

DECEMBER

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FEBRUARY

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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXI.

LACHUTE, THURSDAY FEB. 25, 1897

NO 24

VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

Sale Without Reserve.

We have decided to liquidate and sell without reserve all our stock of

Dry Goods,

comprising Black and Colored Cashmeres, Dress Goods of all kinds, Cloakings, Coatings, Woolens of all kinds, Gray Flannel, Flannelette for shirts and drawers, stockings, Gloves and Mitts.

All our stock of Dry Goods, amounting to \$6000, well assorted.

Our department of Tweeds and Serges for Men's Suitings, will be sold without regard to the cost price.

There still remains some Overcoats for men, Persian Lamb Caps, Fur Capes, Sleigh Robes, &c.

All these goods will be sacrificed without reserve—commencing January 14, inst. We will have bargains for everybody.

Now is your chance to take advantage of low prices.

DENIS BROS,

Hope's Block Lachute.

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.

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 the Windsor Hotel, Lachute, every Friday and Saturday, and every Monday at Mr. Robert Jones', t. Andrews, till further notice.

G. E. Hampton, Q. C.,

Advocate, Provincial Revenue Attorney for District of Terrebonne, Revising Officer for Argenteuil. Office, "White Cottage" first door east of J. Drysdale's, East Ward, Main Street, Lachute, Que.

N. FOREST,

NOTARY.

Fire & Life Insurance
ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

CHARLES CALDER,

Fire Insurance

AGENT
LACHUTE, QUE.

DOCTOR

G. F. SHAW
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON

—AND—

ACCOCHEUR.

ST. ANDREWS, P. Q.

THE WINDSOR

LACHUTE.

Furnished and Refitted.

First-class accommodation for Commercial Travellers

Capt. A. F. Gardiner Prop

DR. A. 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. RIVEST,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

OFFICE RODRIGUE'S BLOCK,
MAIN STREET,
LACHUTE.

J. A. C. ETHIER,

ADVOCATE,

ST. SCHOLASTIQUE.

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

M. 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.

Willie Benton is better.

Mrs Drennan is out of danger.

Dr. Alexander, was ill a few days this week with a severe cold.

Mr. Walter McGregor of Ottawa, was in town on Friday last and gave us a friendly call.

Wanted a General Servant to do light house work. Apply at This Office.

Would our correspondents please send in their news items by Wednesday's mail, unless something special.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Conolly, Miss Priscilla Henderson of Lakeside, attended the Epworth League Convention in Montreal this week.

The Rev. J. R. Creswell, B. A., has received a call to become the pastor of the Baptist Church at Calgary, N. W. T., and intends removing their shortly.

Messrs Walter Smith, J. N. Varville and John MacMartin, attended the Provincial meeting of the Patrons of Industry held in Montreal on Tuesday last.

Mr. J. S. Gould of Smith Falls, is in town and informs us that he intends to push the sale of their Farming Implements in this section this spring.

The Ladies' Aid of the South Chatham Methodist Church, purpose holding a social in the church, on Tuesday, March 17th. Tickets 25c. Children, 10c. Proceeds in aid of church purposes.

On Friday morning the 19th inst. two gentlemen appeared at the Manse Quabing and presented the Rev. Mr. Fraser with a fine load of oats from the people of Point Fortune.

During my absence, business will go on just the same. My customers will receive the best of attention from my tailor. Prices will be very low until 1st of March.

A. J. PERIARD.

On Saturday, the 20th inst. one of the ladies of St. Mungo's congregation called and presented Rev. Mr. Fraser with a handsome Raccoon coat a gift from herself, and wished him long and comfortable enjoyment of it.

The Rev. Mr. Oliphant, Miss Jean McConnell, Miss Nettie Giles, Miss Foreman and Mrs. Schofield, are attending the Epworth League Convention this week being held in the Mountain Street Methodist Church Montreal.

The season is passing rapidly and we have still on hand a good assortment of Ladies' Jackets; a good assortment of Fur Sets, dark and light brown. For cash they will go cheap enough.

W. BANFORD'S

WANTED.—Intelligent men with good education to whom \$600.00 and expenses for the first year would be an inducement. Write with full particulars. THE MANAGER, 49 Richmond St. West, TORONTO, ONT.

The Rev. Dr. Hunter, is to visit Lachute shortly and preach in the Methodist Church and deliver one of his excellent lectures during the week. A treat may be expected as the Doctor is an eloquent, profound and interesting speaker.

One of the "old time bees" was held on Monday last at the Methodist Parsonage when several of the adherents of the congregation turned out with their teams and hauled firewood from the wood lot owned by the Church in the Seigneurie. A fine stock of wood was laid up for the Pastor and Churches use.

We notice that our esteemed contemporary the Buckingham Post has placed a Taylor Cylinder in their office. We congratulate them on their success. The Post is one of the newest weeklies that comes into our office, well printed and altogether a credit to the manager.

Mr. John Forsythe, intends leaving here about the 1st of May, and any one who has feather beds and mattresses to clean should see him and have him do so before that date. He will take butter and eggs in exchange for any work done. Prices are low, write or call at his stand next to Periard's shop, Lachute.

The Patrons of Industry for this county held a meeting here on Monday. The officers for the ensuing year were elected. Mr. Thomas Hume, President, S. E. Smith, Vice President, John McQuat, Secretary, John MacMartin delegate to Provincial Convention. A county meeting is called for on March 5th.

Parties wishing dentistry in all its branches will consult their own interests by securing the services of an experienced dentist. Dr. Blackhouse, will be in Lachute the last four days of each week. Full sets of teeth only \$10, partial sets, filling and extracting, half price, no charge for extracting when artificial sets are inserted instead. All fully guaranteed. Painless extraction. Consultation always free.

ANOTHER FIRE FOR LACHUTE!

A fire occurred here on Thursday evening last, in the residence occupied by Mrs F. W. Allan and Miss M. M. Proulx, opposite the dwelling of Dr. G. H. Christie about 8.30 p. m. The fire started in the chimney near the roof and when noticed could have been extinguished without much damage, a few pails of water on the roof would have arrested the fire, but there seemed to be neither water, means to get on top the roof nor much help, but as usual it was another building destroyed. All the household effects belonging to Mrs Allan was saved and a greater part of Mrs Proulx's as well, but the house was totally destroyed. Dr. Christie had sold the property lately to Mr. H. Hampton. The building was insured in the Queen and Miss Proulx's contents in the Liverpool, London and Globe Ins. Co. Mrs Allan had no insurance on her furniture.

STONEFIELD.

Mr. T. E. Park is laid up with La Grippe. Mrs James Carson and mother n-law visited this place on Monday last. Miss K. Moore is visiting friends at St. Eugene, Ont. Miss K. Cameron is visiting friends in Montreal. An extensive business is done in teas and baking powder by one of our enterprising townsmen in this vicinity and surrounding districts. The Rev. J. R. Bonner has been holding meetings this week at Ogdensburg, and intends (D. V.) holding meetings in the church here assisted by the Rev. Mr. Saunders of Lachute. He also intends removing to Stirling, Ont., shortly. Mr. George McMeekin having completed his trade as cheese maker, intends removing to Uncle Sams' domains for employment, as such his reasons for doing so are that Canadian manufacturers do not pay high enough wages to first-class men. Mr. J. E. Owens is in Montreal on business. When people go marketing with produce in the shape of eggs, they should be careful to do their shopping before taking the hotel into consideration as the road between here and Greece's Point was recently painted yellow. That delicious ben fruit. Whom the very heavy loopers were is yet to be solved. The open air skating rink has gone into insolvency and the share holders have been obliged to call upon their reserve fund in order to meet out standing debts. Miss A. Stittington, who has been ill with La Grippe is able to be round again. JACK FROST.

LOST.—On Tuesday afternoon followed up Brownsburg Road. A small dog answering the name "Toots". Finder will be rewarded by returning same to THIS OFFICE.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Our readers will be interested in hearing that the Famine Fund at the office of the Montreal "Star" has passed \$35,000. Thirty-five thousand dollars, being for twenty days, an average of seventeen hundred dollars a day, far and away the greatest fund of the kind in Canada's history. The churches and schools are doing excellent work in swelling the "Star" fund, many hundreds of them having forwarded subscriptions, while others are now doing their share.

STAYNERVILLE AND ST. PHILIPPE.

Quite a number of the brethren of Court Argenteuil No. 1804, I. O. F., attended the concert given by Court Grenville No. 3136, I. O. F., on last Wednesday evening, the 17th.

We are very sorry to have to record the death of Mrs. Fuller, of St. Philippe, one of our most highly respected citizens. The funeral took place on Monday afternoon, and was largely attended. She was buried in the family's private burying ground.

Mr. R. J. Davis received a letter from Mr. Geo. A. Gaw, who is in Brazil at present. Mr. Gaw was formerly station agent and operator at St. Philippe and he went to Brazil last fall. He writes a most heartrending letter, saying that all the people that went out to Brazil last fall are starving, and that quite a number along with himself and family have gone to the interior of the country and they cannot get out to a sea port on account of the yellow fever, the people are dying so fast from it that they cannot bury them as fast as they are dying, and that the natives have broken out in rebellion against the government and are murdering any small party they may meet, but that the government is keeping them down. Mr. Gaw also gives us an idea what it would cost to live in Brazil when you would have to pay \$1.40 for two and a quarter pounds of potatoes; 80c a pound for raisins; \$8.00 a bag for flour; 90c to \$1.00 per pound for tea; \$10.00 to \$15.00 apiece for any kind of a turkey; 55c to 75c a pound for cheese; \$1.00 to \$1.25 for butter, and everything else accordingly, and the wages are only from \$15.00 to \$20.00 a month, and it is hard to get a situation at the above mentioned figures.

The financial secretary of Court Argenteuil has been absent from his position lately. Some people who think they know every person's business, say he is on a wedding tour; if such be the case may we wish him much happiness.

THE WATCHMAN is published every Thursday morning at Lachute, P. Q., by Calder Bros.

WANTED.—Earnest Men and Women to circulate "The Sword of Islam: Or Suffering Armenia", a thrilling book. Graphic account of the Eastern Question, the Turk, Armenian, and Mohammedan with its horrible massacres. Numerous startling illustrations taken on the spot. 448 pages, only \$1.90. Agents make \$15.00 to \$30.00 weekly. Books on time. Prospectus free to canvassers. THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., LTD., TORONTO, ONT.

Peter Bryce's AUCTION SALE.

Which was to have taken place on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10TH, 1897.

HAS BEEN

CANCELLED.

WANTED.—Old established wholesale House wants one or two honest and industrious representatives for this section. Can pay a hustler about \$12.00 a week to start with. Drawer 29, BRANTFORD, ONT.

FIERI FACIAS DE TERRIS.

Superior Court.

District of Terrebonne, } ANTHIME
Sainte Scholastique, } BRUNET,
to wit: No 197. } Plaintiff;
against MOSES SIMPSON, Defen-
dant, and JOSEPH EVARISTE VA-
LOIS, Curator to the surrender, to wit:
A lot of land now known and designated as number four hundred and ten (No. 410), of the official cadastre, made for the parish of Saint Andrew, said district.

To be sold at the parochial church door of the parish of Saint Andrew, district of Terrebonne, on the FIFTH day of MARCH next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon. The said writ returnable on the eleventh day of March next, 1897.

LAPORTE & PREVOST,

sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Saint Scholastique, 29th Dec'r, 1896

HER MAJESTY'S DIAMOND JUBILEE carries "Queen Victoria: Her Life and Reign" into every home. Persons who never sold books take orders fast. Preface the most eloquent of Lord Dufferin's achievements. \$15.00 to \$30.00 a week. Books on time. Prospectus, free to canvassers. A trial will cost nothing, and it may fill your empty pocket-book. THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., LTD., TORONTO, Ont.



COIC,
CRAMPS,
CHOLERA,
DIARRHOEA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CHOLERA INFANTUM

and all Summer Complaints and Pains of the Bowels. It is safe and reliable for Children or Adults.

For Sale by all Dealers.

MADAMINE.

THIS new and valuable medicine for all female complaints is daily making remarkable cures of cases in which all other remedies had failed. This treatment has been in constant use by an experienced physician for many years with the greatest success. It is perfect as a cure for falling of the womb, leucorrhoea, or whites, painful, suppressed, or irregular menstruation, constipation and inflammation of the womb, and other uterine troubles, which give rise to nervous diseases, headache, constipation, backache, depression, tired feeling, etc., which so many women suffer from. Facilitates and hastens the return of the system to the regularity of T. McLEACH & Co., Toronto, Ont. The remedy can be procured from the local agents. Price, \$1.00 for one month's treatment, and can be sent by mail on receipt of price. For sale by

THE LONE STAR

CHAPTER II.—(Continued.)

After dinner one day Eleanor and the stranger went on deck, the passengers scattered themselves about, while Mr. Bowen and Henry Postans remained alone. The young man abruptly addressed his senior partner, and expressed his regret that his hopes of a nearer and dearer tie were at an end. The old man, much surprised, asked for an explanation. It was given. Postans explained that since the first interview between Eleanor and the mysterious unknown, an evident attachment had sprung up on both sides, which rendered his future assiduities out of place. He therefore begged to withdraw his pretensions, and hoped that this unfortunate change in his prospects would not alter their connection of affection and business. Mr. Bowen would not believe the young man; but the nephew insisted, and the uncle at length yielded to the other's solemn assertions. He then explained that his property in houses, lands and moneys in England was intended for his daughter, while his West Indian estates, negroes, and business, were all for his nephew. A will existed, he said, prepared, in case of his death before the expected marriage, which provided for every thing, save a large sum in specie, which he was taking out to Jamaica, where he wanted it for immediate use. The young man thanked his uncle warmly, and after again expressing his sorrow at the severe disappointment he had received, joined some planters in a game of cards, leaving the father wrapped in deep thought. He was a fond and affectionate parent, devotedly attached to his child, and it never crossed his mind to think of thwarting her affections. He determined, however, to have an explanation with the stranger next day, as, except that the captain showed him great deference, nothing was known about him.

Toward midnight Henry Postans retired hastily to his room with a dark and moody countenance. On deck another scene had taken place.

"In three weeks more," said the stranger as he and Eleanor leaned over the bulwarks, "our pleasant journey will be over."

It was a lovely night, though rather dark, except below upon the waters, where myriad phosphorescent lights danced around the ship as she cut lazily through the waves. All day it had been calm, the sun had shone on the mirror of the long billows so as to fatigue the sight, while a few vapoury clouds had floated across the sky. The wind was sinking and dying away, evidently before a change of weather. All was still, quiescent, and in repose. The two new friends felt the influence of the hour and of nature, and their hearts readily beat with similar emotions. Eleanor made no reply to the other's speech, and he was far from displeased at receiving no answer.

"Will you bear in your mind some remembrance of our meeting, lady?" said he after a long pause, during which he had in vain attempted to get a glimpse of her averted face.

"I shall never forget the kindness with which you have shortened my long journey by pleasant talk," answered the lady in a low tone.

"And may I hope that we may meet again?" asked the Ironside soldier anxiously.

"My father will be glad to see you at his house if you make any stay in Jamaica, and can spare time to visit Old Oak Plantation."

"Lady, why should I hesitate to speak frankly. I am a soldier and a gentleman, and if I come to your father's house, it will be to beg your hand in marriage. I would not, however, put so delicate a question to your excellent parent without some word to encourage me. Our acquaintance has been short, lady, but on board ship days are weeks, and weeks months."

Receiving no reply, the Ironside poured forth in his own eloquent and energetic manner all his feelings; and at last, after nearly two hours of unceasing persuasion, obtained an avowal that, provided he could win her father's consent, he might put faith in her generosity. He could not expect more, he had not dared hope so much. The joy of the soldier was grave and earnest; he thanked Eleanor was the serious and solemn tone of a man who unfeignedly felt that he had taken the most decisive step in life, and who fully appreciated the genuine value of such a prize as a woman's heart. The conversation of the happy couple became more confidential after this, and it was nearly midnight when the young lady kissed her father's forehead and went to bed.

CHAPTER III.

