

JUNE

30



NOVEMBER

3

1899

MISSING

WITCH KILLING

A HORRIBLE SUPERSTITION
CREE INDIANS

The Story of the Killing
to Be Peculiarly Post
Suspicious as to Some
"Murdered by Indian
lied to be the expl
mysterious disappear

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXIV.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1893.

NO. 37

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

J. D. LEDUC, L.L.B.,
ADVOCATE,
STE. SCHOLASTIQUE P.Q.
Attorney for the revenue for the district of
Terrebonne for Dominion and
Provincial Governments.

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Money to Loan on Security.
Office - STE. SCHOLASTIQUE.

JOSEPH FORTIER,
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STE. SCHOLASTIQUE P.Q.
In Lachute every Thursday.

EDMOND BROSSARD, L.L.B.,
ADVOCATE,
In Ste. Scholastique every Tuesday,
Wednesday, and Saturday.

G. J. WALKER,
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. Mercantile, Schedule, and
Farm Risks at Reduced Rates.
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JAS. W. RAITT,
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Agent for leading Fire, Life, Accident
and Guarantee Insurance Companies.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. McCONNELL, D.D.S., L.D.S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Will be in Lachute the last four
days of each week.

DENTISTRY.

B. S. STACKHOUSE, S.R., D.D.S. L.D.S.,
A SURGEON DENTIST,
LACHUTE PRO. QUE.
Is at Lachute last four days of each
week.
Parties coming from a distance
will please come on Friday or Saturday.
N.B. Gold Crowns and Gold Fillings
a specialty, and at reduced prices.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. H. Vipond of Hudson is in
town for a few days.

The WATCHMAN from now till 1901
for \$1.00.

Miss Ethel Simpson spent a few
days in Montreal this week.

Dr. Allan of Avoca was in town
yesterday.

Mr. Hope has sold the Bobbin &
Shuttle Works to Mr. Ernest Ayers.

A. J. Periard has a lot of New
Goods. Read his add and then come
and see them.

Mr. Chas. Gardner, of the Dominion
Cartridge Co., spent Wednesday
in Montreal.

Mr. & Mrs. Rennie of Beech Ridge,
spent a few days in Montreal this
week.

Don't forget the Gramophone En-
tertainment at East Settlement next
Friday, Nov. 10th. Price of admis-
sion 15cts.

TO LEND—A sum of money on
first mortgage on farm property.
Apply to—
W. R., Watchman Office.

The secretary of the Agricultural
Society of the County of Argenteuil,
is now prep. red to pay the premiums
awarded during the year.

Rooms to LET.—Three very com-
fortable rooms, situated on Main St.
Terms reasonable, apply to
Mrs. A. Rinehart, Lachute.

We acknowledge with thanks a
piece of venison received from Mr.
W. J. Todd, from the proceeds of his
hunting expedition.

HORSE FOR SALE—Mare, 12 yrs.
old, to be sold at a low price, quick
and reliable. Apply to Mr. James
Arnell, Lakefield, Que.

WANTED—For winter months by
small family in Montreal, a young
girl to assist with light housework.
Address Mrs. Jack Cowan, 759 Berri
Street, Montreal

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Black who
have been visiting relatives in St.
Andrews and Lachute for a short
time, left for their home in Chicago
on Friday of last week.

Any persons wishing to learn either
violin, guitar, mandolin, or any brass
instrument, will do well to commu-
nicate at once with Mr. Hume (whose
ability as a musician and instructor
is well known) who will be pleased
to furnish any information.
Mr. F. HUME, Lachute.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fam-
ous
signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.* is on
the wrapper

MILLINERY

Do you want the latest crea-
tions in head-gear?

At present our stock is replete
with every thing that is in demand
such as—

VELVETS, VELVETEENS,
SATINS, TAFFETA SILKS

IN ALL SHADES,
HATS AND BONNETS.

We can meet the requirements
of the people.

Further; no matter what your
needs be, with our assortment
there will be no trouble in filling
orders at—

Miss Creswell's.

The house formerly occupied by
the Poirier family, at St. Canute, and
where Cordelia Via and Sam Pars-
low committed the murder for which
hanged in March last has been de-
stroyed by fire. It was vacant, and
incendiarism is suspected.

Don't forget the Gramophone En-
tertainment at Upper Lachute, Nov.
17th. Admission 15cts. These en-
tertainments given by the Presby-
terian Church Choir have now be-
come so popular that it is a case of
"Come early and avoid the rush."

A rare treat is in store for the in-
tellectual public of this town in the
form of a lecture to be given in the
Methodist Church on Monday even-
ing 21st. inst. by Rev. A. C. Crews,
General Secretary of the Epworth
League Board, on the "Mammoth
Caves of Kentucky." Mr. Crews is
one of the most accomplished plat-
form orators in Canada, and it is a
special favor that secures him for
the occasion.

Wm. Fraser, Neil Reaton and Wm.
Morrow living about thirty miles
north of Lachute, narrowly escaped
being run over by a P. R. train on
Bethany St. about three o'clock last
Sunday afternoon. They were cross-
ing the track in a wagon, drawn by
a team of horses, and did not notice
the approach of a freight train until
within twenty feet of them. The en-
gine struck the horses about the
soulders, knocking them clear off
the track, but doing no more dam-
age than disabling one of the horses
and breaking one of the flag
sticks on the engine. Fortunately
the train was running at a slow rate
of speed.

For the second time within a few
months James and Dicky Rumoilt
have been committed to stand trial
for incendiarism. It will be remem-
bered that about a year ago the two
boys were arrested on suspicion of
being the authors of the numerous
fires which occurred at that time,
and were prosecuted at the expense
of the town, but after spending sev-
eral weeks in jail at

ed by Judge Taschereau after being
severely reprimanded, in the hope
that the lesson they had learned
would last them a lifetime. But after
Ed. Smith's and Hamelin & Ayers
recent fires, the Canadian Board of
Fire Underwriters employed the
Canadian Secret Service to investi-
gate the above fires, with the result
that both the boys were arrested by
detective Crowe on suspicion of the
crimes. The preliminary hearing
of the case was held in the Court
House on Monday under Justice
Barron, who committed them to
trial; Dicky on the charge of firing
Ed. Smith's barn, and both the boys
for being authors of the Hamelin &
Ayers fire. They were both sent to
Ste. Scholastique jail, and when their
case comes up next January, it will
go hard with them if convicted. It
is to be deplored that the boys are
in such a deplorable scrape again but
the safety of the town demands a
clear investigation, and a severe
sentence passed on the offenders.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of
Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful
deliverance from a frightful death. In
telling of it he says: "I was taken with
Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia.
My lungs became hardened. I was so
weak that I couldn't even sit up in bed.
Nothing helped me. I expected to soon
die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr.
King's New Discovery. One bottle gave
great relief. I continued to use it, and
now am well and strong. I can't say too
much in its praise." This marvellous
medicine is the surest and quickest
cure in the world for all Throat and
Lung trouble. 50 cents and \$1.00 in any
drug store; every bottle guaranteed.

DEATH.

McINTYRE—At Coche Bay, Ont. on
October 24th, Daniel A., eldest son
of Robert McIntyre, of Calumet,
aged 32 years.

FARM FOR SALE.

I hereby offer my farm for sale;
beautifully situated on the banks of the
North River, 3 miles from Lachute
Station on the C.P.R., in the County
of Argenteuil containing about 150
acres of land 90 under cultivation,
sugar bush of 1000 trees, young orchard
of 25 trees, good brick house and
excellent outbuildings. A beautiful
spring of water on the premises. To
be sold on easy terms. Apply to—
GEORGE WALKER,
Lachute, Que.

THIS IS THE MACHINE

It pays
to buy
THE
BEST.



The
'New
Williams'
will last
you
a life-time

That does not require to work on ball bearings to give
satisfaction, as all parts of the workings are made
from the finest steel. This machine has less
working parts than any other, and
affords easy running.

WE SELL THEM ALMOST AT YOUR OWN
PRICE AND TERMS.

J. A. BEDARD,

MAIN STREET LACHUTE.

Coal Oil Stoves,
Wringers,
Fishing Tackle,
Carpenter's Tools,
Paints & Brushes,
McQUAT & McRAE

WANTED—Young Girl for Light
Housework. Must be willing, tidy,
and scrupulously clean. \$5.00. Ad-
dress immediately—M.D., 87 Shuter
Street, Montreal.

Mr. & Mrs. Radley entertained the
members and wives of the Quarterly
Official Board of the Methodist Church
at the Parsonage on Monday even-
ing in connection with the annual
meeting for the election of officers.

Private sale. On account of the
vacating to a distance at an early date, I
have a number of household goods
that I wish to dispose of before leav-
ing. Any information will be given
on application to O. N. AMEY,
Operator at C.P.R. Station, Lachute.

CLEARING SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES

DON'T MISS A GOOD THING
WHILE IT LASTS.

Children's Boots 50c. Ladies' Shoes 80c.
Ladies' Fine Kid Shoes sold at \$1.75, now \$1.00.
Men's Fine Shoes sold at \$2.00 now \$1.25.

W. H. GARRETSEE'S
Main Street, LACHUTE.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK!

NEW GOODS ALL RECEIVED.

A FEW OF THE LINES JUST IN—

150 Pieces Scotch, English and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings,
Trouserings, and Fancy Vestings with Trimmings to match.
(The above goods are all the latest and best that money can buy)
Scotch and Canadian Underwear, 10 Boxes Black and Blue Serge
Shirts, 20 Boxes New Style of Ties, New Style Silk Mufflers,
5 Dozen Fall and Winter Caps, 8 Boxes New Fall and
Winter Hats, Fall & Winter Gloves, Fine Lot Socks,
New Style Collar and Cuff Buttons and Tie Holders, Linen and
Silk Handkerchiefs, Perfume, Hair and Tooth Brushes,
Knives, and many other New Lines.

Call and see at the old and reliable establishment of
A. J. PERIARD

Agricultural

THE FALL CARE OF PIGS.

The winter season of pork is beginning, and the swine old enough for the market should be hurried forward to their full weight to meet the demand. They should be fattened with all that the harvest fields yield. Small potatoes that are useless for anything else should be gathered from the fields and boiled for the pigs. There is a good deal of waste grain, due to threshing, which can be made handy and useful in feeding to the swine. If one is too indolent to gather it, turn the pigs into the field or barnyard, and let them pick it up; it will do them good, and unless chased and worried they will not exercise too much. As the fall advances, and cold weather comes on, the small pigs for late winter use should be kept in warm yards, unless the days happen to be very warm. When the weather becomes wet and cold it is inviting danger to let the young pigs run about and forage. Many of them will catch colds which will lay the foundation for innumerable winter diseases. Little pigs and weak pigs are poor things to winter, and they rarely pay for the trouble expended on them. Consequently, the late pigs should be hurried forward just as much as possible in the fall. Get them so well started that they will not feel any inconvenience from the cold weather of early winter. The way to do this is to let them forage now, and supplement the food they get in this way with meal and roots. Plenty of feeding stuff must be put aside for winter feeding, and this should be fed to the animals as they seem to need it, and not doled out grudgingly. Every pound of meal that a pig eats, digests and assimilates is turned into pork that will pay a fair profit. Therefore, so long as they use the food properly, and do not waste it, nothing is lost by liberal feeding. One must understand this before he can become a good and correct feeder. He must know when to draw the line between waste and stinginess. By giving the pigs warm stalls and good bedding in the fall and winter we save food. The food that naturally goes to make heat to keep the animal comfortable will go to fat and muscle. Next to warmth, cleanliness in the stall and winter quarters of the swine is important, and no one can carry either hobby too far. It is well to have a hobby like this, and then ride it whenever possible. A good hobby is better than none in farming as well as in everything else.

SAVING SEED CORN.

Each year in some sections of the country the corn is not fully matured, because of late planting or an early frost. However, our most successful farmers nearly every year select their seed corn at husking time. When an exceptionally well-developed and fully ripened ear is left with a few husks attached, and put into the crib with the remainder of the crop, it simply indicates at a glance what is considered the best for seed, and when the corn is removed for feeding or other purposes, the ears thus marked are thrown in a pile by themselves, or when hauled from the field are stored in a separate place or hung up on poles, as in our grandfather's day. This hanging up process removes by exposure all surplus moisture, consequently there is no injury to the germ during zero weather as in the case if not fully dry. If the season has been a wet one, the cob is full of moisture, there is more or less moisture in the kernel, and the expansion caused by freezing weather is detrimental to the germ which is in all cases the life of the future plant. This attraction takes but little time, and in many cases insures a fuller, better stand of plants. However, if there is from experience the least doubt about the germinating qualities of this or any other seed, make an extra effort to obtain good seed, then test it.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING IN HOLLAND.

According to the German paper, *Milch Zeitung*, an extraordinary development has of late years taken place in co-operative dairying in Holland. For several years, says that paper, much attention has been paid to the manufacture and marketing of butter, now nearly all carried out on co-operative principles—peasant proprietorship in that country being almost universal. Large butter factories, too, are the rule, where the most advanced methods are adopted. For instance, with a view to making first-rate butter, the cream is often pasteurized and separated by the Schwan process, instead of by the centrifugal system. Artificial cultures are often used, and the result is very satisfactory. So are the simple, but very businesslike methods of marketing. At Maastricht a combined association disposes of the great bulk of the butter and cheese made by the members. It not only sells the produce for its members upon co-operative principles, but endeavors to put the individual

dairies into direct business relation with foreign firms, particularly in England, with the aid of the Dutch consular agents.

POINTS ON POULTRY HOUSES.

It is difficult to design a poultry-house that will answer for all. Those who go to the expense of constructing elegantly designed and elaborately built poultry-houses may adapt them nicely to the eye, but the hens may not be comfortable, and will not reward the builder for his pains. In winter the main requirement is warmth, and a low ceiling, dry floor and tarred-paper walls, costing but very little, will induce better results than the expense of large sums to suit the conveniences of the poultry-man. And this is the error all fall into—that of constructing the poultry-houses for their convenience—when the real object should be to consider the welfare of the hens first, and to make the preferences of the owner regarding his convenience, a secondary matter. While one may object to a low ceiling, because of lack of convenience, the hens may prefer it to be just the reverse, as it will be warmer; and though one may wish the door nearest the dwelling-house, it may thus be on the north side, allowing the cold blasts to creep under it and chill the birds. It may be preferred to have a particular location for the house, and that it face a point of the compass corresponding with some other building or object, but the hens may prefer dry ground and the southeast, so as to get the sun's rays, as well as protection from the northeast storm. In building a poultry-house these matters should receive their proper attention as well as the cost. The best poultry-houses are those that are usually built according to location and for the convenience of the fowls.

PHYSICAL PAIN AS A LEVELLER

An Old Surgeon Says That Mental Suffering Is Much Easier to Bear.

