

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXI.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY OCT. 1, 1897

DENIS BROS

Lachute Bargain Store.

Deal With Us and Save \$\$\$\$

We guarantee the Best Value for the Money in

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Linens and Cottonades.

Black Cashmere.

Dress Goods of All Kinds.

Boots and Shoes.

Groceries.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Tailoring.

We Make a Specialty of Tailoring and we Guarantee all Work Done by Our Tailor.

GIVE US A CALL.

— Denis Bros

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. W. C. Buckley, of Montreal, spent Sunday with his family in Lachute.

Mr. Neil McArthur and Mr. Wm. Campbell, of Grenville, were in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. McMahon and Miss Leyna McMahon spent a few days in town this week.

Miss Moore of Brownsburg is spending a few days this week with friends in town.

Mrs. Heavysege is attending the session of the W.C.T.U. now in session at Stanstead.

Mr. John Allan, of Montreal and family left Monday.

The ministers of the Methodist and Baptist churches of this place exchanged pulpits on Sunday evening last.

The many friends of Rev. J. H. Cameron will regret to hear that he is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Hides are up, leather is up, but boots and shoes are being sold as cheap as ever at J. A. BEDARD.

We are pleased to report that the operation performed on Mrs. George Walker, has, so far, proven successful.

Mr. Frank Sherlock, of London, the general agent for Doherty Organs, was in town on Thursday.

Mrs. H. J. Scrivner, of Hemmingford, Que., spent a few days this week with her sister Mrs. Gardiner.

Mrs. A. McMillan, of Dundee, Que., returned home on Thursday, after spending a pleasant week or two at the Windsor.

Our fancy colored dress goods have been running out fast, and we were obliged to re-order another large line. Beautiful patterns and effects. W. BANFORD.

A large number of the west-enders have been under the impression for some time that a ghost was inhabiting their part of the town. Luckily it did not come in contact with any one, for—white cows are dangerous sometimes.

Keep your harness clean and bright by using our special line of oils at 60c per gallon. J. A. BEDARD.

Mrs. Dafee and children of Montreal returned home on Thursday, after spending a pleasant summer at Riverside Cottage.

WANTED.—Purchasers for a number of sets of hand-made harness which I am selling off cheap. J. A. BEDARD

Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Ottawa, formerly pastor of the Baptist Church at Buckingham, was shaking hands with old friends in town on Wednesday last.

Have you read the posters in connection with the concert and grand recital to be given by Miss Ella Lambley in Victoria Hall on Tuesday next? If not do so. Tickets only 25 cents.

Dr. Stackhouse will for the next six (6) months make sets of teeth for \$6.00. Painless Extraction. Gold Filling, Crown and Bridge work done at equally low prices. At Lachute last four days of each week.

We must congratulate our enterprising citizen, Mr. J. C. Wilson, on the new sidewalk and fence erected in front of the old court house. Would that our council would get a little of the same push in them as the above.

With the coming of cold weather the price of ice drops, and its just the same with household furniture. We have a large and well assorted show room full of bedroom sets, Dining and Parlor sets etc. We shall take pleasure in showing you our goods and quoting to you our lowest prices. O. B. LAFLEUR.

The Baptists of Dalesville purpose holding a teaming in the church on Wednesday evening Sept. 6th at which a good time is anticipated. A programme of music, speeches, etc. is being prepared for the occasion.

We learn from a clipping of the Buckingham Post that the main street of that town is to be macadamized. It seems a very hard matter for us to get even proper sidewalks, let alone a macadamized street. We would again call the attention of our municipal fathers to the condition of some of our thoroughfares. Could not something be done in regard to clearing of brush, etc., from the streets.

As has been announced by posters during the week Lachute is to give a treat in the school. Miss Ella Lambley in Victoria Hall on Tuesday evening next. The other performers are Miss Chisham, late of this place and the boy soprano, Master Freddie Ulley of Montreal. Miss Lambley, who has recently completed a six month's course in education under the well-known Prof. Stephen, will undoubtedly have added to her natural ability in such a manner as to more than ever merit the appreciation which has ever attended her efforts in this place, and we predict for her a crowded house.

Note change of prices of some of the articles in ad. We still continue to offer not only the lines advertised at low prices, but all we have in stock.

J. R. McQUAT.

The annual county convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Henry's Church on October 12. Sessions are at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 7.30 p.m. and delegates are expected from Point Fortune, Chatham and St. Andrews. Mrs. Sanderson of Danville, provincial president will be present at all sessions and Mr. Carson, of Montreal, secretary of the Dominion Alliance will address the evening meeting. The musical portion of the convention is in charge of Mrs. Geo. Christie, Mrs. Kenniburg and the Y's. A basket dinner in the basement of the church at 12.30 and tea at 6 o'clock. All interested in temperance work are cordially invited. The evening meeting will be an open one. Several speakers from a distance are also expected to take part. Papers by W.C.T.U. members are promised.

Go to J. R. McQUAT'S for Double and Single Barrel Breech loading shot guns, 22 Calibre rifles, Air rifles, revolvers, brass and Paper shells, Loaded Shot Shells gun wads and caps, loading tools, cartridges, etc.

The interior of Henry's Church presented a very attractive appearance last Sunday morning with its chaste decorations of brilliantly colored leaves and flowers as it awaited the arrival of the children. Nor did it wait in vain, for the children came from all parts of the congregation and filled the centre pews, while the remainder were filled with S.S. teachers, parents and friends. A special service prepared by the Sunday School Committee of the General Assembly was gone through and an address delivered by the pastor, Rev. N. Waddell, who took for his text, "Surely He shall deliver thee from the snare of the fowler." In the course of his address he mentioned some of the ways in which Satan traps souls, impressed the seriousness of being caught in Satan's snare, illustrated the growth of evil habits, and man's powerlessness to break them, and pointed out Christ who alone can deliver man from the power of evil. The collection was in aid of S.S. work. Children's day in the Presbyterian Church is becoming one of the most attractive days in the whole year.

We offer you 2000 yds dress braid and gimp to clear at once, five cents. W. BANFORD.

Special 6 days offer, from Sept. 18 to the 23th. I will re-make your mattresses (as good as new) for 75c. or two for \$1.40, also will clean your feather bed by steam renovation for \$1.25c. or two for \$2.25. This is a last chance for you as after this I shall charge my regular price which is \$3.00. Be sure and take this opportunity and mail or leave your order at my office next to the Brethren's Hall, Hugh St.

JNO. FORSYTHE.

Now on hand the largest assortment of Mantles and Jackets, we have ever shown.

W. BANFORD.

BIRTH.

RIDDEL.—At Lachute, on Monday Sept. 27th the wife of Alex. Ridde, of a son.

Now is the time for over Fall and Winter. We have a variety—over two hundred of want to move out before January. W. BANFO

SUPERIOR COURT

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

JOSEPH FERDINAND GRAVEL, Agent, of the City and District of Montreal.

VS PLAINTIFF

ALFRED LIMOGES, of the Parish of Ste. Eustache, in the District of Terrebonne, and now absent.

DEFENDANT

It is ordered to the defendant to appear in the month of St. Scholastique, Sept. 25, 1897,

For Sale

A block of land about 205 acres, being Lots 19, 20, 21 and 22 in the Eighth Range, Arundel, well timbered, about 20 acres cleared on west side of River Rouge. Easy access from Montreal, via St. Jovite or Arundel. There are post offices, mills, stores and good market in the neighborhood.

For particulars apply to JAMES RIDDLE, Arundel, Que.

Important.

The advertiser, a middle aged bachelor, a resident of a neighboring city, of good character, good physique and in fair circumstances, is desirous of corresponding with a spinster lady having fair education, of good appearance, age from 26 to 35 years, and a member of a respectable Protestant family. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address "Confidential," Care Lachute Watchman.

Public Notice

The Montreal Colonisation Railway Company hereby gives notice that the map of the route and profile as well as the book of reference of the said railway have been deposited previously to this date in the department of public Works at Quebec as well as in the Registry Office of the counties of Terrebonne and of Saguenay respectively, according to the provisions of the Act in that behalf.

A. S. HAMELIN, Sec.

Montreal, Sept. 10, 1897

Now is the time

To Buy Your Fall Footwear and

W BERRY'S

Is the place to buy them

Look at these prices—

	Original	Present
Youth's School Boots	\$1.00	75
Boys' School boots	1.25	1.00
Misses School boots	1.00	75
Misses School shoes	1.55	1.10
Ladies' Genuine Dongola, (Button or lace)	1.50	1.25
Ladies' Working Boots	1.00	75
Ladies' Working Boots calf	1.25	1.00
Men's Dongola, Con as or laced	2.00	1.60
Men's long calf boots	4.00	3.00
" " " "	3.75	3.00
Men's Plough boots	2.50	2.00
" " " "	2.25	1.70

Full assortment of latest in rubbers just arrived. If you are in need of anything in Footwear give me a call

W. BERRY.

Centre Ward Meat Market.

The steady increase of out trade betokens growing confidence and appreciation of our goods.

Fresh and Salt Meats Always on hand

Cash Price Paid For Hides, Calf-skins,

JOHN McCILLVRAE.

FOR
Pianos
Organs

AND

Sewing Machines

GO TO—

J. A. Bedard.

FOR
BOOTS
SHOES
AND

Hand-Made Harness

Of All Kinds

GO TO—

J. A. BEDARD.

FOR
Shoe Dressing
Of All Kinds and Colors
Boot Grease
Harness Dressing

At 60c per gallon
J. A. BEDARD

LOST.—On Thursday a pocket book, containing a sum of money. Whoever finds it, please return it to Mr. G. Rodriguez, yard, leave with Mr. G. be suitably rewarded.

Notice.

I hereby notify all persons concerned that I will not be responsible for anything obtained in my name by my wife, she having left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. Also my two sons Madoss L. roque and Louis Larocque.

MOSES LAROCQUE,
Grenville, Que.

Farm For Sale.

140 acres (all under cultivation) situated on the 2nd concession of Chatham, convenient to schools, churches, post office, etc. Will be sold on reasonable terms.

WM. ROBERT, St. Philippe.

Notice.

The annual meeting of the local Farmers Mutual Insurance Company will be held in J.W. Rait's Hall, Lachute, on Wednesday, October 6th, at 3 p.m., for annual report and election of directors.

J. W. McQUAT, Sec.-Treas.

ANY BATTLES

ABOUT THE BLACK WATCH.

Way Back in the
Story of Its Many

finds an admir-
bald Forbes, who
fighting and its
adventures. The
its beginning
Highland com-
to keep the peace
region north of the Highland
Tribesmen from the Whigians
were set to watch their Jacobite kin-
men. "Black" was an epithet given to
them because their tartans—each com-
pany had, of course, its own—showed
a sombre contrast to the "red sol-
diers" of the regular army, "for the
regulars at that time were clad in
scarlet from top to toe. In 1740 the
companies were formed into a regim-
ent which was numbered the 43rd,
the rival tartans being amalgamated
in a novel pattern. In March, 1743,
the 43rd was sent to England, and a
few weeks later embarked to the Ne-
therlands. The removal from Scotland
was far from welcome, and the order
for foreign service provoked actual muti-
ny. Two hundred men deserted in a
body and marched northward. They
were overtaken at Oundle, and sur-
rounded by a force to which they, af-
ter some parley, surrendered. A court
martial sentenced the whole number
to death, but only three ring-leaders
suffered this penalty; the rank and file
were punished by being sent in de-
tachments to various foreign stations.
The main body of the regiment, which
was still 900 strong, just missed Detting-
en and came in for Fontenoy. The
"Black Watch" greatly distinguished
itself. The "Highland Furies," was the
complimentary description, which a
French eye-witness gave of their de-
meanour. Their colonel, Sir Robert
Munro, went everywhere with them,
though he was so corpulent that he
had to be hauled out of the trenches
by the legs and arms. The total loss
of the regiment was 153. During the
'45 the 43rd were in England, being
told off to watch the south coast, where
a French descent was daily expected.
They were thus happily exempted from
the painful duty of sharing in the Cul-
oden campaign. Some shrewd ob-
servers at the time doubted whether
the rising would have taken place if
this organized force of loyal clansmen
had been allowed to remain in the dis-
affected regions.

The regiment's next service was in
the expedition against Fort Miconder
in 1757. The assault, which was
made on most imperfect information of
the strength of the fortifications, was
a disastrous failure. The "Black
Watch" which could hardly be called
a "black" at all, lost six hundred and
thirteen men, of whom nearly a half
were killed. The proportion of the killed to
the strength was not less than one
in three. At Waterloo, which was not
an affair of rosewater, it was one in
seventeen. The regiment was not pre-
sent at Quebec, but it took part in
the campaign of 1760, a series of success-
ful and inexpensive operations, which
resulted in adding Canada to the Em-
pire. Its second battalion had been
serving meanwhile in the West Indies.
To that region the whole regiment was
again transferred in 1761, selected, as
was stated in the despatch from home,
"for their sobriety and abstemious
habits, great activity and capability for
bearing the extremes of heat and cold."
The campaign resulted in the conquest
of the Windward Islands and of Havana.
From the West Indies the "Black
Watch" was sent back to New York,
and had three years of campaigning
against the Indian tribes. At last,
after eleven years, what was left of the
regiment—it had lost nine hundred and
seventy officers and men in killed and
wounded—was sent home. The survivors
were not without the solace of
prize money won in the conquest of
Havana. Each private had the magnifi-
cent sum of £4 1s. 3d. while Lord
Albemarle, who commanded, received
£122,967.

The regiment remained at home for
eight years, of which only two were
spent in Scotland, left in 1743 and not
revisited until 1775. In 1776 it was
ordered to America, where hostilities
were in active progress. It is interest-
ing to be told that out of the thousand
and twelve rank and file who embarked,
all but seven were Scots and all but
83 Highlanders. One of the trans-
ports was captured on its voyage by an
American privateer; but the soldiers
overpowered the prize crew and navigated
the ship into the James River. Un-
luckily Jamestown was then in pos-
session of the colonial forces. The regim-
ent had its share of whatever glory
was won in the War of Independence.
At the conclusion of peace it remained
in North America, returning to Eng-
land in 1783, and six months later to
Scotland, where it had the distasteful
duty of quelling the disturbance caused
in the Highlands by the wholesale

Flanders, the famous
"Black Watch" Late on
English pickets near
were compelled to retreat. A
regiment was ordered to cover
the movement and protect the guns,
but broke and fled. Sir David Dundas
called out "Forty-second, for God's
sake and the honour of your country
retake these guns." They did retake
them, and they wear the red feather to
this day, having vindicated some sev-
ty years ago their special right.

other Highland regiments, to this dis-
tinction.

After other less celebrated services
came the famous victory of Alexandria,
which Mr. Forbes describes with more
than usual fulness, and after Alexan-
dria, with an interval of four years
at home, and three years at Gibraltar,
Corunna, where the brigade, which was
made up of the forty-second, the
Fourth and Fiftieth, bore the brunt of
the attack. The last look that Sir John
Moore cast on the struggle of that day
was turned to the "Black Watch."
"His countenance expressed satisfac-
tion," wrote his aide-de-camp, Henry
Hardinge, afterward Lord Hardinge,
"when I told him that the regiment
was advancing." A few Highland sol-
diers helped the officers of his staff to
bury him a few hours later on one of
the bastions of the citadel.

