put them in his breast-pocket, and left the garden by the little gate in the holly hedge. The church-clock chimed the half hour as he entered the park. It seemed to him as if that last quarter of an hour had been half a life-time. Now for the first time he drew breath, and began to think what he ought to do. Cut and run; yes, as his wife said, that was about his only chance.

He stopped for a minute among the shadows of the tall old elms, gaunt, ragged old trunks from which wintry blasts and summer storms had swept many a limb, stopped to "pull himself together," in his own phraseology, and settle what he should do.

There was an up-train—the last—due at the little station yonder at ten minutes before eleven. If he could catch that and sleep at his old hotel—the place where he was known—and his rooms taken for to-night? He would have to run for it, but it might be done; and there was an alibi established at once, provided no one saw him at the station.

He reached the rough little by-road leading to the station, breathless, as the bell rang. He did not go into the station, where the porters might have recognized him, but scrambled up the embankment, upon which the station-master grew his potatoes and strawberry plants, and was on the platform, at the end furthest from the waiting-room and ticket office, as the train came in. It was full of market people, soldiers or militia, noisy excursionists. He opened a crowded third-class carriage with his key and got in among the rabble. A sergeant in an advanced state of beer was inclined to resent the intrusion, a woman with a baby seconded the sergeant. The atmosphere was cloudy with the reek of bad tobacco. Not much chance of recognition here.

He had his season ticket, but did not care to show it. The train had only come from Maidstone. He thought it safer to pay his fare through at the station where tickets were examined.

It was not quite midnight when Mr. Sinclair drove up to his hotel—a small house in St. James's, chiefly affected by men about town.

"Room ready, James? Yes, of course it is. You got my telegram yesterday. Been dining with some fellows. You can bring me a brandy and soda upstairs. That's all."

"Sorry the horse lost, sir," said the man, with respectful sympathy. "What horse?" asked Gilbert, with a vacant look.

"Beg your pardon, sir—Goblin, sir. Thought he was safe to win the cup. Took the liberty to make my little venture on him. You bein' a old customer, you see, sir, and all of us feelin' interested in him on that account."

"That was a good fellow. The ground was too hard for him—goes better in the dirt."

He went up to his bedroom after this brief colloquy, leaving the head waiter under the impression that Mr. Sinclair had been dining rather more freely than usual.

"Didn't seem to understand me when I spoke to him about his own 'oss," said the waiter to his friends in council; "stared at me regular, mazed."

"Ah, pore feller, he's it pretty 'ard to-day, you may depend."

Mr. Sinclair's last order to the waiter who carried the brandy and soda to his bedroom was to be called at half past six next morning.

"You'll have a cab at the door at a quarter past seven," he said; "I want to catch the seven-thirty train into Kent. I ought to have gone home to-night if I could have done it."

"Yes, sir—half past seven, sir. Anything particular you would like for breakfast?"

"Oh, anything." "A bit of fish, sir, and a spatch-cock or a devil," suggested the waiter, pertinaciously. Nothing can subdue that solicitude to obtain an order which is the waiter's ruling passion.

"Fish—fish—anything," cried Gilbert, kicking off his boots. "A salmon cutlet, sir, with Dutch sauce."

"An elephant, if you like. Get me the cab at a quarter past seven. A hansom with a good horse."

"Yes, sir. An 'ansom and a fast 'oss. Yes, sir. Tea or coffee, sir?"

Mr. Sinclair banged his door in the waiter's face.

"The 'Baron Oxy' starts at eight to-morrow," said Gilbert, referring to his Bradshaw, the only literature he carried about him constantly. "I shall be in Antwerp on Saturday."

Then, after a pause, he asked himself, "Might it not be wiser to hold my ground and trust to the chapter of accidents? Who is to bring that traitor's death home to me? I sleep here to-night. No one saw me at Davenant."

Again, after another interval of thought.

"How can I be sure that no one saw me yonder? These things are always brought home to a man somehow. A child—a dog—an idiot—the halt—the blind—some unexpected witness rises up against him, and puts the rope round his neck. My best chance is to put the seas between me and a coroner's jury. First, Antwerp, and then a steamer for South America—Carthage, or some lawless place where a man might laugh at extradition treaties. Besides, I'm sick of it all at home—too sick to stand to my guns and outface suspicion—and live in this country with that dead man's face staring at me. No, I'll try some strange, wild land, a new life that will be fiery enough to burn out the memory of the old one."

He went to the mantel-piece where a pair of wax candles were burning with that air of elegant luxury by which your skilled hotel-keeper seeks to reconcile his customers to the extravagance of his charges, and took James Wyatt's letters out of his breast-pocket.

The first three or four he looked at were business letters, chiefly entreaties to "renew" or carry over, or provide for some little bill just falling due, "like the best of good fellows." These Gilbert laid aside after a glance; but there was one at which he started as if he had touched a snake. It was in the same hand as the anonymous letter that had made him a murderer.

This, in plain words, was the gist of the letter—badly spelled, with a foreigner's uncouth orthography, curiously worded, with a mixture of foreign idioms and illiterate English.

"You tell me that all your promises amount to nothing—that you never meant to marry me! Rather hard to discover this after having nursed my delusion so long. I was to be a lady. I was to take my place in the world. Bah! all lies! Lies, like your pretended love—your pretended admiration. You ask me to go back to my country, and promise if I consent to this I shall be provided for handsomely—with fifty pounds a year for life—whether I remain single or marry—an independence for a girl like me, you say. Soit. But, who is to secure to me this independence? It may be paid for a year—two years, perhaps—and then cease. It must that I see you, Mr. Wyatt. I must hear of your own lips what you mean. Your soft tongue is too strong for me. You could persuade me to do anything, to go any where, to serve and obey you as your slave, but I can not obey to your letters. I do not understand. I want to see things clearly—to have your views explained to me."

"You say that I am passionate—vindictive—and that when last we met—and, ah! how kind it was of you to come here at my request!—my violence almost frightened you. Believe me, I will not so offend again. Come but once more—only come and assure me with your own lips that this miserable pittance shall be paid to me honorably year by year—give me but your word for that, and I will go back to my friends in the south of France—ah—comme ce sera loin de toi, mon ami—and you shall hear of me never again."

"You tell me that you are no longer friends with Mr. Sinclair, and that you can not come to his house, and that if I want to see you it must that I come to you. That is not possible without throwing up my place altogether, for the housekeeper here is of the most tyrannical, and gives no servant leave to absent herself, and I will not give up this service until I am assured of my future. Give me then, a proof of your good faith by coming here. Give me my pittance a year in advance, and show me how it is to be afterward paid me, and I will trouble you no more."

"It will be very easy for you to come on the evening of the 18th. Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair are going to Ascot on the 15th; they will be absent some days. You know your way to the balcony room. I shall be waiting for you there between ten and eleven on Thursday evening, and I will show a light in the center window as a signal that the coast is clear."

"Come if you wish me to trust you. Come if you do not wish me to betray you. Yours as you treat me."

"Maurice Dupont."

This letter showed Gilbert Sinclair the diabolical trap that had been set for James Wyatt and for himself. He had been made the instrument of the French woman's revenge.

In the face of this revelation what was he to do. Carry out his intention; go to South America and leave his wife in the power of this fiend? Gilbert Sinclair was not bad enough for that.

"I'll risk it, and go back to Davenant," he said.

"How do I know what this wretch might do? She might lay her lover's death at my wife's door, drag my wife's name in the gutter. No; at any hazard to myself I must be there, and, if necessary, this letter must be shown at the inquest."

(To Be Continued.)

HE WAS VERY OBLIGING.

The Sheriff Did the Fair Thing and He Returned the Favor.

When the sheriff went over from Golden City to Luckey Valley after Jim Sanders, who was wanted for shooting Dan Williams in a quarrel over a game of cards, he didn't even take a gun along. He found his man in a saloon, and asked him to step up and take a drink. Jim complied but kept a hand on his gun. When they had drunk they sat down, and the sheriff told three or four funny stories. By and by the puzzled Jim broke out with:

"See, here, Joe, did you come over after me?"

"Wall, I thought you might want to jog along back with me," was the reply. "Then, that settles it. Let's hev another drink."

They drank again, and the officer told a very funny story about a tenderloin's experience in Golden City. Jim laughed as loudly as the others, but presently grew serious and said:

"Say, Joe, ye can't take me alive!"

"Wall, we won't worry about that, Jim," was the reply. "Let's hev another nip and then a game of cards."

The game lasted until the sheriff had lost about \$20. Then he ordered drinks and sang a song. When the song was finished he said to Sanders:

"Jim, haven't I made things pleasant fur you to-day?"

"You hev, Joe, and no mistake."

"Treated you like a gentleman, haven't I?"

"You certainly hev."

"That's my way of doing things. Now, I want you to treat me like a gentleman. Go back to Golden City with me."

"But I shot Dan Williams over thar."

"Of course you did."

"And they want to hang me."

"Of course they do, but that's nothin' to me. I don't make the laws. I was sent out after you, and I want to take you back. I could hev sneaked in and got the drop on ye, but I knowed I 'bin tender with ye, Jim."

"You hev, Joe, but I don't want to be hung."

"I s'pose not, but see how nice I've used ye. Would any other sheriff hev done it?"

"No, I reckon not."

"Of course not, and if you are hung, won't I be the job and make it as easy as possible? Just come right along to oblige me, Jim."

"Would it be a great favor to you?"

"It would, and it would show me that you was a gentleman to boot. I'm a gentleman myself, and I kin appreciate a gentleman."

"Wall, Joe," said Jim, after a moment's thought, "I did say I wouldn't go, and I did think I didn't want to be hung, but to oblige you and to show these critters that I know what good manner is, I'll go along with ye."

And ten days later Mr. Sanders attended a necktie social, and was left behind when the others started for home.

MASTER AND MAN.

It Pays Employers to Make Their Work men Comfortable, After All.

