

SEPTEMBER

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The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXIII.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 30, 1898.

NO 32

Bargains in

Dry-Goods & Novelties!

We have the Largest Assortment
The Latest Styles.....
The Lowest Prices

You will be welcome to see what
we can offer you, and may be sure
it will be to your own benefit.

LACHUTE BARGAIN STORE

Denis Bros.

LOCAL NEWS

Prohibition Returns.

The following are the returns of the Prohibition vote as far as can be ascertained up to 1.30 a.m.

PROVINCIAL RETURNS.

Quebec, majority against 40,872
Ontario, majority for 14,229
Nova Scotia, majority for 17,897
New Brunswick, majority for 12,540
Prince Edward Island, majority for 6,160
Manitoba, majority for 8,400
British Columbia, majority for 202

Total majority for Prohibition in the Dominion 17,929

ARGENTEUIL COUNTY.

As far as known is 363 majority.

LACHUTE TOWN.

3 polls, majority 72.

Full returns will be published in next issue

Get your school supplies at

J. R. McOUAT.

Send us 23cts and get the WATCHMAN from now to January 1st.

Rev. Mr. Jeckill of Montreal, is spending a few days in town.

Rev. Mr. Cresswell spent a few days this week with Mrs. Jousse.

Mr. and Mrs. And. Young of Montreal, spent Wednesday in town.

Wool.—Wanted 5,000 lbs. by the end of this month.
McFAUL BROS.

Mr. Henry Todd of Burlington is spending a few days in town renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. Arch. McGibbon is erecting a nice dwelling house on the piece of land adjoining West End Post Office.

WANTED.—A Girl for general house work, no washing. Apply to Mrs. JNO. HOPE.

Mr. Ross intends as soon as possible rebuilding his outter factory which was burnt down here this summer.

Miss Ruth Heavysage returned home on Tuesday, after having spent the summer at Thousand Islands.

Mrs. Donald Beers of Montreal, spent Sunday in Lachute, the guest of her brother.

For choice Confectionery, Soft Drinks, Fruits, etc., call on L. D. TAYLOR.

Grand values in Ladies' and Childrens' Fall Underwear. Hosiery, etc. Read Wales' advertisement.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bennett left on Monday last for Manitoba, where they intend to reside.

Mr. H. Morrison of Vankleek Hill is in town for a few days, dehorning cattle.

The order of Freemasons will attend Divine Service in the Baptist Church on Sunday week.

LADIES JACKETS.—The newest styles. Last year's goods half price. W. B. BANFORD.

Mlle. A. Leriche, of Montreal, intends opening a class in Lachute, for Voice Culture. See her adv't. in another column.

Mr. Philp McLeod and Miss Mary Jane Fox, of St. Harrington, visited Rev. Mr. Radley at the Parsonage on Wednesday and Thursday of last week and were united in matrimony.

D. McConnell, Dentist, will be in St. Andrews on Tuesday, October 4th at Mrs. Henderson's, and on every second Tuesday until further notice.

There will be a meeting of the Argenteuil County Teachers' Association in the Academy on Saturday the 8th of October. All teachers are welcome.

A special meeting of the Presbytery of Montreal, is recommended for Oct. 11th, in Lachute, to complete arrangements for the desired Union.

COAL OIL! Coal Oil!!—Pratt's Astral Oil 25c. per gal., Canadian Oil 15c. per gal. at—
J. R. McOUAT'S

A painful accident happened on Tuesday at St. Andrews, to Mrs. Fournier, who was thrown from her buggy while driving in the village, breaking her arm in two places.

Mrs. Teasdale who has been spending the summer with her brother Mr. Beers and family in Montreal, left on Monday last, on her return trip to Scotland.

Mr. Jack Cruise was the exhibitor of a year old Ayrshire bull which tipped the scale at 957 lbs., the largest that has ever been exhibited in this County.

Mr. W. Roberts of Ormond, has Mr. Robitaille's Carriage Factory, and will carry on business as a first-class Blacksmith, and Carriage Builder.

NEW FALL GOODS.—Schoolboys' suits just in. Men's Winter Suits. Men's -1 ck and Brown Overcoats. Men's Light Fall Overcoats. Men's Pea Jackets, Freize, all colors. W. B. BANFORD.

Miss Jennie Bedard, eldest daughter of Thomas Bedard was married at Pt. Claire on Monday afternoon, Sept. 19th, to Ferdinand Lanthier, a well known and most respected citizen of that place. The marriage was attended by many friends.

DRESS GOODS.—Fine black (figured and plain) and fine coloured dress goods. All kinds of new Gimp Dress Trimmings. Beautiful Silks for Blouses and Trimmings. W. B. BANFORD.

Miss Cresswell is certainly one of the prettiest that has ever been sold here. She has everything that can take the eye of any lady, and those who wish to keep up-to-date should pay a visit to her establishment.

NOTICE TO EDITORS.—Those indebted to me kindly take notice that they are expected to make payment of same by the end of this month. Accounts remaining unsettled at that time will be brought in for collection. J. C. WILSON & CO.

To LET.—The Old Established Lachute Grist Mill (now running) complete in every detail, including tools, last Tenant could be seen in regard to the trade of the District, which is large. Apply to J. C. Wilson & Co. Lachute Mills, P.Q.

Mrs. Hampden held her Fall Millinery opening yesterday. She has a beautiful selection of all the late fashions in hats and bonnets, and a large display of feathers, trimmings, etc. Every lady should find time to give her a call, and anything you may need will be found there, and that at the most nominal outlay.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Coy of the Township of Chatham, will hold their annual meeting for the election of a Board of Directors for the coming year on Wednesday, Oct. 5th, in Raitt's Hall, Lachute, at 2 p.m. The financial statement will also be received. All policy holders are earnestly requested to attend. J. R. McOUAT, Secretary.

Miss Groulx, who has studied in Paris under one of the best masters is opening a studio in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Carriere in the East End, and is prepared not only to give lessons in drawing and painting, but will be pleased to execute all orders entrusted to her and guarantee first-class work. Studio hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

On Wednesday night the 21st about 12 o'clock, a cowardly act was perpetrated by some parties who evidently think it a great joke to annoy the chinamen doing business here, a large stone being thrown through their window, just missing by an inch or two the head of one of them, who was working at the window. Whoever they were show how little sense they possess.

Last Monday morning an enquiry presided over by Justice Barron, was held at the Court House into the case of the Rumboldt boys who are under arrest on the charge of setting fire to the back premises of his office. A trial hearing the evidence of all the witnesses, Mr. Barron condemned them to stand their trial at St. Scholastique next January. In the meantime they will be placed for safe keeping in the gaol at that place.

Do you want to buy a good double barreled breech loading gun.—If so go and see H. S. Lowndes, Opposite the old School House, East End, Lachute as he has one for sale. If you want a common five dollar gun that will go to pieces, or want repairs, or blow your head off by the time you have fired a dozen shots—don't buy this for it isn't that kind. But if you want a fifty dollar gun for half its value now is your chance.

On Wednesday 21st Mr. J. W. Raitt sold the two lots of land, to J. C. Wilson north of his residence, and also a lot of land immediately below the Paper Mills to the trustees of the Descentient Minority School, Lachute, for the site of building a new school in the West End. The building is now in course of erection, and when completed will prove a great boon to the school children in that locality. Mr. Wilson intends turning the two lots he has purchased into a nice park. These properties formerly belonged to the Hon. Wm. Owens.

C.P.R. TIME-TABLE.

The following is the C.P.R. timetable to and from Lachute until further notice.

GOING WEST—

10.05 a.m. Ottawa Express.
8.43 p.m. Local
11.35 p.m. Soo

GOING EAST—

6.32 a.m. Montreal and Boston Express.
11.19 a.m. Local Express.
8.22 p.m. "

5.45 p.m. train is taken off.

Glass. Glass.

The cold weather is coming and you will require to do some repairing of windows.

Come to us, we have all sizes, and if you want irregular sizes, we will cut them for you.



AT FRASERS' LACHUTE

Professional & Commercial

JAS. W. RAITT

AGENT FOR

LEADING FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Apply AT ONCE.

C. J. WALKER.

Insurance and Financial Agent.

Notes Discounted and Loans Made.

Only First Class Insurance Companies Represented.

CHARLES CALDER.

GENERAL AGENT, FOR

The Lancashire, and The Liverpool, London and Globe,

Fire Insurance Companies,

IN THE

OTTAWA VALLEY.

Mercantile, Schedule, and Farm Risks placed at reduced rates.

P. O. Box 70, Lachute.

J. D. LEDUC, LL.B.

AVOCATE,

Ste Scholastique

Qu

Attorney for the revenue for the district of Terrebonne for Dominion and Provincial Governments

N. FOREST,

NOTARY,

STE. SCHOLASTIQUE.

YOUR FEET AND PURSE

WILL BE PERFECTLY FITTED if you buy your Boots and Shoes from us. We have a large stock at—

REDUCED PRICES.

J. A. BEDARD.

If you are in need of a



call in and see my stock of

NEW WILLIAMS

The New style "6" Drop Head is just a beauty.

Every Machine Warranted 5 Years

As I am Sole Agent for the "New Williams" Sewing Machines for the county of Argenteuil, I am in a position to give you good bargains.

Old Machines taken in exchange.

My Stock Of

PIANOS & ORGANS

IS ALSO COMPLETE

Just received a few magnificent Piano-Case Organs. Call and see them.

J. A. Bedard,
Main St., LACHUTE.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

First-Class Tailoring & Gents' Furnishings

NEW SPRING GOODS

My Spring purchases include some of the newest patterns in Spring Overcoatings, Scotch and English Tied Suitings, and the very latest in Trouserings and Vesting.

I am prepared to fill your order for anything in the Tailoring or Gents' Furnishing line, and guarantee satisfaction.

No charge for cutting. If you don't want your suit made up I have a fine line of Tweeds for sale by the yard which I will cut free of charge.

An inspection of my stock will convince you that I carry the best line of goods.

A. J. PERIARD

THE CASTING AWAY

—OF—

MRS. LECKS AND MRS. ALESHINE.

(Continued.)

"I put that minister and his daughter in the two front bedrooms," said she to me, after hospitably greeting the three men, "which me and Mrs. Aleshine had run and got ready for the Dusanter, as soon as you went in your boat to meet 'em. The young lady was mighty nigh worn out, and glad enough of the tea and things, and to get into bed. But the gentleman, he wanted a soft-boiled egg, and when I told him I hadn't come across no hen-house yet on this island, he looked at me as if he didn't half believe me, and thought I was keepin' the eggs to sell."

"Which it would be ridiculous to do," said Mrs. Aleshine, "in the middle of an ocean like this."

"If he lets you off with soft-boiled eggs, ma'am," said the coxswain very respectfully, "I think you may bless your stars."

"Ay, ay, sir," said the two sailors with black beards.

Miss Ruth Enderton and her father did not make their appearance until the next morning at breakfast-time. I found the young lady a very pleasant person. She was rather slight in figure, inclined to be pretty, and was what might be called a warm-colored blonde. Her disposition was quite sociable, and she almost immediately stepped into the favor of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine.

Mr. Enderton, however, was a person of another sort. He was a prim and somewhat formal man, and appeared to be entirely self-engrossed, with very vague notions in regard to his surroundings. He was not by any means an ill-tempered man, being rather inclined to be placid than otherwise; but he gave so little attention to circumstances and events that he did not appear to understand why he should be incommoded by the happenings of life. I have no doubt that he made existence on board the disabled brig a hundred times more unsatisfactory than it would otherwise have been.

With his present condition he seemed very well satisfied, and it was quite plain that he looked upon Mrs. Lecks, Mrs. Aleshine, and myself as the proprietors of the establishment, having forgotten, or paid no attention to, my statement in regard to our coming here.

As soon as she thought it fit and proper, and this moment arrived in the course of the first forenoon, Mrs. Lecks spoke to Mr. Enderton on the subject of the board which should be paid to the Dusanter. She stated the arrangements we had made in the matter, and then told him that as he and his daughter had the best accommodations in the house, each occupying a large, handsome room, she thought that he should pay fifteen dollars a week for the two.

"Now, if your daughter," she continued, "can do anything about the house which will be of real help, though for the life of me I don't see what she can find to do, with me and Mrs. Aleshine here, somethin' might be took off on account of her services; but of course you, sir, can't do nothin', unless you was to preach on Sundays; and not knowin' what denomination the Dusanter belong to, it wouldn't be fair to take their money to pay for the preachin' of doctrines which, perhaps, they don't believe in."

This financial proposal aroused Mr. Enderton's opposition. "When I came here, madam," he said, "I did not expect to pay any board whatever; and I think, moreover, that your rates are exorbitant. In Nanfuchong, if I remember rightly, the best of board did not cost more than two or three dollars a week."

"I don't want to say anythin', sir," said Mrs. Lecks, "which might look disrespectful, but as long as I've got a conscience inside of me I'm not goin' to stay here and see the Dusanter lose money by Chinese cheapness."

"I don't know anything about the Dusanter," said Mr. Enderton, "but I am not going to pay fifteen dollars a week for board for myself and daughter."

The discussion lasted for some time with considerable warmth on each side, and was at last ended by Mr. Enderton agreeing to pay board at the same rate as the two women and myself, and each week to deposit in the ginger-jar eight dollars for himself and daughter.

"You may not care to remember, sir," said Mrs. Lecks, with cold severity, "that Mr. Craig, and me, and Mrs. Aleshine puts in services besides, although, to be sure, they don't go into the jar."

"I only remember," said Mr. Enderton, "that I am paying an unjustifiable price as it is."

Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine, however, were not at all of this opinion, and they agreed that, if it should be in their power, they would see to it that the Dusanter lost nothing by this close-fisted missionary.

After dinner—and I may remark that the new-comers were not consulted in regard to the hours for meals—Mrs. Lecks had an interview with the coxswain on the subject of board for himself and his two companions. This affair, however, was very quickly settled, for the three mariners had among them only one dollar and forty-three cents, and this, the coxswain explained, they would like to keep for tobacco. It was therefore settled that, as the three sailors could pay no money, as much work as possible should be got out of them; and to this plan they agreed heartily and cheerfully.

"There's only one thing we'll ask, ma'am," said the coxswain to Mrs. Lecks, "and that is that we be put in a different mess from the parson. We've now eat two meals with the passengers, and we and my mates is agreed

that that's about as much as we can go."

After this, therefore, the three men had their meals in the kitchen, where they were generally joined by Mrs. Aleshine, who much delighted in their company. But she made it a point sometimes to sit down with us in the dining-room, merely to show that she had as much right there as anybody.