Mr. James Bowen slept in a large and handsome cabin, of which one side was occupied by the captain. It was little apart from the sleeping-room of the other passengers, the nearest to it being those occupied by the stranger and Mr. Henry Postans. The captain went on deck at midnight, and all the passengers went to their rooms, and dead silence soon prevailed below. The principal cabin, round which were the state-rooms of the party, was illuminated by a dull lamp, which cast a fitful and imperfect light around as it swung from the roof. Naught was heard save the creaking of the ship's timbers as the vessel pitched and rolled in the tossing sea under a light

breeze. Now and then the heavy breathing of some sleeper might be heard for a moment, but then all relaxed into deep tranquillity and repose. An hour passed after all had retired to rest, and then the door of one of the state-rooms was opened softly, a head protruded, two eyes glared wildly, then a dark form came forth, and a man might have been seen stealthily stepping along the floor in the direction of the captain's cabin.

He listened an instant at the foot of the ladder which led to the deck. All was still; and after a cautious glance around, laid his hand on the handle of the door, turned it, and entered. The door was then cautiously and quietly closed behind himself by the midnight intruder. A pause ensued, and the man might have been heard groping about the cabin; then a low voice said, "Who is there?" After that no sound was heard; and at the expiration of ten minutes, the man again opened the door, and came out with a heavy bag in his hand. He breathed thickly, and almost tottered, but he was able to reach his room, and conceal himself in his bed. Presently, however, he struck a light, and for an hour was moving uneasily about his birth. Then again all was still and dark; and when the watch was changed at four in the morning dead silence prevailed.

At eight next morning the captain was summoned to breakfast. He had retired to rest at four, and slept soundly. Like a true sailor, however, he was sitting in five minutes after he was called, and then proceeded to wake Mr. Bowen. He laid his hand upon his arm and shook him, but at the same instant started back with horror and affright. A loud cry followed. It was heard by several, but Henry Postans and the unknown only came. "Your uncle is dead!" said the skipper in a voice of dismay. "He has died in his sleep."

"My God!" cried the nephew, who was pale and trembling. "He has been foully murdered, smothered with his pillow!" exclaimed the stranger in a grave and bitter tone after a rapid but keen and searching examination of the body, while his eyes were fixed meaningly on Henry Postans.

"And no wonder, when men whom nobody knows are allowed to mix with men of substance and reputation," said Henry Postans in a voice of mingled menace and horror.

"Gentlemen, no quarrelling," cried the half-bewildered captain. "Mr. Postans, if you allude to my friend, Colonel Sir Reginald Wootton, I call upon you to retract your words. But, my God! is it true? Sir Reginald, look again."

"Murdered!" repeated the stranger sternly—"murdered! Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord," but justice is man's attribute in civilized climes. This horrible crime must be examined into."

A writing desk of rather large dimensions, which had been broken open, now caught all eyes. Sir Reginald moved toward it, and took up a roll of a paper which had fallen out. He raised it, opened it, and read. It was the will of the deceased, and largely in Henry Postans's favor. The soldier groaned and turned pale. The nephew read over the other's shoulder.

"My good, my poor uncle!" exclaimed the young man.

"Captain," said the soldier, drawing the skipper on one side, "I have horrible suspicions. Did you notice anything peculiar between the uncle and nephew last night?"

"Ay," answered the other with a look of amazed horror: "they were clovered two hours here, and warm and passionate words passed between them. After that the young man played cards in the most reckless manner, and went to bed without a word of greeting."

"I remarked myself he said not good-night unto his cousin," mused Sir Reginald.

"But Eleanor, God of mercy! what shall be said unto her? Where is she?"

"She is on deck," replied the captain. "I will go break the news unto her." continued the Ironside. "Do you have the chamber of death put decent, and prepare for the last solemn rites."

Sir Reginald went on deck, followed look froze the greeting smile on Eleanor's lips. She began to tremble. The officer approached her tenderly, and spoke in cautious words. Her father was indisposed—ill—very ill—ay, sick unto death—dead—murdered! All this took long to tell; between every word Sir Reginald had whole sentences of affectionate condolence; and when the fatal truth burst upon the unhappy girl, she had been so willily prepared for it, that she heard the news with grief, passionate grief, but without any of those sudden and fearful shocks which unhinge the functions of the mind, and drive reason from her stronghold, the brain. She was carried to bed, a draught administered by the ship doctor, and presently, after a wild burst of tears, she slept.

At the breakfast table that morning men looked suspiciously and uneasily at each other; but eyes were especially fixed on the young baronet, and the murdered man's nephew. Both were singularly agitated, and suspicion, that most fleet of human reflections, was busily at work. Some suspected one, some the other, and yet no man spoke his thoughts. All ate in silence. They heard the faint sounds of the carpenter's hammer preparing the coffin for the man who had the day before dined heartily and happily with them, and they shuddered. The void was doubly felt in the circumscribed world of a ship, the captain sat at the head of his table helping his guests mechanically. An acute observer might have noticed that after a while he became restless and uneasy, while his eye stealthily sought the countenance of the Ironside officer, Captain Montross evidently suspected Sir Reginald.

His love for Eleanor, the father's preference for Henry Postans, the independent position in which the young lady was now placed, were all arguments of irrepressible force to his mind. So absent was he, that the mulatto steward, Jose, a servant of Sir Reginald's, had all the labor of attending to the passengers' wants. Like his race in general, he performed his duty with alacrity and ability, and the breakfast passed off.

"Josh," suddenly said Sir Reginald, rising, "come here into the captain's cabin."

"Come!" continued the other sternly, and the mulatto obeyed, though not without much of the superstitious reluctance which belongs to his race. He took care, however, to turn his back on the body.

"Josh," said the officer, "I know who murdered this poor man, and so do you."

"I, Massa Reginald?" cried the mulatto with a start of most unfeigned astonishment, while his eyes rolled uneasily in their sockets: "I s'pose who say I did it nex'."

"God forbid, Josh! But at all events I have strong evidence to make me believe that the nephew is the man. Now it must be found out before we leave the ship, and I charge you to use your eyes. Let not a look or motion of the young man escape you, if you see anything to weaken or strengthen my suspicions, let me know."

"I will, massa, neber fear."

Sir Reginald said no more, but turning round, gazed mournfully and sadly on the corpse, and then leaving the cabin, passed through the wardroom, and went on deck.

That evening, one hour before sunset, with the usual solemn rites, the remains of poor Mr. Bowen were committed to the deep, and Eleanor was an orphan indeed. A groom hung over the whole ship. A murder at sea is a rare and terrible thing, and the whole population of that little world surrounded by waters were profoundly affected, while the more timid asked themselves with a shudder whose turn would come next.

(To Be Continued.)

SAID "SCAT" TO THE LION.

And the King of Beasts Ran Like Any Other Old Cat.

We were on the deck of the P. and O. steamer Caledonia, nosing our way among the coral reefs of the Red Sea. I was falling into a doze, lulled by the rich, mellow monotone of the English voices around me, when I was awakened by a remark of the General's.

"Oh, a lion is nothing but a big, wild pussy cat, after all. He will fight if he is hungry or attacked, but he is by no means a natural fighter like a tiger or a grizzly."

"Oh, come now, General," objected a voice.

"It is so," insisted the first speaker. "I'll never forget my first lion; but I've never been really afraid of one since."

"How is that?" "Tell us the story," "Let's have it," came in a chorus from the group. The General took a long pull on his cheroot and began.

"It was when I was a Junior Lieutenant. We had been having some pretty stiff work in India and, when things settled down a party of us applied for leave of absence to go over to Africa lion-hunting. We got it, and came down here to Aden, then crossed over to the African coast, in an Arab dhow, made up our party of guides, beaters, carriers, and so on, and started for a point in the foothills where our guides assured us the lions were thicker than dogs in Constantinople. We had been out three or four days when we pitched camp near a small river which the guides said was in the center of the lion district. We were all youngsters, and none of us had ever seen a lion outside the zoo, so each one was naturally anxious to get the first glimpse of the so-called Monarch of the Forest. During the afternoon I had been exploring the banks of the stream, and had discovered

A ROCKY POOL.

of considerable size about half a mile above the camp. Along the edge of the evening I announced my intention of walking up there for a bath. The guides tried to dissuade me, and told thrilling tales of being attacked by lions, and the like, but the beggars hate the very idea of a bath; so I paid no attention to them, and with my rifle over my shoulder trudged off to the pool. I disrobed on the bank and plunged into the stream. The water was glorious, and I enjoyed floundering in it to the full.

There was a clump of big bowlders just in the center of the pool, and I swam over to them and sat down on a small rock to rest. I had remained perfectly quiet for about five minutes, when the advanced guard of a swarm of black flies discovered me, and I looked longingly over at my clothes. Then I nearly tumbled off the rock—for there, curiously nosing about my garments, was a lion, which, to my excited fancy, made Sir Edward Landseer's bronze ones in Trafalgar Square seem mere babies.

"I sat very still and held my breath. The beast poked about my garments for a bit, and then, horror of horrors! he plucked my hair, beside them and prepared to lay to sleep. In the meantime, the black flies began to arrive, and settle on my naked back. I took it as long as I could, and finally concluded that I would as soon be eaten by a lion as by flies, so I suddenly sprang to my feet, waved my arms wildly, and at the top of my voice yelled "Sc-a-a-a!" The lion jumped at the same time that I did, gave just one glance at me, and then, with tail erect and mane bristling, dashed off into the forest. He never paused to look back, and I could hear him crashing through the underbrush for a quarter of a mile, quite as frightened as I had been. I sat down and laughed, then swam over, put on my clothes and returned to camp. The next day one of our party shot a lion, which the guides claimed was the same which I had seen. He was only an ordinary sized lion; but then I had my clothes on, and he was dead."

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

Phew! isn't it cold! exclaimed Bellefield.

Don't you like it? asked Bloomfield.

I can't say I do.

But you are one of the men who were wishing for an old-fashioned winter.

Well, it is a condition, and not a theory which comforts me now.

TO PROTECT BATTLE SHIPS

STEEL SHIELD FROM BOW TO STERN AND KEEL TO WATER LINE.

Device For Arresting Death-Dealing Missiles That Can Easily Be Applied to Battle Ships—The British Government Is Considering Its Adoption.

A vast amount of attention has been attracted recently in admiralty circles to a new device for the protection of big battle ships below the water line says a London letter. The new mode of hull defense is the idea of Dr. Herbert Jones, a naval constructor of note, and is designed to act as a torpedo guard for the vessel below the surface of the sea. It has met with universal favor among naval architects and marine engineers that the Government of Great Britain is seriously considering its adoption.

The plan of Dr. Jones is simply to place a huge steel shield along the hull of the battle ship on both sides. It will consist of a number of large plates in juxtaposition, extending from stem to stern, and from the keel to a point just above the water line. The plates must fit exactly to the model of the hull, so as not to retard the speed of the vessel when there is no occasion to use them. The most vulnerable part of a ship is that of her hull below the water line. There are located the very vitals of the marine monster, the boilers, engines, magazines and furnaces. On each of these, the life, power and movement of the vessel depends. One shot, or even 100, or even 1,000 shots might pass through the upper part of a battle ship without destroying or even seriously disabling her, but let one torpedo pierce the comparatively thin body in the weak spot underneath the water, and the chances are a thousand to one against her remaining afloat long after that.

Two millions of pounds sterling expended by the great powers of the world on the offensive and defensive merits of guns, vs. armor has brought them no nearer to a solution as to the superiority in the one case or the other than they were 30 years ago, and for many years past, the idea of one ship destroying another by standing off and exchanging shots from a distance has been recognized as

AN ABSOLUTE IMPOSSIBILITY.

While the great naval powers are busily engaged in bringing submarine warfare to a perfect system of attack by means of diving torpedo boats, British naval authorities agree that England has apparently neglected the means of resisting marine attack. There are, for instance, torpedo boats, torpedo boat catchers and torpedo-boat destroyers, and it is an admitted fact that the so-called catchers are inferior in speed to the boats they are supposed to catch; and as to the destroyers, their special destructive powers are not very apparent.

In a fair above-board sea fight between the types mentioned and first and second class battleships, it is a question with naval experts which would destroy or be destroyed. The greatest danger to battle ships would be at night, when the destroyers, owing to their speed and handiness, might get a torpedo in contact with the enemy's side, when the battle ship devoid of under-water protection would inevitably be destroyed. Hence the term destroyer in its fullest and truest sense is only applicable to the modern diving torpedo boat.

It is upon this very point that the marine architects and engineers of the world have been puzzling their brains for years. The only contrivance now in use to protect the lower portion of a ship's hull from torpedo attack is a huge netting of wire slung from booms on the side of the ship, and is supposed to penetrate far enough beneath the surface of the water to furnish protection for the entire bottom. This apparatus affords protection to some extent when the vessel has hoisted, but when she has speed on the net is sure to drag astern and expose a large surface of the hull. Then, again, torpedoes have been invented for the very purpose of cutting through the netting when it is found as an obstacle.

With Dr. Jones's new device the torpedo could not reach the hull proper, but would explode against the preventive hull, as the guard might be termed. That, of course, would be demolished, but the hull itself would be saved from destruction. As previously stated, the shield must fit snugly to the hull. The shield consists of a number of wide plates placed side by side, and hung by hinges on a long rod running the length of the ship, just above the water line.

AND EXTEND TO THE KEEL.

Above each plate is a davit and the lower block hooks into a ring bolt in the lower end of the plate. The falls run into the hull and connect with a windlass, so that the guard can be hoisted out by steam. When placed in position for defense it must be hauled overboard about 20 feet from the hull. Thus, besides the resistance of the shield, a huge cushion of water which has been formed, aids in the protection of the ship.

FISH THAT NEVER SLEEP.

There are several species of fish, reptiles and insects which never sleep during their stay in this world. Among fish it is now positively known that pike, salmon and goldfish never sleep at all. Also, that there are several others of the fish family that never sleep more than a few minutes during a month. There are dozens of species of flies which never indulge in slumber, and from three to five species serpents which the naturalists have never yet been able to catch napping.

ONE-SIDED.

What doctor's treating you, Grumpy? Treating me! Three of them come here regularly and loot my sideboard every visit. I'm doing all the treating.

WHAT GOES INTO TOBACCO.

Some of the Things Which Are Sometimes Used in Britain to Improve the Quality.

Why is tobacco so often highly scented? asks the London Lancet. Is it not reasonable to suppose that in many cases it is to mask an inferior quality which otherwise would be manifest? That the treatment of tobacco with various essence and flavors is practised there can be little doubt, and every intelligent person knows that in by far the majority of instances the peculiar aromatic flavor of the tobacco he buys does not naturally belong to the tobacco leaf at all. We have strong reasons for believing that the dosage of tobacco with highly scented or aromatic compounds may give rise to real injury to health. This matter becomes the more serious when we consider the large quantity of cheap and nasty cigarettes that are smoked by the small youth of the present day. We have been prompted to consult some of these mysterious though useful books which are described to contain "several thousand receipts, covering the latest, most important and most useful, discoveries in chemical technology, and their practical application in the arts and the industries"—in other words, those books that deal with trade dodges, and we have been rewarded with some valuable if not altogether encouraging information. Here we find various formulae for the improvement of inferior qualities of tobacco and for the removal of any disagreeable smell and taste that may characterize them. In these interesting operations we find that the use of the following articles is concerned: Orris-root, Tonquin bean, juniper berries, coriander seeds, storax, cascarilla bark, angelica root, cinnamon blossoms, badiane, cloves, saltpetre, cassia, glycerine, licorice root, rosewood, sugar, bay leaves, walnut leaves, green oranges, oil of lemon, anise, vanilla, bergamot, nutmeg, balsam, cardamoms, cubeba, saffron, galangal, calamus root, etc. It is not improbable that one or other of the substances in this really formidable list, especially if used in excess, would, when submitted to destructive distillation, in pipe or cigarette, give rise to volatile products of a much more injurious character than those due to the combustion of pure unscented tobacco.

NOT ONE ESCAPED.

Experience of a Man Who Tried to Kill a Rat.

"Here it goes!" whooped Howley as he made a swipe with his cane and caught his only little son a terrible whack on the shin.

The boy hopped about with the injured member in the air, while his shrieks filled the neighborhood with alarm.

Howley was conducting the whole campaign and yelled for his wife to look out, as he aimed another blow that set the walls of the kitchen dripping with the contents of the milk picher. She looked out by recklessly falling backwards over a chair, taking the chair with her, and letting out a screech that fully accounted for the lung power of the boy.

The next swing of the deadly cane caught the big kitchen maid on the crazy bone and she was about to retaliate with the poker when the howling epidemic seized her. She dropped the poker and made a standing high jump to the top of the table that would have gained her favorable mention in any amateur contest. There she tucked her skirts about her feet and shivered.