"One frequently hears it said," remarked a veteran surgeon, "that mental suffering is a great deal harder to bear than physical suffering, but the people who make the assertion are usually people who know very little about bodily pain. They have a vague idea that a capacity for mental anguish indicates a fine, high-strung about a sensitiveness to physical discomfort. Such a theory is pure rubbish, and the facts in a general way are quite to the contrary.

"It is your thoroughbred, your refined, highly intellectual person, who is most susceptible to brute pain, and your rough, illiterate, dull-witted fellow, who is driven to distraction by a tormented mind. I suppose the explanation is that the stupid, uneducated man is unable to bring any philosophy to bear on his troubles, while on the other hand the nerves of the cultured chap have been sharpened by civilization. But as far as my observation goes, pain, physical pain, is the great leveler. Be the form what it may—hunger, thirst, exhaustion or the agony of wounded flesh—a given amount of it will reduce all men to about the same status. I beg to doubt whether there is a single human being who can retain his or her nobility of character under long-continued bodily distress. Oh, yes; I know what you are going to say—that there are invalids and cripples whose temper has been only sweetened by years of tortures. Such cases prove nothing, nothing at all. They think they are suffering continually, but they are not. There are long intervals of relief and quietude.

"Take my word for it that pain destroys moral fibre as surely as fire destroys wood, and that, by the way, was what made the rack such a great success as an instrument of judicial inquiry in the good old days. An industrious judge with a well made rack never had any reason to lack corroboratory evidence."

THE BUTTERFLY FAD.

The silver filagree butterfly has emerged from its habitat and made a onslaught on the fall and winter fashions. There may be other butterflies, but the filagree butterfly now holds supreme place, owing to the fact of its beautiful wiggle. Fastened to a length of fine wire and added to the coiffure, to the shoulders of evening gowns, or even on tiny bonnets, it waves becomingly back and forth, and makes up in grace what it lacks in soul. If one cannot be a butterfly, one must at least sport the airy creature in some part of the attire.

Appliques in lace or velvet, in jewelry, and even as shoe buckles, the choice of fashion, from the given range of natural history, for the season, is by long odds for the pretty butterfly. Those who desire romantic meanings to their toilet accessories may learn with becoming reverence that the butterfly has ever been the symbol of Mother Eve, for as she sprang full grown into the light of day, so does the butterfly emerge from the chrysalis. There are other legends, but they need not interfere with even Miss Propriety's donning the butterfly on festive occasions.

GETTING EVEN WITH HER.

"She wished to break it to him gently. I have decided, she said, to return your ring. He, however, was a resourceful man, who did not believe in letting a woman get the better of him. You needn't bother, he replied, I buy them by the dozen.

About the House.

USEFUL TO KNOW.

A darning needle held between the teeth when preparing onions will prevent one's eyes from smarting. The steel attracts the volatile juice before it has time to reach you.

Lampwicks must be changed often to ensure good light, as they will soon become clogged, and the oil does not pass through them freely. A clear flame will be certain if the wicks are soaked in vinegar twenty-four hours before using.

It is now claimed that rubbing the face downward while washing is the cause of many of the wrinkles on women's faces to-day, and the best remedy is to reverse the process, and always rub the face upwards.

When scouring the steel knives in use in every kitchen, if a little baking soda be mixed with the brick dust used, the spots will disappear with less rubbing, and the knives will stay bright much longer. Another thing of importance about scouring knives, is the substitution of a cut raw potato for the cloth formerly used.

Another work for soda. Every housekeeper has experienced the annoyance of kerosene oil spilled on a clean kitchen floor, and knows the labor expended in eradicating the spot. If, before she attempts to scrub it off, she would sift over the spot, baking soda, completely covering it, and allow the soda to remain ten minutes or so, the grease will be drawn out, and when washed the spot will not be found.

Dip the stained parts of a handkerchief in spirits of turpentine, and let it remain for several hours; then rub thoroughly between the hands, and the ink spots will disappear without changing either the color or texture of the fabric.

To give windows, mirrors, etc., that beautiful lustre, so dear to the heart of every housekeeper, clean them by applying kerosene with a woolen cloth, then wipe dry with an old newspaper. This will ward off the flies to a great extent, as has been found by experience.

WAYS TO COOK CHICKEN.

Chicken Souffle—Mince and pound very fine two cups of cooked chicken, add yolks of three eggs, salt and pepper to taste. Melt two tablespoonsful of butter, and stir into it one tablespoonful of flour, adding gradually, one cup sweet milk, pour on mixture, add whites of three eggs whipped, and bake one-half hour in hot water.

A Modern Fry—Parboil chicken fifteen minutes, sprinkle with salt and let cool. Make a batter by beating light the yolks of two eggs, with half a tablespoonful of salt, stirring in gradually one tablespoonful of oil, adding one cupful of flour, and lastly one cupful of cold water. Set batter away an hour, and prepare the vegetables. Chop very fine one small onion, three sprigs of parsley and two tomatoes, with seeds left out. Stir into batter, and add last whipped whites of two eggs. Dip each piece of chicken in batter and fry slowly in a spider in butter. A nice accompaniment for plain, fried chicken is supplied by hominy balls, and tiny slices of crisp bacon, alternating around the edge of the platter.

Chicken Escallop—Use remnants of cooked chicken, picked fine. Heat two cups of milk, in which you have thrown a bay leaf, a dash of celery salt and three drops of onion oil. Melt two tablespoonsful of butter, and stir into it three tablespoonsful of flour, when it thickens, but before it browns, add milk. When thick and smooth, take from fire. Butter baking dish, and put in this layer of crumbs, then chicken, then white sauce, alternating until dish is filled. Sprinkle crumbs on top and bake one-half hour.

A Nice Breakfast Dish—Take one cup of soft boiled rice, add one cup of finely minced chicken, sprig of parsley, minced, season well with salt and pepper. Form into small round cakes, dip in beaten egg and crumbs. Brown in spider in butter. Arrange on hot platter and pour over the following sauce: Half a can of tomatoes, stewed with one teaspoonful salt, and lump sugar, one saltspoonful mixed spices, strain. Add one tablespoonful of butter, mixed with one tablespoonful of flour, cook five minutes and serve very hot.

ABOUT LAMPS.

A great many of us are beginning to realize that the flickering gas jet and the hard brilliancy of the electric light are ruining our eyes. Besides, neither are beautiful, whereas the soft-shaded lamp is ornamental and also gives a softer light, much better for the eyes and certainly more favorable to the complexion. Then, too, the cost is very much less than any other illuminant. Lamp light is the best artificial light we have. Soft and steady, and mellow, it is grateful to the eye.

There is about eight-five styles of lamp burners. But the real trouble is with the wicks. The care of the wicks is more important than the pattern of the burner. Trimming, which ought to be done every day, or at most, every other day, is a disagreeable task, but one that must be properly performed. A few simple rules, duly observed, help to keep matters in good order.

First, see that the tube, or wick space, is perfectly straight and even, so the wick does not bend anywhere. Next see that the draught is perfect

and unobstructed. Have the reservoir at least two-thirds full of oil. Do not fill too full, as otherwise the oil expands in a warm room, or as the burner is replaced, it overflows.

See that you have good wicks, not too firmly woven, nor fitting the space too tightly. If a wick gets clogged with refuse matter in the oil, either wash it or replace it. Some day some one will have sense enough to patent an oil can with a strainer in the spout, so that it will not be necessary to wash the reservoirs and wicks once every month or two to remove the sediment.

Lamps ought to be used in rooms where plants and flowers are kept. Gas is detrimental to them. All the great greenhouses use lamps rather than gas.

Yellow, pink and white globes give best color results. Blue and green are not desirable, or a dark red. Best of all is the white globe of ground glass, which softens without obstructing the light.

PUMPKIN PIES.

In preparing pumpkin for pies and puddings, it is nice baked as well as stewed, and decidedly less trouble, as there is no danger of its burning. When possible, use a steamer to boil the pumpkin. Deep pie plates should always be used. A shallow pumpkin pie is a delusion and a snare.

Pumpkin Pie No. 1.—Pare and grate raw pumpkin. To each pint of the grated pumpkin allow 1 qt. milk, 2 cups sugar, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 1-2 teaspoon extract cinnamon, a little ground mace and 3 well-beaten eggs. Bake in a pan lined with puff paste.

Pumpkin Pie No. 2.—Cut the pumpkin in halves, divide into rather small pieces, remove the seeds, and bake in the oven until done. Then scrape from the shell and rub through a colander. To 1-3 pints of the cooked pumpkin, add 1 qt. hot sweet milk, 1-2 cup sugar, and the well-beaten yolks of 3 eggs; beat well together, add the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs, and beat thoroughly again. Flavor to suit the taste and bake in a pan lined with puff paste.

Pumpkin Pie Without Eggs.—Prepare the pumpkin as previously directed. For two pies heat 1-2 pints milk in a double boiler, and when almost boiling, stir into it 2 scant tablespoons flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Let boil until it thickens, stirring often. Add 1-2 cup sugar to 1-2 pints of the sifted pumpkin and after beating well together, stir this into the hot milk. Bake in one crust.

Pumpkin Pie Without Eggs, No. 2.—To 1 qt. of cooked pumpkin add 1 lb. sugar, a lump of butter, 1 pint sweet cream, and flavor with ground cinnamon. Bake in rich pastry.

SILK BISCUITS.

A biscuit-cushion is handsome, and can be made from scraps of silk, velvet or cashmere. The biscuits may be any size you wish, but to be really pretty should not be too large. Cut a square of silk four inches in size, and a square of muslin three inches in size. Baste the silk in the lining, laying the surplus silk in the middle in a plait on each side. Baste down three sides, stuff the biscuit with cotton, then plait and baste the fourth side. To make a cushion of good size you will require at least forty-nine squares or biscuits.

If you wish to finish nicely, make a ruffle of broad ribbon, or with fancy stitch catch three narrow pieces of ribbon together and use for a ruffle; or make a double ruffle of silk, silkoline or saten of some gay color, and line with the same.

Bed-spreads may be made following the same general design, but having the blocks larger. Make the lining four inches and the top six. Slumber-robes are very attractive made in the same style and finished with a ruffle of bright silkoline.

THOSE CURLING RUGS.

Rugs have a tiresome way of curling up at the corners, which spoils their appearance, and in the end the corner gets torn away. To insure against this directly a rug is bought, bind it on the under edge with stout Holland or furniture webbing. The expense of this is trifling, and the rugs will wear twice as long in consequence.

CLAY PIPE HAIR CURLERS.

Should you see a woman in a tobacco shop buying clay pipes don't infer that she smokes. Some one has discovered that clay pipe stems when heated give the hair a softer and a more natural curl than irons.

A QUEER THING.

You have probably noticed, if you are a man, that when your tie gets loose it invariably slips round to the left. This is because you use your right side during a day about five times as much as your left. This movement rebuts on your shirt-collar, causing it and your tie to move in the opposite direction. The muscles on an average man's right side have more than double strength of those on his left side; in fact, so great is this disproportion in development, that by the time a man or woman reaches 40 the right side is, even to the eye, more fully developed than the left, and in many cases this disproportionate growth is highly injurious to health, as it is liable to force the interior organs out of place.

TACT AND DIPLOMACY.

Tact, in w... Diplomacy, is... ers—domestic... this century... before them... power and... Rothschilds... Tact and Diplomacy... defined as the faculty of "attractively presenting an unattractive lie," but I am of the opinion that the art of prettily clothing a homely truth would more clearly define them, says a writer, "Beauty unadorned" does not apply to truth, and our hypercritical taste demands that she be not only decently clad, but artistically draped as well. Truth and Tact are two artists; the first belongs to the realistic school, the second to the idealistic. The first paints the picture of life in detail—which is always a mistake; the second is an impressionist.

Truth scans you coldly with wide open eyes, and tells you that "you have not a good feature in your face." Tact saunters by, gaining impressions as the bee gathers honey—looks at you from under half-closed lids and says, "You have an exquisite expression." Both facts are equally true, but the one sees only what is unpleasant, the other only sees what is agreeable. There can be no doubt which is the pleasanter companion. Tact may be only another name for hypocrisy, for dissimulation, but the art of dissimulation, is the mark which distinguishes the civilized being from the savage. Truth can scarcely be called a social virtue, since dissimulation lies at the root of good manners; your friend bores you infinitely, you smile and appear charmed. If you do not you are unbecomingly a bore.

Truth can hardly be considered a domestic virtue, since tact is gnomether to the two little bears—bear and forbear—which makes the wheels of domesticity glide smoothly. Truth is not altogether a religious virtue, since—dissimulation is the essence of Christianity, you are enjoined to turn one cheek after another, and not show that your feel the sting.

Tact is the only thing which makes society possible, without its amenities the world would be a bear-garden. We would be forever flying at each other's heads. Through her tact many a wife has gained for her husband high places in the world of finance and politics. Through her waste of tact she has often not only lost his honors which he might have successfully striven for, but has torn from his brow the ones already gained. Lack of diplomacy in a Cabinet Minister, engenders wars; diplomacy arbitrates and avoids bloodshed. The selfish morality which enjoins absolute truth upon the individual lest he lose his own little soul says that diplomacy is wrong; it takes no heed to the greater commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," and what is war but wholesale murder licensed. We never celebrate a victory without glorying in another nation's downfall; rejoicing over the death of thousands of human beings, whose souls were ushered into the presence of their Maker without a moment's preparation. Is that true Christianity? Diplomacy, the art of tactfully telling a truth, avoids all that.

The truly tactful woman has strong feelings, but she has them under admirable control. The woman with absolutely no feeling, but only indifference, gives one the superficial impression of tact, but it is not a true one. Indifference passes calmly by, leaving the burdens of life in the path of the blind who may follow after; they stumble over them and confusion follows. Tact has learned to take up and adjust these burdens or carefully lay them aside, leaving a clear path for her short-sighted sister, Prejudice. Oxygen and hydrogen combined form water, a liquid partaking of the properties of both, yet as a whole, foreign to either. And in like manner truth and untruth enter into the composition of diplomacy, without which we should be a nation of savages. It is a pity that we have no school in which tact may be taught, for it is more necessary to a woman than a knowledge of the mysteries of "angel food," or how to compute the distance between earth and the planet Mars.

THE LARGEST BELL.

The largest bell in the world is in a Buddhist monastery, near Canton, China. It is 18 feet high and 45 feet in circumference, and is of solid bronze. It is one of eight great bells which were cast by command of the Emperor Yunglo about A.D. 1400, and is said to have cost the lives of eight men, who were killed during the process of casting.

HAD DESIGNS ON HER.

That new missionary's wife, remarked the first South Islander, is a sweet little woman, isn't she? "Yes," replied the comrade pointedly. "She looks sweet enough to eat."