In the Peninsular War the most ac-
tive service of the regiment was ren-
dered at the sanguinary battles fought
at or within the French frontier. At
Quatre Bras it suffered severely, los-
ing 298 officers and men in killed and
wounded. It was present at Waterloo
but was not hotly engaged. It would
be noted that five officers returned
as wounded at Waterloo had all been
on the same list at Quatre Bras.

After thirty-nine years of peace in
the battle of the Alma, when the
"Black Watch" was brigaded with two
other Highland regiments the Seventy-
Ninth and the Ninety-Third, under
the command of Sir Colin Camp-
bell, "Men," said Sir Colin, "you are
going into action. Remember this:
Whoever is wounded—no matter what
his rank—must lie where he falls until
the bandmen come to attend to him.
No soldiers must go carrying off
wounded comrades. If any man does
such a thing his name will be stuck
up in his parish church." Sir Colin was
eminently practical, but he also knew
the value of sentiment; for he won the
hearts of the men by getting leave to
wear the Highland bonnet. When soon
after the victory, he rode into the
square, wearing the bonnet in which
the heekles of the three regiments had
been combined, he was greeted with
such volumes of cheering that both the
English and French armies were start-
led with wonderment as to what was
going on.

The "Black Watch" has other names
—among them Cawnpore and Tel-el-
Kebir—on the roll of its achievements.

HOW THE GOLD IS WORKED OUT.

Scenes and Conditions at the Klondike
Digging.

An interesting letter telling of the
recent trip of the steamer Excelsior to
Alaska has been written by Capt. J.
F. Higgins, of the steamer, to a friend.
He says:

The word Klondike means deer
river, and is called Reindeer river on
the chart. It empties into the Yukon
fifty miles above the big river. Bon-
anza creek dumps into Klondike about
two miles above the Yukon. Eldora-
do is a tributary of the Bonanza. There
are numerous creeks and tributaries,
the main river being 300 miles long.
The gold so far has been taken from
Bonanza and Eldorado both well nam-
ed, for the richness of the placers is
truly marvellous. Eldorado, thirty
miles long is staked the whole length,
and as far as worked has paid, as
each claim is 300 feet along the stream-
bed, there is 500,000 lbs. of the claim. So
uniform has the output been that one
miner who has an interest in the
claims told me that if offered his choice
he would toss up to decide. One of our
passengers who is taking \$1,000 with
him, has worked 100 feet of his ground
and refused \$300,000 for the remainder,
and confidently expects to clear up
\$400,000 and more. He has in a bottle
\$112 from one pan of dirt. His
pay dirt, while being washed,
averaged \$250 an hour to each
man shoveling in. Two others of our
miners who worked their own claims
cleared up \$6,000 from the day's wash-
ing. There is about fifteen feet of
dirt above bedrock, the pay streak av-
eraging from four to six feet, which is
furnished out while the ground is
frozen. Of course the ground taken
out is thawed by building fires, and
when the thaw comes and water
rushes in they get their sluices and
wash the dirt. Two of our fellows
thought a small bird in the hand worth
a large one in the bush, and sold their
claims for \$45,000, getting \$4,500 down,
the remainder to be paid in monthly
installments of \$10,000 each. The pur-
chasers had no more than \$5,000 paid.
They were twenty days thawing and
getting out dirt. Then there was no
water to sluice with, but one fellow
made a rocker and in ten days took
out the \$10,000 for the first install-
ment. So tunneling and rocking they
took out \$40,000 before there was wa-
ter to sluice with.

"Of course these things read like
the story of Aladdin, but fiction is not
in it with facts at Klondike. The
ground located and prepared can be
worked out in a few years, but there
is still an immense territory un-
worked, and the laboring man who can
get there with one year's provisions will
have a better chance to make a stake
than in any other part of the world.

WOMEN AT CAMBRIDGE.

The senate, or governing body of Cam-
bridge University, England, has re-
jected by a large majority, a proposition
to grant to women students the degree
of bachelor of arts. For the last sixteen
years duly qualified women students at
Girton and Newnham have been ad-
mitted to the honor examinations at
Cambridge; a separate class list has
been provided for them, and successful
candidates have been given a diploma
by the university. During this period
the names of about seven hundred wo-
men students have been recorded in the
university calendar. The senate has
conferred upon men a degree as a
strongly supported and

other High-land regiments, to this dis-
tinction.

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came the famous victory of Alexandria,

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tive service of the regiment was ren-

dered at the sanguinary battles fought
at or within the French frontier. At

Quatre Bras it suffered severely, los-
ing 298 officers and men in killed and

PORTRAITS OF THE SOUL.

DR. H. BARADUC MAKES SOME IN- TERESTING EXPERIMENTS.

Photosphere About Him — That is the New
Incandescent Atmosphere Which Causes
Temper and Emotion — A Remarkable
Discovery.

Dr. H. Baraduc, of Paris, who recent-
ly made some interesting experiments
with the object of obtaining photo-
graphs of the human soul, has now
come forward with a new theory,
which is that every human being is a
miniature sun—is, in fact, what he
styles a "man sun." He has fully ex-
plained his theory to the French So-
ciety of Biology, and also to the
French Academy of Sciences, and so
impressed was the academy that it
straightway appointed a committee,
composed of MM. d'Arsonval, Becquerel
and Moisson, and instructed it to
examine as to the scientific value of
Dr. Baraduc's views.

According to Dr. Baraduc—and the
fact is generally admitted—man is
surrounded by an incandescent atmo-
sphere known as the photosphere. Now
this photosphere, as he points out, is
the theatre of perturbations and of
gigantic cyclones, the influence of
which is felt even on our own small
planet, since it also produces on this
globe cyclones and other disturbances.
We, too, says Dr. Baraduc, have our
photosphere or atmosphere, which vi-
brates and moves, not only in accord-
ance with the moral impressions which
we receive according to our spiritual
condition, but also according to the
influence which is brought to bear on
it by the tempests in the sun and on
the earth. In other words, he insists
on the verity of that old aphorism of
the alchemists, the theurgists and the
therapeutists—namely, that "the
small is like the great, and that
which is on high is like that which is
below."

INTERESTING PHOTOGRAPHS.

As a proof of his theory, the doctor
and his assistants have taken several
photographs of vibrations which eman-
ated from human bodies and when
these bodies were in varying conditions.
The photographs show these varying
conditions very clearly. Thus the vi-
brations which emanated from the
calm body are tranquil, those which
emanated from the body in a state
of cerebral or cardiac activity resem-
ble the normal atmosphere of the sun,
and those which emanated from a body
in a state of fury or profound trouble
resemble the solar tempests as they
have been photographed by astronom-
ers.

The vibrations of these photographic
images are at least curious, and at
any rate there can be no question as
to their reality. To explain them is
the problem. Does this human
photosphere radiate simply from our
bodies and from the nervous centres
of our material beings, or does it, as
is now claimed, radiate from our very
souls?

HUMAN KNOWLEDGE INCREASED.

For the present we must rest satis-
fied with the knowledge that our be-
ings are not bounded by the epidermis,
but that they radiate and extend their
influence much further. Long ago
the Hindus foresaw that this discov-
ery would be made, and that by
means of this photosphere, which
thus registers all human passions,
human knowledge would be vastly in-
creased.

Should Dr. Baraduc's theory prove
correct, a simple explanation can be
given of all the phenomena of sym-
pathy, antipathy, telepathy and others
of like order. Technically his theory
is concerning "curved force" and the
vibrations of ether, but in plain Eng-
lish it is based on the assumption that
every human being is a miniature sun,
and is not only influenced in the
same manner as the sun, but also in-
fluences others around him—as the
sun influences the neighboring celestial
bodies.

A wonderful fact if true, and so it
is believed to be by some eminent sci-
entists. Unusual interest is being
taken in the subject in Paris, and
many agree with the French writer
who says—"If the results reported by
Dr. H. Baraduc can be obtained by other
scientists who are equally trust-
worthy, we have at once before us the
greatest discovery of the century, a
discovery which is certainly more re-
markable than that of the famous X-
rays."

WILL HE NO MARTYR.

Russia's Government has decided to
take no further steps in connection
with the trial of Theodore Kovaleff, the
Tassolof fanatic, who, in obedience to
the commands of his fellow sectarians,
immured and buried 15 of them alive.
The authorities feel that the punish-
ment of a man such as this by the
ordinary legal methods would merely
have the effect of endowing him with
the halo of a martyr. Consequently,
instead of either being condemned to
penal servitude, or to death as a
murderer, he will be kept for the
remainder of his days in a monas-
tery in a remote part of the em-
pire.

BY DESERVING IT.

If we deserve sympathy we are pretty
sure of getting it by courageously and
quietly showing that we are deserving;
we cannot have it by demanding it
with whines and lamentations, and de-
monstrations of our suffering forced
upon unwilling ears.

THE USES OF CLOVES.

Mrs. Gotham—The paper says that
chewing wintergreen will keep people
awake in church.
Mr. Gotham—It might be—but, at the
theatre, I have found cloves very ef-
facious.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

It May Some Day Rival Those of the Con-
tinent.

The English journals have not quite
finished their chorus of intense ad-
miration of the British navy, and per-
haps there is every excuse for the na-
tional exultation, writes an American
correspondent. But, despite the glit-
tering and picturesque review of
thirty thousand men the other day at
Aldershot, and the compliments show-
ered upon the troops—of course fully
quoted in the newspapers—from the
lips of Gen. Miles and the military re-
presentatives of all the other great
powers, there is no earthly reason for
England to be otherwise than appre-
hensive at the weak condition of her
army. The serious complications in
eastern Europe, the threatened revolt
in India, the disturbances always im-
minent in South Africa make it abso-
lutely necessary that England should
have a fighting force at her disposal
capable of occupying hostile territory
as well as defending her own coasts
from the invader. The English could
not rely for

A SUCCESSFUL WAR.

entirely upon her navy, even though
it really is three times the strength
so proudly displayed at Spithead. In
the Napoleonic wars and in the Crim-
ean wars the navy had next to nothing
to do, while the army covered itself
with glory. Yet recently Lord Salis-
bury had to make the humiliating con-
fession that one reason why England
could not intervene in the Eastern
question was because she had no army
to undertake a military occupation.
Gen. Sir Henry Havelock and Capt.
Gansior, of the navy, have both writ-
ten articles in this month's "Fortnightly
Review," showing how inadequate
England's present military strength is
for any emergency. It seems that the
entire effective force that England
could at this moment put in the field
is about sixty-five thousand men. To
subvert the convention and throw off
British suzerainty, it is asserted that
forty thousand good British troops
would be required, and to hold Egypt
in the event of a European war sev-
enty thousand British troops would be
necessary. The army estimates make
provision for two hundred and six
thousand men, and the question is, why
is that force so largely represented on
paper? Military authorities agree that
there is not at the moment one single
battalion in England that is in
condition, to take the field, and that
this state of affairs has been brought
about not from lack of resources, but
from

A DEFECTIVE SYSTEM.

It is urged that with the immediate
outlay of a million of money, the ef-
fective fighting force could be doubled.
In other words, that a hundred and
thirty thousand men could be made
ready for the field in two months time
if the authorities would only set about
it in earnest.

Ten years ago the same state of af-
fairs existed with the navy. Once it
was realized, a veritable cry of alarm
burst from the nation, and the result
is the wonderful display at Spithead.
But ships are not only very costly but
they take months to build. For less
than the cost of a single iron marine
monster the strength of the British
army could be made to equal almost
that of France. It is a matter, that
the English Government must at least
seriously consider, and I have been
assured by military authorities that be-
fore the close of the century Great
Britain will become as formidable a
military camp as Germany. This last,
however, is to be doubted. That there
will be considerable increase in the
number of men and a complete over-
hauling of the present military sys-
tem, is certain, and what is more there
will be no delay in that accomplish-
ment; but a large standing army would
never be tolerated by the majority of
Englishmen.

TYROLESE LOVER.

In the Tyrol the first time a young
man pays a visit as avowed lover he
takes with him a bottle of wine, and,
pouring out a glass, presents it to the
object of his affections. If she accepts
it the whole affair is settled and his
proposal of marriage, unspoken, has
been accepted. Sometimes she is not
prepared to surrender at once, and then
she will make excuses as to the wine
disagreeing with her, or that her priest
had forbidden her to take any, or, in
fact, any subterfuge that occurs to
her at the moment. The purport of the
excuses is that the proposal made by
the offer of the wine is premature. Not
a word need be spoken, as the act of
"bringing the wine," as it is called,
is synonymous with the act of pro-
posing, and the custom dates back to
the ninth century. If any of the wine
is spilled it is considered an unlucky
omen, and there is a saying for an un-
happy marriage: "They have spilled
the wine between them."

THE USEFUL MOSQUITO.

Never kill a mosquito. The insect is
a safeguard against malaria. Such is
the advice of a knowing gentleman,
who says: "Remember that the pre-
sence of a mosquito is an infallible sign
that malaria is in the air, and that you
are exposed to it, and when you hear
that well known but solemn oath of
warning do not treat him as a foe,
but as a friend. Translated into Eng-
lish it says: "Leave this locality or I
will vaccinate you," and the little sol-
dier will do just what he says, though
he die in the attempt, and then others
stand ready to leap into the breach."

FORTIFIED.

The boy stood on the burning deck,
But did not flinch or budge a
specch;
He knew there was no earthly spot
Which wasn't every bit as hot

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborly Interest in His Doings—Matters
of Moment and Birth Gathered from His
Dail Record.

At Niles, Mich., there is a Chinese bi-
cyclist. He is Foo Lee, a laundryman.
An old possum, with fifteen young
ones, was caught in a henhouse at
Franklin, Ind.

The flight of a meteor over Kansas
City frightened to death an elk that
was kept there.

Zena King, of Fairland, Mich., kicked
at a hog and missed it, and broke his
leg against a post.

Boys of Flint, Mich., got \$400 from
the County Treasurer during June in
bounties on sparrow heads.

Three girls and one boy, each weigh-
ing 4 1-2 pounds, were born to Mrs.
J. W. Know, near Latah, Wash., on
June 20.

Down in Florida the voracious cron-
iclers report a mare that has develop-
ed an appetite for genuine spring chick-
ens.

An ambitious youngster in Marion
county, Or., tried to ride on a cow's
back and was thrown and suffered a
broken clavicle.

Nearly a ton of hay has been mowed
and put away this season by Augustus
Brown of Bangor, Me., who is 84 years
old.

To allow the workmen to do their
haying, the building of a Quaker's
church at St. Alban's Vt., has been stop-
ped temporarily.

One of the big fish caught in Ore-
gon last month was a four-foot salm-
on, weighing fifty-five pounds, which
was taken at The Dalles.

Because, when he proposed marriage,
her lover did not tell her that he was
subject to fits, a Sedgewick County,
Kan., wife has brought suit for divorce.

For his work in maintaining perfect
order in the streets at Titusville, Fla.,
on July 4, Marshal Rod Smith, of that
place has received a gift of a New York
police helmet from an admiring busi-
ness man.

One man lost in twenty-four years
at sea is the record of Capt. George W.
Alley of Ellsworth, Me., who after a
career during which he commanded
twelve vessels, has retired from the sea
to enter business.

A horse, which up to the last was cal-
led a pony, died at Burlington, Kan.,
recently at the age of 41. The owner
Dr. Manson, had had it in his posses-
sion for thirty-nine years, ever since
he bought it from the Sac and Fox
Indians.

An orchard of seventy-five trees,
which have been bearing for more than
sixty years, on the farm of Henry Daw-
son, near Whitesville, Ind., has for
the last five years yielded a better
quality of fruit and more of it than
it did a score of years ago.