A manufacturer, in gossiping about the best way of handling workmen says that the nature of the floor of the shop has a great deal to do with the amount of work that is got out of the operative staff. He was once struck by the difference in the apparent activity of two sets of men working on similar jobs at the vise in two rooms of a large shop. One was in an old building and the other was in one of recent construction. In the former the men stood easily and naturally at their work, and showed no symptoms of a hankering for a seat on the bench, while in the latter the men were shifting their weight from one foot to the other, throwing one leg upon the bench at every opportunity, and showing every evidence of foot fatigue. The Superintendent guessed that the difference was due to the floors upon which the two gangs of men were standing. In the old shop the floor was of wood, springy to a certain extent, and a poor conductor of heat. In the new shop it was of the most beautiful concrete, an excellent conductor of heat from the feet of the workmen, and as unyielding as granite rock. So the benches in the new shop were raised a couple of inches, and each man was given a platform of wood that rested on two cross pieces at the end, and had a slight spring to it. The foot weariness disappeared almost at once, and no further trouble was experienced, which shows that the prettiest floor is not always the best for the workmen.

THE CAUSES OF 7,190 SUICIDES.

New Woman's Presence Indicated of More Women Taking Their Lives Because of Thwarted Ambition than Men.

The causes of suicide was one of the most important discussions at the recent congress of experts in legal medicine in London. Forbes Winslow, who is recognized as one of the world's greatest authorities on this subject, presented the result of his researches.

On the basis of 7,190 cases of suicide, the circumstances of which the investigator had examined into, the following table was made up:

	Men.	Women.
General wretchedness.....	905	511
Domestic troubles.....	728	524
Loss of money.....	322	233
Drunkenness and dissipation.....	287	208
Losses at gambling.....	153	141
Thwarted ambitions.....	122	410
Disappointments in love.....	37	137
Excessive vanity.....	53	53
Remorse.....	49	37
Religious fanaticism.....	16	3
Misanthropy.....	3	1
Unknown causes.....	1381	667

It will be seen that if the figures for "excessive vanity" and "thwarted ambition" are combined the total in the woman's column will be seen to be nearly three times that in the men's column. This is regarded as significant of the development of the professional woman and of the coming upon the scene of the new woman with ambitions and purposes of a public nature.

NEW STEAM DISINFECTOR.

Two Birds Killed With One Stone by This Little Marine Invention.

It is well known to all ship owners that much time and money is lost when ships are detained under the laws of quarantine. Within the last few years, however, many countries have made concessions as to time, and even abolished the detention if the ship has a medical officer and an efficient disinfecter on board. Italy has now passed a law making disinfectors compulsory on board all emigrant steamers. A patent has been recently granted for a steam disinfecter so constructed that it can be placed in any convenient part of the ship, and that the steam can be readily conveyed by pipes from the boiler. Although steam is used it is not allowed to condense upon letters, which can therefore be disinfected by it without injury. In the event of an infectious case of illness occurring on a voyage the clothing and bedding of the patient can be purified and used again with impunity. The apparatus can also be used for heating and drying, but one of its most valuable applications is to the killing of vermin. Many vessels are infected with obnoxious insects, which give annoyance to every one on board. These pests can now be effectually destroyed without any injury to the article operated upon.

ALL SHE HAD TO DO.

I have been thinking for a long time, she said, with a serious expression which contrasted strongly with her usual airiness, that I ought to have some serious purpose in life. So I have decided to go into literature.

You intend to pursue it seriously, do you?

Yes, indeed. I bought a lovely Louis XVI. desk, and I've got some of the most exquisite stationery you ever saw. Mother gave me a gold pen and a mother-of-pearl penholder, and I have just the prettiest silver inkstand I all covered with filigree work, you know.

You are certainly well equipped.

Yes, she replied, serenely. I've got a splendid start. All I have to do is to sit down some time and think up a piece to write.

EXCITED THE NATIVES.

Quite an excitement was created recently by the mistake of a telegraph operator at Hatfield, England, where Cecil, the son of the Marquis of Salisbury, raises bees. He sent to the nearest town for a queen bee and received a telegram saying: "The queen will arrive by 3.40 this afternoon." The operator supposing it to refer to the queen of England, could not keep such important news to himself, and so there was an immense crowd at the station when the bee arrived.

The dance called hornpipe dates as far back as 1330, and takes its name from the instrument the pib-corn, the music of which it was danced.

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.

Fire did \$300,000 damage at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

The Manitoba census shows a population of 193,425.

Cattle shipping from the Northwest is very brisk just now.

Reports from the "Soo" Canal show a big falling off in business.

Immense quantities of apples are being shipped from Montreal to Liverpool.

William H. Stevens, of Providence, R. I., is reported to have fallen heir to a Montreal estate.

The seized American fishing schooner Frederick Geering, Jun., is advertised to be sold by auction at Halifax.

Plans for the new Grand Trunk car shops in London will be submitted to the contractors in a day or two.

Hon. Mr. Davis has been selected as successor to the late Mr. Balfour in the office of Provincial Secretary.

Mayor Wilson Smith, of Montreal, believes that Toronto should forego its claim for an international exposition in favour of Montreal.

The Manitoba crop bulletin for August estimates the total wheat yield at 18,565,198 bushels, oats 16,633,222 bushels, and barley at 3,698,460 bushels.

Young Gerhold, who is charged with the murder of Mr. Joseph Henry, near Rapid City, confessed the crime in a letter written to his parents.

Fire broke out in two or three places in the Hamilton Biscuit Company's premises, doing \$9,000 damage to the stock and \$2,500 to the buildings.

Archbishop Bevin, of Quebec, has issued a circular to his clergy favouring the anti-Masonic congress, which meets next month at Trente, in the Austrian Tyrol.

The Board of Governors of the Hamilton City Hospital have decided to purchase a microscope and to buy in the market all the supplies that are not yet contracted for.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Mr. T. R. Glover, M.A., fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, was elected professor of Latin.

The coroner's jury found Harry Badgley and Bert Lyons guilty of the wilful murder of Charles Murray in Toronto last week, and George Badgley accessory before the fact.

A patient at the Brandon Asylum for the Insane named Carruthers deliberately killed another patient named Bennett with an axe in the presence of a number of inmates and a keeper.

Senator Lougheed has introduced a bill to amend the insurance act, which provides that all policies of insurance negotiated by United States companies in Canada shall be payable in legal tender of the Dominion.

Two trolley cars collided about half-past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, at the corner of Spadina Ave. and Queen St., Toronto, killing one passenger, a Mrs. Sheppard, who worked at Brown's hotel, at the Huber.

The Hamilton Trades and Labor Council have decided to forward a petition to the members for the city at Ottawa asking the Government to increase the tax on Chinamen entering Canada to \$500.

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, president of the Montreal Board of Trade, says that it would not be possible to hold an International Exhibition in Montreal next year, as the Premier had told him that the time was too short to make it a success.

The Moldava, a British tramp steamer from Cordova for Halifax, was struck by an iceberg on Wednesday, and sank almost immediately. The captain and crew took to the lifeboats, and were picked up by the Circassia and taken to New York.

News has been received from Turnavick, Labrador, that the steamer Hope, now en route for the Arctic ocean, commanded by Lieut. Peary, reached there on July 20. There are many icebergs along the coast, which may seriously interfere with the progress of the expedition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The past month has been the coldest August on record in England.

Mr. A. J. Balfour is paying a visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden, and this is causing much speculation.

The Royal Academy is experiencing much difficulty in selecting a successor to the late Sir John Millais.

Earl Cadogan, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will, it is reported at Dublin, resign in favor of Lord Dufferin.

The London Times notes that financial and political reasons stand in the way of the annexation of Zanzibar.

Whitehead, the Irish dynamiter, who was released the other day from Portland prison, is undoubtedly insane.

The rumor is again afloat in London of a possible marriage between Mr. William Waldorf Astor and Princess Victoria of Wales.

Dr. Thomas Gallagher, the Irish-American dynamiter who was released from Portland prison on Friday, is on his way to New York.

The amount of the capitalization of the new joint stock companies organized in England during the first half of 1896 will aggregate more than \$440,000,000.

Major Coventry, the Jameson raider, sentenced July 28th to five months' imprisonment, has been released from Holloway prison on the ground of ill-health.

Lieut.-Cols. Cotton and Gordon, of Canada, who were examined before a military board at Aldershot, on July 17, as to their tactical fitness to command, have, it is announced, passed with success.

The strike of the engineers in the shipyards at Govan-on-the-Clyde has decided the English, Irish, and Scotch shipbuilders to force the situation, and it is resolved that unless the Govan strikers surrender forthwith a wholesale lock-out will be declared in the Clyde, Belfast, and Tyne shipyards.

UNITED STATES.

Hughes & Co., a great dry

goods firm in New York, have failed. A case of genuine Asiatic cholera, which resulted fatally, is reported in Chicago.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn in her official trial made an average speed of 21 92-100 knots.

Latest reports state that many lives were lost in the fire which destroyed Ontonagon, the Michigan lumber town.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling and family left Brattleboro', Vermont, for England, where they will remain for an indefinite period.

President Cleveland has announced that ex-Governor Frances, of Missouri, has been appointed Secretary of the Interior, vice Mr. Hoke Smith.

Four of the largest manufacturing establishments in Buffalo, employing nearly two thousand men, have shut down owing to lack of orders.

The temperature fell below the frost line in Minnesota and the Dakotas on Wednesday night, but the lowest temperature recorded in Manitoba was 36 degrees.

Mr. Powderly, formerly Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, has announced his intention of supporting Maj. McKinley in the Presidential contest.

The marriage of Mr. Henry Payne Whitney to Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt was celebrated on Tuesday at the Breakers, Newport, R.I., the summer villa of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The locked-out men of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Co., works in Cleveland, Ohio, have voted to return to work, and the long strike, productive of riots and bloodshed is broken.

Harry Hill, one of the old-time and most famous of New York dive-keepers, who gloried in the title of the wickedest man in New York, died on Thursday night. He was seventy years of age.

Mr. John Galbraith of Toronto was appointed Vice-President of the mechanical and engineering section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Buffalo.

According to reports from the New York business agencies, there is practically no change in the general trade situation throughout the United States.

Commercial failures this week in the States have been numerous and serious. The stoppage of work continues, including several iron and tin concerns, employing in the aggregate a large number of hands; and other large firms are running on short time. Boot and shoe shipments are still large, but the demand is slackening, and prices are weak.

There is no improvement in the enquiry for woollen goods, but a stronger tone and (in some special lines) slightly better prices are observed in cotton goods.

GENERAL.

The late Sultan of Zanzibar was poisoned, so it is now reported.

Italy has ordered the suspension of emigration of Italians to Brazil.

Armenians are reported to have provoked a serious riot at Constantinople on Tuesday.

