

DECEMBER

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MISSING

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXIV.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1899.

NO. 6

Professional & Commercial

J. E. VALOIS,

Notary Public.

LACHUTE, P.Q.

Money to loan on Security.

Office

MAIN STREET.

DR. G. CHRISTIE,

Physician and Surgeon.

MAIN STREET.

LACHUTE, P.Q.

J. A. C. ETHIER,

Advocate.

STE. SCHOLASTIQUE.

Attends all courts in the district of Terrebonne, and is in Lachute every Tuesday.

J. D. LEDUC, LL.B.,

Advocate.

STE. SCHOLASTIQUE.

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

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In Ste. Scholastique every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

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Insurance and Financial Agent.

LACHUTE, P.Q.

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. Merchandise, Schedule, and Farm Risks at Reduced Rates.

P. O. Box 70 LACHUTE, P.Q.

JAS. W. RAITT,

Agent for Leading Fire and Life Insurance Companies. Apply at once.

LACHUTE, P.Q.

MALCOLM SMITH,

Licensed Auctioneer.

For the District of Terrebonne. Sales conducted in French and English.

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Agent for leading Fire, Life, Accident and Guarantee Insurance Companies.

LOCAL NEWS

We have a apologize for the delay with this issue but owing to a late start our supply of paper did not reach us till this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Cushing were in town for a few days this week.

Mr. L. W. J. of Hawkesbury, spent today in town.

Miss M. J. of Hawkesbury, spent today in town.

Keenly's White and Colored Suits are the best value in town. Prices low.

The annual sale held at the residence of Mrs. B. Rich, took place on Saturday last. Fair prices were realized.

D. O. Pearce, Esq., District Judge, and A. G. T. R., was in town on Tuesday and attended the funeral of the late Miss Thompson.

See our Dress Goods, Prints, Ladies Blouses, Wrappers, Skirts etc., at

J. R. McQUATE.

HOUSE TO LET—in the West End opposite the Paper Mill.

Apply to

P. LANE, Lachute.

WANTED to buy as soon as ready 1000 gallons of Maple Syrup.

G. L. MEIKLE & Co.

One of our wildest and most disagreeable storms of this season was that of Tuesday and Wednesday. The winter still holds out although to the end of March.

I am just now offering the whole of my stock of Boots and Shoes at reduced prices.

J. A. BEDARD.

Five Gallon Boxed Syrup Cans for 35cts each, and Syrup Cans of other sizes at proportionately reduced prices, at—

R. McARTHUR'S.

Groceries, etc.

Our stock of teas, coffees, canned goods, spices, etc., carefully selected, well bought, and sold at the lowest possible advance on cost.

GILES BROS.

Last Friday and Saturday were set apart for Miss Creswell's Millinery penning, which was a most elaborate affair. The display far exceeded that of other years and in spite of bad weather and heavy roads was exceptionally well attended.

Mrs. Hampton's Millinery Opening took place on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week and was largely attended. The shop, which has been repapered and painted, displayed the many pretty designs and highly colored ribbons to good effect.

Sap Cans, Sap Spouts, 1 and 5 Gallon Syrup Cans, 15 and 25 Gallon Syrup Kegs, Milk Cans, Cooley Cans, Agate Ware, etc., at

J. R. McQUATE'S.

Farmers of Argenteuil! Wear Weather Boots that will keep out snow-water. Ask your merchant for Boots and Shoes stamped Vanklee Hill Shoe Co., Ltd. One pair will wear out two pairs of common Boots.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

Season 1899.

Special attention is called to our Millinery Show-Room this season. We feel certain that you will see the best that artistic skill and taste can produce.

We have planned to have our stock so rich, so varied, so charming, as will gratify every expectation.

We have every new style worthy of a place. It will be an advantage to have your hat or bonnet trimmed at

Miss CRESWELL'S.

ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Any one getting a wheel should call on J. A. Bedard and get a Welland Vale Bicycle Catalogue free.

Free new stock of Wall Papers just to hand, cheap, also Alabastine in all the newest shades, New Paints, etc. G. L. MEIKLE & Co.

Mr. J. A. Kennedy, of Thomas' Gore, purchased from Mr. J. A. Bedard, one of his beautiful piano-cased organs. Mr. Kennedy is highly delighted with his bargain.

Dr. W. O. Rose, Senior Resident Physician at the Royal Victoria Hospital is spending the week in Lachute the guest of Dr. Alexander. Dr. Rose is from the Island.

Manitoba Strong Papers for sale at Lachute Mills for \$1.75 cash. P. CAMPBELL & Co.

Go to G. L. Meikle & Co., for finest seeds in Lawn, Clovers, Timothy, field seeds and small green envelopes.

Mr. J. A. Kennedy, of Rockland, was in town for a few days this week while on his way to Montreal, where he has secured a position with the Grand Trunk Railway. While in town he was the guest of his brother Mr. A. B. Kennedy, our popular tailor.

Hardware, etc. Wire and cut nails (all sizes) shovels, axes, hoes, garden rakes, bar and flat, fencing wire, etc. Saddlery, hardware, etc. GILES BROS.

We have put on the table for quick sale a lot of corsets—some 70 pairs—that sold at \$1 per pair. Your choice while they last for 50c a pair; sizes 15 to 31.

W. BANFORD.

The was a good deal of excitement in town among the sewing community on Saturday last. The early part of the week several notices were posted up that notices would be bought during that afternoon. Many sales were effected but judging from the condition of some the sales were not overly bright.

Timothy Seed, Clover Seed, Garden Seeds, Oil Cakes, Flax Seed, Flour, Corn Meal, Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Bran, Grue, Mealies, etc., at

J. R. McQUATE'S.

The funeral of the late Miss Jessie Carmichael took place from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. G. Fraser, Lachute Road, on Monday the 27th, at one o'clock, thence to Henry's Church, where the services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Waddell. The way in which the funeral was attended showed the manner in which she was esteemed by young and old. She had been confined to her bed for nearly two weeks with La Grippe and on Saturday the 25th, took a paralytic stroke she was conscious from the first but was unable to speak until Wednesday but gradually got weaker and died on Saturday about noon, much sympathy is felt for the remaining members of the family.

A meeting of those opposed to the Union of the Presbyterian Churches, was held on Tuesday afternoon in Henry's Church and was largely attended, there being present between 90 and 100 petitioners. A very earnest address was delivered by Mr. Dewey, after which the meeting was presided over by Dr. Campbell who briefly outlined the situation and the position in which the Presbyterians stood and listened to the grievances brought forward by the petitioners. Their contention was that they had been unfairly dealt with and that there was ample room for two good congregations and prayed that their request for a new minister be granted. Many complaints were made regarding the manner in which the union was brought about, to all of which Dr. Campbell replied that what was past and done could not be undone and there was no help for it. By a special vote taken, as to whether they were still willing to stand by the petition as presented, the vote was unanimous. Dr. Campbell advised that the subscription should be augmented and forwarded to the Presbytery, where it would receive due consideration. Those present were favorably impressed with the result of the meeting and believed that the Presbytery will grant their request.