"As to the work for them sailor men," said Mrs. Aleshine, "I don't see what they're goin' to do. Of course they don't know nothin' about gardenin', and it seems to me that the best thing to be done is to put 'em to fishin'."

Mrs. Lecks considered this a good suggestion, and accordingly the coxswain and his companions were told that thereafter they would be expected to fish for eight hours a day, Sundays excepted. This plan, however, did not work very well. During the first two days the sailors caught so many fish, that although the fishermen themselves had excellent appetites for such food, it was found utterly impossible to consume what they brought in. Consequently, it was ordered that thereafter they should catch only as many fish as should be needed, and then make themselves useful by assisting Mrs. Aleshine and Mrs. Lecks in any manner they might direct.

I found it quite easy to become acquainted with Miss Ruth Enderton, as she was very much inclined to conversation. "It's ever so long," she said, "since I've had anybody to talk to."

She had left the United States when she was quite a little girl, and had since seen nothing of her native land. She was consequently, full of questions about America, although quite willing to talk of her life in China. Society, at least such kind as she had ever cared for, had been extremely scarce in the little missionary station at which she had lived so long; and now, coming from a wearisome sojourn on a disabled sailing vessel, with no company but the crew and a pre-occupied father, she naturally was delighted to get among people she could talk to. With Mrs. Lecks, Mrs. Aleshine, and myself she soon became very friendly, and showed herself to be a most lively and interesting young person.

I did all that I could to make Miss Ruth's time pass agreeably. I rowed with her on the lagoon, taught her to fish, and showed her all the pleasant points on the island which could be easily reached by walking. Mr. Enderton gave us very little of his company, for, having discovered that there was a library in the house, he passed most of his time in that room.

"You have made a very fair selection of books, sir," he remarked to me, "but it may readily be conceived, from the character of the works, that your tastes are neither ecclesiastic nor scientific."

Several times I explained to him the ownership of the library and the house, but he immediately forgot what I said, or paid no attention to it. When he paid his board at the end of the week, he handed the money to Mrs. Lecks; and although before his eyes, she put it into the ginger-jar, beneath the paper of fish-books, I know very well that he considered he was paying it to her for her own use and behoof. He was comfortably lodged, he had all that he needed—and very nearly all that he wanted—to eat; and I do not know that I ever saw a man more contented with his lot.

As for the coxswain and the two sailors, they had a very pleasant time of it, but Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine would not think of such a thing as allowing them to eat in idleness the bread of the Dusanter. After they had been with us a few days, Mrs. Lecks told me that she thought she could show the coxswain and his mates how to dig and gather the garden stuff which was daily needed.

"To be sure," said she, "that work goes agin part of your board, but fishin' and bringin' in firewood don't take up quarter of the time of them sailors; and so that the garden work is done. I don't suppose it matters to the Dusanter who does it. And that'll give you more time to make things pleasant for Miss Ruth; for, as far as I can see, there isn't a thing for her to do even if she knows how to do it."

The three mariners were more than willing to do anything desired by Mrs. Lecks or Mrs. Aleshine, to whom they looked up with great admiration and respect. The latter was their favorite, not only because she was with them a great deal during their meals and at other times, but because of her genial nature and easy sociability. The men were always trying to lighten her labors, and to do something that would please her.

One of them climbed to the top of what she called a "palm-leaf-fan tree" and brought therefrom some broad leaves which he cut and trimmed and sewed in true nautical fashion, until he made some fans which were heavy and clumsy, but, as she said, they would stand half a gale of wind if she chose to raise it. The coxswain caught or trapped two sea birds, and having clipped their wings, he spent days in endeavoring to tame them, hoping to induce them, as far as the power in them lay, to take the place of the barn-yard fowls whose absence Mrs. Aleshine continually deplored. Every evening, the two black-bearded sailors would dance hornpipes for her, much to her diversion and delight.

"I've often heard," she remarked, "that in those hot oceanic countries the tricks of the monkeys was enough to keep everybody on a steady laugh, but I'm sure sailor men is a great deal better. When you get tired of their pranks and their tomfooleries you can tell 'em to stop, which with monkey's you can't."

It was about ten days after the arrival of the missionary party that, as I was going to the boat in which Miss Ruth and myself generally rowed in the evening, I saw Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine sitting on the shore in the shade of some low-growing trees. They were evidently waiting for me, and as soon as I appeared Mrs. Lecks beckoned to me; whereupon I joined them.

"Sit down," said Mrs. Lecks, "there's somethin' I want to talk to you about. Mrs. Aleshine and me have made up our minds that you ought to be hurried up a little about your own question to Miss Ruth."

This remark astonished me. "Popping the question!" I exclaimed.

"Yes," continued Mrs. Lecks, "and me and Mrs. Aleshine know very well that you haven't done it yet; for both of us havin' been through that sort of thing ourselves, we know the signs of it after it has happened."

"And we wouldn't say nothin' to hurry you," added Mrs. Aleshine, "if it wasn't that the Dusanter, especially the flour, is gettin' low. We've been talkin' to them sailors, and they're pretty well agreed that there's no use now in expectin' the captain to send for 'em; for, if he was a-goin' to do it at all, he'd a' done it before this. And perhaps he never got nowhere himself, in which case he couldn't. And they say the best thing we can all do when the victuals nearly give out, provided the Dusanter don't come back in time, is to take what's left, and all get into their big boat, and row away to that island, which I don't know just how far it is, that the captain of our ship was going to. There we can stay pretty comfortable till a ship comes along and takes us off."

"But what has all that to do," I asked, "with Miss Ruth and me?"

"Do!" cried Mrs. Lecks; "it has everythin' to do. When it's all settled and fixed between you and Miss Ruth, there'll be nothin' to hinder us from gettin' ready to start when we please."

"But, my dear friends," I said with much earnestness, "I have not the slightest idea of proposing to Miss Enderton."

"That's just what I said to Mrs. Aleshine," said Mrs. Lecks, "and that's the reason we let our irons cool, and come out here to talk to you. It's just like a young man to keep puttin' off that sort of thing; but this can't be put off."

"That's so!" cried Mrs. Aleshine; "and I'll just let you see how the matter stands. There is housekeepers who allows a pint of flour a day to each person, but this is for farm hands and people who works hard and eats hearty; and I've found that three-quarters of a pint will do very well if the dough is kneaded conscientiously and made up light, so that it'll rise well when it's put into the oven. Now I've measured all the flour that's left, and me and Mrs. Lecks, we've calculated that, allowin' three-quarters of a pint of flour a day to each one of us, there's just eight days more that we can stay here—that is, if the Dusanter don't come back before that time, which, of course, can't be counted on. So you can see for yourself Mr. Craig, there's no time to be lost, even considerin' that she hasn't to make up anythin' to be married in."

"No," said Mrs. Lecks, "just for us and three sailors, that wouldn't be needed."

I looked from one to the other in dumb astonishment. Mrs. Lecks gave me no time to say anything.

"In common cases," said she, "this might all be put off till we got somewhere; but it won't do now. Here you are, with everythin' in your own hands; but just get away from here, and there's an end of that. She's as pretty a girl as you'll see in a month of Sundays; and if she leaves here without your gettin' her, there's no knowin' who'll snap her up. When we've got to that island, you may see her once a week, but maybe you won't. She may go away in one ship and you in another, and there may be somebody right there, a missionary, for all I know, who'll have her before you have a chance to put in a word."

"And that's not the worst of it," said Mrs. Aleshine. "Supposin' them Dusanter come back before we go. There's no knowin' what that Mr. Dusanter is. He may be a brother of Emily and Lucille. And what sort of chance would you have then, I'd like to know, with Miss Ruth right here in his own house, and he ownin' the row-boat, and everythin'? Or it may be he's a widower, and that'll be a mighty sight worse, I can tell you."

"No matter whether they're widowers or never been married," said Mrs. Lecks, "there'll be plenty that'll want her as soon as they see her; and if it isn't for the girl's own pretty face, it'll be for her father's money."

"Her father's money!" I exclaimed. "What are you talking of?"

"There's no good tellin' me anythin' about that," said Mrs. Lecks, very decidedly. "There never was a man as close fisted as Mr. Enderton who hadn't money."

"And you know as well as we do," said Mrs. Aleshine, "that in them countries where he's been, the heathens worship idols of silver, and idols of gold; and when them heathens is converted, don't you suppose the missionaries get any of that? I expect that Mr. Enderton has converted thousands of heathens."

At this suggestion I laughed outright. But Mrs. Lecks reproved me.

"Now, Mr. Craig," said she, "this is no laughin' matter. What me and Mrs. Aleshine is sayin' is for your good, and for the good of Miss Ruth along with you. I haven't much opinion of her father, but his money is as good as anybody else's, and though they had to leave their trunks on board their ship, what little they've brought with them shows that they've been used to havin' the best there is. Mrs. Aleshine and me has set up till late into the night talkin' over this thing; and we are both of one mind that you two need never expect to have the same chance again that you've got now. The very fact that the old gentleman is a preacher, and can marry you on the spot, ought to make you tremble when

you think of the risks you are runnin' by puttin' it off."

"I've got to go into the house now to see about supper," said Mrs. Aleshine, rising; "and I hope you'll remember, Mr. Craig, when your bread is on your plate, and Miss Ruth is sittin' opposite to you, that three-quarters of a pint of flour a day is about as little as anybody can live on, and that time is flyin'."

Mrs. Lecks now also rose. But I detained the two for a moment.

"I hope you have not said anything to Miss Enderton on this subject," I said.

"No," replied Mrs. Aleshine, "we haven't. We are both agreed that as you're the one that's to do what's to be done, you are the one that's to be spoke to. And havin' been through it ourselves, we understand well enough that the more a woman don't know nothin' about it, the more likely she is to be ketched if she wants to be."

To Be Continued.

BELLEVILLE BOILER ON WARSHIPS.

Too Much Coal Consumed, Too Great Heat in Stoke Hole and Breakdowns.

The recent experience of the British cruiser *Terrible* on her voyage from England to Gibraltar and back, and the later failure of the two sister cruisers, the *Diadem* and *Europa*, to realize the speed intended by their designers, has brought the boiler question in the British Navy again to the front. These vessels are fitted with the Belleville water-tube boilers, which gave so much trouble in the case of the cruiser *Powderful*, during what was expected to be a record trip for a warship between England and China by the long route round the Cape of Good Hope. The matter is the more important because so large a proportion of the more modern ships of the British Navy is furnished with these boilers, that their proved inefficiency discounts to a very great extent, some experts say to an alarming degree, the real war value of the magnificent collection of vessels composing the British Navy.

But the trouble is not alone in the defects that appear to be inherent in the boilers themselves. There is the extravagant consumption of coal, nearly double that on the ships fitted with ordinary boilers. If the cost were the only question involved, this would not be a matter of so much consequence provided the results were adequate, but it is the quantity required to produce what so far have proved to be inadequate results, that has to be taken into account. To keep ships fitted with this particular type of boiler fully supplied with coal, the capacity of coaling stations will have to be increased; that, in its turn, especially in war time, augments the risk of a fleet being crippled through the captures of colliers, whose number would have to be increased. Then the steaming radius of a ship is seriously diminished through the extra consumption of coal without equivalent gain in speed, which is now admittedly proved in the case of those vessels having the Belleville boilers.

There is, besides, the excessive heat, generated in the stoke holes of the ships fitted with these boilers, so great indeed that, as is the case in the *Diadem*, the *Europa* and others, the firemen become thoroughly prostrated. Nearly every attempt so far to get up the steam required to bring out the full power of the boilers, has had to be given up, either because of the danger to the ship, the engines or the men in the stoke hole.

The importance of this boiler question becomes the graver when the differing conditions of working ships at trial trips and in war are taken into account. In the one case the trials are conducted with picked firemen using handpicked coal; in the other the work will be done with ordinary crews with ordinary coal. The only explanation afforded of the persistence of the British Admiralty in continuing the use of the Belleville boilers in its ships is that the officials committed to them dare not acknowledge their error. As this error is persisted in in direct opposition to the recommendations of their own Boiler Committee, it would appear as though nothing short of a national disaster could stir the British public to recognize the danger involved, not only to British commerce, but even to the national existence.

THE PROOFREADER'S NEMESIS.

What's the matter? Inquired the foreman, as he entered the sanctum for copy and noted the editor's bleeding nose, swollen forehead, puffed red eyes, and tattered, dusty coat. Fall down stairs? No—only that, replied the editor, pointing with his finger to a paragraph in the paper before him. It's in our account of the Crapley-Smith wedding. It ought to read, Miss Smith's dimpled, shining face formed a pleasing contrast with Mr. Crapley's strong, bold physiognomy. But see how it was printed. And the foreman read, Miss Smith's pimpled, skinny face formed a pleasing contrast with Mr. Crapley's stony, bald physiognomy. Crapley was just in here, continued the editor, throwing one blood-streaked handkerchief into the waste basket and feeling in his pocket for a clean one, and he—just send that fool of a proof-reader in here! There's fight left in me yet.

A POSITIVE QUIETUS.

Minister (who has just come from sick patient's bedside)—I've given religious comfort to the invalid, and I fancy all he requires now is a good, sound sleep.

Nurse—Oh, if you would only bring your last Sunday's sermon and read it to him.

A. P. E. ISLAND J. P.

INTERVIEWED BY THE PATRIOT'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Overwork Brought on Neuralgia and Shattered Health Generally—Passed Many Sleepless Nights.

From the Charlottetown Patriot.

The Patriot's special correspondent 'Mac' being in the eastern section of the island on business, heard many complimentary remarks concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which appear to be the favorite medicine in all parts of Canada. Among those who are very emphatic in the praise of this medicine is Neil McPhee, J. P., of Glencorrodale, and our correspondent determined to call upon him and ascertain from his own lips his views in the matter. Mr. McPhee was found at home, and as he is a very entertaining and intelligent gentleman, our correspondent was soon "at home" too. When questioned about the benefits he was reported to have received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mr. McPhee said:—"About four years ago I got run down from overwork on the farm. As there is considerable timber land on my property, I thought I could go into making timber in addition to my farm work. The task however proved too heavy for my strength, and I soon began to break down. I contracted a severe cold, neuralgia followed, and I found myself in shattered health generally. I felt very much distressed and discouraged and spent many sleepless nights. I tried several very highly recommended medicines, but received no permanent benefit from any of them. As Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were so highly recommended through the press, I thought I would give them a fair trial. After using a few boxes I found they were having the desired effect and I began to find my wanted health and strength gradually returning. I kept on using the pills until I had regained my former vigor and had gained considerable in flesh as well. Now I consider myself a healthier man and feel as well as ever I did in my life. I can conscientiously recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to and person suffering as I was. I have the utmost confidence in their curing properties."