"Ah!" hissed Howley exultantly; "I've got him." And the man of the house made a lunging kick that put his foot and most of his leg through the lower panel of the door. His head smashed a crock and from the way he rubbed his scalp it is only fair to the crock to call the encounter a draw.

"Thunder and lightning," he roared as the rat disappeared through the new opening, "why didn't you head him off?"

But the old reliable family cat, disposed of the invader as he leaped into the shed, and Mrs. Howley had a few words with her husband for not having sense enough to let the cat in at first.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Convict in Kingston Says He Killed Angus McLeod, of Napanee.

A despatch from Kingston says:—The old adage that "murder will out" received startling confirmation on Thursday, when a convict in the penitentiary named Troy made a voluntary confession, that he, in September, 1893, shot and killed Angus McLeod, of Napanee. Government Detective Rogers, who had charge of the investigation into the murder, and who a few months ago visited the penitentiary here in connection with the case, came down from Toronto yesterday, and took down the convict's confession, which is said to be most circumstantial.

Troy was sent down from the West two years ago to serve a 20-years' sentence for shooting a railway conductor. Angus McLeod, it will be remembered, was shot in his own house while he attempted to grapple with a burglar, whose movements his wife had heard. Mr. McLeod rushed out into the hall and as he advanced the man fired, and the shot took effect. The murderer fled, leaving a brown fedora hat behind. It is said that Troy was run down through the headgear. Mr. McLeod was a tinsmith and a former Kingstonian. Troy is a tramp, who, while stealing a ride on a train from St. Catharines, was noticed by the conductor, who attempted to put him off. Troy pulled a revolver and fired three bullets into the conductor, none of which had fatal effect. The convict comes from the western portion of the province. He made his confession voluntarily, and in the presence of Warden Metcalfe. Should the confession show sufficiently strong evidence of being genuine, Troy, who is a comparatively young man will be taken to Napanee and there tried for the crime.

All reports from India attest the increasing gravity of the situation growing out of the double affliction of plague and famine. Extensive as the machinery of famine relief is, it is evident that it is inadequate to meet the demands of the ninety millions of people affected in greater or less degree by the scarcity, and occupying an area as large as that of the British Isles and France together. As the famine of 1876-77 in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay covered a territory only two-thirds as great and a population only one-third as large, yet cost 5,500,000 lives, the perspective of suffering and mortality thus opened out is appalling enough. How intense the distress is already, is indicated by the statement that 1,750,000 persons were on relief work at the beginning of the year and the number is expected to exceed 3,000,000, that in many districts half the population are in need of food, and in the single district of Jubulpore, 90,000 of a population of 2,000,000 have died of starvation. In the country communities, remote from the main lines of transportation, where the inhabitants have no other means of earning a living than by agriculture, thousands of people must die, owing to the difficulty of taking food to them and their reluctance to take themselves to food. It is evident that the government has made the mistake it did in the Orissa famine of 1866, that is, has trusted too much to private trade to make good the deficiency of grain in all cases, instead of at once preparing to meet its certain failure in out of the way districts. Experience has shown that however enterprising private trade may be the lack of easy communication with tracts distant more than thirty miles from a railway or river, is an effectual bar to its progress, and that if the people are not to perish, the government must step in.

Moreover, when the price of grain anywhere approaches three times its ordinary value, such a lack of private trade, and of ability on the part of the people to buy, is disclosed that it is imperative upon the government to appear on the ground both as grain seller and free distributor. Unless the government has imported grain and stored it in the remote districts, these conditions, which develop suddenly, cannot be met at once, and half the population of a district may perish before the transportation necessary for their relief can be collected. The fact that food of all kinds has already risen to twice its usual price, and in the remote tracts still higher, shows that there has been failure to make such provision in all cases, though owing to the magnitude of the afflicted area and the difficulties of transport, it is hardly to be wondered at. Meantime, the apathy in England, with respect to the famine, due to the earlier reports of the Calcutta government, has given place to activity, and the relief movement is in full swing, with a clear recognition of the probability that the disaster will be one of the worst which the empire has had to confront. The outlook is the more serious owing to the prevalence of the plague, for the rapid spread of which famine will prepare the way, the natives fleeing from Bombay and other infected points being certain to carry the germs of the pestilence, and the starving thousands to fall easy victims to it. Europe has awakened to the danger of its spread, and the powers are preparing for a sanitary conference at Rome to consider measures for dealing with it.

"NUMBER THIRTY-EIGHT."

The Car in Which Major McKinley Will Travel in Washington.

President McKinley will go from Canton, Ohio, to Washington, to be installed as President of the United States, in a remarkable car. It is a private car without a name save that it is known all over the panhandle system as "No. 38." The walls of it are of white oak planked solid instead of the usual studding. If it should roll down an embankment the sides would not break, and it would resist almost any kind of a shock in a collision. The ceiling is thoroughly cushioned. The top is a double framework of steel and floor is four thicknesses of heavy white oak. The entire car is a huge indestructible box. The chief luxury of the interior is a perfect arrangement of everything pertaining to human comfort. It has an old fashioned log fire place with two palatial bedroom apartments with brass bedsteads in each and a bath opening from each chamber. There is a magnificent service and a large collection of rare china.

THE FIRST BLANKETS.

In the reign of Edward III. there were at Bristol three brothers, who were eminent clothiers and woolen weavers, and whose family name was Blanket. They were the first persons who manufactured that comfortable material, which has ever since been called by their name, and which was then used for peasants' clothing.

EASY.

Do you really have a snap as Chump-ley's private secretary? Well, I should say so. All I have to do is to keep him in good excuses for staying out late.

THE FARM.

CUTTING UP A HOG.

This is to be done skillfully to make the best uses of the meat, depending on the way it is to be used. First, the carcass is halved by splitting the backbone. If bacon is to be made, the side is sawed down so as to cut through the rib bones, leaving a long strip from each side, which may afterwards be cut into pieces as may be desirable. The shoulders and hams are cut out and trimmed, and the rib pieces are reserved for roasts or to be salted for boiling. The head and feet are well worth saving, being cleaned and boiled and chopped into small pieces, then once more brought to a boiling heat and then poured out into molds to set into a solid jelly, when it becomes what is commonly known as brawn, one of the most agreeable kinds of food to be eaten cold. If some chickens are cut up and cooked with the meat, it is much improved. The thin meat, shoulders and hams are much improved by smoking. The meat keeps better during the summer, and a moderate smoking with corn-cobs or hickory bark with the small twigs adds much to the flavor of it. For smoking the salting should be light and is best done by the simple rubbing of the meat. The meat, being cut into convenient pieces, is laid upon a bench with the skin down and a mixture of seven pounds of fine salt, four ounces of saltpeter and two pounds of sugar, of the quality known as coffee sugar, is well mixed. Sometimes spice of various kinds is added and on the whole is desirable. To the quantity of salt and sugar mentioned one ounce each of ground ginger, allspice and cinnamon may be added. These quantities are for 100 pounds of meat. The mixture is rubbed on the meat on the flesh side, not all at once, but at intervals of a week, the meat being left to drain during the intervals. To prevent drying of the meat the pieces are piled one upon the other and a weighted piece of board is laid on the top. Three weeks of this curing is sufficient, when the meat is hung in a smoke-house for final curing by the smoke.

The most important part of this process is the coolness of the smoke and the absence of the fire heat on the meat. The smokehouse should be tight, and to keep out flies it should be lined with fine wire gauze. The fire is best made outside of the house in a pit, having a stovepipe laid so as to carry the smoke into the house through the floor. The smoke is thus cooled and gives a much more pleasant flavor to the meat. Half an hour's smoking twice a week for four weeks will be sufficient, and this is better than to smoke the meat every day. If the smokehouse is made impregnable to the meat flies and beetles, it will be the best place for keeping the meat until the warm weather is about to arrive in the spring. Then the meat should be wrapped in paper, or tied in the common paper bags and hung in a dry place, or if perfectly dry it may be packed in boxes or barrels in dry bran. If it is stored in a cool, dry place, it will keep in excellent condition without moulding until the next season.

SHEEP IN WINTER.

The sheep is a frail animal. It is naturally a gormandizer; it consumes an amount of feed disproportionately large for its bulk, and extracts relatively a small percentage of nutriment from it; hence the richness of its manure. Hence, also, like all gormandizers, with an overloaded stomach it needs air and exercise in order to work off the gorge without detriment to itself.

A Merino shut up tight and fed sufficiently leads a cold-blooded, sluggish life; it stands a good deal doubled together and shivering; it has not enough animal warmth to liquefy the yolk and distribute it along the fiber. Hence it becomes clotted and pasty or flaky and nankeen-colored.

The sluggishness of the sheep's vital processes renders it a small and infrequent consumer of water, with an almost morbid dread of touching it in cold weather; and by the same sign it ought to have all it will drink and be encouraged by abundant exercise and convenient access to water, to drink more. There are few flockmasters who need exhortation in the matter of feeding; such is the natural generosity of the majority of farmers that I think more err in the direction of excess and wastefulness than penuriousness in feeding. But there are few men who provide exercise and water enough. Cistern water is much better than ice water, of course, but if the use of cistern water means an all-winter confinement in the shed, and ice water means a vigorous daily run, abundant exercise, the latter combination is preferred.—Stephen Power in Ohio Farmer.

GRAINS FOR POULTRY.

With the majority of poultry keepers, grain constitutes the principal part of their feeding ration, at least in money values. Of the grain used in this country probably Indian corn out-weighs the rest. It is fed whole, cracked, ground, raw or cooked. Corn contains very little bone-forming material, while it is very rich in fat-forming and warmth-giving substances. Although corn produces eggs with yolks of dark colors and rich flavor, it is not recommended for layers unmixed with other grains. For fattening purposes it cannot be excelled and should be fed in various forms to keep up the appetite. Oats are a good nerve food and are not fattening, but their happiness is an objection to them, as is the amount of waste or useless matter in the husks, especially in poor, light grain. The first objection may be removed by grinding them very fine, but this is difficult to do. Oatmeal is an excellent food, but is rather expensive. If oats are to be fed whole or ground husks and all, the heavier they are the cheaper. Forty-pound oats contain but little, if any, more weight of husks than twenty-eight or thirty-pound oats. Very

light or small will often not be eaten unless they are soaked and made large. The husks add to their nourishment, but compel birds to get out what little there is in them. If hens that should lay are too fat a diet of oats will reduce the fatness. Ground oats and boiled potatoes make an excellent food for producing fertile eggs and vigorous chickens. Wheat, and its by-products, screenings, bran and middlings, may form a part of an economical ration in many parts of our country. If screenings are used they should be fed raw so that fowls could not be compelled to eat the dust, poisonous seed and other foulness contained in them. Moistened bran is apt to produce scours, especially during the winter, and if fed at all should be alternated with whole grain. Though wheat is rich in material for growth, easy of digestion and stimulates egg production, it should be fed less freely than corn, as too much of it produces diarrhoea.

SETTING AN ORCHARD.

Prof. L. H. Bailey gives the following table to present the outside average limit for the planting of orchards, when the trees are allowed to take their natural form: Apples, 40 feet each way, pears, standard, 20 to 25 feet; 1 rod; peaches 20 feet; plums, 20 feet; apricots, 20 feet; grapes 6x8 to 8x10; currants, 4x6 to 6x8; blackberries 4x7 to 6x9; raspberries, 3x6 to 5x8. These are safe distances. In certain cases, however, where the soil is strong and the grower makes thorough work of cultivating, pruning and fertilizing, these distances can be reduced somewhat with profit, except in the case of apples. These remarks will also apply to the common question whether it is good policy to plant shorter-lived trees, as peaches, between apples and pears. It all depends upon the man. In general, it should be discouraged, but if the orchardist gives the very best attention to fertilizing and cultivating, plantations can be mixed with good results.

A PRAYER OVERHEARD.

How a Brother and Sister Were United After Many Years.

As Rev. Henry Bromley, a city missionary in Brooklyn, N.Y., was one day passing through a dark hall in a tumble-down tenement-house, he saw through a broken door a woman and three children sitting at a bare table, on which there was only a loaf of bread.

As he paused an instant, arrested by the evident indication of refinement in the quiet little group, they all bowed their heads and repeated in concert:

"God bless our going out, nor less Our coming in, and make them sure. God bless our daily bread, and bless Whatever we do, whatever we endure; In death unto His peace awake us, And heirs of His salvation make us."

The visitor's eyes were dimmed with tears as he made his way down the uncertain stairs. A few hours later, at a supper in the conference-room of the church with which he was connected, he was called upon to "ask a blessing." With the scene in the chamber of poverty fresh in his mind, he repeated Prince Albert's translation of a German hymn, as the poor woman and her children had done over their half-dime loaf; and afterward he related the incident of the afternoon.

All the persons at the table listened with attention and interest, but a stranger in the city, who had come in with a business acquaintance by what seemed the merest chance, was so impressed by the story that he could not keep silence. He approached Mr. Bromley, and inquired particularly as to the appearance of the family, and if they lived far away.

"Oh no," said Mr. Bromley. "By a short cut, entirely familiar to me, we may reach them in a few minutes. If you would like to visit them in the way of benevolence, we can go after supper."

"Let us go now," said the gentleman. "But allow me to explain."

"Long ago, in a country home in Scotland, my grandmother taught my sister and myself to repeat that grace. The old grandmother died, the sister married when very young, and went I knew not where."

"It is years now since I lost sight of her, but always in my own American home in the West that grace is said, and I have the feeling that if my sister is living it is said in her home, also. May not this be a clue?"

"It may, indeed," said the missionary; and making their excuses, the two men hurried away.

The evening's entertainment was not over when Mr. Bromley returned and described what he had seen to the interested group that gathered around him.

"It was one of the most remarkable instances of God's guiding hand I have ever known," said he. "The brother and sister recognized each other immediately. It seems that the poor woman has been through all phases of poverty, from a decent home to destitution in a garret. For a time she forgot God, and ceased to say her grandmother's grace. 'It seemed mockery,' she said, 'when we had so little to eat.' But the words, 'whatever we do, whatever we endure,' brought it back to her heart, and she resolved 'If God can bless what I endure, I will keep on saying the prayer.'"

"This purpose she followed, and in it found reason for increased faith in the divine faithfulness and love."

The clue that leads one back to lost friends and fortune is not always an act of piety or an "unconscious virtue," but we are sure that a soul, however desolate, that never forgets its duty to its conscience and its God lives nearest to the Guiding Hand.

AN END OF GRIEF.

A young woman, according to a contemporary, was describing to one of her friends a great chagrin which she had undergone.

"I was just almost killed by it, she said. I could have cried myself to death. Did you cry?" asked the other. "No! I was just getting ready to, when the dinner-bell rang."

THE HOME.

SPOILS AND STAINS.

Perhaps no one task is more difficult to the average housekeeper than that of removing spots and stains from the household belongings and the family's wearing apparel. One day it will be a grease spot on the carpet or wallpaper, a smoke stain on the ceiling, an unsightly blotch on the stair steps; the next coffee and tea stains on the table-cloths, fruit, mildew or iron rust spots on the white aprons or muslin gowns. It is therefore well to know how to remedy these annoyances in the household and the suggestions here given will be found useful for the purpose:

All grease spots may be readily removed from woolen goods without fear of discoloring by mixing powdered borax and pipe clay with a little water until a thick paste is formed, then spreading it over the spots and allowing it to dry, when it may be brushed off. The most delicate fabrics may be cleaned in this way. Smoke stains may be taken out of white ceilings and walls by the same treatment. When paint is dropped on floors or other wood work, a mixture of soda and borax will soften it so it will readily work off. To restore damask furniture covering and silk curtains without fading add a tablespoonful of powdered borax and a fourth of an ounce of gum camphor to a tub of warm water; work the articles through it until clean, then rinse and hang out to dry; press while damp. Color destroyed by acid may be restored by the application of a solution of borax, which neutralizes the acid. Ink spots in white goods may be removed by the use of acids and other things that would take the color out of delicately tinted gowns, table covers and carpets. These troubles may be remedied by washing the spots immediately with borax water. Mildew, which is very difficult to deal with, will yield to an application of chalk and borax, spread on thickly and placed in the sun. Iron rust, which is the most annoying of all blemishes, owing to its liability to eat holes in articles upon which it appears, can be removed with a mixture of benzine and borax. Fruit stains so troublesome to the mothers of little ones, can always be extracted by washing in boiling water to which borax is added, but this must be done before the garments are put in wash. Table linen with wine or fruit stains may be treated in the same way. Machine oil, coal oil, and tar spots rubbed first with soft grease and then rinsed in warm borax water will entirely disappear. An excellent cleaning fluid which will be useful alike in parlor, dining-room and kitchen can be very economically prepared at home, though it sells at a considerable cost by the manufacturers. To make it take one pound of good hard soap, three ounces of powdered borax, one of turpentine, and two of glycerine. Cut the soap fine and dissolve it in half a gallon of boiling rain water; mix well and add a gallon of cold water with the other ingredients. Put in a jug and cork. Rub spots, stains, muddy foot-prints, grease spots, or any other dirt with a little of this solution and they will be removed, and the freshness of the article restored.