SOCIABILITY.

Wimper—Spurger is a very sociable sort of fellow, isn't he? Sharpe—Yes, he's always trying to borrow money.

LESE MAJESTY.

Officer, what have you brought those Salvation Army people before me for? They sassed me, Your Honor. What did they say? They said they was goin' to pray fur me.

WITCH KILLING IN CANADA

A HORRIBLE SUPERSTITION OF THE CREE INDIANS.

The Story of the Killing of a Man Believed to Be Peculiarly Possessed of a Devil-Suspected as to Some Disappearances.

"Murdered by Indians" is now believed to be the explanation of the mysterious disappearance of a number of people on the upper Laird River and along what is known as the Edmonton route in the far northwest of Canada.

Some time ago two Frenchmen named Florent and Collins set out upon the Edmonton trail and were never heard from again by their friends until a clew was furnished by Indians selling a quantity of furs which their friends recognized as having belonged to the missing men. Information was subsequently obtained from other Indians that the victims had been shot in their cabin and their bodies dropped through a hole in the ice.

A prospector named Charles Munroe, who went up into this country and never returned is firmly believed by his friends to have been murdered by Indians. Last winter during Christmas week two Indians reported that a boy had fallen through the ice and had been drowned. Later the body was found with the mark of an axe on the head.

FIVE YOUNG WOMEN

belonging to a family who had gone up the Laird River to trap were murdered by Indians, and, strange to say, the inquiry into the case which was instituted by the authorities was allowed to drop when it appeared that the young women had been done away with because a jealous Indian woman had proclaimed them to be witches.

As a matter of fact, some of the distant Indian agents appear afraid of taking any judicial action to prevent or punish crime in their respective districts, whenever such action would constitute an interference with the absurd belief and superstitions of the Indians. A recent result of this policy has been the simple imprisonment of one Indian murderer for two months and the acquittal of another, because of the inexorable law of the Wood Cree the instant killing of so-called wehtikos.

The story of the killing is an interesting example of one of the deep-rooted beliefs and superstitions of these unfortunate people, and better than a whole volume, shows up the devil worship and sorcery of the Crees, Napaysoosis, one of the accused, tells the following story of the crime.

"Last winter a band of us, thirty-two in number counting women and children, were living at the Bald hills, some seventy-five miles west of Lesser Slave lake. We lived in two shacks and two tepees. Entominaho, our chief, along with Kunuksoos and myself and our families lived in one shack, Moostooos and his family with some others, lived in the other shack, and the other Indians in the two tepees. We were all on the best of terms with one another, and Moostooos was especially well liked by all of us.

"Some months before he was killed, Moostooos told several of us that he was afraid an evil spirit was getting the better of him, and that he would turn WEHTIKOS OR OANNIRAL.

adding: 'If I ever go wrong, you had better kill me, as I do not wish to destroy my children.'

"The time passed on, however, till about the 23rd of March. At that time some sickness was attacking the Indians and two of them, Napaysois and the little old man, were being treated by Entominaho in his own shack, which might be called the hospital, as all the sick were taken there to be doctored. Entominaho was chief medicine man. The third day before he was killed, Moostooos also went there to join in the medicine-making and sorceries, which were being practised with a view to curing the sick man.

"During the last day and night I saw Moostooos was not looking as usual. His eyes were rolling and glittering and he seemed afraid to look any one in the face, muttering to himself all the time. On one occasion he said: 'I look on these children as young moose and long to eat them.'

"I was absent from the shack part of the day, and when I returned toward evening Moostooos looked wilder and more dangerous than ever, and it was clear to all present that he was becoming a wehtiko. Ordinary incantations were tried, but without result, and as a last resort the medicine lodge was erected in the shack and the whole skill and power of all of our sorceries was enlisted in the attempt to bring Moostooos back to reason.

"It was certain from his appearance, words and actions that he had no bodily complaint, but that he was possessed with a devil.

"Our usual ceremonies were begun. The singing of medicine songs, drumming and dancing were carried on from sundown till about midnight, and as Moostooos was lying covered with two blankets, comparatively quiet, the medicine seemed to have a good effect.

"There were in the house at that time Entominaho and his wife, Eliza, the wife of Redhead; Felix's wife, Redhead, Kunuksoos and his wife, Napaysois and the 'little old man.' These last were lying sick. All but the sick men and Kunuksoos, who was taking care

of them, were grouped round Moostooos, striving by medicine songs and other means at our command to drive the evil spirit out of him. Entominaho, our chief doctor, was inside the medicine circle with his wand and using all his

SCIENCE AND SKILL.

"Suddenly Moostooos called out: 'This night you will all die,' and commenced twitching his limbs and rolling his eyes. Two of us Chuckachuck and myself, went and sat on each side of him at his shoulders, prepared to hold him down if he became violent, while the two young women, Eliza and Felix's wife, sat at his feet. Redhead, sick with fright, left the shack. Moostooos began throwing his arms about and tried to get up, saying again, 'If I get up I will kill you all to-night!' Then four of us laid hold of his arms and legs and held him down, while Entominaho continued his medicine, using the most powerful songs and incantations at his command. Moostooos now became unmanageable, flung us off, rose to his feet and sprang into the air, exclaiming: 'I will kill you all! I will not leave one alive!'

"Fear, intense, blind fear, took hold of us; we jumped up, and, in spite of his gigantic struggles, we managed to pull him down and cover him with blankets. Entominaho left his medicine lodge and sat down close to Moostooos, saying: 'It's no use; I can do no more; do your best to hold him.'

"Moostooos struggled fearfully, throwing his head about and grinding his teeth and twice he tried to bite me, tearing my coat. At that time I was holding his right arm. Chuckachuck his left, while the two women held his feet. I covered his face after he tried to bite me. The noise of the drumming and singing had been going on all the time.

"By this time we were crazy with fear, and what followed is like a dream. Eliza sprang to her feet, holding in her right hand a medicine belt and in her left an axe. Her hair was flying loose and she was dancing and singing. All of a sudden she ran round and struck Moostooos over the face and breast with this medicine belt several times. I cannot say if she struck him with the axe, as my head was bent down,

BUT I SAW BLOOD

outside the blanket after she had thrashed him, and I only knew of two other cuts on the head, while the policeman found three. She then handed the axe to Chuckachuck and said: 'Chuckachuck struck him with the axe and split his skull. That blow killed Moostooos. Chuckachuck then handed me the axe and knife, which I refused at first, till Chuckachuck called me a coward and said I wanted them all killed. I then drove the knife into his belly and struck the axe into his body over the heart, leaving both weapons in the wounds. Moostooos breathed little after he got the first blow, but he had stopped breathing before I struck him.

"All that night we sat around the body till day-light by the light of the fire. We expected him to rise from the dead and we wanted to kill him again if he tried to get up."

"Being asked what he thought was the matter with Moostooos, Napaysoosis replied: 'He was a Wehtiko and I know he had a lump of ice in his body causing the malady. Why, we made strong tea and poured it boiling hot into the axe-hole in the breast to thaw that ice, but first Payoo and I drove a stake into that hole and through the body into the ground; then we pulled out the stake and poured in the hot tea.

"After that, toward morning Entominaho's wife and I tied his legs with chains to two pickets driven into the ground, so that if he came to life again he could not get up and run after us. And last of all, next day, I cut off his head with an axe, to make sure that he was dead and in order that, even if he got up, he could not eat us. Then we left him in the shack, tied up the door and left the place."

"Being requested to say what he meant by a Wehtiko, the prisoner explained that it was a person, man or woman, into whose body enters a most malignant evil spirit which incites him or her to kill and eat his or her fellow men or women. A Wehtiko is possessed of superhuman strength and cunning, and the only thing that saves the Indians is that it generally warns them beforehand of its coming state. He added that it has always been the Indian custom to kill these people; that being their only means of protecting themselves from their violence.

A QUEEN'S FREE LUNCH.

The following amusing story is told of Queen Margaret of Italy. She recently arrived in a town where great preparations had been made to do her honor. The mayor was at hand to escort her to the room, where luncheon was served, but the queen declined to eat anything, saying that all she needed was a glass of water and a sandwich. At the end of this frugal repast she was about to take her handkerchief from her pocket to wipe her lips, when the mayor, misinterpreting her action, bowed respectfully and said: "Your majesty need not trouble yourself. I can assure you the lunch is paid for."

NEWFOUNDLAND TOBACCO.

The jacotars, or French-Canadian half-breeds of Newfoundland, smoke the inner bark of the red willow when they cannot procure tobacco. White settlers use this for scenting tobacco. It is called Killikiniak in the Indian language.

COLD WATER A STIMULANT.

According to a high authority, cold water is a valuable stimulant to many, if not all, people. Its action on the heart is more stimulating than brandy. It has been known to raise the pulse from seventy-six to over a hundred.

ABOUT KINGS AND QUEENS

THE PRIVATE WEALTH OF SOME OF THE WORLD'S SOVEREIGNS.

Queen Victoria Not So Wealthy as Supposed—Czar of Russia the Richest Sovereign—King Leopold of Belgium Is a Speculator—Emperors of Germany Are Very Rich.

What is the private wealth of the kings, queens, emperors, and other reigning sovereigns of the world? What have they to live on if they should suddenly be thrown out of their jobs as rulers?

The discussion of private wealth is not considered good form among abovereigns. One king may complain to another of the parsimony of his subjects, in the matter of royal grants and the civil list, but of the sums which are knocked down and hidden away in the royal stocking, no mention is made.

The royal expenditure furnishes little clue to the truth, because most of it is met from the civil list. The tax gatherer has no insight into his sovereign's personal finances, and any information which is available comes from leakages in the offices of bankers, brokers, and commissioners.

THRIFTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Queen Victoria has been spoken of as the wealthiest sovereign in Europe, but this is probably not the case.

Her income from the nation is only \$1,925,000 a year. Most of this is used for salaries, alms and pensions. The Queen's privy purse is only \$300,000 a year, but in addition she receives \$300,000 from the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, and there remains from the civil list \$180,000 which may be applied to general expenditure. In the time of the Georges the civil list amounted to \$5,000,000 a year; living was cheaper then, too.

It has been stated that Queen Victoria has accumulated a fortune of over \$100,000,000. The actual amount of the Queen's savings is known to a few people; one of these is Henry Labouchere, the Radical, who came by his information officially as member of a special Committee of the House of Commons about eight years ago. Subsequently Mr. Labouchere wrote: "The impression prevails that the Queen has effected large savings, but that is not the case, for although she has lived in retirement for some years the mise en scene of royalty has been kept up. As the sum total of the Queen's investments was given to the committee under a pledge of secrecy I cannot violate this pledge, but I do not think I am breaking faith in saying that the amount is surprisingly small."

It is known, of course, that the Queen was a few years ago the recipient of a bequest of \$1,250,000. The Balmoral estate is also hers. The ground was purchased from the Fife estate for \$100,000, and the house was built by the Prince Consort out of his own savings. From him Queen Victoria also received about \$2,000,000. The amounts saved from the civil list have been deeply cut into to provide settlements and marriage portions for the Queen's grandchildren, and it is probable that if the sovereign were to die to-morrow her will would dispose of less than \$15,000,000 worth of property.

In return for the civil list allowances the British sovereign some years ago relinquished all claim to the land, castles, jewels, and other property of the Crown except the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, and the other monarchs of Europe have done the same with the exception of the Czar of Russia, who is now the richest of them all.

CZAR AND SULTAN ARE RICH.

He possesses more than a million square miles of cultivated land and forest, besides gold and other mines in Siberia. The revenues are not made public, but they cannot be less than \$15,000,000 a year and may be more than \$30,000,000. In addition to this there is a civil list of over \$5,000,000 annually.

Strange to say, the second richest monarch in Europe is Sultan Abdul Hamid, the "sick man" of Constantinople. Despite his sickness the Sultan manages to squander upon his harem and other luxuries a private income estimated at \$5,000,000, annually, and his civil list amounts to \$4,000,000 more.

Yet with all this vast wealth at his disposal the Sultan is constantly reaching out for more. His private investments are said to be outside of his own dominion, so that in case of any revolution at home he will still have his fortune abroad to depend upon.

The King of Belgium has, in his time, been one of Europe's wealthiest monarchs, with a private fortune it is said of \$20,000,000. But little of this is left to-day.

Unfortunately for himself King Leopold was cursed with a love for speculation, and this has forced him into some questionable transactions.

It is well known, for instance, that he was a silent partner, in the great gambling resorts at Ostend, the privileges for which were leased to his firm for a ridiculously low figure. He once occasioned a scandal by foreclosing a mortgage on the splendid estates of the Count De Cuschy and forcing a sale in the Count's absence. By this means he obtained a property worth nearly \$1,000,000 for about

one-quarter of that sum. It is also well known that he has squandered \$30,000,000 which he held in trust for his sister Carlotta.

A KING OF SPECULATION.

Much of this and his own wealth went to establish the Belgian colony in the Congo country, which for years cost him half a million dollars annually. Even now he is contributing a quarter of a million annually to the same end. He also put about \$2,000,000 into the Panama scheme, and induced many of his nobles to do likewise. It has been said that he sold at a profit before the crash came, but it is more probable that he was caught like the others, and lost his money. Among his lavish expenditures were large sums devoted to the support and adornment of Cle de Merode an actress at whose feet he has worshipped. Nobody knows how much of Leopold's once imperial fortune remains.

Another monarch who occasionally gambles is Oscar of Sweden, but his wagers are usually small. On one occasion, at Aix, when he placed a coin upon the board, the croupier pushed it contemptuously aside, saying: "This cannot be for the bank; it must be for the servants."

A KING MAKES A BIG BET.

"En banc!" shouted the furious Oscar, meaning that he wished to venture a sum equal to the bank's assets, \$25,000, and then he added, as the croupier paused astonished: "Je suis le Roi de Suede."

Trembling with fear and mortification, the croupier rolled the ball and the King won. A moment later an ebony casket with \$25,000 in it was in his hands.

With his eyes still blazing, King Oscar opened the box, scattered the contents about the floor, and shouting: "It is for the servants!" stalked out of the room.

Yet Oscar is a poor king. His civil list is only \$584,000 per annum, and his fortune is no more than he has been able to save in twenty-seven years; and that is said to be trifling. His brother, Carl XV., possessed a large fortune, but nearly all of it he bequeathed to his daughter, the Crown Princess of Denmark.

The King of Denmark was poor when he ascended the throne, and has a civil list of less than \$300,000 a year.

The Crown Princess Louise, however, has brought into the family not only King Carl's \$35,000,000, but \$15,000,000 from her maternal grandfather, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.