The latest estimates place the number of persons killed in the Constantinople riots at 2,000.

The Royalists of Hawaii are making strong efforts to establish Princess Kaiulani on the throne.

Premier Ito, who is also Minister of the Interior and secretary of the Japanese Cabinet, has resigned.

The whole Japanese Cabinet has resigned. The Emperor has appointed Count Kuroda acting Premier.

It is stated that the betrothal of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands to Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar will be announced next month.

The Turkish Government has definitely accepted, with a few modifications, the proposals of the powers for the future government of Crete.

Prof. Andree has arrived at Tromsø from Dances Island, having abandoned for this year his attempt to cross the Arctic regions in a balloon.

On the advice of her court physician the Czarina, who is convalescing, will return at once to St. Petersburg, and the Czar will continue his journey alone.

Troops at Barcelona now under orders to reinforce the Spanish army in Cuba, are being urged by a widely circulated manifesto, to refuse to embark.

It is announced that Emperor William has consented to reform the present system of military trials, and this concession will probably prevent a Cabinet crisis.

Dr. Nicolaides, the official representative of the Cretan Reform Committee, asserts that five thousand Christians have been massacred in Crete, with revolting barbarity.

Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who accompanied the Czar and Czarina on their foreign tour, died suddenly while on his way from Vienna to Kieff.

The situation of affairs in Rhodesia is daily more reassuring. The leading chiefs are already carrying out their arrangements with Mr. Cecil Rhodes to lay down their arms.

It is reported that the discoveries made by the University of Pennsylvania expedition to Babylon carry the history of the Babylonian people back to 7000 B.C., or 2,350 years further than previously known.

The crisis at Zanzibar is regarded as ended. The new Sultan is expected to follow the peaceful lines of his predecessor, and it is understood that Great Britain does not intend making any change in the existing form of government.

The German Consul at Zanzibar refuses the request of the British officials to surrender Said Khalid, who recently assumed the title of Sultan, and was subsequently driven from the palace by the shells of the British squadron at anchor off that place.

DIFFERENCE EXPLAINED.

At a recent wedding in an English town the officiating minister asked how the name of one of the witnesses was spelt, to which he received the reply, "McHugh." The minister then inquired how it was that the witness spelt his name in that way when his sister spelt hers "McGue," to which the witness responded: "Please, sir, my sister and me didn't go to the same school."

It is rumored that a Russo-British alliance will be formed for the management of China. A great company will be formed to administer the affairs of the country and to reform the Government, Russia and Great Britain to share the profits.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

ELECTION WARRANT ISSUED.

Mr. Speaker announced that he has issued his warrant to the clerk of the Crown-in-Chancery to make out a writ for a new election in Brandon, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. McCarthy.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced, and read a first time:

An Act to amend the Dairy Products Act, 1893.—Mr. McLennan, (Glen-garry.)

An Act respecting the sale of railway return fare tickets.—Mr. McLennan, (Glen-garry.)

An Act for the better protection of the employees of railway companies and others.—Mr. Maclean.

An Act to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in Canada.—Mr. Taylor.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

Mr. Davies, answering a question by Mr. Martin respecting the construction of branch railways in Prince Edward Island, said:—It is not the intention of the Government to introduce any legislation of this or any other kindred character at this session. The matter will receive ample consideration.

A UNIQUE ANSWER.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper questioned Mr. Laurier respecting a telegram sent to him from Picton on June 18th last, urging a statement from him as to the coal interest, and his reply that "coal interests will be carefully guarded." He asked the meaning of the reply.

Mr. Laurier said that the telegrams were quite correctly quoted. As to the meaning of his reply, he said:—"The sentence means that at the proper time the coal interests will be guarded carefully." (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Foster.—You pay your money, and you take your choice. (Laughter.)

R. M. C. CHANGES.

Mr. Borden, in answer to Mr. Tisdale, said:—The commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston having resigned his position, his resignation was accepted, and steps have been taken to replace him. Should any other changes be required the matter will be duly considered by the Government.

RAILWAY NEWS CONTRACT.

Mr. Davies, in answer to Mr. Choquette, said that the Canadian News Company had the contract for the sale of newspapers on the Intercolonial railway. The contract was granted to the highest tenderer on March 24th, 1896.

AN ENQUIRY PROMISED.

Mr. Cameron inquired concerning the Government's knowledge of the actions of Capt. A. M. McGregor, of the survey boat Bayfield, and Capt. Dunn, of the Government cruiser Petrel, who it was stated had unduly interfered in the late elections on behalf of Conservative candidates.

Mr. Davies replied that the Government had no official knowledge of the truth of the charges made, but intimated that they would be investigated.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

Mr. Laurier, replying to Mr. Cameron, who asked whether it was the intention of the Government during the present session of Parliament to introduce a bill to repeal the present Franchise Act, or to otherwise deal with the Act, said that it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any legislation at the present session, which was expected to be a short one, but should the session be protracted, the Government would consider the advisability of introducing a bill to repeal the Franchise Act.

THE ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Mr. Langelier asked what is the amount of the lowest tender for a fast steamship service between Canada and England? From whom was the tender received? Do the Government intend to award the contract to the parties who have made the said tender, and when?

Sir Richard Cartwright.—The Government have received tenders from Jas. Huddart and from the Allans. Neither of these tenders is in accordance with the specifications, and the Government intends making further investigations before going farther in the matter.

NO QUEBEC BRIDGE.

Mr. Laurier, in answer to Mr. Langelier, said:—It is not the intention of the Government to build a bridge in front of Quebec, or in the vicinity, to connect the Intercolonial railway with the Canadian Pacific railway, or to aid in the construction thereof by a subsidy, or otherwise. The Government have no application before them for aid in the construction thereof.

THE REGINA FAIR BILLS.

Mr. Davin asked whether the Government intends to place a sum in the estimates to pay the outstanding indebtedness in connection with the North-West Exhibition, held at Regina in 1895?

Mr. Fielding.—The matter is under consideration.

NO CHANGE IN BOUNTIES.

Mr. Davies, answering Mr. Kaulbach, said that the Government bounty to fishermen being a statutory one, it was not the intention of the Government during the present session to introduce any new legislation on the subject.

NO TARIFF LEGISLATION.

Mr. Fielding, in answer to a question by Mr. Kaulbach relating to placing Indian corn and cornmeal on the free list, said:—It is not the intention of the Government to propose any legislation during the present session for amending the tariff.

THE TWO CONTROLLERS.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asked:—Are the Controllers of Inland Revenue and Customs, or either of them, members of the Cabinet? Was any assurance given either of the hon. gentlemen on behalf of the Government, on the taking of office, respecting his position in the Government, and if so what was it?

Mr. Laurier replied that under the existing law these two gentlemen were not, and could not be, members of the Cabinet. It was the intention of the Government to ask Parliament to amend the existing law, so as to restore the heads of those departments to their rank as Ministers.

THE TRENT CANAL.

Mr. Davies, answering a question by Mr. Hughes relative to the letting of a contract for that section of the Trent canal from Lake Simcoe to the point where the first section of the Balsam Lake to Lake Simcoe division meets the Talbot River, said that the contract had not been let, because the receiving of tenders had been postponed. As to whether it was the intention of the Government meantime to abandon the enterprise, he said that no such decision had been reached.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sir Charles Tupper.—Before the orders of the day are called I would like to ask the leader of the Government whether he has considered the urgent appeal I made to have the correspondence between his Excellency and myself at the time of the resignation of the late Government laid on the table of the House, in order that it may be under our observation during the debate upon the address.

Mr. Laurier.—I have considered the matter, and I see no reason to depart from the decision I reached the other day. My intention is to have it laid on the table of the House and to have it printed, in order that it may be in the hands of all the members whenever the matter should come up.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. Laurier, replying to Mr. Lemieux, said the Government had not yet considered the question of taking part in the Paris Universal Exposition in 1900.

BAIE DES CHALEURS RAILWAY.

Mr. Lemieux enquired whether the Government have entered into negotiations with the Quebec Government for the purchase of the Baie des Chaleurs railway? Has there been any correspondence between the two Governments on the subject?

Mr. Davies.—The only negotiation that have taken place are contained in certain correspondence on the subject between the late Government of the Province of Quebec. The Quebec Government having written suggesting that the Dominion Government purchase the railway, the late Government, by order-in-Council, replied that a purchase could only be made by authority of Parliament, but that the proposition should receive consideration at an early date.

THE ESTIMATES.

Mr. Fielding laid the estimates on the table.

On the motion of Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Brodeur (Rouville) was appointed chairman of committees.

Mr. Fielding, replying to Mr. Foster, said there might be a supplementary estimate brought down.

ELECTION WARRANT ISSUED.

Mr. Speaker announced that in obedience to the order of the House of yesterday, he had issued his warrant for an election writ in the riding of Saskatchewan, which had been rendered vacant by the acceptance of office by Mr. Laurier.

RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. Speaker also announced that the petition presented by Mr. Lount for Government assistance in the proposed International Exhibition, to be held in Toronto in 1897, involving, as it did, an expenditure of public funds, was out of order, and could not be received.

CORRESPONDENCE PRESENTED.

Mr. Laurier moved that an address be presented by the House to the Governor-General, asking his permission to lay on the table of the House certain correspondence between his Excellency and Sir Charles Tupper. The motion having been carried, Mr. Laurier laid the correspondence on the table of the House, and moved that it be ordered to be printed.

LIBELLING OF CANDIDATES.

Sir C. Hibbert Tupper introduced a bill further to amend the Dominion Elections Act. In doing so he explained its purpose, which was to render the making of publication during an election contest of false statements concerning the character of any candidate an offence under the Corrupt Practices Act, and to render liable to its penalties any person who circulated or paid for the circulation of such statements.

The bill was an adaptation of an English Act, from which Sir Hibbert read to show the principle upon which the measure would be based.

NORTH-WEST LEGISLATION.

Mr. Davin introduced a bill further to amend the North-West Territories Representation Act. The measure, he said, was entirely on all fours with that introduced last session, its object being to restore the franchise, in the North-West Territories to the same position in which it was before by revoking the legislation at present in force, which did not allow the elector on going forward to the returning officer's desk to make an oath that he was a qualified elector, and which also required that the name should be on the list two days before the election.

TO PROTECT SUBCONTRACTORS.