The housekeeper who always has a supply of this fluid on hand will find her labor very much lightened, as well as have the satisfaction of keeping her carpets, curtains, furniture and clothing fresh and clean looking.

THE CARE OF LAMPS.

In a certain household that I know, says a writer in the Boston Journal of Commerce, the lamps are a source of the greatest delight and comfort, for they are always spotlessly clean and they give a light that could not possibly be better or brighter. The reason for this is that the mistress, instead of depending upon any of her several servants to care for the lamps and clean them, herself bestows upon them the necessary attention. When these receive a thorough cleaning—once every six weeks—the reservoirs and burners are boiled in soda and water and dried before the fire, not on cloths, as these might have lint. The cloths that are used for the daily trimming and dusting are frequently boiled to remove the oil. The shades are polished and the lamps filled every day.

The wicks of lamps will absorb more oil if they are thoroughly dried before putting them in the burners. To prevent the lamp from smoking, soak the wick in vinegar and then dry thoroughly. Occasionally washing and boiling the wicks in soap and water, rinsing and drying thoroughly, is also a good plan. Every day the charred portion should be rubbed off with a piece of paper or cloth, and once a week the edge of the wick should be trimmed with a sharp pair of scissors. The wick will burn with an even flame if it be cut straight across and slightly rounded at the sides. The reservoir of a lamp should be kept well filled, but when not in use the wick should be turned down to keep the oil from oozing up between burner and collar, greasing the outside and causing a disagreeable odor. When a lamp is lighted, however, it is best to keep the wick turned up to its full extent to prevent smoking.

To render lamp chimneys less likely to crack they should be put in cold water, which must be brought to the boiling point, after which they should be allowed to cool slowly without removing from the water. Wash the chimneys in ammonia water and wipe dry on soft towels that are free from lint; polish with tissue or newspaper. Rub brown spots with salt or whiting.

Kerosene has always an unpleasant odor, therefore it is better to use the best astral oil for dining room and parlor lamps. Some housekeepers perfume these oils, but this is altogether unnecessary. Never mix two kinds of oil, for the light from such is bad. To make a lamp burn brightly drop in the reservoir a pinch of salt or camphor.

WHAT TO DO WITH APPLES.

Most people have plenty of apples in the cellar this season, but one tires of

an unvarying round of apple sauce, and apple pie. Try some variations.

Select as many fair smooth greenings as you have members in your family. Be sure you don't include any wormy ones. Wipe them clean and set them in an agate pie plate in your steamer, just putting in a small saucer to set the plate upon to allow the steam to enter freely. Steam till done. Serve each in a saucer; dust it with sugar, and pass sweetened cream flavored with vanilla to eat upon it. Or lay a slice of stale sponge cake in a saucer, put the apple on this, then pour the cream on the cake.

Choose nice red apples, wipe and leave them whole. Set in an agate basin, add water (boiling) enough to cover, and cook slowly till done. Then lift them out carefully into your preserve dish, sweeten the juice, and boil it down to a syrup, then pour over the apples. Serve cold for tea or breakfast.

Another way is to pare and quarter tart apples, put in a baking dish and pour half a cup of boiling water over them. Put in a hot oven and as soon as well warmed through, sift sugar over them to form a coating, then bake till done. To eat with them, prepare a syrup with one cup of sugar (scent), one coffee cup of water, the juice and grated rind of one small lemon and two tablespoonfuls of chopped and seeded raisins. Heat to the boiling point, let simmer slowly twenty minutes, turn over the fruit, and if you wish it very nice serve with whipped cream.

An apple pudding that is a pleasant variation on the perennial pie is made by slicing tart apples into a deep pie plate until it is rounding full. Over this spread a batter made as you would make buttermilk or drop biscuit, only soft enough to be spread with a spoon. Cover the apples with the batter. It should be stiff enough so it will not run, yet soft enough to spread. Bake till done, then invert the dish on a plate, strew sugar over the apples, grate a little nutmeg on top, and eat with cream.

THREE GOOD RECIPES.

Cranberry Pudding.—Crumb some stale bread, rejecting the browned part of the crust. Put a layer of the crumb in a pudding dish, then one of cranberries, cover with sugar and dot with bits of butter. Alternate the layers of bread crumbs and berries until the dish is full, finishing with a layer of crumbs. Stir a beaten egg into a cup of fruit juice and pour over the top. Bake slowly about forty minutes, or till the cranberries are cooked. Something depends on the size of the pudding dish. Serve with a liquid pudding sauce, or with cream and sugar.

Foamy Chocolate.—Measure a quart of milk, reserving enough to wet to a smooth paste one tablespoonful of cornstarch. Put the milk on to heat; when it comes to a boil stir in the cornstarch, wet with the cold milk, scrape three tablespoonfuls of chocolate, melt it, add two tablespoonfuls of hot water and three tablespoonfuls of sugar; put over a hot fire and cook till it is smooth and glossy. Stir this into the hot milk and beat until it is frothy. This makes enough for six persons.

Scotch Doughnuts.—Two well beaten eggs; one cup of sugar, one cup sweet milk, four teaspoonfuls of warmed butter or lard, one teaspoonful of soda and two of cream tartar and one teaspoonful of extract of vanilla. Flour sufficient to make a stiff batter. Roll and fry in hot lard. These are much like crullers.

THE WORLD'S DRY DOCKS.

More Than One-Half of Them Owned by Great Britain.

The total number of dry docks in the world is 622, of which Great Britain owns or controls about 56 per cent. of the entire number, 266 being within the confines of England, Ireland, and Scotland, while she has at least 19 in Australia, 15 in China, 30 in India and the East India Islands, 2 in Africa, 12 in Canada, 2 in the West Indies, and 3 at Malta. The remainder are divided among twenty-one other nations, the United States having 63, France, 60, Germany, 32, Spain, 14, Holland, 13, Italy, 13, Sweden, 13 and Belgium 11. In England the naval dock yards at Chatham contain seven docks with from 31 1-2 to 33 feet of water on the sill. At Portsmouth there are nine dry docks having from 33 1-2 to 41 1-2 feet of water; at Devonport there are three docks with from 27 3-4 to 35 1-2 feet of water; at Queenstown there are two docks with 32 1-2 feet of water. The two private docks at Tilbury on the lower Thames have respectively 30 and 35 feet of water.

The dry dock in connection with the Empress Dock at Southampton is the largest single graving dock in the world, being 751 feet long, 88 1-2 feet wide, and having a depth of 18 1-2 feet. Its capacity is fourteen and a half million gallons, which, with ship in, can be emptied in from one to two hours. Russia has three large docks at Cronstadt, capable of holding the largest vessels. France has on the north coast at Havre two dry docks, each with 28 1-2 feet of water on the sills, and at Cherbourg there are three docks with 30 feet, and one with 37 feet of water. On the south coast, at Toulon there are two docks, with 30 feet of water each, and two with 32 3-4 feet of water each. Spain has 32 1-2 feet of water on the sill; Italy has two docks at Genoa with 28 and 31 feet respectively, and two with 30 feet each; one at Taranto with 32 3-4 feet, and one at Venice with 28 feet of water; Austria has two docks at Pola with 27 3-4 and 32 feet of water. Turkey has a dock at Constantinople with 30 feet of water, and England has at Malta two docks with 33 1-2 and 35 1-2 feet of water. Canada has one dock at Esquimaux, B.C., with 26 1-2 feet, and another at Lewis on the St. Lawrence with 25 1-2 feet, while the graving dock at Halifax, N.S., which was opened in September, 1899, is one of the largest docks of its kind on this continent, and can be adapted to vessels 601 feet long.

The Watchman

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1897

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS

The following article is the Montreal Star's opinion as to the coming Provincial elections. The Star is a non partizan paper, not supporting any one political party, but can see good where there is good and bad where there is bad.

"The politicians are working hard to stir the province into a frenzy of excitement over the provincial elections. The electors in general are not as responsive as they are expected to be, and this may be accounted for partly by the fact that the country is a little tired of political excitement (the tired feeling being intensified by business depression), and partly by the fact that in the whole realm of legitimate provincial politics there are at present no issues of sufficient magnitude to cause any public excitement. This absence of partisan issues is so thoroughly realized by some office seeking patriots that they are trying to import a few foreign issues, about which the Quebec electors may bless each other's eyes. The absence of great political questions in our local elections is by no means a misfortune. All that the province needs in the way of Government is honest horse sense administration of local business with as little of fuss and feathers and frills as possible, and subject as little as possible to interruption by considerations of sectional prejudice or sentiment.

We believe the prevailing feeling now is that the Hon. Mr. Flynn's Government should be sustained. His administration like that at Ottawa is a new one and most of the people who are not dyed in the wool partisans are in favor of giving both experiments a fair trial. So far the Flynn Government is to be credited with an honest and intelligent effort to extricate the province from its financial embarrassment and to relieve the electors of their undue burden of taxation. Personally the Premier has never been so much as suspected of jobbery. His administration of the Crown Lands Department has been most successful and most profitable to the province.

It is no reflection upon the Hon. Mr. Marchand to say that there seems to be no good reason for swapping horses just now."

To the Municipal Electors of the Township of Grenville.

I take this opportunity of thanking you for the honor you have again done me, by appointing me one of your representatives in your Municipal Council.

According to the fitness of all things this is the last term which I shall have the honor of serving you, if God permits me to live to the end of it. It is certainly a satisfaction and pleasure, to have your confidence and esteem, as many of you are the sons of those who twenty seven years ago elected me at the head of the poll as one of their municipal councillors then. The greater number of those old and valued friends have now crossed that bourne from whence no traveller returns.

I assure you gentlemen for the short time which I have to serve you, I shall do my duty by you to the best of my judgment and ability as in the past I have always endeavored to serve the township honestly and faithfully. The fact of these services however humble, having been appreciated was amply demonstrated on Monday the 11th of last month by the way you turned out in my favor at the election.

I am yours obediently
JAMES B. BROWN.
Grenville, Feb. 1st, 1897.

INSPECTOR McQUATE'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The following is Mr. J. W. McQuate's annual report of elementary schools which he made to the Quebec Government, on July last:

LACHUTE, July 2nd, 1896.

Sir,—

I have the honor to submit to you my annual report for the scholastic year 1895-96.

The bulletins of inspection and the statistical reports, which I have already forwarded, contain, in detail, all that I have to report concerning each school, and there only remains, for my general report, a summary of the year's work.

As in former years, I am able to report considerable improvement, not only in school supplies, but also, in increased public interest in school affairs. It seems to me that the cure for most of the defects in our public schools lies in a hearty public interest in the public school. I have always endeavored to arouse such interest, and have urged in my reports to school boards the need of greater sympathy with and more liberal support toward public schools. Many teachers, also, have done much by public examinations and closing exercises to bring the school before the people. The specimen sheets, prepared for your department, with similar exercises selected from the daily work of the pupils, have also been a factor in winning the good-will of parents and ratepayers.

As a result I find many signs of increasing interest, and a desire on the part of many school boards to make their schools more efficient. Fourteen new schools have already been erected during the last three years, and ten more are likely to be erected soon. Chatham, No. 2, is erecting a very fine stone building, which will be a model house in every respect. St. Louis de Mile End is also about to erect a fine commodious school building for next year. Point Claire, a new municipality, has erected and equipped one of the finest elementary schools in my inspectorate. New Glasgow school has been thoroughly renovated and fully seated with the best of new seats. These can also boast of new seats and better supplies. New buildings are contemplated in the following municipalities, viz: Longueuil, Newton, Mascouche, Montcalm, Grenville, No. 1, St. Jerome, St. Felix and St. Lin. Many other municipalities have procured pieces of much needed apparatus; and on the whole the past year has been one of successful effort.

There are 61 municipalities in my inspectorate, including the city of Montreal. In these 61 municipalities there are 263 departments, 121 of which are in the country and 142 in the city of Montreal.

The total enrollment of pupils for the past year was 9,757, with an average daily attendance of 7,397, or 76 per cent. Taken separately, the enrollment for the city is 6883, with a daily average of 5,486 or 80 per cent, and for the rural schools, 2,874 enrollment with daily average of 1,611, or 66½ per cent. The average enrollment for each class-room in the city is 49, and for each class-room in the country 21, yet some teachers in rural schools have had charge of three times that average.

I have pleasure in submitting the following list of diligent and eminently successful teachers:—

Miss Anna Morrison..... Hillhead.
"Aida W. Adams..... Dalessville.
"Fanny Clarke..... New Glasgow.
"Laura White..... Stonefield.
"Lizzie Mathieu..... Camuel.
"Jennie Cousin..... St. Telephre.
"Aggie Dobbin..... Davidson.
"Maggie Burns..... Grenville.
"Janet Dobbin..... Harrington.
"Lillian Murray..... Outremont.
"Mary Davies..... Longue Pointe.
"Florence Dixon..... Lagan.
"Elizabeth Catton..... Thomas Gore.
"M. E. Ross..... Cushing.
"Margaret J. Christie..... Bradford.
"Lizzie Blackford..... Brownbury.
"Jennie M. McKenzie..... Edina.
"Ellen E. Steel..... Arandel.
"Maggie Morrison..... Arandel.
"Charlotte Bradford..... Iroquois.
"L. M. Thompson..... Mile Isle No. 2.
"Nellie Hodgson..... Pointe Fortune.
"Annette E. Dowling..... Hudson.
"Mr. C. A. Galbraith..... Cote St. Paul.
"Miss Georgina Higgins..... Malconservo.
"Anna Maude Hall..... Longue Pointe.
"Charlotte White..... Pointe Claire.
"Emma D. Butler..... Longueuil.
"Minnie C. Tomkins..... Montreal South.
"Grace A. L. Miller..... Mount Royal Vale.
"Robina Hishop..... Cote St. Laurent.
"Ellen Hills..... Aberdeen.

There are several other teachers who have done good work in most respects, but who have failed in some particular subject, generally in English grammar. The course of study is carefully followed in about three-quarters of the country schools, and the work fairly well outlined by time-table in all schools. Four of the 121 teachers in the rural schools and three of the 142 teachers in the city schools have no diplomas, that is, 7 teachers out of 263 are not licensed to teach. Although the ratio is small, it is 7 times too large, as good teachers are to be had, who hold diplomas and it is, manifestly, not in the interests of education to place pupils in charge of teachers without proper qualifications.

I have distributed the prize books, sent to me, as early as possible for general proficiency, giving one prize in each grade. The books appear to be highly appreciated by those who receive them, yet the same beauty that delights the recipient adds grief to the disappointed pupil. I am still of opinion that school prizes would accomplish more good than the present system of individual rewards.

There is not sufficient change in the ranking of the municipalities to require a re-classification. Those meriting promotion have already been mentioned in this report.

Montreal School Commissioners have provided another palatial school building, on St. Denis Street, called the Aberdeen School. The school takes the place of the Sherbrooke Street school, with enlarged limits. The building is made of stone and is a very handsome structure. When the Royal Arthur and Ann Street schools have been improved the Protestant schools of Montreal will all be in excellent condition. The work in the city schools has the same general characteristic of excellence as in former years. Mr. E. W. Arthy, Superintendent of the Protestant Commissioners' Schools of Montreal, accompanied me during most of my tour of inspection and assisted, as usual, in making my work as pleasant and satisfactory as possible.

In closing my report I have to thank all school officials and teachers for the hearty co-operation which they have extended to me during the past year, and I hope the experience we have gained may enable us to overcome more of the difficulties which confront us.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

J. W. McQUATE,

School Inspector

DALESVILLE.

Sickness is almost in every home.

Mr. W. W. Hall, Baptist Minister here, is suffering from a severe cold, which has the symptoms of pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. James McGibbon, are seriously ill with an attack of La Grippe.