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions. Sold by all dealers and post paid at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

NOT SO CLEVER AS HE THOUGHT.

An Impudent Clerk's Adventure With Sir Evelyn Wood.

Impudence occasionally meets with its just reward, and possibly none would envy the feelings of the youth who, when Sir Evelyn Wood was appointed quartermaster-general of the British forces, attempted to show his wit at the expense of his wisdom.

Sir Evelyn was little known at the office, and it happened that some of the clerks in a certain room were engaged in "larking" when a quiet-looking gentleman walked in. The most impudent of the young men, thinking that the stranger was a visitor who had by mistake come into the wrong room, demanded in a peremptory voice:

"What is your business here?"

"My business!" repeated the stranger, in a tone of mingled surprise and sternness.

"Yes, sir, your business," persisted the clerk.

"It is with the duke," was the answer.

"He has been suddenly summoned to Windsor, and Lord Wolsley's in bed with the mumps," ventured the young man, bent on carrying on his joke at the expense of this inexperienced stranger, as he deemed him.

"Your name, sir?" demanded that stranger, in an imperative tone.

"My name is Plantagenet Zama, distant relation to her gracious majesty."

"Indeed! and mine is Sir Evelyn Wood. I am quartermaster-general to the forces, and I see now how her majesty is served."

The unfortunate clerk, who was not yet aware that his impudence had cost him dear, looked round with a grin, expecting to meet with applause for his talent, and became suddenly aware that all his companions were working away with the most extraordinary earnestness. Instantly the full force of the situation dawned upon him.

"Horrors!" he ejaculated. "I took you for a crank with a grievance!" and then he subsided.

WHERE WOMEN RULE.

We occasionally hear of towns in American and New Zealand in which the woman voter is dominant; but how many of our women readers are aware of the fact that in Great Britain itself there is a large centre of population in the same—shall we say happy? condition? says the Westminster Gazette. There is Caermarthen, where the women voters on the local government register are no less than 63 per cent. of the whole. This is more than double the proportion existing in any other town, and the explanation given of it is that the industries of the town have greatly decayed, and its main dependence is upon its reputation as a health resort. Hence a large number of its householders are women who keep lodging-houses.

PLAYING WITH SNAKES.

CHILDREN HAVE GREAT FUN WITH COPPERHEADS.

An Incident Which Shows That Venomous Reptile in a Less Dangerous Light—Tamed by Children.

"I was up in the zinc mine region of Sussex county, New Jersey, last week," "and read in one of the local papers up there an account of an incident which seemed to go a good way towards confirming the truth of a startling belief that has prevailed from time out of mind among the natives of the mountains in Lancaster, York and adjacent counties of Pennsylvania, where the copperhead snake dwells in unpleasant abundance, that this venomous snake will not bite children. There are many wonderful stories told over there, especially in the famous Welsh Mountain country, about this strange lenity of the copperhead towards children. I never heard of this belief being indulged anywhere else than in that part of Pennsylvania; but this New Jersey incident rather inclines me to think that, unaccountable as it may seem, there must be more than fancy or superstition in it. "One day a week or so ago, according to the New Jersey newspaper, Florence, the 6-year-old daughter of Geo. Wilson, of Woodburn, found much enjoyment

IN STAMPING HER FOOT

on an object she saw protruding from the foundation of the house. The sport went on until it attracted the attention of her elder sister, who, when she saw the game, was scared and ran to call her mother. The object the child had stamped proved to be a big pilot. "Such reptiles," added the newspaper, "although amusing are dangerous playmates for children."

"I can't see wherein these reptiles are amusing, but in the light of this incident and other of which I have heard, I begin to have my doubts that the yard dangerous playmates for children. I recall now one instance in particular that occurred a season or two ago on the York County side of the Susquehanna river, where copperheads—or pilots, as they are called in New Jersey—are uncomfortably common. On the farm of which I am going to speak the baying hands have killed as many as ten in one day this season mowing over one field.

"The farm is the Loan farm. At the time I refer to one of Loan's children, a little girl of three, was playing in the front yard, and her mother noticed her sitting in the grass near the gate. Every now and then the child was heard to laugh gleefully, and Mrs. Loan at last

WALKED OUT TO SEE

what it was that amused the child so much. When the child saw her mother coming, she shouted:

"Hurry mamma, and see the live carpet raga!"

"At the same time she held up to her mother's gaze, a snake she had grasped in her hand, which twisted and squirmed in the air. Mrs. Loan saw at once that the snake was a copperhead. Although she almost swooned with terror, she acted with rare presence of mind. It occurred to her that if she showed her alarm by crying out suddenly to her, the child would undoubtedly become frightened, and the change that would naturally follow in her handling of the deadly reptile might anger the snake and cause it to sink its venomous fangs into her hand or face. With a great effort, Mrs. Loan controlled herself sufficiently to say coaxingly:

"Fetch it to mamma, dear. Don't hurt it."

"But there's two of 'em, mamma," replied the little girl. "I'll fetch 'em both."

"She reached down and picked up another copperhead that lay in the grass which Mrs. Loan had not seen, and came toddling along the path toward her mother.

WITH A WRIGGLING SNAKE

in each hand. Mrs. Loan, although almost paralyzed with terror over the plight her little one was in, for one stroke of the copperhead's fang would have been her swift and sure death, retained her composure, and when the child was within a couple of yards of her spoke to her gently, and said:

"Put them on the ground darling, and let me see them walk."

"This seemed to please the child, and she placed the copperheads in the path. They then saw Mrs. Loan for the first time, and their manner changed instantly. The copperhead, unlike the rattlesnake, is aggressive, and these two, showing all the fierceness of their nature, at once moved toward the child's mother, plainly with hostile intent. The child clasped her hands and started to catch the snakes. Her mother rushed around the snakes and snatching the child up in her arms, flew to the house, closed the door behind her, and fell fainting to the floor. The copperheads were killed later, and the little girl mourned for her deadly playthings for days.

"That is only one of scores of incidents one may hear over in that part of Pennsylvania about the immunity from danger the copperhead snake grants to children, and the New Jersey case is also one in point. Still, although it looks to me as if the startling Welsh Mountain belief had good grounds, I don't believe I would take a copperhead home as a plaything for my children, just the same."

WOULDN'T MISS THE CHANCE.

She says that he proposed to her, but that they are not engaged.

But they knew her and they laughed long and loud.

The only problem, they said, is to decide which of the two statements is false.

Sympathetic Maiden—Why, Jimmy, you poor boy! Have you been fighting? Jimmy—No—I've been fought.

Scrofula

Taints the blood of millions, and sooner or later may break out in hip disease, running sores or some more complicated form. To cure scrofula or prevent it, thoroughly purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has a continually growing record of wonderful cures.

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DETECTIVES OF LONDON.

PROCESS OF SELECTION FOLLOWED BY THE AUTHORITIES.

Detectives Born, Not Made. A Thorough Course of Training Necessary Before Obtaining a Truncheon—Something About the Political Department.

It is an article of faith with most people connected with the Criminal Investigation Department that detectives are born, not made, says the London Daily Telegraph. The process of selection followed by the authorities at Scotland Yard will not permit of any "duffers" finding their way into a body which has been recently described by a French magistrate as "the most effective force in Europe." In view of the epidemic of ruffianism in the streets of London, and the attention which is being given to the disorderly characters who infest the turf, it may be interesting to take a glance at the higher branch of the service on which the British public relies for the preservation of law and order.

An examination of the books at headquarters will show that the smartest men in the detective service at the present day have been evolved from the rawest material. In most cases they have been recruited from the working-classes throughout the country, from the towns and villages of England, Scotland, and Wales. London, which is the great nursery of crime and the place of sanctuary for evil-doers from all parts of the world, supplies only the smallest proportion of the men who are responsible for maintaining the law amongst Cockneys. Some of the greatest detectives of the age have been Irishmen, but only very few are accepted by the authorities nowadays. At one time a small percentage of recruits came from the Emerald Isle, but since the time of the Fenian and dynamite outrages there has not been a strong demand for candidates from that quarter.

EARLY TRAINING.

Every detective begins his career at the lowest rung of the police ladder. When seeking employment in the London force, the young man from the country is promptly directed to Scotland Yard, where the work of winnowing the grain is begun. Physical fitness is an important qualification, and the candidate must be prepared to pass a very stiff medical examination. This may be one of the facts accounting for the large number of provincials who are accepted. After the doctor comes a test of the man's educational attainments. A writer in these columns has already pointed out that the clumsy criminal is fast becoming extinct, and, acting upon the principle of "diamond out diamond," Scotland Yard must have men able to deal with skilled "professionals," whose weapons are the chloroform-pad, electric drills, and other resources of science unknown to the Bill Sikes of an earlier generation. It is for this reason that the standard of education is being gradually increased. Having been proved sound in mind and body, the candidates are sent to Wellington Barracks, where they are drilled every day for three weeks, or for such longer period as may be deemed necessary. This course finished, the novice is attached to one of the police divisions of the Metropolis, and another stage of training begins. His first duty is to attend the police-courts daily, the object being to teach him the details of procedure, the manner of giving evidence, and the best way of conducting a case. The young constable is next entrusted to the care of an experienced officer, who pilots him round the various streets of his division, shows him the chief resorts of crime, and generally furnishes him with a fund of useful "tips." After a few days of this class of work he is supplied with uniform and truncheon. The days of apprenticeship are ended, and he goes forth to take a place amongst the rank and file of the Metropolitan police.

RAPID ADVANCEMENT.

There are three grades of uniformed constables, and it is the ambition of most men in these to enter the detective force, promotion to which is accompanied by higher salary and improved social position. Even to the third-class policeman the chance of proving his quality soon comes, and in many cases, advancement to the first class is very rapid. It is from the latter section that our detectives are chiefly recruited, but no man is accepted until he has succeeded in satisfying the divisional chief that he has some natural faculty for the investigation of crime. When Sir Howard Vincent was in authority at Scotland Yard, he

tried the expedient of appointing men to the detective service who had not been trained as constables. This step proved a complete failure, and very soon after their nomination most of the new men found it desirable to resign. It may be imagined by people in the habit of reading detective novels of the Sherlock Holmes type that the arrest of criminals may be brought about by methods which have no place at the present time in our system; but the practical experience of Scotland Yard does not favour a departure from the plan now pursued. The theorists have been obliged to yield to men like Melville, Littlechild, Swanson, Greenham, Hagen, Von Tornow, and James, all of whom belong to the essentially practical school. These officers hold as an axiom that a fairly good "pale clue" in the hands of the average detective trained in the London force is worth more than the teaching of all the psychologists in Europe. Intelligent, practical, experienced men, as demanded by Scotland Yard, but without mesmerists, and mind-readers, receive no encouragement. The pay of a first-class detective constable does not average 2 pounds a week, but if success attends him he will be promoted to sergeant, when his salary, starting at 2 pounds, 2 shillings per week, may advance by yearly stages until he receives as much as 3 pounds, 1 shilling, 6 pence.

THE POLICE "CLEARING HOUSE."

Scotland Yard may be described as the great "clearing house" for the United Kingdom and the Colonies as regards crime, and the most interesting feature of Scotland Yard is the Secret Service or Political Department, of which Mr. Melville, a most able conscientious officer, is the chief. While the ordinary Yard officer is dealing with such matters as the arrest of refugees, criminals, extradition proceedings, or the unravelling of some murder mystery, his comrade of the Political Department is transacting affairs of still greater State importance. The safeguarding of Royalty and of Cabinet Ministers, the arrest of Anarchists and revolutionists, and the investigation of charges of treason

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Take Laxative Balm Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. A.

fall to the lot of some forty picked men acting under Mr. Melville's directions. They are in daily communication with the police department of every foreign Government, and certain members are frequently despatched on secret missions abroad. This special department was formed in 1883, at the time of the dynamite outrages, and remained for some years under Chief-Inspector Littlechild as a temporary establishment. Finally, the Home Office, being convinced of the enormous importance of the work which had been performed by the new service, resolved that it should be established on a permanent basis. Representatives are stationed at the chief ports not only in the United Kingdom but on the Continent. Most of the men belonging to this department are of superior education, and have been selected on account of the special aptitude they have displayed in the capture of law-breakers. It enjoys the pleasant reputation of being the only police department where a liberal allowance for expenses is made. When a man accepts duty as a temporary detective he is only allowed 2 shillings, 6 pence per week in addition to his wages as a constable, but the favoured member of the "Special Service" enjoys practically a free hand. It would be obviously impossible to trace much treason-felony on so niggardly a scale as half a crown for expenses extending over seven days.

NECESSITIES FIRST.

Was that the landlord again after the rent?
Yes; and I told him that we hadn't paid for our wheels yet.

GOOD AS CAPITAL.

Binks—New man in your office, I see. Looks like a prize-fighter.
Winks—He's my silent partner.
Binks—Does he foot the bills?
No. He foots the collectors.

LONG LIVED HOUSES.

There are houses still standing in Nuremberg, Bavaria, that were built in 1080.

NOT SEEKING OTHERS.

Hewitt—Come to dinner with me.
Jewett—Where?
Hewitt—At my boarding house.
Jewett—No, thank you. I have stomach troubles of my own.

A CLINGING DELUSION.

What is force of habit, may?
Force of habit? Well, it is the way your father keeps on thinking he is not fat, after he has had to have a special porch chair made for him!

The Learned Societies

Though their members have testified to the great efficacy of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It provokes no line of demarcation, securing alike the good will of the highest and the most humble, and with strict impartiality, removing with equal celerity the corns of each. Try Putnam's Corn Extractor.

AN EXCEPTIONAL CASE.

Tom—Love is a disease that physicians are unable to cure.
Jack—Yes, as a rule, but a friend of mine, who had a bad case of love was completely cured by a doctor.
Tom—Is it possible?
Jack—Straight goods. You see, he was in love with a female M. D. and married her.

THOMAS' PAIN EXTRACTOR

ONE OF THE MANY

advantages of using

LUDELLA CEYLON TEA

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HIS SURMISE.

Ya-as, I've been thinking about it, he said.

About what? they asked.

About that girl I met on the veranda last evening, he replied.

What about her? they inquired.

Why, I said, the deuced trouble with the girls was, don't you know, that when a fellow tried to kiss them they screamed, and then she said she had a bad cold, don't you know, and had lost her voice.