DEATH.

At Berthany, on March 27th, the late Thomas O'Connell, aged 95 years.

"Welland Vale" Bicycles



PRICES AWAY DOWN! QUALITY AWAY UP!

Call and Examine our

WELLAND VALE BICYCLES

If you wish to purchase a first class Wheel at a reasonable price you will do well to see our Welland Vale Bicycles before investing. These wheels are a marvel of durability and beauty, and the best that can be produced at any price. Call or write for our catalogue or 1309.

J. A. BEDARD,

MAIN STREET

LACHUTE.

WANTED to buy as soon as ready, 1000 gallons of Maple Syrup. G. L. MEIKLE & Co.

Keep to the front, Gentlemen! How to be a gentleman this Spring. See my advt.

A. J. PERIARD.

Carpets, Floor Oil-cloths, Lace Curtains, Holland Curtains, Curtain Poles, etc., at

J. P. McQUATE.

They are a bargain, those odd lot of corsets, worth \$1 for 50c a pair. The best will go first. Sizes from 15 to 31.

W. BANFORD.

CASTORIA.

Flour, Feed, etc. Best grades of Manitoba Strong Bakers, Hungarian Patent and Kent Mills Flours, in bags, 4 bags and 1 bag. Corn meal, Rolled oats, oatmeal and Bran. GILES BROS.

The Latest Styles in Felt Hats and Caps, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Ready Made Suits for Men, Youths and Boys. Suits made to order. A perfect fit guaranteed or no sale at

J. R. McQUATE'S.

The Question of the Day—Where and what make of a bicycle shall I buy? These are daily perplexing questions which are heard from people who are about to make an investment. To solve the problem buy a Welland Vale Bicycle at

J. A. BEDARD'S, Lachute.

NOTICE—Officers and non-commissioned officers and men, also veterans of the 11th Battalion who wish to subscribe to the Gordon Memorial Fund will please send subscriptions to the undersigned and they will be acknowledged through the columns of the WATCHMAN.

E. A. HODGSON,

Lieut-Colonel, 11th Battalion.

NEW

Spring Goods

IN AND OPENED UP.

The Colors and Patterns of our Prints and Outings are away ahead of anything we have ever had.

New Spring Wrappers and Under Skirts, very pretty patterns, made in the latest style and well finished. The prices are little more than it would cost for the material.

FRASER'S

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard St., Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"It soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praises throughout the Universe." So will everyone who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 25 cents and \$1.00 at any Drug Store; every bottle guaranteed.

SEALED TENDERS.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Building Stone" will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Thursday, April 6, for 35 Toise (more or less) of first quality of building stone for the New Presbyterian Church to be delivered on the site.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. CHRISTIE, Jr.

Lachute, March 28th, 1899.

Keep to the Front, Gentlemen!!

How keep to the front! This is how.

Spring has come and you need a New Suit and Spring Overcoat, with other goods to make you appear respectable in the eyes of the public. Here is a pointer of your needs.

1. Spring Suit in Latest Style.
2. Spring Overcoat in Newest Shade.
3. Spring Felt Hat and Cloth Cap.
4. Pair of Boots. Bull Dog Toe.
5. Shirt, Collars, and Cuffs, New Style.
6. Umbrella, Kid Glove, and some New Ties.
7. If you buy these goods from us you can pass as a gentleman anywhere in the whole world, because I can fit you out with the best and latest style of goods and workmanship.

A. J. PERIARD.

PLEASED....
...CUSTOMERS
send others, that is why business is booming with us. If you are having your tailoring done in the best style and make bring it along to
LAPORTE,
THE TAILOR
Office; Over the Bank of Ottawa.
MAIN STREET.

Agricultural

INCREASING DAIRY PROFITS.

The average price for the average cow, bearing fluctuations in market, seldom, if ever, exceeds \$40, and often is as low as \$25 and even less. We will say that from \$30 to \$40 will usually purchase the average cow, from the products of which our dairy statistics are taken.

This, then makes a dairy of 15 cows worth from \$450 to \$600, and we would say that at a forced sale it would be hard to realize the first figure.

Under present improved conditions these cows ought to produce 200 pounds of butter, yearly, of its equivalent, worth at 18 cents per pound \$36 yearly per head. With this allow my margin of profit! No, not if the work is all hired, but yes if the dairyman and his wife utilize their own labor, with possibly the addition of a little help.

We will say that it costs \$20 per head to keep these cows the year around, and this in a region where they must be kept up and fed six months annually, and a large part of the farm in the shape of pasture and meadow devoted to their maintenance is a conservative estimate.

The \$16 per head extra accruing is no more than fair play for making the butter or carrying the milk away to the manufactory. In fact, it must be made to cover all labor involved in the care, manufacture and sale of milk from one cow for 365 days. Primarily, a profit in any business arises from the fact that we turn our labor involved in conducting that business into money.

A cow yielding a gross income to her owner of \$10 per annum may thus be accounted profitable, but if she yields \$50 to \$60 in the same length of time she is more profitable. Thus a man with a herd of the first grade of animals cited, if he utilizes his own labor, and that of his family, finds himself able to pay the interest on his mortgage, live comfortably, and keep from getting deeper into debt.

If he can make his brain work equally with his brawn, and bring his much cattle into the \$50 or \$60 class, he can lift the mortgage, stop interest drain, and put permanent and valuable improvements upon his farm. Dairyman who know by general results that they are either standing stationary, or running behind should at once make an effort to find out exactly where they "are at."

Figure out as near as you can what it is costing you per head annually to keep your cows, and balance this against the total dairy receipts for one year. This will give you a starting point or base from which to figure the possibilities of increased profits. The idea is, to make dairymen think, and when they think they will act.

In utilizing home help the children, who are to profit by the future value of the farm, should not be made to shirk its present responsibilities. Education of course, should not and need not be neglected, but it is not meet that parents past the prime of life should bear the burden of farm labor, to save too much for children lusty enough to earn a competence of their own. Education of children, particularly of those boys designed to follow in agricultural footsteps, should be directed toward mastering the best scientific principles of the art.

What better training for a young man, who, coming home to spend vacation from the agricultural college or from school, lifts the burden from his father's shoulders, and demonstrates to him the practical utility of his more scientific ideas it is for the coming generation to lift farming and dairying from plebeian channels, shear them of unnecessary hardships, and make them so attractive and profitable that our young men will stay by the plow rather than the city office.

THE GARDEN.

It is essential that the soil of the garden be rich to have early crops and tender vegetables. It should be a loam and be well drained so that it will dry out readily, warm up early and be easily prepared in good time for the reception of the seed.

