

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXV.

LACHUTE FRIDAY, AUG. 3, 1900.

NO. 23

Professional & Commercial

J. E. VALOIS,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
LACHUTE, P.Q.
Money to Loan on Security.
Office - MAIN STREET.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
MAIN STREET LACHUTE, P.Q.

N. FOREST,
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CHARLES CALDER,
General Agent for The Lancashire,
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Fire Insurance Companies in the Ottawa
Valley. Mercantile, Schedule, and
Farm Risks at Reduced Rates.
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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.
SURGEON DENTIST,
LACHUTE PRO. QUE.
Will hereafter remain permanently in
Lachute.

McCORMICK & CLAXTON,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors.
Commissioners for Ontario, Nova Scotia,
Manitoba, British Columbia and
State of New York.
Imperial Building - MONTREAL

W. J. SIMPSON,
Insurance and Financial Agent,
Fire, Life and Accident Assurance.
Only First-class Companies Represented.
LACHUTE, P.Q.

Try our 25c Japan Tea, it will
please you. Your money back if its
not all we claim it to be—
McFAUL Bros.

See our new choice selection of
wall papers.
Hilliker Bros.

"Bobs" is mowing in South Africa
and doing good work. And owners
of well kept lawns are mowing with
the best and cheapest lawn mowers
on the market got from McQuat and
McRae. A few still on hand at re-
duced prices as season is advanced.

Farm to Let—The undersigned will
lease his farm to a suitable person on
reasonable terms.
G. J. WALKER.

Baden-Powell Khaki Colored Hat.
W. Banford.

Bring your wool to G. L. Meikle
& Co. Highest prices paid.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

You must have the new summer
hat. Baden-Powell is the name.
We have it.
W. Banford.

There will soon be no Chinese Em-
pire but there is still a first class up-
to-date hardware store in town where
for the next few weeks we will satisfy
all comers in quality and price of
Haying tools, harvest twine. Give
us a call and be convinced.
McQuat & McRae

Remember—All goods bought at
Hilliker Bros., delivered anywhere
along the rail route at the same
price as if taken from the store.

There is no breakfast equal to
Wheat Germ Meal Porridge. A book
of receipts in every package to be
had at G. Creswell's, or Giles Bros.,
Lachute agents.

Something extra—Tea 25c. Coffee
30c.—HILLIKER Bros.

Paints, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Floor
Paints, etc., from the most reliable
manufacturers in the Dominion. Sole
agent for the Sherwin Williams Paints.
J. R. McQUAT

Farmers—The highest prices are
paid for calf skins at G. L. Meikle's.

Be sure and bring your calf skins
to us. Highest prices.
W. BANFORD.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream! Two kinds
every day. Water ices every Satur-
day, at Kearns' Ice Cream Parlor.

FOR SALE.—Two Buggies, 1 Pha-
eton (almost new), and 1 Piano Box.
A. J. PERIARD.

They Saved My Life.

REMARKABLE CURE OF INDIGESTION
BY DR. CLARKE'S LITTLE RED PILLS.

To the Editor of the Watchman.
Dear Sir,—I would like to let your
readers know something of Dr. Clarke's
Little Red Pills. I was a victim of in-
digestion for over five years. Doctors,
medicine and patent medicine were alike
useless, until I was fortunate enough to
notice an advertisement for Little Red
Pills, and gave them a trial. I consider
that it was a new life for me when I sent
for them. I have taken four boxes, cost-
ing \$1.50, and have now a new lease of
life. Let those who suffer try these won-
derful pills. D. M. Howich, Haldimand
Ont.

Dr. Clarke's Little Red Pills are posi-
tively guaranteed to cure rheumatism,
asthma, paralysis, catarrh, coughs, lame
back, indigestion, all stomach and liver
troubles, female complaints, even when
the diseases have been standing for
many years. The most stubborn cases
will yield if the pills are taken long en-
ough. For sale by leading druggists, or
sent direct by mail, by addressing Canada
Chemical Co., Peterborough, Ont. 50
cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.00.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss E. Dixon of Dalesville is a
guest of Miss H. Stanforth this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Meikle of Mont-
real are spending a few days in town.

Mrs. W. J. Simpson is visiting
friends in the city.

Miss Murray Wilson is spending a
couple of weeks at Cacouna.

Mrs. D. D. Loynachan and family
of Montreal are visiting friends at
Beech Ridge.

The Rev. Mr. Jekill of Montreal is
spending a couple of weeks in Morin
Plats.

Miss Janet Loynachan who has
been teaching at Chelsea, is spend-
ing her holidays in Toronto.

Mr. McDiarmid left yesterday
to take passage on the S.S. Tunisian
for a visit to friends in Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Campbell are
spending their holidays at Highgate
Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bampton left
on Tuesday for Cacouna where they
will spend a couple of weeks.

Mr. Ernest Simpson who has been
spending his holidays in town, re-
turned to Montreal on Saturday.

Mr. John H. Cameron of Grenville
was in town yesterday, and paid a
friendly call at this office.

Mrs. D. H. Loynachan left for her
home in Montreal on Wednesday,
accompanied by Miss Nettie Morrin.

Miss Jennie Henderson of Montreal
is whirling away a short vacation
with her aunt Mrs. Henderson.

The party from Varkleek Hill that
have been camping at Lake St. John
the past two weeks returned home
on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Strong and family of Montreal
returned home on Saturday from a
pleasant holiday which they spent
among relatives and friends at Cam-
bria.

Mr. Edwin F. Howard, wife and
daughter, of Yonkers, N.Y. are here
on a visit to Mr. Howard's father,
the manager of the Lachute Paper
Mills.

Mrs. Harlow Smith with her three
children and Mrs. Geo. Smith of
Martintown, after spending a pleas-
ant visit in town the guests of Mrs.
H. Giles, Sr., returned home last
Saturday.

For Flour, Fine Bran and Shorts,
go to the Lachute Grist Mills.

The Lawn Social held last Thurs-
day evening at the English Church
Parsonage was a most successful
affair. The sum of \$48 was realized.

Lost—A purse containing \$20 be-
tween St. Philippe and Lachute.
Please return to this office and be
rewarded.

The Liberal-Conservative Associ-
ation of this county have called a
meeting for the 18th inst. For par-
ticulars see elsewhere in this issue.

The Lachute Tennis Club had a
pleasant drive to St. Andrews on
Wednesday. A match had been ar-
ranged for between St. Andrews and
the visitors, which resulted in a vic-
tory for the home team.

A session of the arbitration court
was held on Monday, and Dr. David-
son won the following cases: Mr.
R. Patterson, receiving \$915. Mrs.
Massiah \$649, and Mrs. Vart \$925.

The quarterly Sacrament Service
will be held in the Methodist church
next Sunday morning, Aug. 6th. Rev.
Mr. Bradley will preach, and in the
evening Mr. Smith and Mr. Bradley
will exchange pulpits.

It is our privilege this week to con-
gratulate Sup. Perry upon his pro-
motion to the Commissionship for
the North West Mounted Police.
His wife and family are at present
in Lachute, guests of Mrs. A. Gall.

For Sale—A good farm one mile
south of St. Philippe. To be sold
with stock, implements, and grain,
on easy terms. Apply at the resi-
dence of the late Jacob Smith.

Mr. Zotique Rochon, who is a first-
class horse shoer, is erecting a new
blacksmith shop on Foundry Street
on the first lot west of Mr. Chas.
Calder's residence.

The funeral of Mr. Paul Joly, who
was killed by a passing train at Mile
End last week, took place on Satur-
day last and was largely attended.
Mr. Joly was a young man, quiet in
habit, kind and considerate, and
much respected.

A little girl fell off the gangway
into the Ottawa on Saturday last
while embarking on the Str. Empress.
Mr. Wallace of the C.P.R. was the
first to notice the accident and he
caught the child from the slip as she
reappeared. A young man seeing the
danger jumped overboard and was
much cheered for his manly action.

PIANOS. We sell pianos of only
the best make. All
Guaranteed A. I. Endorsed by
the very best of musicians.

BUY FROM US
AND SAVE MONEY!

ORGANS!

**GOLD METAL
DOHERTY ORGANS**

THE BEST IS
THE CHEAPEST.

SEWING MACHINES. THE
NEW
WILLIAMS has only to be used
to be appreciated, as they are the
lightest, simplest, and swiftest
running machine made.

We always have a
large stock on hand

**LIBERAL DISCOUNT
FOR CASH.**

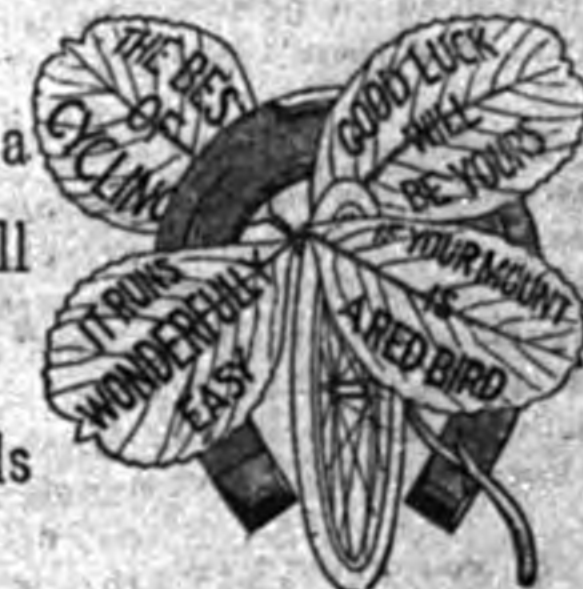
As we contract largely for all these goods, we can sell you cheaper
than anyone else. We make prices and terms to suit you.

J. A. BEDARD

LACHUTE.

**Red Birds! Red Birds!!
ARE PERFECTION IN BICYCLES.**

If you want a wheel that will
carry you
through all kinds
of roads, never
wear out, and
always
runs easy,



BUY A RED BIRD.

Sold for Cash or in Payments. Livery in connection.

A Large Stock Just Arrived.

W. H. GARRETSEE

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Received the Latest and Best Designs in the Market
of Spring Suitings and Overcoatings. Are now on view
in my establishment.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Those new style of hats. Large Stock Just Received.

NECKWEAR! NECKWEAR!

Just received 25 boxes. Just opened up.

TO SEE THESE GOODS IS TO PURCHASE.

A. J. PERIARD.

JOS. PH. FORTIER,

ADVOCATE,
STE. SCHOLASTIQUE P.Q.
In Lachute every Thursday.

VINCENT FORTIER,

NOTARY PUBLIC,
Money to Loan on Security.
Office - STE. SCHOLASTIQUE

J. A. C. ETHIER,

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

G. J. WALKER,

INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,
LACHUTE, P.Q.
Notes discounted and Loans Made
Only First-class Insurance Companies
Represented.

J. D. LEDUC, I.L.B.,

ADVOCATE,
STE. SCHOLASTIQUE P.Q.

JAS. W. RAITT,

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

CLEARING SALE.

Annual Clearing Sale of certain lines of seasonable
summer goods now offering at from 15 to 25 per cent
below regular prices.

Some lines to be cleared out at
one half their actual value.

Just opened out a case of Cheap Flannelettes
to be sold by the pound.

J. R. McQUAT.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

BY MISS M. E. BRADDON.

CHAPTER VIII.

It was October when the new Lord Lashmar came back to the castle, with a chosen company of bachelor friends, old comrades of Eton and Oxford. The dowager was at Lashmar to receive her son and his friends. She had not left the castle since her step-son's death. Lady Lashmar was not alone when her son arrived. She had summoned two other dowagers, one risky and one strong-minded, to bear her company. The strong-minded dowager, Lady Clan Allister, had two strong-minded daughters, and these also were bidden. Their presence made an excuse for having Clarice Danebrook continually at the castle. The weather was lovely. A very feeble cousin of Miss Danebrook, who was reading for his divinity examination, made a fourth. Lashmar and his friends arrived in time for dinner. He had spent a couple of nights in London, had arranged to meet his guests at the station, and to bring them down with him. There were two newly fledged cavalry subalterns; a younger son who was going in for a political career, and fancied himself an embryo Canning; another younger son who was preparing himself for the family living; and a young man who was nobody in particular, but who was much better read and more amusing than any of the other four.

"I thought you would have liked to find some nice girls here, Lashmar," she said to her son reproachfully.

"So I should, mother," answered Victorian, cheerily, "only I haven't seen any one except Clarice. She's nice enough, but quite impossible to get on with. She's so painfully shy."

"Her shyness would be got over in a very short time if you'd only talk to her."

"Oh, I can't talk to a girl when it's uphill work. The women in Vienna are so brilliant, so easy to get on with. In fact, Oriana is the only agreeable person you have got about you. I have half a mind to propose to Oriana, only I'm afraid there'd be a scarcity of coin."

Clarice was very sweet and Lashmar gradually awakened to an idea of her sweetness. He began to leave his friends in the billiardroom, or the smoking-room, of an evening, and to sit by the piano listening to those melodious bits plucked here and there out of the heart of a sonata of sympathy.

"What a jolly lot you know," exclaimed Lashmar. "I wish you'd sing 'Barbara Allen' presently. I was outside in the corridor last night when you were singing it."

Clarice sang her old ballads and Lashmar listened in dreamy silence. He wondered whether he was beginning to fall in love with her.

One morning he let the shooters start without him, and strolled across the park, and through the fields to the hall, which was about a mile and a half from the castle. He wanted to see Clarice in the bosom of her family, to see whether her surroundings were too terrible, the father too suggestive of the original barrow. He had seen very little of the Danebrooks in his boyhood. The passion for Clarice was a new craze of her ladyship's.

The hall was everything which the castle was not. It had been built five and twenty years before, in the midst of a level expanse of meadow land, which during that quarter of a century had been in process of education into a park. A fine carriage drive went from the lodge gates to the hall door, surely the most uninteresting drive in the country.

Mrs. Danebrook had just come in from her conservatories, where she snipped off the dead leaves and damaged a few of the plants every morning under the delusion that she was helping the head gardener. The daughter seemed to Lashmar to be a refinement upon the mother, but he told himself that as the mother was; the daughter might be five and twenty years hence.

He met his hostess in the hall and she took him to her morning-room, where Clarice was loolling in an easy chair by the window, reading a novel. She rose in confusion at sight of Lashmar, as if it had been a demi-god entering suddenly, and the transparent skin was flooded with a lovely blush.

"Her ladyship sent me to ask you over to tennis this afternoon," said Lashmar.

"Oh, but I was going in any case," faltered Clarice; "dear Lady Lashmar asked me last night."

"She was afraid you would forget all about it to-day."

"There is no chance of her forgetting," said the mother. "She is so fond of Lady Lashmar, I feel quite jealous sometimes. But it is so nice for her to be at the castle."

While Lashmar was dawdling in the morning-room, Mr. Danebrook came in from his model farm, fresh and breezy as the October morning itself and bringing with him that compound odor of pigsty and stable which hovers about the person of amateur agriculturists and in which they apparently delight.

It was Lord Lashmar's first visit to the hall and he was to Jonathan Danebrook as a prey, to be dragged off at once and paraded through hot houses and stables, home farm and paddocks, where the brood mares and their foals were one of the features of the estate. Clarice stayed in the morning-room and went on with her novel while Lashmar was inspecting horses and cows, pigs and poultry, until, amidst the splendors of a very fine assemblage of cochon-chinas, he was agreeably startled by the sound of a gigantic gong, which might have been heard half a mile off.

"Lunch," cried Danebrook; "come along, Lord Lashmar, I hope you're as hungry as a hunter after this long round."

"Upon my word I think I ought to go back to the castle for luncheon," said Lashmar, dubiously. "Her ladyship likes to have me when I am not out with the shooters. She'll take it unkindly, perhaps."

"No, she won't when you tell her where you've been. Her ladyship has been uncommonly friendly to my wife and daughter."

"Miss Danebrook is my mother's favorite," replied Lashmar. "I never knew her to take so warmly to any young lady."

"And Clarice positively worships Lady Lashmar—quotes her in everything—nothing is right unless it is modeled upon Lady Lashmar."

After luncheon Lashmar proposed that Clarice should walk to the castle with him. So Lashmar and Clarice went across those rich Middlesex pastures, as gaily as Phyllis and Strephon, in the sweet half-consciousness of dawning love, and were received most graciously by her ladyship.

Lashmar and Clarice went off to the tennis ground and began a set without delay. The lawn was just under the windows of Lady Lashmar's morning-room, and she looked up from the newspaper every now and then to watch them, pleased at the ripening of her plan.

They played two sets and then went wandering off towards the Italian garden, which was at the other end of the castle, out of Lady Lashmar's ken.

It was upon this garden that the late Lord Lashmar's rooms opened. Clarice loitered to look in at one of the windows of the library.

Oh, what a noble room! she cried, peering in at the spacious apartment, with white marble busts which gleamed in the shadowy interior.

"Do you know that I have never seen the famous Lashmar library?" she said, looking back at Lashmar. "I should like to see it."

"Then you shall," he answered cheerily. "Strange that her ladyship should never have taken you in to look at the old Books of Hours and such like valuable rubbish. But the room have very sad associations for her, on account of my brother. He almost spent his life in that room."

"Yes, I know. I only saw him two or three times, but I thought him so nice. What became of that pretty little dark-eyed girl he adopted? I saw her with him one day; such an interesting little thing."

"Oh, she is still here, I believe, somewhere in the housekeeper's quarters," Lashmar answered carelessly.

"How strange that I have never happened to see her!"

They went in at the glass door, which opened into the late Lord Lashmar's sitting-room. Clarice looked at the room with a mournful, awe-stricken air, such low, luxurious chairs; above all, such a snug, home-stricken air. It was difficult to realize that he by whom those things had all been chosen, whose hands had cut the leaves of yonder magazines with that elephant's tusk, thrown carelessly across the books, as if he had flung it there—difficult to realize that he had been lying in his grave for months and would never look upon that place again.

That shabby little volume in Italian worth a thousand pounds just because there were only two of them extant—this and one other. It seemed ridiculous. Her eyes wandered from the book to the room, which was lovely. Suddenly, in the midst of her contemplation of the room, she gave a little start and touched Lashmar lightly on the wrist.

"What is that?" she whispered. "That" was a small fragile figure, a little girl in a black frock, sitting at the further end of the room, perched, high up on a library ladder, reading a big volume which it was as much as her small hands and thin little arms could do to hold in its place, huddled against her stooping chest.

"By Jove!" exclaimed Lashmar, "it is the very child you were talking of, poor Hubert's protegee," and he went to the other end of the room, followed by Clarice, and looked up with a half-amused air at the queer little figure on the step-ladder.

"What are you doing up there, Stella?" he asked, not ill-naturedly. She stood and faced his lordship and the lovely young lady, looking with those great solemn eyes of hers from one to the other.

"What book is that?" asked Lashmar, pointing to the quarto.

"La Morte d'Arthur," she answered.

"What, can you read old English?"

"Yes."

"My brother taught you, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"And pray, who gave you leave to come here to read?"

"Nobody."

"Frank, at any rate. I suppose you know you are doing wrong when you come here?"

"No," she answered doggedly; "I don't hurt the books; I am not in anybody's way."

"Do you suppose her ladyship would approve of your loitering here, reading old books, instead of learning to be useful?"

"I don't care what her ladyship thinks. I don't care whether I please her or displease her. She has been very unkind to me."

"Oh, you must not say that," said Lashmar, waxing stern. "You have every reason to be grateful to her ladyship; but for her you would have been in the workhouse, perhaps."

"If she was kind I would be grateful," the girl answered resolutely. "She took away all my books—the books Lord Lashmar gave me!"

"Poor little thing," murmured Clarice, and with a pretty, pitiful air she patted the pale, wet cheek with her soft white hand.

But Cinderella shrank from the touch as if she had been stung.

"Don't!" she cried angrily.

This last insolence provoked Lashmar's wrath.

"You are a very rude little girl," he exclaimed, "and you must never come into this room again. You will have to be a servant by-and-by, and you must learn to live contented among servants. How did you get into this room? The doors are locked."

"I came as you came—through the glass door."

"You have been here often. I suppose?"

"Yes, very often."

"You must never come again. Do you understand?"

"I understand that you are cruel," she answered defiantly, scowling.

at him, her heart beating tempestuously with fury. "I am glad you are only my dear Lord Lashmar's half-brother. If you had been really his brother I should have been very sorry to hate you, but you are not his brother and I don't care how much I hate you."

"You are a very horrid little person as unpleasant as you are ugly," said Lashmar, going to the door and unlocking it and throwing it wide open. "and now march, if you please. Put down that book and make yourself scarce."

"I am afraid she is not a nice child," said Clarice, shaking her head. "She is a little demon, a veritable imp of darkness. I think my brother must have liked her on account of her outlandishness."

"Just as some people like dachshunds," said Clarice.

To Be Continued.

LONG-RECORD RIDES.