Ya-as, I've been thinking about it, and I've pretty nearly made up my mind that the next time I get her alone I'll kiss her. Ya-as.

There are people who might be hit with a club and never find it out until the next day.

A SEVERE THUMP.

He—I was reading somewhere the other day that no woman should ever marry a genius.

She—Oh, well; don't let that worry you, even if the girls were disposed to heed such advice the bars would be down for you.

Persons suffering from Bunions or Corns should spread a little "Quickcure" on the bunion or corn, before retiring at night, cover the "Quickcure" with a piece of tissue paper, and tie a piece of linen over the paper to keep it in place until the morning, then remove linen and the "Quickcure" covered with tissue paper makes a perfect plaster; reducing all inflammation causing pain.

THE ONLY ONE OF THE KIND.

Grimshaw—I hardly know what to make of Poorchap. I never knew another fellow just like him.

Askins—What is there peculiar about him?

Grimshaw—Why, although he is in very straitened circumstances, he never brags about having squandered a fortune in his younger days!

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, it has a tendency to close, and perfect hearing is lost. When it is merely closed, it can be opened, and when it is inflamed, it can be cured, and the hearing restored. We will give you One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular, free.

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Now that some part of the responsibility for the late fires has been discovered, it is more than ever necessary that the whole business should be ferreted out, and the perpetrators of the other outrages discovered. In the opinion of many the crime of incendiarism has been in some cases supplemented by that of theft. We uplift horrified faces at the murder in open day, in a public place, of a public character, forgetting that the criminal did not do it without deliberation. There were other misdeeds that led to it and misdeeds; and anyone allowed to go unchecked in a career such as the fact of being an incendiary indicates, usually ends by some deed so ghastly that repen'ance over "unlocked stables" is worse than useless. Detectives work by methods of their own and it is not for us to criticise or suggest. The ends of justice are often defeated by such a course. What we as a community have to do is, to as soon as possible find out who is responsible for the deeds done in darkness, that make the women and children of our town dread the return of night. Stabs in the dark can never be guarded against except by putting behind prison walls the criminal. It is a detective's work to locate the criminal and it is folly to stop them in their work when only half done. The unsafe feeling is bad for all concerned, for one does not know where the next fire may occur, and whose loved one may be unintentionally a victim. What protection have we? A few hundred dollars now are the "penny spent to save a pound" in the future. We should take care not to be "penny wise and pound foolish."

EXHIBITION.

Cloudless sky, balmy, genial fall air; roads free from dust, brilliant sunshine made up the sum of favorable circumstances attending the annual fall exhibition for the county of Argenteuil.

From early morning on Tuesday exhibitors wended their way to the grounds with horses, cattle, sheep, swine, roots, grain, and other articles. Outside the building all was bustle and confusion. Inside the buzz of voices mingled with the sound of the hammer. By noon comparative silence reigned and the judges commenced their work which was rendered more difficult by the general excellence of exhibit in all classes, making it hard to decide where all was so good, which was best. Men and women of practical experience however, reduced matters to a firm basis and the various points of excellence were carefully compared and by five o'clock all the awards were made. Wednesday the crowds were such as had never before entered the gates, as over 2,500 were registered at the stile. The whole county was well represented. Youth and beauty, old and honoured age, even the smiling infant in its mother's arms everything was beautiful. An

extra beam on some countenances indicated a prize-winner, but by no word or sign did the unsuccessful ones show disappointment. If it were possible every one could have gone home laden with prize tickets, for they well deserved them. The band played, the sports went off smoothly under the able management of Mr. Garretsee. The five mile bicycle race was as pretty a sight as one could wish for, the new bicycle track being not only a testimony to the energy of the directors, but also a decided addition to the attractions of the grounds. The various pedlars drove a lively trade and the booths gave out refreshments and took in money galore. The dining hall was well patronized as well as was the lunch room. The Prohibition speakers were in good form and ably advocated the cause dear to the heart of every thinking inhabitant of a christian land, unfortunately the band played a good part of the time and the cheap-johns screamed their wares and interfered with the hearing. Fellow greeted fellow and sweethearts lovingly strolled or drove round the grounds. The close of the day witnessed a tired but contented throng separating to their several homes and the fall exhibition of 1898 was a thing of the past. May they grow better and better attended every year for on the successful farmer depends the country we love. The directors also note with pleasure, and the feeling is not least with all who take interest in our county affairs that the receipts are increasing every year. In 1896 the receipts at the wicket amounted to \$428, in 1897 \$460, and this year \$511, an increase of nearly \$100 in two years.

PRIZE LIST.

In all cases exhibitor's names are in rotation according to merit.

VEGETABLES & GRAIN.

JUDGES: Jno McOuat and Nathaniel Copeland.

Mangles, John Gordon, Thos Morin
Turnips, R McGregor, M Burwash

CARROTS

Long White, Wm Hume, Jas Leishman
Half long white, David Todd, J Dun Paul.

Long red, Jas Leishman, Jr., Robt Morin.

Half long red, Wm Todd, Wm S Smith.

Pumpkins, C Hyde, Geo Morrison
Squash, Martin Burwash, Peter Cameron.

Cabbage, Robt Morrison, Wm Stanforth, And Walker.

Tomatoes, Thos Morrin, Wm Davidson

Onions, Duncan Paul, Wm Davidson
Celery, Wm Davidson, Wm Stanforth

Melons, P Lane, Wm Davidson

POTATOES

Burbank, Jas Leishman Sr. Thomas Morin

Blasher Dempsey, John Doig, Wm Morrison

Early Rose, Jno Doig, And Bos

Early Gem, Jas Leishman Sr, John Doig

Exhibit of potatoes from seed purchased from Stone & Wellington, N T Truell, G J Walker

Trace of Corn on cob, Wm Drew, W Heatlie, A LeRoy, W Todd

Wheat in Bag, And Bos, M Smith, John Doig

Oats, M Smith, John Doig.

Barley, 2 rows, Thomas Morin

Barley, 4 rows, Wm Rodger, R McGregor

Timothy Seed, John Gordon

Peas, Harvey Mathews, Mrs Wm Black

White Beans, Robert Morrison, Jos McKimmie

Best Exhibit of Flour meal by county millers, Earle Bros.

Fodder Corn in sheaf, John Doig, Thomas Morin

Collection of Garden Vegetables, W Davidson, N T Truell, Robt Morrison

Collection Field Roots, Thos Morin, Jos Leishman

The following are recommended for special prizes—white Onions exhibited by N T Truell, Corn on Cob by Wm Heatlie, and Peas (marrowfat) by Wm Todd of East Settlement.

FRUITS & PRESERVES.

JUDGE: Rev, Mr Hamilton.

Ft. Lawrence, W Heatlie, W Smith
Samuese, Malcolm Smith, Thomas Cowan.

Wealthy, John D, Andrew Bos.
Duchess, Duncan Paul, Malcolm Smith.

Kings, Malcolm Smith.
Wolfe River, Rev Mr Hamilton.

MacIntosh Red, Malcolm Smith.
Alexander, Wm Drew, Thos Cowan

Russet, Malcolm Smith, Wm Drew

Plats of Apples of any other good quality, Malcolm Smith.

Seedling Apple, Malcolm Smith, G Fraser, Robt Morin.

Collection of Apples, Malcolm Smith

Nursery Collection of Apples, Rev Mr. Hamilton.

White, Martin Burwash

Black, John Hav, Thomas Cowan.

Red, John Hay.

Blue, Malcolm Smith, W S Smith

Yellow, Malcolm Smith.

North west, Rev Mr Hamilton

PRESERVED FRUITS.

Canned Apples, Malcolm Smith, R C Morin.

Canned Cherries, Malcolm Smith, William Drew

Canned Gooseberries, Wm Drew

Canned Plums, M Smith, Wm Drew

Canned Strawberries, M Smith, W. Drew

Red Currant Jam, first to be claimed, 2nd Andrew Bos.

Black Currant Jam, M. Smith, Miss Boyd.

Gooseberry Jam, M Smith, R C Morin.

Plum Jam, Jas Bradley, M Smith

Apple Jelly, Wm Drew, Wm Morrison.

Red Currant Jelly, M Smith, Wm McOuat, Jr.

Crab Apple Jelly, And Bos, Alex Leister.

Preserved Citron, M. Smith, Duncan McGibbon.

Pumpkin Pie, Paul Smith, James Bradley.

Maple Sugar, R. Clark, Allen Stewart.

Maple Syrup, Jos. Leishman Jr, Alex Murray.

Honey, Alex Leister, Peter Bryerton

Honey in comb, Mrs H McRae, Harvey Mathews.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES

JUDGES: Thos Ross, Jas B Cushing

Etoffe, Home-made, Jas Bradley

Home-made Dressed Cloth, And McFarlane, Wm McOuat

woollen Mitts, home-made yarn, Jas Bradley, Mrs H McRae

woolen Gloves, home-made yarn, And McFarlane, And Walker

woolen Stockings, home made yarn Mrs A Mitchell, Phileas Desjardins

woolen Socks, home made yarn, Holder of ticket no 14, Jas Bradley

woolen Mitts, best fine yarn, Mrs A Mitchell, John Boyd

woolen Gloves, bought fine wool, Edward Earle, Miss Boyd

Plain Flannel, Jas C Clare, Jos McKimmie

Fancy Flannels, Thos Nichol, And Todd

Blankets, And Todd, Jas Bradley, Thos Nichol

Rag Carpet woollen warp, And Walker, Geo Morrison

Rag Carpet, Cotton warp, James McOuat, And McFarlane

Collection of Cloth by county manufacturers, Hamelin & Ayers

FANCY WORK, ETC.

Embroidery on Silk, Felt, or Velvet, Miss C L Patterson, Miss N. Smart

Plain White Sewing, Miss Law, Mrs H. McCrear.

Hemstitching and Drawn Work, Mrs. Albt Mitchell, Miss Gordon.

Crazy Silk, Satin, Velvet or Plush Quilt, with fancy stitching, Miss C L Patterson, Miss Creswell, Alex Leis'er

Pillow Shams, Miss Nettie Giles, Mrs H. McRae.

Slippers worked and complete, Mrs. Geo Morrison, Mrs John Morrin.

Sofa Pillow, worsted work, Mrs Geo Morrison, Mrs Wm Drew.

Sofa Pillows, Crazy Quiltwork, Miss C L Patterson, Mrs Geo Morrison.

Knitted Lace, Cotton or Linen, Mrs. Wm Drew, Miss C L Patterson.

Crochet, Lace, Cotton or Linen, Miss Boyd, Miss C L Patterson.

Knitted Mats or Tiddles, Miss Boyd, Mrs H McRae.

Crochet Mats and Tiddies, Mrs. H McRae, Miss C L Patterson.

Set of Toilet Mats, knitted or crochet Mrs H McRae, Miss Gordon.

Table Cover, handworked, Mrs H McRae, Miss C L Patterson.

Table Centre, handworked, Mrs. W Williamson, Miss Gordon.

Fancy Apron, Mrs. H McRae, Mrs Albert Mitchell.

Netting and Tatting, Miss C L Patterson, Mrs H McRae.

Hand-made Button Holes, Mrs Thos Cowan, Mrs Geo Morrison.

Specimens of Darning on old stockings, Mrs Ed Earle, Miss C L Patterson

Patched old garment, Miss C L Patterson.

Kitchen Apron, Miss Bradley, Mrs. H McRae.

Knitted Breakfast Shawl, Mrs H McRae, Miss C L Patterson

Woolen Shawl, Mrs P Desjardins

Collection of needlework exhibited by Mrs Robt Morrison, Bethany. recommend for special prize.

Collection of Millinery, Miss Creswell.

Suit of Underclothing, Miss C L Patterson.

Exhibit of Laundry Work, Mrs M Burwash, Mrs Robt Morrison.

Crochet Bed Cover, Miss C L Patterson, Miss Bord.

Plain Cotton Quilt, Mrs Ed Earle

Patch Quilt, Mrs P Desjardins, Mrs McFarlane

Tufted White Cotton Quilt, Miss C L Patterson, Mrs Andrew Walker.

Quilt Worked in Leaves outlined stitching exhibited by Mrs D Stalker, Sr., considered by judges as worthy of a prize.

Cotton Batting Stuffed Comforter, Mrs Thos Morrison, Miss O L Patterson

Down Stuffed Comforter, Mrs Thos Morrison.

FLOWERS

Primrose in bloom, Mrs H McRae, Wm Drew

Foliage, Wm Drew, Thos Cowan

Fuschia, Wm Drew, Mrs H McRae

Geranium in bloom, Wm Drew

Geranium Foliage, Mrs H McRae, Mrs Drew

Begonias, Mrs H McRae, Mrs Drew

Best 5 pots in bloom, Mrs Drew

PAINTINGS.

JUDGES: Mrs. Jas. Fraser, Mrs. Chas Wales, Mrs. And Bos.

Landscape Paintings, 1st Mrs. W. Williamson, 2nd Miss Cass, 3rd Miss C. L. Patterson.

Flowers in oils, 1st Miss C. L. Patterson, 2nd Miss N. Smart, 3rd Miss Lucy Doig.

Special mention is made of an exhibit of flowers painted on glass by Miss N. Smart, and fruit (apples on a stem) exhibited by Mrs Williamson. A landscape in oil by Miss Lucy Doig is also worthy of honorable mention.

PAINTINGS IN OILS. (Landscape) 1st Mrs W. Williamson, 2nd Miss Cass, 3rd Miss C L Patterson. Special prize strongly recommended to a fine exhibit of landscapes in oil made by Miss N. Smart. Special mention it also made of figures in oil exhibited by Miss C L Patterson.

CRAYON.

1st Geo. Morrison, 2nd Miss Cass, 3rd Wm Drew.

FREE HAND DRAWING.

1st Wm Drew, 2nd Miss C. L. Patterson, 3rd Miss Lucy Doig.

SPECIMENS OF WRITING.

By pupils under 10 years of age.

1st Miss Annie Watson, 2nd Miss Catherine McGibbon.

Over 10 years.

1st Miss Morin, 2nd Miss Alice Drennan.

BEST COLLECTION FANCY WORK.

1st Miss Nettie Giles, 2nd Miss N. Smart.

HORSES.

JUDGES: Mr Erratt of Brown's Wharf, John Fraser, Lachute

GRADE STALLIONS

General Purpose, Wm Knox, Wm Drew

Carriage, John Ros, R Creighton

Pure Bred Carriage, Daniel Fraser

Heavy Draught, Thos Nichol

STUD COLTS

General Purpose, 2 years, Walter McOuat, Arch McPaul

(continued on next page)

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

ANNUAL

WESTERN EXCURSIONS.