She is the richest European Princess in her own right, and when King Christian dies, as he soon must, her husband will be one of the wealthiest monarchs in Europe. Princess Louise's mother-in-law, the late Queen of Denmark, was the greatest matchmaker in Europe. For one of her sons, George she obtained the throne of Greece, where he is said to have accumulated a private fortune of \$25,000,000, but, as his entire civil list during thirty-five years has only aggregated \$9,000,000, it is probable that his savings have been exaggerated.

The German Emperor, in his capacity of King of Prussia, is one of the richest monarchs in Christendom. He has a civil list of \$3,852,875 a year and a vast amount of private property, including four great palaces and fifty lesser ones and castles, besides vast landed estates in different parts of the country.

THE TWO KAISERS ARE RICH.

Besides this there is the royal crown treasure of \$30,000,000 founded by Frederick William III., the family Fideikommiss, comprising the domains of Flatow, Krojanke and Frauendorf. The Fideikommiss of Prince Carl and the House Fideikommiss of the Hohenzollerns. The gross income of the Kaiser from family sources is said to be \$9,000,000 a year. This with his civil list would amount to nearly \$18,000,000 per annum.

The civil list of the Emperor of Austria is \$4,500,000 a year. His private fortune is large, but has been written about in such contradictory terms that it is impossible to give any fair idea of it. It is safe to say that it produces an income not short of \$1,000,000 per annum. The late Empress of Austria also accumulated a large private fortune. Her jewels alone are said to have been worth \$2,500,000, and she possessed at least \$1,000,000 cash deposited in the Bank of England. She is also said to have held large quantities of valuable real estate in Vienna. Her palace at Corfu was worth between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

PRUDENT QUEEN CHRISTINA.

Poverty-stricken Spain gives \$1,400,000 a year, to little King Alfonso, and \$500,000 a year to other royalties. From these sums the prudent Queen Regent has doubtless been able to lay aside a few millions, but she has kept the sum secret. Little Queen Wilhelmina is also said to be privately rich. Her revenue is derived from large estates and from the immense fortune acquired in greater part by King William I. in the prosecution of vast enterprises tending to raise the commerce of the Netherlands. Her civil list amounts to \$600,000 a year.

King Humbert of Italy enjoys the distinction of being the most highly insured King in the world. He carries policies aggregating \$7,000,000, and has \$20,000,000 invested through the London Rothschilds.

KING HUMBERT'S WEALTH.

He is said by experts to have saved most of this out of his civil list of \$2,550,000. King Humbert possesses a remnant of the private domain of the Crown, most of which was relinquished in 1848. It is probable that his private income amounts to \$1,000,000 a year.

The boy King of Serbia, Alexander I., should be comfortably off for his father, Milan, inherited most of the \$4,000,000 accumulated by his grandfather, Milosh, who was a hog-raiser before he became king. But Milan squandered most of his patrimony, and now Alexander is forced to live entirely out of his civil list, which amounts to only \$240,000 a year. He is about

the poorest independent king in Europe.

The King of Roumania has a civil list of about \$3,000 a year less, but his income from crown lands makes up the difference.

Li Hung Chang is a many-times millionaire, but the exact amount of his wealth, though estimated at from fifty millions up, is not known. He owns vast plantations and steamboats, and is supposed to be interested in mercantile operations on a large scale in and out of China. He has one of the finest, perhaps the finest collection of furs in the world.

A FOOLISH TRAVELLER.

How a Young Englishman Was Cheated Out of His Money, and How It Was Restored to Him.

That a trip on an ocean steamer may prove a dangerous journey, even when the weather is fair, is shown by a story told in Chambers's Journal. It concerns a young Englishman of whose folly and its consequences the writer was an eye-witness.

It was the Englishman's first trip, and he gradually found himself drawn into a game of poker with three or four professional sharpers. The men were most presentable in manners and dress, and older travellers than their victim might have been deceived.

He played and played again. They knew how to draw him on, allowing him often to win, but getting him in deeper with every game. At last, one afternoon, only twelve hours from New York, he found himself almost penniless. Of the hundred pounds with difficulty scraped together by his father to give the son a start, only a few shillings remained. The young man sat staring at the card-table. He was ruined, hopeless and among strangers.

Presently there dropped into a seat by his side a quiet-looking man who usually sat in a corner of the smoking-room, and who had once tried to give the young Englishman a hint to "go slow."

The advice had been haughtily resented. To-day, however, the stranger found the youth in a different mood. In a fatherly way, he drew from him his story, and then spoke encouraging words.

A little later that same quiet-looking man joined a party of elderly men on deck. He explained to them the young man's situation, and in a body they sought the sharpers. One—a Westerner—who had been appointed spokesman, attacked the gamblers, who were still laughing among themselves at their success in "cleaning out the Britisher." The spokesman did not believe in preliminaries.

"You men have cleaned out that young Englishman of every cent he has!" he exclaimed. "I don't say you've swindled him, but I have my own opinion, and I think, and so do we all, that you ought to refund."

There was a storm of vituperative rejoinder, to the effect that the game was a square one, and if the other fellow had lost so much the worse for him.

Then the quiet man stepped forward and looking hard at the leader of the gang, said, "Joe pay up," and that was all he did say at the moment.

The effect was magical. The sharper glared at him, then turned pale, and muttered, "It's you, is it? Didn't know you."

"No, I didn't suppose you did," was the reply. "I've grown a beard since I saw you last. Now pay up quietly, or—"

"All right," was the quick response, "I'll do what's fair."

With that he handed over a roll of notes and some gold, saying, "There's ninety pounds. We got a hundred, but we spent over ten on drink and cards."

Needless to say, the Englishman was delighted to get back so much of his money. He vowed he would never touch a card again. It is to be hoped that he kept his vow.

The quiet man was a kindly detective, who knew the gang and the leader, and they equally well knew and feared him.

CONSUMPTION IN ANIMALS.

British Zoo Death Rate Gives Some Valuable Pointers on This Disease.

Nearly one fourth of the deaths among the animals at the British Zoological Gardens last winter were due to tuberculosis. This is nearly double the human average, and confirms the rapidly growing belief that the disease is emphatically one of confinement and overcrowding, for this society's superb menagerie is very much cramped for room. The difference in the distribution of the diseases between the various classes of animals at the Zoo are marked. Reptiles of all sorts are almost exempt, probably because the tubercle bacillus cannot live at the low temperature of their bodies, although two or three suspicious cases were found in tortoises and pythons. Animals suffer nearly 50 per cent. more severely than birds. But the most striking difference is that between the meat-eaters and vegetable feeders. Among vegetarians, monkeys, antelopes, deer and kangaroos, it causes 26 per cent. of all deaths; among meat eaters, lions, wolves, small cats, civets, barely 3 per cent. Among grain-eating birds, pheasants, pea-fowl, grouse, ostriches, tubercle is responsible for 30 per cent. of all deaths. Among flesh-eaters, eagles, vultures, owls, crows, 11 per cent. Comment is superfluous. An open-air life and a meat diet are clearly the best protection against consumption

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THE WAR CLOUD.

An air of relief is observable as a result of the reassuring news from Ladysmith, and the tone of comment on the war news has assumed an optimism, that lately has been absent, leading to the belief that, in addition to the brighter prospects of the beleaguered garrison, the war office is cheered by the news of the arrival at their destination of the first transports with General Buller's corps. Now the officials are inclined to predict that low water mark has been reached and that the rising tide of victory may now be expected. The proposal to send out an additional 10,000 troops is highly approved, and it is considered probable that fully that number will be required, as all independent reports concur in saying the resistance of the Boer will be stubborn to the last, and that not until the resources of the two republics have been exhausted will they acknowledge they are beaten. The news of a great victory which was circulated on Wednesday evening has not been confirmed, and the Boer losses reported by what may be designated "Kaffirgrams" ought to be greatly discounted, as the Kaffirs knowing the British wish to hear the Boer losses are likely to supply them with reports to their taste. However, allowing for all exaggerations, General White appears to have given several good home thrusts to General Joubert's forces and this demonstrates clearly that General White is able to do more than merely hold his own, and can strike blows of considerable force as to not only ensure the safety of Ladysmith, but probably also to have a telling effect on the duration and results of the pending operations of General Buller's army corps. In short, the war office officials are taking a decidedly hopeful view of the entire situation, and believe that even the advance section of the British forces at Ladysmith have seen the worst days.

PARISH COUNCIL.

A meeting of the above Council was held on Monday in the Court House, there being present Mayor P. Duubar and Councillors Thomas Nicol, James Earle, Wm. Copeland, Richard Muir, John Martin, James Gordon, and G. J. Walker, secretary.

The question of paying for McAllister's Bridge and taking it off the contractor's hands was taken up, but the matter was left over until the inspector reported.

Mr. Walter Smith, who inspected a certain ditch in Genoa, made a lengthy report which provoked lively discussion. The matter was left over until the council had seen the place in question.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular monthly meeting of the above council was held in Raitt's Hall on Thursday of last week, Wednesday being a holiday.

There were present Councillors Jousse, McArthur, McCrea, Gall, Todd, Joss, Lavigne, and the Mayor who presided.

The minutes of last meeting The petition of Mrs. Emslie in reference to the gravelling of her road and for which she claims she has no right to pay for, was up before the Council, and on motion of Coun. Gall seconded by Coun. McArthur, a committee consisting of Coun's Jousse, Joss and Charlebois, were appointed to look into the complaint and settle the matter up.

The reports of the Road and Finance Committees were received and amounts ordered to be paid and charged accordingly.

Coun's Jousse, Lavigne, and McCrea, were also appointed a committee to revise the lists of municipal electors.

The Council then adjourned.

CUSHING.

Mr. Emerson Cooke spent Sunday with friends in Grenville.

Factory No. 2 closed on Saturday last after a very successful season, and Mr. F. Kilburn who conducted it, has left with his family for their home at Athens, Ont.

An auction sale at River Rouge on Thursday last attracted a number from this vicinity.

Miss M. Sittlington and Miss M. Whelan were in Stonefield on Thursday.

The Girls' Club met on Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. J. Watson and spent a few pleasant hours.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church met on Wednesday of this week at the residence of Mrs. George Schagel, and the ladies of the Methodist Church held their usual monthly meeting at the residence of Mrs. Wm. Davidson, St. Philippe.

Ranger's Hotel at Greece's Point is being greatly improved by the addition of a commodious veranda on the first and second storeys.

Mr. M. Kilburn was operated Ross's Factory at Hill Head during the past season was the guest of Mr. E. Whelan on Wednesday night, as he passed through en route to his home at Athens, Ont.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

I, the undersigned, having been appointed Secretary Treasurer for the Parish of St. Andrews, and having been ordered by the Council to collect all taxes due the corporation on or before December 1st, 1899, after such date proceedings will be taken against all persons in arrears of same. Also all persons holding accounts against the said Council are requested to present the same.

I have also been appointed Sec-Treasurer for Village and District Schools of the Parish of St. Andrews.

C. W. LAMB.

Bismark's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Invaluable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25 cents at any drug store.

Still Greater Bargains
at **JAS. THOMPSON'S STORE.**

New Stock, Best Goods, Low Prices.

All Goods are being sold at a very small advance beyond cost.

As a Special Inducement we are giving a handsome and valuable present to every purchaser of \$30.00 of Goods.

Thanking you for past favors, we again ask you to call upon us,

Respectfully yours,

James Thompson.

HOPES BLOCK, LACHUTE.

ARBITRATION NOTICE.

In re THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, a body politic and corporate, having its place of business in the city of Quebec, in the Province of Quebec.

To THOMAS HOUSTON, farmer of the parish of St. Jerusalem of Argenteuil, in the district of Terrebonne, owner of the property herein after described.

You are hereby notified, under the provisions of "The Railway Act," and amendments.

1. That the Great Northern Railway Company requires for the purpose of its Railway certain lands in the parish of St. Jerusalem of Argenteuil belonging to you, shown on the map or place deposited in the Registry's office for the County of Argenteuil, under the location No. 119 and particularly described as follows: a strip of land, being a part of lot No. 295 of the official plan and book of reference of the parish of St. Jerusalem of Argenteuil, in the County of Argenteuil, commencing where the centre line of the Great Northern Railway crosses the line between lots Nos. 284 & 295, thence in a westerly direction, a distance of 141 more or less to the line between lots Nos. 295 & 299 of an uniform width of 33 feet on each side of the said centre line.

All that portion of lot No. 295 of the official plan and in book of reference of the said parish of St. Jerusalem containing by admeasurement an area of twenty-one hundredths of an acre.

2. The said Company is ready and willing and hereby offers to pay to you the sum of thirty-one dollars and fifty cents (31 50) as compensation for such lands and all damages in respect of the taking thereof, for the purposes of the Company, and in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by its charter and the said Act and amendments.

3. The Company appoints John L. Brodie, farmer, of the Parish of Notre Dame de Grace, in the district of Montreal, its arbitrator, if its said offer is not accepted by you.

4. Application will be forthwith made in accordance with the notice endorsed hereon.

Dated at Ste. Scholastique, this 6th day of October 1899.

F. O. DUGAS,

Solicitor for

THE GREAT NORTHERN RLY.

The proprietor is ordered to answer to the present notice of arbitration within one month from the first publication thereof.

Dated at Ste. Scholastique this 21st day of Oct. 1899.

DE MONTIGNY & GRIGNON
Prothonotary, C. S.

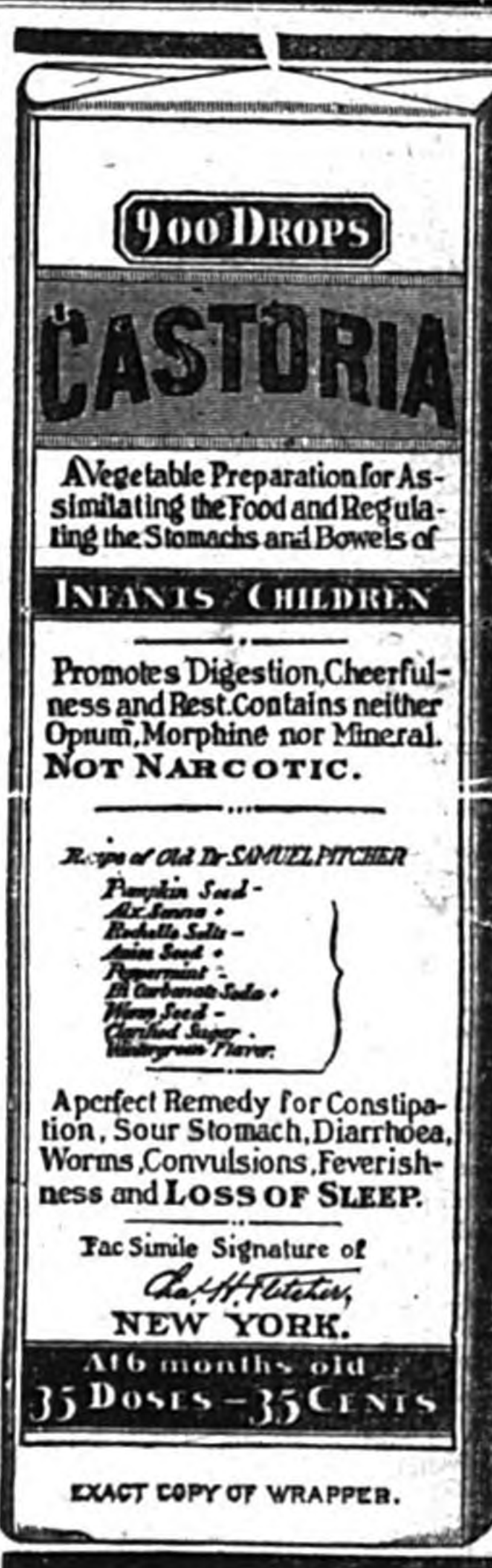
**Children Cry for
CASTORIA.**

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that all accounts due the late firm of MITCHELL & SON, carriage makers, must be settled at once.