Some Famous Trips Made by Soldiers and Correspondents.

The war correspondents in South Africa in their recent dispatches have dwelt on the so-called record-breaking performances of the British cavalry in the Transvaal. There was, for instance, the fine ride of the Natal mounted carbineers, who rode 85 miles in 12 hours over the sun-scorched veld; or the dash of French's horse, for the relief of Kimberley when the troopers stayed in the saddle for more than seven hours and then rode for five miles at full gallop into the beleaguered town. While these rides are worth boasting of, they cannot be classed as record-breakers. Of course, the ride of a body of cavalry in their full equipments, which burden every horse with nearly 250 pounds, must not be compared with long-distance records achieved by single racers in racing trim, such as Count Stahrenberg, who rode one horse over a distance of 350 miles in 70 hours; or Baron Cotter who rode from Vienna to Paris, a distance of 625 miles, in 12 1-2 days. One of the most famous long-distance rides in history was that of King Charles XII, of Sweden, who in 1714 rode from Demotica, in Turkey, to Stralsund, in Sweden, a distance of 1,000 miles, in a fortnight. On that occasion the king rode night and day, accompanied only by one officer, both taking care of their own horses, and never changing their clothes.

The present South African records were eclipsed as long ago as 1842, when Dick King a British dispatch rider, covered the 600 miles from Port Natal, to Grahamstown in nine days, crossing seven large rivers and numberless smaller spruiks on the way. King's ride resulted in the relief of Port Natal, which was then besieged by Boers. Many years afterward Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, made another South African record when he carried the first news of the battle of Ulundi, to the nearest telegraph instrument, riding 110 miles in 15 hours to do so.

COOLED HIS JEALOUSY.

Is there a letter here in a scented envelope for my wife? he asked the postmaster, while the green fire from his eyes made the office look like a leafy forest.

Yes, sir, answered the P. M., and he handed it out. The jealous man tore it open at once, when, lo and behold! it was the milliner's bill for \$20.

Very Much in Earnest

Are the People Who Testify Below to the Benefits Derived From the Use of the Famous Remedies of Dr. A. W. Chase.

Both the Recipe Book and the great Family Remedies of Dr. Chase attest his earnestness and sincere desire to benefit his fellow-beings. His just reward is found in the grateful appreciation of his grand work by persons who have been benefited. Here are three earnest letters:—

BAD CASE OF PILES.

Mr. W. E. Sheppard, travelling excursion agent, Sutton West, York County, Ont., writes:—"I must send a word of commendation for Dr. Chase's Ointment. I was badly used up with piles, and in misery most of the time, when I heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment. The first application had such good results that I continued using it until thoroughly cured."

SICK HEADACHE.

Mrs. Don, 650 James street north, Hamilton, Ont., says:—"I have been a martyr to sick headaches. Though I tried numerous remedies, none seemed to bring relief. At times I found myself on the verge of despair; nothing met my case. I recently procured a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and am thankful to say that at last I

have found the right medicine. At once I obtained relief. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have worked wonders for me, and I shall always recommend them."

HEALTH FOR OLD AGE.

Mrs. Margaret Iron, Tower Hill, N. B., writes:—"Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good. I was so weak that I could not walk twice the length of the house. My hands trembled so that I could not carry a pint of water. I was too nervous to sleep, and unable to do work of any kind."

"Since using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I have been completely restored. I can walk a mile without any inconvenience. Though 76 years old and quite fleshy, I do my own house work, and considerable sewing, knitting and reading besides. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proved of inestimable value to me."

Imitators of Dr. Chase's Remedies do not dare to reproduce his portrait and signature, which are found on every box of his genuine remedies. At all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

YEARS OF PAIN.

The Experience of Mr. William Smith, of Hawkesbury, Who Suffered for Many Years From Kidney Troubles.

From the Post, Hawkesbury, Ont.

Everybody in Hawkesbury knows Mr. William Smith. He came here when the town was yet in its village days, as one of the lumber company's staff of mechanics. In 1881 Mr. Smith was appointed town constable, and filled that position until very recently. As is well known to many of Mr. Smith's friends, he has suffered much from kidney trouble for quite a number of years past, and at times the pain in his back was so great that he was almost physically incapable of exertion. He doctored a great deal, sometimes getting temporary relief, but the cause of the trouble was not removed, and soon the pains, accompanied alternately by chills and fever, returned. At last he came to look upon his condition as one which no medicine could permanently aid. Indeed his condition might still have been one of much suffering had not Mrs. Smith ultimately prevailed upon her husband to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. "It seemed," said Mr. Smith to a reporter, of the Post, "that it was a useless experiment, and yet I was willing to do almost anything that would bring relief. I had not used the pill long before there was undoubted relief, more in fact than I had obtained from any other medicine. I continued their use, and soon all symptoms of the trouble that had made my life one of much misery for many years was gone. I feel that I am cured, and have no hesitation in saying that the cure is due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I never lose an opportunity of recommending the pills to neighbors who may be ailing."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, OOnt.

A HORSE'S STRANGE DIET.

When Fodder Gave Out in Ladysmith He Ate the Mattress.

An amusing and at the same time pathetic story is told of a horse that survived the terrible siege at Ladysmith. This particular mare was a great favorite with her master, and the first three weeks of the siege fared not so badly considering the peculiar circumstances; but, alas, Mary's master was called away, as an engineer, to erect a bridge, and during his absence from home his valued friend was stolen.

Five sad weeks passed and he began to think she must have fallen into the hands of the Boers. However, on reaching home one evening, there she was waiting outside her stable, thin and tired, but delighted to be home again, little dreaming what anxious times were still in store for her.

One fateful day the authorities gave orders that no more "meals" must be given to the stock. Fodder was commandeered for the military horses and the day broke at last when there was absolutely not a mouthful for poor Mary. Her master arose that morning sad and perplexed for her breakfast. But he suddenly remembered that his wife had made a new straw mattress and two pillows just before the siege began. No sooner said than done. The latter were ripped open and Mary had her novel breakfast. Later on the bed met with the same fate, and they saved Mary's life, or probably "Chevreuil" would have been her end. She is now well and lively.

AFTER FORTY-THREE YEARS.

Forty-three years ago Lieutenant B. H. M. Aitken, of the Thirteenth Bengal, was awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery at the siege of Lucknow. When the time came for the ceremony the precious bit of metal could not be found, so the Queen pinned a bit of cardboard to his breast. Later a new medal was coined. Recently the lost medal turned up in Sotheby's auction rooms, in London, where it was sold to Mr. Davis for \$500. The medal, together with a lot of other relics of Indian campaigns, was sold for the benefit of the widow of the late Major Judge. How it came into his possession is unknown.

SUMMER BEVERAGES.

During the summer the system demands cold and refreshing drinks, and the housewife who appreciates this and regularly supplies a variety of good ones, does much to preserve, or restore, the health of the family, as well as to increase their immediate comfort. If one has an ice-chest, or refrigerator, and plenty of ice, only forethought is needed to keep a constant supply of cold water. Lacking these, water or any other beverage, can be kept refreshingly cold by wrapping the pitcher or other vessel containing it in several thicknesses of newspaper, placing on the floor of the coldest part of the cellar and covering closely with a heavy woolen blanket or carpet.

Cold tea and coffee can be served either plain or flavored. Lemon is the most agreeable and popular flavor, but one soon acquires a liking for a light one of ginger, and when drunk at intervals as one works, the latter is more desirable, because it tones up the stomach and goes far to counteract the coldness of the beverage. Use green ginger root, and slice a little into the pot when ready to make.

A cereal coffee is a better warm-weather drink than the genuine article, for, although rich, and finely flavored, it is less stimulating than the latter, and also lighter and more easily digested. Treat in the same manner as coffee, only boiling slowly for fifteen minutes. Cool as above directed.

Cocoa has everything to recommend it, and is deserving of more recognition than it receives. Cocoa shells—the thin outer covering of the beans, they come in one-pound packages—are milder than cocoa, and also less expensive. Either makes a refreshing warm-weather drink. Use plain or flavored with vanilla or cinnamon.

Chocolate Syrup is the basis of a delightful beverage. Put six tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate over the fire in two cupfuls of boiling water; simmer slowly, stirring occasionally until dissolved; add four cupfuls of granulated sugar, stir until dissolved, remove the spoon, simmer for seven minutes longer, strain, add two tablespoonfuls of vanilla extract, and seal in glass fruit jar filled to overflowing. When ready to serve, allow one and a half gills of ice-cold milk and two tablespoonfuls of syrup for every glassful, put them in a cold glass fruit jar, shake well for three minutes, pour into chilled tumblers, and put a tablespoonful of whipped cream in each.

Strawberry, raspberry, and other fruit syrubs and shrubs are delightfully attractive and refreshing, when simply served in ice-cold water, the proportion varying from two to four tablespoonfuls of the syrup to each glassful of water; they also make a pleasing change from plain lemonade, and are a decided addition to oatmeal, flaxseed tea, toast-water, and various other drinks for the invalid.

No other easily made summer drinks are so wholesome and nourishing, and at the same time inexpensive, as the old stand-bys, oatmeal water and ginger-ade, and by giving the former a flavour of lemon, or any one of the various fruit syrubs, and making ginger-ade, of ginger, lemon juice and simple syrup, instead of ginger, vinegar and molasses, as formerly, both are decidedly improved.

Ginger Pop is not a particularly pleasing name, but when well made is indeed invigorating on a hot sultry day in midsummer. Add two cupfuls of granulated sugar to four quarts of tepid water and stir until dissolved.

Neuralgia

is Rheumatism of the face. Uric Acid left in the blood by disordered kidneys lodges along the nerve which branches from the eye over the forehead, and across the cheek to the side of the nose. The cause is the same as in all Rheumatism—disordered kidneys. The cure is likewise the same—

**Dodd's
Kidney
Pills**

SOMETHING QUITE NEW—

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

Same flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

Put one ounce of finely sliced white ginger root and the grated yellow rind of one lemon and one orange—or one large lemon over the fire in a cupful of water, and simmer for fifteen minutes; squeeze the juice from the lemons, remove the pulp from the rind, strain out the seeds, add all to the boiling liquid—let stand five minutes, strain, add two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, and pour into the sweetened water. When lukewarm, pour into a stone jar, add half a cupful of soft yeast, set in a warm place for 24 hours, then bottle and wire down the corks; lay bottles on the side in a cool place and in 24 hours longer they will "pop."

THE THREAD TOOTH.

"Some day I'm going to get up a lecture and advertise it to be delivered before women only," said a dentist. "In that way I'll be sure to draw a big crowd, and when I get a whole grist of femininity within hearing distance I'm going to preach at them for all I'm worth. My text will be 'The Thread Tooth.' Why you women will persist in doing such senseless things when you know the result is going to be more or less harmful is something I can't for the life of me understand, but it is a fact that nine out of ten of you who use the needle, be it much or little, will go on biting as if nothing better than teeth had ever been invented for the purpose of severing thread. I verily believe that if a woman had a dozen pairs of shears within reach she would bite her thread instead of clipping it, which really doesn't take a second longer.

"But I don't bite hard," my callers always protest when I expostulate with them. Great Scott, what an argument! Just as if a person had to bite clear through a millstone to break the enamel on a tooth. A thread is a fine, delicate thing, to be sure, but so are some saws and files, and all are sure to cut their way through almost any substance if applied persistently. When I get my lecture ready, I'm going to say all this and a good deal more, and I'm going to wind up with the advice that I'm giving now to every woman who handles a needle. Don't bite your thread. Cut it or break it, but don't, if you value your incisors and your cusps, and your bicusps, saw it off with your teeth.

DRUNK WITH COLD.

The usual results of exposure to extreme cold are loss of energy, both physical and mental, followed by drowsiness and disinclination to move; the mental faculties become torpid and senses numbed, while the victim is seized with an irresistible desire to lie down and sleep. If this desire is yielded to the lethargy passes into stupor and death follows. Occasionally these symptoms are preceded by others which resemble those of intoxication, and are due to a peculiar condition of the blood, which at a very low temperature takes up an insufficient quantity of oxygen, and so has an injurious effect on the nervous system. It was observed during the retreat of the French at Moscow that those who were most severely affected by the cold often reeled about as if intoxicated; they also complained of giddiness and indistinctness of vision, and sank gradually into a state of lethargic stupor, from which it was impossible to arouse them. Other instances are recorded in which persons became delirious and died through a short exposure to intense cold.

Gold and silver tissue enriched with embroidery and jewels and used as a wide belt is one of the many forms of elegance in decoration which appear, principally on the evening gowns of lace or chiffon. Gold galloon combined with colored panne or black velvet is a distinctive feature of belts on the less dressy costumes, and gold and white silk braid are effectively used in combination to decorate cloth revers and finish the edges of bands of silks. The wide belts which are so much in evidence on the new gowns are seen at their best on the full bodice which pounces a little at the back as well as the front. Gold and silver embroideries revived from the Louis XVI. period are a great feature of dress trimmings and very suggestive of gathered shirts and long

pointed bodices of which there are already advance models. One of the features in the detail of finish on the new gowns is a wide collar of heavy face applied in batiste and edged with a finely tucked band of the dress material, providing it is veiling, thin silk, or crepe de chine.

OLD CEREMONIES.

Every now and then an elderly married couple will be met who address each other with the stateliness that was customary thirty years ago. The husband is "Mr. Smith," to the wife and the wife is usually "Mother," to the husband, nothing less conventional is ever heard from them, indeed, neither might have a first name for all the use that his better half makes of it.

"I just couldn't call your father Charlie," a quiet little woman said the other day, in answer to her daughter's gibings, "why it wouldn't be respectful. I never did in my life, and I certainly wouldn't now, when you are all grown."

"But what did you call him when you were engaged," persisted her inquisitor, "You surely didn't go around then, calling each other Mr. Jones and Miss Smith."

"We didn't always," replied the little woman, evasively, "but I liked to give him his title even then,—it's more respectful, much more respectful."

"I'd rather have more affection and less respect," said the daughter, rebelliously. "It doesn't sound as if you had anything but a bowing acquaintance with him when you say Mister all the time. I'm going to call my husband Fritz whether it's his name or not, it has such a jolly air."

And the average married couple of this day and age with a fine disregard for respect and old-fashioned courtesy usually call each other by a nickname of varying degrees of beauty, and which has oftentimes a remote connection with the one given them in baptism. But after all one likes this way better than the stiff conventionality which led a woman all through a married life of thirty or forty years to address her liege lord as Mister Smith, or Jones, or Brown, just as though he were verily her master, and she were living in medieval times when exaggerated politeness marked the intercourse between men and women.

SMALLER CALLING CARDS.

The big pocketbook has been replaced by the purse of gold mesh, netted silk and beads, sueds and jewels, and the very long and unhandy broad cardcase has given way to the easily carried case of convenient size and weight. The change has necessitated a change in the size of visiting cards, and these are smaller than they have been for many years. A few years ago misses not yet 'out' used cards the size of those now correct for their mothers. Some of the new cards are almost square, others just a trifle longer than they are broad. With an address in one corner and an at home day in another there is not much fair white space left upon which the indolent woman can scrawl a message instead of writing a note, but these small cards are very handy for the little reticules and small card-cases.

THE BAG FAD.

Those bags of sueds, with gold mountings, which every woman in Paris carried hung on her wrist last fall, are now due to become equally popular on this side of the water. They are no end of a convenience, as they hold all a woman's small belongings and add much to her comfort. At many of the jewelers are to be seen bags of gold network, encrusted with jewels. But those of sueds, with clasps formed of two snakes with jeweled eyes and a chain of gold links through which to slip one's hand, will be the most favored of fashion.

SO INTERESTING.

A recently published book is entitled "Half-Hours with Insects." What a lively half-hour one can have with a bee!

Large increase in Sales. What does this mean? Why, it means only one thing—that the quality of

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA is satisfying the tastes of the people. Lead Packages. 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500.

DR. HAMMOND-HALL'S
English Teething Syrup
Comforts Crying Children.
POSITIVELY PREVENTS CHOLERA INFANTUM.
CURES COLIC, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, HIVES and all TEETHING TROUBLES.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY.
85-N LONDON, NEW YORK, TORONTO.

Hats of all kinds, shapes and conditions are in fashion, but the latest thing from Paris is a modernized poke, trimmed with a large bow of ribbon, silk or velvet and one, two or three small bunches of roses well forward on the brim. The crown is medium high, tapering a little toward the top and the brim, drooping in the back, is manipulated in curves to suit the face and raised a little underneath at one side with a short band and small bow.

Worry Your Friends with This.—What is it that is round and sound, and just a pound, and yet does not weigh an ounce?
A sovereign.

In Penetrating Power

No remedy in the world equals Nerviline—nerve-pain cure. Neuralgia and rheumatism are relieved almost instantly, and the minor aches and pains are cured by a single application. Nerviline—nerve-pain cure—is sure to cure.

The latest thing in handkerchiefs is a very tiny square of cobweblike lawn edged with lace. The absence of a pocket in gowns is the incentive for this change in size, which makes it possible to wear the handkerchief inside of the glove.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

By every man and woman if they desire to secure comfort in this world is a corn aboller. Putnam's Corn Extractor, shells corns in two or three days and without discomfort or pain. A hundred imitations prove the merit of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, which is always sure, safe and painless. See signature of Putnam & Co. on each bottle. Sold by medicine dealers.

"I saw a man to-day who had no hands play the piano."

"That's nothing! We've got a girl in our flat who has no voice and who sings!"

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan. \$1.50 a day.

AVENUE HOUSE McGill-College A recent Family Hotel rates \$1.50 per day.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL—Opposite G.T.R. Depot Railway. First-class Commercial House. Modern improvements. Rates moderate.

How frankly the girl of sixteen admits that she is an old maid!

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. **Hall's Catarrh Cure**, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Black is very fashionable this season and the most popular materials include figured velour, bayadere striped crepon, figured and bayadere corded poplin, novelty bayadere striped velours and crepons.

The oldest banknote in the possession of the Bank of England is dated December 19th, 1699, and is for £500.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS **MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP** has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, cures the gum, allays pain, cures wind, colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It is sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and call for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Fichus a la Marie Antoinette and a la Pompadour are very much in favor and quite the hall mark of smartness on the latest thin gowns. The draping can be arranged to suit the figure, and in any case it gives the broad effect across the shoulders so becoming to slender women. The finest cream tinted batiste hand embroidered makes the very prettiest fichus.

W P C 1033

CALVERT'S
Carbolic Disinfectant, Soap, Ointment, Tooth Powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. Their regular use prevents typhoid, cholera, diphtheria, and all other epidemic diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.
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MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

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MILLS, MILLS & HALES,
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Removed to Wesley Buildings,
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Books, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Statues, Religious Pictures, Stations, and Church Ornaments. Religious Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention.
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Musical or Musical Instruments.

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For the very best send your work to the
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Look for agent in your town, or send direct.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

EASTERN TOWNSHIP NURSERY.
Land-owners and farmers desiring to procure FRUIT TREES for autumn planting, such as APPLE TREES, PLUM TREES, PEACH TREES, etc., will find here first-class trees, strong and vigorous, and well adapted to the climate of the country, at an extremely low price. Order direct from us. By this means you will save the profits of agents and merchants. Free and illustrated catalogue of 32 pages, with directions for preparing remedies for the destruction of insects on fruit trees, rose-bushes, etc., sent on receipt of 10 cents. The EASTERN TOWNSHIP NURSERY, Leamington, Ont.

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Shoe Dressing
SAVE
SOFTENS
SHINES
HOES
ALL COLORS
on
ALL LEATHERS.
For sale by all first-class
SHOE DEALERS.
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You! No matter who you are, how old you are, or what experience you've had, you can make more money than you're making now, selling our forth-coming book, "The Canadian Troops in the South African War." It will tell you! Nearly every word has furnished troops for the Boer war. All have relatives or friends among the brave boys fighting under the British flag on the "Dark Continent." All are intensely interested in the great struggle there. All will want this book. Only 25c. Written by a celebrated military authority. Authorised and right up to date. Finely printed and illustrated. Send 50 cents for handsome Prospectus, which will also contain a complete book (\$1.75 to \$2.00) to take orders with. Prospectus costs \$1.75 and we will send it only to those who mean business. Give your Prospectus whenever you wish and get money back, or amount will be credited on first order. Send to—**B. L. RUDDY & CO., Freshfield Bldg., Toronto, Ont.**

"You can mould opinion, you can create political power"—
says John Bright.
But you cannot find a Tea equal to Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1900.

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

All transient advertising matter charged 10c. per line, nonpareil measurement.

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE MILLS

QUE

THE TROUBLE IN CHINA

Word has at last been received from the legations in Pekin. Two letters have been received from the British ambassador during the past week. In the latest letter the British ambassador said that up to that time 62 of the foreigners of Pekin had been killed but that the Chinese were still being held at bay, and that the women and children were still safe in the British legation. Ammunition and food were both short, however, and there was a danger the Chinese might, at any time rush the enclosure and cause a general massacre of the foreigners.