James McArthur, James King and John Mason are very sick with the present epidemic. Dr. Christie has been in this neighborhood attending those sick.

CUSHING.

Miss Jessie Conway of Stonefield, is spending a few days with Mrs. George Schagel. If your correspondent of last issue had drawn the attention of the public to a little by mare that often appears in that locality he would have been nearer home and further away from it at the same time than in the case of the grey horse, however we hope that both these schemes will materialize ere long. Quite a thriving business has been carried on in horse trading of late and we have no doubt that some of our local jockies will be monied gentlemen in the spring if success continues to attend their way as it has in the past. Don't monkey with the buz saw because it is better to let it alone, is what one of our young folks is thinking, though he is not saying very much about it, a wise head always has a still tongue, particularly when the joke goes the wrong way and a chip in some unaccountable mysterious and unlooked for way, accidentally gets into the jacket he had prepared for some one else. We are drawing his attention to this just to let him see he has not got all the fun to himself. Sickness is very prevalent along the front and there is hardly a family but has two or three of its members laid up with the cold. People are drawing in logs to the saw mill and on the whole things seem to be moving a little better in every way since the tea meeting, some body is buying shingles and nails, can any one guess what that is for? make as good a guess as you can, when you do. Mrs. Petit of Vankleek Hill, has a thriving music class that are doing her great credit and in fact everybody is highly pleased with her untiring, minute and painstaking efforts in the minutest particulars to lay a perfect and lasting foundation of the rudiments of music in the minds of all her pupils, something that in future they will be able to build on and find that they have built on a rock, those that know say she is quite a genius in music and we hope that all who are able will avail themselves of her while she is in the locality, remember the old motto "you will never miss the water till the well runs dry."

ST. ANDREWS.

Miss Wales has returned home. The Misses Walsh returned home on Saturday evening from a week's visit to friends in Ormstown. Miss Mc-

Callum of Montreal, was the guest of her mother and sister for a few days.

Mr. Gagnon, our village shoemaker, has removed to Carillon where he will reside in future. St. Andrews is now without one and there is a good opening for a live man in this line. On Saturday evening last some parties broke into the larder of Mrs. Theodore Davis of this village and carried off a large quantity of beef, pork and poultry. It seems too bad that those who have such a bull-dog affinity for beef etc., should escape punishment. The parties were in such a hurry to get off that a large roast of pork was left in the yard where it had fallen from the arms of the midnight visitors, who must have been heavily loaded. A search warrant should be secured and an effort made to send the parties to Ste. Scholastique. Mrs. M. S. Albright and daughter were in Grenville for a few days recently, the guests of Mrs. James J. Mackin. We regret to hear that Mrs. Theo. Davis is confined to her room by illness. We hope to hear of her early recovery. Two old residents passed away last week, Mrs. Charron and Mrs. La-casse. The former was buried on Saturday morning and the latter on Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. James Banford of L'Orignal, spent Sunday at Riverview, the guest of Mrs. Henderson. Dr. T. C. Simpson has returned home after attending races in Ottawa, Lachine and St. Aunes. His horse has done remarkably well and "Tom" has scooped in some good purses during his trip. A few of our residents attended the Forrester's concert in Grenville last week. St. Andrews people have responded handsomely to the Famine Fund. The Presbyterian Church sent a plate collection of \$24.50, and the Episcopal Church per Rev. J. W. Dennis, \$20.18. The "County News" reporter from here last week said that there was talk of Rev. J. W. Dennis leaving here in the spring. If the rumor proves true our people have cause for regret, especially the Episcopal congregation, as the Rev. gentleman is a fluent speaker, a hard worker and one who devotes much of his time to the young people of his congregation. Mr. Dennis will be missed and his place will be difficult to fill. We trust that the report is not correct.

The Curlers' concert last Friday evening drew a large and appreciative audience. The stage was decorated with brooms, curling stones, Scotch bonnets and flags, and the president of the club, M. Wanless, presided. As far as the "home talent" was concerned the concert was a success, but we think the audience expected more from the caricaturist, who gave a few sketches of some of our prominent citizens and several well-known politicians [Not Federal and Provincial] together with a couple of recitations and imitations of Bill Nye etc. which seemed to be appreciated by the audience. Miss Ruby Simpson sang in her usual happy style and was encored. Miss Hibbard's whistling solos brought down the house and this young lady, who was accompanied on the piano by Miss Wales had to respond to a hearty encore. Miss T. McMartin of Montreal, sang two songs in her usual good style, and as this young lady possesses a good voice, and being an old resident of this village, she will always receive a warm welcome from her many friends here. The piano solos of Misses Wales and E. Stackhouse and Mr. A. McKay were of a high order, especially the latter, and our people should feel proud of him as a pianist.

Mr. Herbert Simpson sang two rollicking songs in good style, but as he has made his debut before a St. Andrews audience years ago, we need only say that he ably sustained his old-time reputation. The only thing about the concert which seemed to be out of order was the manner in which the auctioneer disposed of the photos sketched by Mr. Racey. This method of raising funds was 'new' to a St. Andrews audience and naturally when a person pays the admission fee at the door he does not relish the idea of his photo being sketched and afterwards exposed for sale, not to mention the remarks made by the auctioneer, while he flaunts the photo before his audience and solicits bids. The auctioneer seemed to be in a happy mood Friday evening and his remarks re the Sunday School teachers and our worthy Mayor did not seem to meet with approval from the audience, who seemed to think that he was a "little funny." By all accounts the club will not reap a rich harvest from this entertainment as the expenses were some, what high, and we trust when the Curlers get up their second concert, they will leave out the 'auctioneer' business as they will then have more friends and perhaps more money, as the remarks made about the Carnival and Mayor only tend to create ill-feeling towards one another.

KILLOWEN.

Mr. John McPhee may take the longest round about to reach Genoa, but that little incident did not prevent Jack from contributing handsomely to the Indian famine fund on Friday evening.

The genial President of the Farmers' Insurance Company of Brownsburg, Mr. Alex. McGibbon, passed through Killowen on Friday last. Alex. also contributed to the Indian famine fund. But nothing less could be expected from a Sabbath-school superintendent. We have his own word for this information.

The old adage, 'forewarned is forearmed,' was apparently forgotten by one of our gilded youths in Western Killowen last Sunday evening. Had he remembered this, or had a mutual understanding with the attractive and charming object of his affections, he would have saved himself a lonely and dreary drive to Genoa by way of Brown's Gore! whilst the fair maiden was snugly ensconced by the fire in dear old Killowen! Have an iron clad, nickel-plated understanding, my boy; you will sleep better and not annoy the rest of the family, and your dreams will be sublime! They will be of the Garden of the "gods," the "Elysian Fields!"

The "Golden Youth" of Killowen had their first art entertainment by the St. Andrew's Curling Club on Friday evening. They cannot fail but we benefited by it; although they missed the very great privilege of hearing Mr. Racey tell his illimitable, classical stories afterwards in private to a few social friends. What a pity our ex-mayor was not present to see the noble features of his successor depicted in classical Greek style in proper perspective by the hand of Mr. Racey. It would be a case similar to Hamlet's "gaze up this picture and upon that!"

Miss Nicholls of Upper Lachute is spending a few weeks with her aunt, Mrs. D. McRuar of Killowen.

Thomas still wends his way over the mountains from Cote di Mide, but never reaches St. Andrews, he stops short at Western Killowen. Many of the boys insinuate that it is a case of hypnotic suggestion, but the Cameron Bros., proprietors of the Wooden Ware Factory, positively assert that it is a case of elective affinity by intuition. Free translation, "Love at first sight."

CAMBRIA.

The Rev. John I. Strong of Waterloo was home on a two weeks' visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Strong.

The roads were never in better condition than these last three or four weeks and the farmers are taking advantage of the fine weather and roads. Teams are busy hauling to the mill and to St. Jerome.

The Ladies' Aid of Mills Isles held their meeting last Wednesday in Mrs. Willie Westgate's. A fair gathering was present and spent a very pleasant evening.

Miss Lizzie Padgett of Thomas Gore returned home last Tuesday after a pleasant visit with Miss Maggie Strong.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Strong spent last Sunday in Lachute with Mrs. Drysdale and their daughter Elith, who is attending the Academy.

SOURATES.

ST. CANUTE.

Owing to sickness, our school has been closed for a short time.

The Rev. Mr. Clapham preached here on Sunday afternoon, but owing to many being sick he had a slim attendance.

Mr. Bird is very ill with la grippe.

Mrs. Goodfellow is ill with a severe cold.

Mrs. Stephenson of New Glasgow is lying very ill at the residence of Mr. Bird, from a hurt which she received while passing a rig on the road. She has not been able to go home but had to remain here until she recovered somewhat from her accident.

Mrs. William Mills is down with la grippe. Mr. Mills has been sick but is now recovered.

CALUMET.

Mr. George Young has just returned from the north country. He went as far north as the Plain of Tete de Bulle. This is the place where the terrible Indian wars were carried on many years ago, but George failed to find one Indian scalp. He did a big business in his line considering the hard times.

As Bill Bennett contemplates getting in a large supply of new goods this spring he is rushing off his old stock at very low prices. A man can get nearly anything he wants for a real good song. If you can sing call and see Bill, and if you can't sing, call any way and inspect his stock, which is large and varied.

Prominent amongst those who came to make the Foresters' anniversary a success were Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Dean and Miss Dean. Mr. and Mrs. H. Walker, Miss Simmington and J. Duncan of Calumet; Donald and Miss Maud O'Brien of L'Orignal; Mr. and Mrs. J. Murray, two Miss Patties, Dr. Lynch and Mr. Moule (of the Ottawa Bank), Hawkesbury; Mr. Thomas Owens, Reuben Welden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Owens, of Stonefield; Mr. W. J. Simpson, M.P.P., and a host of the brethren from Lachute. About forty Foresters came from St. Philippe. Mrs. Dr. McIntosh of St. Andrews.

The concert from start to finish was one grand success. Every member was pure gold. Every number was applauded to the echo. The brethren are more than pleased with the result.

Miss Simmington of Montreal is visiting at Mrs. Walker's.

Mr. Back of Ottawa, J. L. Orme's piano tuner, was here this week and will be in Grenville about the second week in March.

STONEFIELD.

The 'Maple Leaf' open-air skating rink once in a flourishing condition, conducted by the 'Professor,' has, on account of recent storms been obliged to close for the balance of the season, without af-

foring us as much as a fancy dress carnival.

Sickness, best known as 'La grippe,' is very prevalent here, almost every house having one or more of its inmates stricken down with that most terrible of diseases.

The many friends and admirers of Mr. George McMeekin will regret to learn of his engagement with Mr. A. Leroux, cheese manufacturer, to take charge of the Centreville factory for the coming season, owned by Mr. Leroux. A shade of gloom will be cast on this place, once brightened by his smiling presence.

Our school teacher, Miss Brodick, is again convalescent and able to resume her duties as teacher here after a week's illness with 'La grippe,' although she finds her school much reduced in numbers by sickness.

Mr. J. H. Derrick, spent Sunday last in Grenville the guest of Mr. M. Lowe.

Mr. Robert Canning has engaged his services as cheesemaker to Mr. John McNish of Vanleek Hill for the approaching season.

One of the grandest fancy dress carnivals of the season was held at the Greece's Point skating rink, which is owned and ably managed by Mr. E. Lighthall, on Feb. 18.

The prizes offered for the best ladies' and gentleman's costume were awarded to Miss R. Dowd of Cushing, 'Nurse,' and Mr. Jack Kestle of Grenville, 'Ladies' Favorite.' It is needless to say both costumes were exceptionally fine and the prizes well awarded. The following is a list of the ladies and gentlemen in costume:—

LADIES.

Miss R. Dowd, Nurse.
" P. McSherry, Nancy and Polly.
" Amy Gray, Green Tulle.
" Florence Howley, Sister St. Cecilia.
" K. McLeod, Nurse.
" P. M. Jones, Lady Aberdeen.
" P. Foreman, Maid Marian.
" Mrs. Storer, Mother Hubbard.
" Miss M. Stittington, Queen of May.
" M. E. Byrne, Sailor Lassie.
" M. Kirby, Old Maid.
" A. McLaughlin, Ratsbow.
" C. Brown, Sweet Sixteen.
" L. Spratt, May Flower.
" K. Connors, Maid of Honor.
" M. Byrne, Yeast.
" K. Brown, Maid of Honor.
" M. A. Conway, Snowbird.
" A. Chambers, Evening Star.
" A. Gowdy, Little Bo-Peep.

GENTLEMEN.

D. Conway, White Gossamer.
" W. A. Sherry, Blackwood.
" T. R. Conway, College Boy.
" D. M. Jones, Bicycleist.
" A. M. Jones, Bicycleist.
" W. Brown, Future Officer.
" W. Gowdy, Jockey.
" T. A. Manning, Cowboy.
" P. Derrick, Lion Tamer.
" O. Ang, Miner.
" J. Derrick, Teacher.
" H. Bradfoot, Diamond Diver.
" J. M. Kirby, Old Block.
" J. M. Kirby, Old Block.
" J. Kent, Little Boy Blue.
" J. Spratt, Old Block.
" J. M. Jones, Teamster.
" H. Conway, Little Boy Blue.
" P. S. Murray, Spring Horse.
" D. L. Foreman, Beyerst.
" J. Gas, Old Woman.
" J. Conway, Jockey.
" J. M. Jones, Bicycleist.
" J. P. Conway, Evening Star.
" J. A. G. O. J. O. J. O.
" H. Kirby, Jockey.
" W. Conway, Beyerst.
" W. Gray, Mercury.
" J. Woodward, Sport.
" J. M. Jones, Knight of Old.
" James Gray, Summer's Port.
" J. McKinnon, Wild Sport.
" G. McMeekin, Wild Duck.
" R. Foreman, Old Woman.
" A. H. Conway, Little Boy Blue.
" J. L. Conway, Jockey.
" S. D. Conway, Too Fine.

(From another correspondent.)

Dear Editor,—I observe Mr. Weir, the Liberal candidate for this county in the coming campaign, is busy at such an early period as this, canvassing the county in his own interests and holding meetings at several places. On Friday eve of last week he held a meeting at Ogdensburg, before an audience of one man and a boy, and he a Dominion Government employee.

On Saturday evening he held a meeting at Greece's Point, almost a similar audience as the previous one, a few hotel men, horse traders and a fortune-teller, and the balance boys. And where next will he appear? STORMY.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE PRUNING KNIFE?

Things are developing slowly, yes, very slowly, here. The wonderful revolution that was to take effect immediately the Liberals got into power has not come to the surface yet and we are inclined to think that the pruning knife that we heard so much about just before the past election has had the same fate that the Indian's hatchet had in the time of peace, and has been buried so deeply that it will be difficult to unearth it.

True, we have had an investigation of the employees on our canals, but the main question in every case was not, Have you neglected your duty? Have you overstepped your authority? But it was, Did you take any active part in the last election against the Liberal party? The greatest baby cry that ever was heard, and I must say, though I am a Liberal, I am ashamed of it. To think that because a man works and votes according to his own ideas in public matters that he is to be brought up and discharged for obeying his conscience! It is worse than the slave trade in the South. A slave felt that he was unjustly detained and made a break for liberty. If he was caught he was thrashed or put to death. It was not morally right, but it was the law of the land there then, and morals were but a secondary consideration in those days, but as we all heard so much about the morality of matters during the last campaign, we would like to know where the morality comes in this: A party is appointed to come and make an investigation of matters on the canals, and he arrives and is made welcome, not

by the principal farmers of the locality nor the principal merchants, or the retired gentlemen, but by the principal horse-traders, jockeys, tavern-keepers, brewers, etc., all of whom find business a little dull through mismanagement on their own parts, and as a reward of partisanship, want a government job, and these want to make accusations against almost every man employed on the government from one end of the canal to the other; simply to get them discharged, so that they may get the positions for themselves, and, if the reports are true, claim that they have been promised these positions to work for the Liberal party. Now, most of these know nothing about the canals, or the business connected with them, and the men that are there have been present at the building of them and know all about them. Why put on greenhorns and have the country at the expense of teaching them, when we want to keep down expense? The men that are there are competent. What more do we want? We certainly can't afford to send our would-be new men to the Faculty of Applied Science, and I am not aware that any of them intend taking a short course at their own expense. Should they take the course above mentioned then they could hardly be kept out of a position, and indeed it would not be safe to try it, as their genius would have become so developed that they would rival Archimedes in their inventiveness, and it is not at all unlikely that they would stop until they had far surpassed him. His burning of the Roman ships in the harbor by means of mirrors would be as nothing compared to them, and they would not stop until they had found the bait to move the world, of which this man of genius said that if he had it he could do it, and in the face of such capacity it would be dangerous to withhold any request they would make for fear of their opposition; and then we good old time Liberals, like the Roman fleets, would go up in smoke. We trust, however, that these enterprising gentlemen will find their level ere long, and that the old proverb will again prove itself true, that he that sleeps with dogs will rise with fleas. The spring is coming, and the fox will soon be going to the river with a bit of moss in his mouth and backing into the water, the fleas gradually hopping up as he goes down until they all get on the moss and he opens his mouth and lets them float down stream.