ESTATE MITCHELL & SON.

Lachute, Sept. 8th, 1899.



900 Drops
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS - CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**
Prepared by **Dr. J. C. FLETCHER**
Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.
Fac-Simile Signature of **Dr. J. C. FLETCHER**
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
— OF —
Dr. J. C. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA**

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.
Dr. J. C. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Something New! Read It!!

I call the attention of my customers and the public generally to the beautiful

NEW STOCK OF TWEEDS

that I have put in for the approaching Fall trade.

Suits from \$10 up, and cheaper if you want them.
If you want a nice suit call and see these goods.
Gentlemen's own material's made up. Terms to suit everybody

D. Lapointe,

BANFORD'S BLOCK.

LACHUTE.

SUPERIOR COURT

District of Montreal }
Ste. Scholastique, to wit: } No. 2230.
JOHN, M. M. DUFF, Plaintiff

vs. Defendants.

JOSEPH PALLISER, ET AL.

The immovables belonging to one of the defendants, Joseph Palliser.

1. A lot situate in the town of Lachute, heretofore forming part of the parish of Saint Jerusalem d'Argenteuil district of Terrebonne, known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the said parish of Saint Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, as number eight hundred and eighty-four (884) — with the buildings thereon erected.

2. A certain lot of land situate at the same place, known and designated on the same official plan and book of reference as forming part of lot number thirteen hundred and thirty-four (1334) bounded on the north by lot No. 1330, on the east and on the south by the other part of lot No. 1334, and on the west by Main Street — with the buildings thereon erected.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of the immovables seized in a cause re Chs de Montigny vs. Jos. Palliser, (2) or stated writ re J. M. M. Duff vs. Jos. Palliser et al, which should have taken place on the sixteenth day of May last, 1899, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, in the town of Lachute, said district, will take place at the same place, on MONDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at TWO of the clock in the afternoon.

LAPOINTE & PREVOST,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ste. Scholastique, 11th October, 1899.
(First published, 14th October, 1899.)

SUPERIOR COURT.

District of Terrebonne }
Ste. Scholastique, to wit: } No. 498
DAME E. WOOD ET VIR, PLAINTIFF

vs. DEFENDANTS, to wit:

E. LAPIERRE ET AL.

The properties belonging to Arthur Fiset, one of the defendants.

1. A lot known and designated on the official plan and in the book of reference of the hypothecary cadastre of the county of Terrebonne, as being a portion of number two hundred and fifteen (215), for the town of Saint Jerome, comprised between the Charbonneau lot, Sainte Julie street and the Fabrique, containing thirty feet in front by ninety-five feet in depth — together with buildings thereon erected.

2. The lots known and designated on the same cadastre, as being numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the subdivision of No. 334, of the official plan and book of reference for the town of Saint Jerome, and numbers 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the subdivision of No. 342, of the said official plan and in the book of reference for the said town of Saint Jerome, said district.

To be sold at the catholic church door, in the town of Saint Jerome, said district, on the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon.

LAPOINTE & PREVOST,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Ste. Scholastique, 11th October, 1899.
(First published, 14th October, 1899.)

Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them; also Old Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Efficure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25c. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists.

**Children Cry for
CASTORIA.**

CORRESPONDENCE

To the SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS
and TRUSTEES of Argenteuil.

Gentlemen:—

I venture to take the liberty of addressing to you a few remarks on the subject of Elementary education in our county, based upon observations made in the course of my duties as your representative in the Quebec Legislature.

It is my pleasant privilege to be able to congratulate the County of Argenteuil upon the condition of the majority of its elementary schools, as compared with those of other counties in the province; but, on the other hand, much, especially in certain districts, remains to be done, before we can be confident we are doing the best to satisfy the obligations upon us towards the rising generation and the future of our province and country.

The following are some of the statistics affecting Argenteuil, culled from the returns for the school year 1897-98 the last so far published.

Value of taxable property	\$1,067,575 00
Annual taxes	11,454 00
Special taxes	2,308 00
Monthly contributions	2,943 00
GOVERNMENT AID.	
For public schools	\$1,000 00
For superior education	332 00
For schools in poor municipalities	617 00
Bonuses to teachers	102 00

These figures show that the county contributed \$16,704, and the Government \$3,030. This latter figure indicates the largest amount ever received by the county from the Provincial Government, but in view of the largely increased number of schools, among which it has to be divided, I consider it insufficient, and shall continue my efforts to have it increased. The great obstacle in the way of this, is the limited financial means at the disposal of the Provincial Government, but I hope a very short time will see this difficulty removed.

In older settled parts of the county there should be no difficulty about improving our schools and their educational appliances, but in certain sections situated in the range of the Laurentian Hills, where settlement is more or less sparse, and where the people already tax themselves heavily for school purposes, the problem is much more serious. Such settlements are entitled to share in a special fund voted by the Legislature, called the poor municipalities school fund. By an amendment in the Education Act passed last session, and acted on by the Protestant Committee of Public Instruction, this fund has been augmented by \$3,200 as far as Protestant schools in poor municipalities are concerned. This sum, although comparatively insignificant, is at least sufficient to add about \$25 to the grant of each of the twelve protestant school municipalities in this county, who have hitherto shared in it. This result was reached by appropriating one half of the revenues from protestant marriage licenses, which hitherto was given to McGill and Bishop's Universities. I should indeed be happy if some means were also found to increase the poor municipality school grant of our Roman Catholic fellow citizens.

Pupils enrolled in 55 protestant elementary schools, numbered 1,424, with an average attendance, of 858 or 60 per cent.

Pupils enrolled in 27 Roman Catholic elementary schools, numbered 1130, with an average attendance of 802, or 71 per cent.

In protestant elementary schools, teachers with diplomas received \$125 salary; and in Roman Catholic schools those with diplomas received \$130, and those without diplomas \$60.

In the purely elementary schools the pupils enrolled in the first year, were 1,120; in the second year, 554; in the

third year, 552; and in the fourth year, 321.

These latter figures are most distressing. They indicate that, apart from those educated in our three model schools and one academy, more than half of the children in this county only receive one year's schooling. Many of the parents are in this respect woefully negligent of the dearest interests of their children. I venture respectfully to hope that in the responsible positions which you occupy, you will strongly endeavor to correct this evil, as far as it may prevail in your particular district.

The total number of children of school age in the county is 5004, and of these only 2886 were enrolled in the public schools of all descriptions.

The reports of the inspectors shew that in certain school districts, it often occurs that the school is not opened at all during one or more years, and that in more sections, the school term is only for four to six months in the year.

These statistics are very unpalatable, and I make them public only with a view of awakening interest and activity in the great cause of education. I beg to point out that it is incumbent upon the prominent men in each district to stir themselves in this matter. The Schools should be frequently visited and inspected, and at least one largely attended meeting of the ratepayers held each year to discuss the progress of school matters.

A principle underlying the formation of our school municipalities is that the better off districts in a municipality should be interested in, and bound to aid in maintaining on a footing of equality, the schools in poorer districts in the same school municipality. This has always been our law, but it is perhaps made plainer by article 441 of the new Education Act, which provides;

that the money received by the school municipality shall form a common fund for all the schools, and shall be employed without regard to the amount which each district may have contributed. If this principle is well observed, we would not notice the anomaly and injustice of certain districts being allowed a school term of only six months, while other school districts in the same school municipality enjoyed school terms of eight and ten months.

Uniting two or more school districts into one, and establishing a single central school, is a system that has been found to work well in several states. Article 118 of the Education act permits its adoption by school commissioners or trustees, and allows them to make arrangements for the free conveyance to and from school, of pupils living at a distance. Under such a system larger and better equipped schools could be maintained, and in many places, more competent teachers employed. Progress and economy would go hand in hand.

But it is doubtful that our elementary schools in certain districts can be raised to the proper standard, unless the ratepayers consent to an increase in the school rates or monthly contributions. That such a step is imperatively called for in some municipalities in this county, cannot be denied.

I sincerely hope you will pardon the length of this letter, and believe it is written from a sense of duty, and from a profound interest in the sacred cause of education.

I have the honor to be, Sirs,
Your obedient servant,
W. A. WEIR.

CANADIAN
PACIFIC RY.

Seignior of Argenteuil.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr William John Simpson, of Lachute, has this day been appointed Local Agent of the above named Seignior.

The office of Mr. Simpson will be at Lachute where payments of rentes, interest, &c., must be made.

For the convenience of Censitaires Mr. Simpson will be at St. Andrews, daily, between the 11th and 21st of November next, where payments may also be made.

McINTOSH & HYDE,
Attorneys of the heirs of the late
Charles Christopher Johnson,
Seignior of Argenteuil.

Montreal, 23rd October, 1899.

NOTICE is also given that I will be at the Town Hall in the Village of St. Andrews from 9 to 12 a.m. and from 1 to 4 p.m. daily from the 11th to 21st November, 1899, to receive payments of amounts due above estate.

W. J. SIMPSON,
Local Agent.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

J. D. BOYCE & Co.

SEE OUR

10c. & 15c. Counters.

OVERCOATS.

We have a lot of Choice BLACK, BLUE, and BROWN BEAVER OVERCOATS. The Quality is Great, and the Price Low for such goods.

ULSTERS.

We carry this year a very large stock of these in BLACK and BROWN. Have a look early. The Prices will be a Pleasant Surprise to you.

REEFERS OR PEA JACKETS.

A New Feature this year is to be seen in BOY'S FRIEZE REEFERS. They can't run and jump on sleighs with an ulster on. The Reefer is the Proper Thing. It won't tangle the legs and will wear well, has high storm collar—It's All Right—sizes 28 to 31. MEN'S Reefers in Black Beaver and Frieze.

Also lot of New LADIES' JACKETS—Blue, Green and Black.

WM. BANFORD.

BOOTS. SHOES. RUBBERS.

My Stock is now Complete in all the leading lines for FALL AND WINTER FOOTWEAR. It will pay you to have a look at them before buying elsewhere;

Rubbers all sizes and kinds. See my Stub Proof Rubbers, before they all go. 60 pairs—every pair warranted.
Ladies Dongola Button or Lace Boots - \$1.00
Women's Working Boots - 75
Other Lines Equally as Low.

WM. BERRY.

HARDWARE

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

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

McOUAT & McRAE.

HARDWARE

A SURE CATARRH CURE.

No matter what your experience has been with so-called catarrh "remedies," your ultimate, complete recovery can surely and positively be effected. Don't suffer any longer. Don't trifle with a distressing and dangerous disease when a sure cure is within your grasp. Thousands of sufferers whose condition was worse than yours have been cured and are now in perfect health. Their enthusiastic and unsolicited testimonies show beyond the shadow of a doubt that

Dr. Agnew's
Catarrhal Powder

is the most wonderfully effective remedy ever compounded. It relieves the most severe case in from 10 to 60 minutes; it effects a full cure in a short time. The most eminent nose and throat specialists in the world have given it their unqualified endorsement. In all cases of catarrh, colds, sore throat, asthma, hay fever and influenza it acts like magic. It is easy and pleasant to use. It never fails to do precisely what is claimed for it. In less than an hour it will prove its worth if you will but give it a chance. A prominent evangelist gives testimony:

Rev. Warren Bentley, writes:—"While in Newark, N. J., conducting religious services, I was troubled with catarrh and used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. It gave me great relief and I have recommended it to many among whom I have labored." Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice of Canada, has used this remedy and highly recommends it over his own signature. At all druggists.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart cures all cases of organic and sympathetic disease of the heart. Relieves in 30 minutes. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are at once a mild cathartic and an invigorator, system renovator and blood maker and purifier. 25c. for 40 doses. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in a day and cures eczema, tetter and all skin diseases. Cures piles in 2 to 3 nights. 35c.



T. CHRISTIE, Lachute.

Do you know that SIMON SELLS SEWING MACHINES?

THEY ARE

THE 'STANDARD ROTARY,'
THE 'WHITE,' THE 'RAYMOND,'
and THE 'COLONIAL.'

All these machines are of first-class make; fully guaranteed to give satisfaction. Call and see them and make your choice.

Approaching Winter calls to mind the want of a Good Sleigh. We are prepared to offer you excellent bargains in this line.

JOHN SIMON - Lachute.

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT.

Capital, authorized - \$2,000,000
" Fully paid up - 1,500,000
" Rest - 1,170,000

Branches, Alexandria, Arnprior, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Hawkebury, Keewatin, Kemptonville, Lanark, Mattawa, Parry Sound, Pembroke, Rat Portage, Renfrew, Toronto, Ottawa, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Lachute, Montreal, Quebec.

CHARLES MACLE, President.
Geo. HAY, Vice-President.
Directors—Hon. John Bryson, J. R. Alex. Fraser, John Mather, David MacLaren, D. Murphy.

A General Banking business transacted. Drafts issued on all Banking points in the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

Notes and Bills collected.
Interest allowed at current rates and payable semi-annually.

No delay in withdrawing deposits.

BRANCH AT LACHUTE.

J. R. PARVIS, - - - Manager

Sweet is True Love.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

"I do not know anything of the kind," Katherine answered, drying her eyes and making a laudable effort to appear dignified. "You do not understand, Harry. He has never written so much as a line to me since he left, so many months ago—and I dare say he has forgotten all about such a disagreeable, perverse creature, as I am, long, long before this."

"How can you talk such abominable nonsense," Mrs. Charteris, broke in, almost angrily, "when you know very well that he loves you this moment, just as devotedly, I had nearly said foolishly—as ever he did? You could hardly expect him to write love letters to a woman who let him see—as you did—how little she cared for him. Come, be sensible Katherine, and say at once that you are positively anxious to meet him again and make it all up, as I am sure you must be dying to unless you are totally unworthy of the best husband that ever breathed—my own Charlie alone excepted. I wonder you are not longing to show him that perfect child."