Seventy thousand foreign troops largely Japanese are now on the way to Pekin. The Japanese fought their first battle on the way towards the Chinese Capital last week. They won a great victory, the enemy being completely routed.

BOERS SURRENDER.

What the London despatches call a second Paardeberg was reported on Monday evening. General Prinsloo with 1,200 Boers on that day surrendered unconditionally to the British forces. General De Wet is still at large, but he is said to be tiring of the chase to which he has been subjected, and he has offered to surrender on condition that his men are allowed to retire unmolested to their farms. General Roberts has, however refused these conditions, and declared that nothing but unconditional surrender will be accepted in the case of any Boer commanders. Two guns, fifty waggons and a large number of rifles were given up at the time of the Prinsloo surrender.

This practically ends resistance in the Free State, and it is believed that the resistance of the Transvaal Boers will shortly come to an end also.

The force commanded by Gen. Hutton, which is made up largely of Canadians and Australians, appears to have borne the brunt at the recent fighting. The casualties in that force amounted to 100.

The sufferings of the British troops during the winter campaign are indicated by the fact that Lieut. McLaren of the Highlanders and three of his men died from exposure during recent operations.

MARRIAGES.

McGIBBON-SMITH—On Wednesday, August 1st, at Lachute, by the Rev. A. Radley, A. McGibbon of Brownsburg, to Ellen O. Smith of Lachute.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

is on every wrapper.

CUSHING.

Miss Emily Fraser returned to her home in town on Monday last. Mr. W. K. Trower of Pt. St. Charles, Montreal, spent Sunday at the Manse.

Mr. J. Carr of Lachine paid a short visit this week to friends in this place. Mr. Robt. Dowd, Jr., of Brownsburg spent Sunday with his friends here.

Mr. Lowden of Erskine Church, Montreal, addressed the St. Mungo's Sunday School on the 29th inst. He was the guest of Mr. Jas. Cushing.

Miss Ball of Saratoga is spending some time with her cousin, Mrs. J. B. Cushing. She and Mr. Francis Cushing, who is down for his vacation, are taking photographs of some of our best scenery and buildings.

Misses Ross, of Montreal, who are spending the summer in Pt. Fortune, were the guests of Mrs. Fraser on Wednesday.

Miss Holland, of Montreal, spent Sunday with Mr. J. B. Cushing, and Miss F. Copeland who has also been visiting there, returned home Monday.

Rev. Orr. Bennet of Hawkesbury was visiting Rev. Jas. Fraser for a few days last week en route to attend the conference at Northfield.

Mrs. A. Dunn of Montreal and her sister Mrs. Flannigan, were the guests of Mrs. E. Wheelan on Sunday, and was accompanied by Mr. John Dunn, who is spending his summer vacation here.

A quiet and pleasant picnic was held in a grove near "The Locks" last Thursday afternoon by the children of St. Mungo's Sunday School with their parents and friends. Rev. Messrs. Fraser and Bosart were present and in their genial manner helped to amuse the little ones. With games, etc., the time passed all too quickly, when at 6 o'clock the gathering was well served to a very enjoyable tea, dispersing to their various homes afterwards about dark.

DALESVILLE

During the warm weather last week quite a number passed through here en route to Lake Louise.

We are pleased to see Mr. C. McMartin who has been confined to the house with a slight attack of measles is able to be out again.

Mr. D. Hammond of Lachute spent Sunday with his family at Mrs. J. Morrows, Brook Cottage.

Mr. D. D. Marshall of Leopold, Que. spent Sunday visiting friends here.

Miss M. Marshall of Montreal is the guest of Mrs. J. Dixon.

On Sunday last the ordinance of baptism was administered to two candidates by the Rev. J. Robinson.

Mr. S. Campbell has left for Lachute where he has secured a position in the grist mill, with his uncle Mr. P. Campbell.

Among those who attended the McCarthy entertainment at Louisa on Saturday evening were Messrs J. H. Derrick, A. Campbell, T. Smith and S. Campbell, and Misses Jessie and Jean Campbell and Miss L. Loynachan.

The friends of Mr. R. McCormick will be glad to learn that he is recovering from his attack of La Grippe.

Miss L. Loynachan spent Sunday here, the guest of Mr. D. Dewar.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

THE LACHUTE BAKERY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

As usual we are still to the front at the old stand where we will be glad to see our friends and customers from town or country.

Our old reliable loaf is of first quality, and will give satisfaction.

HOME BREAD, GRAHAM BREAD, SCONES, BUNS, ROLLS, ETC.,

and the usual assortment of cakes found in a first-class establishment.

Fruits in season. Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Bananas, always on hand.

Canned Goods of the best quality and always fresh.

Candies, best only kept and always fresh.

JOHN HOPE, THE BAKER,
MARKET SQUARE.

OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

Greater Grandeur and Better than ever comes the Central Canada Exhibition this year, with the Grounds and Buildings in perfect condition, with Improved Live Stock accommodation, with a magnificent display of the finest Exhibits and a large and more attractive programme of special attractions, this Exhibition cannot fail to attract even more wide-spread attention than ever before. A careful study of the requirements and necessities which go to make up a strictly first-class Exhibition can only result in a steady improvement in the Annual Fair, and no time, no pains and no expense has been spared to make this Exhibition surpass even the grandeur and splendour of the previous Exhibitions. An excellent staff of attendants has been engaged and both exhibitors and visitors may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to secure their pleasure and the safety of their exhibits. The judges are the most competent obtainable, and for this reason there will be nothing but justice in awarding the prizes. We can therefore safely guarantee our patrons Fair Play, excellent attendance, first-class accommodation and an enjoyable experience when visiting the Exhibition. For the comfort of the Animals, large boilers have been procured and warm water or cooked food will be always obtainable.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

Brownsburg Woolen Mills

I, the undersigned, in returning thanks to the public for past patronage would still solicit a continuance of the same. I shall endeavor to please regarding Prices and Quality of Goods, of which the following will be kept in stock.

STOFFES, TWEEDS, FLANNELS, SERGES, BLANKETS, YARNS, ETC. Wool taken in exchange for which the highest market price will be paid. Strict attention will be given to Custom Work, such as Roll Carding, Spinning, Cloth Finishing, etc. Best oil is used on all Custom Roll Carding.

15-3m **A. E. MORRISON.**



These pills are a specific for all diseases arising from disordered nerves, weak heart or watery blood. They cure palpitation, dizziness, smothering, faint and weak spells, shortness of breath, swelling of feet and ankles, nervousness, sleeplessness, anaemia, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, brain fag, female complaints, general debility, and lack of vitality. Price 50c. a box.

NOW OPEN The West End Bakery

HUBERT KEARNS

Begs to announce that having taken over the above bakery the same has now been re-opened — by him as a —

HIGH-CLASS
CONFECTIONERY STORE

I depend on quality alone.
Quality first, Quality last,
Quality all the time.

All kinds of fancy and home-made Breads, Rolls, Buns, and Scones. Wedding cakes a specialty.

None but the very finest of goods made or handled.

SPECIALTIES:
ICE CREAM, and Allan's
Montreal GINGER ALE,
KOLA.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher

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DRESS GINGHAMS 7c.
APRON GINGHAMS, 1 yd. wide 10c and 15c.
PRINTS 7c. to 15c.
LAWNS 8c, 10c, 12c, and 18c.
MEN'S STRAW HATS 8, 10, 15 and 25c.
LADIES " " 15, 20, 40 and 50c.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THESE GOODS.

Hilliker Bros., Dalesville.

"She Carries Her Heart on Her Sleeve"

What a boon to many a man or woman if this were literally so—How many spirits are broken because this particular organ is shackled by disease—and yet how many times has Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart brushed against the grim reaper and robbed him of his victim.

Diseases of the heart are by far the most treacherous of ailments which afflict humanity—ruthless to old and young alike—not insidious but violent, for when the heart fails the whole system suffers violence. Discussing causes here will not console the suffering one. The one great yearning of the heart-sickened patient is how to get relief and a cure. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart stands pre-eminently to-day as the star of hope to sufferers from heart trouble, and so far past the experimental period that thousands to-day proclaim in no uncertain sound, the belief that were it not for this great remedy they would have long ago passed into the great beyond.

Most eminent doctors, whom heart cases have baffled, have tested Dr. Agnew's claims, and to-day they prescribe it in their practice as the quickest and safest heart remedy known to medical science. What are the symptoms? Palpitation, fluttering, shortness of breath, weak and irregular pulse, swelling of feet and ankles, pain in the left side, chilly sensations, fainting spells, uneasiness in sleeping, dropsical tendency and as many more indications that the heart is deranged. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is a heart specific; and no case too acute to find relief from it inside of thirty minutes—a powerful cure.

Mrs. Jno. Fitzpatrick, of Gananoque, Ont., after having been treated by eminent physicians for heart disease of five years' standing, was discharged from the hospital as a hopeless incurable. She suffered from acute pain, and palpitation, her feet and ankles swollen, and there was every tendency to the dropsical form of heart disease, but the lady procured Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart as she declared, as a last hope. One dose relieved her of a very acute spasm in less than thirty minutes, and three bottles cured her—not a symptom of the trouble remaining.

Conductor WILLIAM G. LUCAS, of the N. & W.R.R., and living at Hagarstown, Md., suffered for years with acute valvular form of heart disease—cost him many a "lay off" from his daily duties on the road, and he spent a small fortune in remedies and treating with heart specialists in promise of a cure, and all ended in disappointment, until a good friend, who had been benefited, recommended Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. He tried it, and found it gave him relief and comfort almost immediately. He continued its use until a few bottles were taken, and to-day he is well and strong, and says, "Tell all heart sufferers that I can highly recommend this great remedy."

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT cures eczema, salt rheum, tetter, scald head and all itching skin diseases: cures piles in three to five nights. 35 cents.
DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER relieves cold in the head or hay fever in ten minutes—will cure throat troubles and long standing catarrh cases quickly and permanently.
DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, torpid liver—clear the skin. 40 doses. 50 cents.

SNIPING.

It is somewhat surprising that "Vigilant," whose pretension is "the deep interest of the community" should resort to the same tactics as those adopted by the Boers in South Africa, in his severe, though somewhat misleading criticism of the doings of the school board which appeared in last week's issue of the WATCHMAN. While under an assumed name the writer opens fire upon the Board for neglect of duty, dating as far back as 1887, at which time none of the present members were on the Board. The writings of "Vigilant" infer that I had been chairman of the Board since July 1891, whereas I have occupied that position only for the last three years. From 1891 to 1895 the chair was held by Mr. Palliser and by Mr. H. J. Giles for 1896 and 1897.

In reference to making the annual reports it may be said, that the Board held implicit confidence in the late Secretary, both as to his knowledge of the school law and his integrity in carrying out the same and were under the impression that all requirements had been fully complied with. While the grants up to date have now been received with the exception of \$156.54 for the years 1892-3-4 and 5 the Board feel safe in saying that the full grant will yet be recovered.

The Board, during the years 1892-3-4 and 5 constituted Messrs. J. Palliser, T. Christie, Jr., H. Fraser, Jr., H. J. Giles and J. R. McQuat.

While Vigilant condemns the action of the Board in collecting the school fees in advance (which is perfectly legitimate) he also condemns them for not paying the teachers salaries in full at end of each month. By mutual agreement it has been arranged that 60 p.c. of the teachers salary be paid at end of each month and the balance at end of the term. This system has worked well and given entire satisfaction.

Referring to the charges brought against me personally, in which Vigilant tries to show that I am accumulating wealth too quickly as a result of my dealings with the Board, I might say that the account of \$71.19 was for school supplies purchased during a period of four years, and if he had examined the books a little more closely he would have noticed that \$1.88 was interest charged upon the amount. The account had been rendered every six months, dating from July 1, 1895, and continuing for 3 1/2 years without receiving any payment whatever. At the end of this time I informed the Board that I could not afford to allow account to stand out any longer without charging interest, to which the board consented as shown by the following:

July 1, '95	To school supplies	\$ 8.58
Jan. 1, '96	"	" 19.11
July 1, '96	"	" 4.59
Jan. 1, '97	"	" 17.57
July 1, '97	"	" 3.14
Jan. 1, '98	"	" 4.07
July 1, '98	"	" 6.25

Interest on \$62.74 for 6 mos at 6 p.c. 1.88
Jan. 1, '99 School supplies 6.87

\$71.49
February 13th, 1899 By Cash \$71.49

In reference to the loan made to the board by resolution dated, August 3, '98, the secretary was authorized to procure the money necessary to retire the coupon maturing Aug. 98, in the event of the Town Secretary not having sufficient funds on hand. Application was accordingly made to me for the amount necessary which I gave, (such amount being payable the following day or as soon as the Board were in a position to return it) at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, which was a lower rate of interest than that charged by any banking institution. "Vigilant" must be aware that money loaned on lower rates of interest, to which he makes reference, demand 6 months notice of the Board of their intention to redeem, which makes a vast difference.

As to the expenditure of \$2.75 for travelling expenses, I was ordered by the Board to go to Montreal in connection with the G. N. R. arbitration case. I doubt very much if "Vigilant" in addition to giving his services on the Board, would feel like losing the day to go to Montreal, let alone pay his own fare.

Notwithstanding the effort of Vigilant to show the shortcomings of the board, I might say, it has always been their aim, and endeavor to promote the best interest of the Academy, as well as that of the ratepayers.

Yours truly,
J. R. McQUAT.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

A General Convention of the Liberal Conservative Association of the county of Argenteuil will be held on Saturday, 18th day of August inst, at the Olivet Hall, Lachute, at the hour of two p.m. for the purpose of choosing candidates to represent said party in the next general elections of members to serve in the House of Commons and Legislative Assembly respectively, and for any other matters arising. A full attendance is requested.
Lachute, August 1st, 1900.

G. E. BAMPTON, President.

Get an Ory for
CASTORIA.

Miss Maggie Smith has returned to Buckingham.

Miss Mins Smith is the guest of Mrs. S. Smith.

Miss Bella McEleroy returned home on Saturday.

Tanglefoot avenue is being well patronized by the young couples.

Mr. Stewart Goudie has returned home after an absence of six months. We are pleased to see his smiling countenance amongst us once more.

We noticed among the visitors on Sunday was Mr. Tim Smith. We hope to see Tim often.

The Misses Ritchie and Miller visited friends in Hawkesbury on Tuesday.

Mr. B. Stiles visited our town on Saturday and Sunday last.

The ball held on Wednesday evening proved a decided success, among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Sanborn Smith, Mrs. Stevenson, Messrs Weaver, McGill, Cummings, Goudie Wade Miller Pridham, G. Pridham, A. Cook, L. Cooke, McMeekin, J. Keatly, A. R. billard, W. Robillard, G. McMeekin T. Canning, J. Neagle, T. Foreman, W. Williamson, E. Rankin J. Phillips R. Stiles, E. Beaudin. The ladies were Misses Higginson, Prentiss, Misses Smith, Miss Cooke, E. Cook, M. Miller, B. Ritchie, L. Neagle, B. Cummings, A. Tomkins, S. Lee, M. Bradshaw, L. McCail, B. McEleroy, M. Burns.

LAKE LOUISA.

Miss Maria Newton of Montreal is spending a short time with her father.

Miss Frances Buchan of Ottawa is a guest at Camp Buchan.

Mr. Wm. Gaiffith of Montreal spent Sunday with his family at Braeside.

Mr. and Mrs. James Raitt of Lachute visited their son George on Thursday.

Mr. John Hope spent Sunday with his family here.

Rev. Mr. Waddell conducted service in Matthews Grove on Sunday last. Every Sunday the attendance seems to increase.

Thursday being the birthday of one of our young campers, was celebrated by a picnic at Sandy Beech Camp. (Mr. Gilles acting as director) races and games were indulged in by both old and young and were heartily enjoyed. The afternoon's enjoyment was brought to a close by a bonfire.

The Misses Mand and Irene Caron are guests at Sandy Beach Camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Morrison of Brownsburgh spent Sunday at the Lake.

The Misses Maule Raitt and Blanche Huny, also Master Stanley Raitt spent Saturday and Sunday at Sunny Knowell.

Master Russel McGibbon spent last week here.

Master David Boyce is visiting at Liberty Hall.

Masters Willie, Ernest and Malcom Wilson spent Sunday at the Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Boyce of Lachute spent Sunday at the Lake.

We are glad to hear that Heart's Ease Republic is to be occupied next week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McQuat of Brownsburgh were at Camp Buchan on Sunday.

What's the matter with our Indian chief, he is keeping very quiet this summer.

Mr. John McRae spent Sunday with his family here.

Rev. Mr. Waddell returned home on Tuesday, and Rev. A. A. Radley and family are now occupying Liberty Hall.

Mrs. and Miss Mackie and Mr. Yule of Lachute spent Tuesday at the Lake.

Mr. John McFaul and family of Lachute accompanied by Mrs. Beech and children of New York arrived on Tuesday at the Nutsbell.

Messrs John and Hector McRae and Leonard Gilbert spent Sunday at the Lake.

We are pleased to welcome back Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McGibbon and family of Brownsburgh accompanied by Miss M. Buchan of Geneva who arrived at Camp Buchan on Thursday.

The weather of last week proving favorable for picnics, berry-picking, sight seeing and parties, trips were made to the chasm and big hill where one can get a wide view of the surrounding country. With a glass boats on the Ottawa and villages on its bank can be distinctly seen. Other places interest were visited also.

Public Notice is hereby given that Dame Caroline Hutchin, wife of Daniel Joss of Lachute Town, has, with the authorization of her husband aforesaid, accepted under the benefit of inventory, the succession of the late John L. Hutchin, in his lifetime of the Town of Lachute, carter.

Dated at Lachute this Sixteenth of July, 1900.

CAROLINE HUTCHIN.
J. E. Valois, N.P.

GIVEN FREE.

Davidson's famous granitware for your homes, free with a \$2.00 purchase of any price Tea or Coffee, Baking Powder, Pepper, mustard, Ginger, Spice, etc. Regular grocery prices, 25, 30, 35 and 40 cents per pound. Send in small trial mail order and secure grand premiums and list of prizes. Agents wanted everywhere. Salary and commissions. Stamp for reply and catalogue.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC }
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE } 125

Present—The Hon. Justice Taschereau
JOHN ROBINSON of the township of Gore, district of Terrebonne, Farmer,
Plaintiff

vs.

HENRY ROBINSON of the town of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, being possessed of moveable and immoveable properties in said district of Terrebonne,
Defendant.

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Ste. Scholastique, June 28th, 1900.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
P.C.S.

F. X. Mathieu,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
JOINT PILGRIMAGES
TO

St. ANNE DE BEAUPRE,
SATURDAY, JULY 7TH, AND
TUESDAY, AUG. 7TH, 1900.

A special train will start from Ottawa, at 7 a.m. stopping at all stations departing from—

Calumet	9.21	\$3.25	Lachute	10.21	\$3.25
Grenville	9.23	\$1.25	St. Hermas	10.21	\$3.00
St. Ph'ps	9.49	\$1.25	Ste Sch'ue	10.46	\$3.00

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Tickets for sale at all stations and on all trains on the day of the Pilgrimage.

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, Ont.

Capital, authorized - \$2,000,000
Capital, subscribed - 1,994,900
" Fully paid up - 1,731,030
" Rest - 1,403,310

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

CHARLES MAGRE, President.
Geo. Hay, Vice-President.
Directors—Hon. John Bryson, Jr., Alex. Fraser, John Mather, David Macfarlane, 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. PARRIS, - - - Manager

ST. ANDREWS.

St. Andrews is more than quiet for this time of the year very few visitors being in town.

Mr. Allan Simpson, K. deLaronde and Ralph Barclay are enjoying a weeks visit at Jones' Island.

Quite a number of young ladies from Carillon wheel in to St. Andrews lately, and we are wondering if it is our beautiful sidewalks they like riding on.

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF THIS ADV.

GOOD STOCK
OF MILLINERY

READY-MADE CLOTHING
BEST FITS! BEST MAKES! GOOD BARGAINS!
LARGE VARIETY IN MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SIZES.

FULL LINES IN FRESH GROCERIES.
Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc.

J. N. A. Carriere,
ST. PHILIPPE, QUE.

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.

McQUAT & McRAE.

HARDWARE

QUALITY and PRICE

Are two Essential
Points in buying FOOTWEAR.

Just to hand a full range of BOOTS and SHOES
for spring and summer wear.

Call and examine my stock and you will be convinced that I have the BEST and CHEAPEST BOOTS in town.

WM. BERRY.

A Dressmaker's Duties

Are Such as to Cause Backache

A Toronto Dressmaker has Found a
Positive Cure and Gladly Tells
About it.

Those who follow the arduous occupation of dressmaking or sewing have troubles of their own. Running sewing machines all day long, bending over work that requires the greatest of care; these are the things that have made many a woman exclaim, "every time I take a stitch with my needle it seems as though I am piercing my own back."