Mr. Gibson introduced a bill further to amend the Railway Act. It was, he explained, designed to do away with an existing evil, which arose from a method practised by some railway contractors, who sub-let their work, and then, at a convenient season either failed or ran away, leaving the sub-contractor without recourse. It provided that all the material supplied or wages due on railway construction should become a lien on the railway.

NO FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Foster asked whether the Finance Minister intended to make any statement on going into supply.

Mr. Fielding replied that he did not intend to make any extended remarks. The estimates now submitted were those of the late Government, and any changes in the aggregate amount should be found on the side of economy. He frankly admitted that he had not the same familiarity with details that was possessed by the late Minister. The estimates were submitted with the understanding that the Government, during the recess, would have an opportunity in continuing their investigations in to the various departments, and expending the estimates in a manner that commended itself to their judgment. In the preparation of the estimates there was a joint responsibility, but for the expenditure of them the Government would of course hold itself liable.

SOME LATE CABLE NEWS.

DECIDED INCREASE OF LUNATICS IN ENGLAND.

Britain's Prosperous Post-office.—Oscar Wilde's Health.—The Shipbuilders' Strike.—Mrs. Maybrick Seriously Ill, etc., etc.

A despatch from London says:—The General Post-office report, just issued, shows a profit of £3,632,122, the most prosperous year in its history. A grand total of 3,030,000,000 pieces of mail were delivered. The value of property found in letters which were collected in the dead letter offices is £580,000; the transmitted postal orders amounted to £54,000,000; 78,839,610 telegrams were sent; and there was deposited in the Savings Bank department £445,000,000, of which amount £347,000,000 was chequed out.

The pitiable mental and physical condition of the recently released Irish dynamite prisoners is resulting in a demand for an enquiry into the prison system here, and the affair is likely to be a burning question in the next Parliament.

The fiftieth report of the Lunacy Commissioners show an increase of 2,365 lunatics, the largest ever recorded. The number of recoveries is 2.15 per cent. below that of 1894. The total number of lunatics in England and Wales is 96,446. Hereditary influence figures as the most potent factor in the production of insanity.

Among the passengers on board the steamship Campania, of the Cunard line, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on Saturday, was Sir Edward Reed, formerly chief constructor of the British navy, and who was a Lord of the Treasury in 1886.

Since the death of his mother, Lady Wilde the health of convict Oscar Wilde has broken down. There appears to have been deep affection between them. The Home Secretary recently decided there should be no remission of sentence. That decision is now under revision, and Wilde's release is probable about October.

The Federated Shipbuilders of Canada have issued a notice to the effect that all members of trades unions will be dismissed from their employ, four divisions of them on September 2nd, three divisions on the following Saturday; and three more on the Saturday of the succeeding week unless the strike of Dunsmuir and Jackson's engineers is ended and the men return to their work at the yards of Dunsmuir and Jackson by September 12th.

Lord Rayleigh is not expected to have anything new to tell about argon, although a French chemist, Prof. Villard, has recently succeeded in combining this mysterious element with water, under a pressure of 200 atmospheres the compound being colorless.

Before the Dublin convention meets a final attempt will be made to give unity to the Nationalists by making Mr. Sexton chairman in place of Mr. Dillon, who is the special object of Mr. Healy's detestation. Mr. Dillon is ready to resign, but it is doubtful whether Mr. Healy will accept the compromise.

Mrs. Maybrick is seriously ill in the hospital connected with the prison where she is confined. Her condition is so serious that the authorities suspended the rules, and permitted her to receive a visit from her mother.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Charles W. Green Kills Her Three Babies and Then Shoots Herself—She Was Insane.

A despatch from Kansas City, Mo., says:—At noon on Friday the family of Charles W. Green, travelling passenger agent of the Big Four Railway, consisting of Mrs. Green and three children, were found dead in their home. All the little ones were in their beds and the mother lay dead in a doorway, with a revolver by her side. The murder or suicide is supposed to have occurred Wednesday morning about 2 o'clock, as at that hour neighbors heard pistol shots near the Green home, but no investigation was made until the non-appearance of the Green family led to an enquiry. Mrs. Green had not undressed for bed, and it was evident that she had put the children to bed, waiting until they were asleep and then sent them into eternity. The only explanation of the terrible crime is that Mrs. Green was crazy. Mr. Green is now on his way from Salt Lake. His friends say his home life was especially happy.

SMALLEST PRAYER BOOK.

The smallest prayer book in the world is that published by the Oxford University Press, of England. Such is the delicacy of the workmanship and the compactness of the diminutive prayer book that it can easily be put into the waistcoat pocket or into the purse. Bound in Morocco and velvet the tiny volume weighs about three quarters of an ounce, and is only one inch in breadth, three inches in length and one third of an inch in thickness. To get 670 pages and two morocco covers into the thickness of one third of an inch is a marvel of paper making and binding. An edition issued without the calendar and occasional services is reduced in thickness by one third and in weight to half an ounce. A book called the "Priest's Pocket Bible," also printed by the same press contains the Bible, including Apocrypha, prayer book and the new and complete edition of hymns, ancient and modern. It is printed in diamond type on India paper, measures 4.2 inches by 3 inches by 1.1-8 inches and weighs only seven and a fourth ounces.

MEN HANGED FOR FORGERY.

Forgery was formerly a capital offense in England, and a number of men have been hanged for making counterfeit notes on the Bank of England. One banker named Fawcett secured £1,800,000 by means of counterfeit notes, and an old-clothes dealer evinced the bank out of £1,000,000 in a similar manner. Both were hanged.

The Government Majority

The vote taken in parliament on Tuesday evening last shows that the government majority is about 35 in a full house. This is a sufficient working majority, and the administration will not have the excuse of being hampered in any way in carrying out their policy. The question over which the division was taken was one of considerable importance not only of itself, but as an illustration of the bitter hollowness and insincerity of the criticisms made by the Liberals when in Opposition. Time and again did their leaders condemn the issue of warrants as an infringement on the rights of Parliament, but no sooner did they reach office than they at once throw former professions to the winds and issue warrants for over half a million dollars more than the public service demanded. The fundamental principle of constitutional government is that the people's money shall not be spent unless voted by parliament, but provision is made that in cases of dire necessity where no other means is available, a limited amount can be raised for necessary and unforeseen expenditure. Now although a part of this money was necessary for the payment of salaries, none of it was unforeseen. At the last session the perfectly fair and reasonable proposition was made that the house should vote supplies for this purpose for three months, but the Liberals refused. How then could this be considered unforeseen expenditures? And while there may have been some necessity for the first warrant there could be no possible excuse for the issuing of a warrant the day before parliament met. And that there was no such necessity is proven by the fact that not half of the amount has yet been expended.

PROHIBITION.

We are not of those who criticize the Laurier government for not introducing a plebiscite measure at this session of parliament. In fact it would be rather against the interests of the temperance people to have the vote taken at once. We are prepared to at least give the government credit for fulfilling this part of their programme and it certainly will require some time to organize and educate the people for this coming vote. It must not be forgotten that the plebiscite has not been demanded by the temperance people, on the contrary we hold it to be not only for the purpose of evading a definite decision and announcement on the question of prohibition by the Liberal government, but a direct challenge to those who are demanding that reform. The government says: We are here simply by the will of the people. It is our duty to carry out their will. You temperance people come and ask us for prohibition. You say the people want it, that the country is ripe for it, but how do we know that? Now, see here! We challenge you to the proof. We will provide an opportunity for every man [but no women] to register his opinion and desire on this question. After the result is ascertained we will know how to treat your request.

This is the position temperance people are placed in, and not only them but the whole country. Should the vote be against prohibition, should the majority of the people say "we do not want prohibition" an answer will be placed in the mouth of the government for every request for the suppression

of this traffic. The occasion is a most important one for the cause of prohibition, and temperance workers and organizations should at once perfect their organization for a year's campaign. We believe there is much educational work yet to be done. It is not at all certain that the majority of people look upon the evils of the traffic as sufficient reason to banish it. In fact it is difficult to get people to think on the question at all unless they are personally affected. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that the plebiscite will place upon the people the terrible responsibility of choosing between the liquor traffic with all its baneful result and prohibition. Every man who votes to keep the traffic, nay! every man who is so indifferent as to refrain from voting against the traffic, must share the responsibility for the wrecks of life caused by drunkenness. It is not the government, it is not the council, nor the liquor seller, nor the brewer who takes the responsibility, but it is the individual voter who sells in consideration of a certain revenue, the right to his neighbor to sell and manufacture intoxicants.

There is much to be done yet before the voting takes place and it is the duty of all temperance organizations to prepare at once for the campaign.

Liberal Methods in Quebec

The Hon. T. C. Casgrain in a most clever and eloquent speech, made in the House of Commons, has revealed the methods and arguments used to defeat Sir Charles Tupper in Quebec. These are interesting when we remember that similar appeals were made to Protestants in Ontario and the Northwest to defeat him. Mr. Casgrain brings home the charge to the Government party of appeal to race passions. The following is an extract from the speech:—

But, Sir, during the elections it was stated, especially in the province of Quebec, it was stated as the hon. member for Jacques Cartier [Mr. Monk] mentioned a few minutes ago, it was stated all over the province, that as soon as the hon. gentleman became Premier he would appoint a commission to inquire into the grievances of Catholic minority in Manitoba, and he was to devise a way by which to settle this question and redress the grievances from which these people suffered. Now, it was held all through the province of Quebec that one of the principal reasons why we should accept this commission was that it was to be headed by Sir Oliver Mowat, who had been held up to us as the great defender of Ontario. But, Sir, what was the declaration of my hon. friend the leader of the Government in his own constituency in Quebec. Here again he advocated the appointment of this commission, he told the people that within six months he would settle this question by the appointment of a commission, headed by Sir Oliver Mowat. He said: I will try the sunny ways of peace. I will try conciliation. But he went a step further and said: If conciliation does not succeed in restoring to those people the rights which they have under the constitution, then I will take the means provided by the constitution, and will use those means to the utmost. Those were his declarations to the constituents in St. Roch. Sir, these declarations of my hon. friend the leader of the House were implemented to a great extent by the declarations made by his supporters all through the province of Quebec. In almost every county in the province where the majority was Catholic, a pledge was distinctly given to the electors, the promise was absolutely made, that every man of them would vote for a Remedial Bill. That I may not be accused of exaggeration in this matter, let me call the attention of the House to what was said by my opponent in the county Montmorency. My opponent, the Hon. Charles Langelier, is a bosom friend of the leader of the House, is one of his lieutenants, a gentleman who has accompanied him in many meetings, speaking side by side with him upon the hustings in Quebec. Sir, what did Mr. Langelier write over his signature to the electors of the county of Montmorency?