"I do not believe he would care to see him one bit," Lady Warrenne declared, obstinately, going over to the baby's cradle and kneeling down beside it. "In spite of all you say, Harriet, you know in your heart he ought to have written. Not that I care—do not think it—only—apostrophizing the sleeping cherub—you and I can never care to see those that do not care to see us; can we, my angel?"

But Harriet did care, no matter how indifferent Katherine might profess to be; so, after a few minutes had passed in thoughtful silence, she made some plausible excuse, and, quitting the room, ran quickly down the stairs, where, in the most surreptitious and underhand manner imaginable, she found out Sir Mark Warrenne's address from the housekeeper, and forthwith, in which she laid before him the exact state of affairs and would by by demanding his presence at Tyne Royal without loss of time.

This letter she sealed and deposited in the post-bag, after which she went upstairs again to Katherine's room, and, without a single sign of conscious guilt upon her countenance, entered into conversation with that unsuspicious woman.

The whole of the next day, she watched and waited for some recognition of her intelligence, until about four o'clock, when she received an ominous looking red-colored envelope, which contained a telegraphic dispatch from Sir Mark to the effect that he would reach Tyne Royal about five or six o'clock on the following evening.

This telegram Mrs. Charteris dropped into her pocket and said nothing about it until the next morning at breakfast, when:

"Katherine, said she, slowly, "something tells me that Mark will be here to-day."

"Oh, Harriet!" poor Lady Warrenne exclaimed, setting down her teacup, and turning so pale that Mrs. Charteris was fairly frightened.

"Now, Katherine, do not be silly," she said, hurriedly, rising and pouring some eau-de-cologne upon a handkerchief, which she applied to Katherine's forehead. "There is nothing so very appalling in what I have said, I am sure, to make you look so white and scared. He is only your husband, after all, you know; though really one would imagine from your manner that he was a modern Bluebeard at the very least—or a wolf in sheep's clothing—or anything else equally unpleasant. Look here; if you faint my dear, you will be sorry for it, as I protest I will elope with your son and heir before you have time to recover and carry him off to Nova Scotia."

"You wrote to him?" Lady Warrenne asked, trembling in every limb, and taking no heed of Harriet's good-natured chatter.

"Yes, I wrote him," that lady admitted, heroically, going down on her knees beside Katherine's chair, and beginning to feel slightly repentant, not to say conscience-stricken—though triumphant, nevertheless, as she watched the other's face. "As you would not, you know, I did, and a very good thing, too. Now, Katherine, you will cheer up will you not, and try to look your prettiest and sweetest, and put on the most enchanting dress in your wardrobe, so that when this inhuman Bluebeard does arrive he may be turned from his murderous designs by the extreme beauty of his wife and child?"

With such like idle talk did Mrs. Charteris strive to beguile away all the interminable hours of that most interminable day, giving Katherine small time to think of anything beyond the passing moment by hovering over her with little gay words and nonsensical speeches, that somehow did succeed in dissipating the minutes with wonderful rapidity—minutes that would have been insupportable if endured in solitude or silence.

As the evening drew on and the daylight faded lamps were brought to the sitting-room, where Lady Warrenne sat, dressed with more than her ordinary care, and looking calmly lovely, though she could have counted each beat of her throbbing heart. Opposite to her sat Harriet, endeavoring with all her might, to keep up the desultory conversation, that, in spite of all her exertions, bade fair to come to an untimely end.

Half-past five chimed out the diminutive clock on the chimney piece, with a vivacity that considerably startled both the listeners, but scarcely had the last silvery stroke died away when Mrs. Charteris's heart rose precipitately to her mouth, as distinctly on the distant gravel she discerned the

sound of carriage wheels. She rose at once, but with the most commendable self-possession. "I will be back in one moment," Katherine said, and, with her usual pleasant smile, and went out of the room calmly enough, closing the door behind her.

But, having once performed this task, she ran swiftly and breathlessly down the broad staircase, and through the long silent hall, to the door, which she opened herself for Sir Mark Warrenne;

"Katherine!" was all the young man could say, nervously catching both her hands.

"It is all right; I have told her; she is expecting you," Mrs. Charteris gasped, disconnectedly, almost sobbing with excitement and delight. "She is in the blue room. Go to her."

"How shall I ever thank you?" Warrenne answered, kissing her warmly in the intense gratitude of his heart—an unexpected proceeding that first astonished and then amused Mrs. Charteris beyond measure; but, before she had time to offer any comment, the baronet had run upstairs, without encountering any one, and opened the door of the apartment where his wife was waiting to receive him.

Katherine had risen, and when he entered was holding on firmly to the back of a chair, looking beautiful, but with a face as white as death. She gave a little, low, subdued cry when she saw him, and held out her arms. Sir Mark caught her.

"My darling!—my darling!" he murmured, brokenly.

CHAPTER VIII.

"And when did you discover that I was a little bit necessary to your happiness?" Sir Mark asked his wife, fondly, half an hour later—a certain thirty minutes that to them, in their new-found happiness, had appeared as something less than five.

"I think from the very first moment that I lost you," she answered, with a sweet, soft laugh, glancing up at him shyly, with well-contented, glistering eyes. "But this I know—that from the time our baby came, till now, I have wanted you more than words can tell, if only to let you see what a perfect treasure he is."

"And yet you would not write and tell me to come, you proud little girl!" Sir Mark said, gazing down with ineffable tenderness upon the almost childish figure at his side. "I must administer a lecture to you some of these days, to prevent your getting a 'fall.' But you will take me now to see this 'perfect treasure,' will you not?"

"Come," she said, slipping her small fingers into his with a delightful sense of security, and leading the way through one or two intermediate chambers to the nursery, where baby lay in high state, slumbering peacefully all alone, Mrs. Ruskin having most opportunely gone down to the housekeeper's pantry a moment before, to procure some necessities for her own comfort. Lady Warrenne stooped, and, raising the baby from his tiny rose-lined cot, placed him in his father's arms.

"Is he not beautiful?" she whispered, intense pride and affection quivering in her voice.

"He is!" said Sir Mark, as in duty bound, imprinting a kiss upon the boy's fair cheek.

After this the mother took him back again, and replaced him in his cozy bed, without disturbing his sleep.

"I was so glad it was a boy," Lady Warrenne said, turning again to her husband, and speaking in the same hushed manner—"so glad—because—I fancied you would prefer it."

"Yes, I am glad it is a son. He is not christened yet, I suppose?" No; he is very young, and I had not decided on a name, but now, if you would like it, Mark, I think we might call him 'Felix,' because he has brought happiness to us at last."

It was possibly nothing but a very ridiculous girlish idea—an idea expressed with much confusion and hesitation—but it seemed very sweet to Sir Mark just then.

"He has, my darling," he answered, drawing her nearer to him—"happiness that, please Heaven, shall never again be disturbed. But I think, Katherine, there is one other name we might put before even that. Shall we—here he hesitated for a moment or two, and then proceeded hurriedly—"call him 'Blackwood Felix?'"

There was a moment's pause, and then Lady Warrenne, bursting into tears, threw her arms round her husband's neck.

"Oh, Mark, Mark," she sobbed, "you were always too good for me, dear."

After this little repentant admission there ensued a somewhat lengthened silence, long enough, at all events, to allow Katherine Warrenne's heart to pass forever into her husband's keeping.

"Now you must go away, and get yourself ready for dinner," she said, presently, when she had dried her tears and called back once more the willing, radiant smiles. "Harriet ordered it early on purpose for you; so you have little time."

"Very well, I shall not be a moment," Sir Mark answered, opening a door that led into the gallery. "But will you and Harriet be civil to me in this dress?" glancing at the morning clothes he wore.

"Yes, we will, of course; I promise," Katherine said, adding with a bewitching little smile and blush, "you look very nice—to me. Now go up to my room, the first you will come to, and make haste."

"But do not on any account meddle with her rouge or the pearl powder," Mrs. Charteris put in, gayly.

She was running up the stairs at the moment and had overheard the last remark.

"Oh, no fear; I leave all that to you two!" Warrenne answered, promptly, with a short laugh, as he ran up the

steps with almost boyish elasticity, such a wealth of joy surging up within his heart as he had never dared to hope for in this life.

"Harriet," cried Lady Warrenne, when she had drawn her friend into the blue sitting-room and closed the door, "what shall I say to you? How can I thank you, when I feel that but for your goodness, we might have gone on to our lives' end without a reconciliation? Dearest, my only regret is that it will be impossible for me to love you better than I do at present."

"I do not want thanks," Mrs. Charteris broke in merrily, feeling thoroughly in her element; "your face is enough for me. Any artist would sketch you this moment joyfully, as a model for Contentment. Well," maliciously, "do you acknowledge now that you wanted him?"

"Yes, I will even acknowledge that I am far happier than I deserve to be," Katherine answered, well satisfied to confess herself defeated. "And he is looking very well, too, Harry, is he not?"

"Just a little thin, perhaps," Mrs. Charteris suggested.

"Well, yes, now that I think of it, he is looking a degree thinner than he used to be—but very handsome, it seems to me."

Katherine finished so naively that Harriet burst into a merry, ringing laugh, in which, after a few ineffectual struggles to maintain her composure, Lady Warrenne joined heartily.

Their mirth had by no means subsided, when Sir Mark again entered, appearing considerably benefited by his hasty toilet.

"What are you both laughing about?" he asked, unable to repress a smile at their evident enjoyment.

"About you," replied Mrs. Charteris mischievously, "Your wife has just discovered for the first time how extremely handsome you are," whereupon Katherine blushed crimson and would have attempted some denial, had not a servant at this juncture announced the important fact that dinner was served.

The End.

RELIGIOUS FANATICS.

Walk Through a Bed of Fire and Are Not Burned.

Japan, that land of fanatical religious freaks, has produced another marvel for the rest of the world to wonder at.

The Shinto devotees of the God of the Ontaki Mountain walk over a bed of glowing fire and are not burned. They say that the good god of the mountain protects them.

The Japanese, like the ancient Greeks, believe that the gods dwell on the tops of the mountains, and this is the time of the year when the devotees of the various mountain deities go through various acts of homage.

The occasion of the recent fire-walking was the festival of the God of the Mountain Ontaki, and the scene of the wonderful performance a small Shinto temple in the Kanda quarter.

At first there was a long blazing and smoldering heap of damp straw. Underneath this was a bed of lighted charcoal. By the time that the walking began the straw had been consumed. It was now almost dark, the lurid glow upon the faces of the white-robed worshippers and the crowd of Japanese against the surrounding railings was most weird.

Some stood by one side of the fire and with huge fans made it hotter than ever. Then two of them took each a wand, attached to the end of which were shavings or strips of paper; a third took a flint and steel; a fourth an offering of salt.

They placed themselves one at each end and one at each side of the fire. Much ceremonial and waving of wands was indulged in, and marching around the fire, each man in turn assuming the place occupied by the last.

At length suddenly, after first carefully stepping on some of the scattered grains of salt, one of the men deliberately walked through the fire from end to end. He took seven paces, the seventh pace landing him just clear of the fire at the other end.

Others now, but at the first only men, followed his example. Some of the old men hurried a little; but most of them, old or young, were very deliberate, stamping each foot hard into the red-hot charcoal at every step. Examined afterward, the feet were found quite soft, and not a trace of fire upon them. Before the people walked through the fiery furnace the centre of it, where they walked, was beaten flat with long poles. They therefore had a level surface to walk on; they did not get the sides of their feet burned.

Of course the secret of this performance lay in the feet being protected by the salt, which is a noncombustible substance. But even then the operation must be painful. This fire walking is a very unusual thing in Japan. There were present at its performance some Europeans who had been 25 years in the country and had not only never seen it before, but never even heard of it.

It appears that those who walk through the fire expect to obtain certain indulgences for themselves and relatives.

HARD TO AVERAGE.

George—Say, John! You've been married several years. How much does it cost a couple to live?

John—Hard to strike an average. George. Sometimes it costs all I can rake and scrape and borrow, and sometimes hardly anything.

That's queer. How does that happen?

Sometimes we've got a rick; and sometimes we haven't.

HE KEEPS PARIS GUESSING.

A Hindoo's Mystifying Bicycle Trick That Really is Simple.

Paris can't understand how this Oriental of grave and dignified aspect does it. He arrived in Paris recently, and did many extraordinary things, but none excited more wonder than the bicycle trick. Dressed in the flimsy garments of his race, the fakir would appear before a select audience, and, spreading a shawl on the carpet, would go through a series of mysterious movements calculated to convince the most unbelieving member of the audience that something extraordinary was about to happen. Then the Hindoo would crawl beneath the shawl and remain there for a few minutes, singing Oriental airs of a weird nature, until suddenly the shawl would begin to move upward and gradually assume a tent-like appearance. From beneath his tent there would presently emerge the Hindoo, dressed no longer in his Hindoo garments of diaphanous material, but rigged in a bicycle suit, and, climax of wonders, holding in his hand a bicycle of the latest model. This bicycle the fakir would hand around for inspection, and the audience, to their amazement would find no sign of any collusion on the part of the machine. Apparently it was an up-to-date wheel, capable of taking any member of the company on a century run, no matter what the avoirdupois of the rider.

To convince the audience that there was no deception, the Hindoo would ask permission of the hostess to ride the wheel, and permission being granted, would mount and

WHEEL DOWN THE BOULEVARD and out of sight, leaving the audience to discuss the marvel and cry, "Great is the mysticism of the East, which performs wonders not given to the white man to fathom or imitate."

The explanation has proved to be as simple as are most explanations, when they come, of such feats. The fakir carries the bicycle concealed about his person, and puts it together beneath the shawl. It was made for him by a skilled jeweller of Bombay, and is really wonderful. The frame is constructed in sections, which bolt together by cunningly concealed bolts, and when the fakir enters he has his frame in sections hidden in various parts of his clothes. The tires are deflated and are carried around the waist of the Hindoo, where they are hidden by his flowing robe. The spokes hinge to the rim, and the rim of each wheel is in four segments, which fold up like a fan and are carried in pockets beneath the fakir's cloak. The tubes of the frame are made to telescope, and are strapped to the leg. The chain and gear are carried around the neck, and the saddle, exceedingly small, hidden in the robe of the magician.

Every part of the wheel is fitted cleverly, and where hidden bolts can be employed to join the separate parts they are used; where they must, catches are arranged where a critical search by the uninitiated would fail to discover them. By reason of the number of spring bolts it is possible to put the contrivance together marvelously quick, but even if it took somewhat longer to do this it would pass unnoticed, for all the time he is at work beneath the shawl the Hindoo keeps up a constant fire of incantations and seems by the noise and the struggling to be in the grasp of the evil one. When he emerges with the bicycle intact many in the audience believe that he has obtained it by the direct agency of the chief of the infernal regions.