But those who suffer from backache, headache, pain in the side or any derangement of the kidneys will be glad to know that there is a remedy that never fails even in the worst cases.

It is Doan's Kidney Pills.
Mrs. P. Coyle, the well-known dressmaker, 224 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont., gave the following statement of her experience with it:

"For some time I suffered a good deal from weak back, a tired feeling, and pains and aches in various parts of my body. Since I have used Doan's Kidney Pills the pains have left me, my back has got stronger and the kidney troubles have been corrected. 'That tired, dull, drowsy feeling that used to come on me has now gone, and I am happy to say I have not felt so well in years as at present.'"

Doan's Kidney Pills cure backache, lame or weak back, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, mist before the eyes, loss of memory, rheumatism, gravel and urinary troubles of young or old. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Mr. Campbell wishes to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to come and inspect the beautiful new stock of picture mouldings that he now has in stock. The prices are very moderate, and if you have any pictures that need a frame bring them along to

J. CAMPBELL,

LACHUTE MILLS.

Regal Economy

Nearly every one has some pet economy—it is a habit common even to those who are not obliged to save in order to have pin money.

Her royal highness, Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck, was an illustration; she cultivated habits of small economy which clung to her from childhood to old age, and were not in the least incompatible with her extreme generosity. Her half sheets of note paper were always kept, no envelopes were ever destroyed, and every little bit of string put on one side for future use.

One day a near neighbor was calling at White Lodge and found the Duchess of Teck sorting out her writing paper. During the process of arrangement, some of the tissue paper which had been placed between the sheets to protect the stamping, fell to the carpet. The visitor picked up the pieces as they fell and unconsciously rolled them into little balls. Suddenly Princess Mary noticed what he was doing and exclaimed: "Do not do that Mr. —; I save all those things; you will never learn economy."

The Queen of England has the reputation of being a thrifty lady. Just what her pet economy is, however, has not been made public. It is perhaps the reputation she has in this direction which caused a certain old lady to add a codicil to her will in which she bequeathed two pet cats to Queen Victoria. The codicil provided for the maintenance of the animals, that they should be no expense to their royal mistress. The Queen's name has been mentioned in not far short of 200 wills as the recipient of the family mouse catcher, and unfortunately her Majesty is not fond of cats.

The Princess Beatrice is always very careful never to waste a bit of paint, saving every scrap carefully on paper, which she places in a bowl of water, when it is ready for use the next time she sits down to her easel.

The eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, the Dowager Empress Frederick of Germany, guards the fruit in her gardens with a jealous eye, not allowing even the "wind falls" to be thrown away. Her fruit and vegetables are often sold, and the thalers thus acquired added—not to her pin money—but to her charity fund. She has a large and beautiful fruit garden at Friedrichshof. Quite a little commotion and considerable amusement was caused not long ago when it became known that the fruit supplied for a banquet breakfast given to the Emperor by one of the small regiments of the guards had been purchased from the Empress Frederick's head gardener, and perhaps from the Empress herself.

Holland's girl Queen is economical almost to parsimony in the matter of headgear. When one thinks that she could order Easter bonnets by the score if she chose, one has a feeling almost akin to pity for her, that she does not fully appreciate her privileges.

An English girl who had the opportunity of seeing Queen Wilhelmina review her troops, wrote that "her Majesty's sailor hat, with an elastic under her chin, was much the worse of wear. Her white duck habit looked very smart at a distance, but was fearfully home made on a close inspection. She chose lemon-colored gloves and a white ribbon in place of a collar, with an enormous gold brooch in the front of it." It is said that in the royal residence there is an apartment in the seclusion of the Queen's quarters where hats, bonnets and toques are fashioned and modeled after her Majesty's own exclusive designs. There is a great saving, of course, in milliner's bills.

The Emperor William of Germany will not spend a penny more than he can help on walking sticks—in fact, he picks out the cheapest he can find. And as for umbrellas, he never possessed one; they are his pet aversion. He has quite a remarkable collection of hunting sticks, but these cost him nothing, as he cut them with his own hand while following the chase. Nor does his Majesty throw away his clothes recklessly; they must be well worn before discarded, and the eighteen pairs of white military gloves make many journeys to and from the cleaners; nor are they thrown away nor given away until absolutely past usefulness.

In the matter of the table, the royal food is very plain; a most vigorous discipline pervades his household as regards culinary matters, and enormous savings have been made in the expenditure for this item of the im-

perial domestic budget. While the monarch spends money lavishly whenever he thinks it fit to uphold his dignity, and a display of royal splendor, more especially on his journeys, when he showers gifts of royal munificence right and left, the very strictest economy is practiced in nearly every home matter.

When the Emperor began his rule the lord steward was commanded to furnish a complete statement as to the sum annually required for the imperial kitchen, apart from state dinners and official receptions. It was found that these sums reached a total which made a very heavy inroad into the amount set apart for the royal provender. Close investigations showed that immense defalcations were committed in the royal kitchen department, the control of the same being grossly neglected. The entire retinue of servants being supplied with food from the royal larder, tons of butter, thousands of eggs, and wagon loads of meat were charged which had never been consumed. It was thus shown that for ground pepper alone, 4,000 marks had been expended in one year.

Under the present regime, all the servants have to feed themselves, and receive as compensation a certain sum of money per day. Their meals are being cooked for them by a special kitchen department, the chef of which is obliged to furnish each meal at a certain rate.

Quite a similar arrangement has been made as to the meals of the imperial family, a fixed sum being allowed per head for each of the meals. Thus the lunch is paid for at the rate of 2 marks and 50 pfennings, about 65c. per head, and dinner at 5 shillings, exclusive of wine, of which the Emperor partakes very sparingly when at home.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The circulation of the blood is an affair of the heart.

About the only kind of hoods used in summer are false-hoods.

When a woman is in love it is very apt to increase her sighs.

Patients and long suffering seems to be the motto of a good many doctors. Age is venerable in man—and it would be in woman were she to become old.

Words resemble sunbeams—the more they are condensed the deeper they burn.

It looks like the plowholder sows that the bondholder may reap.

Sometimes a man has no confidence in other men because he has none in himself.

Ending of a modern novel—"And so they were divorced and lived happily ever after."

Troubles and thunder clouds usually seem very black in the distance, but grow lighter as they approach.

SURPRISED BY THE ENGINE.

The natives of a wild country never fail to wonder over the coming of a railroad, with its snorting locomotive and rattling cars. The antics of the native Egyptians and Arabs, says Owen S. Watkins, who was with Kitchener in his Sudan campaign, afforded not a little amusement to the railway battalion under Lieutenant Midwinter. The quantity of water consumed by the locomotive was a constant source of wonder. The Arabs had never dreamed of such a thirst as that monster seemed to possess. One day, when the working party climbed aboard after loading all the trucks, the Egyptians cried, "For shame!" charged them with overloading the poor engine, and asked if they thought themselves men. Once the driver of an engine was asked by an Arab to permit his young wife to crawl under the engine, as she was sure if she could do that, her married life would be blessed.

ENTERPRISE AT OMDURMAN.

One of the most remarkable facts in connection with the development of the Sudan is the extraordinary manner in which Omdurman has adopted European methods. The city now possesses not only markets and regular lines of caravans, but shops conducted upon the European fashion, bazaars which would do no discredit to one of our more civilized Indian cities, three cafes run on modern principles by enterprising Greeks and even a music warehouse and concert hall. There is now a regular ferry service between Omdurman and Khartoum, as well as a postal and telegraph system; while an enterprising Scotchman has sought permission to continue the tram line that has hitherto carried material for the college, which is rapidly being completed, for passenger service.

INDIA'S AWFUL SCOURGE.

DETAILS OF SOME OF THE SUFFERING IN REMOTE DISTRICTS.

The Cholera Raging in Western India—The Frightful Lack of Water—The Devastation in the Country of the Hills—Frightful Death Rate There Since Last Christmas and the World Has Heard Little of It.

Writing about the Indian famine from Simla on May 31, the London Standard's correspondent says that there is no improvement to report. Cholera still rages in western India. Its awful outbreaks in the famine camps drive away those employed on the relief works in thousands, but in spite of this the number so employed was increased by 73,000 during the last week of May. The chief increase is in the central provinces, although it is there that cholera is driving most from the camps.

The water famine from which vast tracts of country now suffer become more acute every week. Springs and small streams have long ago dried up; wells, though they are dug deeper, show no water; while even the large rivers are now mere trickling threads of water, meandering through a wilderness of red-hot rock or burning sand. Unless speedy relief is forthcoming, this water question will soon assume an aspect of the most terrible importance. To take one single instance, the big city of Nagpore, the capital of the central provinces, has for weeks past been on very short commons in the matter of water. What is available is of but indifferent quality. The supply to the railway company has been cut off. A small allowance for drinking purposes is all that can be spared to the people. It is almost superfluous to point out how

THIS LACK OF WATER

favours the spread of epidemic disease quite apart from the great inconvenience and even suffering it entails on the people. In districts which, unlike Nagpore, have no regular waterworks but depend on purely natural sources the case is of course worse.

Serious as is the present condition, the meteorological reports are very discouraging, giving rise to the theory that the monsoon currents, as sometimes happens, have been deflected from their usual course the African coast. The writer proceeds:

"I need not dilate on the unexampled horrors of the situation should the monsoon be very late or poor in quantity. Quite apart from the impossibility of all agricultural operations it would simply mean that countless thousands of people would die of thirst."

Weeks ago information reached Simla to the effect that the people who live in and on the borders of the Great Western Desert, which comprises a large portion of Scinde and Rajputana, had suffered terrible losses; and that not only had more than 90 per cent. of their cattle died, but that the roads which are mere tracks across the sandy wastes, were for miles, littered with human corpses.

But there are other large districts so remote from the railway and from important centres that it takes months for news to trickle through. The country of the Bhils is an example. Several weeks ago the writer received a letter from a military officer stationed in this mass of hills and jungle, and the picture which he painted of its condition was

TRULY TERRIBLE.

There can be no doubt that months and months ago, even before last Christmas, the people were dying in thousands of starvation, and that they were practically without any help whatever, except what was available on the mere edge of their particular domain. News of all this is only now, six months afterward, beginning to leak out.

Referring to a reply of Lord George Hamilton in the House of Commons, which seemed to throw some doubt on what he described as the sensational reports on the subject which has been published the correspondent says that it would be difficult to paint in too gloomy colors the suffering starvation and death which for months have been simply destroying the whole population of the Bhil country. Suffering there reached an acute form so long ago as November last, and ever since that time the people have been dying of starvation literally in thousands.

The writer shrank from "detailing the really sickening horrors," as described to him by his military correspondent, "the tale of the rotting corpses, or the glistening skeletons of hundreds of men and cattle which are to be seen in profusion, of whole hamlets wiped out, of mile after mile of

country utterly deserted and burned up, of the want of water in places where within living memory it had never been known to fail," and prefers to condense in a few words the experiences of one who only touched on the fringe of the country and thus missed the worst scenes.

Writing from Udaipur, perhaps the most beautiful and picturesque city in India, he says that the drought of last year, "converted the Bhil country into a place of slow, lingering, terrible death." Many of the people turned for help toward Udaipur, where they hoped the Maharana would help them. But they died in hundreds on the road and jackal, pariah dog and crow fattened on their poor remains. Udaipur offered no sanctuary, and every morning the corpse-bearers were busy, removing from sight the offensive evidences of the severity of the distress. The biting cold days of December and January told like a pestilence on their weakened and emaciated frames, and the Bhils

DIED BY HUNDREDS.

The sights presented in the city, in the closing weeks of last year and the opening ones of this have burned themselves indelibly on the memories of those who were so unfortunate as to witness them. If this could happen in the capital of the State, what was the fate of those lying in the desolate hill tracts to the south and west of Udaipur?

Little or nothing appears to have been done at the time to relieve this terrible misery. The Maharana, a Prince of the old conservative type, knows nothing of what goes on outside the capital beyond what his entourage chose to tell him. In any native state the task of famine relief is a long time in organization, because there is no proper staff of engineers or skilled civil servants, to superintend things, and because, too, business of every type, no matter how important or how urgent, is carried through with the utmost dilatoriness. Hence, though relief measures were ultimately started in Udaipur, they came too late to save the Bhils. The loss of life among these people will probably never be known, but it is certainly enormous. Thousands died in the winter months, five months ago, and since thousands more have died of starvation. And now cholera of the most virulent type has come in to complete the work. Apart from this epidemic, hundreds of the people die of famine diarrhoea. These two, with starvation, pure and simple, account for the appalling mortality, which is daily taking place in the Bhil country. The pangs of hunger are so great that the people in their desperation have taken to eating all kinds of the most disgusting or impossible substances.

LORD ROBERTS IN IRELAND.

Stories From the Br-Place of the British Commander-in-Chief.

When Lord Roberts was in Ireland last year as commander of the forces there, and the carriage would come to the door for Lady Roberts, he would examine the horses carefully, under the harness and all over. He would then bicycle on swiftly in front with Miss Roberts, and wait for the carriage to overtake them. On one occasion Lady Roberts found him talking to a poor, bare-footed woman sitting by the side of the road. In a sack on the ground lay a "bonnive," or young pig.

When the carriage drew up, Lord Roberts told his wife that the woman had got very tired carrying the pig seven or eight miles. The kind couple succeeded in getting the woman and her "bonnive" into the carriage, which at once drove off.

Lady Roberts still further astonished the bewildered peasant by addressing her in excellent Irish and slipping a sum of money into her hand ere she was set down at her destination.

Lord Roberts had a diplomatist's memory as well as a soldier's dash and skill. While inspecting a regiment in Ireland he sat at luncheon beside the wife of one of the majors. Noticing that the officer opposite smiled pleasantly and familiarly to her, he asked her if it were her husband. On being answered in the affirmative, the field marshal said: "I know his face. Where was he with me?" "In the Afghan campaign," answered the gratified wife. Later Lord Roberts had a long chat with the officer in question, and finished by saying, "You came out of it for something good," looking quite approvingly in the direction of the handsome wife.

ARMOR.

The fourteenth century armor was so heavy that many soldiers only 30 years old were deformed or permanently disabled by its weight.

ROUSING IRISH CHEER.

How It Broke the Respectable Silence of Lady Smith.

Gen. Buller's entrance into Ladysmith moved haltingly at first, writes Richard Harding Davis in the July Scribner, the townspeople lacking the initiative, and for ten minutes the column marched past in as respectful silence as would have greeted a funeral. General Buller alone received a welcoming cheer. The rest of the men, "lance, foot and dragoon," passed between the lines garrison and the townspeople to no other accompaniment than the music of Gordon's bagpipes and the whirr of the American biplane.

It was Colonel Donald, the Irish colonel of the Irish Fusiliers, who was the first to set matters right, and to break the polite calm. He saw Gen. White just as he had ridden past him and he saw his mistake at the same instant, and whirled so suddenly that his horse drove back his own men. His enthusiasm made up for the apathy of the hundreds who had preceded him; his face shone with generous, excited hero-worship. He did not pause to salute. It was as though he thought such a perfunctory tribute from himself alone was inadequate for such an occasion and for such a man as General White.

So he stood up in his stirrups and waved his helmet and called upon his regiment. "Three cheers for General Sir George White!" he shouted. "Hip, hip, hip!" in a brogue as rich as his good-will was generous. And his regiment answered to his call as it has done on many less agreeable moments and the love-feast began.

You must imagine what followed. You must imagine the dry, burning heat, the fine, yellow dust, the white glare of the sunshine, and in the heat and glare and dust, the great interminable column of men in ragged khaki crowding down the main street 22,000 strong, cheering and shouting with the sweat running off their faces and cutting little rivulets in the dust that caked their cheeks. Some of them were so glad that, though in the heaviest marching order, they leaped up and down and stepped out of line to dance to the music of the bagpipes.

ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT.

At a recent entertainment which was both novel and original, the guests were requested to present, in some manner their birth month.

Most of them wore the birth stone suitable to the month which, as old legend tells us, is sure to protect against misfortune, the jewel acting as a talisman.

A few substituted flowers appropriate to their birth month. One young lady, whose birthday was in January, wore a string of tiny silver beads which tinkled musically wherever she went. Another claiming January also as her birth month, wore a brooch showing an old man and an infant, representing the old and new year.

September was adorned with golden rod paper hearts, pierced with arrows.

Many puzzled their brains over a young girl wearing a white apron, with several bars of music on the hem, until one discovered it to be a March.

April was represented by a paper fool's cap, and May by a pretty spring gown, decorated with violets and lilies of the valley.

August wore a white organdy and carried a palm leaf fan.

September was adorned with golden rod and purple asters.

October's daughter wore a rich yellow gown, nearly covered with glorious autumn leaves, and on her head perched a cap of the same brilliant leaves.

November's costume was most striking, being a poster design representing Thanksgiving.

December's was a picturesque suit of white elder down flannel, ornamented with holly berries and running pine.

Each guest was requested to furnish one dish appropriate to the month in which she was born. In this way the supper was quite out of the ordinary and the only tax on the hostess, with the exception of her one dish, was for coffee, pickles and cake.

Prizes were awarded for the most effective costume, as well as the most striking one.

AVOIDING RISKS.

Attendant. You have to pay for your soda water before you drink it, sir.

Thirsty Patron. What's that rot you ain't makin' it any more poisonous than usual, are you?

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

KEEPING ANIMALS TOO LONG.

It is a very commendable and humanitarian sentiment to keep cattle too long, for it indicates an attachment for them that one is loath to break, and yet a farmer who is raising animals for his living cannot let sentiment interfere with what he knows to be good business. Others keep cattle too long simply because they happen to be ignorant of the best time to dispose of them, and then keep waiting for a better turn in the markets to help them to get good returns. Sometimes living in the hope of doing better later induces a farmer to carry his herd over from month to month, and before he knows it a year has slipped by. The animals are meantime eating up all the profits they ever would have made for their owners, and at the same time are passing the prime of life, when they sell at the best prices.

We cannot afford to keep cattle one day longer than the time they reach full maturity or prime of life. Up to this period they have been gaining in weight and flesh, and every pound of feed that has been given them has made its corresponding amount of flesh. Liberal feeding of growing animals makes glad the heart of the farmer or breeder, but when the food ceases to exert its magic influence, then something seems to be wrong. The wrong is very often that the cattle have passed their prime, and all future feeding will merely tend to help them hold their weight. There is no further gain.

Prime cattle sold in the market means something more than fat and well-developed carcasses. It includes a certain tenderness and juiciness of meat which can be gained only through rapid growing and laying on of flesh. This result has been obtained by good feeding of good animals. If these animals had ceased to grow the meat would begin to lose much of its best virtues. It may not be an easy matter always to tell just when an animal has ceased to grow, or when it has reached its full prime, but it is more profitable to sell just before that period, and thus lose the few extra pounds she may have gained, than to hold her a few weeks beyond full maturity when she gains nothing in weight and loses in quality. Most of us are inclined to hold our cattle too long, and it may well be of value to some of us to look into the matter. Are we hampering ourselves by holding cattle over for higher markets when they should be sold at once, or are we selling them just as soon as they have reached their prime and are in the very best condition for the market?

GREEN FERTILIZERS.

It is sometimes assumed that the ploughing under of vegetation grown on land must always be a benefit to it. But this is not the invariable result. There are some conditions when to put a large mass of green herbage under the soil to ferment may be and is positively injurious. There are many kinds of green manures with wide diversity in their ability to furnish plant food. Only those that contain nitrogenous matter to be converted into ammonia by fermentation are always helpful, and even with these good effect is often largely neutralized by the excess of water which they contain. All green vegetation that is suitable for ploughing under as manure is fully 80 per cent. water. If the land is already saturated with water and the green herbage is mainly carbon, a slow fermentation takes place which develops what is known as humic acid. This is a poison to the roots of all but the lowest order of plants, as is seen by the impossibility of growing anything but reeds, mosses and other coarse herbage on wet land until after it has been thoroughly underdrained.

Warmth and light are essential in developing and making available what plant food the soil contains. But on much swamp land there is little evidence that there are the mineral and nitrogenous plant food which makes soil fertile to be developed. To grow on black muck land a mass of vegetable matter to be turned under is a clear waste. All the carbon it contains can be saved by feeding it to stock and thus turning it into warmth and fat, and the excrement after all this bulky matter has been passed through the stomach usually contains more available fertility than the whole mass would do if turned under the soil to ferment. On dry,

sandy and gravelly soils large growths of carbonaceous vegetables may prove an advantage, as they will supply water, and the carbonic acid gas that they throw off while fermenting will probably not be in excess of what the land needs. But wherever the soil is black with partly decayed humus, to plow under more vegetable matter to add to it is a clear waste of what, at the least, is more valuable as food than as a fertilizer.