Lachute and return to

DETROIT and return	\$10.00
CLEVELAND	\$12.50
SAGNAW & BAY CITY	\$13.00
GRAND RAPIDS	\$14.00
CHICAGO, and	\$16.00
CINCINNATI	

ST. PAUL and	Rail \$39.00
MINNEAPOLIS	
ST. PAUL and	Lake \$40.50
MINNEAPOLIS	& Rail

Tickets good going September 29th, 30th, and October 1st, and good to return leaving destination on or before October 17th, 1898

Corresponding low rates from other stations. Apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Ticket Agent for fuller particulars, or to—

C. F. E. USHER,
Genl. Passenger Agent.
W. J. TODD, Town "
P. MONETTE, Station "

ITALIAN METHOD OF SINGING.

VOICE CULTURE.

MISS ATH. LERICHE,
286 St. Denis St.,
Montreal.

Miss Ath. Leriche, pupil of the distinguished Madame Francesca de Lutti, (Italian Prima Dona, of great fame, who was pupil of BASSINI the great Master and Composer.

Voice cultured in view of different applications, Choirs, Theatres, Concerts, etc., etc., five and ten dollars monthly or in class at three dollars.

Miss Leriche will come to Lachute once a week to teach. Those desirous of studying will please correspond at once with her.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF THE

Township of Chatham.

ANNUAL MEETING

FOR THE

Election of Board of Directors

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

WILL BE HELD

On Wednesday, Oct. 5, '98

AT

RAITT'S HALL, LACHUTE,

AT 2 P.M.

Financial Statement will be received

All Policy holders are urgently requested to attend.

A. J. McGibbon, President.

John McOuat, Sec.-Treas.

C. T. WALES, GENERAL MERCHANT! ST. ANDREWS - QUE.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FALL UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' long Sleeve Vests, elastic ribbed, 12 1/2 cts.
Our 25c. vest is extra heavy and perfect fitting.
Others at 45c. and 50c. are also special value.
Childrens' Gray, elastic ribbed, with long sleeves
and high neck, 10c. 12c. 14c. 15c.

HOSIERY.

Wool Ribbed Seamless.
Childrens' sizes, 13c. to 20c. Ladies' sizes, 25c.

Remember our Fall Jackets.

"THE PEOPLE'S CASH STORE," ST. ANDREWS.

General Purpose, 1 year, Walter McQuat, James Leishman
Draught horses in harness, T H Owens, Wm Rodgers, Walter McQuat
General Purpose horses in harness, John Hay, Arch McFaul, R Stevens
Carriage horses in harness, P Bryerton, Arch McFaul, J Gordon
Carriage horses, single, 15½ hands high and over, S Burwash, Duncan McGibbon, And walker
Carriage horses, single, under 15½ hands high, J Hay, G T Kennedy, Dr Menzies
Mares in foal, draught, And walker, R Clarke, Wm Rodgers
Mares in foal, general purposes, Jno Hay, R McGregor, R Patterson
Mares in foal, carriage, Wm Drew, J Cruise, John Boa, jr
Fillies, 1 year draught, R. Clarke, R McDonald
Fillies, 2 year draught, Wm Hay, T Nichol
Fillies, 2 year carriage, R wood R, Clarke
Fillies, 3 year draught, J Boyd
Filles 3 year general purpose, G McFarlane, Wm Rogers
Fillies, 2 year general purpose, J McQuat
Fillies, 1 year general purpose, Robt Law, J Morin
Colts, 1 year sired by Claudius, special by T Dobie, R Law, N Robinson, Duncan McGibbon
Best foal of this year, sired by Mr. Hay's Station, special by John Hay, A walker, R McGregor, R Clarke.
Best turn out of team harnessed to farmers wagon, John Hay, W J Rodgers
Neatest single driving turn-out, Dr. Menzies, George B. Hooker.
Fastest walking horse in harness to cart, Arch. McFaul, George McFarlane.
Best general purpose team in harness to vehicle, John Hay.

POULTRY

Same judges as Vegetables, etc.
English Geese, Geo Fraser
Canadian Geese, Martin Burwash, Jas Bradley
Turkeys, D V Cameron, Gawn Btown
Ducks, John Boyd, D V Cameron
Brahmas, Duncan Paul
White Leghorn, Wm Hume
Plymouth Rock, D V Crmeron, R C Morin
Spanish, John Morin, Thos Morin
Cochen, H McRae, And Cousins, Duncan Paul, John Doig
wyandotes, Wm Stanforth
Minorcas, Jas Leishman, Sr. Wm Todd

SWINE.

JUDGES: W. Boa, and Geo. B. Barclay.
PURE YORKSHIRE
Boars, under 9 months, 1st Wm. J. Rodgers, 2nd Wm. Rodgers!
Sows, over 6 months, 1st Wm. J. Rodgers, 2nd Robt. C. Morrin, 3rd P. Lane.
Sows, under 9 months, Wm. J. Rogers, 2nd W. Rogers, 3rd Wm. Todd.
POLAND CHINA
Sows, under 9 months, R. C. Morin.
Boars, under 9 months, R. C. Morin
BERKSHIRE
Boars, over 9 months, 1st John Boa, 2nd Gawn Brown.
Boars under 9 months, 1st W. Hay, 2nd Wm. Nicholl.
Sows, over 9 months, 1st Wm. Nicholls, 2nd Wm. Summerby.
Sows, under 9 months, 1st R. C. Morin, 2nd Wm. Summerby, 3rd Gawn Brown.
Grade Sows—1st R. C. Morin, 2nd Geo. McFarlane, 3rd W. Hume.

GRADE CATTLE.

Same judges as on Swine.
Milch Cows, 1st Jno. Walker, 2nd James McQuat, 3rd John Doig, 4th W Nicholls.
Milch Cows, 3 years, 1st John Doig 2nd Harvey Mathews, 3rd Jas McQuat
Heifers, 32 months and under, 1st Mrs. Wm Black, 2nd John Walker, 3rd John Doig.
Heifers, 20 months and under, 1st David Morrin, 2nd John Doig, 3rd W Todd.
Heifers, 8 months and under, John Doig, 2nd Robt. C. Morin, 3rd David Morin.
Herd Grade cattle with thoroughbred bull, 1st Jas. McQuat, 2nd Jas. Bradley.
Best Dairy Grade Milch Cow, 1st John Walker, 2nd Jas. McQuat.
HORNED CATTLE
Thoroughbred Ayrshire
JUDGES: Georges Matr, Wm Black, James Bradley, Wm Stanforth.
Bulls, 2 years—1st James McQuat, 2nd Wm Hume, 3rd John Hay.
Bulls, 1 year—1st John Cruise, 2nd Wm Todd, 3rd Wm Rodgers.
Bull Calves—1st Wm Todd.
Herd Ayrshire—Wm Todd.
Milch Cows—1st Wm Todd, 2nd John Hay, 3rd James McQuat, 4th James Bradley, 5th Thomas Morin.
Milch Cows, 3 years—1st John Doig, 2nd Mrs. W. Black, 3rd Wm Todd, 4th J. Bradley.
Heifers, 32 months and under—1st John Doig, 2nd John Hay, 3rd Wm Todd, 4th Thos Morin.
Heifers, 20 months and under—1st John Doig, 2nd David Morin, 3rd John Hay, 4th W. Todd.

Heifers, 8 months and under—1st John Walker, 2nd James Bradley, 3rd John Hay.
Best Ayrshire Female—1st John D. Ag.
Best bull of any breed—Mrs. Wm Mack.
Jersey—Duncan Paul.
Bulls, year—J. M. Funcheon.
Milch Cows—Duncan Paul.
Heifers, 1 year—J. M. Funcheon.
Guernsey Bulls, 2 years—Alex McPhee.
Bulls, 1 year—Edgar Hooker.
Bull Calves—1st Wm Todd, 2nd R. Watson.
Milch Cows, 1st Wm Todd, 2nd R. Watson.
Heifers, 32 months, Robt Watson.
Heifers, 20 months and under, Wm Todd.
Herd Gurnsey Female, Wm. Todd.
Holstein, Bull Calves, Thos. Dobbie.
Milch Cows, Thos Dobbie, John Doig.
Heifers, 32 months, 1st Thos Dobbie, 2nd John Doig.
Best Female of Holstein, Thos Dobbie.
Best Thoroughbred Ayrshire Heifer—Calif Reddin County, 1st John Walker, 2nd Jas Bradley.

SHEEP.

JUDGES: Ralph LeRoy, Jas Cross.
LONG WOOL GRADE
Ewes, aged, 1st Thos Morin, 2nd Wm Todd 3rd Wm Drew.
Ewes, 1 shear, 1st Thos Morin, Dav Morin, 3rd Wm. Hume.
Ewe Lambs, 1st Day Morin, 2nd Thomas Morin, 3rd Wm Hume.

SHROPSHIRE GRADE
Ewes, aged, 1st Harvey Mathews, 2nd R. McGregor, 3rd Wm Summerby.
Ewes, 1 shear, 1st Jas Leishman, Junr., 2nd Wm Summerby, 3rd R. McGregor.
Ewe Lambs, 1st R McGregor, 2nd Jas Bradley, 3rd Harvey Mathews.
THOROUGHBRED SHROPSHIRE
Rams, aged, 1st Wm Nicholls, 2nd Martin S. Albright, 3rd Martin Burwash.
Ram Lambs, 1st Wm Summerby, 2nd Wm. Todd, 3rd Wm Nicholls.
Ewes, aged, 1st Robt Watson, 2nd Wm Nicholls, 3rd Martin Burwash, 4th Wm. Todd.
Ewes, 1 shear, 1st Martin Burwash, 2nd Wm Nicholl, 3rd M S Albright, 4th Wm Todd.
Ewe Lambs, 1st Wm Nicholls, 2nd Robt Watson, 3rd Wm Todd, 4th Martin S. Albright.
Best Pen Shropshire, 1st Wm Nicholls, 2nd Martin Burwash.

THOROUGHBRED LEICESTER
Rams, aged, 1st James Cleland, 2nd Edgar Hooker, 3rd Wm Hume.
Rams, 1 shear, Wm Rodgers.
Ram Lambs, J. R. Cleland.
Old Ewes, J. R. Cleland, Edgar Hooker.
Ewes, 1 shear, J. R. Cleland.
Ewe Lambs, J. R. Cleland.
Pen of Leicester, J. R. Cleland.
OXFORD
Old Rams, Jas. C. McClure.
Best Ram of any pure breed, J. R. Cleland.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

JUDGES: John Robertson, John Johnston and Wm Wilson of Hawkesbury.
Butter in Tins—1st Alex LeRoy, 2nd Robt Woods, 3rd Jno Gordon, 4th Mrs A Mitchell, 5th Paul Smith, 6th Jas R Cleland.
Factory Butter—1st J R Pilon, 2nd W J Morrow.
Butter Prints—1st Paul Smith, 2nd R Patterson, 3rd Alex LeRoy, 4th John Gordon.
Factory Cheese—1st J M Funcheon, 2nd Geo Watler, 3rd M. Kilburn.
Home-made Bread—1st Richard McGregor, 2nd Wm Murray, 3rd Jas C McClure, 4th Alex Murray, 5th, And Todd.
Home-made Rolls—Andrew Todd, Geneva.
2nd Capt Howard, 3rd Wm Ed Earle, 4th Geo Morrison, 5th And McFarlane.
Home-made Buns—1st Alex Murray, 2nd And McFarlane, 3rd Jas McClure, 4th Wm Morrison, 5th Miss Mitchell.

Exhibit of Sadlery by Giles Bros
Lady Driver, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Wm. Morrison,
Best exhibits of carriages manufactured in county, A. Mitchell and Son.

The Massey-Harris Co'y, through their agent, Mr. Thos. Sheppard, made a good exhibit of root cutters, plows, etc.

GAMES.

The following are the sports held on the 2nd day of the exhibition, with time, distances and winners' names.
Novice 1 mile Bicycle Race, 3 min. 9 sec., P. Burke, Alex. McQuat.
100 yds dash, 11 sec. F. Brennan, P. Burke
Running Broad Jump, 17 ft 7 in, F. Brennan, Carl Fraser
Half-mile Race, 2 min 30 sec, F. Brennan, Carl Fraser
Hop, Step and Leap, 38 ft 3 in, F. Brennan, Carl Fraser
One-mile Handicap, P. Jousse, 150 yds start, Alex. McQuat, 30 yds start 100 yds Dash, B. Burke, H. Creswell, J. Hewett
Girl's Race, 50 yds Maud Demaise, Ruth Periard
Putting 16lb shot, H. Neil, 34 ft 6 in P. Burke.
Rabbit Race, B. Burke, G. Catton.
Five mile Bicycle Race, 18 min. 15 sec., P. Burke, Alex. McQuat.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

ASK THE FIRST MAN YOU MEET Who Makes The Best Clothes? HE WILL TELL YOU KENNDY

We have now received in our supply of—

FALL & GOODS

And are prepared to make up suits at shortest possible notice.

GOOD PATTERNS, GOOD MATERIALS. GOOD WORKMANSHIP, IS WHAT COUNTS.

These are features of our firm.

New Assortment of Gent's Furnishings. Latest Designs.

A. D. KENNEDY, Merchant Tailor and Gent's Furnisher, LACHUTE

ARUNDEL.

Miss Hyde of Montreal, is visiting at the Rev. Mr. Beauchamp's.

Wm. Thomson has returned home from a visit to Lachute.

Mr. Wm. Morrison's cottage is nearing completion.

Mr. Thomas Barron of Lachute, was in our township last week.

The Model School opened on Wednesday last, Mr. Hodgins of Shawville, is the principal.

A temperance meeting was held in the Orange Hall on Tuesday evening Sept. 20th. The Rev. Mr. Sanders, B.A., and Rev. Mr. Brundage addressed the meeting.

WEDDING BELLS.

One of our popular merchants, Mr. James McFaul was united in marriage last Wednesday evening, to Miss Sarah Ban, eldest daughter of Col. James Ban of Montreal. The groom was supported by Mr. Hamilton of Montreal, and the bride by her sister, Miss A. Ban. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. George, B.D., of Calvin Church, assisted by Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., of Lachute. The wedding was a very large one, and the costly and useful gifts from far and near showed the high esteem in which Miss Ban was held her large circle of relations any friends. After a sumptuous repast, the happy couple started on their honey-moon trip, amidst a shower of hearty congratulations from a host of friends, to Toronto Ont.