WHAT WOULD HAPPEN.

The Moon Might be Precipitated Into Space by a Change of Orbital Attraction.

The fate of the earth if the moon should cease to exist would depend upon several circumstances. Her proper motion is now held in check by the earth's attraction, which converts it into a circular motion round us. If we ceased to be this motion would be in a straight line at right angles to a line joining the centers of the earth and moon. The force that carries her round the sun in the earth's orbit would continue to act, but this would be complicated by her proper motion, which again would depend upon her position at the time of our disappearance. If she was full her proper motion would be added to that of the earth's orbital motion, and if new it would be subtracted, but as it is only a thirtieth part, it would not be an important addition. If she was in her first quarter it would act in a direction away from the sun, and might carry her into space, and if she was in third quarter, it would set toward the sun and would probably precipitate her into that luminary. If, however, one of the other planets happened to fall in her new track she would probably become again a moon, or she might fall into one of them and be destroyed. The removal of the earth would probably upset the whole solar system, so any forecast cannot be very trustworthy.

MAGNETISM IN BRICKS.

From time to time experts have noticed certain unexplainable peculiarities in magnetic instruments, in various buildings. Electricians now declare, as the result of experiments and investigations, that the vagaries are due to the presence of magnetism in bricks. They are made of earthy matter containing a great or less proportion of magnetic iron ore.

A Veteran's Trials.

ATTACKED WITH KIDNEY TROUBLE IN AN AGGRAVATED FORM.

His Digestion Became Impaired and His Case Was Looked Upon as Hopeless—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Him When Other Medicines Failed.

From the Telegraph, Welland, Ont.

Among the residents of Port Robinson there are few better known than Mr. Samuel Richards, who has resided in that vicinity for some twenty-seven years. Mr. Richards came to Canada from Illinois, and is one of the veterans of the American civil war, having been a member of the 7th Illinois regiment. Mr. Richards is also one of the vast army who bear willing and cheerful testimony to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. To a reporter who recently interviewed him he said: "I very gladly testify to the great merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A few years ago I fell a victim to one of the worst forms of kidney trouble. I was tortured with terrible pains across the back. I could neither sit up or lie down with any degree of ease. I consulted a doctor, and he gave me medicine which I took from time to time, but instead of helping me I was growing worse. My digestion became impaired and I suffered from additional pains in the stomach. I would feel cold along the spine and in the region of the kidneys; sparks would apparently float before my eyes, and I would have frequent headaches. I then began using a medicine advertised to cure kidney trouble, but to no avail; it left me poorer in pocket, while I grew worse in health. I fell away in flesh until my neighbors scarcely knew me. In my day I have undergone many hardships and a great deal of pain having been through the American war; but in all this I never experienced the dread that I now have when I recall this sickness; not even the hour when I was captured and dragged within two miles of Libby prison. My sufferings were intensified by the stomach trouble. I could not eat and was bent almost double from pain, in fact I deemed myself a wreck. One day R. A. Abbey, general merchant, advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and as he highly recommended them I purchased three boxes, and before they were used I could feel improvement. I kept on taking them until I used twelve boxes and am now so well and strong that I can do two days' work in one and weigh 226 pounds. My cure was a surprise to everyone in the community, as all thought my case hopeless. I feel so gratified that I consider this testimony compensates only poorly for what this medicine has done for me, and I believe I would have been dead if I had not taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

It Has Been Occupied by a Few German and Chilean Families Under Chilean Government.

Robinson Crusoe's Island, Juan Fernandez, is about to be turned into a colony.

Robinson Crusoe, or rather a prototype of Robinson Crusoe, existed under the name of Alexander Selkirk. That Defoe knew Selkirk's story there can be no doubt, for he closely kept to the facts of Selkirk's existence on the island of Juan Fernandez. Even the story of Crusoe's man Friday has a foundation of truth, for Selkirk rescued a stray Indian from death. This man had become separated from a party who had landed on the island, and being lost in the woods was left behind and would have died had not Selkirk discovered him.

Friday's death did not occur in such a dramatic manner as Defoe described it, however, for Selkirk's retainer was drowned while fishing.

Barren as the place seemed to Selkirk, it contains many flourishing spots. The fruit trees which he planted have reproduced themselves, and peaches, quinces, pears and grapes are in abundance. A man who had a stock farm on the island for some reason abandoned the undertaking several years ago and turned his live stock loose. Cattle, sheep, goats and pigs are now found in a wild state, so that the colonists are likely to have some good sport.

The sea swarms with codfish, which should provide occupation for anglers. The settlers are likely to be abundantly supplied with meat, fish and fruit.

The island, which in the Pacific Ocean, has been occupied by a few German and Chilean families, numbering about fifteen persons in all. It is now proposed by the Chilean Government to turn the island into a colony, and about one hundred and fifty hardy Chileans will form the nucleus of the settlement, which it is proposed to christen "Crusoe's Island."

The cottage which Selkirk built, and which Defoe describes, still exists as a broken-down shanty.

FOR ECONOMICAL PEOPLE

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON MASSAGE TREATMENT.

Beneficial Movements That May Be Practiced at Home—Important Points That Must Be Remembered in Mind by Amateur Masseurs Who Desire Success.

Dr. Randolph Faries, recently prepared a paper on the massage treatment which is clear and practical enough to teach the average layman enough about the subject to enable him, after paying a little attention to a few of the principles upon which the treatment is based, to get all the benefits claimed for massage and save the fee of an experienced trainer or masseur at the same time. In the opinion of many medical authorities exercise and massage are the two greatest curative remedies that nature affords, and the latter is considered by many as the coming treatment for all those common functional troubles like dyspepsia, constipation, jaundice, biliousness, emaciation, nerve exhaustion, etc., and therefore a little time spent on this subject is time well spent.

Rubbing may be either local or general—that is, it may be applied to an arm, the back, or the foot, or it may be applied to the whole body. Dr. Faries mentions seven different kinds of manipulation. "It may consist of stroking the body with the palm of the hand, slapping the body with the open hand, beating it with the closed fist, striking it with the hand at right angles to the body, so that the edge corresponding to the side of the little finger comes into contact with it; kneading the skin, muscles and tendons; grabbing the skin and muscles and squeezing them, and making combined digital pressure over the surface of the body in different regions."

The friction produced by rubbing may be either rectilinear or circular. Either one or both hands may be used to rub the body. It is customary for the right hand of the manipulator to be used for the right hand and foot, and the left hand for the left hand and foot of the patient, if the rubbing be applied with one hand.

BOTH HANDS ARE USED

for the back, loins, abdomen and chest. The upward stroke in rubbing should always be more intense than the downward, and the stroke should extend over the whole surface, from joint to joint, exercising great care not to chafe the skin. More danger of this arises in making the upward stroke than in the downward.

The rubbing should not last so long that fatigue will result. Further, too rapid rubbing will frequently cause pain by heating the skin too quickly, causing the hairs of the body to stick to the manipulator's hands, giving as a final result a pulling of these hairs. Rubbing should never be begun strenuously at the outset, but should be started slowly and gently, and gradually increased, so as to be adjusted to the individual's feelings. Persons taking general exercise should take a rub after their bath. In this way they will not only cause the blood to circulate again through all parts of the body, but will also prevent or overcome any soreness or stiffness that may be present, and in addition to this, the tissues of the body will constantly be kept in a better condition.

It is a good rule to commence rubbing in the neighborhood of the large blood vessels, so as to influence the circulation as soon as possible, and thus, by sending the blood more quickly to the neighboring tributaries, influence them and the tissues surrounding them. The inner sides of the upper and lower extremities are where the large blood vessels will be found. When rubbing, if one begins with the lower extremities, the foot should be well rubbed, then the ankle joint, then the leg, after that the knee joint, then the thigh, and

LASTLY, THE HIP JOINT.

The rubbing of the upper extremities should begin with the hand, then the wrist joint should be cared for, after that the forearm, next the elbow joint, then the arm, and lastly the shoulder joint. The reason for this is to influence the points most remote from the heart and gradually work toward the heart. The upper and lower extremities may also be rubbed upward and downward.

The chest should be rubbed from the insertion of the large muscles upon it to their origin, while the abdominal muscles should be rubbed from the right groin, as it is commonly called, in the direction of that part of the intestines known as the ascending transverse and descending colons. When rubbing the abdomen the fingers of the manipulator should be kept close together. More pressure and less care are necessary in rubbing the back, because the skin and muscles are thicker and more numerous in this region, and the muscles are much larger and stronger. Here, as in the abdomen, the rubbing should be from the origin to the insertion of the muscles. In the upper part of the back the anatomy of the muscles is so very complicated that it is difficult to understand how to do this unless one has studied the anatomical relation of the origin and insertion of these muscles very thoroughly. As a general method of rubbing the back, it would be best, in order to have all the muscles in this region well cared for, first to rub upward and downward, then crosswise, and lastly obliquely upward and downward. This will suffice for ordinary purposes, and will be of great benefit for those who employ it.

HEALTH REPORT.

City of Toronto Showing Marked Decrease in Deaths from Bright's Disease.

Not Only Bright's Disease But All Kidney Diseases Decreasing—Dodd's Kidney Pills the Cause of Decrease—F. Borland Cured.

Toronto, Oct. 23.—There has been a marked falling off in the number of deaths due to Bright's Disease in the city of Toronto of recent years. This decrease is ascribed solely to Dodd's Kidney Pills, the marvellous medicine which has performed so many wonderful cures throughout the country. Formerly, within recent years, Bright's Disease claimed a constant sacrifice of unfortunate victims, and wherever it struck, death was sure to follow. Now Bright's Disease itself is comparatively rare, and deaths therefrom almost unknown in this city. Dodd's Kidney Pills have come into universal household use and disorders in the kidneys are rectified early, so Bright's Disease is seldom allowed to develop.

Where Kidney Disease has been neglected, however, owing to ignorance, prejudice or carelessness, and Bright's Disease has ensued, Dodd's Kidney Pills are in the end called into requisition ninety-nine times out of a hundred. Doctors themselves prescribe Dodd's Kidney Pills in their own boxes or in bulk, so Bright's Disease with the aid of Dodd's Kidney Pills is held completely at bay in Toronto.

Mr. Fred Borland, 677 Markham Street, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Bright's Disease and impure blood. I could not get anything to help me until I had taken two boxes of your Dodd's Kidney Pills. I am now cured of this disease which I am told has always been considered incurable. Publish this letter. It may help others."

SLEEP MISTAKES.

Idea That a Stated Number of Hours Should Be Taken Is Wrong.

To get up at 7 o'clock, or 8 o'clock, or any other fixed hour every morning, no matter at what time you went to bed the night before is the most effectual way of making a bad workman of yourself. And as for saying that eight hours' sleep is what suits everybody is as nonsensical as to say that one ounce of tobacco—no more, no less—is the quantity every one ought to smoke in a day.

No doubt it is difficult for most people to sleep as long in the morning as the body requires to repair itself. Business having fixed hours, the people who do it must accommodate themselves to them. Still, as long as people use alarms or have themselves called they will continue to feel more or less out of sorts on most days of their life.

For most of us there is only one way of solving the question—that is by going to bed nine or ten hours before the time when our business requires us to get up, and sleeping until we naturally awake. This would mean getting up at various hours. But any one who carried out the plan would feel so vigorous on arising that he could turn the interval before breakfast to good account.

It is as Easy to Love

Your neighbor as yourself when your neighbor is a pretty girl. It is just as easy to cure yourself of Catarrh, Bronchitis or Asthma, if you use Catarrhoxone, the new medicated air treatment for all diseases of the nasal and respiratory passages caused by germ life. Catarrhoxone cures by inhalation without danger or risk to the sufferer. It goes wherever air can go and never fails to reach the affected parts. This is why it excels treatments requiring the use of sprays, douches, powders, ointments, etc., which cannot reach the seat of the disease and are therefore useless. For sale at all druggists, or direct by mail, price \$1.00. Send 10c. in stamps to N. O. Polson & Co., Box 518 Kingston, Ont., for sample outfit.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

Brutus—What's this yarn about Caesar thrice refusing a golden crown? Cassius—The dentist wanted to crown one of his teeth and Caesar didn't have the nerve to let him go ahead.

CALLA LILY CREAM

ensures a youthful complexion. Send 25 cents for trial bottle, or post card for circular on skin and complexion. Address W. J. UNGERMAN, 429 Queen St. W., Toronto.

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

Mabel—Cholly is awfully slow. Yesterday when he and I were walking in the woods I picked a big bunch of autumn leaves and stuck them in my belt.

Bessie—Yes! And then—Mabel—The stupid fool didn't have sense enough to press them.

"A woman's advice may be no great thing, but a man is a fool that doesn't take it" is true and they will probably advise you to try Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea!

LARGEST FISH IN THE OCEAN.

Basking Sharks Are Veritable Monsters of the Deep.

The biggest fish that swims is known by seafaring men as the basking shark, from its habit of lying for hours on top of the waves when the weather is calm, basking in the sun. Scientific men call this fish the rhinodon. They say its extreme length is forty feet, but there are plenty of old salts who swear they have seen "baskers" sixty feet long. Huge as the basking shark is, it never has been known to attack a man.

One came ashore off the New England coast some years ago, and another was beached on the California coast near Monterey, in 1893. It was plump forty feet long, and this lends color to the sailorman's big stories, since it is hardly probable that the largest specimen in existence has been caught. There was a time when basking sharks were termed "common," but that time passed so long ago that they now are counted extremely rare, and the authorities of the British museum have long made a standing offer of \$1,000 for the uninjured skin of one. Professor Jordan of the University of California, who examined the Monterey specimen, says that of fer never will be taken. In his judgment it would require labor equivalent to the work of one man two whole months to lay a good-sized basking shark.

The mouth of the Monterey specimen was of appalling size. Stretched and propped open, it measured ten feet from jaw point to jaw point, and if its throat had been of proportionate dimensions the notion that a fish could not have swallowed Jonah would have been exploded completely. A team of horses wouldn't have been too large a mouthful for the Monterey shark. No one knows what it weighed, for there were no available scales to weigh it on, but sixty tones, or less than an ordinary locomotive, was given as a conservative estimate. Loaded on a specially constructed truck it would have taken a dozen horses at least to haul it over an asphalt pavement, and more would have been required to transport it over an ordinary country road.

The basking shark is not hunted extensively, because it produces relatively little of commercial value. Nevertheless, the Portuguese fishermen who captured the one at Monterey got three barrels of oil from its liver and six barrels of blubber were tried out of the liver of the basker captured on the New England shore.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.—Shannon. The readiest and surest way to get rid of censure is to correct ourselves.—Demosthenes.

Fire and sword are but slow engines of destruction in comparison with the babbling.—Steele.