It is the belief of many farmers that all green manures, excepting weeds, which should be destroyed as soon as they can be seen and left to rot in the soil, is a wasteful way to fertilize land. Even the clover and other leguminous plants which gather nitrogen from confined air in the soil are worth much more to feed than to grow and plow under. When we cut the clover and peas to feed them they leave a large part of their fertility in the soil when their roots decay.

AFTERNOON TEA IN PARIS.

The French have another grudge against England. Parisians complain that dinner has been spoiled for them, and that the insidious English tea habit has made the trouble. The practice of serving afternoon tea has been gaining favor steadily among Parisians until, in recent seasons, it has been practically universal in the smart set of Paris. Unluckily, however, the simplicity of the English function did not suit the French ideas. In England one serves tea and biscuit, small sandwiches, toast, plum cake or muffins. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred nothing more elaborate is attempted. The English woman or man drinks tea for its own sake, but in Paris the fashion is valued for its ornamental possibilities and has been adorned with frills until its English ancestors would not recognize it. Tea is served. So is everything else that a 5 o'clock appetite can struggle with. Drinks of infinite variety are on tap. Probably the Frenchman, unlike the Englishman, refused to be lured to drawing rooms by tea, and as he was a necessity, at any price, the drinks were conceded to him.

The refreshments are not all liquid. Sandwiches, pates, salads, cold meats, all the army of French timbales and aspics and galantines a host of hot dishes, cakes, creams, ices, any or all of these are in evidence, and the afternoon bracer of England assumes the proportion of a square meal in France. The natural result was a postponement of the dinner hour. With the best will in the world one cannot eat a solid meal at 5 or 6 o'clock and be ready for an elaborate dinner at 7. The ancient and honorable order of Parisian chefs protested vigorously. What was the use of being a Napoleon of the cuisine if diners had no appetite for the achievements of genius, and hurried through dinner in order to go on to the theatre, opera and social functions?

The afternoon tea was too convenient a social custom to be abandoned, and no hostess dared make it the simple thing it should be, but during the last season there has been a tentative effort to solve the problem by a return to the early French custom of a midday dinner. There is little probability that the experiment will meet with general favor, but in several of the best known houses of the Faubourg St. Germain last winter, dinner was relegated to 2 o'clock, afternoon tea was made even more elaborate than usual and an exceedingly substantial supper was served late in the evening. The arrangement made possibly a leisurely dinner and an early appearance at evening functions; but a midday dinner is a lamentable institution and, if England has saddled it upon France, there is a *casus belli* worth considering.

THEY OBEYED ORDERS.

A certain Captain, having been ordered on foreign service, gave a farewell dinner to his regiment. Addressing the men before they commenced to eat, he said:

Now, lads, treat this dinner as you would the enemy.

After dinner he discovered Private Robinson stowing several bottles of champagne away in a bag. Highly incensed, the Captain asked him what he meant by such conduct.

Why, sir, said Robinson, - I'm only obeying orders.

Obedient orders, roared the Captain. What do you mean?

Yes, sir, was the answer. You told us to treat the dinner like an enemy, those we don't kill we take prisoners.

About the House.

HOME.

There is a certain sacredness, and a wonderful wealth of tender memories clinging about the word, "home." The memories are of childhood's joys. The pleasures of later life never approach them in pure delight. There is something solemnly sweet in the sound of the word, home, and in the thoughts which it calls to mind. It is one of the first words that we learn to lip in our babyhood. It is our last thought when we draw near to the Valley of Shadows. Above the altars of our hearts the name of home is engraved with that of mother; and through all our lives these two unite to form our guiding star even in the darkest places of the world. When tempted we are given strength to resist by the thought of a mother's love and grief and the home which we would plunge into sorrow.

One of our chiefest blessings is, that it is almost impossible to forget or to travel beyond the gentle influence of home and mother. We may try to forget, and may wander far from familiar scenes. At length we may even imagine that we have forgotten; but, a face, a voice, a strain of music, or the perfume of a loved flower, the babbling of a brook, the sighing of the woods, or the song of a bird, will perchance bring back our wandering thoughts. A sense of desolate loneliness and an intense longing for home will sweep over our hearts, calling up, with renewed vividness, memories of the dear associations of home and childhood, which we had thought long since forgotten. Our aching hearts testify that we have not forgotten after all. No, indeed! We can never forget home and mother.

What is the basis of our patriotism and love of country? Is it not our love of home? The loved ones who made our earliest years so very, very happy are what constitute a home. The heroes of any country fight and die for honor, for the protection of their families and their homes will ever constitute the highest honor and the greatest glory. Without this incentive, there would be little left for which to fight and to endure the perils, the dangers, and the uncertain fortunes of war.

Amid strange scenes and heartless people, we often grow weary of the toil and burdens of life; but home means rest, and, no matter how hard we have to work, and what troubles we must endure, we know that there is rest for weary bodies, encouragement for faint hearts, and balm for wounded feelings.

Corset cover of white batiste, the fronts arranged in a cluster of tucks at the waist. The edge is embroidered and below the embroidery the



material is button-holed, through which black or colored ribbon may be run. Narrow embroidered bands form the shoulder straps. Material required, batiste, 36 inches wide, 1 yard.

WITH GOOSEBERRIES.

Canned Gooseberries—Pick over and wash nice ripe or green gooseberries, allow half cup of water and one pound of granulated sugar for each quart of fruit. Make a syrup with the sugar and water, skim, put in the fruit and simmer very gently for five minutes. Must be cooked slowly or the fruit will break. Seal boiling hot.

Gooseberry Jam—Stem the goose-

berries, weigh, and allow three-fourths pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Mash the fruit, and boil slowly twenty minutes, add the sugar and boil slowly for twenty minutes longer, stirring constantly to prevent burning. Seal boiling hot in pint jars, or in tumblers like jelly.

Gooseberry Catsup—Choose ripe red gooseberries, boil slowly with one cup of water until soft. Press through a colander, weigh the pulp, and to every five pounds allow three pounds of granulated sugar, half pint of best cider vinegar, one level tablespoon each of ground cinnamon and mace, and a level teaspoon of salt. Boil and stir until as thick as tomato catsup. Seal boiling hot.

Gooseberry Fool—Cook one quart of gooseberries with one small cup white sugar and one tablespoon of water in a double boiler to a pulp, and press through a colander. Let get very cold and mix with an equal quantity of cold custard.

Gooseberry Cream—Boil one quart of gooseberries very quickly in as much water as will cover them, stir in half oz. good butter, press them through a sieve and sweeten the pulp to taste, then beat it up with the yolks of four eggs.

Gooseberry Pudding—Stew one quart of green gooseberries in a very little water to a pulp, rub them through a sieve, stir in quarter pound of butter, four well-beaten eggs, two oz. of fine bread crumbs or four oz. of sponge cake crumbs, sweeten to taste, mix all well together and bake in a dish lined with a thin paste.

USE OF THE CORSET.

Stiff corsets are unknown in France. French corsets are always supple and bendable, and this much accounts for the ease of French figures, which are never tightened excepting at the waist, leaving the bust and hips quite free. In England the figure is usually tightened in too much at the bust and hips, which gives too straight a look to the figure and makes it stiff and uncomfortable, movement being rendered ungraceful by this stiffness.

Let any girl try to lace her stays only at the waist, and let her select her stays as soft and light as possible, and then see if her figure be not as graceful in shape and as elastic as the most graceful and elastic French figure. No tight straight-down even lacing will ever make a pretty figure.

If the corset cannot be made expressly to suit the figure, then let it be laced only in the middle at the waist. Even then no real corset should be worn by girls until they are well in their teens. Remember, the softer the corset is the easier it will be, and the tighter it may be laced at the waist without feeling uncomfortable. This is the only way to mould the figure, as it is said, without injuring the health.

HOW TO SERVE FRUIT.

Serve all fruits as fresh and cold as possible, and with granulated, rather than powdered sugar. Serve large strawberries, with the hulls on them, so that they may be dipped in sugar and eaten from the fingers.

Serve currants and raspberries together with a little sugar, or, when, it is necessary to use the currants alone, mash them slightly with plenty of sugar.

Always wipe peaches carefully to remove the fuzz when placed on the table whole.

Serve out fruit and berries in glass dishes, and please both eye and palate.

TELEPHONE IMPROVEMENTS.

A correspondent, writing from Munich, Germany, reports that a syndicate has just been formed under the auspices of the Bank of Darmstadt, to bring into practical use certain telephone improvements that have been tested in Government offices. These inventions are to make it possible to retain the spoken word and to repeat it as freely as desired; to use the same wire for simultaneous conversation by different parties; to repeat the same conversation at various points, and to strengthen the sounds so as to make the long-distance telephone operate with better results.

NOTHING LIKE SELF-POSSESSION.

The other morning Jones turned up at the office even later than usual. His employer, tired of waiting for him had himself set about registering the day's transactions, usually Jones' first duty. The enraged merchant laid his pen aside very deliberately, and said to Jones, very sternly indeed, Mr. Jones, this will not do! No, sir, replied Jones, gently drawing off his coat as he glanced over his employer's shoulder, it will not. You have entered McKurken's order in the wrong book. Far better to have waited till I came!

HE BLAMES MISSIONARIES

VIEWS OF THE CHINESE MINISTER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Declares the Attempt to Proselytize China Keenest Fanatic—Yast Army Needed to Subdue the Chinese.

In regard to the present situation in China, Ho Yow, the Chinese Consul General in San Francisco, a diplomat only second in importance to the Chinese Minister in Washington, says: "The origin of the whole trouble is interference with our religion in China. I do not question the worthy intentions of the missionaries who have gone there, but they have made them sick of trying to convert a people who are not educated as a race even to the point of religious toleration."

"Good missionaries merely waste their energies and incense the people. There is another cause for the present uprising aside from the purely religious work of the missionaries in proselytizing China."

INJURED THE CAUSE.

"It has so happened, that whenever a missionary has been injured or killed in the country, the nation which he represented has made the tragedy the occasion for asking grants of lands from the Chinese Government. This course in the eyes of many of our people, who are extremely suspicious, has been misconstrued and misrepresented."

"From a political point of view, it seems to have been a fatal mistake on the part of the Powers to have bombarded the Taku forts before they had landed sufficient forces to be able to support that step to follow it up. Instead of relieving the Legations in Peking they aggravated the situation, stirring up an ignorant and maddened people to frenzy."

NEED AN IMMENSE FORCE.

"In my opinion the Powers would need an army of about 250,000 men to subdue this one northern province by force. Should there be a general uprising throughout China before they could do any sort of policing for that great territory with its four hundred million people, or bring them under subjection, they would require not less than 1,000,000 soldiers and many millions of dollars would be wasted and millions of lives be lost before the entire country could be brought under subjugation."

"These zealots are not open to reason, as they are possessed by strange superstitions. Very many of the Boxers, probably by far the larger number, have never in their lives seen a European face and believe implicitly the horrible things told about the foreigners."

CHINAMEN WELL ARMED.

"The Chinamen are well armed and they are well supplied with weapons of the latest pattern, many of them manufactured in our own great arsenals. Shan Tung Province is notable for its men of fine physique and stature. This province could probably place in the field nearly 10,000,000 closely approaching six feet in height. Whatever China may have been in the past, she is no insignificant enemy to cope with to-day. Her strength is formidable and if it is expended upon invaders the result would be terrible slaughter."

"If the members of the Legation have been murdered you cannot bring them back to life by killing in turn. A peaceful adjustment of the differences might be had and a compensation secured. Such a policy would save their lives and enormous expenditures on the part of injured nations."

WHERE LAND IS MOST VALUABLE

The growth of the land values is one of the most wonderful phenomena of the age. Every inch of land between King William's statue and Trinity square, London, cost £30 10s, or at the rate of £191,000,000 per acre—beyond all doubt the highest price ever paid in England for land. The Southeastern Railway Company was asked at the rate of \$65,000,000 per acre for a piece of ground in Brompton, which had a depth of sixteen feet only. The demand was so exorbitant that even a railway company had to pause, finally declining to purchase. In the year 1880 land in Cannon street was sold for \$30 a square foot, and six years later the price went up to \$75 a square foot.

DEATH TO COCKROACHES.

A simple Australian remedy for killing cockroaches consists in feeding the insects upon a mixture of flour and paste of Paris which, it is said, they greedily devour. The plaster of Paris "soaks" after they have swallowed it, and that is the end of them.

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and remember it!

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The dates for the holding of our
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ENTRIES CLOSE 12TH SEPT.
28 GOLD MEDALS
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this year's exhibition the best
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Modern and Realistic SPECTACULAR

"Battle of Paardeberg and
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This is the famous battle in which
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Reduced rates on all line of travel.

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P.S.—See Massey Harris Coy's
specials on page 4a and 4b.

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Victims.

The Cause of the trouble
and how to Over-
come it.

It frequently produces Headaches,
Heartburn, Dizziness and other dis-
tressing symptoms.

The primary cause of indigestion or
dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the ab-
sence of nerve force; the loss of the
life-sustaining elements in the blood.
No organ can properly perform its func-
tions when the source of nutriment
fails. When the stomach is robbed of
the nutriment demanded by nature as-
similation ceases, un-natural gases are
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sponds to the discord.

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cure by going to the root of the disease.
They renew and build up the blood and
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If your dealer does not keep them,
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in daily, but we can handle more.

We want 10,000 lbs this sea-
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as possible. Try and hustle
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NEW FLANNELS and TWEEDS, and heaps of READY-
MADE CLOTHING of the finest grades and best cut and finish.

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Province of Quebec.

GOOD GOING RETURNING UNTIL
June 21st. August 20th.
July 13th. September 12th.
July 17th. September 16th.

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June 19th. August 20th.
July 13th. September 12th.
July 17th. September 16th.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the travel-
ling public that on account of the
dangerous condition of White's
Bridge, it is hereby closed for
Public or any travel upon it. Any
Person travelling upon it does so
at their own risk.

Given this seventh day of April
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office in the municipality of the
parish of Saint Jerusalem.

G. J. WALKER,
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Read This; then Decide to Order Your Spring Suit Here.

To meet the increasing demand of my customers and the
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On the first indi-
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As Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-
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imitated, your safety lies in seeing that the
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Something to Suit Everybody

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[10 to 25 per cent off all goods in
stock during the month of June.

A. D. KENNEDY,

[Opposite Rodrigue's Hotel].

CONGE

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXV.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUG. 17, 1900.

NO. 25

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.

N. FOREST,
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CHARLES CALDER,
General Agent for The Lancashire,
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Fire Insurance Companies in the Ottawa
Valley. Mercantile, Schedule, and
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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.
SURGEON DENTIST,
LACHUTE PRO. QUE.

Will hereafter remain permanently in
Lachute.

McCORMICK & CLAXTON,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors.
Commissioners for Ontario, Nova Scotia,
Manitoba, British Columbia and
State of New York.
Imperial Building - MONTREAL

W. J. SIMPSON,
Insurance and Financial Agent,
Fire, Life and Accident Assurance.
Only First-class Companies Represented
LACHUTE, P.Q.

Try our 25c Japan Tea, it will
please you. Your money back if it
not all we claim it to be—
McFAUL Bros.

See our new choice selection of
wall papers.
Hilliker Bros.

"Bobs" is mowing in South Africa
and doing good work. And owners
of well kept lawns are mowing with
the best and cheapest lawn mowers
on the market got from McOuatt and
McRae. A few still on hand at re-
duced prices as season is advanced.

Farm to Let—The undersigned will
lease his farm to a suitable person on
reasonable terms.
G. J. WALKER.

Baden-Powell Khaki Colored Hat.
W. Banford.

Bring your wool to G. L. Meikle
& Co. Highest prices paid.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

You must have the new summer
hat. Baden-Powell is the name.
We have it.
W. Banford.

There will soon be no Chinese Em-
pire but there is still a first class up-
to-date hardware store in town where
for the next few weeks we will satisfy
all comers in quality and price of
Haying tools, harvest twine. Give
us a call and be convinced.
McOuatt & McRae

Remember—All goods bought at
Hilliker Bros., delivered anywhere
along the rail route at the same
price as if taken from the store.

There is no breakfast equal to
Wheat Germ Meal Porridge. A book
of receipts in every package to be
had at G. Creswell's, or Giles Bros.,
Lachute agents.

Something extra—Tea 25c. Coffee
30c.—HILLIKER Bros.

Paints, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Floor
Paints, etc., from the most reliable
manufacturers in the Dominion. Sole
agent for the Sherwin Williams Paints.
J. R. McOUATT

Farmers—The highest prices are
paid for calf skins at G. L. Meikle's.

Be sure and bring your calf skins
to us. Highest prices.
W. ANFORD.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream! Two kinds
every day. Water ices every Satur-
day, at Kearns' Ice Cream Parlor.

FOR SALE.—Two Buggies, 1 Pha-
eton (almost new), and 1 Piano Box.
A. J. PERIARD.

They Saved My Life.

REMARKABLE CURE OF INDIGESTION
BY DR. CLARKE'S LITTLE RED PILLS.

To the Editor of the Watchman.
Dear Sir,—I would like to let your
readers know something of Dr. Clarke's
Little Red Pills. I was a victim of in-
digestion for over five years. Doctors,
medicine and patent medicine were alike
useless, until I was fortunate enough to
notice an advertisement for Little Red
Pills, and gave them a trial. I consider
that it was a new life for me when I sent
for them. I have taken four boxes, cost-
ing \$1.50, and have now a new lease of
life. Let those who suffer try these won-
derful pills. D. M. Howich, Haldimand
Ont.

Dr. Clarke's Little Red Pills are posi-
tively guaranteed to cure rheumatism,
asthma, paralysis, catarrh, coughs, lame
back, indigestion, all stomach and liver
troubles, female complaints, even when
the diseases have been standing for
many years. The most stubborn cases
will yield if the pills are taken long en-
ough. For sale by leading druggists, or
sent direct by mail, by addressing Canada
Chemical Co., Peterborough, Ont. 50
cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.00.

LOCAL NEWS

Miss Ethel Simpson is visiting
at 16 Island Lake.

Mrs. R. Creswell left on Monday
for East Farnham.

Dr. McConnell will be absent from
Lachute until the 1st of September.

Mr. P. Cruise, Sr. returned from a
visit to Manitoba last week.

Miss L. Calder of Mt. Maple was in
town on Wednesday.

Mrs. E. and Miss Netta Mohr of
Arnprior are the guests of Mrs. Bry.
Giles.

Miss Piche of Grand Ligne is spend-
ing a short visit in town, the guest
of her sister Mrs. T. Jousse.

Miss Jennie Lavigne, who has been
spending a short visit with friends
in Boston, has returned home.

Miss Maud Newton of Montreal is
spending a few days in town visit-
ing her numerous friends.

Mr. J. C. Hutchins desires to thank
the people of Lachute who so kindly
assisted him on the loss of his horse.

Mrs. J. J. Duck of Chicago, Mrs.
J. B. Patterson and daughter of
Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. W.
J. Simpson.

Mr. and Mrs. Periard desire to
thank their many friends for the
great kindness and sympathy shown
them during their recent trouble.

The Liberal-Conservative Associ-
ation of this county have called a
meeting for the 18th inst. For par-
ticulars see elsewhere in this issue.

Last Thursday as Mr. D. V. Cam-
eron of Stonefield was returning
home his horse staggered and drop-
ped dead on Barron's bridge.

Wanted for 1st September—Good
general servant, good wages to an
experienced one, and good cook.

Apply to Mrs. Banford.

For Sale—A good farm one mile
south of St. Philippe. To be sold
with stock, implements, and grain
on easy terms. Apply at the resi-
dence of the late Jacob Smith.

Some of our young men in response
to the kind invitations extended by
the young people of Hawkesbury,
attended the Moonlight Excursion on
Friday last and are loud in their
praises of the Royal Welo no accord-
ed them. Their sentiments are fully
expressed in the one word 'Glorious.'

Notice—The undersigned has pur-
chased a stock of leather and harness
trimmings, and also a complete set of
dyes for his shop. He will make bug-
gy harness from \$12.00 a set up. He
gives special attention to repairing.
Wm. Creswell.

Keep Cool! How? By getting a
cool stove from McOuatt & McRae
that cooks the food, not the women.
Then get one of their lawn mowers to
trim up your lawn, and one of their
ice cream freezers and a hammock.
Then swing in the hammock and sup
ice cream. That's how.

We are pleased to learn that Miss
Yvonne, eldest daughter of Mr. T.
Marsil, has passed the examinations
of the Central Board of Catholic Ex-
aminers of the Province of Quebec,
most creditably, and has been granted
a diploma with special distinction
authorizing her to teach both English
and French in any of the catholic
elementary schools in this province.

THE ELITE—What has been long
wished for by the ladies has come at
last. A place where they can buy
their wants, and what they want, at
a reasonable figure. We keep a com-
plete stock of everything to make a
lady beautiful and stylish. Just call
in and see the difference from other
places.
H. E. Burwash.