Under a Wisner, Mo., drug store four
small skunks have established them-
selves, and they are said to be as gen-
tle as kittens. Frequenters of the store
are content to admire without being
tempted to the familiarity which house
cats are apt to engender.

Suit for breach of promise was
brought against Frank Robinson, of
Anderson, Ind., the day after his mar-
riage to Malinda Personet, by his first
wife, from whom he had been divorced
a year before. She sued for \$5,000, al-
leging that after the divorce he had
wooed and won her again.

The lucky man of Arizona who found
that some of his sheep which used a
certain salt-lick yielded on slaughter
four ounces of gold should surely ex-
tend felicitations to a farmer living
near Portland, Or., who raised a goose
in the gizzard of which the cook found
a dollar's worth of the yellow metal.

At the fiftieth wedding anniversary
of Nelson Swaggart, 80 years old, and
his wife, 66 years old, at Athens, Or.,
there were present three married
daughters, five married sons, and a
dozen grandchildren. At the end of the
reunion all went to the cemetery, where
four of the old couple's children are
buried.

People get up early in the morning
out in Newbraska, and from this habit
some enterprising social leader has ev-
olved an idea which has become a fad
in the neighbourhood of Grand Island,
where "breakfast picnics" are in
vogue. The guests start out at 4 o-
clock, breakfast in the woods, and come
home before the sun makes things too
hot for comfort.

The father of eleven children living
near Birmingham, Mich., was so angry
at a daughter's decision to marry ag-
ainst his wishes that, after a family
row, he made his will, took laudanum,
and lay down in his room. The family
had seen him try to fool them before,
and thought that he was shamming
again, but he had taken too much of
the opiate to recover.

Thomas Harrison, 60 years old, for-
merly of Crittenden county, Ark.,
found himself without a home, after the
Mississippi floods in the early spring,
and took a steamer to Memphis, where
he became imbued with the idea that
he must see the Tennessee Centennial
Exposition. He set out to walk the 300
miles to Nashville, and a few days ago
he arrived there. Of the whole distance
he had ridden only fifteen miles.

The librarian of the public library
at Kansas City says that for a year
there has been a greater call for works
on Alaska than for books on any other
country or section of the globe. She
has supplied the library, she says, with
everything trustworthy she could pro-
cure on the country during this time,
wondering all the while what had
aroused so much interest in that coun-
try in Kansas City. Readers, she says,
have studied writings on the habits of
the people in Alaska, read the Govern-
ment special attention to reports on
most reports on the Territory, and
the Alaska country.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

Rev. Alexander Grant, of Winnipeg was drowned in the Nepegon River.

Two new cases of smallpox have developed in Westmount, a suburb of Montreal.

By a majority of 15 a local option by-law was carried in Wainfleet Township, Welland County.

Steamship rates on grain from Montreal and Liverpool have nearly doubled within a comparatively short time.

It is expected that the telegraph line from the head of Lynn canal to the Klondyke can be built before the winter.

The Dominion Minister of Militia has authorized the holding of the usual autumn camps of instruction for the militia.

A despatch from Winnipeg says that there will be no difficulty in placing farm hands in Manitoba as soon as they arrive.

A reorganization of the Militia Department which will effect a saving of many thousand dollars will take place.

John Flack, a resident of St. Catharines, was on Saturday morning run over by a runaway team, and instantly killed.

The Dominion Government, according to a Winnipeg dispatch, is considering the question of opening a route into the Yukon via Edmonton.

Thomas Telford, of Kingston, who recently disappeared in London, Eng., has been found in a hospital there. He had been sandbagged and robbed.

A war map of the Dominion of Canada is in process of preparation. It will show all the roads, bridges, towns, villages, farms, blacksmith shops and stores.

Manitoba millers have advanced the price of flour in Montreal 25 cents a barrel, the third raise within the past few weeks, largely due to the increased cost of wheat.

Premier Greenway, who has been in Southwestern Manitoba, reports that the crops have decidedly improved, and are looking better than they did at this time last year.

Montreal's reception to Sir Wilfrid Laurier will likely take the form of a Laurier day at the Exposition, to be followed by a banquet given by the Board of Trade.

Mr. E. A. Wells, of Alexandria, Egypt, writes to the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce suggesting Egypt as a good field for the development of Canadian trade.

Mr. Joseph Lavigne, who represented Drummond and Arthabaska in the House of Commons, has been appointed a judge of the Superior Court of Quebec for the Ottawa district.

Thieves entered Garland's general store at Portage la Prie, and Mr. Ormand, the caretaker, fired on them. One of them returned the fire, wounding the caretaker in the left shoulder.

A company has been organized in Montreal for the purpose of sending an expedition to the Yukon district up on the co-operative plan. The miners engaged are to have a share of the profits.

Regulations respecting the issue of leases to dredge for minerals in the submerged beds of rivers in Manitoba and the North-west Territories have been made by Order-in-Council.

An order has been issued liberating Mrs. Omier, of Gaitheau Point, who was tried for murdering her husband, but she refused to leave on the ground that she is afraid of sunstroke this warm weather after her long incarceration.

Mr. J. B. Riley, the retiring United States Consul at Ottawa, was presented with a valuable silver dinner service and a gold-headed walking-stick, and a diamond ring for Mrs. Riley. The address was read by Senator Scott.

Referring to the mission of Mr. E. E. Sheppard, of Toronto, to open up trade between Canada and Mexico, a City of Mexico despatch says Canadian lumber will find a market, as well as various lines of manufactured goods, if properly introduced.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued with the usual speech from the throne.

The Countess of Craven, nee Carnelia Martin, of New York, has given birth to a son.

Vice-Admiral Garnet Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, is seriously ill.

It is stated that a site has been selected in Killarney for a Royal residence in Ireland.

Judge Tuley decided on Friday that the Chicago ordinance establishing a vehicle tax, including bicycles, is void.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will sail for Canada on the Labrador on the 19th inst. Sir Louis Davies will leave Liverpool on the 26th inst.

The Imperial Government has decided to build a harbour and graving dock at Simonstown, in Cape Colony, add Britain.

The Chief Justice of Canada, Sir Samuel Henry Strong, is now sitting daily as a member of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council.

Mr. McLeod Stewart, the ex-Mayor of Ottawa, had an interview the other day with Lord Lansdowne, with reference to the Georgian Bay and Ottawa Canal, and he was promised all the assistance in the power of the Secretary of State for War.

The King of Siam arrived on Wednesday at Portsmouth, where he was received by the Prince of Wales. He had luncheon with the Queen at Osborne house, and tea with the Prince and Princess of Wales on board the royal yacht Osborne.

In the House of Commons on Monday evening the Government grant of eighty thousand pounds towards the jubilee celebration was opposed by some of the Irish members, but was carried by a vote of one hundred and sixty-two to twelve.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain stated in the House of Commons that the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties was the unanimous wish of the self-governing colonies, who desired to deal with the United Kingdom on preferential terms.

UNITED STATES.

It was 104 in the shade in Lincoln, Neb., on Saturday.

Seven persons were killed by Friday's cyclone at San Jose, Cal.

Three thousand men engaged in the building trades went on strike in New York.

New York post-office inspectors assert that the foreign mails are being systematically robbed.

The Prince of Wales will attend the autumn military manoeuvres at Hamburg September 3rd.

Erasmus Wiman has taken out his final papers in New York, which makes him an American citizen.

It is reported from Perry, O. T., that outlaws have killed Quannah Parker, chief of the Comanche Indians.

The Washington authorities admit that beyond any possible doubt the Klondike gold fields are in British territory.

The Glucose Sugar Refining Company, with a capital stock of \$40,000,000, has been incorporated at Trenton, N. J.

Dr. Fred W. Evelyn, of San Francisco, claims that he has discovered a perfect drink cure in injections of horses' blood.

Fred Longhead of Sarnia won the quarter and one mile bicycle championship of America at the L. A. W. meet at Philadelphia.

A non-union roller, employed in the Scottsdale, Pa., iron and steel works, was shot and killed by union men on strike on Saturday.

An ultimatum has been presented to the Peruvian Government by the United States Administration requiring the immediate payment of the McCord claim.

Mr. T. V. Powderly, formerly Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, on Tuesday took the oath of office in Washington as Commissioner General of Immigration.

Eliahj Boulden Glenn of Newark, N. J., celebrated his one hundred and third birthday on Friday, and hopes to live to cast a vote for Bryan at the next United States Presidential election.

Mr. A. Booth, of Duluth, Minn., has protested against the duty of a quarter cent a pound levied on fish caught in Canadian waters and brought into the United States. He will make of the collector's levy a test case.

Charles W. Spaulding, ex-treasurer of the Illinois State University, and former president of the Globe Savings Bank, has been found guilty at Chicago by a jury in the third trial. The charge was hypothecating \$25,000 in Macapin County bonds.

Prof. Elliott, of Cleveland, thinks that Mr. Foster, who was sent to England in regard to the seal question, is a diplomatic failure. He has secured nothing from the Salisbury Government. The Canadians are in control of the situation, and at the coming conference they will skin Mr. Foster as they "skinned" him before at the Paris tribunal.

The reports of the commercial agencies as to the condition of trade in the United States, are of a more encouraging nature, and state that the movement of general merchandise throughout the country has increased, as indicated by the expansion in bank clearings. The export trade for the present fiscal year shows a gain of 20 per cent. Iron, cotton, and wool industries are in an improved condition. There has been a sharp increase in the export of wheat and flour, and wheat is in a stronger position than for years.

The returns of 40 railway companies show a net gain of 8 per cent., as compared with July, 1896.

GENERAL.

Nearly 100 persons have been drowned in Silesia.

It is reported that a reign of terror exists in Portugal.

The Japanese Government has ordered from Germany a nine thousand ton battleship.

It is reported that Belgium will endeavor to arrange a commercial treaty with Canada.

Yellow fever is ravishing the Spanish troops, and is proving the best friend of the insurgents.

Floods at Johannesburg, Bohemia, have caused great loss of life and destruction to property.

Trouble has arisen on the Turko-Persian border, and both Governments are despatching troops.

General Weyler, commander of the Spanish force in Cuba, will grant amnesty to 1500 exiles.

In the recent fighting before Fort Chakdara, two thousand seven hundred of the tribesmen were killed.

The steamship Mariposa sailed from Sydney, N.S.W., for San Francisco on Tuesday with 450,000 sovereigns.

Capt. General Weyler has signed an order expelling from Cuba two New York newspaper correspondents.

The Carlists expect that Don Carlos will be at the head of his forces in Spain before the end of February next.

Owing to the expected bad harvest the Russian Government intends to prohibit the exportation of grain this year.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived at Cronstadt on Saturday, and were cordially received by the Czar.

There has been a veritable epidemic of suicide in Paris for some weeks past, the heat adding to the number of cases.

The cloudbursts and inundations which have devastated the eastern part of Germany have caused a serious loss of life.

The Vatican, including the Pope himself, is actively engaged in a campaign to stimulate the revenue from Peter's pence.

The Cologne Gazette says that the proposal of Germany for European control of Greek finances has been accepted by the powers.

A Chinese pirate captured the British steamer Fogu on July 14, murdered the captain and seven of his crew and plundered the ship.

Advises by the steamship Miowera confirm the reports of the massacre of white, gold-hunters and native assistants in New Guinea.

A paper published in Rome, Italy, declared the resignation of Secretary of State Sherman is necessary as his diplomacy is irritating all Europe.

There were disturbances at Tetuan, near Madrid, on Monday, arising out of a private dispute. The rioters used guns and several persons were wounded.

According to reports from Madrid, received at London, the Portuguese Government is setting the constitution at defiance, and adopting the most stringent repressive measures.

Grave charges are being formulated against the Boers. It is said they supplied the Matabele with arms, and exacted very heavy bribes from the South African Chartered Company.

The Japanese Government is said to be seriously embarrassed financially, arising out of the increased demands in every direction on account of Japan taking her place as a civilized nation.

The report that Mr. Cecil Rhodes and Mr. Alfred Beit have personally paid two hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the Transvaal Government in indemnity for the Jameson raid is officially denied.

The great volcano of Mayon, on the island of Luzon, one of the Philippine group, has been in violent eruption since June 24, and it is estimated that thousands of the inhabitants have lost their lives.

Much interest is taken in French naval circles at the discovery of a composition which is alleged to have the marvellous property of rendering vessels invisible beneath the rays of electric searchlights.

A despatch from Athens says that a sharp engagement took place between 2,000 Turkish troops and the armed population of the villages lying between Metsovo, Trikala and Kolarrytes.

Senor Calhaja, a Cuban refugee, who arrived at Tampa, Fla., on Sunday, says that the insurgents attacked the village of Marfano, killed 49 Spanish soldiers, wounded 120 and took possession of the place.

Owing to the amendments to the peace agreements introduced by Tewfik Pasha, the discussion of which would occupy a couple of weeks, it is expected that the powers will send an ultimatum to expedite the Porte.

A newspaper in Bombay prints a highly inflammatory article, attacking the Indian Government for "the prosecution of obscure persons," and for "making an absolute police regulation do duty as a secret assassin."

According to a Tokio paper, the Formosa rebels seem to have an understanding with the high officials of China, and their plan is to attack foreign offices and residences, and otherwise molest foreigners, as was to start international trouble.

The Japanese Minister to the City of Mexico, in an interview, says that Japan, while having no desire to annex the Hawaiian Islands is opposed to their absorption by the United States. Japan would prefer the islands to remain independent.

Japan threatens to make a naval demonstration in Hawaiian waters, and will insist that the United States assume a contingent responsibility in the matter of arbitration of her differences with Hawaii on the subject of immigration and the tariff.

HORRIBLE DOUBLE MURDER.

A Money Lender and His Sister Killed by Burglars—Their Residence Ransacked.

A despatch from North Adams, Mass., says:—A horrible double murder was discovered in this city on Saturday, when the bodies of Henry J. Reed, a money lender, and his sister, Blanche M. Reed were found in their home, on Webster avenue, having been killed by burglars. The house had evidently been entered during the night, and the burglars discovered by Miss Reed, who was killed before she could make a disturbance, and then the brother was beaten to death because he refused to disclose the hiding place of his money. Everything was in confusion; the body of Miss Reed, battered and almost unrecognizable, lay across the threshold of her bedroom, door, while in his room on the bed, concealed by the covering, lay the body of Henry Reed, gagged and also covered with blood. In the man's head was a wound which looked as if it had been made by a bullet, but from other marks it was apparent that a heavy implement of some sort had been used to beat the head almost to a pulp. The affair has created the greatest excitement here.

INTENSE HEAT.

London Undergoing a Novel Experience—The Thermometer Up to Ninety.

A despatch from London says:—A long spell of hot weather was broken by severe local thunderstorms on Thursday and Friday, in which several persons were killed, a number of buildings were damaged and the crops sustained serious injury. The thermometer registered 90 on Wednesday in London, and at Cambridge the heat was eighteen degrees above the average, which has only thrice been reached during the last quarter of the century. There were more than 200 prostrations from the heat treated in six London hospitals on Thursday. There was only one-third of an inch rainfall in July; the crops are seriously threatened, and the experience of the 1896 water famine in the east end of London are already looming up. The heat, which has been unusually prolonged, has affected the London death rate. There were 2,022 deaths last week, of whom 1,205 were children bringing up the death rate to 23.6 per thousand. There were many sunstrokes and general discomfort was experienced. The judges and counsel in the law courts doffed their wigs and gowns.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

THE THIRD ATTACK MADE ON FORT CHAKDARA.