If a quick germination of the seed is secured the soil must be in a good tilth so that the seed will come in close contact, as with all seeds a certain amount of heat and moisture are essential to germination and contact with the soil is necessary if a good growth is to be maintained.

Plow deep and thorough and then work into a good tilth. When manure is applied have it thoroughly rotted and fine and then incorporate well with the soil.

Applying fresh coarse manure is inadvisable, because it increases the labor of preparing the soil in a good tilth, it contains more or less weed and grass seed that make the work of cultivation more difficult, and the plant food not being in an available condition, cannot be used by the growing plants. Rather than use coarse, fresh manure, it will be better to purchase and use commercial fertilizers.

Wood ashes and poultry manure can nearly always be used to a good advantage in the garden, especially as a top dressing, and with some crops like radishes and lettuce, rotten chip man-

ure from the wood pile can be used to advantage. When either of these is used a good plan is to prepare the soil in a good condition for the reception of the seed and then apply these as a top dressing, working well into the surface with a good garden rake. Poultry manure being a concentrated fertilizer, should be applied carefully as too much will burn the plants and prove detrimental.

Some crops, like onions, lettuce, radishes, beets and the early varieties of peas, may be sown as soon as the soil in the garden will work readily into a good tilth, then later plantings can be made on through the season.

BEST CLIMATE FOR APPLES.

The climate of Canada is the best for growth of the apple. Warmer countries may succeed for a time in developing some varieties, but sooner or later insects and fungous pests will appear and a war of extermination will be held, leaving only those in atmosphere most favorable to their growth. The older markets are becoming very discriminating and buyers buy more by name than sight. The best market for apples is in the same latitude as the best location for their production.

HOW TO CATCH A SHEEP.

To catch a sheep, seize with the right hand by the hind leg above the hock. The pressure upon the sinew above the hock joint paralyzes the leg for a moment, and the sheep will rarely struggle. The left hand should then be slipped around the breast, and the shepherd has perfect control of the heaviest sheep without pulling in the least upon the wool.

FOUND THE MONEY.

Peculiar Experience of a Teller of the Bank of Toronto.

To be short in his cash after a day's business is a rare occurrence for the teller in the Bank of Toronto, but a few days ago such a case occurred, and over and over again he counted the cash, but could not find where a bundle of fifties—\$400—had gone, says a Toronto despatch. Despairing of ever recovering the money he had made good the deficiency out of his own funds, but continued the search for the missing bills in his spare moments. Thinking there was a possibility of the money being around the desk, a carpenter was called in, who moved the counter, and at the back of it was found a one-dollar bill. On the floor was found eight fifties, and when these were produced the teller was the happiest official in the institution. It is believed that the rats, accustomed to visit the tellers' lunch, which was kept in the drawer, were tempted to carry off the bundle of bills, and after getting it on the floor, were unable to drag it down the hole.

SPREEWALD'S HAIR MARKET.

In the lower German Spreewald there is a famous market for women's hair, supplied almost entirely by peasant girls, especially those between the ages of twelve and thirteen. The industry is carried on chiefly by old women, who secure orders from wealthy patrons, and, with a sample of the sort desired, set out among the Spreewald peasants and tempt the girls, or rather, their parents, to give them what they seek. The reason for the selection of girls of the age mentioned is that they are young enough to have perhaps a second or even third "crop" of hair to reward other journeys into the region. The sum usually paid for a "crop" ranges from \$4.50 to \$7.50, according to color, thickness and length.

There is an understanding among the women in the nature of a "trust" to keep down prices among the peasants as much as possible. These women go to a town or village and stop at the chief tavern, whence the news of their arrival quickly spreads, and girls soon appear in long lines under the care of mothers or other relatives. Brides are the easiest victims, for the sum received is a very material aid in the establishment of a new peasant household.

When the bargaining time comes the buyers are not above the use of influences of the baser sort. They usually supply some strong drinks, and the "hospitality" thus offered is not without its influence in securing some pretty hard bargains from the unlucky girls, or, rather, from their parents, who are the ones to profit in the great majority of instances.

A WOMAN'S QUEER GARDEN.

Mrs. Fey, of Brookdale, Chicago, has the most wonderful garden menagerie—or the smallest farm in the country. Her cottage stands on an ordinary city lot, only 35 by 125 feet.

At present her menagerie consists of 1 horse, 246 chickens, 15 hens, 1 rooster, 2 rabbits, 1 goat, 1 kid, 25 ducklings, 3 goslings, 1 dog, 3 turkeys, 1 canary bird, 1 cat, 1 kitten, 2 doves and 3 guinea chicks.

Of course, the barn in which the horse is kept is small, and the goat has to be lifted in and out of his pen, as it is a tight fit for him.

The rooster, too, being of a roving disposition, has to be tied up, and even the cat must be tethered to keep her from feeding on the young chicks.

The dog is kept a prisoner, as he is filled with a desire to fight the cat, and there is not room in Mrs. Fey's garden for any fights. But a happier, healthier collection of fowl and animals cannot be found, nor a gratter, cleaner garden.

NOT NEGLECTING THE BABY.

It Was Their First, and They Couldn't Have the Doctor's Advice Too Often.

The doctor had come in late from a hard day's work, driving from place to place, feeling pulses, giving encouragement and writing prescriptions. He had eaten his supper at 11 o'clock, made a last call on a man with the grip and had turned into bed, dog tired.

It was long after midnight when the telephone bell rang. The doctor was sunk in a deep sleep. Again the bell rang out sharply and impatiently and continued to ring, but the doctor did not hear it. At the other end of the half a pale student pored over his book. He was studying law. The bell disturbed him, and he at length decided to answer it and stop the ringing. He took down the receiver and shouted "Hello!"

"Is that you, doctor?" asked an anxious voice.

"Yes, what do you want?" replied the student who knew the doctor was tired and did not wish to wake him unless the case was serious.

"This is Potts, doctor, H. J. Potts. My wife wanted me to call you up to tell you that the baby wouldn't play with his blocks to-night and seemed kind of heavy and dull. What do you suppose is the matter, doctor? My wife is very uneasy."

"Hum," said the student, trying to think of something to say, "Is the baby feverish?"

"No, I don't think he is," replied the voice. "But he sneezed once to-night."

"Ah," said the bogus doctor, "that's a good sign. If he sneezed and is not feverish he is all right. You might give him a little water if he wakes up and cries; if he gets too warm take some of the covers off."

"All right, doctor. Much obliged. Sorry to have had to disturb you, but my wife wouldn't go to sleep until I called you up. Good-night."

"Ah," thought the pale student, "that is \$2 for the doctor. Wish I could earn it as easily."

When he told the doctor about his deception the next day he was thanked, and Mrs. Potts's bill was swelled by \$2, one-half of which went to the pale student.

"It's their first baby," explained the doctor, and "they're tickled to death to pay any price for it. I couldn't have given Potts any better advice myself."

QUEEN AND CATS.