The annual tea-meeting of the
Dalesville Baptist Church has been
arranged for Tuesday, August 28th.
Such are the recollections of this
annual event that it is always look-
ed forward to with great pleasure.
A good programme, the meeting of
friends from far and near, are of
themselves worth the admission
fee of 25 cents with the sumptuous
repast thrown in.

The work of excavation for the
new premises of the Bank of Ottawa
which are to be erected on the Main
Street opposite the Methodist church
has been commenced. The contract
has been granted by Messrs. Hamel
& Ayers to Mr. O. B. Lafleur, who is
to have the building ready by the
1st of January. The building is to be
of brick with cut stone facings, and
will be three stories high, costing
about \$7,000. The bank has indeed
been fortunate in securing such a
prominent site, and the town is to
be congratulated on having such an
enterprising institution as the Bank
of Ottawa.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fam-
ous
signature
of
Dr. J. C. Williams
is on
every
bottle.

PIANOS.

We sell pianos of only
the best make. All
Guaranteed A. I. Endorsed by
the very best of musicians.

BUY FROM US
AND SAVE MONEY!

ORGANS!

GOLD MEDAL
DOHERTY ORGANS

THE BEST IS
THE CHEAPEST.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW
WILLIAMS has only to be used
to be appreciated, as they are the
lightest, simplest, and swiftest
running machine made.

We always have a
large stock on hand.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT
FOR CASH.

As we contract largely for all these goods, we can sell you cheaper
than anyone else. We make prices and terms to suit you.

J. A. BEDARD

LACHUTE.

Red Birds! Red Birds!!
ARE PERFECTION IN BICYCLES.

If you want a
wheel that will
carry you
through all kinds



of roads, never
wear out, and
always
runs easy,

BUY A RED BIRD.

Sold for Cash or in Payments. Livery in connection.

A Large Stock Just Arrived.

W. H. GARRETSEE

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Received the Latest and Best Designs in the Market
of Spring Suitings and Overcoatings. Are now on view
in my establishment.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Those new style of hats. Large Stock Just Received.

NECKWEAR! NECKWEAR!

Just received 25 boxes. Just opened up.

TO SEE THESE GOODS IS TO PURCHASE.

A. J. PERIARD.

JOS. PH. FORTIER,

ADVOCATE,

STE. SCHOLASTIQUE P.Q.
In Lachute every Thursday.

VINCENT FORTIER,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Money to Loan on Security.
Office STE. SCHOLASTIQUE

J. A. C. ETHIER,

ADVOCATE,

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

G. J. WALKER,

INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,

LACHUTE, P.Q.
Notes discounted and Loans Made
Only First-class Insurance Companies
Represented.

J. D. LEDUC, I.L.B.,

ADVOCATE,

STE. SCHOLASTIQUE P.Q.

JAS. W. RAITT,

Agent for Leading Fire and Life
Insurance Companies. Apply at once.
LACHUTE, P.Q.

CLEARING SALE.

Annual Clearing Sale of certain lines of seasonable
summer goods now offering at from 15 to 25 per cent
below regular prices.

Some lines to be cleared out at
one half their actual value.

Just opened out a case of Cheap Flannelettes
to be sold by the pound.

J. R. McOUAT.

HOUSEHOLD.

DINING-TABLE FLOWERS.

Beautiful and decorative as cut-flowers and pot-plants always are, when properly grown and used they are never more effective than on the dining-table. In truth, they give it an air of beauty and refinement that can be obtained in no other way; and yet for some inexplicable reason the majority of housewives, even of those who are most enthusiastic and persistent in beautifying their homes, have little or no appreciation of this fact.

More than this, housewives who fully appreciate the value of cut flowers, and keep their table constantly supplied with them during the summer and autumn, have no conception of the decorative possibilities of well-grown and clean foliage; and so they complacently give up the use of such table ornaments in winter because blossoms are difficult to grow at home and expensive to purchase. Do not attempt to have blossoms in winter, at least not regularly. Depend on foliage, and educate yourself and every one around you to a sense of its exquisite beauty and grace.

So-called "foliage plants," are by no means essential to beautiful effects. There are any number of common hardy plants that are charming when well grown and planted. Many inexpensive *jardinieres* and ferniers are as artistic as high-priced ones, and there is scarcely a house that does not afford some old-fashioned china dish that, as it is, or by enamelling, will make a charming centerpiece for plants. But whether you utilize an old soup tureen, or buy an expensive *jardiniere* or fernery, remember that natural designs of flowers, and foliage are not one-tenth part as artistic as conventionalized ones or figure ornament on any sort of a receptacle for flowers or plants.

With a simple shaped *jardiniere* or fernery it is easy to keep a variety of plants growing in unglazed pots or basins, and change them daily, or at most often enough to avoid monotonous effects, as well as injury to the plants from lack of strong light, and fresh air on the table. Plants, bulbs, and seeds, all furnish something that is pretty and adapted to the purpose.

For a regular stand-by, no plants are in every way equal to ferns, and several of the small native varieties grow finely indoors, if planted in woods soil, and kept in a cool room when not needed on the table. Greenhouse ferns are inexpensive and pretty, and will endure the heat of an ordinary dining-room if only kept there a few days at a time. Two or three varieties in one dish are more effective than one.

Medium-sized palms, especially *Kentia forsteriana*, are unequalled for table decoration, and few plants are more successfully grown indoors. *Sansevieria zealanica* is a decorative plant that deserves to be better known, because it is not only beautiful, but easily grown and hardy. A medium-sized plant makes an effective centerpiece for dinner. A thrifty cyclamen in blossom makes a charming evening decoration, with German ivy trailing over the sides of the *jardiniere*. When in blossom, pots of tulips, crocus or hyacinths light up a table beautifully, but the odor of hyacinths is offensive to many persons, and they should be sparingly used when guests are present.

Start one or two basins of ferns and a few pots of dwarf nasturtiums and sweet alyssum during January, for early spring, when the potted plants begin to droop.



Ladies' Shirred Skirt, having a five gored foundation. Size 24 requires 9 5-8 yards, 21 inch, 67-8 yards of 32 inch, or 51-3 yards of 42 inch material, with one yard extra of 42 inch for ruffle, and 53-4 yards of band trimming.

GLOVE "DON'TS."

Most women do not realize the importance of the glove. An ill fitting or inappropriate glove can mar the effect of the entire costume. It is unfortunate that there should be so much carelessness in connection with that article of dress which has held so revered a place in romantic history. Gloves have been the symbol of power, the gage of defiance and the token of love, and now they have dwindled to a necessary adjunct of dress which in the majority of cases is treated with the same consideration as a poor relation—anything is good enough! But women's carelessness of detail in regard to hand covering is noticed and commented upon to an extent which, if the fair wearers only realized it, would create a revolution in glove wearing.

There are many "do not's" which are applicable to glove wearing:—

Do not buy cheap gloves. If your income is limited you might better don neatly mended, correctly cut, good quality gloves than a new pair of poor shape and quality.

Do not wear evening or dress gloves except in the evening or on dressy occasions. It seems to have become a custom to wear a fresh pair of delicate gloves on some important occasion. When they become slightly soiled or have been cleaned they are used for less important times, and a thoroughly soiled glove appears to be "good enough to run out in or to wear shopping." This is thoroughly bad taste, if not bad form. For traveling, walking and shopping wear a medium heavy glove matching the costume or a stout English glove of some neutral shade. This will prove more economical than always purchasing dress gloves, which when once soiled are hacked out quickly and soon look slovenly.

Do not try to make the hand look small by wearing a tight glove. In selecting a glove be sure the fingers are long enough and that the button of clasp fastens at the juncture of wrist and hand and not on the palm. It is best to purchase from different dealers until gloves perfectly suiting the hand of the wearer are discovered, and then give that dealer all your trade. Promiscuous glove buying is as bad as promiscuous shoe buying.

On the other hand, do not wear gloves too large. The baggy backs, wrinkled fingers, and slovenly wrists do not give that refinement of appearance which all women covet.

Do not wear a glove with a button off or a rip in some seam, thinking it will not be noticed. Such a defect is glaring to strangers and friends. Almost any store will have any gloves which have been bought from them properly mended for a trifling sum, and the gloves look much better than when mended at home.

Do not put a new glove on carelessly. The first wearing moulds the glove to the hand and decides its future appearance. Be careful to get the fingers straight and work them gently on, little by little, each in turn. Then put one finger in the palm and by pressing outward, adjust the hand part. The thumb follows, and when the seam on the outside of the hand is even and smooth the glove may be buttoned or clasped.

Do not wear kid gloves without sprinkling powder in them if your hands are inclined to perspire.

Do not take a glove off carelessly if you desire it to last well. In taking gloves off turn the wrist over the fingers and draw until the fingers are half uncovered, then the finger ends may be loosened by the tips. This makes it an easy matter to readjust the glove right side out. It is a good plan to breathe in a glove after taking it off. It preserves the softness of the kid by quickly drying any slight moisture.

JAVANESE WOMEN.

The juice of the green and growing pineapple is accredited to Java, the Philippines and throughout the far East generally with being a blood poison of a most deadly nature. It is said to be the substance with which the Malays poison their kreeses and daggers, and also the "finger-nail" poison formerly in use among aboriginal Javanese women almost universally. These women cultivated a nail on each hand to a long, sharp point, and the least scratch from one of these was certain death.

GERMAN BARBERS.

The barbers in some towns in Germany are compelled by law to cleanse and disinfect their combs, brushes and razors immediately after use and before they are applied to the hair or head of another customer.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

HASTENING FRUIT BEARING.

There would be much less discouragement to fruit growers and a great increase in the amount and profitability of fruit grown if some way were devised to bring trees after they have been set to bearing more quickly than they usually do. It is usually the fault of the tree planter. He overdoes his work in trying to give the tree a good start. The result is that roots and wood growth are unnaturally stimulated, and the formation of fruit buds is delayed. What is needed is suitable alternation of stimulants, and checks to growth, so that after the tree has attained the size and vigor required for bearing the making of new wood will be stopped, and the energies of the tree directed mainly to the formation of fruit buds. When the young tree is set out it has not enough size to bear more than two or three specimens, and so it is thought not to be worth while to keep the tree in the bearing habit. So the surface soil is cultivated and possibly manured in order to stimulate growth. Usually the tree blossoms, but this excess of plant food produces so much sap that the blossom drops off without setting any fruit. It is usually not until the trees grow too large to be cultivated and are sown with grain and seeded down that the growth is sufficiently checked to induce the formation of fruit buds. Then too many form and the whole energy of the tree is devoted to maturing its crop, giving no opportunity for starting buds for another year.

What is needed is a system under which the tree shall begin bearing within two or at most three years after it is set, shall bear very little at first, but gradually increase the set until an annual crop can be looked for with reasonable certainty. Mineral manures only should be used to secure this result, and these should be combined with judicious and severe pruning of the top during the growing season, and also of the roots when the tree shows a tendency to make too much wood and leaf growth. Usually this manuring and cultivation is continued so long that it can only be checked by such severe root pruning as to seriously threaten the life of the tree. That makes fruit buds form, but the tree is by this time so far exhausted that it cannot mature them all except by greatly reducing the size. The following year there will be no fruit buds to blossom. The tree gets into the habit of producing a crop only in alternate seasons and as these are largely influenced by unfavorable weather, the result is that all the apple trees in the neighborhood or province have the same years to bear and to be non-productive. It is possible, after this habit has been established to change the bearing year by going over the tree and plucking off the fruit so soon as the apples have set in the bearing years. But it makes a great deal of work, for always two or three times as many blossoms set as come to maturity.

The far better way is by root pruning and pinching in of the growing shoots, to encourage the formation of fruit buds as soon as possible, after the tree is planted. In the climate of California trees usually bear the second or at most the third year after they are planted. The long, dry season while the soil is parched so that scarcely any growth is possible, favors the formation of fruit buds, as much that would with plenty of moisture become branches is cut short, and the nourishment is concentrated into buds for future blossoms. The same result is produced when a large, strong, growing variety is grafted into one so much weaker that the roots of the latter cannot supply the nourishment required. This is seen in grafting the pear on the quince root. The tree is dwarfed, but it comes into bearing within a few years, instead of postponing fruitfulness for many years. There used to be a saying:—

He who plants pears,
Plants for his heirs.

It has been neutralized by the process of dwarfing tree growth, and thus bringing it into early productiveness.

The form of the growth has much to do with the answer to the question, whether a tree shall or shall not come early into bearing. Varieties that have low, spreading heads generally bear early. This to a great extent can be remedied by pinching back the highest buds as they spire upwards during summer, and forcing the sap down to the less vigorous buds that are nearer the ground. This pinching

back should with pear or apples be done in July or early in August. If the bud below starts to grow into a shoot either pinch that back also, or bend back the summer growth to a horizontal position. This alone is enough usually to induce the formation of fruit buds. Sometimes heavy snow in winter bends trees or their branches towards the ground. Always, unless too much shaded by branches above them, these low branches will form fruit buds and after the fruit has set its weight will keep them in a recumbent position until the tree gets into the habit of growing this way. Most kinds of pears tend to spire upwards, and make much wood with little fruit, until they attain advanced age. The Seckel pear tree if given room makes a sound, compact head with more horizontal branches than those which point up. It is one of the kinds of pears that do not need to be grafted on the quince to promote early coming into bearing. Yet if the grower of any kind of pear were persistent enough in shortening in or bending down its upright shoots he can make its form the same as the Seckel naturally grows into.

In the small bush fruits, like the raspberry and blackberry, pinching back to induce great fruitfulness is the invariable rule. Left wholly to themselves, such bushes would grow up in single shoots and bend over until they touched the ground. If pinched back when two and a half to four feet high, the growth of side branches is insured. On these rather than on the main stem most of the fruit is grown. Thus in all kinds of fruit trees and shrubs an excessive growth of leaves and wood means a decrease in the amount of fruit produced, and the postponement of bearing for a number of years beyond what it should be.

INOCULATION AGAINST DRINK.

Failure of a Sensationally Heralded Discovery—An Australian Exposure.

It may be remembered that three French doctors, MM. Sapellier, Thebaud and Broca, announced some months ago with a considerable flourish of trumpets, that they had discovered a certain cure for drunkenness, in the shape of a serum obtained from the blood of a horse that had been kept for a considerable time in a state of intoxication. The doctors affirmed that habitual inebriates, when inoculated with their wonder-working "vaccine," at once conceived an abiding horror of strong drink. A discreet silence has since been maintained as to the results yielded by the new remedy, for the excellent reason, as it would now seem, that its vaunted efficacy has been proved in practice to be a myth.

Such, at any rate, is the opinion expressed in an interesting paper read at the last sitting of the French Academy of Medicine. The author of the paper, Dr. Crevally, is an Australian. His experiments, in which he was assisted by Dr. Rougier, at the head of the Sydney Institute of Bacteriology, have been conducted on much the same lines as those of the French doctors, but they were begun over two years ago, so that Dr. Crevally was necessarily ignorant of the labors of his Paris colleagues. Dr. Crevally obtained his serum from a calf which, in the same way as the horse of the Frenchmen, had been subjected to a long course of enforced drunkenness. At the outset Dr. Crevally was tempted to believe that he was on the right track. After two or three injections of his serum the most inveterate toppers were disposed to forewear their tipping habits. Unhappily, they only persevered in this excellent resolve for a few days. Within a week their abhorrence of the bottle had disappeared and they were drinking with the fresh zest that comes of temporary privation. After careful investigation, Dr. Crevally found himself forced to admit that the passing efficacy of his serum was solely due to the action of the imagination of his patients, who were under the influence of "auto-suggestion," a phenomenon well known to physicians. They expected to be cured in consequence of what the doctor had told them of the properties he thought his serum possessed, and for a short period they really believed that they had taken a dislike to alcohol. Dr. Crevally's last doubts were removed when he found that the effect obtained with his serum resulted in precisely the same way from the inoculation of any kind of liquid whatever, plain water included.

DOGS OF WAR.

Germany, Austria, Sweden, Norway and Italy are now training dogs for use in war.

HE IS A BOXER IN TRUTH.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE MANCHU PRINCE TUAN.

Fond of Athletic Sports and Flat Fights, the Chinese Usurper Gave His Name to the Society—Personal Description of the Leader.

Though the centre of power in North China, the Manchu Prince Tuan who now has the eyes of the world upon him, is comparatively little known, a letter from Dr. Chen Moy, late of Tungwen College and now in Vancouver, B.C., gives this personal description of the leader of the Boxers:—

"This Prince Tuan is still a novice in public affairs, though he is over forty years of age. He is the fifth son of the great Emperor Tao Kuang. He has resided in Pekin for but eight years, having previous to that spent much time in the mountains of the west and north, where there are always robbers and rebels to fight. The officials of the Yamen being out of ready reach of Pekin, impose terrible taxes and the people rebel. Much of his time Prince Tuan has spent in destroying robber bands.

"The Prince was born the largest and strongest of the children of Kuang, and because of his love of sports and outdoor life would not stay in his imperial city and take an interest in the conduct of the government. When in Pekin he was always interested in wrestling and fist fights, being frequently a spectator of the races at the International Club in the west end of the city. He rarely mingled socially with the foreigners, surrounding himself with a small coterie of friends who had similar tastes. Many of these were athletes and acrobatic riders of the little mountain horses, though several of them, notably the late Governor of Shan-Si, were

MEN OF RANK.

"There was always a coolness between Prince Ching and Prince Tuan, which increased after the latter began eight years ago to live most of the time in Pekin and mingle in public affairs. He had married at even an earlier age than customary in China but found domesticity not to his liking, preferring the mountains.

"His son, who is the heir apparent to the throne, is not entitled to the throne by the conditions of his birth, and the laws of the country. The son's tastes are much like his father's. Both are of muscular build and darker than the average Manchu. Both are daring riders, and both know the art of using their fists, which won for the society which Tuan now heads the name of Boxers.

"The Chinese name for the society in the three Chinese characters, 'Righteousness, Justice and Flat,' means a keeping of the peace by the use of the hand or by force. Its oaths and practices have been a development from the original purpose of the society, which sprang up in the west, and was a combination of tradesmen and landholders against robbers.

"Prince Tuan was noted for his vigorous action on hasty impulses. He would advocate one plan one day and violently oppose it the next. He was in later years given to strenuous fits of 'ch'i,' or Chinese anger, which is usually a blind, unreasoning rage."

Dr. Moy says he cannot understand Tuan's taking an interest in the public affairs unless some of his associates, whom Dr. Moy knew at Tung Wen, having, as members of the Boxer society, taken up the anti-foreign cause, led Tuan to throw his lot in with them, with all

HIS IMPETUOUS ENERGY.

The momentum once acquired, his associates are likely to maintain the organization, although Tuan himself may suddenly turn his interest in some other direction.

In case he abdicated the leadership there are a number of young Manchu princes, sons of Tao Kuang's many legitimate and illegitimate sons, who would be glad to take his place. Tuan has travelled to the north more or less, and is familiar with Russian military methods.

Dr. Moy concludes by saying that he believes the matter of obtaining food will prevent any large body of Chinese being held together at any place as even in times of peace and with forces scattered the commissary of the army is wretched, the soldiers frequently going from house to house and begging or stealing their food.

QUEER MONEY.

The largest and most cumbersome form of money is found in Central Africa, where the natives use a cross-shaped ingot of copper ore over 10 inches long. It is heavy enough to be a formidable weapon.

THE EMPRESS OF CHINA.

THE ABLE WOMAN WHO RULES THE ANCIENT EMPIRE OF THE EAST.

Her Intrigues to Obtain and Hold Power—Puppet Emperors Whom She Has Manipulated for Forty Years—Her Recent Reactionary Policy—The Coup d'Etat of 1898.

One of the characters in a play that had some vogue in London a dozen or fifteen years ago declared, nightly, that he was at his thirty-seventh conspiracy. The Empress Dowager Tze-hsi-tuan-yu has not yet rivalled that record, but she is getting on. When persons have attained to the position of Empress, moreover, they no longer conspire, they make coups d'etat. The Empress Tze-hsi has made several. The first was in 1861, when she combined with Prince Kung and her sister Empress, Tze An, to seize the reigns of power after the death of their consort the Emperor Hien Fung. The next was in 1875. Having grasped the reins in 1861, the two ladies succeeded in holding them and governing, as regents, during the long minority, of Hien Fung's son, and successor, Tung Che. They had to retire for a while when the latter came of age, in 1873; but his death, two years later, gave them another opportunity, which they were prompt to seize. Tung Che died childless, but leaving a widow, Ah-lu-te, who might hope to give him a posthumous heir. The Empress Ah-lu-te's claims were ignored, and shortly obliterated by death—declared to be suicidal, but so convenient that it was spoken of with a shrug. The selection of an Emperor, under such circumstances, devolves really upon the heads of

THE IMPERIAL CLAN.