On Wednesday, September 14th, Mr. Wm. McAdam of Upper Lachute, was united in marriage to Miss Jeannie M. Patton of Thoma's Gore. Mr. Richard McAdam supported the groom while Miss Ema M. Patton, sister of the bride, acted as bride's maid. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. Mackie. The bride was the recipient of many valuable presents. After partaking of a very sumptuous repast the happy couple left for their future home where a large number of relatives assembled to while away the evening. The 'Watchman' wishes them every happiness.

A DRIVE.

We are clearing out a lot of Remnants of Summer Wash Goods at Cost Price and UNDER COST. Come and see them at once.

All Wool Challies sold at 40c for 15c.

Scotch Gingham, worth 15c to 30c for 10c.

Summer Dress Goods

To clear away down.

Remnants of Light, Dark, and Black Figured Dress Goods at low prices—to clear them out quickly.

New Black Figured and Plain Dress Goods already arrived for Fall.

New Colored Dress Goods in beautiful colorings and patterns already arrived.

W. BANFORD.

DO YOU USE SOAP

Do you know that you can get good "Elephant" Bar Soap from H. S. Lowndes, at Strong's Old Stand, East End Lachute. for Two Cents a Bar.

Do you wear Shirts?	Shirts for 25 cents.
Ladie's Under-Vests	Four for 25 cents
Children's Stockings	For 5 cents a pair
Men's Socks	" 6 " "
Good Gingham	" 5 " yard
Flannelette	" 4 " "
Small Boys' Strong Boots	" 50 " a pair
Big Boy's Strong Boots	" 60 " "
Ladies' Fine Shoes	" 60 " "
Ladies' Rubbers	" 30 " "
Men's Rubbers	" 45 " "

Double Width Dress Goods for 10 cents a yard.
 Pretty Double Width Dress Goods that will wear, and wash if necessary—just the thing for School Dresses—15 cents a yard.

BETTER GOODS AS WELL.

Five gallons Prime White Coal Oil	for 85 cents
One gallon Black Harness Oil	" 40 "

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE
Opposite the Old School House
EAST END, LACHUTE.

H. S. LOWNDES

The War With Spain is Nearly Over, but Ours is Just Beginning.

We have on hand a lot of

READY-MADE SUITS

that we shall sell during the next 30 days at Slaughtering Prices for Cash Only. Space will not permit us to quote many prices, but the following will convince you that these are Real Bargains:

\$5.00 Suits for	\$3.75	\$9.00 Suits for	\$6.75
6.50 " "	 5.00	10.00 " "	 7.50
7.50 " "	 5.75	11.00 " "	 8.50
8.00 " "	 6.00		

Boys' and Children's Suits reduced accordingly.
 The balance of our **Ladies' Skirt Waists** at less than cost. Now is your time to secure one cheap.

Scotch Gingham, Muslin, and all Fancy Dress Goods from 14c to 28c for 10c.

New Fall Dress Goods are arriving daily in Beautiful Colourings and Patterns. Priestly's Black Goods in plain and figured are beauties.

McFAUL BROS.

GRAND

Fall & Winter Opening.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

The Nicest Hat that could be caught, and the cheapest. A visit is solicited.

A Big Stock of Cloaking, of all kinds and colors.

Men's Working Boots from \$1 up.

Men's Fine Rubbers for 40 cents.

Scotch Tweeds for 40 cts a yd. all wool.

Gent's Underwear all wool, \$1 a set up

Beautiful Dress Goods, Double Width, for 23 cents.

A CALL WILL PAY ANYONE.

J. D. LALONDE, ST. PHILIPPE D'ARGENTEUIL.

The Home

HOW TO MAKE GOOD COFFEE.

The most essential thing toward having good coffee is to use only the best. A mixture of one-third Mocha and two-thirds Java will give good results.

Ground coffee should always be kept in a tightly covered tin can or jar. Have a coffee pot that has a short spout, as it will not clog so easily as the long spouts, that are preferred for tea.

The water used for making coffee should always be freshly boiled. To one cupful of ground coffee add one egg slightly beaten, one-half a cupful of cold water, and the shell of the egg. Scald your coffee-pot before using, then pour the above into the pot and add six cupfuls of freshly boiled water; boil for three minutes, closing the spout of the coffee-pot, then add half a cupful of cold water and place on the back of the range for ten minutes.

Serve with loaf sugar and cream, putting the sugar first into the cup, then adding the cream, pouring in the coffee last. If the coffee is preferred weaker, add hot scalded milk to suit the taste.

For black coffee use half the amount of water given above. If less coffee is used less egg is required. The shell has no value except for the white which clings to it, and acts as a clearer for the coffee.

The reason for putting in the cold water first is that the hot water would immediately cook the coffee, and prevent it from giving out its flavor. The cold water put in after the boiling is to settle it.

Coffee left over should be poured into a bowl, and made into a jelly with gelatine. It makes a delicious dessert served with chocolate cake.

ALMONDS, EGGS AND MUTTON CUTLETS.

Marzipan.—Marzipan is made as follows: Blanch half a pound almonds, and put them at once in cold water with lemon juice; let them lie for twenty-four hours, drain and pound them fine with two tablespoonfuls water and juice of half a lemon; rub through a sieve; mix well with half a pound powdered sugar; place in a saucepan over the fire and stir till it loosens itself from the bottom and sides of saucepan; remove, and when cold work it on a board till perfectly cold; let rest one hour, then use. The paste is rolled out and cut into different kinds of small cakes. Bake in slow oven and brush with sugar glaze.

Deviled Eggs.—Baked eggs in shells are called deviled eggs in America and in Europe coquilles of eggs. They may be prepared in the following manner: Melt one tablespoonful butter; add one tablespoonful flour, stir and cook a few minutes; add half pint milk, one-half teaspoonful salt; one-eighth teaspoonful white pepper, stir and cook till it is a thick white sauce; add six fine-cut hard-boiled eggs, one teaspoonful fine-chopped parsley; half teaspoonful English mustard; stir for a few minutes, remove from the fire, add two tablespoonfuls cream and fill this in six shells; sprinkle over each a tablespoonful grated cheese, and over the cheese one tablespoonful grated bread crumbs and a little melted butter; bake in a hot oven till light brown.

Vienna Cutlets.—Select a piece of mutton from the rack, about three pounds in weight, remove the bones and cut the meat into six chops; remove part of the fat on the outside and cut a piece from the rib end, so the chops are about eight inches long; roll them into round shapes, beginning at the thick end, securing their shape with a toothpick; pound them lightly to flatten. Place a large frying-pan over the fire, put in the chops, not adding any fat or butter; fry them eight minutes, turning them three times. When firm to the touch, offering slight resistance, they are done. Dress them on a warm dish. Mix one tablespoonful butter with half teaspoonful salt and one quarter teaspoonful pepper, spread this over both sides of the cutlets, lay the cutlets one overlapping the other in the center of dish, and garnish the sides with wax beans, baked tomatoes and potato-chips.

BAKING FISH.

Many housekeepers never prepare fish in any way except frying, ignoring the ways in which a handsome fish is prepared by baking or boiling. Had-dock and cod, or lake whitefish, are especially nice when baked. The Boston Cooking School Magazine tells how to bake a fish, as follows:

Remove the eyes from the head and the fins from the body of a dressed fish weighing about four pounds. Soak in cold water about five ounces (one-fourth loaf) of bread, from which the crust has been removed, for fifteen minutes. Put the bread in a piece of cheesecloth and wring out all the moisture, add a tablespoonful of parsley, chopped, two tablespoonfuls of onion, chopped (or a teaspoonful of onion juice), one-fourth teaspoonful each of salt and pepper, one fourth cupful of melted butter, and, if desired quite dry, the beaten yolks of two eggs. Fill the body of the fish with the stuffing, and sew up the opening. Pass the tail through the sockets from which the eyes have been removed, and pass a skewer through, close

to the head, to hold it in place, thus curving it into a ring.

Arrange on a fish sheet in a baking pan, together with bits of onion, carrot, and parsley. The fish sheet, which is pierced with holes, is slightly raised from the pan, like the drainer in a butter dish. Lay thin slices of salt pork on the top of the fish, and put into a hot oven. In about fifteen minutes baste with a cupful of hot white broth, and reduce the temperature. Bake forty minutes, basting the fish thoroughly every ten minutes with the liquor from the pan. Then remove pork, and pour a white sauce made of two tablespoonfuls of butter and flour and a cupful of white stock over the fish, and sprinkle over this fine, soft bread crumbs that have been stirred into melted butter. Bake fifteen minutes longer or until the crumbs are brown.

Slide the fish from the sheet on to a warm platter, remove the skewer, squeeze the juice of a lemon over the fish, and garnish with parsley and slices of lemon. Strain the sauce, remove the fat, and serve in a sauce boat. Tomato sauce may be used instead of the white sauce. Baste thoroughly, or the fish will be dry.

BABY'S FIRST SHOES.

Everyone who has had the care of small children can notice how the progress of a baby just beginning to walk is retarded by the putting on of shoes, even those with flexible kid soles. However soft the kid may be it cramps the tender foot, and it is always some time before the baby adjusts itself to the new conditions.

The length of time varies with different children, some taking to the strange foot-gear readily, while others take days to do so.

In one case known to the writer a precocious baby who walked early positively refused to put his foot to the ground with the new shoes on them. When they were taken off he was ready to staid or step, but when they were on he regarded them calmly, making no open objection, but could not be coaxed to walk.

In this dilemma baby's mother chanced to see the story of a similar case in the family of an army officer, where the difficulty was solved by the use of a pair of moccasins, such as are worn by the Indians, a diminutive pair of which had been given her by a squaw. She purchased a stout chamois skin, and manufactured a pair, guided by a pair of squaw's moccasins, which were among her souvenirs of a trip to the Pacific coast.

The new footgear worked like a charm. Baby accepted it with satisfaction and wore the moccasins until he was old enough to walk on the street and desired to put on "shoes like other boys." After the first pair they were made with double soles, which were

sufficiently thick for outdoor wear. The moccasins are not for sale in shoe stores, but may be found in the infant's department in some first-class dry goods store. The pattern thus obtained, it is easy to make them at home, and there is nothing so comfortable and so satisfactory by way of a first shoe.

CHILDREN'S DEFORMITIES.

It is not unusual to see children of both sexes with ears projecting in such a way as to be a positive deformity. The mothers appear oblivious of this fact, and any suggestion from an outsider is met with indignation and disgust. The mother thinks her little ones perfect, and, perhaps, naturally enough, resents any hint that they could be improved.

It is possible to correct many of the trifling errors in appearance by steady and judicious home treatment, provided it is continued regularly, and not spasmodically, for this often does more harm than good, by disturbing existing conditions without fully settling new ones. If a child's ears have a tendency to project from the head, it is well to wear a ribbon or a cap suited to this purpose. A misshapen nose may be trained into proper form by very gentle and careful handling. The bones of a child are soft and readily moulded into the required shape.

Personal beauty and symmetry are great factors in a successful life, and it is well worth while to take the little trouble and time that are involved in correcting the thousand little irregularities and trifling deformities that very many children are born with. Because a thing is, many persons are sufficiently given to fatalism to think that it must be, and following the superstition, that says, "If it is, it's because God wills it," is a poor way to bring up to their best estate the sons and daughters of men.

"How far," asks a mother, "ought one to yield to the whims of children in the matter of clothes?" To force a child into manifestly overgrown or undersized garments or those of very unusual cut and fashion is undoubtedly to entail real suffering. Everyone can recall some such experience in his or her own childhood where the hated article, whether hat, coat, dress, or what not, became a veritable nightmare and made life a burden.

CARE OF THE LAWN.

F. P. Sperry says: The Columbus O. Horticultural Society on "Lawns and How to Treat Them," made some excellent points on watering and clipping. He said: "We should not water as a rule more than once a week, but let

that once be a thorough wetting down. The custom of watering every day is, we believe, the death of more lawns than any one thing practiced. It tends to keep the roots near the surface instead of allowing them to strike deep into the soil. The grass is from this reason easily affected by the hot sun, and as a result rapidly burns out, and if neglected for a day or two the sod can be rolled up like a sheepskin and its beauty is forever lost. A lawn watered less frequently, but thoroughly, allows its roots to go deep for moisture, and is thus fortified against draught and sudden changes." The deeper rooting of the grass is also a protection against killing out in winter. "Cutting," continues Mr. Thorpe "should not be done oftener than once a week, and better yet is once in ten days, and then not too close, allowing the grass to remain on the lawn and work its way to the roots of the plant, there forming a mulch for the support and protection of the roots. Especially would we recommend this method toward the end of the season. Very close clipping, especially if the weather is very hot, exposes the plants and in time uses up their vitality. Follow nature, which is always safe, and allow the grass to remain. If more fertility is needed, supply it in the form of a dressing of bone-dust.

"In preparing a lawn for winter we frequently see it covered with barnyard manure. It is unsightly, unwholesome, unnecessary and unnatural, and the effect desired is defeated and overbalanced by the amount of weed seed left in the lawn to haunt and torment you next season."

CHEAP.

Fair Church Worker—Oh, Mr. Easything! Please buy a ticket for our church fair! Single tickets 25 cents, round-trip tickets \$10.

Mr. Easything—Round-trip ticket for a church fair? I never heard of such a thing! What is it?

Fair Church Worker—Why, a round-trip ticket means that the price of the ticket is all it will cost you when you go to the fair. You show the ticket and no one will persuade you to buy anything.

OPEN TO CONGRATULATIONS.

James—Hurrah! My brother is home from the Klondike.

Nimson—You don't say. What did he get, that you rejoice so?

James—Why, he got back, of course. That's more than the most of them are getting.

IN THE LONG AGO.

Wiggles—Did you ever ride in a horseless carriage?

Waggles—Not since I was a baby.

SOME FLOATING DANGERS.

TERRIBLE NAVY OF DERELICTS AFLOAT ON THE OCEAN.

Very Difficult Obstacles to Remove or Destroy—Narrow Escape of One of Her Majesty's Warships.

Up and down in the highways of ocean traffic are at least a hundred derelicts says the London Daily Mail.

If one of our swift ocean liners were to encounter one of these obstacles, which at night can hardly be described by the sharpest look-out man the result would be too terrible to contemplate.