The death of the Empress of Austria, who above all royal personages was averse to conventionalities, has revived an amusing story about her still more unconventional sister. This was the former Queen of Naples, who, after her husband lost his throne, took up her residence in Rome.

The palace she occupied was next to that inhabited by the mother of Cardinal Antonelli, the papal secretary of state. That aged countess was passionately fond of cats, and the cats were particularly active and vociferous after dark.

The queen repeatedly sent to the old Countess Antonelli, entreating her to keep her cats under proper restraint, at any rate at night. This the countess refused to do. At length the queen became desperate, purchased several saloon rifles and air guns, and proceeded to shoot the disturbers of her rest.

The old countess, frantic with rage, appealed first of all to her son, the secretary of state, and then to the late pope himself, insisting that some check should be put upon the sporting proclivities of the royal Diana, and that she should be rebuffed from potting cats under the very shadow of the Vatican. But the pope declined to interfere, intimating that the cats should not have made such horrible noises, and that they practically deserved their fate.

For a long time Rome laughed about this episode, popular sympathy being all with the former queen, though it is doubtful whether Cardinal Antonelli ever forgot or forgave the injury done to his mother's pets. At any rate, the queen and her husband found it preferable a year later to abandon their residence in Rome, on the ground that they were subjected to too many annoyances by the papal authorities.

DANGERS OF CELLULOID.

The dangers in celluloid combs were shown last week in the office of a warehouse in the Champs Elysees, Paris. A young woman, Mme. Lecorbier, is bookkeeper there. Lolling back in her chair, a comb she was wearing in the hair came in contact with the stove-pipe and immediately took fire. At her cries an employe ran up and managed to tear out the comb and crush out the flames with his hands, but not, however, before she was seriously burned.

NEW HORSE FEED.

The German Government is making an experiment in the feeding of artillery horses by giving them on a patent food. This is composed of fresh blood from the slaughter houses, mixed with sugar refuse and the screenings of barley, wheat and oats like. It is claimed that the albumen in the blood, mixed with the other two ingredients, makes the new forage very strengthening. As the new production is comparatively cheap, the cost of maintenance will be sensibly decreased.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Self-trust is the essence of heroism.—Emerson.

Nothing is more disgraceful than insincerity.—Cleoro.

The sweetest type of heaven is home.—J. G. Holland.

Live only for to-day and you ruin to-morrow.—Simmons.

After crosses and losses men grow humbler and wiser.—Franklin.

It were better to be of no church than to be bitter for any.—Penn.

Our own heart, and not other men's opinion, forms our true honor.—Coleridge.

Idleness is only the refuge of weak minds and the holiday of fools.—Chesfield.

He that calls a man ungrateful sums up all the evil of which one can be guilty.—Swift.

Provision is the foundation of hospitality and thrift the fuel of magnificence.—Sir P. Sidney.

To be honest, as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten thousand.—Shakespeare.

When a person is down in the world an ounce of help is better than a pound of preaching.—Bulwer.

Receive no satisfaction for premeditated impertinence; forget it, and forgive it; but keep inexorably at a distance from him who offered it.—Lavater.

UNNEIGHBORLY LONDON.

You Can Live a More Lonely Life Than in a Country Town.

London life drives people in upon themselves. The first thing that strikes a newcomer from the provinces, particularly from the north, is the unneighborliness of London, says the London Daily News. Among the millions here you can live a more lonely life than in a remote country town. The pie don't know their next-door neighbors, and don't want to know them. Not only that, people dwelling in the same house are frequently strangers to each other. Often you knock at the doors of houses, and find that the occupier of the first floor doesn't know the name of the family on the third, though both may have lived there for years. When the spirit of neighborliness is absent the spirit of citizenship suffers. In the slums it is different. The slums of London represent about the only place where neighborliness prevails. In the back slum courts you will find a more genuine neighborly spirit than anywhere else in London. The little community knows itself thoroughly. They quarrel one day and help each other the next. They pull each other through hard times; they nurse each other, feed each other, clothe each other, shelter each other.

THE ASCENT OF WOMAN.

In an article in The Young Woman February 20 "The Ascent of Woman" we are told that whereas the census taken six years before Queen Victoria came to the throne contained no occupations for women except domestic service, there were at the date of the last census 61,000 women dress-makers, 70,000 people employed in public houses, 4,500 in printing establishments and 4,721 in mines! Even the postoffice, edged about with red-tapism, as it is, has nearly 30,000 women as clerks, telegraphists, sorters, etc., and there are included in these figures no fewer than 160 head postmistresses, and 5,250 sub-postmistresses. Where there was one lady clerk in 1871 there are now four; and to take two industries only—there are now 121 women per 100 men in the tobacco industry, as against 42 per 100 in 1871; while in hemp and jute the women workers have increased from 67 per 100 men to 195 per 100. There are throughout the kingdom nearly 130,000 women engaged in teaching, almost three times the number of men; and 200 women have worked their way into Government departments as typists. It is significant of the part that woman now plays in British commercial life that in a recent year there were 758 women bankrupts, whose aggregate liabilities amounted to £316,000.

COST OF PERFUMERY.

To produce the yearly output of perfumery in the Department of Sea Alps, in France, the Revue Statistique says, requires 4,000,000 pounds; of roses, 5,000,000 pounds orange blossoms, 400,000 pounds jasmine, 300,000 pounds cassia blossoms, 300,000 pounds tube roses and 400,000 pounds violets. The average price paid for these blossoms per pound is:—Roses, six cents; orange blossom, seven cents; jasmine, twenty-five cents; tube roses, fifty cents; and violets and cassia blossoms, forty cents. One plant of violets furnishes about six ounces of blossoms and an orange tree about twenty pounds.

A woman can gather forty pounds of roses in four hours, or six pounds of jasmine in the same time. She can pick twelve pound of tube roses in a third of a day, but it takes a full day's work to gather twenty pounds of violets or orange blossoms.

To obtain one pound of essence requires: Of roses, 32,000 pounds; or nearly 5,000,000 single blossoms; 2,000 pounds of orange blossoms, or 1,200,000 single flowers. Each year's output of this district amounts to 1,000,000 pounds of pomades, or cosmetics and 1,000,000 gallons of odorous fluids.

THE LESSON OF THE LILY.

What is the meaning of Easter and of the lilies that grace every altar and shrine on Easter morning?

Agas ago when the winter-locked earth began to throw off its chains of ice and snow, the peasants found under the drifts a wealth of beautiful flowers, the earliest harbingers of spring, and they read in the little snow lilies the promise of sunshine and gladness.

It was natural that their hopes should brighten as the days grew warmer and merrier, and that in their thankfulness they should make feasts and set aside special days for their rejoicings. Such was the beginning of the spring-tide feasts. They hunted the early nests, they gathered the beautiful flowers, they gave thanks and rejoiced that the earth had risen from its winter sleep or death.