We would like to ask a few questions. Why were all the lock laborers served with a notice to the effect that the government did not undertake to re-engage them in the spring, and not stating any cause for such a notice, whether they had been faithful to their duties or not. If they are to be employed again in the spring, why waste paper and time

in sending out this AND for rather, I should say, why waste money, for the government has to pay its employees and pay for the paper and other supplies, and with times as hard as they are at present it should not be too lavish, for if the government takes care of the cents it will have the dollars at its disposal when it requires them.

When we want any information as to things transpiring in parliament to whom are we to apply? I have heard of several that have made application to our member, and that, he says, he does not know, or that he will make enquiry. Now, this is very non-committal information, and as far as I can hear has never been unearthed again by him, and if it has he must be keeping the results to himself; or is it that his professional business takes his whole time and attention, and if so we must commend him highly for the saving of human beings is a most noble calling; but then we are paying him to attend to our interests in parliament, and not only ours, but those of our Conservative brethren that do not see as we do, that a change of system will make an improvement on things. But, just as we send a man to the gold cure against his will, we have a feeling that it will be good for him, so we have a feeling that the Liberal Administration would be good for our Conservative subjects; to their interests as well as ours; and so we appoint our member to look after them, and we trust that he will do so in every particular, and be able in future to give us a little more definite reply to our enquiries, supposing he has to call in extra aid in his professional duties.

I have a great many more subjects to touch on but time does not permit me to continue, and I would like to have the opinions of other Liberals in other parts of the county. The opinions of some Liberal 'one hundred cents on the dollar' men, and then perhaps we may form some idea of where we are standing.

AN OLD TIME LIBERAL.

Leading dealers everywhere sell

FERRY'S SEEDS

Don't risk the loss of time and ground by planting seeds of inferior quality. The best is full of cheap, unguaranteed seeds. FERRY'S SEEDS are always the best. Do not accept inferiority. See Seed Catalogue.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

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It is no wonder that rubbers, which are not the same shape as the boot, should be uncomfortable. It costs money to employ skilled pattern makers but the result is a satisfactory fit. Each year new patterns are added, to fit all the latest shoe shapes, and Granby Rubbers are always "up-to-date." They are honestly made of pure rubber, thin, light, elastic, durable, extra thick.

Don't Draw the Feet They Fit the Boot

IF YOU have floors, prepare to paint them now.

There is but one paint to use,

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO'S SPECIAL FLOOR PAINT.

Put on at night, ready to walk on in the morning.
It dries with a gloss.
It is put up full measure.

IT IS SOLD BY

J. N. A. Carriere, St. Pilippe.

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 Winterwear, ever shown in Lachute. sizes and colors, at low prices

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COME IN AND SEE OUR CONFECTIONERY.

NOVELTIES & TOYS.

Wedding Cakes a Specialty. TESTER'S HIGH CLASS CANDIES.

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

JAS. MARSHALL, WEST END BAKER,

B.B.B.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, ERYSIPELAS, STOMACH, HEARTBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY.

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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Victoria Foundry, LACHUTE.

Founders and Machinists in BRASS and IRON. General Machinery and Mill Supplies. LOWS, Wilkinson and others, also Plow castings. Pumps all kinds, prices from \$1.70 to \$300. Pipes, black and galvanized. Hydraulic Rams, Drive-well points, etc.

PLOWS

STOVES!

McQuat & McRae

IF YOUR HEART FLUTTERS

At the slightest exertion, If your appetite be poor, If you feel run down, Try a bottle of "THE BLOOD MAKER" It is a great tonic, and if the directions with regard to diet are followed, "The Blood Maker" IS SURE TO RELIEVE YOU. Ask your druggist for it.

K. CAMPBELL & CO., Agents, Montreal.

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Then go to the

Central Ward Confectionery STORE

Fine Oranges, Large and Juicy

Fine Bananas, large and cheap and all Fruits in Season.

Cool drinks, Cream Soda, Ginger Ale, Cider, etc.

Our Cakes are always fresh and pure. Our Bread can always be relied upon for quality and flavor. Cakes and Pastry of all kinds on hand and to order. Wedding Cakes a Specialty.

JOHN HOPE

Baker & Confectioner.

NEW FIRM

A Change in Business

Mr. D. Wilson, having formed a partnership with Mr. George Barley, business carried on by the former, a butcher will hereafter be conducted

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

Do you want the P. D. Corset, introduced from Germany?

P. D.

T. IS IS IT!

Sole Agent,

W. Banford

Do You Want

- 1] A PIANO or ORGAN?
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- 4] Sleighs, etc?
- 5] Agricultural Implements?
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- 7] An Accident Policy?

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You may not want all these things, but you do need some of them

The best place to get them is at

G. A. Young's Store, Calumet.

A good Piano or a good Organ is only made by a firm with a reputation to lose. GEO. A. YOUNG deals only with such firms.

It is time to put away those old Bedsteads so hard to keep clean, and get a new Bedroom Set for a trifle.

Before you can get home one of those fine Sleighs from YOUNG'S, there will be good sleighing. They are the best and cheapest made.

Save your wife's wrists by giving her the present of a Washer and Wringer. Those at YOUNG'S can't be beat.

The man who takes chances on leaving a wife and children unprotected from the cold charity of this world, when for a few cents per week he can provide for their comfort in case of his death, is almost a criminal. GEO. YOUNG can give you a Life or Accident Policy in a good reliable company at reasonable rates.

Monday is his Bargain Day.

G. A. YOUNG, Calumet.

Cash paid for hides.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

St. Catharines has voted \$200 to the India famine fund.

They have a ghost scare at Kingston Penitentiary.

Hamilton has given work to 400 of the 700 unemployed.

The new directory gives Hamilton a population of 50,000.

Peterson, Tait & Co. have purchased the Beaver Line of steamships.

The bronzes for the Macdonald statue have arrived at Kingston.

The entire force of workmen at the Springhill mines, N.S., is out on strike.

Mr. McEachran reports that hog cholera in Essex is thoroughly stamped out.

The Dominion Type Foundry Company of Montreal has gone into liquidation.

The Hamilton Cattle Company has secured incorporation, with a capital of \$24,000.

Mrs. Western, of Hamilton, has invented and patented a bicycle tire that will not slip.

Dr. Thompson and Mr. Ferris have been unseated from the Niagara Falls South Council.

The Ottawa Board of Trade is discussing a resolution in favor of an alien labor law.

The Winnipeg Public School Board has asked the Council for 123,256 for the current year.

Rev. Dr. O'Meara has been appointed Dean of Rupert's Land, succeeding the Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

A Montreal despatch says that the Quebec Provincial elections will be held on the 29th of next month.

Brantford's fire loss last year was only \$1,528.50. In the last six years the losses were only \$20,351.

Mr. George Roach, a Hamilton tinsmith, was killed near Burlington by a load of furniture falling on him.

The national India famine fund now amounts to \$40,000, and a draft for 100,000 rupees has been forwarded to India.

An epidemic of gripe is being experienced in Ottawa. Sir James Grant says he never knew the disease to be so prevalent.

Barrington & Sons, trunk and belovs manufacturers, of Montreal, have assigned. The liabilities are about \$75,000.

An increase of \$10,000 in the Hamilton Board of Education estimates will be required this year, mostly for teachers salaries.

Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, who was injured in the railway accident near Doncaster, N.B., two weeks ago, is at Halifax.

Rev. Ira Smith, of London, called the attention of his congregation to their duty as citizens to clean the slush off their sidewalks.

The amount of cash contributed in Toronto to the Indian Famine fund from various sources has passed the twelve thousand dollar mark.

Governor Murray of Newfoundland, who it was reported was about to visit Ottawa on annexation business, has gone to England.

Rene Dabin and Fred Corrier, two Frenchmen, who had a piggy two miles from Port Arthur, Ont., were burned to death on Wednesday night.

The C.P.R. has declared dividends of 2 per cent on the preference stock and 1 per cent for the common stock for the half year ending December 31st.

News of a discovery of an enormous rich deposit of copper and gold on both sides of the Canadian boundary line has been reported at Spokane.

Charcoal, the Indian condemned to be hanged for the murder of Sergeant Wilde, it is reported at Winnipeg, may not live till the date of his execution.

The Hamilton Board of Education has a deficit of \$20,000, with a prospect of \$10,000 or \$15,000 more when the Collegiate Institute building is completed.

The governors of the Hamilton General Hospital propose to build a new residence for the nurses and use the present nurses' apartments for patients.

It is calculated that it will cost about three hundred thousand dollars to repair the damage done to the western wing of the Parliament buildings in Ottawa by the recent fire.

It is intimated that the Dominion Government intends to abolish the office of Deputy Commissioner of Patents, made vacant by the recent death of Mr. Richard Pope.

An investigation of the accounts of Cashier Forsythe of the C. P. R. freight department in London reveals a shortage of \$250. Mr. Forsythe has been missing for a week.

Of the fifteen Maxim guns in the possession of the Dominion Militia Department, some six or seven will be kept on hand for emergencies, and the others will be handed over to the city battalions.

The various Dominion Government departments have been asked to push forward the preparation of the estimates, so that the Government can submit the estimates early, and ask supplies while the tariff is being prepared.

Dr. Selwyn states that he was misrepresented at the meeting of the mining engineers in Montreal. He is a believer in the gold fields of British Columbia, and called attention to their good prospects in 1885.

Secretary Charles Drinkwater of the C. P. R. was attacked by four footpads at Montreal on Tuesday night on his way home. He fought the men as long as he could, but they got away with his gold watch and chain. Mr. Drinkwater received some injuries in the encounter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Mansion House fund for the sufferers in India will likely reach the \$5,000,000 mark.

One horse and 450 sheep from the wrecked steamer Angolan have been safely landed.

The Imperial Government is expected to use the clause freely in passing the Education bill.

Prof. Crookes, the eminent English scientist, boldly announces his belief in telepathic phenomena.

The half-yearly statement of the Grand Trunk Railway, issued in London, shows a surplus of \$39,000.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is suffering from a severe attack of gout.

The steamer Angolan, reported at London to be ashore on Skerries Island, will probably be a total loss.

Mr. Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite, who resigned his seat in the House of Commons last year, refuses to re-enter Parliament.

An immense amount of money is being subscribed in London for the different charitable schemes to mark the diamond jubilee.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is said to have in his possession one of the letters that passed between President Kruger and Emperor William.

The death is announced of Mr. Frank May, who for twenty years previous to November, 1893, was chief cashier of the Bank of England.

Colonial and American bishops will be invited to preach at Oxford University this year, during the sitting of the Lambeth Conference.

Through the collapse of a viaduct on a railroad at Cornwall on Tuesday 12 men fell a distance of one hundred and fifty feet, and were killed.

Lieut-Governor Kirkpatrick, while not yet able to leave the hospital in London, where an operation was recently performed on him, is progressing favorably.

Returns issued by the British Board of Trade for January show an increase in imports of \$7,500,000, and a decrease in exports of \$6,900,000, as compared with January 1896.

In the British House of Commons on Wednesday Mr. Samuel Smith's motion for the disestablishment and endowment of the Church of England was rejected by a vote of 204 to 86.

John Chandler, of London, England, who confessed having forged bills of exchange on Messrs. S. F. McKinnon and Company of Toronto, was on Tuesday sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Mr. Balfour stated on Thursday that the Government intended to make a public holiday for the occasion of the Queen's diamond jubilee, but it was not proposed to make the day a permanent holiday.

Mr. Curzon stated in the British Commons that the reported massacres at Crete were unfounded. There had been some small disturbances. A report from Canea says 200 buildings were burned, and 5,000 Christian refugees from the city have been taken on board the British and Greek warships in the harbor.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Richard Croker is the probable Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York.

The Ohio river at Cincinnati is fast verging on the danger line, which is 45 feet.

Charles Christy, the last of the famous Christy minstrels, died at the Kansas City Hospital, aged 68 years.

William Waldorf Astor owns 4,000 houses in New York city, and has an income of more than \$6,000,000 a year.

There is very little hope of the arbitration treaty being signed by the United States Senate during the present Congress.

It is stated that after the inauguration of President McKinley, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will start on a tour around the world.

Warren W. Linney, after reading Hamlet's soliloquy, thrust a dagger through his heart in his mother's home in Chicago, on Wednesday.

The United States Senate on Saturday voted funds to enable the Secretary of the Navy to charter a vessel to take supplies to India.

Capt. McGiffin, who commanded the Chinese warship Chen Yuen in the battle of the Yalu River, committed suicide at New York, on Thursday.

Two armed robbers in Chicago on Tuesday night held up and robbed Antoine Boenert in his steamship ticket office in La Salle street. They got \$2,000.

A mail clerk on a Santa Fe train near Los Angeles, Cal., on Tuesday shot one burglar and wounded another. They had attempted to "hold up" the train.

The cattle dealers of Buffalo and vicinity are jubilant over the abrogation of the quarantine of Canadian cattle, and large importations are being made.

The Michigan lumbermen are opposed to the proposed two dollars duty on the white pine, as in the event of its imposition they fear Canadian retaliation.

Albert Hess of Ipswich, Mass., disappeared suddenly with \$7,000 of other people's money. He sent his wife word to return to her parents in Toronto.

Armand Castlemann, an actor, fell dead at the close of the final scene of the opera "Martha" at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Wednesday night.

Mrs. G. W. Baldwin, nee the Hon. Lady Carey, granddaughter of the late Duke of Brunswick, has filed suit for divorce at Houston, Texas. Her husband is a wealthy citizen of Houston.

Business during the week has been a little more favorable; prices are more steady and there is a better demand for labor; in the Eastern and Middle States particularly works are reported to be opening up. A demand for pig iron at Pittsburg is also noted. Hemlock and leather are more active, with an advance in values. While a lower range of prices is reported for a few articles, the general return quotes figures as being mostly firm and in many lines as higher and advancing.

GENERAL.

It is considered possible that Dr. Nansen will soon start on an Antarctic expedition.

The death of Sir John Bates Thurston, Governor of the F. H. Islands, is announced at the age of 61.

Two men were killed and eighteen seriously wounded in a strikers' riot at Hamburg.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Its Abrogation a Benefit to the United States.

A despatch from Buffalo says:—The cattle-dealers of Buffalo and vicinity are jubilant over the abrogation of the quarantine of Canadian cattle, which went into effect February 1st. The Act passed by Congress a year ago requiring all importations of cattle to be held in quarantine 90 days proved detrimental to the live stock interests of Buffalo. Canadian consignments became very few. A member of the firm of Waltz, Hughes, Swope, and Bensted, said:—Last Monday we received 40 cars of horned cattle from Canada, the largest shipment that has been received here under the new law. The major part of this shipment was for stocking purposes, and 20 carloads have been shipped as far West as Wilmington, Ohio, something never before heard of. All this goes to show that the live stock market of the United States is at present very low. American breeders have told me that if they could secure cattle they could fatten them with but little expense, as they now have on hand hundreds of bushels of corn going to waste for the want of cattle to feed.

"At the East Buffalo yards business is brisk, as buyers are coming here from all parts of the country, and the new regulations will not only prove a benefit to the shippers and consignees, but to the consumers as well."

TRIUMPH OF BEER.

Sunday Closing Rejected By the British Parliament.

By a vote of 206 to 149 the British House of Commons on Wednesday rejected the bill of Mr. Charles H. Wilson, Liberal member for West Hull, providing for the entire closing of public-houses throughout Sunday. They are at present allowed to be open for a short period during the middle of Sunday and on Sunday evenings.

The licensing laws at present permit public-houses outside of the Metropolitan area to open on Sundays from twelve noon, till two p. m., and from six p. m. to eleven p. m. In the Metropolitan area the hours are from twelve noon, till two p. m., and from six p. m. till after midnight. The local justices may slightly vary those hours outside of London. The partial Sunday closing of public-houses in England became law in August, 1872.