The Natives Are Driven Back but the Fatal Outbreak is Rapidly Spreading—Hard Fighting in the Garrison at Night and Harassed by Day.

The situation in India is undoubtedly serious, and will assuredly in any case utterly cripple the finances of the British Administration and take the revenues that could be realized for many years to come.

The total British loss in the two days' fighting is thirteen killed and forty-three wounded. Sergt. Byrne of the Madras Sappers was among the killed and the wounded include Lieut. Ford of the 31st Punjab Infantry, who is severely hurt; Lieut. Swintry, of the 37th Dogras; Lieut. MacLean, Corps of Guides, and Lieut. Costello, 22nd Punjab Infantry, slightly.

The Malakand garrison is short of ammunition and every effort is being made to hurry on the reinforcements.

First came the disastrous famine, whose effects are still visible; then the plague, next the cholera, and afterwards the earthquakes. Then native disaffection, and finally war in two different places on the extremely inaccessible frontier.

As regards the epidemics, they have already cost many European lives, apart from the thousands of the natives who perished. The famine has left its indelible mark upon entire districts, and sedition has been spread broadcast through territories inhabited by the Bengali and the Hindoo. Elsewhere the disaffection has made little progress. The Sikhs and their kindred races detest the effeminate and cowardly Hindoos with a contempt which is almost loathing. While they have not the brains they are the fighting men of the East and if the British withdrew they would soon sweep over India.

Another Force Surprised.

A few days ago some thousand fanatics surprised another force in Chitral, and again caused a severe loss in officers and men, while the following despatches received on Friday chronicle more fighting in the same region. Telegraphic communication with Malakand has been reopened. After severe fighting the north Malakand camp has been abandoned, and the troops are concentrated on the Kotai. Fighting recommenced on July 27 at 8.30 p.m. On that day the enemy made a determined attack on our position, and did not retire until daylight. Throughout July 28 desultory fighting in the vicinity of the camp continued, the enemy driving in the pickets of the 31st Punjab Infantry, which lost 10 killed and 10 wounded.

The fighting was hard pressed, being one killed and fifteen wounded. The 24th Punjab Infantry, led by Lieut. Climo, drove back large bodies of the enemy, who lost about 80 killed. As the enemy are, however, still collecting in large numbers, further hard fighting is anticipated. Dargal has been reinforced by 50 rifles.

The total British loss in the two days' fighting is 13 killed and 43 wounded. Sergeant Byrne, of the Madras Sappers was among the killed and the wounded include Lieutenant Ford, of the 31st Punjab Infantry, who is severely hurt; Lieutenant Swintry, of the 37th Dogras; Lieutenant MacLean, Corps of Guides, and Lieutenant Costello, 22nd Punjab Infantry, slightly injured.

The Malakand garrison is short of ammunition, and every effort is being made to hurry on the reinforcements.

BUILT BY CANADIANS.

Fort Chakdara and Malakand Designed and Constructed by Graduates of the Royal Military College.

Fort Chakdara, in the Chitral district, India, the garrison of which has just been relieved by the British army under Gen. Blood, is the work of two graduates of the Royal Military College.

That the garrison was saved, having held out so well, is attributed to the excellence of the construction of the Fort by Capt. George Duff, Royal Engineers, son of Lieut. Col. Duff, of Kingston, and nephew of Sir Oliver Mowat. When a few years ago it was determined to fortify this district, out of the forty officers of the engineer forces in India two Canadians were selected for the work.

Both graduates of the Royal Military College, Capt. Nanton, formerly of Toronto, was placed in charge of the operations at Malakand, and Capt. Duff in charge of those at Chakdara. These officers had to lay out and superintend the erection of the fortifications, and thoroughly well they seem to have done their duty. It is only reasonable to expect that their good work will be acknowledged by future favors by the army authorities.

FLOUR IS RISING.

Flour is rising in price in Chicago and has reached \$5 a barrel. Last April it cost \$4.10, the lowest price of the year. The advance has been steady and some of those in the trade think it will continue until war time prices will prevail. The millers say that every advance of one cent in the price of wheat means an advance of five cents in the price of a barrel of flour, and they expect a continuous advance in the price of wheat, basing their opinions on the purchases of foreigners, reports of short crops and the fact that this country has gotten rid of the most of its surplus.

HIS EXPLANATION.

I'd like to know, said Edith, why they look at a horse's teeth to tell his age.

That's easy, enough, replied David. If they're false, he's old; that's

EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS.

GOOD CROPS BEING HARVESTED AT ALL OF THEM.

Bright Prospects in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

At the Central Farm, Ottawa, harvest operations are now being briskly pushed forward. Most of the varieties of barley have been cut and many of them have been safely housed, and a number of different sorts of oats are now being daily harvested. The successive and frequent rains which have fallen during the last three weeks have lessened the prospects for heavy crops, which were very good prior to the setting in of this unfavorable weather.

During the damp period rust has made rapid progress. While some varieties are expected to yield well, the yields of the greater number will be materially lessened from this cause. Rust has prevailed to a very considerable extent on all the varieties of wheat, barley and oats, those claiming to be rust-proof suffering about as much as the other sorts. The oats and wheat have suffered more than the barley. Corn has grown wonderfully well during the past three or four weeks and promises a very heavy yield. The same may be said of turnips, mangels and carrots. Potatoes are also making strong growth and are expected to give good results.

From Brandon, Manitoba, the reports up to the middle of July were not very favorable owing to the injury done early in the season by spring frosts and lack of rainfall, but since then the general condition of the crops has very much improved and with reasonably good weather from this time forward the wheat is expected to be an average yield and in some districts may run above the average. As the price of this grain is now eighteen cents per bushel more than it was a year ago a good crop will insure a large return to the farmers. Oats in Manitoba which were more injured by wind and frosts than the wheat, have not yet fully recovered, and while the conditions vary much in different parts of the Province the general impression is that the oat crop will be below the average. At present the prospects are that the harvest will be fairly good.

At Indian Head, N.W.T., the crops of barley are said to be in fine condition and on August 1 the fields were expected to be fit to cut in a week. The dry weather in the spring and early summer prevented the wheat from germinating evenly, and in many sections this unevenness may militate against a uniform sample of grain, but wherever the ground has been thoroughly prepared by summer-fallowing the moisture in the soil has been conserved and the crops are said to be in a very good condition.

At Agassiz, B.C., the grain crops promise well. The barley harvest is now about over, while the oats were being cut at the time the last advices were received. The fruit crop is turning out better than expected. Some of the early plums and pears have already ripened, with a few sorts of early peaches. Plums are ripening two weeks earlier than last season and some varieties are bearing very heavily. Apples and pears are also turning out well.

At Napanee, N.S., the crops are all reported as looking well and making rapid progress. Owing to the cold and backward spring the early outlook was not encouraging, but with the advent of warm weather growth has been very rapid and everything now promises well. Most of the hay crop has been harvested in good condition and the yield has been better than anticipated.

A CRUEL ASSASSINATION.

The Prime Minister of Spain Killed by an Anarchist.

A despatch from Madrid, says:—Senor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister of Spain, was assassinated on Sunday at Santa Argueda, by an anarchist. The murderer fired three shots, one of which struck the Premier in the forehead, and another in the chest. The wounded man fell dying at the feet of his wife, who was with him, lingering in agony for two hours, and then passing away with the cry of "Long Live Spain," which were the last words upon his lips.

Santa Argueda is noted for its baths. The place is between San Sebastian, the summer residence of the Spanish Court, and Victoria, the capital of the Province of Alava, about thirty miles south of Bilbao. The Premier went there last Thursday, to take a three weeks' course of the baths, after which he expected to return to San Sebastian to meet United States Minister Woodford, when officially received by the Queen Regent.

The assassin was immediately arrested. He is a Neapolitan, and gives the name of Rinaldi, but it is believed that this is an assumed name, and that his real name is Michele Angino Gotti.

PAVED WITH GRASS.

It is proposed to pave London roads with compressed grass blocks. The claim is made that the pavement of these blocks is noiseless and elastic, resists wear well, and is impervious to heat and cold. Its manufacturers guarantee its life for five years.

NEVER AT A LOSS.

Josh—Our family doctor is a mighty smart man.

Silas—is he?

Josh—Oh, yes. My wife sent for him a dozen times about her neuralgia, 'an' every time he kin give her a prescription different to what she had before.

The Watchman

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, OCT. 1, 1897

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The WATCHMAN will be mailed to subscribers in Canada and the United States for \$1.00 in advance, or \$1.50 at the end of the year.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN,
LACHUTE MILLS, QUE.

When Mr. Tarte severed his connection with the Conservatives he gave out that it was because of corruption. But Mr. Tarte has been a Grit only a short time and yet the press of his new made friends from the Atlantic to the Pacific are busy showing him as a corruptionist of the first class. It would seem that Mr. Tarte's denunciation of the Conservatives was a case of the pot calling the kettle smut, according to the Grit newspapers, and the worst of it is Mr. Tarte is in charge of the great spending department of the government.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAYS' PROGRESS.

At the present time the eyes of the whole world are directed towards Canada. The remarkable successes which have attended the visit to England of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier of the Dominion and the denunciation by Great Britain of important commercial treaties with such powerful neighbors as Germany and Belgium in order to meet the overtures of the colony, have caused the politicians of the old world to regard with a novel interest that portion of the new world which Voltaire once sneeringly gibe "a few acres of snow and ice." Nor has the interest been confined to countries of the old world. The people of the republic to the south of us have been startled by the announcement of the discovery of large quantities of gold within the confines of the Dominion.

Scientists and members of the learned professions have flocked to the country to hold their annual conventions and examine for themselves its resources. Among the many corporations that have done much to retain the interest thus aroused, the Grand Trunk Railway system, under its new and energetic management, takes a foremost place. The work undertaken in connection with the substitution of a modern structure for the old Victoria Tubular Bridge over the St. Lawrence has excited the utmost interest among civil engineers the world over, while the completion of the Grand Trunk new single arch steel bridge over the Niagara River, which replaces the historic Suspension Bridge and which it was our pleasure to see during the past week, is the talk of railroad officials from one end of the continent to the other. That the latter structure, which at the time of its erection in 1855 was considered—and justly so—a marvel of engineering skill, should have been entirely replaced on exactly the same spot without an interruption of even five minutes to the constant stream of traffic which passes over it, is without doubt a remarkable tribute to the advances which have been made by the engineering profession within the last quarter of a century. The new bridge is a single steel arch of about 550 ft. in length, supplemented by a trussed span at either end, of 115 feet in length, so that with the approaches, its total length is a little more than 1100 feet, while the railway tracks are 250 feet above the water.

The company did everything in its power to afford their excursionists a pleasant time and established a reputation that will not soon be forgotten. To those who have never witnessed that greatest of nature's many marvels—Niagara—we would suggest that it will be a good investment and one which will not be regretted.

Our County Exhibit.

Everything Went Off
First-class.

Exhibits in all the Departments
Greatly Increased in Quality and Quantity.

The Annual Fair of the Agricultural Society took place on the Exhibition Grounds on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The attendance as usual on the opening day was small, and the second day, which broke cloudy with heavy rains following was not such a success numerically, as otherwise would have been although by noon the sky had cleared and a fairly good representation was on hand. The total receipts taken at the gate being \$460 an increase of \$32 over that of last year. The entries in most of the sections were far ahead of last year. Space will not permit us to make individual mention of exhibits but we trust that our subscribers will find a correct list of exhibits as follows:—

HORSES.

Judges—John Gill and Wm. Morrin.
Heavy draught pure bred Clydesdale stallion—1, John Hay.
Carriage stallions, in harness to carriage—1, John Barker; 2, R. O'Neil.
General purpose, pair, in harness to carriage—1, John Barker; 2, R. O'Neil.
Stud colts, two years old, draught grade—1, Alfred Teasel.
Stud colts, one year old, grade—1, W. M. McQuat; 2, A. McPaul.
Draught horses in harness, pair, each horse must weigh 1,300 lbs. or over—1, Hamelin & Ayers; 2, W. Rodgers.
General purpose, pair, in harness to vehicle, weight of each to be under 1,200 lbs., all weights to be given to secretary when demanding tickets—1, A. McPaul; 2, Wm. Rodgers; 3, A. Murray.
Carriage horses, single, in harness to carriage—1, A. McPaul; 2, J. R. Cleland; 3, W. Murray.
Carriage horses, single, in harness to carriage, under 15½ hands high and over—1, S. Burwash; 2, R. Ladouceur; 3, W. Rodgers.
Carriage horses, single, in harness to carriage, under 15½ hands high—1, John Hay; 2, G. Hammond; 3, W. McQuat.
Mare and foal, draught, 1,300 lbs. and over—1, R. Clark; 2, H. Wood; 3, W. McQuat; 4, J. Morrin.
Mare and foal, general purpose, under 1,300 lbs.—1, R. Stephen; 2, G. J. Walker; 3, D. D. McGibbon.
Mare and foal, carriage—1, R. Creighton; 2, J. Leishman; 3, J. Hay.
Fillies, one year, draught—1, R. McGregory; 2, C. Hay.
Fillies, one year, carriage—1, R. Wood; 2, J. McQuat.
Fillies, two years, draught—1, Miss Boyd.
Fillies, two years, carriage—1, P. Fillion; 2, Wm. Wilson.
Fillies, three years, draught—1, James McQuat; 2, G. Le Mack; 3, W. Drew; 4, R. Gordon.
Fillies, three years, in harness to carriage—1, Hamelin & Ayers; 2, A. McPaul; 3, C. Hyde.

HORNED CATTLE.

Pedigree for the thoroughbred cattle mentioned in this class must be entered in the Canadian Herd Book, and certificates must be signed by the secretary thereof, and such certificate must be shown to the secretary of the Society when ticket for entry is demanded.
Judges—George Muir, Daniel Drummond.

THOROUGHBRED AYRSHIRE.
Bulls, aged—1, William Todd, Geneva; 2, Wm. Stainworth; 3, Wm. Summery.
Bulls, 2 years—1, Mrs. Wm. Black; 2, James Bradley; 3, William Hay.
Bulls, 1 year—1, James McQuat, Brownburg; 2, Robert Woods; 3, Wm. Hume.
Bull calves (spring)—William Rodgers; 2, Robert Morris; 3, James Leishman, Jr.
Milch cows—1, John Hay; 2, William Todd, Geneva; 3, Thomas Morris; 4, David Morrin; 5, James Bradley; 6, William Todd.
Milch cows, 2 years—1, William Todd, Geneva; 2, James Bradley; 3, Robert C. Morrin; 4, James McQuat.
Heifers, 2 years and under—1, Mrs. Wm. Black; 2, John Deig; 3, James Bradley; 4, William Todd.
Heifers, 20 months and under—1, John Deig; 2, James Bradley; 3, John Hay; 4, William Todd, Geneva.
Heifers, 18 months and under—1, John Hay; 2, William Hay; 3, David Morrin.
Best herd Ayrshire, to consist of four females and one male—John Hay.

THOROUGHBRED ALDERNEY AND JERSEY.
Bulls, aged—J. W. Funcheon.
Milch cows (spring)—J. W. Funcheon.
Milch cows—J. W. Funcheon.
Heifer calves, 8 months and under—J. W. Funcheon.

THOROUGHBRED GUERNSEY.
Bulls, aged—Mrs. G. Hooker.
Bull calves (spring)—1, Robert Watson; 2, Mrs. G. Hooker.
Milch cows—1, William Todd, Geneva; 2, Robert Watson.
Heifers, 20 months and under—Robert Watson.
Heifers, 18 months and under—William Todd.

THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN.
Bulls, 2 years—John Deig.
Milch cows—1, Thomas Dobbie; 2, John Deig.
Heifers, 20 months and under—1, Thomas Dobbie; 2, John Deig.

GRADE CATTLE.

Judges—William Bos, James Chambers.
Milch cows—1, James McQuat; 2, John Walker; 3, John Kay; 4, John Deig.
Milch cows, 2 years—1, John Walker; 2, James McQuat; 3, Richard Clark; 4, Wm. Rodgers.
Heifers, 22 months and under—1, John Deig; 2, James Gordon; 3, James McQuat.
Heifers, 20 months and under—1, Mrs. Wm. Black; 2, John Deig; 3, Robert Wood.
Heifers, 18 months and under—1, Robert C. Morrin; 2, John Deig; 3, William Todd, East Settlement.
Best herd, 4 females with thoroughbred bull—1, James McQuat; 2, John Hay.

SHEEP.

Judges—John Stewart, — Barr, Vankleek Hill.

LONG WOOL GRADE, LEICESTER, LINCOLN OR COTSWOLD.

Ewes, old pair—1, Mrs. G. Hooker; 2, Robert Wood; 3, David Morrin.
Ewes, 2 years, pair—1, John Deig; 2, R. J. Bradley; 3, Mrs. G. Hooker.
Ewe lambs, pair—1, William Hume; 2, Mrs. G. Hooker; 3, Thomas Morrin.
GRADE SHROPSHIRE, OXFORD, HAMPSHIRE OR SOUTH DOWN.
Ewes, aged pair—1, William Summery; 2, Richard McGregory; 3, Harvey Matthews.
Ewes, 1 shear, pair—1, James Bradley; 2, Harvey Matthews; 3, James McQuat.
Ewe lambs, pair—1, Andrew Walker; 2, Peter Bryce; 3, Harvey Matthews; 4, Richard McGregory.

PURE SHROPSHIRE, WITH CERTIFICATE OF PEDIGREE.

Rams, aged—1, Martin Burwash; 2, Wm. Nichols; 3, Robert Watson.
Rams, 1 shear—1, William Nichols; 2, Wm. Todd, Geneva; 3, Alex. McGibbon.
Ram lambs—1, William Nichols; 2, Martin Burwash; 3, Robert Watson.
Ewes, aged pair—1, Robert Watson; 2, William Nichols; 3, William Todd; 4, Martin Burwash.
Ewes, 1 shear, pair—1, William Nichols; 2, William Todd, Geneva; 3, Robert Watson.
Ewe lambs, pair—1, Robert Watson; 2, William Nichols; 3, Martin Burwash; 4, A. McGibbon.
Best pen of Shropshire to consist of 4 females and 1 male—William Nichols.

PURE LEICESTER, WITH CERTIFICATE OF PEDIGREE.

Rams, aged—1, James Cleland; 2, Wm. Hay.
Rams, 1 shear—1, William Hume; 2, Mrs. G. Hooker.
Ram lambs—1, William Rogers; 2, Mrs. G. A. Hooker.
Ewes, aged pair—1, Jas. R. Cleland; 2, Mrs. Jas. Hooker.
Ewes, 1 shear, pair—1, Jas. R. Cleland.
Ewe lambs, pair—1, Jas. R. Cleland.
Best pen Leicester to consist of 4 females and 1 male—Jas. R. Cleland.

PURE HAMPSHIRE OR OXFORD.

Rams, aged—Richard McGregory.

SWINE.

Judges—James Chambers, William Bos.

WHITE CHESTER, YORKSHIRE AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS, WITH CERTIFICATE OF PEDIGREE.

Boars, under 9 months—1, William Armstrong; 2, Robt. C. Morrin.
Sows, over 9 months—1, Wm. Summery; 2, Robt. C. Morrin; 3, William Summery.

BERKSHIRE, SUFFOLK AND OTHER SMALL BREEDS, WITH CERTIFICATE OF PEDIGREE.

Boars, over 9 months—1, Wm. Armstrong; 2, Wm. Nichols.
Boars, under 9 months—1, Wm. Summery; 2, Robt. C. Morrin; 3, William Summery.
Sows, over 9 months—1, Wm. Summery; 2, Robt. C. Morrin; 3, William Summery.
Sows, under 9 months—1, Wm. Summery; 2, Robt. C. Morrin; 3, William Summery.
Piglets, pair—1, Martin Albright.

GRADE.

Judges—John Stewart, — Barr, Vankleek Hill.
English geese, pair—1, Geo. Fraser; 2, D. 24 ears in each trace—1, J. McQuat, Brownburg; 2, William Drew; 3, Allan Stewart; 4, Jas. Bradley.
Canadian geese, pair—1, Martin Burwash; 2, Mrs. Boyd.
Ducks, pair—1, D. Cameron.
Turkeys, pair—1, James Bradley; 2, Wm. Todd, Geneva.
Leghorns, pair—1, Wm. Hume; 2, Wm. Summery.
Plymouth Rock, pair—1, Henry McRae; 2, Robt. Morrin.
Sassaparilla, pair—1, Thos. Morrin; 2, Miss Boyd.
Cochin, pair—1, Mrs. Henry McRae.
Andalusians, pair—1, Duncan Paul; 2, John G. James; 3, W. Raitt.
Wyandottes—1, Duncan Paul; 2, D. D. McGibbon.

POULTRY.

Judges—John Stewart, — Barr, Vankleek Hill.
English geese, pair—1, Geo. Fraser; 2, D. 24 ears in each trace—1, J. McQuat, Brownburg; 2, William Drew; 3, Allan Stewart; 4, Jas. Bradley.
Canadian geese, pair—1, Martin Burwash; 2, Mrs. Boyd.
Ducks, pair—1, D. Cameron.
Turkeys, pair—1, James Bradley; 2, Wm. Todd, Geneva.
Leghorns, pair—1, Wm. Hume; 2, Wm. Summery.
Plymouth Rock, pair—1, Henry McRae; 2, Robt. Morrin.
Sassaparilla, pair—1, Thos. Morrin; 2, Miss Boyd.
Cochin, pair—1, Mrs. Henry McRae.
Andalusians, pair—1, Duncan Paul; 2, John G. James; 3, W. Raitt.
Wyandottes—1, Duncan Paul; 2, D. D. McGibbon.

ROOTS, VEGETABLES, GRAIN AND FRUITS.

Judges—Martin Le Roy, Thomas Dick.
Mangels—1, Thomas Morrin; 2, J. Gordon; 3, R. Bradley.
Turnips, Sweden—1, Andrew Boa; 2, James Chambers; 3, James Bradley.
Carrots, White Long—1, William Hume; 2, W. Todd, East Settlement.
Carrots, Red, long—1, Malcolm Smith; 2, J. O. H. Boyd.
Carrots, Red, long—1, R. Morrin; 2, T. Cowan.
Carrots, Red, long—1, R. C. Morrin; 2, Jas. Leishman, Jr.
Pumpkins—1, R. McGregory; 2, J. Bradley.
(Best for many years.)
Squash—1, A. Todd; 2, H. McRae.
Cabbage, 5 head—1, Duncan Paul; 2, D. Todd; 3, J. Chambers.
Tomatoes, 5 on plate—1, D. D. McGibbon; 2, W. Davidson.
Onions, 5 on plate—1, John Hay; 2, Wm. Smith.
Celery, 1 bunch—1, William Davidson; 2, David Todd.
Melons—1, Wm. Smith.
Potatoes, Burbanks, ¼ bushel—1, James Leishman, Jr.; 2, M. Smith.
Blush or Demsey, ¼ bushel—1, D. D. McGibbon; 2, M. Smith.
Early Rose—1, Andrew Boa; 2, J. Deig.
Best trace of corn in ear, not less than 2 bushels—1, M. Smith; 2, W. Raitt.
Best exhibit of Canned Cherries—1, Wm. Drew.
Best exhibit of Canned Gooseberries—1, W. Drew; 2, W. Smith.
Best exhibit of Canned Plums—1, J. W. Raitt; 2, M. Smith.
Best exhibit of Canned Strawberries—1, M. Smith; 2, W. Drew.
Wheat in bag, 1 bushel—1, David McQuat; 2, William Rodgers; 3, Robert C. Morrin.
Oats in bag, 1 bushel—1, J. Deig; 2, R. Gordon; 3, J. R. Cleland.
Barley in bag, 2 rows, 1 bushel—1, Thos. Morrin.
Barley in bag, 1 row, 1 bushel—1, D. Todd; 2, A. LeRoy.
Peas in bag, 1 bushel—1, Mrs. W. Black; 2, Mrs. A. Mitchell; 3, A. LeRoy.
Timothy Seed, 1 bushel—1, Martin W. Albright.
White Beans, 1 bushel—1, Jas. McKinnate; 2, A. Boa; 3, W. Thompson.
Apples, St. Lawrence—1, M. Smith; 2, James Gordon.
Apples, Fameuse—1, M. Smith; 2, James Gordon.
Apples, Wealthy—1, James Chambers; 2, John Deig.
Apples, Duchess—1, Robert Morrin; 2, M. Smith.
Apples, Alexander—1, M. Smith; 2, Jas. Gordon.
Apples, Russets—1, Wm. Drew; 2, Malcolm Smith.

White Grapes—1, D. D. McGibbon.
Blue Grapes—1, D. D. McGibbon; 2, Wm. Drew.
Red grapes—1, D. D. McGibbon.
Not more or less than five apples on each plate.
Judge of fruit—The Rev. Mr. Hamilton.

BUTTER, CHEESE, HONEY, ETC.

Judges—John Robertson, John Johnson, W. Bradshaw and R. Ted.
Butter, in tin, not less than 50 lbs—1, A. LeRoy; 2, P. Smith; 3, Mrs. Albert Mitchell; 4, James R. Clark; 5, R. C. Norrin.
Butter, prints, not less than 12 prints—1, A. LeRoy; 2, G. Morrin; 3, Mrs. Albert Mitchell; 4, P. Smith.
Factory cheese, each to weigh at least 25 lbs. and be made in county—1, M. Kilburn; 2, H. McKinnon; 3, P. Desjardins; 4, G. Watler.
Honey—1, W. Smith.
Honey in comb—1, W. Smith.
Maple Sugar, 5 lbs—1, A. Stewart; 2, P. Smith; 3, J. Leishman, Jr.
Maple Syrup, ¼ gallon, to be exhibited in glass jars—1, James Gordon; 2, J. Hay; 3, J. Leishman, Jr.

BREAD, PRESERVES, ETC.

Best home made Bread, one loaf only from each exhibitor—1, T. Dobbie; 2, S. McKinnie; 3, A. Todd; 4, Mrs. E. D. Earle; 5, Mrs. G. H. Hooker.
Best home made Buns—1, A. Murray; 2, A. McFarlane; 3, G. Morrin; 4, E. Earle; 5, A. Earle.
Best home made Rolls—1, Mrs. Mitchell; 2, T. Dobbie; 3, R. Morrin; 4, M. Burwash; 5, A. Murray.
(Only six rolls or buns to be exhibited by exhibitor.)
Best exhibit of Bakers' Bread made by county baker, Mrs. Marshall, one entry.
PRESERVED FRUIT.
Best exhibit of Red Currant Jam—1, Paul Smith; 2, W. Drew.
Best exhibit of Black Currant Jam—1, A. Todd; 2, R. Morrin; 3, J. Leishman, Jr.
Best exhibit of Gooseberry Jam—1, Paul Smith; 2, M. Smith.
Best exhibit of Plum Jam—1, Malcolm Smith; 2, A. Todd.
Best exhibit of Apple Jelly—1, James Bradley; 2, Miss Mitchell.
Best exhibit of Red Currant Jelly—1, W. Drew; 2, A. Boa.
Best exhibit of Crabapple Jelly—1, George Morrison; 2, R. Watson.
Best exhibit of Preserved Citron—1, W. Smith; 2, Miss Patterson.
Only one glass jar or tumbler allowed in each kind of fruit in this class.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES AND LADIES' FANCY WORK.

Judges—Jas. Cushing, T. Ross.
Every piece of cloth must contain twelve yards.
Stocks, home made, fulled and pressed only—1, G. Lamarche.
Cloth, home made, dressed—1, J. Bradley; 2, A. McFarlane.
HOME MADE YARN.
One pair Woolen Mitts—1, Mrs. Albert Mitchell; 2, G. Morrin.
One pair Woolen Gloves—1, A. McFarlane; 2, Mrs. A. Mitchell.
One pair Woolen Stockings—1, Mrs. A. Mitchell; 2, P. Desjardins.
One pair Wool Socks—1, Mrs. A. Mitchell; 2, D. McQuat.
BOUGHT FINE YARN.
One pair Woolen Mitts—1, Mrs. H. McRae; 2, Mrs. Mitchell.
One pair Wool Gloves—1, Miss Patterson; 2, Miss Boyd.
One pair Wool Stockings—1, Miss Patterson; 2, Mrs. H. McRae.
One pair Wool Socks—1, Miss Patterson; 2, Mrs. H. McRae.
Patched Old Garment—1, Miss Patterson.
Best specimen of Darning on old socks or stockings—Miss C. L. Patterson; 2, Mrs. A. Todd.
Kitchen Apron (colored) and made—1, Miss C. L. Patterson; 2, Mrs. H. McRae.
Pair Pillow Shams—1, Mrs. H. McRae; 2, Miss McConnell.
Pair of Slippers, worked and completed—1, Mrs. George Morrison; 2, Miss C. L. Patterson.
Sofa Pillow in worsted work—1, Mrs. A. Morrison; 2, Mrs. H. McRae.
Sofa Pillow, cravat quilt work—1, Miss A. Morrison; 2, Wm. Funcheon.
Knitted Lace, cotton or linen—1, Miss C. L. Patterson; 2, Miss Boyd.
Crochet Lace, cotton or linen—1, Mrs. D. Mitchell; 2, Miss C. Gordon.
Knitted Mats or Ties, table—1, Miss Boyd; 2, Mrs. H. McRae.
Crochet Mats or Ties, table—1, Miss M. Lister; 2, Miss Cass.
Set of Toilet Mats, knitted or crocheted—1, Mrs. H. McRae; 2, Miss Cass.
Table Cover, hand worked—1, Mrs. McConnell; 2, Mrs. M. S. Albright.
Table Centre, hand worked—1, Mrs. J. McQuat, Brownburg; 2, Mrs. W. Williamson.
Fancy Apron—1, Mrs. A. Mitchell; 2, Mrs. H. McRae.
Netting and Tatting—1, Miss Patterson; 2, Miss C. Gordon.
Hand made Button Holes—1, Miss Cowan; 2, Mrs. H. McRae.
Plain Flannel—1, A. Walker.
Fancy Flannel—1, Thomas Nichol; 2, W. McQuat, Jr.
Blankets, all wool—1, T. Nichol; 2, Jas. Bradley; 3, Miss Watson.
All Woolen Shawls, home made—1, P. Desjardins.
Rag Carpet, with wool warp—1, Mrs. Geo. Morrison.
Rag Carpet, with cotton warp—1, Andrew McFarlane; 2, W. McQuat, Jr.
Crochet Cotton Bedcovers—1, Miss Boyd; 2, Miss B. Burwash.
Plain Cotton Quilt—1, Mrs. Andrew Walker.
Patched Cotton Quilt—1, Mrs. P. Desjardins; 2, Miss Patterson.
Tufted White Cotton Quilt—1, Mrs. Andrew Walker; 2, Mrs. W. McQuat, Jr.
Down Stuffed Comforter—1, Miss Carmichael; 2, Miss Patterson.
Knitted Rug—1, Mrs. J. W. Raitt; 2, Mrs. W. Armstrong.
Cotton Batting Stuffed Comforter—1, Miss Patterson; 2, Miss Boyd.