Their joy, and praise and thankfulness became a part of their religion, and their feast days became sacred holidays.

Later, when the laws for feast-days were given to the Hebrews in Egypt, the spring-time festival was made to mean more to them than just the return of the quickening sun, the nesting birds, the green fields, and the bursting buds and lily blooms of spring.

For while the earth was waking in gladness one May morning, while Moses was preparing the children of Israel for their escape from bondage down in Egypt, where they had been held as slaves four hundred and thirty years, just when the young lambs were gamboling over the bright green hillsides, a night feast was ordered, and the blood of the lamb slain for the feast was ordered to be sprinkled on the lintels and door-posts of the Children of Israel, that the destroying angel who should go forth that night, might pass over these Hebrew homes and not kill any, while all the first-born in the land of Egypt were slain that night. The sprinkled blood was the sign of the Passover, and the lamb slain whose blood on the door-posts saved the children of Israel, was called the Paschal Lamb, and the day fixed in commemoration of the Passover and of the escape from the bondage of the Egyptians was Easter.

Thus every new springtime, the young lamb garlanded with flowers, brought to the minds of the Hebrews, not only the glad resurrection of the earth from its winter tomb, but also their wonderful preservation through the blood of the Passover, and their deliverance from the bondage of Egypt.

Fifteen hundred years more rolled by, and the Easter Day took on a new significance. Mark as had been the gloom of winter to the ancients, before the early nests, and lily bloom, and gamboling lambs, gave promise of returning spring; darker than was the Egyptian bondage and the death-doom of the first born of the land, till the sprinkled blood of the lamb gave promise of the Passover, and the final escape from bondage, darker than these was the gloom that surrounded the mystery of death.

Life seemed so beautiful, so joyous, so pleasant; death so hideous, so sorrowful, so miserable. Life, bright as the summer flowers; death, as drear and barren as winter. Life as joyous as freedom; death, as dark as Egyptian bondage. Under the gloom man cried out, "Who shall deliver us from the jaws of death?"

Then came one, Jesus of Nazareth, who taught the people that the soul of man lives after death, and that this mortal shall put on immortality.

Into a world, sad and weeping, and mourning because of death, He infused the hope of everlasting life. And it is said of him that he showed by his own resurrected spiritual body the truth of his teaching of immortality.

So, in these later days, the spring-tide festival called Easter, that first was set to rejoice over the resurrection of the earth from its winter death—and then became the memorial day of pass-over of the destroying angel, and the saving of the children of Israel, has become a memorial day of Jesus and His resurrection, and the saving of the hearts of men from the gloom that would surround their thoughts of death, were there no hope of life beyond the grave.

So that from the first Easter has been and is the day of hope and promise of spring; the sprinkled blood of the lamb gave hope and promise of escape from death, and the teaching and resurrection of Jesus, who is called the lamb slain for the salvation of the world, gives hope and promise of life eternal.

But humanity, longing for eternal life, is not left to tradition and the Bible alone for assurance of immortality.

Just as the lilies under the snow gave promise of returning spring, and sure promise, because they were brought forth by those natural unchanging causes which govern the seasons, so all through the universe are written beautiful and true lessons that give assurance of immortality.

SOMETIMES INAPPROPRIATE.

It is difficult to account for the origin of a great many phrases in current use, remarked McSwilgen, or even to see their relevancy.

Yes, replied Squidig.

Now, there's that expression, on its last legs, meaning something about the end. Its appropriateness is very doubtful.

For instance, a kangaroo is nearly always on its last legs, but where can you find a more striking example of vitality?

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MISSING

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The Home

ABOUT THE HOUSE IN SPRING TIME.

Every housewife knows that air rises but how many of them remember it and lower the temperature in the first and second stories of their houses during the summer by systematically keeping the attic door and windows open whenever practicable? Don't stay in such a rut of thoughtlessness any longer. When house cleaning, tack mosquito netting over the attic windows to shut out flies, and so be ready to add another hot-weather comfort to your list.

Matting is a wholesome and cool looking floor covering for bedrooms in hot weather, but only the better grades are durable, and even these soon break if a bedstead is daily drawn over them.

A great deal is said in praise of highly decorative wall papers, especially those having floral designs for bedrooms. Some of them are deserving, are beautiful in every way; but for a person of quiet tastes nine-tenths of them would make a room intolerable by their glaring and incongruous combinations of colors. The decorations for the walls of a bedroom should always be in light, delicate colors, but in order to make the effect of the room as a whole quiet and restful, the colors must be soft and harmonious, or in pleasing accord, and the pattern unobtrusive.

Scotch-Holland window-shades cost more at first than unglazed domestic ones, but they are safer, and cheaper in the end too, because they can be cleaned again and again with a damp cloth.

The decorative possibilities of half-length wash-curtains are small but when made of inconspicuous material they are not in the least obtrusive, and from a practical standpoint, they are unequalled. Small metal rods, with socket ends, now cost but a trifle. Do not waste your time and patience by shirring them over tape.

Hanging carpets over a line and then beating hard to remove the dust will shorten their lives more than a month of ordinary wear—and the same is true of rugs, or of taking hold of one end and whipping them. Do not stay in this rut either. Lay them on the ground, wrong side upward at first, and beat and sweep thoroughly on both sides. Borax is less likely to fade carpets than ammonia, and will freshen the colors equally well. Use in the proportion of one heaping teaspoonful to a gallon of hot water.

Ingrain filling, plain carpet, makes a charming background for rugs, but it shows dust and litter as quickly as a polished floor.

Borax is also unequalled for washing curtains. Very much of the stain which ordinarily comes on long curtains in washing can be avoided by doubling each curtain at the middle lengthwise and tying a strip of old muslin loosely around it at two points between the fold and the ends. Wash in cold water at a time in warm water, in which borax has been added in the proportion named above. Rinse and press down with the hands and in cold water, take hold of the muslin tie, and wring out. Repeat the process a second time, and the curtains will be as good as new. It is a sure remedy for the yellowing of curtains.

If you are the mistress of a room, you may direct your cleaning staff to wash the curtains, and change their position when refreshing. Also, you may direct your cleaning staff to wash the curtains, and change their position when refreshing. Also, you may direct your cleaning staff to wash the curtains, and change their position when refreshing.

It is a sure remedy for the yellowing of curtains. Rinse and press down with the hands and in cold water, take hold of the muslin tie, and wring out. Repeat the process a second time, and the curtains will be as good as new. It is a sure remedy for the yellowing of curtains.

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board of savings until there is nothing left with which to freshen the walls and woodwork of the kitchen and get a blue-flame oil cooking stove. Saving yourself during the trying months of summer, when of necessity the farmer's wife must do more cooking than at any other season of the year, is a thousand times wiser than saving a few dollars by burning half-rotten old fence rails and boards.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Cream Omelet.—Mix smoothly a tablespoonful of flour with a cupful of sweet cream, and add four well-beaten eggs, and a pinch of salt. Cook in a thick-bottomed spider containing a tablespoonful of hot butter. When it just thickens, fold one-half over the other, slip upon a hot platter and serve at once.