The Bible is a window in this prison of hope through which we look into eternity.—Dwight.

TOO ATTRACTIVE.

Pretty New Housemaid—I hope I give satisfaction, mum? Mrs. Jellus—No, you don't. The master is too well satisfied with you.

DISCUSSION BECOMING PERSONAL.

When I married you, exclaimed the indignant wife, you hadn't a cent to your name! I haven't now, either, madam, he howled. It's all in your name!

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Every base occupation makes one sharp in its practice and dull in every other.—Sir P. Sidney.

LUBY'S

Sold by all druggists. Give new life to the hair. It makes it grow and restores the color.

Love that has nothing but beauty to keep it in good health is short lived and apt to have ugly fits.—Erasmus.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 76c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Any one may do a casual act of good nature, but a continuation of good shows it is a part of the temperament.—Sterne.

THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF LUDELLA Ceylon Tea

speaks for itself. A trial is the most convincing argument in its favor. Lead Packages. . . . 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.

LADIES WANTED

To use the latest and most popular DYE on the market, known as **Home Dyes**, as they are the most simple and easiest handled. Any person having Clothing, Carpets, Rugs, Yarn, Feather, or in fact anything that requires dyeing, get a package and it will convince you that they will do all we claim for them. Home Dyes are POSITIVELY Union Dyes, and will dye Cotton, Wool, Silk or Mixed Goods with All Results. Ask your druggist for them, or send direct and we will mail free to any address 10c package, or three for 25c. Special inducements to agents.

TORONTO HOME DYE CO., TORONTO.

A STRONG DEFENSE.

Mother—Why did you let him kiss you? Daughter—How could I help it? He was holding both my hands, and I couldn't kick him, could I?

A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches and loving favor rather than silver and gold.—Solomon.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal.

An unjust acquisition is like a barbed arrow, which must be drawn backward with horrible anguish, or else will be your destruction.—Taylor.

"Pharaoh 10c." Paine, of Granby, Que. Cigar Manufacturer.

To pardon those absurdities in ourselves which we cannot suffer in others, is neither better nor worse than to be more willing to be fools ourselves than to have others so.—Pope.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for the children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It is a delicate, and is the best remedy for the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Nothing more impairs authority than a too frequent or indiscreet use of it. If thunder itself was to be continual, it would excite no more terror than the noise of a mill.—Hughes.

O'KEEFE'S LIQUID MALT

Invigorate and Strengthen. LLOYD WOOD, Toronto, GENERAL AGENT.

MARVELOUS LUCK.

Sir Robert Rawlinson, K.C.B., is the only man who was ever knocked out of the saddle by a cannon ball without being killed.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan. \$1.50 & up.

Hotel Carlsake, European Plan. Rooms from \$1 a day up. Open.

G.T.R. Station, Montreal. Gen. Carlsake & Co., Props.

AVENUE HOUSE, Montreal—College Avenue. Family Hotel. Rates \$1.50 per day.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL, Opposite G.T.R. Depot.

Over 25 rooms and able to give \$20 security. Permanent. First-class Commercial House. Modern improvements—Rates moderate.

PRUSSIAN MEDICINE.

The price of medicine in Prussia is regulated by the state, a new price list being published each year.

W P C 995

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. Their regular use prevents infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

Wanted—Two Men (farmers' sons preferred, with fair education, to work in an office: \$10 per month; steady work; must be handy with tools; over 21 years and able to give \$20 security. Permanent interview necessary. Apply in writing, giving full particulars. THE B. BERT PORTER FENCE COMPANY, London, Ont.

HARRIS LEAD, COPPER, BRASS. Wholesale only. Long Distance Telephone 1721. WILLIAM ST., TORONTO.

FARMS FOR SALE—BRUCE COUNTY—Some Great Birches. Apply to JAMES McK. STEWART, Drawer 18, Kilmarnock P.O., Ont.

Dyeing! Cleaning!

For the very best send your work to the "BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."

Look for agent in your town, or send direct. Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

Carters GOLD CURE 10c. Cures in a Jiffy. P. M. Cormack & Co., Agents, Montreal.

Solid Gold...\$2.85

Best Gold Fill 1.50

5 yrs Gold Fill 1.00

Best Glasses... 100

We guarantee perfect satisfaction.

GLOBE OPTICAL CO.,

93 Yonge Street, Toronto.

COMMON SENSE KILLS Roaches, Bed Bugs, Rats and Mice. Sold by all Druggists, or 321 Queen W. Toronto.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, 407 West-Market & Colborne St., Toronto.

Can get you best prices for your Apples, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, and other produce, if you ship it to them.

Sausage Casings—New Importations. English and American. Reliable goods at right prices. PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

CATARACTS (without knife), Bronchial Asthma, and Over-fatigue, are all cured by safe, sure and pleasant remedies. Absolutely no injurious effects. Address, DR. GRANT, 23 Beeson St., Buffalo, New York.

THE DES MOINES INNOVATOR—Best and cheapest O. Rolland, sole agent for the Dominion. Send 3c. Stamp for catalogue. 225 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Catholic Prayer Books, Breviaries, Catechisms, Rosaries, Religious Pictures, Stations, and Church Ornaments. Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. S. & J. SAGLIER & CO., Montreal.

Stammerers—Specially trained who have failed to be cured elsewhere, write to Dr. Annett, Seattle who will convince you he can cure you.

Music Teachers Wanted

To send for our complete SINGING MUSIC CATALOGUE and SPECIAL RATE OF DISCOUNT. We are equipped to supply every musical instrument. Whaley, Boyce & Co., 150 Yonge St., TORONTO, ONT.

LAW

Settle, Miller & Malcom, Barristers and Solicitors, 100 West Beaver Road, Richmond Hill, Ont., Toronto.

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS

Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.

Large and fast Steamers Vancouver, Dominion, Scotsman, Cambrian.

Rates of passage:—First Cabin, \$25 upwards; Second Cabin, \$15; Steerage, \$12.50 and \$10.00.

For further information apply to local agents, or DAVID TORRANCE CO., General Agents, 11 St. Jacques St., Montreal.

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING

J. L. JONES ENG. CO. 6-8-10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO.

ROKCO

General Coffee Health Drink. Pure, Wholesome, nourishing. 15c. lb., or 5c. for 25c. ROKCO is equal to the best. For Sale by all Grocers, or send 10c. for the package to the ROKCO MFG. CO., 124 Queen E., Toronto. Agents wanted in every locality.

110 for 10 Cents

This book contains one hundred and ten of the best known songs, including the Negro, Yankee, Irish and Scotch songs, both in prose and verse, as well as humorous, sentimental, every kind and character. Sent post paid, with our illustrated catalogue of books and novelties of only ten cents. Johnston & McFarlane, 71 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Michigan Land for Sale.

8,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LANDS—ARENAO, Mich., Ottawa and Crawford Counties. Title perfect. On Michigan Central, Detroit & Marquette and Lake Huron Railroads, at prices ranging from \$25 to \$100 per acre. These lands are close to Sturgeon, West Point, Churchville, Schoolville, etc., and will be sold on most reasonable terms. Apply to E. M. PIERCE, Agent, West Bay City, Mich. Or J. W. CURTIS, Whitehouse, Ohio.

SHOW CASES. WALL CASES

Office and Bank Fixtures, Modern Store Fronts, Mirrors and Plate Glass. For low prices write

TORONTO SHOW CASE CO., 92 ADELAIDE W., TORONTO, CAN.

BOYS AND GIRLS

WE ARE GIVING AWAY

1000 copies of our new book, "The Boy's Own Book," free of charge. Send for yours today. Write to: THE BOY'S OWN BOOK CO., 100 Queen St. W., Toronto.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

EPPS'S GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

GO TO

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Personally conducted Every Thursday

California Excursions

Via MISSOURI PACIFIC RY and

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.

THROUGH TOURIST SLEEPERS.

LOWEST RATES.

For full information and reservation of sleeping car berth, address:

H. G. TOWNSEND, G.P. & T.A., St. Louis, Mo.

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JAR. R. ANNETT, Manager.

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The Canadian

Heine Safety

BOILER

Esplanade, Toronto

Opp. Sherbourne St.,

High Class Water Tube Steam

Boilers, for All Pressures,

Duties and Fuel.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

Toronto Electric Light Co., Limited, 100 King St. W., Toronto.

The Mayor, Toronto, Ont., writes: "The Heine Safety Boiler is a great improvement on the ordinary boiler, and is well adapted for use in all cases."

References: (All of Toronto, where boilers may be seen working.)

CHATBORO.

The roads are in a very bad condition at present, but nevertheless, the young people seem to be able to get around to the shooting matches, raffles, dances, etc.

There is not very many apples here this fall, but there must be something else, as our young ladies are preparing to 'bite' something.

Our cheese factory closed this week but our cheese maker does not seem to be in a hurry to get away. I wonder why?

Miss Sarah Donaldson is visiting friends in Mabel this week. We trust she will have a good time but not stay away long.

Some of our most energetic farmers have been putting their heads together and have decided to build an addition to the cheese factory for the manufacture of butter. We wish them success. This place always had the name of

having 'bad' boys, but they were not so 'frisky' as the Girls of the Front were hallowe'en and since.

The widow at the foot of the hill held a raffle last Tuesday night to which 'The chosen few' only were asked. There were only three there, and each took home a rooster.

Miss Sarah McAdam went to Montreal on Tuesday evening to complete her education.

One of the young ladies of the vicinity of Chatboro' seems to have a longing to draw 'nearer to the centre' as she was here twice during the week.

No Right To Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly, and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world

to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys, and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth velvety skin rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run down invalid. Only 50 cents at any drug store

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec }
District of Terrebonne. } No. 596.

Charles Desjardins, gentleman, of the Town of Ste. Jerome, in the District of Terrebonne,

vs. Plaintiff

Alphonse Forget, formerly, farmer, of the Parish of Ste. Adele, said District, et al,

Defendants

The aforesaid Alphonse Forget, is hereby ordered to appear within one month.

Ste. Scholastique, the twenty sixth October, in the year one thousand eight hundred ninety-nine.

DeMONTIGNY & GRIGNON,
Prothonotary S. P.

W. R. Nantel,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

PALE PEOPLE

Have their blood enriched, their heart strengthened and their cheeks rosy by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Insufficient quantity or poor quality of the blood is one of the evil results that usually follow any derangement of the heart.

If the heart becomes weakened in any way it cannot pump the blood to the lungs as it should, there to be purified and impregnated with the life-giving oxygen.

As a result the blood deteriorates. It loses its nourishing, vitalizing, health-giving qualities. The face becomes pale, thin and waxen, the lips bloodless, the hands and feet cold.

There is weakness, tiredness, shortness of breath and palpitation. When those suffering from thin or watery blood start taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills they are assured of a cure. Every dose acts on the heart itself, causing it to beat strong, steady and regular.

Every dose, too, introduces into the blood those vital elements necessary to make it rich and red.

Soon the pale cheek takes on the rosy hue of health, there is strength instead of weakness, energy and activity take the place of tiredness and lassitude.

Miss M. Skullion, 50 Turner Street, Ottawa, Ont., says: "I was greatly troubled with my heart, together with extreme nervousness for many years. These complaints brought about great weakness and feeling of tiredness. My blood was of poor quality, so much so that I became pale and languid. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cured me after all else failed. They built up my system, enriched my blood, strengthened my nerves and restored me to health."

Mr. Edmond Charlebois

Wishes to announce that he has bought from Mr. Vallee

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY
ON CHATHAM ST.

Every description of wood-work mouldings, clapboards, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

The undersigned having again leased the Lachute Grist Mills, from J. C. 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.

NEW GOODS NEW GOODS!

Since our removal to our new quarters we have replenished almost every line of goods kept by us with nice

FRESH STOCK.

IN GROCERIES we have New Teas which won't hurt you to try, New Raisins, Fresh Canned Goods, Fresh Spices, etc.

HARDWARE is being added to every day.

NEW DRESS GOODS; ELEGANT LOT NEW JACKETS for Ladies. Everybody who has inspected our Jackets this season much pleased.

NEW Cloths, New Flannels, New Underwear, New Gloves, New Waterproofs, New Veiling.

ALL SIZES Rubbers, Child's, Misses, Ladies' Men's.

NICE NEW CORSETS just put to stock which has no rival for Elegance, Lightness, and Durability.

G. L. MEIKLE & Co.

Lachute Furniture Factory.



We have on hand an entirely new stock of Bed Room Suites, Sideboards, Tables, Chairs, and Parlor Sets.

Something to Suit Everybody.

We have also a large variety of Window Shades, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings and Lumber of all kinds.

Call and Examine our Stock

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP.

CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

Mrs. Alonzo H. Thurber, Freeport, N.S., says: "I had a severe attack of Grippe and a bad cough, with great difficulty in breathing. After taking two bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup I was completely cured."

LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

Work while you sleep without a grip or gripe, curing Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Constipation, and make you feel better in the morning.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. OF THE UNITED STATES.

January 1, 1899.

Assets	\$258,369,299
Assurance Fund and } all other liabilities }	\$201,058,809
Surplus	\$57,310,490
Outstanding } Assurance }	\$987,157,134
Assurance applied } for in 1898 }	\$198,362,617
Examined and } Paid }	\$30,318,878
New Assurance } issued }	\$168,043,739

J. W. ALEXANDER, President.
JAMES H. HYDE, Vice-Pres.

CHARLES CALDER, Local Agent,
LACHUTE.

A. D. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR, LEADS AGAIN!!!

Fall and Winter Goods all in stock now. The Largest and Best Stock ever shown in Lachute in the following lines:—
FALL & WINTER SUITINGS. PANTINGS.
OVERCOATINGS. GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

ALL NEW, NEAT, AND NOBBY.
American Fashions.

KENNEDY THE TAILOR.

(Opposite Rodrigue's Hotel).

Our Best Salesman: The Mirror.

You may know the kind of garment that suits your style when you see it on, but you may not be able to describe it to a tailor.

It is this that makes
our success with

Shorey's Ready Tailored Clothing.

It's up to date style; carefully tailored make and general appearance gives us the pull over our competitors, who buy their goods at auction and fill their stores with the tag ends of various makers because they are cheap.

Shorey's Guarantee Card in the pockets means
SATISFACTION OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

A COMPLETE STOCK TO CHOOSE FROM.

FANCY DRESSGOODS.—New Fabrics, Novel Design 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 fashionable weaves.

A BALE OF COTTON Just arrived in small webs of 80 yards each. If you want a bargain call soon as they will go like hot cakes.

KID GLOVES.—"Pewny'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, they are sure to sell at first sight.

McFAUL BROS.

NOVEMBER

17



DECEMBER

22

1899

MISSING

NOVEMBER

17



DECEMBER

22

1899

MISSING