FANCY WORK, PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS.

Judges—Mrs. A. Boa, Miss Langlois and Miss Burhan.
Homestitching and Drawn Work—1, Mrs. W. Williamson; 2, Miss McConnell.
Plain White Sewing, 1 Miss Maggie Gordon; 2, Mrs. T. Cowan.
Embroidery on Felt, Silk, Velvet, Satin or Plush—1, Miss McConnell.
Landscape Paintings, in oil—1, Miss C. L. Patterson; 2, Miss Cass; 3, Miss Raitt.
Flowers in oil—1, Miss C. L. Patterson; 2, Mrs. A. Morrison; 3, Miss Cass.
Crayon—1, Miss Cass.
Water Color—1, Miss C. Gordon.

Freehand Drawing—1, Miss Patterson; 2, P. Bryce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Judges—A. Mitchell & Son; A. Robitaille.
Best exhibit of blacksmith work by county blacksmiths—1, G. Kervell.
Best exhibit of Millinery—1, Miss M. E. Cresswell.
Best exhibit of Cloth made and manufactured in the county by county manufacturers—1, Hamelin & Ayers.
Best exhibit of Furniture, made and manufactured in the county by county manufacturers—1, O. Ladour.
Best exhibit of Fodder Corn in sheaf—1, A. Boa; 2, J. Leishman, Jr.
Best exhibit Ensilage from Robertson's Mixture—1, Wm. Nichols.
One pot Fuchsia, in bloom—1, Hamelin & Ayers.
One pot Geraniums, in bloom—1, W. Drew; 2, Mrs. H. McRae.
One pot of Foliage Plants—1, Hamelin & Ayers; 2, W. Drew.
One pot Foliage Geraniums—1, W. Drew; 2, Hamelin & Ayers.
One pot Begonias, in bloom—1, Mrs. H. McRae; 2, Hamelin & Ayers.
Not more than one pot in each class will be allowed.
The following premiums on standing and green crops will be offered this year.
On best 2 acre hay (clover predominating)—1, R. Black; 2, G. Kennedy; 3, R. Morrin; 4, M. Smith.
On best 2 acre Ensilage Corn—1, M. W. Albright; 2, S. Burwash; 3, H. Woods; 4, R. McGregory.
On best 2 acre Meslin—1, W. Todd; 2, W. M. Davidson; 3, W. S. Smith; 4, J. Dix.
On best 1 acre Turnips—1, R. Woods; 2, J. Bradley; 3, Mrs. G. Hooker; 4, James Todd.
On best ¼ acre Carrots—1, M. Smith; 2, W. Davidson; 3, S. Burwash; 4, J. Todd.
On best ¼ acre Mangels—1, Robert Woods; 2, T. Morrin.
On best ¼ acre Rape—1, W. Nichols.
On best ¼ acre Sundewers—1, William Drew; 2, W. Nichols.
On best ¼ acre Horse Beans—1, William Nichols; 2, R. Morrin.
On best two acres Potatoes—1, Malcolm Smith; 2, Wm. Todd; 3, R. McGregory; 4, J. Deig.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Best fattest cow (presented by Messrs. Wilson & Bailey)—1, William Rodgers; 2, Robert Woods.
Best dairy grade cow (presented by J. C. Wilson, Esq., Jas. McQuat, J. John Walker.
Best Ayrshire bull (presented by John Hay)—Mrs. William Black.
Best thoroughbred female Ayrshire (presented by Dr. Christie, M.P.)—John Hay.
Best female Guernsey (presented by Dr. Christie, M.P.)—William Todd.
Best female Holstein (presented by Dr. Christie, M.P.)—Thomas Dobbie.
Best herd of thoroughbred, any breed (presented by Messrs. Ross & Son)—1, John Hay; 2, William Todd.
Best thoroughbred bull, any breed (presented by Mr. J. C. Wilson)—Mrs. Wm. Black.
Best collection garden vegetables (presented by Dominion Cotton Co.)—1, Wm. Davidson; 2, Robert Morrin; 3, Mrs. Gustavus Hooker.
Best collection field roots (presented by Mr. J. S. Giles)—1, William Todd, East Settlement; 2, Thos. Morrin; 3, Thomas Cowan.
Exhibit of scroll work, by Peter Bryce, recommended for special prize.
Exhibit of Japanese millet, by Rev. Mr. Hamilton, recommended for prize.
Exhibit of imitation Persian lamb coat and cape, by Philias Desjardins, recommended for prize.
Best ram of any breed (presented by Dr. Christie, M.P.)—Martin Burwash.
Best pair of Rolls, Lake of Woods flour (presented by Mr. H. Giles)—Martin Burwash.
Home-made bread from flour purchased from Messrs. P. Campbell & Co.—1, Miss Mitchell; 2, T. Dobbie; 3, W. Millar.
Home-made bread, made from Fleischman's yeast—Simon McKinnie.
Home-made rolls, made from Fleischman's yeast—Mrs. Wm. McQuat, Jr.
Best collection of grapes (presented by Mr. P. Rodrigue)—D. D. McGibbon.
Best collection of apples (presented by Mr. P. Rodrigue)—Malcolm Smith.
Oil painting on satin, exhibited by Mrs. Williams, recommended for honor mention and special prize.
Collection of stuffed birds (presented by Merchants' Manufacturing Co.)—1, Earle Bros.; 2, Stephen B. Centre.
Best collection fancy work (presented by Mr. W. A. Weir, M.P.)—1, Martin Albright; 2, Miss J. McConnell.
Embroidery on linen, by Mrs. Williamson, highly recommended.
Best exhibit of laundried work (presented by Messrs. McQuat & McRae)—1, Miss Patterson; 2, Miss Burwash.
Best 5 pots flowers in bloom (presented by Messrs. Dennis Bros.)—William Drew.
Best 2 pots foliage (presented by Mr. L. P. Rodrigue)—1, Wm. Drew; 2, Mrs. H. McRae.
Bouquet of cut flowers (presented by Mr. John Hope)—1, Alex. Murray; 2, Arthur Todd; 3, Geo. Morrison.
The annual ploughing match will be held on Mrs. Gustavus Hooker's farm, Geneva, on Oct. 20.
Best foal by 'Claidios'—1, D. D. McGibbon; 2, Mrs. W. Law.
Neatest single turnout—1, John Hay; 2, A. McGibbon.
Best lady driver—1, Miss Mitchell; 2, Mrs. M. S. Albright.
Best turnout of harness team to double wagon—1, W. Rodgers; 2, A. McPaul.
Best cart horse—1, Hamelin & Ayers; 2, A. Walker; 3, R. Morrin.
Best standard bred horse—1, D. Fraser.

Farm For Sale.

225 acres, more or less, situate in the township of Chatham, now occupied by Mr. William Drennan. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to

WM. DRENNAN, Lachute.

The New Presbyterian Hymn book
For sale by MISS ORESWELL.

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Fancy Scotch Suitings, Fine English Worsted, Something New in Overcoatings, Beautiful Range Fancy Vestings, Sea Proof and Sun proof Black & Blue Serges, New Checks in Trousers, Lad & Cos.

TIES—Yes, I have them. The puff knots, or knots to make. Bows made or to make. Black shirts—lots of them. There is a rush for these goods on already. Come early and get the pick.

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Special Line of Genuine French Kid Gloves in the Latest Styles.

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In Full Swing and Unsurpassed in the County for Quality, Price and up-to-date Patterns.

No Street Sprinkler as a Prevention Against Dust—Procure at Once one of Our Natty and Nobby Buggy Dusters.

SPECIAL BARCAINS

25 Doz. Sample Summer Shirts, including Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Underware and Men's Top Shirts at less than Wholesale Prices.

Parasols, Laces and Embroidery.

We want your Wool in exchange for Goods and can suit the closest buyer and Prices.

in Quality

BROS.

West End

McFAUL

Buggy Harness For Sale Cheap.

The undersigned has a few sets of harness, well-made and of good quality, that he will sell at a reasonable price. Repairing done at reasonable rates. Give me a call at the old stand, opposite the post office.

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Notary Public,

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Physician and Surgeon,
Office in the home of Levi Graham, Esq.
ARUNDEL Pro. Quc

A. RIVEST,

(Notary Public,
Rodrigue's Block - - - LACHUTE

J. A. C. ETHIER,

Advocate,
SRE. SCHLASSIQUE, Pro. Quc
Attends all courts in the district of Terrebonne, and is in Lachute every Tuesday.

G. E. SAMPTON, 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

To Make Ready

FOR FALL GOODS.

We still have a supply of Summer Suitings and must clear them out at any cost, before purchasing our Stock for the Fall trade.

Therefore it would pay you to call and inspect these lines before all have been cleared out.

A. D. KENNEDY,



VICTORIA FOUR Y. LACHUTE, QUE.

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Then it is very unwise for you to delay getting your eyes tested when you can get your

SIGHT TESTED FREE

By a new method.

SPECTACLES to suit you



Watches. Clocks. Jewellery.

T. JOUSSE,

East End - LACHUTE

Wood taken in Exchange for Goods

Let me give
You a Pointer

Are you aware that I have on hand a fine assortment of Dry Goods which are selling at remarkably low prices. Also a large supply of Crockery, and Don't forget that the proper place to secure your BOOTS and SHOES is at

A. CLELAND'S,

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New Steel Horse Rakes.

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Call and See Them.

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Gages II Primer,	8 Cents.
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" " " " "	2c.
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Do not wait too long as there are not many and no more can be got to sell at these prices.

DRY GOODS CHEAP!

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H. S. LOWNDES.

Strong's Old Stand

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A MAGNIFICENT STOCK TO SELECT FROM
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A FEW OF OUR SPECIALTIES.		Extension Dining Tables	
Hard-Wood Bedroom Sets	\$13.00	Oak Side boards	\$5 to \$9
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Brown's Nurseries, P.O. Ont.

AGRICULTURAL

BUTTER-MAKING ON THE FARM.

White Specks in Butter.—Mottles in butter and "white specks" are sometimes confounded, and by some are considered the same, but there is a difference. Mottled or streaky butter has been explained as being caused by an unequal distribution of the salt; but "white specks" have a different cause or causes. Sometimes, when the milk is set in shallow pans, they result from the cream drying on top, so there are small portions that dry so hard they do not churn into butter. These particles do not take the color like the rest of the butter, and the "specks" are thus caused. This may be remedied by carefully straining the cream when it is put into the churn. Another cause of "white specks" is this: When some milk is skimmed off with the cream, as is usually done in the case of deep cold-setting, this milk settles to the bottom, gets over-ripe, and forms a curd, which will be so hard as to break up in churning and will not run off with the butter-milk, but will remain with the butter as "white specks," or "flocks," as they are sometimes called. This can be remedied by not letting the cream stand so long before churning, or by frequent and thorough stirring of the cream during the process of ripening. These hard, white particles can also be taken out by straining the cream. Mottled, streaked, or speckled butter will not sell well in market therefore it is in this part of wisdom to guard against such conditions.

Coloring Butter.—Butter should be colored to suit the person for whom it is intended. The general market demands that butter should have a color, the year round, about like that of grass butter in June. Doubtless any of the standard butter colors are good. The coloring matter should be put in the cream after it is all ready for the churn. When the butter would be nearly white if not colored, as is often the case in winter, about a teaspoonful of color is usually needed for eight pounds of butter. In summer, in times of drouth, and in the fall, when cows are partly on dry feed, some coloring may be needed, but very little. One will soon learn by experience how much to use. It is well to be cautious as it is better to have too little color than too much.

Salting and Working Butter.—Good, fine dairy salt should be used; and never the common coarse barrel salt that is used by many. The salting may be done in the churn when the butter is in the granular form, if it is a box or barrel churn. The salt can be sifted on the butter by putting on a part, then revolving the churn half way over, thus making the butter fall with the salted side down, then sifting on the rest of the salt. Then revolve the churn a few times, after which the butter can be taken out and worked on a butter worker. This is the way most commonly done, but it has its difficulties. The trouble is to have just the right amount of salt in the butter when it is finished, so as to have the product perfectly uniform in saltiness. The exact weight of the butter in the churn is not known, though it can be estimated, but it is impossible to tell how much water the butter contains, while in its granular state. This water must be all salted, and a portion of it will run off in the form of brine when the butter is worked. The finished butter should contain about three-fifths of an ounce of salt to the pound. To insure that amount at least an ounce and a half of salt must be put in for each pound of butter in the churn, and yet, do the best we can, it will be found that two successive churnings are seldom salted just alike. The writer has found that a better way to insure uniform salting is to take the butter out of the churn, drain and press out a part of the water on the worker, then weigh the butter, and salt one ounce to the pound and work enough to get the salt evenly incorporated. Some more water or brine will run off in the working and leave the butter salted about right. In this way it will be found that one churning will be salted very nearly like every other churning. There are several different kinds of butter-workers used by dairymen, but in the opinion of the writer none are better for home use than the common lever pattern.

Shall Butter be Worked Once or Twice?—The object of working butter is to get the salt evenly distributed and to expel a portion of the brine. When it is worked but once, the butter-maker thinks he has worked the butter enough and packs it immediately. There is, at that time, no way to tell whether the salt has been evenly distributed or not. A few hours afterward he draws out some of the butter with a trier, or cuts it with a ladle, and finds it mottled, which will seriously affect the selling price. He knows the cause is unequal salting; that the portions which have salt have changed to a deeper yellow, and the unsalted portions have remained of a lighter color. With the next churning he is determined to remedy this and be sure to work enough. The chances are that this time it is worked too much, so that the grain is injured and the butter has a greasy appearance. But after such practice and the exercise of good judgment and care these errors can be avoided to a great extent, and a fairly uniform and even product produced. In the opinion of the writer it is better to work butter twice instead of only once. The first time it should be worked just enough to mix in the salt. Then for four or six hours it should be left on the worker, or in some other place, where the temperature is from 60 to 65 degrees F., so that the butter will remain in the right condition as to hardness to work well. This will give time for the salt

to dissolve and also time for it to change the color of the butter that it comes in contact with. Then it should be worked just enough to obliterate the streaks and mottles. This second working expels some more of the water, for the salt has had time to draw the moisture together in drops, and it is worked out, thus making a drier butter containing from 85 to 87 per cent of butter-fat. Such butter will be firmer and better and more satisfactory to the consumer than it usually is when worked but once. Immediately after the butter is worked, it should be packed in neat, clean packages, or put up in such form as is required by the market to which it is to be sent. If tubs are to be used, ash or spruce is to be preferred, and they should be well soaked before packing the butter. If other wooden packages are used they should be lined with parchment paper. This will prevent the butter tasting of the wood.