THE HUMAN WHISTLE.

That the talent of whistling can be cultivated there is no doubt, but unless one's ear is correct his work will never become satisfactory. A musician in New York city, who has made whistling a special study, says that the human whistle is divided into seven degrees or qualities:

1. The full tone or straight whistle.
2. The rolling or undulating.
3. The warbling.
4. The trilling.
5. The chirping or bird-like.
6. The piccolo.
7. The solemn or trombonie.

Strangely as it may seem, the seventh is the hardest to execute musically, and much practice is required before it can be successfully accomplished. To get a clear rolling or undulating whistle it is necessary to exercise much patience.

MURDERED ON THE TRAIN

SHOCKING CRIME ON A LONDON SUBURBAN RAILWAY.

The Young Woman's Body Found Under a Seat—No Clue to the Assassin—The Motive of the Crime a Mystery.

Nothing since the Jack-the-Ripper murders has so aroused London and all England as the tragedy in a suburban train on the South-Western railway on Thursday evening. The train from Hounslow reached London terminus at 8.30 o'clock. After the passengers left a car cleaner, inspecting the carriages, found the mutilated body of a young woman partially concealed beneath a seat in a second-class compartment. The body which was still warm was dragged out with difficulty, for the upper part of the body had been forced under the seat with great violence. It was found that the skull had been crushed in by a couple of heavy blows. There was evidence of a severe struggle before the victim succumbed. There was no trace whatever of the murderer. (The most astonishing feature of the crime was the fact that the train's longest run between stations was only five minutes, and nobody had seen or heard anything to excite suspicion.)

THE YOUNG WOMAN

was immediately identified by her fiancé, who was waiting at the station to meet her. She was Miss Elizabeth Kemp, who was manager of a small hotel at Walsworth. She had been spending the afternoon with relatives in the Hounslow suburban district, six or seven miles from the centre of the city. The fact which chiefly arouses public interest is that such a crime could be committed in a railway compartment in London itself, and the perpetrator escape without exciting suspicion. England still clings to the compartment system of railway travel for the very reason which cost this young woman her life. It is the object of every Englishman and woman to secure an unoccupied compartment, if possible, for a railway journey, long or short. The danger from thieves, ruffians, and maniacs is supposed to exist only on long runs. It is impossible thus far to assign even a motive for this tragedy. Nothing has been found connected with the murderer except his weapon, which was a chemist's heavy pestle. This was discovered near the line at Putney about three miles out. It was covered with blood, and adhering to it were one or two hairs from the girl's head. The victim's clothing was badly torn and

SMEARED WITH BLOOD.

but it is hardly possible that the murderer attempted an outrage for, with the time at his disposal it must have been necessary actually to kill the woman on leaving one station in order to crowd the body under the seat in time to leave the train at the next. It is not considered possible that the murderer remained in the carriage while the train stopped at any way station, for passengers were likely to enter at any moment. It is not known positively whether robbery was committed, for, although the woman's purse was empty near the body, and no valuables were found in her pocket, her diamond brooch remained fastened at the throat. It is supposed she had quite a sum of money, but this is only conjecture. The police thus far are quite nonplussed, although they are actively following a variety of clues connecting passengers who left the train at way stations with the crime. One theory is that an escaped female lunatic from Putney killed the girl. Although experience has shown that the construction of English railway carriages is especially favourable to the committing of crimes of this kind, still there was no appliance in the compartment to enable any one attached to communicate with the guard. The English newspapers are clamouring for the adoption of the American style of railway carriage as the surest preventive of such crimes.

CANADA'S ELDORADO.

Some Rich Strikes of Free Milling Gold and Other Matters of Interest.

Under the caption "the richest ever seen," the Rossland "Miner" publishes the following:—"Right along with the news of the rich strike on the Golden Drip comes the information of the discovery of an eight-inch chute of quartz in the O. K. liberally impregnated throughout with free gold. Manager J. L. Warner, of the O. K., sent a piece of the quartz up to 'The Miner' office last night, January 13. The different pieces of the quartz were joined together by threads of gold, and there were flakes of gold over one side. It was, perhaps, the richest specimen ever found in the camp. The discovery was made in the driving of the tunnel on what is known as No. 11 level. This is the upper of the three tunnels now being driven into O. K. mountain on the O. K. vein. Its face is further into the mountain than any of the others and the discovery therefore is very important. The ore is being taken out with great care and sacked. Seven sacks were taken out yesterday. How rich it is it is impossible to say. This will probably not be known until the ore is run through the O. K. mill. It undoubtedly runs \$25,000 to \$50,000 to the ton.

It continues:—"The rich strike reported in both the O. K. and Golden Drip will excite renewed interest in the Rossland free milling gold belt. It has been but a short time since the announcement of a rich discovery on the L. X. L. These three properties adjoin one another, but there is reason to believe the free milling gold belt extends much beyond their limits and that it runs along the east slope of O. K. mountain for a mile or more. A number of quartz leads have been found on the surface, and whenever these have been followed to any considerable depth they have been found to be rich in gold. The O. K. is much the best developed property in that part of the camp and it has been opened some

very extensive bodies of ore bearing quartz. The grade of this ore is usually high for free milling quartz, and 'The Miner' confidently expects some substantial returns from the property at an early day. The advantage that free milling ores have over the refractory sulphides, which prevail mostly here, is that they can be easily, quickly and inexpensively treated. If, therefore, the free milling belt on O. K. mountain develops into the proportions now indicated there will be established an unexpected and surprising element of wealth in the camp. The present showing is certainly very encouraging."

"The indications," says the "Miner," "all point to a very large immigration into southern British Columbia this year. Many will come from Eastern Canada and many will come from the states of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada and Colorado. Some will be disappointed, but the chances for those who can go out into the mountains and do prospecting work will be excellent. The mineral bearing area of British Columbia is very extensive—five or six hundred miles long and two or three hundred miles wide. This vast region has not been carefully prospected; indeed it has hardly been penetrated and there are many thousands of locations yet to be made and many rich discoveries yet to be brought to light."

FIGHTING THE SAVAGES.

Brilliant Work of the Niger Expedition Against Nupe.

A despatch from Bida gives additional details concerning the advance of the columns of the Royal Niger Company's expedition against the Emir of Nupe. The fighting in the vicinity of Bida, the Foulah capital, which was stopped by darkness on the evening of January 26, was resumed at daylight on the morning of January 27. Half of the British forces, which consisted of 500 troops, six Maxims, 26 mounted officers, and 900 carriers, were ordered to cross a ravine near the ridge on which the troops of the Royal Niger Company's expedition had been stationed during the night. As they crossed the ravine it was noticed that the Foulah scouts were watching. The troops accordingly formed in a half square, the guns following. The rear half of the force then closed on the front half, forming a complete square. The British forces advanced steadily, halting every 200 yards, for the purpose of allowing the guns to keep pace. The -du uos Amens up jo saaj passur peared, even covering the sugar slopes, constituting a splendid panorama in their semi-barbarous costumes. The square of the Royal Niger Company's forces was soon completely surrounded by 30,000 cavalry and footmen. The reduction from the estimate of 30,000 made on January 26 was due to the death of two of the important Princes, rulers of the Moslem States, allies of the Mohammedan Emir of Nupe, and vassals like the Emir of Nupe dependent on the great Mohammedan Empire of Sokolo. When these two Princes and rulers were killed by the shells of the British, their forces withdrew from the army of the Emir of Nupe.

The Royal Niger troops continued to advance slowly until they reached a ridge commanding Bida. They then took up a strong position on the reverse of the slope, and continued to reconnoitre throughout the day. Their forces were constantly harassed by the Foulah sharpshooters, who daringly advanced to within a hundred yards of the square. Swarms of the enemies' cavalry charged on the Royal Niger forces, but they were badly shattered, owing to the effective use of the Maxim guns. At 10.30 the artillery bombarded the town, six Maxim guns playing on the gradually retreating masses of the enemy. At noon the advance company of the troops entered Bida, which is a town three miles square. Bombarding of a portion of the town was resumed, however, lasting until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when one-half of the House troops took possession of the town. Only 15 of the House troops were wounded. The losses of the Foulah forces were enormous. The brother of the Emir of Nupe was wounded by a shell which exploded among the members of the staff of the Emir, killing two men who were standing within a foot of him at the time. All the Foulah Princes fled in the direction of Sokolo.

CURE FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

A Swedish servant maid, finding that her mistress was troubled with sleeplessness, told her of a practice of the people of her country who are similarly afflicted. It was to take a napkin, dip it in ice-cold water, wring it slightly, and lay it across her eyes. The plan was followed, and it worked like a charm. The first night the lady slept four hours without waking—something she had not done before for several months. At the end of that time the napkin had become dry. By wetting it again she at once went to sleep, and it required considerable force to rouse her in the morning.

PECULIAR NOTIONS AS TO DIET.

Mrs. L. Beal and her two daughters, all women of refinement and education, residents of Berkeley, Cal., are living on a diet of uncooked food and keeping in perfect health. Mrs. Beal's late husband was at one time representative of the British Government in one of the South Sea Islands, and it was while living there that the family imbibed their peculiar notions regarding diet.

A THEORY.

Mrs. Mater—I wonder what makes that dog so afraid of me? He always acts as if he thought I was going to half kill him.

Little Daughter—I dess he's seen you 'pakin' me.

CORRECTLY DESCRIBED.

Arthur is in love with a chorus girl, said the fond mother nervously.

I guess it won't hurt him, said the experienced father. It is only calf love.

WHAT THE FLOWERS SAY.

The calla lily is emblematic of feminine beauty.

The arbutus vitae is indicative of unchanging friendship.

The primrose is in England an emblem of inconstancy.

The China aster is set down as indicative of remembrance.

The oat plant is in Italy regarded as emblematic of music.

The red carnation is regarded in Spain as an emblem of despair.

The myrtle plant has always been regarded as an emblem of love.

The pink is considered in the south of France symbolic of pure affection.

The lotus in India is emblematic of life; in ancient Egypt it was a death flower.

The purple columbine, in both England and Scotland, is symbolic of determination.

In the south of France the handing of a sweet pea by a young woman to a young man is a polite way of stating that she is tired of his company.

FLORIDA WINTER SERVICE.

The Southern Railway and the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad are now operating the famous New York and Florida Limited between New York and Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. This train is composed of Pullman's latest improved compartment cars, dining cars, drawing room sleeping cars and library observation cars, leaving New York daily, except Sundays, at 12:10 noon, and Washington 6:20 p.m., running solid through to Savannah, Jacksonville and St. Augustine, via Lynchburg, Charlotte, and Columbia, reaching Savannah at 11:20 a.m., Jacksonville, 3:30 p.m., and St. Augustine, 4:43 p.m., the next day. This train also carries through sleeper New York to Augusta, Ga., with connection at Trenton, S. C., for Aiken, S. C.

This train is in addition to the regular double daily limited trains, leaving Washington daily at 11:15 a. m. and 10:43 p.m., arriving in Jacksonville at 9:00 a.m., and 9:00 p.m., respectively the next day.

For further information time tables and sleeping car reservations, call on B. P. Fraser, No. 19 Exchange street, Buffalo, N.Y., or write to L. S. Brown, General Agent, Passenger Department, Southern Railway, Washington, D.C.

THE FRENCH QUEENS.

Of 67 Queens of France only 13 have died without leaving their histories a record of misery. Eleven were divorced, two executed, nine died young, seven were soon widowed, three cruelly treated, three exiled; the poisoned and broken-hearted make up the rest.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights—Itching, Burning Skin Diseases Relieved in One Day.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is perfect. Also cures tetter, eczema, scabies, barber's itch and all eruptions of the skin. Relieves in a day. 50 cents.

"I hold to the theory that a man has the right to do what he pleases with his own money." "Of course you do. You are single."

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root Tea, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eruptions on the Face, and makes the head clear as a bell.

"Dorothy is much encouraged about her literary ambitions." "Why?" "Has she sold anything?" "No; but her handwriting is getting worse and worse."

CATARH CAN NOT BE CURED

With LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can not reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. OHENNEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

His mood was very much the same. No matter what he saw; He sighed for sunshine till it came, And then abused the thaw.

WOMAN, WHY?

You Have Sallow Skin, Pimples, Eruptions, Discolorations. Why resort to Cosmetics and Powders to Hide the Effects?

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills Regulated the System and Restored to the Cheek the Healthful Rosy Bloom and Peach Blush of Youth.

Disorders like these arise from sluggish liver. From one to two pills a dose, will clarify and purify the complexion in short order. Dr. Agnew's pills at all druggists. See that you get what you ask for. 20c. for 40 doses.

Van Duden—"I want to know something, Miss Amy." Amy—"I have thought for years, Mr. Von Duder, that that was just what you wanted."

Any Woman

If she is content to endure her pains and weakness without attempting to get rid of them, she will never be well. WANTS to be strong, WANTS to walk and work with ease, WANTS to be well, WANTS to be young, WANTS to be happy, WANTS to be healthy, WANTS to be beautiful, WANTS to be content, WANTS to be satisfied, WANTS to be at ease, WANTS to be at home, WANTS to be at rest, WANTS to be at peace, WANTS to be at joy, WANTS to be at love, WANTS to be at life, WANTS to be at all.

Compound

The "A. M. C." MEDICINE CO., 271 West 12th St., New York, N. Y. It will cure you in 10 days. Absolutely reliable. "Woman's Friend" mailed free on application.

An Historical Competition

A LARGE LIST OF VALUABLE PRIZES OFFERED FOR CORRECT ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS ASKED.

Will You Be One of the Successful Winners? The Inducement is Great and the Outlay Small.

1. In what year was Victoria made Queen of England.
2. In what year did the Battle of Waterloo take place.
3. In what year did the Battle of Queenston Heights occur.
4. In what year did Quebec City surrender to the English—which ended French rule in Canada.
5. In what year was the British North America Act passed.

The Ladies' Journal will give free to the first person sending a correct answer to all the above questions, the first prize (the bicycle) in the list below. The sender of the second set of correct answers, another bicycle equal to the first, and so on till all these first prizes are given away.

THE FIRST PRIZES.

Number one.—A handsome up-to-date, high grade bicycle, by a well known maker, (ladies' or gentleman's wheel as may be preferred).
Two to Seven.—Each Ten Dollars in Gold.
Eight to Fifteen.—Each Seven Dollars in Gold.
Sixteen to Forty-nine.—Each Five Dollars in Gold.
Fifty and Fifty-one.—Each another Bicycle same as No. 1, same choice.
Fifty-two to one Hundred.—Each Two Dollars and a half in Gold.

After these prizes will follow the middle list. To the sender of the middle set of correct answers in the whole competition, counting all the correct sets of answers from first to last, will be given Number One of these

MIDDLE LIST OF PRIZES.

Number One.—A thoroughly up-to-date Bicycle same as Nos. 1, 50 and 51 in first list.
Two to Twenty-five.—Each a set of one dozen best heavy plated Tea or Dinner Knives.
Twenty-Six to Forty.—Each Ten Dollars in Gold.
Forty-one to Fifty-nine.—Each a Ladies' Handsome Gold Watch.
Sixty and Sixty-one.—Each a Bicycle same as described for Nos. 1, 50 and 51 in first list.
Sixty-two to one Hundred.—Each a half dozen silver plated Forks.

Then will follow the consolation prizes, when to the sender of the last set of correct answers will be given No. one (the bicycle), and so on counting from the last received up to one hundred, when each sender of correct answers up to one hundred inclusive will be given the prizes as per this list of

LAST OR CONSOLATION PRIZES.

No. one.—A Bicycle, same as No. one in first list.
Two to Seventeen.—Each a handsome silver plated Tea Set of 4 pieces.
Eighteen to Thirty.—Each a handsome Gem Ring.
Thirty-one to Thirty-five.—Each Ten Dollars in Gold.
Thirty-six to Fifty.—Each Three Dollars in Cash.
Fifty-one to Sixty-one.—Each Five Dollars in Cash.
Sixty-two to Eighty-two.—A fine Gold Gem Ring.
Eighty-three to Ninety.—Each Seven Dollars in Cash.
Ninety-one to One Hundred.—Each a fine Gold Watch.