If I am elected, as I am sure I will be, there is many a slip between the cup and the lip.

—I solemnly promise to vote for a Remedial Bill which would be approved by the hierarchy of the province of Quebec. He was not the only one who did that. I can appeal to the hon. Solicitor General who made the same declaration in his county; I can appeal also to the hon. member for Temiscouata [Mr. Pouliot], and to the hon. member for Charlevoix [Mr. Angers], and to a great many other hon. gentlemen who made the same promise and pledge over signature to the electors of the province of Quebec. So Sir, war was waged against the conservative party on this ground, that the Remedial Bill, which had been introduced during the last session of Parliament, was not worth the paper on which it was written, that it was an unsatisfactory Bill, and among others the hon. member for Quebec, Centre [Mr. Langelier] gave reasons why it was unsatisfactory. He declared that the bill did not give Catholics the right to choose their own school books, that it did not give them one cent wherewith to run their schools. It was announced that if the hon. gentleman who now leads the House came into power, he would give the country such a Bill as would restore all the rights taken away from the Catholic minority in Manitoba in 1890, that the Bill would be framed precisely and clearly on the lines of the remedial order and of the judgment of the Privy Council. This statement was emphasized by the declaration: how can you rely more upon an English Protestant like Sir Charles Tupper than upon a French Canadian Catholic like Mr. Laurier. These were the statements and declarations with which we were met in Quebec, and yet hon. gentlemen opposite would like to have the country believe that we raised national and religious cries. The religious, national and racial cries, raised by hon. gentlemen on the other side of the house, not only on this question but on every question which touches religion and nationality, and they are first in seeking to sow the seeds of discord and disunion in Canada. Even in regard to the paltry matter of \$3,000,000 to be expended for buying arms, on every hustings in the province of Quebec it was said: they have no money to give for Catholic schools in Manitoba, but they have money to buy arms with which to fight for Great Britain. Those are the hon. gentlemen who tell us on this side of the House that we raised religious and national cries, whereas the charge should rest on hon. gentlemen opposite.

VANKLEEK HILL VICTIMS.

Vankleek Hill, Sept. 4.—The inquest on the remains of the five women who were burned to death in a fire in the Grand Central Hotel, Tuesday evening last, was concluded last evening. The following verdict was returned by the coroner's jury: We the undersigned jurors in the case of the death of Marie Louise Yeaton, Sarah Jane Finn, Josephine Deschamps, Christina Villeneuve and Catherine McLeod, find that death was caused by suffocation from the fire which originated in the wooden building attached to the brick kitchen of the Grand Central Hotel.

No testimony as to the cause of the fire was adduced.

PARISH COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Parish Council was held in the Court House on Monday afternoon last, there being present Councillors Muir, Nichol and Martin, and the Secretary-Treasurer, G. J. Walker. Owing to there not being a quorum the council adjourned until next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The business of the meeting was the adoption of a by-law to place the front road leading from Walker's turn to the Gore road, in the Seigneurie, as a moté, and have the road kept up by being sold during the winter months and also the summer. Quite a number of the farmers in that section are not in favor of the council's action and were present to try and prevent the by-law being passed. They are willing to have the road work sold during the winter months, but not in the summer. Those in favor of the by-law contend that several of the property owners are not living on their farms, but reside in Lacute, etc., and complaints are made continually that their roads are not kept in a proper condition, either in the winter or summer, and that at the present time some of the roads have not yet been repaired. A lively time may be expected at the meeting on Monday.

VANKLEEK HILL AND HAWKESBURY.

Exhibition Sept. 13th, 16th, & 17th, at Vankleek Hill.

The many friends in Vankleek Hill of Simon Labrosse, Esq., ex-M. P., of St. Eugene, were shocked to learn of his sudden death on Saturday morning last.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. Levi Orton a prominent and influential farmer of East Hawkesbury, passed to the great majority after a lengthy and painful illness from a cancer of the stomach. Mr. Orton had been in the General Hospital in Montreal for two weeks previous to his death but the best medical skill could not stay the hand of death, and on Friday he expressed his desire to his loving wife, who had been his faithful nurse while in the hospital, to be taken home as he felt the end was very near. On Saturday morning he was brought home arriving about 3 o'clock and only lived two hours, quietly breathing his last at 5 o'clock.

Friday afternoon last, Charles Durocher, a teamster, in the employ of Henry Stephens, Little Rideau, was crushed to death under the wheels of a loaded wagon. He was hauling manure from Hawkesbury and it is supposed something scared the team and caused him to fall off the load under the horses' feet. He had evidently been kicked by one of the horses either before he fell or trampled as his right side bore evidence of this nature. He was found lying on the load by Napoleon Desjardins who was driving from Hawkesbury, and was then dead, the team was standing in the ditch a short distance further on having run against a telegraph pole which stopped them. The body was removed to his home and Coroner Lawlor summoned but after enquiring into the case decided death was accidental and therefore did not empanel a jury. Deceased leaves a wife and a large family of children, in destitute circumstances who are worthy of practical sympathy from the community. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon to Chute au Blondeau and was largely attended.

Sept. 4th, 1896.

CUSHING.

All our summer visitors have returned to the city, after having spent a happy vacation.

The family of Mr. E. Neve have left for the city, to attend their scholastic duties.

Mrs. Dr. Thompson and family and Miss Connors, who have been spending the summer months with Mrs. Schegel, returned to Montreal last week, delighted with their stay in Chatham and with the expectancy to return again next season.

The hum of Dick's mill is heard early and late and is satisfying the farmers in every respect.

The farmers are all busy placing their feed corn which is an excellent crop, in their silos.

Our enterprising neighbor Albert Fuller, has rebuilt the dam which was removed by the high water last spring and will shortly be able to grind all the farmers grain in this section.

Miss Maud and Master Fred Elliott have returned home to St. Anne, after spending a very pleasant time with their aunt, Mrs. Geo. Schegel.

The new School Secretary Mr. Geo. Schegel has been installed in his office and is now busy attending the arduous duties relating thereto. Pax.

If the care of the hair were made a part of a lady's education, we should not see so many gray heads, and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer would be unnecessary.

We are now ready for Fall trade with a large assortment of every kind of goods. Call early for your Fall Dresses.

W. BANFORD.

County Council.

The regular meeting of the County Council was held in the Court House on Wednesday last, Warden Strong presiding. There were also present Mayors Seale, Dunbar, Christie, Kelly, Hodge, Derrick, Brown and Milway, and the Secretary-Treasurer, G. J. Walker.

A petition from the ratepayers of Montfort, asking for the verbalization of a road leading to Montfort was read, but action thereon postponed until the parties interested were present. Mayor Brown who had been appointed to make a report on a road between Harrington and Westworth, presented his report as special superintendent.

The adoption of the report was opposed by a petition from John Morr, P. Paradis, Geo. Morrow and others, who objected to having certain persons already bound in to make a road leading to St. Michel removed and attached to the road verbalized in Mr. Brown's report, because there would

not be a sufficient number left to maintain the road to St. Michel, and the new road to Harrington was not required.

The report was homologated, Mayor Seale voting nay.

The costs of the process verbal were ordered to be paid out of the deposit of \$25.

A bill of costs was presented from J. A. N. McKay of \$46 for defending a suit of J. Palliser vs Corporation for costs in the case of McConnell et al vs Corporation of Argenteuil. Ordered to be paid. Council then adjourned.

Ayer's Hair Vigor tones up the weak hair roots, stimulates the vessels and tissues which supply the hair with nutrition, strengthens the hair itself, and adds the oil which keeps the shafts soft, lustrous, and silky. The most popular and valuable toilet preparation in the world.

Sports on Exhibition Day.

The committee appointed for the purpose of arranging sports have issued the following programme for the second day of the Exhibition:—

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS.

2nd Day of Exhibition, Sept. 17th, on the Exhibition Grounds, commencing at 1 p. m.:

- | | prizes. |
|---|---------|
| 1 Handicap Bicycle race | 2 |
| 2 Throwing heavy hammer | 2 |
| 3 Putting 16 lb. shot | 2 |
| 4 Running high jump | 2 |
| 5 do broad jump | 2 |
| 6 Hop step and leap | 2 |
| 7 Vaulting with pole | 2 |
| 8 100 yards dash | 2 |
| 9 Rabbit race (boys under 12) | 3 |
| 10 220 yards race | 2 |
| 11 Eating, drinking & running contest | 2 |
| 12 Wheelbarrow race (prize a new wheelbarrow) | 2 |
| 13 Croquet match (open to the members of Agricultural Society) prize \$2, given by Mr. Ayers to the winner. | |
- Those wishing to take part in the bicycle race must be on the exhibition grounds Monday, the 14th inst., at 2.30 p.m. to make entry and get their handicaps.
- For further information regarding bicycle race apply to E. N. Lambly, Lacute.
- Entrance fee into bicycle race, 25c do fee into each of the other events, 15c.
- M.A.A.A. rules to govern all events



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 on my lungs, and I did what is often in such cases, neglected it, thinking it would go away as it came; but I found, to my 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 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 try it. After taking a few doses, the trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."—A. L. F. Water-maker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.
Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion

WANTED—A Good General Servant Good wages for competent person
MRS. W. BANFORD

Not a particle of quinine or any mineral substance is contained in Ayer's Cure—yet it is a most effective medicine.

WANTED.—An agent in Lacute hands and keep a stock of our Special terms offered. Apply to
WRIGHT & Co.,
Hartford, Conn.

Have you heard about those Black Dress Goods, just in Glasgow, per Str. Scandinavia?
W. BANFORD

ST. ANDREWS.

Mayor Walsh was in Ormatown week.

Mr. Harry Mayrand was his father over Sunday.

Dr. Robert Simpson of Montreal, was at the "Willows" over Sunday.

Mr. Mason of Ottawa was at "River-view" Sunday with his family.

Messrs. Willie and George Simpson of Montreal, were here over Sunday.

Mr. Thomas Owens of Stonfield, was the guest of Mr. Thec. Davis Sunday.