Every year vessels are reported missing, and it is well known that no stress of weather can have interfered with them. Old salts shake their heads and say, "She's hit some floating wreckage." Not so long ago the Veendam, an American-Netherland liner, smashed into a submerged wreck some 600 miles west of Land's End. The ship sank and an appalling disaster was only averted by the timely arrival of another steamer which effected the rescue of the passengers and crew.

Each year sees more of these abandoned vessels added to those already afloat, and yet no determined effort is made to rid the sea of them. The question should be made an international one, and the navies of the world employed in their search and destruction. Yet it is not such an easy matter as may appear on the surface. We hear so often of

SHIPS SINKING RAPIDLY

after a collision or springing of a leak, and we make up our minds that all required for the solution is a ship with a ram—a puncture, and all would be over. But experience shows otherwise.

Some time ago the United States detached the Atlanta upon an errand of this kind. In her search she came upon the derelict schooner Golden Rule anchored by the bow, but strange to say, bottom up. The United States ship went straight at her with the ram, but failing to catch her exactly at right angles, but the schooner being light, she bounced off from the blow. The Atlanta then drew off, and putting on extra speed to make a clean job of it made a second attack. This time the warship cut the derelict clean in halves, but one of these halves floated away, giving no signs of sinking, while the other remained at anchor! Now there were two dangers instead of one. The cruiser then fired shots through the wreckage without any result, for they still floated. Shell was tried, and one large projectile burst within the bow part, yet the obstacle still floated. After expending a large quantity of powder and shot, the Atlanta retired from the job with disabled engines caused by the concussion of ramming, and had to make the nearest port for repairs. The original danger to navigation was doubled. H. M. S. Edgar the other day spent two hours and

SEVERAL HUNDRED POUNDS

of powder sinking a derelict in the Indian ocean, yet the gunners were good marksmen, hitting the target each time. Be it said to the credit of the United States Government, they have done their best to clear the high seas of obstacles to navigation. For many years the famous old relic of Confederate days, the Kearsage, which fought and sank the equally notorious Alabama, was employed in the hunt for derelicts of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States until she came to grief. The Vesuvius, which got so much attention in the present war with Spain, had an adventure once, which is worth relating, which might have meant destruction. She came upon an abandoned ship, the Reindeer, not very far from land. Instead of ramming her, the captain resolved, as the distance was short to tow her into port, which he succeeded in doing. It was then found that the abandoned schooner had 100 cases of dynamite on board. Had the Vesuvius pursued her usual plan of ramming the result would have been dreadful. One of our own ships had a narrow escape. The Gafion, a steamer belonging to Gothenburg, with masts sprung and smashed bulwarks, was encountered by H. M. S. Himalaya. The Jacks boarded her, and reported that there was not a soul on board. As she seemed seaworthy enough, the British captain determined to take her in tow. She was secured by a hawser, and for a time things went well. Suddenly, without any warning, the vessel in tow stood up on end. As luck would have it, no one had been left on board, and the officers and crew of H. M. S. Himalaya had kept a strict watch. The moment the Gafion plunged under, the hawser was cut with axes or the warship would have been dragged under.

A DIPLOMATIC PHYSIOGNOMIST.

Snorky Whalen—Yes, lady; dough poor I wuz once a great face reader, an' I know dat it's only han'sum wimmen vot gives. Knowin' dat, I never approach a house unless I sees a real han'sum woman in de window.

Mrs. Tookin—What a wonderful gift! Just wait a moment; I want you to try some of my pie while I am looking you up some change.

PRELIMINARY STEPS.

Why do you think Mr. Quizzleham intends to run for something?

He shook hands with a laborer who had just come out of a boiler shop a little while ago and asked him to call him "Bill" hereafter.



MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERBERT KITCHENER, K. C. B.,
Sirdar of the Anglo-Egyptian Army.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

3rd Edition

SHOEING AND FITTING.

This subject of fitting is so broad, and covers so many different points that it is impossible to treat it fully unless unlimited time and space is given to the consideration; therefore we will for the present, confine ourselves to but one feature, viz., the hind fitting, and in conjunction with the subject also treat, in a passing way, conformation and the necessity of studying it when attempting to fit a shoe, says a practical horseshoer in the Horseshoer's Journal. In shoeing a horse any intelligent man will, before starting the operation, first study the conformation. He will look first at the limbs, and then the position the feet occupy toward the limb. Then following up his subject he will look at the position the feet occupy on the ground. He will find some limbs, I mean the lower portion, for this is our main point of observation, with long drawn pasterns, bound or curb hooked, others short in pastern and straight hooked. Some feet he will find long toed and low heeled, others the reverse, with a short, stubby toe and upright heels; again he may find the long-toed and low-heeled foot to be wired or dipped in. Then to the position. We will find some toeing out, some occupying a straight or direct position, and some, though the case is rare, decidedly pigeon-toed. Here are three distinct positions that the feet occupy on the ground. It may be asked, what has the limbs or their conformation to do with the shoe or its shape? Simply this: A shoe properly adjusted will serve the purpose of sustaining the flexor ligaments according to the demands of the case. For instance, the long-toed and low-heeled foot will, as a rule, be found on horses with long pasterns, and as may be seen in many cases, the same kind of conformation in the lower part will generally be accompanied by a bowed hock; this is a common case, and is, to some extent, to be expected when the general line of conformation is considered. Now, in such a case, it will be noticed that many fitters will shoe with a long outside mule-shaped heeled shoe. The practice is a wrong one unless other conditions demand. If we find that the long-toed, low-heeled foot looks straight ahead, we should, to be correct in our practice of fitting it, resort to the extra length on both heels, and not on the one heel alone. The latter method is injurious, inasmuch as it tends to throw the foot out of balance by forcing undue strain on the interior ligaments of the leg, and also creating a tendency to friction on the joints of the foot bones. But when it is found that the toe is long, and heel low, and the foot looks out after the manner in cow-hocked horses, then we can, with justice to the place, apply the long outside heel to the shoe, turning or nailing it outwardly as much as the case may demand. Now, in the case of the straight-pasterned and direct-looking feet, the plain necessity is to follow the lines of the foot and keep the heels of the shoe regular and even, neither being longer than the other. We will notice, in all such cases, that the limbs and feet occupy direct lines from the hock down to the very point of the toe; regularity of conformation is marked. The foot is not too long of toe, the heels are moderately high and symmetrically shaped, the pasterns are short and well knit, and the hock is straight; 75 per cent. of such conformation calls for an even-heeled shoe. In interfering, this kind of conformation will generally be found to strike almost centrally of the foot, while in the other cases mentioned it is toward the heel that the damage will be done.

CLOVER AFTER WINTER WHEAT.

Failure to get a "catch" of clover after winter wheat has frequently been a source of great annoyance to farmers using the old standard four-year rotation, especially in those sections which have been cropped for many years. This failure has been ascribed to many things, generally a lack of water, or the probably imaginary disease known as clover sickness.

The usual practice in the four-year rotation is to apply a heavy top-dressing of farmyard manure to the corn in the spring, with, perhaps, a light application of well-rotted manure in the fall in connection with the two to five hundred pounds per acre, of commercial fertilizer. This is supposed to answer, not only for wheat, but also for the clover and timothy crops to follow. So long as a good clover crop can be secured, a good timothy crop is sure to follow. If the clover fails, the timothy fails also, and the rotation is broken with the result of several years unprofitable work to get the soil into good heart again.

It is clearly understood that the bulk of the farmyard manure goes to the corn each year, the wheat receiving the remainder supplemented by commercial fertilizers. Now it should be perfectly clear that the corn and wheat substantially exhaust manure and commercial fertilizer, and the clover must make out the best it can. If the soil is very rich naturally, the clover will make out well; in the long run, however, the soil becomes poor and the

clover fails. Most farms in the East have already reached this stage.

The importance of making a good catch of clover being admitted, we naturally seek a method by which there will be no hit or miss about the matter. We all know the importance of the mineral fertilizers in growing clover, and it is quite probable that the cause of so much failure is due to a deficiency of potash and phosphoric acid in the soil immediately after the maturity of the wheat. Farmyard manure contains its nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid in much the same proportions as are required by the wheat crop itself. It stands to reason that if the wheat is not above the average, it has suffered from lack of plant food; such being the case, what fertilizer is left in the soil for the clover which follows? Clover needs no nitrogen fertilizer, but it requires as much phosphoric acid as the wheat, and two or three times as much potash.

Farmers will find it pays them to fertilize for their clover, in which case the timothy will look out for itself. The mineral fertilizer can very well be applied in the fall on the wheat, though a top-dressing of seventy-five to 125 pounds of muriate of potash per acre in the spring will prove effective. The acid phosphate can safely be applied in the fall with the fertilizer for the wheat.

A good fertilizer for wheat is, per acre, fifty pounds of dried blood, 300 pounds of acid phosphate, and seventy-five pounds of muriate of potash, to be applied in the fall. In the spring 150 pounds of nitrate of soda should be broadcasted. To insure a good catch of clover, there should be applied in the fall, in addition to the fertilizer for the wheat, 250 pounds of acid phosphate. In the spring at least 125 pounds of muriate of potash per acre should be broadcasted. By following this plan all that can be done to insure a catch will have been done, and the nitrogen gained by the clover will be worth twice the cost of the mineral fertilizer applied for the clover.

BURR KNAPP'S FARM FURROWS.

Stick to the farm. Better coarse clothes than empty stomachs. The best things are free. So live as to get plenty of them.

If the meat spoils, think no more of it, but eat bread.

Some young men must scurry over the world like a box in search of its lid, before they can hit upon their calling. Lucky is the man who is content to walk in his father's shoes.

Money is a good medicine, but not a cure-all.

Less strong drink; more hard chink.

THE MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

Some Notes of His Experience in the Matter of Sleep.

"I find," said the middle-aged man, "two things: That I need just about so much sleep and that I need it at just such hours. What suits me best is to go to bed at 10 o'clock and get up at 6. If I go to bed at 12 I am likely to wake up in the morning at 6 anyway, or soon after, and then I get a short night's sleep, which is bad for me; and even if I sleep over, until 7 or 8 o'clock, so that I get my full amount of sleep, it does not refresh me as the same amount does taken at my accustomed hours; I don't feel the same.

"Here is another thing that I observe: If I get a short night's sleep I seem to have to make this up. That is one full night's sleep after a short night does not bring me back to feeling quite like myself again. It takes me two or three nights of sleep to get back to normal.

"All of which means that I find I can work to the best advantage on regular sleep at regular hours, and I don't believe I am alone in this."

A GREAT ADVANTAGE.

Marie—I wish I was a deaf mute. Penelope—Oh, how awful! Why, you'd have to talk with your hands. Marie—Yes, that's it. Then I could talk with two hands, whereas now I can talk with only one mouth.

COULDN'T TAKE CHANCES.

Smith—One can't always judge a man's patriotism by his conversation.

Jones—No, I suppose not. Smith—Take Brown, for instance; would you call him a coward? Jones—Well, er—I might, if I was sure he wouldn't fight.

SIGN LANGUAGE.

How did Eleanor announce her engagement to the family? She just wiggled the finger that had on the diamond ring.

Two pantries at Windsor Castle contain gold and silver plate valued at £1,500,000.

Owing to the recent revival of trade in Yorkshire and Lancashire, recruiting in those countries is slack, and in consequence recruiting officers are in despair.

With the French sense of fitness a bullfight was gotten up recently for the benefit of the Bourgogne sufferers at Toulon. Four thousand people crowded into the bull ring, and after waiting for an hour and a half were informed that the managers of the entertainment had disappeared with the entrance money and that the bullfighters would not fight until they were paid. The spectators thereupon began to tear down the woodwork of the building and set it on fire, and there was a panic in which women and children were trampled under foot.

EVER TACKLE A STURGEON

AN OLD MAN'S PRIVATE CIRCUS IN A CANADIAN BAY.

A Reward of \$100 the Bait Which Lured Strangers Into Attempting a Feat Beside Which Kidding a Trick Mule Seems Simple—Struggles of a New Yorker.

A stranger wandering through the beautiful country near Chatham, Canada, would sooner or later find his way to a deep bay that reaches up from Lake Erie. It is an attractive stretch of water, famous for its game fish, while moose and deer are not distant. Though not known to the great world, it is a familiar resort for many lovers of nature, who find it the central point of a series of lakes which stretch away for hundreds of miles, inviting the visitor on and on into the heart of the great Canadian forest.

But it is not only the game or the beauties of nature that attract attention at Grand Eau. On the edge of the bay at a certain point a man well known to the surrounding country has built a defence in the form of a square out into the water, which is here about four feet in depth. Across the enclosure extends another fence, reaching just above the surface. The object of this fence is the source of much speculation to strangers. Some at first think it is a coveyard that has been overtaken by the rising water, while others believe it to be some kind of a fish trap.

One day a stranger who had visited Grand Eau in search of the black bass for which the locality is noted, came upon the enclosure late in the afternoon, and, curious, he stopped and began to wonder what it could be. After examining it well, he walked along the front until he suddenly saw

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE:

\$100 REWARD.—One hundred dollars will be paid to any one who will lift one of the sturgeons in the pen over the fence into the other side.

There was no reason given for this curious announcement, nor was there a house in the vicinity where inquiries could be made regarding it, but a man's name at the bottom of the placard indicated that the reward would be forthcoming if the feat should be accomplished.

As the stranger glanced from the sign and the enclosure to the land side, where richly wooded hills stood out against the blue sky, he saw a boy approaching, who quickly came at his call.

"Is that a joke?" he asked, pointing to the sign.

"No, sir," the boy replied; "it's dead earnest."

"What does it mean, anyway?" continued the stranger, again reading the notice.

"Dunno," said the boy. "All there is to it is that if you put the fish over you'll get the money."

This seemed an easy way to earn \$100, and the stranger, who was an athletic young man from northern New York, determined to earn it.

"Just watch my clothes, will you?" he said to the boy, as he slowly began to undress.

"Certain," the boy answered, grinning, and he climbed on one of the posts that formed the corner of the water yard, where he settled himself as though expecting a treat.

The stranger presently climbed the pen fence, on which he stood, and looked around. The water was very clear, and moving slowly about were several large sturgeons. As he looked seven passed in review—large fellows, weighing at least 125 pounds each. The first thing to do, he thought, was to catch the sturgeon, an easy matter in so small an enclosure. So he carefully slipped inside the fence, where he stood a moment, amazed at the tameness of the fish, which did not appear to notice him; then it flashed through his mind that perhaps they were accustomed to being experimented upon—it was an old story to them. Slowly he moved out into the water until waist deep, then, as one of the sturgeons came swimming slowly toward him, he spread his feet apart, the fish passing directly beneath them. As its sharp nose and head moved beneath him he reached down and

GRASPED THE FISH.