Breakfast Potatoes.—Place a pint of rich sweet milk, a tablespoonful of butter and half a teaspoonful of salt in a saucepan. When it boils, stir in a tablespoonful of flour mixed with a little cold milk. As it boils again, pour in a quart of sliced, cold boiled potatoes, and set saucepan on the back of the stove, where the potatoes may become thoroughly heated without scorching the milk.

Egg Rolls.—Two beaten eggs, two teaspoonfuls of sweet milk, a little salt, three and a half cupfuls of flour, through which has been sifted one teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat well; bake in gem irons.

Holland Sauce.—Stir together in a saucepan, without browning, two tablespoonfuls of butter and one of flour until it is cooked; then slowly add boiling water until it is of the right consistency. Pour it through a gravy-strainer, add salt, another tablespoonful of butter, the beaten yolks of three eggs, a little lemon juice and Cayenne pepper. Spread a can of salmon on a deep platter, remove skin and bones, pour over it this Holland sauce.

Stewed Parsnips.—Wash, scrape and slice; to a quart of sliced parsnips add a half pint of hot water, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper. Cover closely and stew until the water is cooked away, stirring often to prevent burning.

Russian Coffee Bread.—Take a piece of bread dough, work into it a beaten egg, a little melted butter and pulverized sugar; roll thin, spread with sugar, sprinkle over cinnamon, roll up. Place in a deep, narrow cake-pan, let rise, bake. Cuts off like roll jelly cake.

Orange Pudding.—Cut two oranges in small pieces, removing the seeds. Place in a fancy pudding dish and sprinkle with sugar. Bring a pint of milk to the boiling point, add the yolks of two eggs well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, a little cold milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and a tiny pinch of salt. Stir until thickened, pour over the oranges when partly cool. Beat the whites of the eggs, sweeten, flavor with orange or lemon, and spread over the top of the pudding.

Codfish a la Mode.—One cupful of codfish, picked fine, two cupfuls of mashed potatoes, one pint of sweet milk, two beaten eggs, scant half cupful of butter, pepper. Mix well. Bake in a pudding dish for twenty minutes. If the fish is very salt, it should be freshened, as the butter helps to salt the mixture. There is a codfish preparation which comes in ten-cent packages, which is good for this dish, as well as for gravies, toast, etc. It is free from bones, picked fine, and not very salt.

Prune Whip.—Stew three-quarters of a pound of good prunes and sweeten to taste. Add, when cold, whites of four eggs beaten stiff, stir well together and bake twenty minutes. When cold, serve with whipped cream.

WHAT THEY RAISE

The United States and the United Kingdom have been engaged in a long and bitter struggle for the possession of the world's resources. The United States has been the victor in this struggle, and has now become the most powerful nation in the world.

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MIGHTIER FAR THAN MEN.

INSECTS ROUT WHOLE REGIMENTS OF MODERN ARMIES.

Seize Ships, and Devastate Entire Provinces—How the Flies Defeated the Recent Uganda Expedition—A Case That Is All-Powerful.

The failure of the Uganda expedition, which returned to Cape Town jaded and disheartened some weeks ago, brings to mind the awful significance of something generally regarded as nil. The troops who were to penetrate to the heart of Ugandaland started out with the best equipments, of the time; they returned without the loss of a man. Yet the officers united in maintaining that until colder weather the quest was hopeless. They stood appalled before the inroads of the tsetse fly, which spared the men on account of the beasts of burden.

Inhabitants of all but arctic countries are familiar in some form or other with the genus fly. India, Arabia, Asia Minor and the Western States of America have for ages and do periodically suffer from

INROADS OF THESE PESTS.

The ignorant dweller in the town, under guise of mosquito, house fly or horse fly, is acquainted with them. Yet few realize that in many instances attacks from swarms of the insects have proved fatal, that whole armies have again and again fled before them.

A decade ago the British Isles were thrown into a state of agitation over the announcement that a certain tiny fly had been ravaging the continent of America. The Hessian fly, as the entomologist has denominated the insect, is a very tiny bit, the female, the larger of the two, being scarcely an eighth of an inch in length. Yet, laying its microscopic eggs in the young shoots and roots of barley, wheat and rye, it devastated thousands of miles of grain fields in the United States and Canada. Its appearance in England was the signal for a most systematic crusade in all quarters, Parliament taxing the lead in a manner so prompt that in less than a year the fly had disappeared. The House Committee, presided over by Mr. Charles Gray, a specialist in the line, exercised the most stringent precautions, dressing the fields over the four kingdoms, with expensive manures, and so forth.

A hundred thousand laborers devoted an entire summer to the extermination of insects, which in their aggregate could have cost little more than one ton. Yet millions of dollars' worth of grain, not only for that year, but for many to come, was saved. During the last Russo-Turkish War a regiment of Cossack infantry, marching to attack a village near Elizabetopol, was suddenly enveloped by a cloud of Hessian flies. After vainly trying every possible method of extermination from using their rifle flail fashion to volley firing, the soldiers were forced to

SCATTER IN ALL DIRECTIONS
In search of the edge of the enemy's line of march. Once this was attained the regiment again formed up and proceeded on its way, highly diverted by its unique experience, but fully convinced of the utter futility of endeavoring to combat so huge a cloud of flies.

A short time since a Russian sailing bark put into the harbor for medical aid, after undergoing a most horrible experience. The Captain reported that while lying almost becalmed some three days' sail off that port the vessel had gradually drifted into a

MASS OF FLOATING SHAWNEE.
The characteristic features of which seemed to be that it had originally grown upon a soft beach, whence it had gradually been forced away by a huge tidal wave or tropical storm.

The incident the vessel's crew touched upon, floating mass a huge number of half-starved flies, which in some incredible way had settled upon the vessel, having the effect of a cloud of flies, and the crew bit their tongues and noses until the poor fellows almost lost their reason. In vain they beat the flies off the tiny pests, as the vessel's fresh provisions were all taken the place of every one killed, and in their despair, two of the crew were ordered overboard and were immediately devoured by sharks. The captain, however, of the ship promptly ordered a half a dozen downy-bellied fish to be decked, and the flies, which were from the roof's rafters, and from the ship's wood, were driven off by the calm water. The flies, however, in their active life, were not in their active life.

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toms do not occur until some days after the actual bite, when the eyes and nose begin to run as though in the throes of an influenza cold. Next the coat gets rough, the jaw swells and the animal

GRADUALLY WASTES AWAY.

Its end being considerably expedited should rainy weather set in.