Mr. William Howard, wife and family are here on a visit to Mr. Henry Howard.

Mr. E. Beattie, a former resident of St. Andrews, is spending a few days in town.

Master Charles Ladouceur, youngest son of Mr. Chas. Ladouceur, is attending Bourget College, Rigaud.

Miss Mary Burwash of La Baie, left a few days ago to take charge of a school in Elmside, Pontiac County, Que.

Mr. Robert Woods, of Woods Bros., Vankleek Hill, was at his home in Lachute road on Sunday.

Mr. Herbisan, the young man who has been assistant to Dr. Patterson during the summer months, leaves to-day.

Mr. John W. Burwash of Ottawa, who spent the past week in St. Andrews, returned to the Capital on Monday night.

Mr. Ashton Jones, who is attending the Montreal Business College, was here on Sunday attending the funeral of his grandmother, Mrs. P. E. Jones.

The "Seige of Derry" is the subject of a lecture to be given in the Town Hall here on the evening of the 15th inst.

The stores in town were closed on Monday [labor day.] Our new merchant is "up to date" and will no doubt observe all legal holidays.

Two young men from this village, Messrs. Haspeck & Robert have started a bakery in St. Eugene. We wish them success.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson of Chatham, Ont., were visiting friends here last week. Mrs. Stevenson is a daughter of the late D. P. Beattie.

Mr. Seymour Jones and Mr. Hamilton of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, have been here for a few days past. They came to attend the funeral of Mr. Jones' mother.

Mr. Peter McGregor, a former resident of Geneva, but now in business in Montreal, spent his holidays in renewing old acquaintances in this neighborhood. He returned to the city Saturday evening.

A number of our young men leave for camp on Tuesday, some with Capt. T. Weightman's company and others with the cavalry. Our town will be quite deserted for the next fortnight. Bon Voyage, boys!

The Exhibition at Lachute comes, this year, at an especially disadvantageous time. On these days exhibitions are being held at Montreal and Vankleek Hill, and a few of our best farmers are entering stock at the former. Moreover, the Cavalry and the Argenteuil Rangers go into camp on the 15th and the exhibit'ion opens on the 16th.

The funeral of the late William McCulloch of Isle au Chat, took place on Sunday afternoon to the cemetery on Carillon Hill. The deceased was well and favorably known in St. Andrews and possessed those attributes of heart and mind which ensured for him only the kindest feelings of very many with whom he had dealings. The attendance at the funeral was quite large, notwithstanding the heavy rain. Mr. McCulloch was in his 77th year.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Edward Jones took place on Sunday afternoon last to Christ Church, Rev. Mr. Dennis conducting the services. Owing to the rain the attendance was not as large as there otherwise would have been, but the respect in which the deceased lady was held in St. Andrews and surrounding country was manifested by the large and representative company which assembled to pay the last tribute of respect. The pall-bearers were Messrs. H. Howard, Thos. Lamb, John Wainwright, W. B. Hibbard, Alex. Dewar and Martin Wanless. The sermon was preached from the text: "I know that my Redeemer liveth," Job 19 25, and in the course of his remarks the Rector paid a warm tribute to the excellent characteristics of and the generous support given by the deceased lady to the church of which she was a member.

"Simple Simon" wonders! No doubt. That is characteristic of simple people. This time he wonders what Harry Abbott thinks of the Liberal stand on prohibition, and then makes the bold statement, that "he [Abbott] told us in his speech that prohibition was impossible under Laurier's regime." Now, as a matter of fact, Mr. Abbott told him nothing of the kind. What he did say was that if Mr. Laurier carried out the policy of a revenue tariff, or free trade as they have it in England, prohibition would be practically impossible inasmuch as about seven millions of dollars are derived from taxes on liquor. However, there is no doubt Mr. Laurier will not introduce his tariff for revenue only, but stick to the old National Policy and so prohibition is possible with the Laurier regime, if they are only willing to give it. But, unfortunately, "Banks is not willing."

A New Combination.

As their name signifies, Laxa-Liver Pills are a combination of laxative principles with the best liver medicines obtainable. They cure Sick Headache, constipation, biliousness, Liver complaint, Dyspepsia and all deranged conditions of the stomach, liver and bowels.

GRENVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson and Masters George and Willie of New York, who have been spending the summer at Mr. Cummings, returned home last week.

Mrs. Dennis Hildreth of Springfield, Mass., is visiting at Mrs. Geo. Hildreth's. Miss Addie Reeves has left on a visit to friends in Mascouche.

Mr. Abel E. Wade is out on an exploring expedition on the Rouge. Mrs. and Miss Stewart of St. Paul, Minn., and Mr. D. J. Pridham of Chicago are visiting at Mr. Alex. Pridham's. Miss Grace Millar of Montreal, has returned home.

Miss Annie Hildreth arrived home from Ottawa on Tuesday last. Quite a number of her friends went to the wharf to welcome her on her return.

Mr. Edwin Sherwood of Lowell, Mass., left for home on Sunday.

Mr. John Graves spent Thursday in town.

Mrs. W. R. Mackin is spending a few days in Montreal.

Mr. Dan McIntyre of Montreal, was in town on Tuesday.

Messrs. Willie White and J. D. Reeves paid a flying visit to Papineauville and Brown's Wharf on Saturday.

The old Town Hall is undergoing a complete renovation.

The pupils of the Model School went on strike on Labor Day.

The Misses Lizzie and Etta Wade and Mr. Dougal Owens spent a very enjoyable day in Hawkesbury on Tuesday.

Farm For Sale.

The farm of the late Donald Douglas, in the 3rd Range of Chatham, containing 130 acres. House and out-buildings in perfect condition, good orchard and sugar bush, also well fenced. Close to cheese factory and school house.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN A. DOUGLAS,
Stonfield.

WANTED.

A MAN—to sell Canada grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs and Bulbous Plants, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, S. & P. Potatoes, etc. We catalogue only the hardiest and most popular varieties that succeed in the coldest climates. New season now commencing; complete outfit free, salary and expenses paid from start for full time, or liberal commission for part time.

Apply now, addressing nearest office, and get choice of territory.

LUKE BROTHERS COMPANY,
International Nurseries,
Chicago, Ill., or Montreal, Que.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale a valuable Farm containing 200 acres, situated in the parish of Mille Isle, lots 11 & 12, 2nd range with good house and outbuilding, thereon erected; well watered, and close to church, school house, post office and store. For further particulars apply to
WM. RYAN, Mille Isle, Que.

THE QUESTION is often asked, What Paint shall we use?
THE ANSWER: If you are looking for covering capacity, wearing qualities, general appearance, and your money's worth, you must buy

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT.
Covers Most, Looks Best, Wears Longest, Most Economical, Full Measure.

Our prices are for "best goods" first, last and all the time. We are in the business to stay and S. W. P. stays with us.

BRUSHES,
COLORS IN OIL
HOUSE & COACH
PAINTS,
WALL PAPER.

J. N. A. Carriere, St. Philippe,
Dealer in Dry Goods Groceries Boots and Shoes etc.,
Cheap for cash.

JACKETS, Mantles!

Just received a big stock of the
newest and prettiest

Jackets & Mantles
for Ladies, for Winter wear,

ever shown in Lachute.

All sizes and colors, at low prices:

G. L. MEIKLE & Co's.

If You Suffer from

Consumption
Skin Diseases
Weakness of the Heart
Hysteria
Sleeplessness

You should try

"THE BLOOD MAKER"

A scientifically prepared tonic which has effected many cures.

K. CAMPBELL & CO., Agents for Canada.

Bicycles for Sale

1 Pneumatic Tyre, good condition, Budget, snap at \$20.

Also, 1 Cushion Tyre nearly new, 1st class condition, 1 1/2 in. tyre, another snap at \$15, cost \$35.

For further particulars apply to

C. BICYCLIST, St. Philippe,
Argenteuil Co., 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

Montreal Business College

Corner of Victoria Square & Craig St.
Established 1864.

This College is the largest, best equipped and most thorough Commercial College in Canada. The permanent staff consists of nine experienced teachers who devote their time exclusively to the students of this institution. We send free to all applicants a Souvenir Prospectus containing full information, new price list, and photographic views of the departments in which the Theoretical and Practical Courses are taught. Studies will be resumed on Sept 1st.

Address,

J. D. DAVIS, Principal,
Montreal Business College,
Montreal, Canada.

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.

COME IN

AND SEE
OUR ONETIONERY

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,



Victoria Foundry, LACHUTE.

Founders and Machinists in BRASS or IRON.

General Machinery and Mill Supplies.

PLOWS, Wilkinson and others, also Plow castings.

Pumps, all kinds, prices from \$1.70 to \$300. Pipes, black and galvanized.

Hydraulic Bams, Drive-well points, etc

PLOWS

STOVES!

McQuat & McRae

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.,
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

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
usual very cheap.

G. & J. HAY.

TO-LET.

On and after the 22nd of next the residence of the late Thos. McNeil on Fournery St. to be let. Persons desiring to let the property can do so at any

VALUABLE LOT
For Sale Cheap

The finest and only Vacant Lot on main street, Centre Ward, Lachute. For particulars apply to

JAS. W. RAITT,

Lachute.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

FALL PLOWING.

Among the arguments advanced for the advantages which may accrue to the farmer who plows in the fall, and the way to plow, we spend what a writer in the Farmers' Advocate has to say on the subject:

"While nearly all lands intended for cereal crops next season are plowed in the autumn some are much more benefited by fall plowing than others. Those are stiff clays, clay loams and heavy loams, and any kind of soil that is inclined to become more compact by the rains. Fall plowing will be greatly beneficial to such soils on account of the action of the frost, which pulverizes and reduces them to a finer condition than could be effected in any other manner; besides, such soils become thoroughly aerated, and through the agency of the sun, snow, rain and air, such chemical changes are wrought by the blending and mingling of the different elements contained, that these can readily be taken up by the plants as their proper nourishments. The frost lifts the surface of the soil, rendering it more open, porous and flexible for the next season's work, as well as increasing its fertility. Lands that should be plowed only in the spring and not until wanted for planting are light, sandy soils, such as dry quickly in the wind. If such lands are plowed in the fall and thus exposed to the rains, atmospheric influences and the sun, their fertilizing properties are very liable to be washed out or exhausted; and such soils derive but little fertility from the atmosphere; in fact, not enough to compensate for the loss sustained by the exposure. While this is true, it must not be forgotten that a crop on such land would suffer much more from early summer droughts if plowed in the spring than in the fall, except it be a hoed crop, which can be kept moist by surface tillage.