The next moment the boy nearly fell from his perch in a fit of laughter—the young man had entirely disappeared. The instant he touched the fish it rose beneath him, lifting him from his feet and throwing him backward.

As he rose from the water, greatly astonished at the rudeness of the attack, he saw that an old man had joined the boy, holding on to the fence and laughing so heartily that tears ran from his eyes. The young man was not discouraged with his first attempt, and the presence of the two made him still more determined to place the sturgeon on the other side of the fence.

He now conceived the plan of cornering a fish and seizing it by the head, and at once proceeded to put it into operation. The sturgeons had become excited and were moving rapidly. On his way to the corner two ran into him, and, coming from behind, threw him off his feet so cleverly that the old man and the boy broke into peals of laughter. As he picked himself up another sturgeon bumped into him, scraping its rough hide against his legs.

"Say, mister," said the boy on the post as the young man made for the fence, "did you ever go to a circus?" The stranger nodded assent.

"Ever ride the trick mule and get \$100?"

"No," shortly.

The young man had climbed upon the fence and sat looking at the big fish some minutes before he again entered the fenced arena. The sturgeons had quieted down and he waited until one came by, then seized it by the head and lifted. There was a rush of waters and man and fish disappeared, reappeared and went plunging along, now out, now under, snorting, puffing, splashing—a most remarkable sight.

The young man finally got on his feet and staggered up to the fence, holding the struggling fish firmly between his legs; and the boy on the post saw that he had one hand in the sturgeon's soft, toothless mouth. For a second the fish was quiet, then as its captor gave a tremendous lift, it plunged forward, seeming to the two spectators to climb over the young man, who, losing his balance, fell upon his back, while the sturgeon swam calmly away. As the stranger's eyes appeared above the surface they rested on the old man holding on to the fence, almost doubled up with laughter.

"Why, you're not going to give it up?" he said, as the young man slowly waded out.

"Yes, I am," replied the stranger shortly. "Who is that?" he asked the boy, as the old man disappeared through the trees.

"Why, that's the man that'll give the \$100 to any one that'll put the fish over the fence. That's his enjoyment—seein' folks tackle the sturgeons. Every man and boy within fifty miles has tried it," added the boy, as he dropped from the post, seeing that the show was over "but the sturgeons are all that side of the fence."

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP

SEASON OF PLENTY, WITH CHEAP BREAD AND LOW PRICES.

European Harvest Will be a Good Average—Figures from the Different Countries Which Tell of a Good Crop.

The work of computing the wheat crops of the world has commenced in Britain, that great buyer of wheat, and the returns so far available promise a season of plenty, with the accompaniments of cheap bread and low prices for wheat. One English newspaper publishes an estimate which bears every evidence of care, and the conclusion reached is that a state of affairs will exist which will be paralleled only by the big American crop of 1891, to which the low prices which prevailed for some years were attributed.

Taking the average of the last five years, Europe produces 57.22 per cent. of the wheat produced in the world, and the United States and Canada produce another 21 per cent., so that the harvests now in the reapers' hands account for over 78 per cent. of the world's wheat. While Europe grows 57.22 per cent. of the world's wheat it annually consumes over 72 per cent., and thus has to import some 15 per cent. of the world's wheat grown elsewhere. To put it into bushels, Europe annually produces, on the average of the last five years, 1,405,000,000 bushels of wheat but consumes 1,715,000,000 bushels, and thus has to buy 310,000,000 bushels, and year on an average. The

GOOD PRICES LAST YEAR.

were due to the fact that Europe produced only 1,106,000,000 bushels, and so had to buy rather over 600,000,000 bushels, or double the usual quantity.

The harvest of Europe promises, this authority says, to be a good average. In the United Kingdom the crop will be rather over 62,000,000 bushels, some 6,000,000 in excess of that of last year. In France the crop is over the average, and is placed by good authorities at 360,000,000 bushels, as compared with 243,000,000 bushels last year, and an average of 310,000,000 bushels. The crops of European Russia are described as promising to be over the average, the total yield being estimated at quite 400,000,000 bushels. This will be 138,000,000 bushels ahead of last year's crop, and 24,000,000 bushels over the average. Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain and Roumania report crops over the average, and Germany and seven other countries are reported to have crops of good average size. In European Turkey the crop is doubtful, but this is the only exception in Europe. All told, the indications are that Europe will this year produce about 1,500,000,000 bushels, which will leave a demand for from 220,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels from other parts of the world.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to this authority, the wheat crop will be from 580,000,000 bushels to 620,000,000, and in Canada it will be about 70,000,000 bushels. Even if only 600,000,000 bushels were reaped in the two countries, the 250,000,000 bushels which appear to be the limit of Europe's buyings this year will be easily supplied. Anything over that would be a surplus.

Since this estimate was compiled dismal reports have come of crop failures in Russia. In half a dozen provinces the yield is worthless and the distress is very acute. There are fifty-one such provinces in Russia, but these six comprise almost the whole of the great Volga valley and contain fifteen out of the ninety-four millions of inhabitants of European Russia. The wheat area which they include is probably second only to that centering about Odessa. Should these reports prove to be accurate, the Russian crop would fall materially below the estimate of a few weeks ago, and in that case there would be less likelihood of over-production. In any case, however, the world's wheat demands seem certain to be amply supplied.

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BIRTH.

MORRISON—At Beech Ridge, Argenteuil County. On Sunday, Sept. 25th, 1898, the wife of Thos. B. Morrison of a daughter.

MARRIED.

McADAM—PATTON—On Wednesday, September 14th, by the Rev. J. Mackie, Wm. McAdam of Upper Lachute, to Jeannie M. Patton of Thoma's Gore.

McFAUL—BAN—At Montreal, by Rev. Mr. George, B.D., of Calvin Church, assisted by Rev. N. Waddell, B.D., of Lachute, James McFaul to Sarah, eldest daughter of Col. James Ban.

DEATH.

McINTYRE—At Dalesville, on Wednesday, September 21st, Malcolm McIntyre, aged 24, youngest son of the late Malcolm McIntyre of Lachute.

NEWTON—At Louisa, on Tuesday evening, September 20th, the beloved wife of John Newton, aged 64 years 7 months, 6 days.

HOOKER—At St. Andrews on the 23rd inst., George B. Hooker in his 79th year.

GRENVILLE.

At a meeting of the municipal council of the township of Grenville and Augmentation held on the 19th day of September 1898, there were present J. B. Brown, Esq., Mayor and councillors M. M. E. D. Chantal, Joseph Bates, John McHardie, S., Thomas Gaudy and Orphire Pilon, Jr. forming a quorum under the presidency of the Mayor.

On motion of councillor Bates seconded by councillor Chantal, it is unanimously resolved that the Secretary-Treasurer be hereby instructed to tender the sincere thanks of this municipality to our local member W. A. Weir, Esq., for having obtained from the Quebec Government the sum of \$3000 as aid towards the construction of the river Rouge Iron and Steel bridge. Mr. Weir having thereby redeemed the pledge made to the electors of this municipality at the last general elections.

That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Mr. Weir and to the Press.

(Signed) J. B. Brown, Mayor.
(Signed) A. B. Fillion, Secretary-Treasurer.

A true copy.
S. A. Fillion,
Assist. Sec. Treasurer.

AUCTION SALE—There will be sold by Public Auction at Brownsburg Mills, on Thursday, October 6th, '98. The following effects:—

4 large work horses, two lumber wagons, 1 timber cart, 1 truck cart, 3 sets of heavy bob sleds, 1 single sled, 2 set double harness, 1 set ditto, 1 set cart harness, lot of heavy logging chains, neck-yolks, lot of shantying and cooking utensils, lot of heavy shanty blankets.

LUMBER—20,000, 1 inch pine, 50,000 1 inch spruce, 10,000 2 inch spruce, 25,000 3 inch hemlock, 10,000 2 inch hemlock, 50,000 1 inch hemlock, from 8 to 16 feet long. 30,000 feet of 1 and 2 inch beech, birch and maple, 500 cedar posts, and lot of 16 feet cedars.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

TERMS—\$10 and under Cash, over that six months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 4 per cent discount for cash.

MALCOLM SMITH,
Licensed Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of Peter Johnston, Main Street, Lachute, on Saturday, October 1st, 1898. The following effects:—

1 Parlor Set, half-dozen perforated chairs, 2 rocking chairs, sideboard, sofa, 2 tables, pictures, curain poles, bedroom set, 3 bedsteads, spring and mattress, child's mattress, washstand, carpets, baby carriage, dishes, glassware, also the entire business stock comprising milk cans, colley cans, strainer pails, milk dishes, stove pipes and elbows, also agate ware, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

The property which is a first-class residence and business stand will also be put up for sale.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. Sharp.

TERMS—Seven dollars and under Cash over that amount six months credit on furnishing approved joint notes.

MALCOLM SMITH,
Licensed Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR COURT.

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. } NO. 422
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

Mrs. Malthide Danis of Ste. Scholastique, has this day taken an action in separation as to property, against her husband, Maral Charon, blacksmith, of the same place.

JOSEPH FORTIER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Ste. Scholastique,
Sept. 22nd, 1898.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Canada.
Province of Quebec. } No.
District of Terrebonne.

John Morrow of the place called Morin Flatt, in the parish of St. Sauveur, said district, carriage maker.

PLAINTIFF.

Versus Sam alias Samuel Campbell, lately of Mill-Isles and now of unknown parts.

DEFENDANT.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

St. Scholastique, 26th Sept. 1898.

De Montigny Grignon,
C. C. C.

Prevost and de Martigny,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
St. Jerome, P. Q.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In and for the County of Terrebonne.

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } 2953
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

Godefroy Guénette of the Town of St. Jerome, said county, Bailiff,

PLAINTIFF

Against Moise Morin, lately of the Township of Wolfe, Mission St. Faustin, said county, and now of unknown parts.

DEFENDANT

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

LOUIS LABELLE, C.C.C.,
St. Jerome, Sept. 20th, 1898.

Prevost & De Martigny
Plaintiff's Attorneys
St. Jerome, P.Q.

CIRCUIT COURT.

In and for the County of Terrebonne.

CANADA.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } 2950.
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

Joseph Camille Le Moine de Martigny of the Town of St. Jerome, said county, Barrister,

PLAINTIFF,

Against Moise Morin, lately of the Township of Wolfe, Mission St. Faustin, said County, and now of unknown parts.

DEFENDANT.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

LOUIS LABELLE, C.C.C.,
St. Jerome, Sept. 20th, 1898.

Prevost & De Martigny
Plaintiff's Attorneys
St. Jerome, P.Q.

Lines written by Mrs. Shaw in memory of her husband Mr. Wm. Shaw, who died July 25th 1898, aged 41 years, 4 months and 3 days.

Afflictions sore, long time he bore;
Physicians were in vain;
But God gave ease when he did please,
And freed him from his pain.
Calm and peaceful now he sleeps,
Within the dark and silent tomb;
But Jesus his spirit keeps.
Beyond this vale of death and gloom.
He's gone beyond all mortal view,
Where pain and sorrow is unknown,
To dwell with Him who ever lives,
To comfort those who're left to mourn.
Our hearts were torn by earthly ties,
The Father gently broke the chain,
And bids us high and higher rise.
For earthly loss is heavenly gain.
But O, at times 'tis hard to bear,
The fainting heart will sigh and moan
Under the load of grief and care,
That's in that plaintive word—Alone.
Our Heavenly Father has kindly said,
"I will not leave you comfortless."
He'll smooth the thorny path we tread,
He is the Sun of Righteousness.
He'll guide us o'er life's troubled sea,
Till scenes of heaven shall burst in view,
Our loved ones there, then we shall see,
On the bright and shining shore.

LAUREL.

Mr. Albert Strong spent Sunday here with friends.

The Rev. Mr. Hutchings held service here on Sunday morning.

Mr. Bobt. Kerr of the Rockaway Valley is visiting at Mr. A. Lam Morris.

The Sunday School Scholars of the Anglican Church, held their annual picnic on August 29th, in Mr. Barron's Grove. The day was fine and everyone seemed to have enjoyed themselves.

New Carriage Shop And Shoeing Forge.

Thos. Belard has re-opened shop at McCallum's old stand, and is ready to do any kind of Jobbing Carriage Work and also Horse-Shoeing. Mr. Belard having secured the services of a first-class horse-shoer from Montreal, expects that his former customers will favor him with their patronage as in the past, and he will do his utmost to give them satisfaction at moderate charges.

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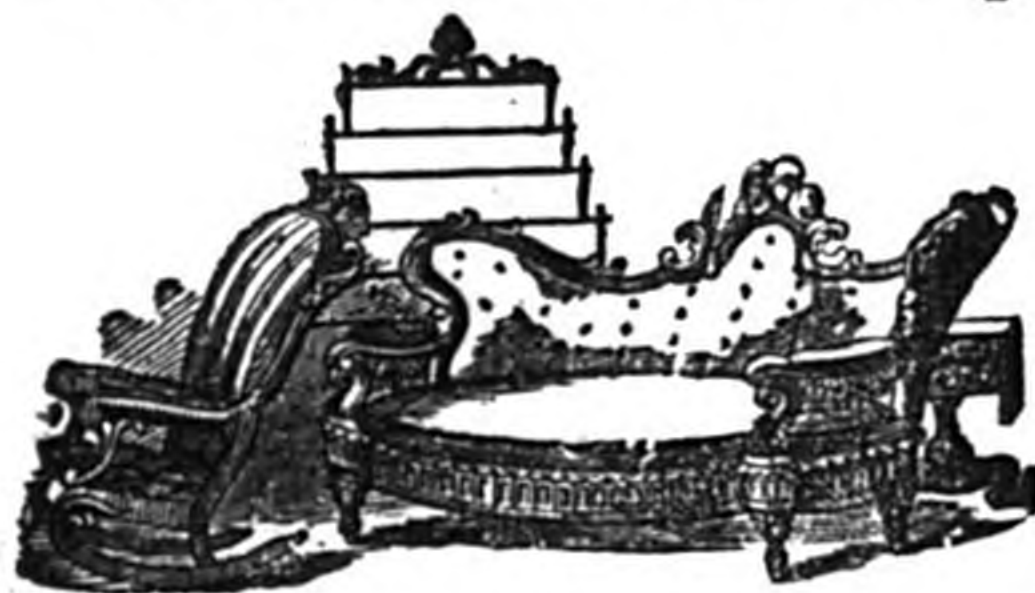
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