Make Butter to Suit the Consumer.—One thing should always be borne in mind by the person who is making butter to sell. The butter is for somebody else to eat, and it is for your interest to make it to suit them, whether it just suits your taste or not. Habit has a great deal to do with our likes and dislikes. You may have been accustomed to sweet-cream butter; if so, you probably like that best. Or, you may have got used to eating butter made from very ripe cream, and the butter not washed to expel the buttermilk, causing it to have a very decided flavor and taste, and so you look upon fine delicate-flavored butter as maslinoid. Or you may like little or no salting or high salting; light color or high color. But all this is of no consequence. It is no matter what you like. You want to make it to suit your customer, and you want your customers to be those who are able and willing to pay a good price for what suits them. If the customer wants sweet-cream butter, make it; if unsalted, make it so; if he desires it high salted, salt it high, and so on. Always make it the same for the same customers. They are getting tastes formed which you can make it profitable to gratify. It is not the province of the maker of dairy butter to try to educate the tastes of people who buy butter, but rather to cater to their tastes when he finds out what they are. If one is making butter to put on the market, he wants to make what that market demands and will pay the best price for. The best way to learn the market demand is to have the butter inspected by an expert judge who is a dealer and knows what takes best in the market. Ask him to criticize it and tell you just what he thinks of it; and don't get angry at what he tells you, but try to profit by what he says. The object of this article is to help farmers to make such butter as the best paying customers in the general market demand.

THIRTY-NINE YEARS IN BED.

Because She Thought It Was the Most Comfortable.

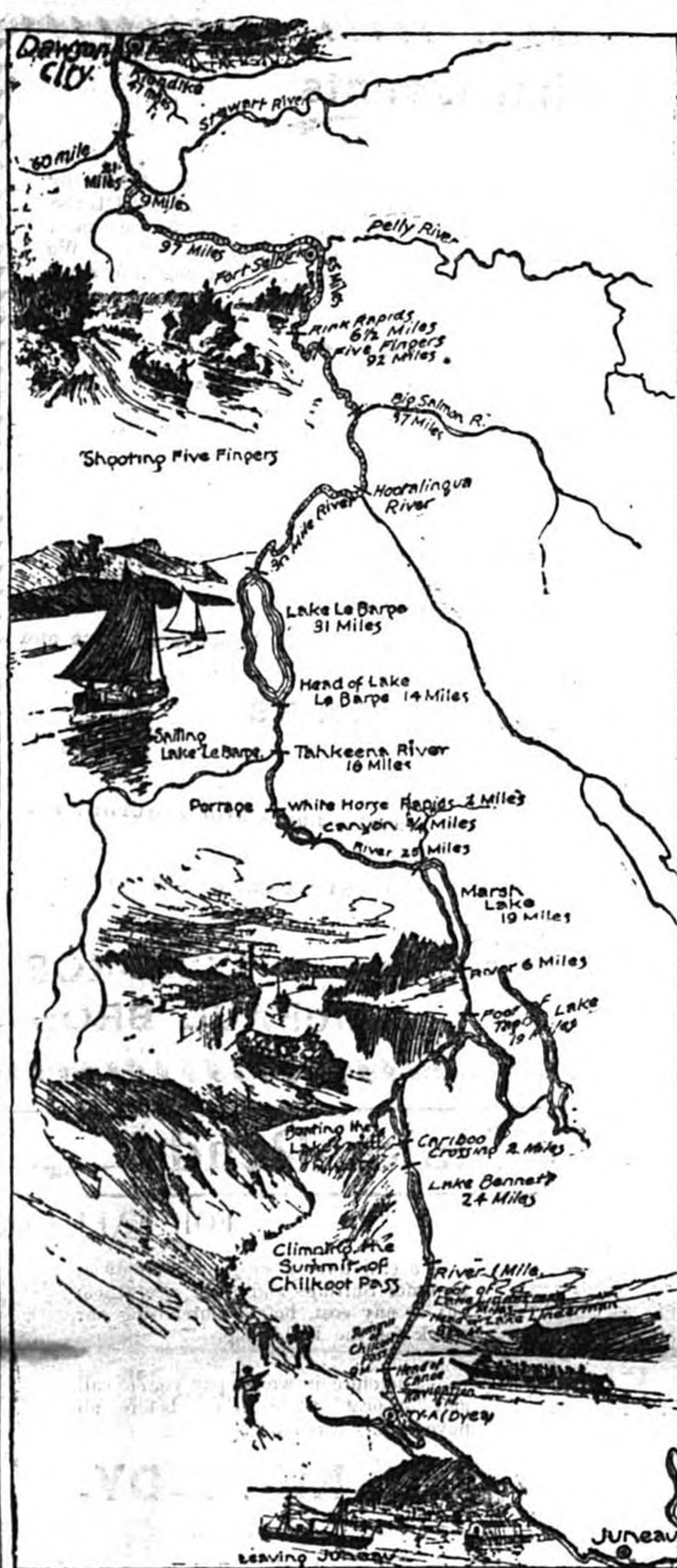
A spinster lady of fortune who for the last thirty-nine years has led a most extraordinary life died last week at Teignmouth, Devonshire, England. One evening in the year 1853, being then in her thirty-eighth year, and in perfect health she retired to rest as usual. The following morning she remarked that bed was the most comfortable place in the world, and announced her intention of remaining there for the rest of her natural life. And she did. From that day until the day upon which she was placed in her coffin last week she never got up again, although remaining within a few months of her death in the best of health. For two years she lay in an upstairs room; but for the last thirty-seven her bed was placed on the ground floor, commanding the entrance to the house and grounds. From this vantage-point, by an ingenious arrangement of mirrors, she could see everything that went on around the house and in the gardens; while her sense of hearing became so acute, that nothing transpired inside its four walls which escaped her attention.

Neither the death of her father nor that of her mother, which took place after she had retired for this long rest, operated to alter her resolution. On the latter's decease she found herself the possessor of the property. She had the house locked up at nine o'clock every night, and the keys put on the table at her bedside. She proved an excellent woman of business, transacting all her affairs, managing her servants, entertaining her guests, and revising her visiting list without turning a counterpane so to speak. Neither did she change her diet in any way, but, despite her recumbent habit of life, continued to eat her usual meals, dining at eight, and consuming such things as ducks, game, peaches, pork, and all things indigestible, and taking her coffee and liqueurs regularly all her life.

Doctors visited her, but she had no need of their prescriptions, and it was only a few months ago that the effects of her extraordinary manner of life began to be visible. Then she gradually broke up. The medical men who made a post-mortem examination of her remains found that her heart and lungs were free from disease, so that had she led an ordinary existence she would in all probability have lived for another ten or fifteen years. At her death, at the age of 77, she weighed nearly 17 stone, and the coffin in which she was buried was considered the largest ever made in South Devon. She was no miser, but lived well, gave freely, and handed on her fortune unimpaired to her collateral descendants.

CLUSTER OF MARRIAGE BELLS.

A CLUSTER OF MARRIAGE BELLS.—Among the floral decorations at a recent English wedding, instead of a marriage bell, a number of smaller bells of various sizes were hung together. The bells were made of white blossoms with a small orange suspended by a white satin ribbon from the clapper. These bells were hung from an arch made of green foliage plants.



FROM JUNEAU TO THE KLONDIKE.

Being a Pictorial Map, Showing the Route of the Journey, the Distances and how the Trip is Accomplished.

A WOMAN'S PLAYHOUSE.

The first and the only woman's theatre of which the world has ever known is being constructed in Paris. The place of site is adjoining the ladies' club known as the Cercle Pigalle, near Montmartre. In France it will be the "Theatre Feministe," which means a theatre of women only. There is only one weak spot in this armor of femininity, and that is the fact that the manager is to be a man, but the ladies who are the soul of the enterprise say he will not count, as, like the rest of his sex, he will merely be their slave.

As a serious, though, it is to be a genuine place for women. The White Theatre, where only plays of absolute purity were to be tolerated, was the first entrance of woman into the managerial capacity. This victory gave such confidence to the women that they were determined to star their own ideas exclusively, and the result is the Theatre Feministe. The establishment is not to be limited. No pent up France will confine its powers, and the ladies of every country will be at liberty to air their grievances, assert their privileges and defend their interests through the medium of the drama or the opera.

For a long time the question of management was discussed pro and con by the members of the club which had the project in hand. Opinion was divided, not as to the ability of woman to take entire charge of every detail, but as to whether it would not be wise to have some man to do the drudgery and let honor and glory be the lot of the women. Finally, it was decided that if a man could be found who would face the prospect he should be engaged on the spot. As the Frenchman is fond of excitement and loves to brave adventure, the necessary male was easily discovered and has already become the Adam in this otherwise Adamless Eden.

It is provided in the agreement that he shall receive instructions from the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, which is composed of five women. Thus far he has accomplished

the unparalleled feat of pleasing all five, and is very popular. The circulars or advance announcements of the theatre and its purposes do not bear the name of the manager, but state that the theatre is under the sole control of the Board of Directors, composed entirely of women. They further state that only plays treating of women's rights will be presented, unless some specially good play by a woman receives the endorsement of the committee.

Another committee of the directors bears the title of Committee of Plays. Its duty is to pass on all plays which are presented to it, sift the wheat from the chaff, and then submit its selection to the full Board of Directors for approval. Each play is to be read through to the board, and then, to insure acceptance, the authors, or possibly the author, must incorporate all suggestions of the board. The unkind men who have heard of this project say that he who runs and reads may attend one performance, but that he who reads will run after seeing a second announcement thereof.

Aside from the manager, the only condition under which men can hope to obtain a little scrap of the success which this theatre, according to its projections, is sure to attain is to write plays or musical compositions which will bear on the subject of woman's rights. The authors of these efforts may come from any part of the world they wish to, and their nationality will be considered no bar. The ladies say that the men will be criticised in that same spirit of fairness in which a woman always considers her own sex, and therefore they may be sure of absolute justice.

Mme. Loevy, who will direct the foreign department of the new theatre, is very decided in her statements as to the purpose and probable result of the enterprise. Heretofore, she says, the fact that a play was written by a woman has been sufficient in most instances to insure its failure. Now this sort of thing is to end. Women are to have the precedence, in at least one theatre, and they are sufficiently fortunate to secure any place at all.

BAD LUCK FOLLOWED HIM.

Did Slumpy make much of a success as a singer? No, the same old story. All his notes were protested.

THE CLOTHES THEY WEAR.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS AT THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Canada the Only Colony in Which the Militia wear the Same Uniforms as the British Regulars.

The visit of the Canadian contingent to London to attend the Queen's Jubilee celebration, made prominent the fact, of which many were not previously aware, that Canada is the only colony of the British empire whose militia wear the same uniforms as the British regulars, says the St. John Daily Telegraph. Our Infantry, cavalry artillery and riflemen, all wear uniforms which are similar to those worn by the regulars of the same branches of the service. The uniform of the 62nd Fusiliers is that of the first infantry regiment in the British army, the Royal Scots, scarlet with blue facings. The uniform of the 8th Hussars of Canada is the same as that of the 13th Hussars of the regular army, viz., blue with buff facings. The uniform of our Canadian 3rd Regiment of Artillery, which has its headquarters in St. John, is similar to that of the British regular artillery. The uniform of our St. John Rifles, and of all the other rifle organizations in Canada, is the same as that of the regiment formerly known as the 60th Rifles, but now as the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

THIS SIMILARITY OF UNIFORMS. to the regulars proved somewhat annoying to our boys in England, for in many cases they were mistaken for British troops, and did not win from those who saw them that recognition to which they were entitled. The British people are so accustomed to see regulars marching through their streets that the sight does not inspire their enthusiasm, and, therefore, in some instances the Canadian contingent was allowed to pass in silence, while the other colonials, in their picturesque uniforms, which could not be mistaken, were wildly cheered. Against this must be placed the gratifying fact that the appearance and discipline of the Canadian militia men were such that no difference could be detected between them and the trained soldiers of the regular army.

It is not by accident, however, that this similarity between the uniforms of our militia and those of the regulars has come about. The militia of Canada are the only colonial troops that have ever fought against a civilized enemy side by side with British regulars. They did this when Canada was invaded by the troops of the American Congress during the war of the revolution, and again on larger scale during the war of 1812. In that war, indeed, the militia of Canada, took a very conspicuous part, and in addition to the militia regiments which fought in the campaigns of 1812 there were several regiments of regulars which were made up wholly of natives of British America—the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, 104th, our own New Brunswick regiment, the Glenagarry Fencibles, and the Canadian Voltigeurs. The militia of Canada took part in nearly every important engagement of the war, and in every instance they conducted themselves

AS GOOD SOLDIERS SHOULD.

It was in that war that the custom of dressing the militia in the uniforms of regulars was commenced, and this plan, which was originally adopted as a matter of convenience and because no other uniforms were available, has been adopted by the Government of Canada, and is likely to be continued for an indefinite period. That the plan is a good one, notwithstanding an occasional drawback, will be generally admitted, for, in the event of a war in which British regulars and Canadian militia would be fighting side by side, the enemy would be unable to distinguish between them, and would be deprived of that confidence which they might feel if pitted against an army of militia. Nor is there any doubt that the moral effect of the militia of wearing the uniform of the regulars, and feeling that they were as one with them would be considerable.

It may be interesting to state in this connection the number of men who wear the scarlet infantry uniform in Canada. There are altogether 71 battalions, embracing 469 companies of militia infantry, in Canada who wear the scarlet uniform, and 21 battalions, embracing 149 companies of riflemen that wear the green uniform of that corps. According to the present strength of the Canadian companies, the scarlet-coated infantry number 21,870 officers and men, and the riflemen, 6,705. The British army has only twelve battalions of regular riflemen who wear the green uniform, so that the scarlet coats greatly predominate in that splendid army. The scarlet tunic is a uniform that is greatly respected by foreign nations, and which the British people are not likely to exchange for any other.

THE RAFT SPIDER.

What is known as the raft spider is the largest of the British species. It receives its name from the fact that it constructs a raft of dried leaves and rubbish united by threads of silk, and thus pursues its prey on the water.

EASY FOR THEM.

Narrow-minded and uncultivated persons can easily find fault, and can usually mingle some degree of truth with their harsh conclusions. They judge rigidly and blame severely, not cause they are wise, accurate, or discerning, but rather because they are deficient in some of those qualities.

NOT THE RIGHT SHADE.

Mrs. de Style—What's Going to cut the De Goode girl? Mrs. de Style—Why yes, ma—I have to at this season of the year. They have skins that never tan, and guests will think we associate with people who stay in town all summer.

A CLERGYMAN'S LIFE

Has More Worries than the Public are Aware of—Nervous Exhaustion the Frequent Outcome.

There is more worry connected with the routine life of the average clergyman than most people imagine. His duties are multifarious, and it is little wonder that he frequently becomes the victim of nervous exhaustion, insomnia, etc. In this condition Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act more speedily upon the nervous system than any other medicine, and promptly restore the user to a normal state of health. Rev. Wm. Clarke, a rising young Methodist minister stationed at Orono, Ont., says:—"I have derived great benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found that when I attempted to study I would become drowsy and could not apply myself to my work. My digestion was very bad, and my nervous system seemed to be out of gear. At first I paid but little attention to the matter, but found myself growing worse. At this time I was stationed at Fort Stewart, Ont., and was boarding at the home of a storekeeper, who advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to do so, and thanks to this medicine, I am again restored to good health. Under these circumstances I feel it my duty to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

BRITAIN IN EGYPT.

The British Occupation of Egypt Judged by a Native.