"In plowing in the fall it is always well to so turn the furrows that they will lap over one upon the other, forming what is called the 'lap furrow,' which will admit of a free circulation of air by forming an air-chamber under each furrow, the entire length of the field. By this means a better drainage of the land will be secured, the soil aerated, and a greater benefit derived through the agency of the frost, since not only the furrow-slice will be frozen, but the soil beneath it to quite a depth, thus breaking it up and rendering it more porous and friable. Lands plowed in this manner are in good condition when the frost leaves the soil and are ready for use much earlier than when plowed in the spring. There are variously shaped furrows, each of which has its advantages. The created or trapezoidal is sometimes made in plowing sod. It has the advantage of leaving a large surface exposed to the action of the weather, and it also harrows down well. It has the advantage, however, of leaving some soil unmoved in the bottom of the furrow. It is narrow and hence a slow method. The rectangular furrow slice does not harrow down as easily as the foregoing, but it answers a good purpose in stubble or black land, and is better for sod in most respects. This is the first named. The furrow-slice lies at an angle of forty-five degrees, and the proportion of depth to breadth is as seven to ten. The parallelogrammatic furrow slice combines all the good qualities of the former two, cutting all the ground in the bottom of the furrow and is easily harrowed down. This is the furrow most commonly used by first-class sod men at the plowing matches. It leaves a large surface exposed, allows for good drainage and is easily harrowed down to form a seed bed. The wide, flat furrow slice turns completely over, burying completely all vegetation. It is made by the short mouldboard of the stubble or chilled plow. It is very suitable for light land at any time of the year, and for stubble or black land when fairly dry, in the spring or summer season.

Some good farmers have recommended riding the entire field by turning two furrows together, or by what is termed raftering, or half plowing. The land is plowed to a depth of from three to four inches. The furrow-slices are wide and are made to fall upon the land, so that all alternative strips are dug out. In plowing sod for immediate use whether for planting or for sowing it is important that every foot of surface soil be completely inverted and the furrow slices laid regularly in their appropriate places; and the furrows should be of uniform depth and width throughout their entire length. If the furrow slice is too wide for the preceding furrow its outer edge will be lapped over the previous furrow and be liable to be turned back during the after cultivation of the plow. If the plow dodges its work and takes more land than it can turn, ugly depressions are left which cannot be properly filled by any amount of subsequent harrowing. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the plow should run steadily and with a uniform width and depth of furrow. Many make the mistake of using too short a coupling between the plow and whiffletree, with a moderately long coupling a misstep of the animals is less felt and the plow is less liable to leave its place than with a short hitch, and by using a wheel to govern the depth of furrow the plow will run just as easily with a long as with a short hitch, provided the amount of work done is the same in both cases.

"Depth of plowing must depend upon certain conditions, which may be as various as the characters of the soils cultivated and the crops grown, some soils and crops requiring much deeper plowing than others; hence each farmer must be a 'law unto himself' in such matters and by a careful study of the nature of his soil and by experiment learn the depth of soil stirring best adapted to his own farm. As a general rule, however, the plowing should be as deep as the soil, or rather the plowing should go to the surface if within plowing depth and should sometimes break up the subsoil, but should rarely bring it to the surface.

When the surface soil is very thin and it is desirable to deepen it, it will be well to plow an inch or so deeper each year into the subsoil, mingling it with the surface soil gradually in this way, together with the application of manure, until the soil attains the required depth. It is not safe to deepen it much more than this degree each year, as the surface soil will be liable to become deteriorated by the mixture of a great amount of this raw subsoil, since time will be required for it to become suited to plant growth."

FACTS ABOUT OUR FISH.

Canadian Fisheries the Most Extensive in the World—Some Interesting Figures.

The fisheries of Canada are the most extensive in the world.

The fisheries of British Columbia are the richest in the world.

Fish to the value of \$1,660,000 were taken out of the Great Lakes in 1894.

The eastern coast line of Canada covers a distance of nearly 6,000 miles.

The coast line of British Columbia is more than double that of Great Britain and Ireland.

The fisheries of the Great Lakes are the most important fresh water fisheries in the world.

In one year 125,840,000 fry have been distributed over Canadian lakes from the Canadian hatcheries.

A fishing bounty of \$160,000 a year is paid by the Government to fishermen to encourage the business.

The most important deep sea fisheries of the world are on the Atlantic Ocean, off the Canadian coast.

The catch of salmon in British Columbia in 1893 was the greatest of any year, its value being \$3,150,709.

Nearly 100,000,000 pounds of herring were taken from the Canadian half of the Great Lakes in twelve years.

In twelve years 62,000,000 pounds of whitefish, and 63,000,000 pounds of salmon trout were the product of the lakes.

Fourteen hatcheries for fish breeding have been established by the Government in different parts of the country.

Prizes offered for the best model of a safe boat for deep-sea fishing are competed for yearly by Canadian fishermen.

Eight steamers and two fast sailing schooners are engaged to protect the fishing on the sea coasts and lakes of Canada.

An expert from Great Britain has been employed in establishing and restocking oyster beds in Shediac and Tracadie.

At the last census 80,000 men were found employed in the fishing industry in Canada. Their boats and nets were then worth \$9,439,116.

The total quantity of fish caught in the Great Lakes during the 12 years, 1883-1894, amounted to 293,707,000 lbs., valued at \$17,660,000.

Over 15,000 square miles of salt water inshore sea, not including minor indentations, belong to Canada, and each mile abounds in fish life.

Some 75 tugs and schooners and 1,187 boats manned by 4,155 men are employed in lake fishing. This represents an invested capital of \$702,822.

Fifty-five intelligence bureaus, which report by telegraph the movements of fish and bait to central stations, are distributed throughout the country.

The Hudson Bay Company have established salmon fisheries in a number of rivers of the North-west. All the fishermen are Esquimaux, and 14-pound trout are often taken.

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NEWS OF NOTED PEOPLE.

HEAVY PENALTY FOR ILLEGALLY USING THE COAT-OF-ARMS.

Germany's Young Empress—Her Wonderful Influence Upon the Royal Court—Attendance at Church—Other Items of Interest from Abroad.

Every traveller who has visited Europe will recall to mind the fact that a large number of the shops in the leading thoroughfares of the various cities are adorned with coats of arms of royal personages. Thus, in London, there are at least 60 of the stores in Bond street that have either the three feathers of the Prince of Wales or the armorial bearing of Queen Victoria emblazoned on their windows and on their billboards, while the same coats of arms are to be found over the entrances of many of the principal stores of Unter den Linden, at Berlin, and on the Graben at Vienna.

A very widespread impression prevails even in Europe that any tradesman who pleases may ornament his shop and his billboards in this fashion, while there are others who imagine that a mere chance visit and a single purchase on the part of a royal personage is sufficient to authorize the shop keeper to assume the coat of arms of the illustrious customer in question, and to entitle himself "purveyor to his or her royal highness."

THE PENALTY IS HEAVY.

This belief has been rudely dispelled in London by the arrest of a large number of tradesmen for having assumed and used the royal arms so as to deceive and lead to the belief that the businesses were carried on under royal authority. The magistrate let them off with a fine of \$100 apiece and costs, intimating to them that on the next offence of the same kind the penalty would mean imprisonment. In Berlin and in Vienna the authorities are even still more severe, and the fines, which are much heavier, are invariably accompanied by a sentence of imprisonment.

The only people in trade who have the right to use the royal arms are those who have received from the chief of a royal household a duly stamped and sealed warrant appointing them purveyors to the royal personage in question. Thus, all the shop keepers who are authorized to use the crest and armorial bearings of the Prince of Wales have warrants signed and sealed by the controller of his household, Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn. In the same way the warrants of purveyors to Emperor William are signed and sealed by Count Euenburg. These warrants are usually framed and hung up in the shop windows, and whenever the royal or imperial arms are used without the display of the warrant, it may be taken for granted on general principles that the shop keeper is intentionally deceiving his customers, and as such is unworthy of confidence.

SUCCESSOR OF A PEER.

Although the late Duke of Hamilton has been dead for more than a year, it is only now that his successor has been permitted to take his seat as Duke of Hamilton and Brandon in the House of Lords. This is in accordance with the queer rule that is enforced by the Upper Chamber of the English Legislature in all cases where one of its members dies leaving a widow without male issue. Of course the object is to safeguard the rights of any posthumous child, several members of the present House of Lords having been born after the deaths of their fathers. It has been decided by English law that a full year must have elapsed, before the successor of a peer, dying without male issue and leaving a widow, may take his seat in the House of Lords, and fulfill his duties as a hereditary legislator. Thus, although the widow of the late Earl of Derby was over 70 years old at the time of her husband's death, and stands in the position of stepmother to the Marquis of Salisbury, yet the present earl was not permitted to sit in the Upper Chamber and to vote as Lord Derby until a full year had elapsed after his brother's death. In the same way no account has been taken of the fact that the late Duke of Hamilton was virtually separated from his wife for years before his death.

REBUKED THE LADY.

Lady Randolph Churchill has just been severely scored by the presiding judge of the Westminster County Court in London for failing to pay attention to a summons brought against her by a milliner of the name of Blackburne. The latter charged her with having a number of lace fronts sent to her on approval, of having kept them long enough for her maid to copy them, and of then having sent them back in a sadly crumpled condition. As the milliner had refused to take them back, Lady Randolph's groom pitched them into the shop. The milliner sued for the entire amount, and got the judgment. The London papers devote a good deal of space to the matter in a manner that can scarcely be agreeable, either for Lady Randolph or for her son.

ON THE THRONE.

It is a peculiar fact that, although the consort of the present German Emperor should have always been renowned for her dullness—some of her relatives, indeed, imputing to her downright stupidity—she has nevertheless managed to exercise a far more potent influence not only upon German women, but also upon German men, than has either her brilliant mother-in-law, Empress Frederick, who is a genius, or old Empress Augusta, who was famed for her culture and accomplishments.

Experience and history go to show that dullness on the throne is far more beneficial to the people than is a lofty order of intellect and young Empress Augusta is merely offering another illustration of the truth of this assertion.