Another and still more ancient scourge is the well known locust, whose ravages are by no means confined to one continent. Indeed, India, Arabia, Asia Minor and Egypt have all suffered in turn, very much in the same way that our Yankee cousins did during the seventies, in their far Western States. In 1874 the States of Wyoming, Dakota and Montana alone suffered damage to the amount of \$50,000,000, but even this terrible devastation was outweighed by the ravages committed by locust swarms in the island of Cyprus.

Here, until the comparatively recent introduction of the system of pit traps, it really seemed as though the whole vegetation of the island was doomed to extinction. Happily the plague has now been more scientifically dealt with by the destruction of

THE INSECTS' EGGS.

Some 62 tons of which, representing as many as 50,000,000,000 eggs, have been destroyed in a single season.

Among other destructive flies may be mentioned the warble fly, which lays its eggs in the hides of cows and bullocks, and, by ruining the skin, spoiling the quality of the milk, and often killing the poor animals from blood poisoning, is estimated to annually do between \$86,000,000 and \$7,000,000 worth of damage to the home cattle trade; the American chinch bug, which in Jubilee year alone destroyed 79,000,000 bushels of corn, 29,000,000 bushels of wheat and 19,000,000 bushels of oats in the nine Southern States bordering the Missouri and Mississippi and the deadly Colorado beetle, the importation of which, even for museum purposes, is strictly forbidden, lest it should devastate our own lands like it has those of the state from which it takes its name.

GIRLS OF PORTO RICO.

Travellers who come down here are both amused and surprised at the vast amount of smoking indulged in by the native women, says a letter from San Juan, Porto Rico. Those of high standing socially are not addicted to the habit, but among the country women the practice is almost universal. And the fair ones do not confine themselves exclusively to cigarettes either. Big black cigars in the mouths of really very pretty young girls are a common sight in the country districts. Cigarettes are really more a luxury because the paper in which they are rolled has to be bought, but the 30-cent cigars can be raised and rolled by any one willing to take the trouble.

Not long ago the writer, then but recently arrived, rode into the country one fine day and stopped at a native shack on the military road, near Caguas, to ask for a drink of water. Four smiling women greeted him at the door. One of them was perhaps 30 years of age, and had a baby in her arms. The other three were not more than 15, although they had the physical development of our girls much older. They were all dark of skin, but with that shining straight black hair which is so often seen in the mulatto in whom is combined the Spanish with the negro.

Having given him water, the Porto Ricans invited the stranger into their home, and then began the customary linguistic wrestling bout, in which the simplest ideas were exchanged, only after the most violent mental, facial, and digital effort. During the conversation so called by courtesy—the woman with the baby, became so excited that she lit a cigar which lay on the table and began puffing at it furiously to calm her nerves. The visitor was also smoking, and although somewhat surprised at his hostess's action, he felt it to be his duty to offer cigars to the other members of the party. The three young girls accepted the offer with pretty little waves of the hand and just as though it was the most natural thing in the world. They reached for a box of matches which, by the way, are the most plentiful things on the island, there being three match factories in successful operation—and lit up with a most nonchalant air. They smoked with much gusto, inhaling the smoke like the ordinary cigarette smoker. And how they did spit! It may not be a thing to boast of, but the Porto Rican woman can spit with all the power and precision of the most inveterate male tobacco chewer that ever lived. It is really amazing. Sad to relate, all their skill is wasted. The spittoon is unknown, and the genius which would enable them to spit it around corners and between the rungs of chairs is exhausted in the futile drawing of fancy figures upon the floor.

So with this Caguas quartet. They were, of course, unconscious that their conduct might provoke criticism. They had been doing this almost since they were babies, and there was nothing indecorous to them about it. When their visitor left them they gathered in the doorway to see him off, and the last he saw of them they were still smoking and spitting and smiling.

Certainly, tobacco does not seem to hurt these people. They are as healthy and as human a lot of girls as a man would care to meet. Their spirits are high, though their lot in this country would be considered far from a happy one.

POISONING IS A FINE ART.

SILENT AND HANDY, AS WELL AS SAFE AND CERTAIN.

Tales of Gentle Takings Off by This Method—Gentlemen Followed It as a Business and Ladies Pursued It as a Pleasure.

The gentle art of poisoning seems to travel in cycles, the pages of history being strewn with periods like the present in which this convenient method of disposing of one's friends and relatives has become fairly epidemic. The reason for this, of course, lies in example and emulation, the narration of one successful venture in this line suggesting a like course to others until a number of detections, followed by a summary punishment, acts as a deterrent.

In the records of poisoning shines forth one John Raguba, of Venice, who looked at the matter in a cool business-like light that was almost humorous in a certain grim fashion. He calmly offered the famous Venetian Council of Ten a selection of poison, and declared himself ready to remove any person who they deemed objectionable. He calmly stated his terms, which for the first successful case were to be a pension of 1,500 ducats a year. The "patriotic offer" was accepted, and he was told to experiment on the Emperor Maximilian, John, who had evidently reduced poisoning to a fine art, submitted afterward a regular graduated tariff to the Council, which was as follows:

For the great Sultan, 500 ducats.
For the King of Spain, 150 ducats, including the expenses of the journey, &c.

For the Duke of Milan, 60 ducats.
For the Marquis of Mantua, 50 ducats.

For the Pope, 100 ducats.

Naturally Kings were a SHINING MARK,

And John, King of Castile, owed his death to wearing a pair of boots which were supposed to have been impregnated with poison by a Turk. Henry VI. is said to have succumbed through wearing poisoned gloves, and Louis XIV. and Pope Clement VII. through the fumes from a poisonous taper. King John is supposed to have been poisoned by matter extracted from a living toad placed in his wash-bowl. In the case of the Duke of Orleans, a very large scale. June 9 is kept as a public holiday every year in Malta to commemorate the escape of the people of that place from poisoning a century and a half ago. Turkish slaves confessed to a design of poisoning all the wells and fountains on the island, and to make the result surer each of the conspirators was to assassinate a Christian. One hundred and twenty-five were found guilty.

Arsenic has perhaps been more frequently used than other poisons, and the history of criminology is full of the decisive work of this drug. Probably the most famous case of its use is that of Mme. Lafarge, who sent her husband a cake, which the dear man ate—and he hasn't eaten anything since, unless they have food in the other world.

Arsenic was also used in the famous Maybrick case, wherein Mr. Maybrick fell ill with a disease which baffled the skill of the physicians. Mrs. Maybrick nursed her husband, but when arsenic was discovered in a bottle of meat juice that was being administered to the sick man she was replaced by two trained nurses, and was not allowed to feed her husband. Mrs. Maybrick was seen by the servants.

TO MACERATE FLY PAPERS.
But this, she said, was to be used as a cosmetic. As to the arsenic in the meat juice Mrs. Maybrick said that her husband asked her to put a powder which he gave her in his food, and it would do him no harm. When Mr. Maybrick died his wife was arrested, and the present Lord Chief Justice defended her. But she was found guilty of poisoning her husband and sentenced to death, but this sentence was altered to penal servitude for life.