The Cairo correspondent of the London Times writes as follows:—Hussein, son of the well-known Mousa el Akad, who was exiled for deeds committed as an active partisan of the Arabi Pasha revolt, has written a remarkable letter to the Makattam, an Arabic journal, in reply to attacks upon the English occupation made by another Arabic journal, the Ahram. The following is a translation:

"Desiring to show the enormous difference existing between the past and the present, I ask you to publish the following lines. Before the occupation the State collected taxes of all sorts, amounting to 4 1-2 Egyptian pounds, 92s. 4d., per feddan, or acre, whilst at present it demands only 1 1-2 pounds 30s. 9d., per feddan. The Mamours could insult, flog, imprison the Omdes with impunity. To-day corporal punishment is abolished, and not even the simple labourer in the fields can be arbitrarily molested by the highest Government official. Formerly, the official world, from the chief of the State down to the lowest employee of the Administration despoiled the fellahs of all that they possessed; but in these days, thanks to the occupation, the inviolability of property is assured and the Khedive himself cannot take a feddan of land unless he buys it with the owner's consent and pays for it in full. The Administration and palace officials as also their friends, monopolized the Nile water to irrigate abundantly their own lands, without any regard for the plantations of the unfortunate fellahs, which for most of the time were dried up.

Actually the poorest fellah enjoys the SAME RIGHT OF WATER

as does the highest State dignitary. Then the lives of private persons were at the mercy of the administrative authority which put them to death or exiled them without any form of law. Now no one is above the law. Public offices were given to the highest bidders, but to-day are allotted to the most capable. False accusations were the order of the day, and, following upon any mere scuffle, the notables of the village invariably paid ransoms to the Mudirs in order not to be gratuitously accused of disturbing public order. Merchants and manufacturers paid a professional tax, which is now abolished. The Finance Ministry was the private chest of the Khedive, who seized for himself and favourites the public funds and lands. At present the Ministry is worked independently of the caprices of the Chief of the Star. The Khedive, public functionaries and their friends compelled the fellahs to work on corvee on their lands, forcing them to dig canals, to construct embankments and roads for the benefit of large properties, to the prejudice of small holdings, which thus suffered from a deficiency of hands. As to the administrative forced labour it existed all the year round. To-day it is enforced only in cases of public danger. The growth of cotton, which was limited has doubled under the reign of justice and equality before the law." Hussein el Akad concludes with the following remarks:—"Such are the benefits of the British occupation, and I do not understand how the pretended patriots who run counter to the existing regime can deny their existence seeing that they shine as the sun of noonday. The pretended patriots would do better by keeping silence and leaving the occupiers of the country to complete their humanitarian work."

MARRIED A NEW WOMAN.

Mrs. Strongmind—And for what are you incarcerated here, my poor man? The Prisoner—I married a new woman. Mrs. Strongmind, astonished—Impossible! You couldn't be put in jail for that. The Prisoner—But I was! I married a new woman, and the old woman I had put me in here for bigamy.

HOW BRITAIN'S EMPIRE GROWS.

Fuller Details of the Recent Annexation of the Solomon Islands by the British Navy.

The steamer Miowera, which arrived at Vancouver, B.C., from Sidney, the other day, brought details of the recent annexation of the Solomon group. The work of annexation was done by her British Majesty's ship Wallaroo. The first island made a colony was Bellona, which the Wallaroo reached on July 16. The Union Jack was hoisted with the usual ceremonies. The natives were very shy at first and were much frightened by the salute, but they became re-assured on the ship leaving and removed the notice of the Board of Annexation and dug up the bottle containing the proclamation. The entire cordial was first established by the ship rescuing a native blown out to sea in a canoe.

Rennell Island was also placed under British protection the same day. The island is difficult of access and no natives were seen.

The Wallaroo called at Meru Sound and proceeded to the Stewart Islands, annexing them. The natives are of a high type and very friendly. They were much pleased at becoming British subjects.

Rennell and Bellona lie to the southward of Guadalcanar, in the Solomon group, and were apparently discovered by Captain Wilkinson in the Indispensable in 1790. It is said that copper ore is abundant on them. According to Lieutenant Richmond, Rannell Island is about forty-five miles long and six or seven broad, of a uniform height of 400 feet, densely wooded, but apparently affords no anchorage. The natives resembled those on Tanna, in the New Hebrides. All the islands are rich in coconuts.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Enters upon the heritage of a remedy that is pure, safe and painless. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor never fails, never causes pain nor the slightest discomfort.

While asleep in the woods a sawyer of Evansville, Ind., was bitten on the chin by a spider. He died of the effects of the bite some days later.

Adams' Ginger Beer

Adams Extract One bottle. Fleischmann's Yeast One half to one cake. Sugar Two pounds. Cream of Tartar One half ounce. Lukewarm Water Two gallons. Dissolve the sugar, cream of tartar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place in ice, when it will open sparkling, cool and delicious. The ginger beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 cent bottles to make two gallons.

For assaulting a servant who was alleged to have alienated her master's affections, the master's spouse was fined 1 cent at Mobile, Ala.

During the last especially hot spell, work was suspended in the granite quarries at Concord, N.H., because the stone had become so hot.

FREE FROM DISEASE

THE DOCTOR SAYS SO. MR. FISHER SWEARS SO. KOOTENAY DID IT.

Mr. Jacob Fisher, who is employed by the Niagara Falls Paper Co., of Niagara Falls, N.Y., suffered for a long time from Rheumatism, Scrofula and blood disorder. He took Kootenay Cure, and now is perfectly free from disease. He has been examined by Dr. J. H. Sutherland, who declares him in "a perfect state of health, and free from any disease." Mr. Fisher himself made a sworn declaration as follows: "I am the same person examined by Dr. J. H. Sutherland. For over a year I was a sufferer from Rheumatism, Scrofula and blood disorder. I commenced taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, and now I am free from all blood disorder, Rheumatism, Scrofula and skin diseases, and my cure was effected solely by the use of the above named remedy."

Chart Book mailed free on application to the S. S. Ryckman Medicine Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

BORING GLASS.

It sometimes occurs to the amateur house director and furnisher that she would be able to add very much to the beauty of a piece of work upon which she might be engaged if she could employ a little glass for decoration.

Fancy brackets and bookstands that can be so successfully manufactured at home would look still better finished if panels of looking glass, or transparent glass, could be called into requisition, but such panels require to be screwed on, and glass drilled by a professional will add to the expense.

It should be good news to such a one to find that glass can easily be drilled with an ordinary drill, without breaking, if the spot where the drill is to work be moistened with a few drops of a mixture composed of twenty-five parts of oxalic acid in twelve parts of turpentine.

The bottle containing this must be kept tightly corked, for if any of the strength is allowed to evaporate the solution might fail to be fully successful.

ALL IRISH

Lord William Beresford, the husband of the dowager Duchess of Marlborough, is now 50 years of age, and like his brother, Lord Charles Beresford, wears the Victoria cross. He won it in the Zulu war, by carrying to safety with the help of Capt. O'Boole, another wounded Irish sergeant under heavy fire of the enemy, Lord William refused to accept this cross till one had been given to O'Boole. All three of the men were Irish, and the horses they rode were Irish, too.

THE SIAMESE ARMY.

An English newspaper, in an article on the Siamese army, says:—"In one respect the Siamese army is superior to any other, and that is in its elephant corps. Eight hundred of these animals, which are stronger, and smaller than those of India, are organized into a special corps, commanded by a retired Anglo-Indian officer, and their heads, trunks and other vulnerable parts are protected against bullets of India rubber armor."

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY."

Nervine is a joy also. No remedy in the world equals it. Neuralgia and rheumatism are relieved almost instantly and minor aches and pains are cured by a single application. Nervine is sure to cure.

Trainmen on one of the railroads traversing Indiana have been ordered to cease waving handkerchiefs at women along the line and to desist from all flirtation.

Dr. W. G. Boera, Montreal, editor Dominion Dental Journal, writes:—"Dr. Levers has been fortunate enough to produce a preparation which really has no rival in the Materia Medica of dentistry. I have investigated its merits, and find it, without exception, the most useful, and convenient preparation for the purpose, I have met with. We know very well too, that Chemists sell a lot of preparations, which do more harm than good. From personal experience and the unanimous verdict Dr. Levers' confreres in Quebec city, and Montreal, we have no hesitation in recommending the preparation, not only as an invaluable addition to dental therapy, but as a family friend in emergencies, where one cannot at once reach the dentist."

There is a 15-year-old widow at Corlington, Ky. The girl was married a year ago to a 19-year-old boy, all the parents consenting. Her husband died a few days ago.

"Pheno-Banum," or as it is commonly known "Quickcure" is well named, as its promptness in action, and safety in general dental and household use, make it highly commendable.

F. C. Bartlette, L.D., Woodstock, Ont.

Philip Julius, of Rossville, Ind., tried to alight from a train before it reached the station, and he struck on his head and has been insane since.

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.

Wiley Nussbaum of Middlebury, Ind., fell a victim to sunstroke, and there were 398 teams in the procession that followed his body to the grave.

I have used Pheno-Banum or "Quickcure" for sufficient time to thoroughly test its merits. In cases of ordinary toothaches from exposed nerve it is very good; especially for children's teeth; in cases of inflammation of the root membrane it is also valuable; and unlike most remedies the longer I use it, the better I like it. I should not now wish to be without it.

Clayton W. Wells, L.D.S., Waterloo, Ont.

At Jonesville, near Birmingham, Ala., a young woman whose name used to figure in Birmingham's social chronicles established a frog farm.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Near Alford, Ia., a can of stamps, which were stolen from the Post Office at Lester, in that State two years ago, was ploughed up recently.

Dr. Chas. E. Elliott, M.D., Queen's Own Chiropractic Hospital, Quebec, writes:—"I have used Pheno-Banum (or 'Quickcure') with much success in many cases of foul and suppurating wounds; especially in one case following vaccination, which resisted all treatment for three months, that was quickly cured, by four dressings of the above. I am now using it in many forms of skin diseases, and ulcers with apparent benefit."

Some bicyclists of Portland, Ore., wear pneumatic shoes.

At Colon, Mich., a farmer found a gold ring in a potato hill.

In a storm at Marion, Ind., lightning tore up thirty feet of tiling five feet below the surface of the ground.

Marriage at midnight, the ceremony being performed by a Coroner, is the last Kansas eccentricity reported.

A man and wife and their 10-year-old daughter were arrested at Jacksonville, Ore., for stealing vases and dishes from a graveyard.

Has your doctor failed to cure you? I am an experienced woman's nurse, and I have a Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail. I will forward full private advice and description upon receiving your wish stamp. I wish to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by letter the action of my remedies.

For Sick Women

Mrs. E. Woods, 678 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Has your doctor failed to cure you? I am an experienced woman's nurse, and I have a Home Treatment for your weakness which will not fail. I will forward full private advice and description upon receiving your wish stamp. I wish to reach those women only who require assistance, hence I adopt this method, as I can explain fully by letter the action of my remedies.

For Sick Women

Mrs. E. Woods, 678 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Mrs. Keziah Hubbard of Palmyra, Me., at 86 does a good deal of embroidery and patchwork in a year. Among her recent work were an outlined spread and a pair of pillow shams, a tasseled quilt, and a half dozen crazy quilts.

Rev. Edgar B. Hubbard, The Rectory, Pasphebec, Quebec, writes:—"I have great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of 'Quickcure.' I have used it after other remedies failed, and found almost instant relief. I always keep it with me."

Residents of Lovilla, near Ottumwa, Ia., have formed an organization for the extermination of rats, and the members are to devote one day a week to the work of ridding the neighborhood of the vermin.

Be Not Deceived. A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup, are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by all druggists.

U. S. Parks, M. D., Quebec:—"I certify that I have employed, with marked success, the Pheno-Banum, in burns and certain wounds; and can thoroughly recommend its employment."

One hundred and eight French Canadians, in twenty-two families have left Michigan for the Lake of St. John region of Canada, where the Colonization Department gives 100 acres of land to each family.

Judge Angers, Quebec, Brother of Ex-Lieut. Governor, Province of Quebec writes:—"Quickcure" toothache remedy, has always given relief to my child."

Near Alachua, Fla., a man who had just put some tools into a chest at approach of a storm was struck by lightning and killed as he stood under an oak tree, which was photographed perfectly in his body by the fluid.

Be Not Deceived. A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup, are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by all druggists.

The cost of running a first-class ocean steamer between this country and Europe, for a round trip, is about \$20,000. This includes wages, coal, food, etc.

Dr. S. J. Andrea Beaver Hall, Montreal, writes:—"I have used 'Quickcure' for many accidents this summer. One very bad cut from a scythe was healed, as a wonderfully short time—in one week cure was complete. For burns and sores, it is really far better than any remedy I know of; it is mild and safe to use, and it makes a splendid plaster where an Anodyne is required, and where Accot or Balladon may be dangerous."

Nothing equals "Quickcure" as a dressing for Burns, Scalds, Cuts or Wounds—read physicians testimony in "Quickcure" Book (free).

W.F.O.

DOCTORS RECOMMEND "SALADA"

Ceylon Tea LEAD PACKETS ONLY 25c, 40c, 50c & 60c.

ALMA The Leading Canadian College for Young Women. ADDRESS: Principal Warner, St. Thomas, Ont.

MILLS, MILLS & HALES, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Aberdeen Chambers, 35 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. Money to Loan. G. G. MILLS, B.A.—A. MILLS—Jas. Hales, LL.B.

WANT PARTNER—1 to 10 thousand dollars in a Fruit Basket Factory; good water power, well established. Farmer or any person can apply at once to F. A. GREEN, 341 YONGE ST.

DIRT BREEDS VERMIN

Of a good house-wife, who uses SAPOLIO, it is well said: "The mouse is muzzled in her house." Try it and keep your house clean. All grocers keep it.

Cleanliness and neatness about a house are necessary to insure comfort. Man likes comfort, and if he can't find it at home, he will seek elsewhere for it. Good housewives know that SAPOLIO makes a house clean and keeps it bright. Happiness always dwells in a comfortable home. Do you want cleanliness, comfort and happiness? Try SAPOLIO and you will be surprised at success.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Doctors' Bills Are High

Don't Pay Them. YOU SAY HOW? Keep your feet warm and dry. Be like all sensible people and wear the NEW

Patent Sleeper Flexible Insole IN COMBINATION WITH SOLE

Used in the manufacture of Bank, Boston, U.S. King & Co. to name a few. A Comfortable, Well-updated shoe, for men, as well as for women. It will not squeak.

THE J. D. KING CO., LTD.,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS spent in Tuition for 600 Months in the

Central Business College
of Toronto is a gift-education. Hundreds of young men and women have proved it. Best time to invest in September 1st next when Fall Session begins. Telegraphy now included in courses. Write for Prospectus W. H. R. HAW, President.

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ADIES! McDowell's New York Garment Drafting Machine rivals the sewing machine in usefulness. It fits every form, follows every fashion, easy to learn and rapid to use. Don't be without it. Write for circular. A. CORRIGAN, 115 Yonge St., Toronto.

ALBERT COLLEGE, Belleville, Ont.
OPEN TO BOTH SEXES.
20 students enrolled. Special facilities in Matriculation, Teachers' Courses, Music, Fine Arts, Business Courses, etc. Will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 7th. Illustrated circular free. Address, PRINCIPAL DYER.

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NEW & 2ND MACHINERY
TORONTO, CANADA

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2000 Dozen Hutchinson & Peterson Patent Stopper Soda Water Bottles, complete, for sale cheap.
W. G. HARRIS,
25 William St., Toronto, Ont.

TRINITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, PORT HOPE, ONT.

A Boarding School for Boys, founded in 1895. Spacious and handsome new buildings furnished with all modern appliances for the comfort and health of the pupils. Next term begins on Wednesday, Sept. 15th. For a copy of the calendar, etc., apply to the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Head Master.

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All Pain Manufacturers

Coming to Toronto will find flats of any size, with power, heat, elevator, and all conveniences.

Truth Building,

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DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

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