None of the Queens of Prussia, nor yet either of the two first German Emperresses, has left an impress upon their times and their contemporaries, the clever consort of the late Emperor Frederick, meeting with nothing but universal ill-will and fierce opposition in her efforts to elevate the condition of the German womanhood, but her daughter-in-law, whom she had always treated with a contempt far too often publicly expressed, and who is one of the most narrow-minded and witless of women, is responsible for the very strongly developed religious revival apparent throughout Protestant Germany. THE EMPRESS AND THE CHURCH.

Prior to the present reign, church was, as a rule eschewed by the male sex, women constituting the backbone of the congregation, while the clergy of the Lutheran persuasion were looked down upon, being treated by the territorial nobility much in the same way as they treated farm bailiffs, stewards and housekeepers. Religion and everything pertaining thereto was not considered fashionable.

To-day all is changed. Under the guidance of the Empress, her husband, in spite of his being reared by his liberal-minded mother in the idea of Strauss, and of Renan, has become a strict churchman, and court, nobility, bureaucracy and all the middle classes have followed.

Free-thinking and neglect of religious duties are at present considered to be in bad form; everybody professes the most profound interest in questions and enterprises relating to the church. Last, but by no means least, a large number of the daughters of the most illustrious houses of the German nobility are conferring their hands and their hearts upon penniless Lutheran pastors, one of the latest unions of this kind being that of Countess Elizabeth von der Goltz to the Rev. Theodore Krummacker.

It is to the influence of the Empress, too, that is attributable the astonishing increase in the number of churches which are being built on every side, especially in Berlin. Wealthy parvanees being well aware that there is no more facial way of winning the good graces of her Majesty than by building a church.

FRANCE LOSING IN POPULATION.

Completed Figures of the Latest Census Cause Alarm.

At last we have the completed figures of the census of this year. As was predicted, there is, indeed, a slight increase in population since the census of five years ago, but it is so small that it shows that the ratio of increase has grown so little that from now on there will be a net decrease in population if present causes continue to operate in spite of immigration. The total population was 38,228,969. At the last census, on April 12, 1891, it was 38,095,150, showing an increase of only 133,819 inhabitants. The increase is almost exclusively confined to the cities. In sixty-three departments the population has decreased. In thirteen departments the net increase has been only 10,000, leaving only eleven departments out of the whole of France that shows any increase worth speaking of.

The department of the Seine, with Paris the capital, shows the largest increase, 197,008, which is greater than the total increase of the whole country. There are no specially heavy decreases in any particular department, and they all seem to be afflicted with a kind of dry rot, which is slowly and surely sapping the vigor of France. In 1886 the increase over 1881 was 555,380; in 1891 over 1886 it was 208,584 and now, in 1896 over 1891, only 133,819. In ten years from now, if this movement is continued, France will have a smaller population than it has to-day. There has been some migration from one department to another, notably to the industrial centers of the Seine-Inférieure and the Somme, but in most of these cases the migration to the cities has not made up for the loss of population through lack of births in the country.

We are in the presence of the sad fact that population is being consciously limited, even in the country, whose peasant stock has heretofore been looked upon as the backbone of the virtue of the country. The size of families is regulated by financial considerations only. In the city immorality is increasing, and marriage, except as a means of legally transferring property, is becoming the exception.

TO BOIL EGGS JUST RIGHT.

A Cheap Stop-Clock That Will Enable Cooks to Properly Boil Eggs.

A stop-clock that can be sold for 15 cents is the latest contrivance patented. This ingenious little article is designed to be especially useful to the housewife. All housekeepers know how hard it is to make servants time anything—especially such things as boiling eggs. They think they can guess so much easier than watch the clock.

So most boiled eggs that are served are either raw or in the right condition for salad. The girl puts them on and starts to do something else, forgetting all about them. Now, this little clock can be set for two, three, or any number of minutes desired, and when the time has passed it will ring a bell.

Meanwhile the cook does not need to think of her eggs at all, but can go ahead with her other work. In this way the eggs are sure to be cooked exactly to the desired point. This is only one of a thousand things for which this clever device may be employed.

DISSATISFIED.

Peace and comfort are relative terms. There is an old, old Irish story of three hermits in the wilderness, who, sick of the clamor of the world had sought that safe retreat.

At the end of a year of silence, one remarked: "It's a fine life we're having here!"

Not another word was uttered until the end of another year, when the second hermit replied:

"It is!"

Time went on, and when the third year had elapsed, the last hermit, showing signs of impatience at the chatter of his companions, broke in: "If I can't get peace here, I'll go back to the world!"

Now that the report is confirmed by the République Française, the Paris newspaper, which used to be edited by Gambetta, and is now edited by the present Prime Minister, M. Méline, there seems to be no doubt that the Czar and the Czarina will visit Paris on or about Sept. 15. The imperial guests will be lodged in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, that is to say, the Quai d'Orsay Palace, and, according to the ministerial organ, the Director of Fine Arts has received orders to put the building in readiness, to which end the remarkable national collection of furniture has been placed at his disposal. No effort, it seems, is to be spared to give the Emperor of Russia and his consort a reception worthy of two great nations, and to outdo, if possible, the enthusiastic welcome offered nearly three years ago to the officers of the Russian fleet.

The motives that impel patriotic Frenchmen to desire a visit from the Czar are intelligible enough, and yet there could scarcely be a more venturesome proceeding. As the sun rises over the first day of his guest's sojourn in the French capital, President Faure might well ejaculate: "Would 'twere night, Hal, and all were well!" The last visit of a Czar to Paris was fraught with no auspicious augury, for it will be remembered that when Alexander II. went thither in 1887 as the guest of Napoleon III., he was disturbed, and as his suite thought, insulted, by the cry "Vive la Pologne!" raised, as it happened, by a Frenchman destined to become a Prime Minister of the Third Republic. But then the emancipation of the Russian serfs had made a less deep impression on the French mind than the rigorous extermination of the last Polish insurrection, and no man could foresee that, but for the veto of him who was then his guest, the German military party would subject France to the scourge of a second invasion before she had recovered from the exhaustion of 1870-71. There is now no intelligent Frenchman who does not know that, but for the firm stand taken against Bismarck by Alexander II. between 1873 and 1875, his drained and dismembered country could have been irretrievably crushed. Nor is there one who can refuse to recognize that it was by the virtual alliance concluded with Alexander III. that France was at last able to resume her rightful place among the powers of Europe. Whichever be the definition of gratitude, a just acknowledgment of favors received or a lively sense of favors to come, the feeling should impel patriotic Frenchmen to give the young Czar such a welcome as shall convince him that a league of hearts between a republic and an absolute monarchy is no more impossible to-day than it was when Louis XVI. sent Rochambeau to uphold the cause of the United States.

The unpleasant fact remains that some Frenchmen are not patriots, but avow more sympathy for Nihilist assassins than for the head of a dynasty which has unquestionably saved their country not only from further mutilation, but from the no less fatal cancer of self-contempt. The Anarchists who could murder so

A TWIN PHENOMENA.

The following description of a sand wave which is creeping slowly over woods and farms in Northern New York is taken from the New York Sun. It will be seen that it describes a state of things, the exact counterpart of which has been going on in upper Lachute.

"Between Carthage and Stirlingville, in Jefferson County, N. Y., there is a stretch of country where the sand drifts like snow, making great banks, and blinding the eyes of those who look up-wind. It is a desolate, barren, reg. where the soil is only as deep as the roots of the grass.

Some time or other cattle turned loose to pasture on the southwest side of a high hill there made a trail along the face of it. Their hoofs wore through the thin sod, and the wind caught up the particles of sand and sent them spinning up the hillside. Tracks of this old trail may still be seen down in the hollow, but most of it has been blown away. The whole hill became a wave of sand, and now it is rolling down grade toward the house of one of the three shanty settlers along the road. It is certain to bury the house some day under a wave of sand from twenty-five to thirty-five feet high.

The old Alexandria road is covered in one place with the sand to a depth of three feet. The wagon that passes over the road in the morning leaves a deep rut where the wheels sank in. The tread of the horses is heavy, but at night the sand has sifted in and there remains scarcely a sign of travel.

The great wave of sand kills everything before it, buries the fences, and covers the stumps and bushes. Some roots and sticks show through, telling where the bushes have been. A patch of woods beyond the reach of the main wave has a fence along its southern face over a hill that slopes down among the trees. A fairly level stretch leads from foot of the hill to the south. On this level sandy spots show. Behind the fence is a bank of sand, the smother from the sand patches down on the level. The woods, the hollow in which they lie, and the spring will be buried before long by the hill."

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. WEAVER, Polymnia St., New Orleans, La.

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Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache.

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Go to the Lachute Book Store for your school books, where you will find a full assortment of all grades authorized by the Provincial School Board. Also, school registers, school bags, slates, pencils, copy books, blotters, drawing books, etc., etc.

Friday, September 11th to Saturday September 19th.

1896.

FIFTH

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NOTICE

The undersigned having been duly authorized to collect all accounts due to and pay all claims due by the estate of the late Mrs. Thos. McNeill, all persons indebted to the estate are notified to pay their accounts to him. All persons holding claims against the estate will please send them in immediately.
GEORGE KENNEDY.
Pine Hill, August 1st, 1896.

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Mr. C. W. Lindsay, of 2366 St. Catherine Street, Montreal, has the sole agency for these Pianos, and Mr. C. Kenniburg of Lachute, will represent these instruments in this locality.

All orders for Tuning and Repairing can be referred to Mr. Kenniburg, and all other information as to prices and terms, catalogues, etc., will also be furnished on application to Mr. Kenniburg
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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 beaten in the market by Massey-Harris & Co. I need not tell you they are the best manufacturers of Farm Implements in Canada. You all know that their Mowers, Binders and Reapers are second to none in Canada. For this year I will sell mowers cheap, and as I am obliged to be in the store almost all the time, I will be unable to go out on the road, and those coming to my shop will be benefited by low prices. Good line of Groceries and ready made shirts, Underwear and Overalls at low prices. Splendid line of Stoves always on hand. Washing Machines, buggy jacks, cultivators, Toronto mowers, Braford mowers, Sharp's Tiger and Itlica rakes, wide open binder, all Massey-Harris make. Plows, all kinds, from \$19 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.

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And white shirts made by R. J. Tooke, And stylish neckties there to suit. And silk kerchiefs of modern makes The marvel is at such low prices.

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17



DECEMBER

17

1896

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17



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