It was upon Tsai tien, as the present Emperor Kwang Su was originally named, who was at that time only 31-2 years old, that the choice of the Imperial Clan court fell.

Tung Che died on Jan. 12, 1875. On Jan. 15, the Empresses formally accepted the regency which they had practically assumed. A decree of the 16th announced that the designation "Kwang Su" had been chosen as the style of the new reign.

Waters which had been so violently disturbed were not likely to subside at once. It was felt that the natural course of succession had been diverted, to serve the ambition of the dowagers, but they were able to make good their position. The death of the young Empress Ah-lu-te, two months after her husband, cleared the way. All passed without external disturbance, and the august ladies entered upon a second regency which lasted—in the case of Tze An, till her death in 1881, and in the case of her still surviving colleague, till Kwang Su came of age, in 1898.

The Empress Dowager retired avowedly, from the regency on Kwang Su's coming of age in 1898, but her continued influence was repeatedly made manifest in edicts which the Emperor admitted having received her instructions to issue or indorse. Dowager Empresses are traditionally a power in Pekin. We find, for instance, the Emperor Tao Kwang, who was by no means a faintest, paying extraordinary respect to the lady who occupied that position in his day, and the tradition of prolonged tutelage could combine with the prestige of position to give exceptional influence to an able, determined and ambitious woman like Tze-hsi. It would be superfluous to recapitulate at length the circumstances of the Emperor's revolt against that influence and practical supersession in 1898; nor need we attempt to ascertain the precise measure of his individual capacity and force. What is certain is that he stood for reform, and that the Empress Dowager stands for reaction. He had surrounded himself with reforming advisers, and had issued a number of edicts designed to get the State carriage out of the ancient ruts into which it had sunk. Such attempts have excited antagonism enough upon occasion, in the comparatively young countries of the West. They excited something

AKIN TO HORROR

among moss-grown scholars who saw their venerable curriculum in danger of change; among palace creatures and place men who saw their sinecures in danger; and among the whole host of permanent officials who saw their perquisites and the stereotyped routine of things likely to be thrown into the crucible. The Emperor was backed by thousands of the younger literati, mandarins, and merchants in the provinces, and by some of the highest officials in the Empire. But the coup d'etat was effected in Pekin, where the reactionaries practically held the field. All that they

wanted was a leader, and ignorance of the forces really at work combined with personal fear and personal ambition to throw the Empress Dowager into their hands. On Sept. 22 she openly seized the reins of power, in pursuance of the edict issued in the Emperor's name declaring his lack of capacity, and begging her to assume the guidance of affairs. Sir of the men who had prominently supported him in his schemes of reform were put to death without form of trial. Kang Yu-wei, the most prominent of all, escaped to Hong Kong, and thence to Japan; leaving behind him, however, an open letter addressed to the foreign Ministers, in which certain unamiable characteristics that have been ascribed to the Empress are frankly catalogued. She is compared to the Empress Wu, who also succeeded in keeping her son in tutelage, and keeping hold of power during a long and licentious life. She is charged with having tried to corrupt the Emperor, and with having poisoned her former colleague, the Empress Dowager of Hien Fung, and her daughter-in-law, the Empress Dowager of Tung Che. She is characterized as a usurer, having deposed an Emperor who was full of brightness and promise; and is told she is, after all, but a concubine relit of Hien Fung "whom, by her acts, she made die of spleen and indignation." Chang Yin-huan, who had been in England twelve months before as Special Envoy at the Queen's jubilee, was banished to Turkestan, having been hardly

SAVED FROM DEATH

It is believed, by the interposition of her Britannic Majesty's Minister. High provincial officials guilty of progressive tendencies were displaced right and left, and their places filled by Manohus and reactionaries. It was frankly anticipated, at the time, that a drama which opened with such amenities would be consummated by Kwang Su's death; but an explosion of remonstrance from the provinces, combined with representations by her Britannic Majesty's Minister of the evil impression that would be produced by such an event, to arrest the design. He was all wed to live, under close tutelage and control, and the Empress Tze-hsi has ruled openly in his stead.

Having turned the tables on her adversaries, and recovered the power which those who have once tasted it are reputed to love, the Empress might have been content; though even she might grow weary of combating the hospitality to her regime which centres round the personality of Kwang Su. But the reactionary clique was not happy. All was safe for the moment, but their mistress is advanced in years, and what would happen at her death? If the Emperor regained power, there would be a fresh era of reform, and not of reform only but of revenge, perhaps, for wrongs suffered and indignities imposed. So a fresh combination was devised. The promise of adopting a posthumous son to Tung Che had never been fulfilled, as Kwang Su has not fulfilled his share by providing the child. It was consistent, under these circumstances, to propose that one should be selected from among the younger members of the Imperial Clan. A son, adopted or otherwise, of Tung Che would stand out as heir to the throne, and a whole vista of possibilities was opened up!

One consideration might induce the Empress to desert the Reactionary cause and throw her influence into the opposite scale. It has been suggested that she is being carried farther than she intended, having had no conception of the forces that are at work. The last thing she desires is to

ENDANGER THE DYNASTY.

If it could be brought home to her that the present Reactionary policy constitutes a danger for the dynasty and the Empire, she might be induced, yet, to change her course and support the Empire in a policy of reform. Her halt on the threshold of what was intended, clearly, to be a fresh coup d'etat, two months ago, goes to prove that she is not impervious to manifestations of popular sentiment, but many well qualified to form an opinion are persuaded that she is kept in ignorance of the real import and magnitude of the crisis by which the Empire is assailed. She is impressed, for the moment, by the volume of remonstrance her project has evoked, although she wreaks, woman-like, her spite on those whom she singles out as opposing her will. The present advice of the Emperor's friends at Pekin to their partisans in the provinces is said to be not to press her too hard, but to let her escape, if she will, by the loophole which the protests have left her in laying the blame on her advisers. The

primary object is to save Kwang Su. The great fear of the reform party is that he may be made away with. So long as he is alive, they are contending for their rightful Sovereign, but his death would undermine that standpoint of objection to the Empress's regime. To oppose her, if she were ruling legally as Regent for a new Emperor would be to rebel, and rebellion is the sin of witchcraft; the Chinese have it in superstitious dread.

THE UNTRUTHFUL BOER.

Sir George White Tells of His Experience With Him.

In his speech at a public banquet at Coleraine, Sir George White said that the Boer was an audacious liar. He would mention one case. Very early in the campaign, after the action of Elandslaagte, where General de Kock was taken prisoner and a number of his commandants with him, he was treated with every consideration. Sir George himself visited him in the hospital, sent the district surgeons to treat him, and even invited de Kock's own surgeon from the Boer lines, to treat him. He also asked him if they could do anything for him. General de Kock said, sharply enough, "What could you do for me?" It so happened that he was able to do something for him. De Kock was an old man, and, as his own medical adviser said he would die, Sir George sent for his wife, and let her stay with him to the end. The old man did die of his wounds, and he sent all General de Kock's relatives with all honor to Joubert's lines with a view to his body being given a fitting burial in Pretoria. He was very much disgusted when one of his Kaffir spies brought him in the "Standard and Diggers' News," of Johannesburg, in which he found that the very persons who had written and thanked him for his consideration, had certified to this paper that General de Kock died from the bad treatment he had received among the British in Ladysmith. Cries of "Shame!"

Commenting upon the above, an English paper says:—

"The circumstances were readily worse than Sir George White indicated, as readers may learn by referring to what our special commissioner related in the course of his letter from Natal. General de Kock in fact, need not have died at all. He was progressing very well, but, unfortunately, he was removed to the Dutch hospital where he did not receive the same skilled treatment which would have been given him by British men. At the time of his removal Dr. Campbell expressed to our special commissioner a very emphatic opinion that the Boer general need not die, but added: 'You never can tell what may happen when the patients are operated upon with unclean instruments.'"

EARLIEST "LAST WILL."

Documents inscribed on plates of baked clay have been found among the ruins of Chaldee, which are undoubtedly wills drawn in legal form dealing with the transfer and bequeathing of property, and which date back to 3800 B. C. But the earliest personal bequest of property to take effect after death appears to be an Egyptian document of about the date 2500 B. C. It is written on papyrus, and is the will of a priest leaving his personal and real estate to his wife, with power to transmit it to her children. This will further gives directions for burial, and is duly witnessed. In fact, it is so nearly identical in form to a modern will that, as a legal authority has said, there would be no difficulty in admitting it to probate if it were presented in a modern court of law.

PARROT STARTS A TRAIN.

A bad accident is reported from Leipzig, which is entirely attributed to the speaking and imitative powers of a parrot. A very fine parrot inhabits a cage situated near the starting place of an electric car. From being constantly near the conductors it has learned to imitate them so well that the other day the driver, on hearing the German for the English "Right you are," set the carriage in motion, causing an old lady to fall and sustain considerable injury. Is the owner of a parrot responsible for the said injuries?

LITTLE OPPORTUNITY TO FEAR.

With your strong arm about me I fear nothing, she said as she looked soulfully into his eyes.

Huhl came the voice of the sarcastic small brother who had been peeping in the door, you don't take many chances of getting scared, so far as I can find out.

Curious Chinese Customs.

One never becomes so well acquainted with the Chinese that ceremony may be dispensed with. It is possible that there may be informal visiting among very old friends and neighbors, but it is hardly conceivable. With mere acquaintances the visit cannot be paid until one is sent for; then a cart arrives more or less splendid, according to the position of the hostess. If she happen to be poor the vehicle will be shabby in the extreme—the mule by which such a cart is drawn, gaunt and aged, the driver filthy and in rags.

It is the owner is a woman of wealth the vehicle will be curtained and cushioned with fine blue or purple cloth, and there will be in attendance not only the woman servant, but two haughty outriders mounted on Chinese ponies. The woman servant is sent invariably to accompany the guest, since no well-bred woman in China ventures into the streets alone. One of the stigmas attached to the reputation of the present dowager empress is a tradition that when a girl she once went out upon the streets alone and bought a certain kind of cake of which she was very fond.

All Chinese houses are concealed from the street, by high blank walls. On either side of the entrance are the stables and the apartments of the gatekeeper and the other servants. Near the door of the court, a stout, well-groomed mule is frequently hitched to an iron ring in the wall—the animal which the master of the house rides, or hitches to his cart, and which throughout China everywhere, takes precedence of the horse.

If the hostess and her daughter-in-law are not waiting to receive the guest, there is certain to be a half-dozen women servants, and the family will be waiting in the court beyond. They are arrayed in their best apparel, gorgeous silks, beautifully embroidered, the hair elaborately dressed and adorned with flowers and gilt and silver fans glittering with jewels.

The guest addresses the mother-in-law first, then the other ladies, and she is welcomed with the Chinese mode of hand-shaking—placing one closed hand upon the other—and moving it up and down. If the children have been brought out for inspection—as usually happens—they are drawn up in line and greet the visitor with a pretty, graceful courtesy. As a rule, Chinese children are extremely attractive,—they are so quaintly dressed, in such fascinating little gowns, jackets and trousers, that suit their dark skins and bright eyes admirably.

A Chinese household is a community of which the parents are the head, over which the mother rules with an iron rod. Each son must bring his wife to his mother's house upon his marriage, and he must remain there with his growing family. Until she is fortunate enough to bear a son the position of the daughter-in-law is that of an upper servant, and frequently it is one of the utmost misery. When guests are received she must remain quite in the background; she cannot sit in the presence of her mother-in-law until she is told to do so.

The best of the houses front the south, and these, of course, are occupied by the mother-in-law. She has usually a suit of several apartments a reception, dining and bed-room. These are separated by handsomely-carved screens, but the floor is simply paved with brick or stone, and it is not even covered with matting. This is true of the emperor's palaces as well as of the houses of the common people. The floor is seldom clean and is made the repository of all manner of rubbish. When a visitor is expected, however, there is a good "ridding up," and both the floors and the court yards are carefully swept.

In the reception room, a handsome table is placed against the wall opposite the door, with a stiff-backed chair on either side, and there are cabinets filled with costly bronze and porcelain. In the bedroom a kang or oven bed takes up fully half the space, and upon this, when not receiving, the hostess spends much more than half her time. She sits on it to sew, and to eat, and to gossip, and at each end of the kang are carved wardrobes containing her finery.

The dining room is shut off from the reception room by a solid wall, although under the same roof, and it must be reached by going out of doors along the flagging protected by the deep overhanging eaves. Its furnishings are a high, square table, with two or more stiff, polished, straight-backed chairs, side tables for the serving of the many dishes which constitute a feast, and upon the wall in-

scriptions in Chinese characters, with other decorations.

At the door the hostess steps aside and entreats her guests to enter; to be polite she must firmly refuse, entreating her guest to proceed. This controversy must be prolonged for some time, when, of course, the guest enters first, as was intended. She is then conducted to the "honorable place"—the chair at the right of the table, which she must refuse, urging the hostess to occupy it; another lengthy controversy must follow, ending by the guest seating herself in "the honorable place."

Pipes are then brought in, and if, being a foreigner, the guest declines to smoke, the hostess also foregoes the pleasure of her accustomed indulgence. Presently tea is brought—the most exquisite, ethereal beverage that could be imagined—served without sugar or cream, clear as amber, flavored with flowers; it is like sipping the breath of June. With the tea are served delicate little cakes, ornamented with vermilion spots, not unlike little round sponge cakes, and delicious sweetmeats, candied fruits, red fruit marmalade, pressed into little quares, or walnuts browned in boiling oil and then dipped for an instant into hot syrup. If the guest wishes to be very polite she must make a good deal of noise with her lips, as she sips her tea and eats her sweetmeats, for this shows that the refreshment is appreciated.

Very few Chinese women, even those of high rank are educated. The great majority can neither read nor write. Hemmed in by walls of the courts which they seldom leave, their range of ideas is naturally very limited. It is difficult, therefore, for even foreigners, who understand the language to converse with them, they have so few topics in common.

The guest will be asked her age, first of all; for with the Chinese it is not considered rude to ask the most pointed, personal questions. The older she is the more admirable will she seem in the eyes of her entertainers, for youth in China is not entitled to much respect. The hostess will then want to know if her parents are living, how many brothers she has, and how many sisters, and from this the transition to the question of dress—is easy and natural. Any peculiarities in the visitor's toilet will be noted; her jewels, rings and brooch will be closely examined, her lace and ribbons admired, and she will be asked if her gown was made by a foreign tailor.

All that she possesses will be extravagantly praised, while the poor belongings of the entertainer will be correspondingly disparaged. When the visit draws to a close the hostess will insist upon accompanying the visitor to the outer court; this she must be implored not to do, the guest finally submitting and shaking hands, Chinese fashion, by way of returning the civility of those who thus dismiss her, after which she clambers into her cart and drives away.

THE GAIKWAR OF BARODA.

An Indian Prince Whom the English Hold in High Esteem.

The Gaiikwar of Baroda, who is paying his fourth visit to England, is known in India as "a model prince," and in Europe as an enlightened advocate of progress. Born in 1861, he has now ruled the important state of Baroda with conspicuous success and advantage to his subjects during twenty years. In that period he has devoted his chief attention to works calculated to benefit his people, and to improve their condition from the moral as well as the material standpoint. The Gaiikwar is a great patron of education, having founded many schools and colleges, and specially interested himself in the thorny question, in India, of female education. He is now giving further proof of his zeal in educational matters by the decision he has formed of sending his eldest son to Oxford, and some of his younger sons to schools in England. This is a startling decision on the part of a prince of high caste and royal rank. His highness has shown himself in another respect quite above the practice of most Orientals in being a strict monogamist. The present Maharani, mother of all his children except the eldest, was a princess of Devas, and accompanies her husband on his tour.

LIVELY ENOUGH.

It is a shame, Harriet, that you have to stagnate in this dull town. Dull town! You don't know what you are talking about, Martha; we've had an elopement and five picnics this week, the council and school board are in a row, Perkins has three school teachers visiting them and Simpsens have painted their porch chairs and got a new hat rack.

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J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

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THE ALLIES AT PEKIN.

The general public is now looking forward hopefully to the relief of the Pekin legations in the course of the next few days and the Stock Exchange, which for some time past has been in the lowest depth of depression, became almost buoyant for a short time yesterday. No doubt is entertained at Downing Street as to the ability of the allied forces to make their way into the Tartar city of Pekin in the course of the next few days. There is still much misgiving as to what they may find when they get there.

The combatants in South Africa are resting on their arms watching the contest in skill and mobility which is being presented in the western part of the Transvaal. Gen. DeWet, who has for months held his own against England's best generals, supported by a powerful army, and has conducted a retreat as remarkable as that of Xenophon and his ten thousand, over three hundred miles of country and is still forging his way to the northward, so far as is known. Kitchener, Methuen, Hamilton, Smith Dorian and Mahon are in a state of chronic pursuit, the end of which comes slowly but surely. Lord Roberts and Botha have both suspended serious operations, awaiting the result of this trial of fleetness and cunning which will go down to history.

HEART'S EASE CAMPERS RETURN FROM LAKE LOUISA.

Seldom is it the privilege of meeting with a party, whose sole aim and object is the pleasure of one another, where perfect harmony prevails and unselfishness is the dominating influence, but such was the personnel of the Campers who left two weeks ago for the purpose of spending a pleasant holiday at one of the prettiest resorts in Argenteuil, of which there is quite a number. The Camp bears the name of Heart's Ease Republic, with Mr. T. Jousse as its first president, who this year was superseded by the Rev. J. W. Silcox, with a competent staff of officers consisting of Mrs. J. W. Silcox, Mrs. T. Jousse, and the Misses K. McGibbon, C. Palliser, A. Brennan, G. McGillicuddy, M. McFaul & C. McGibbon (alias Phillippino's), with Mr. R. E. Smith as Master of Ceremonies. The days were spent in boating, fishing etc., and the evenings generally around the camp fire. Numerous visits were made to the surrounding camps, who were always most courteous and hospitable. Thus the time was spent and many were the regrets that the pleasant holiday had so soon come to an end. It is the remembrance of such pleasant associations that should better fit us to fulfill our various callings.

WEDDING BELLS.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning of last week Miss M. E. Creswell, third daughter of Mr. Robt. Creswell of Lachute, was married to Mr. H. E. Burwash, youngest son of the late Matthew Burwash of St. Andrew. The marriage was performed by the Rev. N. Waddell, B.D.

in the presence of the immediate friends of the contracting parties. The bride wore a handsome costume of all over Brussels Lace. Her tulle veil was arranged in a coronet of orange blossoms. She also wore a beautiful brooch the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Edna Burwash, who was her bridesmaid wore a dainty pink or-gandy gown and carried an ivory fan, the gift of the bride. Mr. G. H. Creswell attended the groom. After the ceremony, the party partook of a sumptuous dejeuner and the happy couple left for a trip to the Ancient city of Quebec.

BROWNSBURG.

Mr. J. A. Prevost of Montreal spent Sunday with his family here.

Miss Ray and Ruby Thompson of Montreal are visiting their mother here Mrs. John McInnes.

Mr. G. M. Gardiner of Ste. Hyacinthe spent Saturday last here.

The Dominion Cartridge Co. employees have every reason to feel gratified at the success of their fourth annual picnic held here on Saturday last. The slight showers in the afternoon seemed to interfere very little with the pleasure of those who attended in such large numbers. A feature of the day was the baseball match between Brownsburg and Ste. Therese, resulting in a victory for the latter. At the close of the day the employees presented Mr. Simpson, the Company's superintendent, with a handsome gold mounted stick and scarf pin.

The following are the results of the sports.

Shooting match—1st, R. Whyte, W. McManus, G. Howard.

Boys under 15, 100 yds—1st, B. Burke, C. Ramond, G. Luckes, A. Raymond.

Girls under 12, 100 yds—1st, E. Green, L. Stewart, A. McArthur, J. McClusky.

One-fifth mile—1st, J. Hardie, W. McManus, R. Dowd.

Married mens race—Jas. Green, E. Zimmer, R. Todd.

Young ladies race—J. Stone, M. Hutchins, Mabel Hutchins.

Bicycle race, 2 miles—1st, H. Gardiner, W. Cooper, D. Lapointe.

Standing Broad Jump—1st, A. Beechey, W. McManus, Geo. Hardie.

Running Broad Jump—W. McManus, J. Beatty, C. Barker.

Throwing 12lb hammer—O. Girard, H. Neil, W. Zimmer, R. Todd.

Hop, step and leap—W. McManus, E. Evans, Jas. Hardie.

100 yds Dash—Jas. Hardie, R. Dowd, W. McManus.

One-fifth mile—J. McIntyre, C. Barker, J. Redmond.

Running broad jump closed—Wm. McManus, J. Hardie, E. Evans.

Committee race—Jas. Hardie, Jas. Green, A. Beechey.

BIRTH.

THOMPSON—On Sunday, August 12 at East Farnham, the wife of Mr. Ewbank Thompson of twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

DARLINGTON—CRATHERS—By the Rev. N. Waddell, on the 8th inst., Edwin Darlington to Caro-Crathers, both of Lakefield.