The story of the efforts to release this woman has interested two continents and is a current history.

In striking contrast to the above is the tale of Generoso Marini, who wanted to get his diploma in medicine. The judges of Ferrara, in whom the power of granting such degrees was vested, ordered him to exhibit some effectual proofs of his capability to practice the medical art.

He satisfied them by drinking the juices squeezed before their eyes from the bodies of

FOUR POISONOUS TOADS

Selected by them. In a short time he became pale as death, his limbs trembled and his body began to swell in a frightful and terrible manner; and all the spectators began to believe that he would never recover from the poison he had swallowed, and that his death was certain. Suddenly, taking from a jar by his side some of his celebrated "orvietano" doubtless some preparation of antimony, he placed a portion of it in his mouth and swallowed it. Instantly the effect of this wonderful medicine was to make him reject the poison he had taken, and he stood before the spectators in full enjoyment of his health.

SOCIETY DETAILS

Did you have a good time at Mrs. Newdash's reception, Eleanor?
Delightful! Mr. Newdash was there and he told me just how much everything cost.

Grand Opening OF OUR NEW STORE ON MONDAY LAST!

With the completion of our new store is the completion of our NEW SPRING GOODS.

You want to think what You require this Spring.

A COMPLETE STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM.

FANCY DRESS GOODS.—New Fabrics, Novel Designs and Beautiful Colorings for the season. All the New Shades of Greys, Drabs, Fawns and Blues. Priestly's Black Dress Goods the best on the market.

PRINTS.—We are satisfied that for Variety of Patterns, Unique Designs, Washable Colors, and quality of goods our range cannot be beaten.

IN PRINTED NOVELTIES.—We are showing the very latest things in Scotch Dress, Gingham in Broken Checks, Small Plaids, and other fashionables weaves.

A BALE OF COTTON Just arrived in small webs of 30 yards each. If you want a bargain call soon as they will go like hot cakes.

KID GLOVES.—"Peway's" Kid Gloves, every pair guaranteed in the latest style and shades.

LACES AND EMBROIDRIES.—The finest you ever saw, just what the ladies have been looking for.

IF YOU WANT a Carpet or Curtains call and see ours. No trouble to show goods.

McFAUL BROS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The best and most popular route to Toronto, Niagara Falls, London, Detroit, Chicago, and all points in the United States and Canada.

Fast Express trains leave Montreal and the West as follows:

	Daily	Ex. Sun.
Lve. MONTREAL	9:00 a.m.	10:25 p.m.
Arr. TORONTO	5:30 p.m.	7:15 a.m.
Arr. HAMILTON	6:55 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
Arr. NIAGARA FALLS	8:40 p.m.	10:55 a.m.
Arr. BUFFALO	10:00 p.m.	12:00 a.m.
Arr. LONDON	8:10 a.m.	11:30 p.m.
Arr. DETROIT	6:45 a.m.	2:00 p.m.
Arr. CHICAGO	2:00 p.m.	9:10 p.m.

*On Sundays leaves Montreal 8:00 p.m.

The above trains make close connection at Chicago with the fast express trains for St. Paul, Winnipeg, and all points in the Western States including California, Oregon, Washington and British Columbia and the Pacific Coast.

The Grand Trunk Railway System is also the most direct route to Portland, Boston, and all points in the New England States, also to New York.

For tickets, reservations of space in sleepers, apply to

J. M. DORRIS, Lachute or St. Philippe, or to
D. WILLIAMSON, Grenville, Pro. Que.

DENTISTRY.

B. S. STACKHOUSE, S.R., D.D.S., L.D.S.,
SURGEON DENTIST.

Will be in Lachute last three days of each week. For six months—full set of teeth \$5; fillings and extracting half price. Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed. Painless Extraction.
LACHUTE, Nov. 1st, 1898.

AGENTS

WANTED:—Farmers' sons or other industrious persons of fair education, from 18 to 24 years of age, who would be an inducement, I could also engage a few ladies at their own homes.
T. H. LINSCOTT, Toronto.

SHREWSBURY.

School closed here on Wednesday, March 22d, and our esteemed teacher, Miss E. Patton, left for her home in Thom's Gore.

Miss H. Clifford and Miss E. Chapman have returned home from Montreal.

Mr. S. J. Rothwell has returned from Arundel where he has spent a number of weeks lumbering. Most of our young people are being anxiously looked for.

Messrs S. Clifford and H. Copeland have returned from their neighbourhood of Sixteen Island Lake, both looking as though hard work in the woods agreed with them.

Long Lake school closed on Friday last, and Miss Parkinson returned to her home. We hope her experience among our people has been such that she will not refuse to be seen again in our midst.

A row intention for stimulating a tired horse to renewed efforts was adopted on Thursday evening last by a young man who was seen vigorously applying what appeared to be the bushy end of a broom. As it was snowing heavily at the time perhaps the driver's object was two-fold, but we regret to say the result was not satisfactory as he was compelled to seek shelter both for himself and his horse in a house by the roadside.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.



The above is the name and trade mark of the original Kidney Pill. The only reliable Kidney Pill. They were placed on the market by Mr. James Doan, Kingville, Ont., February, 1885—long before other Kidney Pills were thought of. Their phenomenal success in all parts of the world, as well as in Canada, has brought forth many imitations. Take nothing that has a name that looks or sounds like D-O-A-N-S. Always ask for D-O-A-N-S Kidney Pills—the pills that quickly and thoroughly cure all kinds of Kidney ills after other remedies fail.

Carriages

AGE 1859. SUCCESS 1866.

EXPERIENCE

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS.

After a number of years we claim to make the best goods in the country. Our sales for the past year has surpassed any other. The capacity of our Factory is now from 100 to 125 rigs per annum. We have also reduced the price on our goods.

Mitchell & Son.

Special attention given to repairing.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

The undersigned having again leased the Lachute Grist Mills, from J. O. Wilson & Co. are now prepared to do all kinds of gristing, etc., and guarantee full satisfaction.

We keep always on hand Flour and Feed of all kinds, Oatmeal, Pot Barley, and Buckwheat Flour, Bran, and Shorts.

P. CAMPBELL & Co.

TELEPHONE NO. 44.

Orders delivered anywhere in the town.

HARDWARE

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE,
MACHINERY SUPPLIES, PUMPS & PIPES,
STEAM FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS,
SKATES, RIFLES, CARPENTERS' TOOLS.

A Large Stock. Prices Right.
Call and see us.

McQUAT & McRAE.

HARDWARE

For Ladies Only!

We have just received a large and pretty assortment of Ladies' Shirt Waists which are selling fast from

A few only! Last year's waists at

Ladies' Under Skirts in endless variety from

Ladies' Print Wrappers in great variety

40c. to \$1.25

Half-price

40c. up.

75c. up.

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