Each person competing must send one dollar for one year's subscription to THE LADIES' JOURNAL, which is an old established and widely circulated monthly publication. It consists of thirty-six large pages, with all the latest fashions well illustrated, serial and short stories, department, our boys and girls, household and domestic, in short something to interest every member of the family. It is well worth the small subscription price, even if you do not get a prize; but all the prizes offered above will be given. No charges of any kind will be exacted from prize winners.

Any person can compete any number of times, but a dollar must be sent with each set of answers and the Journal will be sent for a year to any desired address.

All five questions must be answered correctly to secure any prize.

The competition will remain open from now till last day of April next.

Top days will be allowed after date of closing for letters to reach the Journal office from distant points, but must not bear later post-mark than 30th April, '97. The decision of the publishers of The Ladies Journal must be considered final.

Full names and addresses of winners of prizes will be given in the April number of the Journal. No winner's name will be published, however, if a request is made not to do so.

Address and make all orders payable to The Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada.

SCENTS AND PERFUMES.

To be highly perfumed is most vulgar, no matter how dainty the perfume may be; but a faint, sweet scent or just a suspicion of perfume adds materially to the daintiness of a woman's attire. To a great many people strong perfume is most offensive, and too many people use it to conceal other odors, which possibly arise from uncleanliness. It is a pretty idea to select one's favorite perfume and use only that, making it characteristic, so to speak. Sachets are dainty things to have, and one does not need other perfume. If made of good size and generously filled with the sachet powder and cotton, they may be laid among the clothes, and handkerchiefs in trunks and bureau drawers.

IF YOU ARE SUBJECT TO CRAMPS You know how important it is to have a prompt remedy on hand. Nervine—nerve pain cure—has a wonderful and immediate influence upon this malady. It relieves in one minute and cures in five. Pleasant to the taste, and the best remedy in the world for pain.

HOPE ENTHRONED.

LIFE PROLONGED AND ITS USEFULNESS GREATLY EXTENDED.

The Ruthless Hand of Nature Permits Only the Survival of the Strongest But Medical Science Secures the Survival of the Weakest.

From the Cornwall Standard.

The science and art of medication holds a unique place in the esteem of the entire civilized world, because by a judicious application of progressive science relative to the art of healing innumerable triumphs are won in the struggle for health. The profession of medicine we may sagely say, is no science, its triumphs and successes are rehearsed daily by the million. Those who are in the vanguard of this movement are our greatest benefactors. Their discoveries are a boon to humanity; they have given relief to thousands who would have dragged out a miserable and more or less brief existence. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have earned and enjoy the gratitude of untold numbers who were on the verge of isolation or death, because their case defied the skill of the ordinary medical practitioner. The ruthless hand of nature permits only the survival of the strongest, but the tender ministrations of medical science, as exemplified in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, secure the survival of the weakest, which is in harmony with the divine injunction. "We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak and not please ourselves."

These famous pills have given strength to the apparently hopelessly weak, and vitalized and invigorated fragile and debilitated constitutions, enthroned health and strength, thus increasing every value and enhancing every joy. In substantiation of the reputed merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills read the following testimonial of one of Gleggarry's responsible citizens, Samuel Neil, of the village of Lancaster, is one of the best known men of the county. "For three successive winters," says Mr. Neil, "I suffered from severe attacks of la grippe. Owing to the exhausting effect of these attacks I was unable to attend to my business half of the time. The last attack I had was in December, 1895. It was the most prolonged and the subsequent effect the most trying. All the winter of 1896 I was under medical care and being somewhat advanced in life I presented a very frail appearance. My weakness was so pronounced that I became a victim of weak turns, and even with the assistance of a cane I was liable to fall. Attempts to walk were risky, and often to be regretted. I was troubled with a dizziness in the head that rendered locomotion difficult and unpleasant. Besides this general weakness, I had in my shoulders, something like articular rheumatism in its fluctuations and severity. After a five months treatment I was not any better, in fact the doctor gave me very little encouragement. He said I had palpitation of the heart and it must run its course. The truth is I felt so weak that my hope of recovery was about nil. About the first of May I determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was the dizziness left me, day by day my pains vanished, into imperceptibility, and I began to feel myself again. The improvement continued until I was able to follow my business with unexpected vigor. I am increasing in flesh and in the general signs of good health, and I unhesitatingly attribute my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

THE QUEEN'S PREACHER.

Etiquette is to be observed in preaching before the Queen. No personal reference to her Majesty is permissible, a pure Gospel discourse being the rule, delivered as though she was not present. Many have tried to evade those rules. The Queen likes and enjoys a plain, practical discourse, selected from the lessons or Gospel of the day, to occupy about 20 minutes in delivery. Questions of the day, and above all, politics must be entirely excluded.

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MILLS, MILLS & HALES, Barristers, Solicitors. 180, Adelaide St. W., Toronto. Money to Loan.

2, G. Mills, B.A.—A. Mills—Jas. Hales, LL.B.

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL. Young men, learn to cut, no better trade, write for circular giving full information, also agents for McCall's Ladies' Garment Drafting Machine, 112 Yonge St.

DISEASE DOES NOT STAND STILL.

Every one is either growing better or worse.

How is it with you?

You are suffering from

KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY TROUBLES.

Have tried doctors and medicine without avail, and have become disgusted.

DON'T GIVE UP!

Safe Cure

WILL CURE YOU.

Thousands now well, but once like you, say so. Give an honest medicine an honest chance.

Accept no substitute.

Write for free treatment blank to-day.

Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Scott's Emulsion

Of Cod-Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites

is the best known preventive to serious lung trouble. It supplies just the kind of needed fat, prevents useless waste of tissue, makes rich blood, and fortifies the body against attack. You should take it at once if you feel weak, have no appetite, or are losing flesh.

50c. and \$1.00 at all druggists.

SAFE, SURE, PAINLESS.

Just what you need if you are troubled by aching corners. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor act in this way. It makes no sore spots, acts speedily, removing the worst corn in twenty-four hours. Putnam's Corn Extractor, the only sure corn cure.

"Does your wife call you as many pet names as she did when you were first married?" "Er—not as many pet ones."

INJURY AND NEGLECT.

He Failed in Health and Strength—His Kidneys Ached and He Took Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Deseronto, Feb. 15. (Special).—Among business people here, and especially by his fellow workmen great interest has been taken in the case of Mr. James Stokes, who for the past fifteen years has been shipper for the Rathbun Company.

Lately he had run down in health and strength to the point of being compelled to quit work and his recovery now as the result of using Dodd's Kidney Pills, is the talk of the town. On seeing Mr. Stokes, he said:—

"From over lifting and strain I suffered greatly from kidney trouble, being advised after all else had failed, to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, from the first dose, I got relief, and hundreds of people here can vouch for my cure."

I'd rather be most any man in history's class or fame's bright band.

Than Atlas for he always had A world of trouble on his hands.

WHAT DR. A. E. SALTER SAYS.

Buffalo, N.Y.—Gentle.—From my personal knowledge, gained in observing the effect of your Shiloh's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable Remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption.

PROFESSIONAL CRITICISM.

Read—I hear that Penn's new play has no villain in it.

Wright—It doesn't need any. The play itself is perfectly villainous.

A MINISTER'S DESIRE.

I Wish All to Know What a Blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is in Case of Catarrh. It Relieves in Ten Minutes.

GIVE ONE SHORT PUFF

Rev. A. D. Buckley, of Buffalo, writes:—"I wish all to know what a blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is in case of Catarrh. I have been troubled with this disease for years, but the first time I used this remedy I received most delightful relief, and now regard myself entirely cured after the use of the remedy for two months. It is delightful to use and very refreshing."

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TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL. Young men, learn to cut, no better trade, write for circular giving full information, also agents for McCall's Ladies' Garment Drafting Machine, 112 Yonge St.

TO INVENTORS. Patents obtained in all countries by International Patent Bureau, 117, Madison St., Toronto. Longest experience. Lowest rates. Information free. G. O. FREEMAN, Manager. R. A. KELLOGG, Expert and Examiner.

SEND TO **W. PETRIE & SONS** NEW & 2ND MACHINERY TORONTO CANADA

GOLDEN EYE SALVE

THE MONEY MAKER RIBBING MACHINE

"They say you have no sympathy for the struggling poor." "Met" said the accused gentleman. "I have nothing but sympathy."

Stop that Cough! Take warning. It may lead to Consumption. A 25c. bottle of Shiloh's Cure may save your life.

"Is he a scientific fighter?" "Scientific!" echoed the pugilist contemptuously. "Why he couldn't parse a single sentence of his challenge!"

Shiloh's Consumption Cure cures where others fail. It is the leading Cough Cure, and no home should be without it. Pleasant to take and goes right to the spot.

THE OFFICIAL BIRDCATCHER.

Berlin pays a salary to a professional birdcatcher, who keeps scientific and educational institutions supplied with birds, birds' nests and eggs, and he is the only man in the empire permitted to do so.

W.P.C 855

Salada

Ceylon Tea. 25c, 40c, 50c, 60c

Watson's Cough Drops

R. & T. W. Stamped on each Drop.

W. G. HARRIS

WHOLESALE BUYER OF Scrap Brass, Copper, Lead and Iron.

William Street, Toronto.

Reference: Imperial Bank, Toronto.

Splendid Equipment and Good Solid Work have placed the—

CENTRAL Business Colleges

TORONTO—Gerrard and Yonge Sts.

at the top. It has more teachers, more students, and assists many more young men and women into good positions, than any other Canadian Business School. Get particulars. Enter anytime. Write W. H. SHAW, Principal.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Canada Permanent LOAN AND SAVINGS CO.

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

Head Office—Toronto St., Toronto.
Branch Offices—Winnipeg, Man.; Vancouver, B.C.

The ample resources of this Company enable its Directors to make advances on Real Estate without delay, at low rates of interest, and on the most liberal terms of repayment. Loans granted on Improved Farms and on Productive Town and City Property. Mortgages and Municipal Debentures Purchased. Applications may be made through the Company's Local Agents, or at the Office of the Company.

J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director, Toronto.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SETTLERS' TRAINS FROM TORONTO EVERY TUESDAY

During March and April At 9:00 p.m.

(Should sufficient business offer)

TO MANTOBA AND THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

A Colonist Sleeper will be attached to Pacific Express due to leave Toronto at 12:30 p.m. (noon) on these dates.

Ask or write for "SETTLERS' GUIDE."

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY

For Weak and Inflamed Eyes, or Chronic Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Glands.

Sale by all Druggists

KNITTING MACHINES

OLD AND RELIABLE

Established 1875

THIS IS FOR YOU—Clothe your family from head to foot with our

MONEY MAKER

PRICES ONLY \$15, \$20, \$30

CREELMAN BROS. - Georgetown, Ont.

For Typewriters write us

When I was Well.

While I was Sick. And Now I am Well Again.



MR. MAXWELL JOHNSTON

One of the Best Known Printers in Canada,

Tells the story of his terrible sufferings, and gives an account of his rescue from the Jaws of Death.

Probably no one is better known to the printing trade of Canada than Maxwell Johnston, of Maxwell Johnston & Co., 72 Bay street, Toronto. His many years of experience have acquainted him with almost every person in the entire trade. To many of his friends it has been known that he has suffered during very severe illness the past year, and in regard to the same Mr. Johnston writes the following letter:—

Toronto, Dec. 3, 1896.

Messrs. T. MILBURN & Co.:

DEAR SIRS,—For over ten months I suffered from dropsy, caused by kidney trouble which followed an attack of jaundice. The symptoms rapidly became serious and medical aid was called in. Among others who were consulted were Dr. Wallace, Dr. Norman Allen, Dr. Weir and Dr. Glass, all of this city, and I can truly state that they made every effort that medical skill could provide. Seven operations were performed within six months, during which time I visited at different periods for the purpose of these operations the following hospitals, viz: The Toronto General Hospital, St. Michael's Hospital and Grace Hospital. Although all that could be done for me was faithfully and skillfully performed, I received only temporary relief, the operations only serving to remove the enormous quantities of water which constantly accumulated. As a matter of fact, 17 gallons of water were removed during the last two operations. After the last operation I was given up to die and was given only six to twelve days to live.

In addition to the best medical skill which money could procure, I used all kinds of patent medicines which promised relief, but without effect. All the family remedies suggested, such as Milk-wood Tea, Pumpkin Seed Tea, Mullein Leaf Tea, Spanish Onion Tea, Sweet Nitro and Buchu, etc., were faithfully tried but gave not the slightest relief, so that I had lost all hope, when I was persuaded to try Doan's Kidney Pills, together with Laxa Liver Pills. To my surprise I received almost immediate relief. At this time I was unable to lie down and for three and a half months previously was forced to sleep in a chair. My waist measure was then 49 inches; it is now 33 inches since the wonderful cure made by these pills.

I consider myself perfectly cured and feel strong and well. My weight when I was attacked was 198 pounds. After the operations I was reduced to 130. I weigh now 160. By carefully watching the action of Doan's Pills and Laxa Liver Pills I am positive that to them alone is due the wonderful cure which has taken place in my case.

I am a printer by trade and have held positions in the offices of *The Globe*, *Mail*, *Methodist Book Room*, etc., as well as in Ohio and Detroit, Mich., and have been an employing printer since 1877.

Although it may seem incredible, every word I have stated is the truth, and I am prepared to back it by the evidence of hundreds of citizens and friends who know me before I was sick and afterwards, while I was near death's door, and who now, to their surprise, see me restored to complete health by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills, assisted by Laxa Liver Pills. I shall be glad to answer inquiries from sufferers from kidney or liver troubles at any time, and refer to the following gentlemen who have knowledge of the facts, and can verify every word I say. Many of these gentlemen knew me before my sickness, during my terrible sufferings, and since I was restored to health. My testimony is given voluntarily and without any consideration of any kind, either directly or indirectly. I give it solely for the benefit of my fellow beings who may be afflicted with Dropsy or Kidney troubles of any kind, viz:—

R. J. Fleming, Esq., Mayor of Toronto.
E. F. Clarke, Esq., M.P., ex-Mayor.
Rev. H. C. Dixon, of Gillespie, An-aley & Dixon.
J. W. St. John, Esq., M.P.P.
Patrick Boyle, Esq., of the Catholic Register.
Dr. Phillips.
J. B. Cook, Esq., photographer.
W. G. Murdoch, Esq., barrister.
T. C. Robinette, Esq., barrister.
John McGregor, Esq., barrister.
Chas. McDonald, Esq., barrister.
M. J. Quinn, Esq., barrister, etc.
John Kent, Esq., of Gowans, Kent & Company.
Geo. Gwatkin, Esq., of Gwatkin & Son.
J. Gordon Mowat, Esq.
J. J. McCaffery, Esq.
R. G. McLean, Esq.
Chas. B. Doherty, Esq.
Wm. Verner, Esq.

John Stormont, Esq.
J. G. Ramsey, Esq.
Geo. Verral, Esq.
Ex-Ald. W. T. Stewart.
G. T. Pendrith, Esq.
John Imrie, Esq., of Imrie & Graham.
Wm. Hovenden, Esq.
Wm. Threlkeld, Esq.
W. S. Johnston, Esq.
J. J. Ryan, Esq.
Jas. E. Henderson, Esq., of Stockwell & Henderson.
Frederick Diver, Esq., Central Press Agency, Toronto.
Harry Brown, Esq., of Brown Bros. & Co., Toronto.
Nicholas Murphy, Esq., Q.C.
Thos. Parkinson, Esq., of Messrs. Powell & Parkinson.
John Brown, Esq., corner Simcoe and Adelaide streets.
S. T. Britten, Esq., of Britten & Bradshaw.
Chas. Field, Esq., Queen street east.
Wm. Hirst, Esq., corner Church and Shuter streets.
And hundreds of others.

Yours truly,
MAXWELL JOHNSTON.

Mr. Johnston appeared before Mr. C. Henderson, Commissioner in the High Court of Justice, and gave the following declaration as regards the absolute truth of the statements made in his letter:—

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Province of Ontario,
County of York.

To Wit:—In the matter of a letter to Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., dated 3rd December, 1896, I, Maxwell Johnston, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, do solemnly declare that the statements contained in the above letter are true, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act, 1893, declared before me at Toronto, in the County of York, this 3rd day of December, 1896, by Chas. Henderson, a Commissioner in H. O. J. Courts.

(Signed),
MAXWELL JOHNSTON,
of Maxwell Johnston & Co.,
72 Bay street, Toronto, Ont.

Do You Want

A New Sleigh ?

Then Go 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

Montreal Business College

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Established 1864.

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