BURWASH—CRESWELL—On Aug. 8th, at "Fairview" Lachute, by the Rev. N. Waddell, H. E. Burwash of St. Andrews, to Mary E. third daughter of Robt. Creswell.

DEATH.

BURWASH—On Tuesday, 7th Aug. at River Rouge, Lieut. Col. John Burwash, in his 85th year.

THE LACHUTE BAKERY.
ESTABLISHED 1877.

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OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

Greater Grand and Better than ever comes the Central Canada Exhibition this year, with the Grounds and Buildings in perfect condition, with Improved Live Stock accommodation, with a magnificent display of the finest Exhibits and a large and more attractive programme of special attractions, this Exhibition cannot fail to attract even more wide-spread attention than ever before. A careful study of the requirements and necessities which go to make up a strictly first-class Exhibition can only result in a steady improvement in the Annual Fair, and no time, no pains and no expense has been spared to make this Exhibition Surpass even the grandeur and splendor of the previous Exhibitions. An excellent staff of attendants has been engaged and both exhibitors and visitors may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to secure their pleasure and the safety of their exhibits. The judges are the most competent obtainable, and for this reason there will be nothing but justice in awarding the prizes. We can therefore safely guarantee our patrons Fair Play, excellent attendance, first-class accommodation and an enjoyable experience when visiting the Exhibition. For the comfort of the Animals, large boilers have been procured and warm water or cooked food will be always obtainable.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

Brownsburg Woolen Mills

I, the undersigned, in returning thanks to the public for past patronage would still solicit a continuance of the same. I shall endeavor to please regarding Prices and Quality of Goods, of which the following will be kept in stock.

ETOFFES, TWEEDS, FLANNELS, SERGES, BLANKETS, YARNS, ETC. Wool taken in exchange for which the highest market price will be paid. Strict attention will be given to Custom Work, such as Roll Carding, Spinning, Cloth Finishing, etc. Best oil is used on all Custom Roll Carding.

15-3m **A. E. MORRISON.**



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"She Carries Her Heart on Her Sleeve"

What a boon to many a man or woman if this were literally so—How many spirits are broken because this particular organ is shackled by disease—and yet how many times has Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart brushed against the grim reaper and robbed him of his victim.

Diseases of the heart are by far the most treacherous of ailments which afflict humanity—ruthless to old and young alike—not insidious but violent, for when the heart fails the whole system suffers violence. Discussing causes here will not console the suffering one. The one great yearning of the heart-sickened patient is how to get relief and a cure. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart stands pre-eminently to-day as the star of hope to sufferers from heart trouble, and so far past the experimental period that thousands to-day proclaim, in no uncertain sound, the belief that were it not for this great remedy they would have long ago passed into the great beyond.

Most eminent doctors, whom heart cases have baffled, have tested Dr. Agnew's claims, and to-day they prescribe it in their practice as the quickest and safest heart remedy known to medical science. What are the symptoms? Palpitation, fluttering, shortness of breath, weak and irregular pulse, swelling of feet and ankles, pain in the left side, chilly sensations, fainting spells, uneasiness in sleeping, dropsical tendency and as many more indications that the heart is deranged. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is a heart specific; and no case too acute to find relief from it inside of thirty minutes—a powerful cure.

Mrs. Jno. FITZPATRICK, of Gananoque, Ont., after having been treated by eminent physicians for heart disease of five years' standing, was discharged from the hospital as a hopeless incurable. She suffered from acute pain and palpitation, her feet and ankles swollen, and there was every tendency to the dropsical form of heart disease, but the lady procured Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart as she declared, as a last hope. One dose relieved her of a very acute spasm in less than thirty minutes, and three bottles cured her—not a symptom of the trouble remaining.

CONDUCTOR WILLIAM G. LUCAS, of the N. & W.R.R., and living at Hagarstown, Md., suffered for years with acute valvular form of heart disease—cost him many a "lay off" from his daily duties on the road, and he spent a small fortune in remedies and treating with heart specialists in promise of a cure, and all ended in disappointment, until a good friend, who had been comfort almost immediately. He continued its use until a few bottles were taken, and to-day he's well and strong, and says, "Tell all heart sufferers that I can highly recommend this great remedy."

DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT cures eczema, salt rheum, tetter, scald head and all itching skin diseases: cures piles in three to five nights. 25 cents.
DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER relieves cold in the head or hay fever in ten minutes—will cure most stubborn and long standing catarrh cases quickly and permanently.
DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, torpid liver—clear the skin. 40 doses, 50 cents.

LACHUTE ACADEMY. STATEMENT FOR YEAR 1899-1900.

RECEIPTS.	
To cash deposit in Bank Ottawa	33
School Fees	997 03
Wm. Banford, regular attend- prize	5 00
Grant, academy	398 00
" elementary, (arrear)	89 10
" " 99-1900	38 32
Two per cent from teachers' salaries for pension fund	50 00
Taxes	2840 87
1st prize, best kept grounds	100 00
	\$4518 65

EXPENDITURE.	
By balance due secretary	13 89
Cash Debitur- s, Standard Life Company	665 62
Printing, expressage, tele- graph, telephonh	11 94
Postage	1 73
Tea, hers' salaries	2500 00
Caretaker's salary	165 00
Caretaker, extra for last year	90 00
Labor and planting trees, and repairs, etc.	51 65
School supplies	51 41
Secretary's salary	90 00
Freight on desks	5 60
New desks	46 75
Expenses of arbitration case	7 10
Wood	108 00
Extra teaching	15 00
Copy of deed of academy grounds	1 60
Lumber	7 90
Loan to retire coupons	255 00
Interest on loans	170 57
Dissident school, share of taxes on incorporated Co	48 35
Dissident school, arrears do.	61 18
Kindergarten goods	5 00
Prizes	40 00
Deposit Bank of Ottawa	100 00
Cash on hand	81 36
	\$4518 65

ASSETS	
Buildings and grounds, appa- ratus, furniture, etc.	\$17300 00
LIABILITIES, INDIRECT	
Balance of debentures (value \$332.81 each) created for Academy last payment due August 1922	14310 00
Loans, Wm. Robinson	1825 00
" Mrs. Henry Giles, Sr.	1100 00
Assets over liabilities	65 00
	\$17300 00

ASSETS	
Taxes	956 83
Fees	20 50
Deposit in Bank of Ottawa	100 00
Cash on hand	81 36
	\$1158 69
LIABILITIES DIRECT.	
Loans.....	307 00
Interest.....	36 84
John Meikle Legacy.....	319 48
Assets over liabilities.....	475 37
	\$1158 69

Audited and found correct,
G. J. Walker, Hugh Fraser, Jr.
James Raitt, Secretary.

LACHUTE ROAD.

Most of the farmers have completed haying and report the crop fairly good.
Miss M. McAllister of Montreal is spending a few holidays here the guests of the Messrs. McAllisters.

Miss Dufferin of Montreal has returned home after spending a very enjoyable time the guest of Mrs. Hocker.

Mrs. Currie and family of Montreal are spending a few weeks holiday with her parents Mr. & Mrs. A. Todd.

Miss Minnie Buchan, accompanied by her cousin Miss Francis Buchan of L'Original has returned from Lake Louisa.

Miss B. Armstrong has returned from Mille Isle where she spent a few pleasant holidays.

Mr. & Mrs. S. Centre spent Wed- nesday the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Watson.

GREAT BINDER TRIAL.

The hardest contested field trial that will be held during the exposition year has been just won by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago, at Coulommiers, France, on July 19th against all others who cared to partici- pate. The victorious Right Hand Mc Cormick Open Elevator, grain binder, with its wonderful bevel gear binding attachment, and simple krotter, was given the highest and only award a grand gold medal and 200 francs. The Mc Cormick Company are indeed to be congratulated on this victory, as it was no doubt the most closely contested and hardest fought field trial ever held. All of the leading American, Canadian, and English machines participated, and although the machines were put to every possible test in draught, quality of work and quantity of twine used, the McCor- mick led in the contest and won a great victory.

The above Company is represented in Argenteuil County, by Mr. George Schedel of Cushing.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC } At a mon-
Municipality of the } thly ses-
United Townships of } sion of the
DeSalaberry and Grandison } U n i t e d
Townships of DeSalaberry and Grandison, held on the Sixth day of August, one thousand nine hundred, according to the disposition of the municipal code of the Province of Quebec, and its amendments, to which meeting were present M. M. the councillors Roch Therrien, Zotique Filion, Jules N. Lachapelle, Wilfrid Lapointe, Alexis Piche and Leandre Charette, under the presidency of M. Sixte Coupal, mayor. It has been resolved and decreed by the by law bearing number thirty-four as follows.

No. 34.

Whereas the Corporation of the United Townships of DeSalaberry and Grandison, has, by a resolution passed at a session held the Second day of April, one thousand nine hundred, resolved and decided to consolidate the floating debt amounting to the sum of two thou- sand dollars and to get by way of loan the necessary means to liquidate and pay the obligations which constitute the said floating debt by virtue of the power that it has by the municipal code of the Province of Quebec;

Whereas the interest and the sinking fund on the loan of two thousand dollars to be made by the present by-law a- mount altogether to the sum of one hundred and forty nine dollars a year; It is in consequence ordered, resolved and decreed by the present by-law, which however will be of no force neither effect only after having been approved by the landowners, electors, of the said Municipality of DeSalaberry and Grandison within the thirty days after its making by this Council, such approbation ought to be expressed in and of the manner provided by the said municipal code, as follows, to wit;

That to consolidate and redeem the floating debt of the said municipality for the construction of a municipal hall, the municipal council of the corpora- tion of the United Townships of DeSa- laberry and Grandison be and is by the present by-law authorized to issue, sell and negotiate for, and in the name of the municipality of DeSalaberry and Grandison, bonds for an amount not exceeding two thousand dollars.

That the said bonds will bear interest at the rate of five and a half per cent a year.

That the said bonds when issued will be signed by the mayor of the said municipality and countersigned by the secretary-treasurer of the same and sealed with the corporate seal of the said municipality of DeSalaberry and Grandison.

That the said bonds will be made payable to the bearer of the same within twenty-five years from the date of their said issue in the office of the Bank of Hochelaga in the city of Montreal.

That it will be and that it is by the present by-law created and fixed for the redemption of said bonds at their ma- turity on all tax-payers of the said municipality of DeSalaberry and Grandison, a sum of one hundred and forty-nine dollars, covering the pay- ment of the principal, the interest, and the annual sinking fund of the said bonds, which said sum of one hundred and forty-nine dollars shall be paid annually in the hands of the Secretary- Treasurer of the municipality of DeSa- laberry and Grandison.

That each of the said bonds will be payable to the bearer of the same and will be at the time of their payment delivered to the Secretary-Treasurer.

That the issue of the bonds aforesaid and the principal, the interest, and the sinking fund on the same, shall be and are by these presents secured and guaranteed on the general funds of the said municipality of the United Townships of DeSalaberry and Grandison.

That the loan thus contracted shall be and is by the present by-law appropri- ate to the said purposes and of the following manner to wit;

To pay the debt caused by the con- struction of a municipal hall already mentioned and for no other purposes.

The present by-law will be of no force neither effect before it had been approved by the majority of the municipal electors qualified of the municipality.

Given under the common seal of the municipality of the United Townships of DeSalaberry and Grandison, on the day and year first above written.

(Signed)
SIXTE COUPAL, Mayor.
J. R. LAROCQUE, Sec. Treas.

I, the undersigned, J. R. Larocque, Secretary Treasurer, of the municipal council of the United Townships of DeSalaberry and Grandison certify that the copy of the above by-law is a true copy of the by-law passed and adopted by the said municipal council on the sixth day of August, one thousand, nine hundred.

J. R. LAROCQUE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

I, the undersigned, J. R. Larocque, secretary-treasurer of the municipal council of DeSalaberry and Grandison, certify and give notice that the hereto annexed by-law of the aforesaid mu- nicipality of DeSalaberry and Grandison will be taken into consideration by the municipal electors of the municipality of DeSalaberry and Grandison qualified according to law to approve or disap- prove the said by-law on the 30th day of August inst., 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the public hall of the

residents of the municipality of DeSa- laberry and Grandison, situated in the said municipality, to which day a public meeting of the municipal electors of the said municipality, qualified as aforesaid, will be held at the place where sit the municipal council of the aforesaid mu- nicipality, at ten o'clock in the fore- noon, for the purpose of approving or disapproving the said by-law and that a poll will be held for that purpose during the time and in the manner fixed by law.

Given at St. Jovite this fourteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred.

J. R. LAROCQUE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

MOUNT MAPLE.

Mrs. Wm. Stewart of Brooklyn, was the guest of Mr. Jno. Mason on Monday.

Miss Lilly Calder is spending a few days in Montreal at present.

Mr. & Mrs. D. McDougall of Dun- any were the guests of Mrs. George Muraach on Sunday.

The young man from the valley pays frequent calls at Dufferin Cottage.

Mr. R. McCulloch of Harrington was in this vicinity on Tuesday last.

The Misses Ethel and Laura Mur- dock spent Sunday at home.

An entertainment was given by Mrs. W. J. Warwick to the young people on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Marshall who is about to re- turn to Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC }
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE } 125

Present—The Hon. Justice Taschereau

JOHN ROBINSON of the township of Gore, district of Terrebonne, Farmer,
Plaintiff

vs.

HENRY ROBINSON of the town of Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, being possessed of moveable and im- movable properties in said district of Terrebonne,
Defendant.

The defendant is ord red to appear within one month.

Ste. Scholastique, June 28th, 1900.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
P.C.S.

F. X. Mathieu,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

CANADIAN
PACIFIC RY.

JOINT PILGRIMAGES

TO

St. ANNE DE BEAUPRE,
SATURDAY, JULY 7TH, AND
TUESDAY, AUG. 7TH, 1900.

A special train will start from Ottawa, at 7 a.m. stopping at all stations departing from—

Calumet	9.21	\$1.25	Lachute	10.55	\$3.25
Greenville	9.28	\$1.25	St. Hermas	10.21	\$3.00
St. Ph'ps	9.49	\$1.25	Ste. Sch'ne	10.46	\$3.00

CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Tickets for sale at all stations and on all trains on the day of the Pilgrimage.

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT.

Capital, authorized	-	\$3,000,000
Capital, subscribed	-	1,994,900
" Fully paid up	-	1,731,030
" Rest	-	1,403,310

Branches, Alexandria, Arnprior, Brace- bridge, Carleton, Place, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mattawa, Parry Sound, Pembroke, Rat Portage, Renfrew, Toronto, Ottawa, Dauphin, Por- tage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Lachute, Montreal, Quebec.

CHARLES MAGEE, President.
Geo. Hay, Vice-President.
Directors—Hon. John Bryson, Jr., Alex. Fraser, John Mather, David MacIsaac, D. Murphy.

A General Banking business trans- acted. 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. PARRIS, - - - Manager

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF THIS ADV.

GOOD STOCK OF MILLINERY

READY-MADE CLOTHING
BEST FITS! BEST MAKES! GOOD BARGAINS!
LARGE VARIETY IN MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SIZES.

FULL LINES IN FRESH GROCERIES!
Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc.

J. N. A. Carriere,
ST. PHILIPPE, QUE.

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

QUALITY and PRICE

Are two Essential
Points in buying FOOTWEAR.

Just to hand a full range of BOOTS and SHOES
for spring and summer wear.

Call and examine my stock and you will be convinced that I have the BEST and CHEAPEST BOOTS in town.

WM. BERRY.

MILLE ISLES.

Council met in school house on the 10th inst.

Mr. Wm. Hammond had a moving bee on Wednesday last.

Miss Rountree of Montreal spent last week with friends in this vicinity.

Mr. C. J. Hammond of Montreal purchased a large number of sheep in this neighborhood last week.

Miss Rountree & Miss Hannah Rid- dell gave our cheesemaker a friendly call last week.

Miss Lizzie Hammond was the guest of Mr. & Mrs. T. A. Patterson on Sunday evening.

Messrs A. Elliott of Lachute and H. Hammond of Lakfield were the guests of their friends on Sunday.

Miss Eliza Rideell spent a few days last week at Long Lake, the guest of her uncle ex. Capt. Pellock.

Monalea Cheese Factories shipped on 15th inst.

Messrs Wm. J. Ryan & Alex. Mc- Cullough and the Misses Annie & Maggie, Mc Cullough were the guests of their friends in Cote on Sunday.

CUSHING.

Mrs. Wm. Bromby of Montreal is spending some time at her old home here, the guest of her father Mr. Chas. Wade.

Miss Ethel L. Matthews of Centra- ville is spending part of this week with Miss Millie E. Watson.

Mrs. Jas. Morrison of Hawkesbury, with Mrs. Price and Miss Price of To- ronto, spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nichols.

Miss Mary Roberts of Montreal, and her nieces, Misses Tessie and Amy Roberts of Carillon spent Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. E. Wheelahan.

Miss Ettie Hartley is visiting friends in Lachute.

Miss M. E. Watson spent part of last week with friends in Centreville.

Quite a number from this part at- tended the picnic in Brownsburg last Saturday.

Mr. Jas. O'Brien, Jr. who has spent a year in Minnesota and Wisconsin returned home on Monday, in conse- quence of an accident to his knee.

A Dressmaker's Duties

Are Such as to Cause Backache

A Toronto Dressmaker has Found a Positive Cure and Gladly Tells About it.



Those who follow the arduous occu- pation of dress- making or sewing have troubles of their own.

Running sewing machines all day long, bending over work that requires the greatest of care, these are the things that have made many a woman exclaim, "every time I take a stitch with my needle it seems as though I am piercing my own back."

But those who suffer from backache, headache, pain in the side or any derange- ment of the kidneys will be glad to know that there is a remedy that never fails even in the worst cases.

It is Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. P. Coyer, the well-known dress- maker, 224 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont., gave the following statement of her experi- ence with it:

"For some time I suffered a good deal from weak back, a tired feeling, and pains and aches in various parts of my body. Since I have used Doan's Kidney Pills the pains have left me, my back has got stronger and the kidney troubles have been corrected. "That tired, dull, drowsy feeling that used to come on me has now gone, and I am happy to say I have not felt so well in years as at present."

Doan's Kidney Pills cure backache, lame or weak back, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, mist before the eyes, loss of memory, rheumatism, gravel and urinary troubles of young or old. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

PICTURE FRAMING!

Mr. Campbell wishes to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to come and inspect the beautiful new stock of pic- ture mouldings that he now has in stock. The prices are very moderate, and if you have any pictures that need a frame bring them along to

J. CAMPBELL.

LACHUTE MILLS.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

BY MISS M. E. BRADDON.

CHAPTER IX.

Stella saw no more of Lord Lashmar, though he stayed at the castle till after Christmas and entertained a good many visitors.

Would she ever be happy again, she wondered! Never, surely, unless her father were to come back from that far country whither he had gone that night the house was burnt.

Comfort of some kind was nearer than she had thought. Coming through the little village street one day she saw a familiar figure standing at the gate of a cottage garden gazing dreamily at the old church tower nestling in a hollow just beyond that sharp curve and sudden drop in the narrow road, where the village inn stood out conspicuously, as if on the lookout for accidents to horses and wheels.

A bent old figure, with bare head and long gray hair and dim, pale eyes, aged by poring over dry-as-dust books. Yes, it was the mild companion of her happy childhood standing there, a leaf out of that lovely past, which contrasted so strongly with her present desolation.

The girl ran to him and touched him on the sleeve.

"Mr. Verner, dear Mr. Verner, I am so glad!" she gasped, breathlessly.

"Why, Stella! Are you still at the castle? They told me you had been sent to school. Why did you not come to see me before?"

"I was not allowed to go out till her ladyship went away, and I did not know you were here. They said you had gone to London."

"They were right, my child," answered the old man, with a profound sigh; "I did go to London. I was in London nearly four months. A terrible place, child—a fearful place—when one had lost the habit of cities, as I have. A dreary desert for the friendless and poor, my dear."

"But your book," faltered Stella, remembering the old man's shrinking from the burden of celebrity, "that will win you new friends instead of the old friends who may have forgotten you."

"No, Stella, there are no friends to learning nowadays. I carried my manuscript from publisher to publisher till I came to those that laughed in my face when I mentioned *Aftertote*. I might publish the book at my own cost if I liked, but it would involve an outlay of two or three hundred pounds. The publishers awakened me, and now I know that I am only a foolish old man, born in this world too late to be of any use to himself or other people."

"But you have your book still," said Stella, in her grave, old-fashioned way, "and if it is a great book, as Lord Lashmar said it was, you must be very proud of it."

"I love it," faltered the old man. "I love it as if it were a child. Perhaps years hence, when I am in the dust, a publisher may be found to print that book. But let us talk of it no more. Come indoors and rest yourself, Stella; it is too cold to be standing here so long."

He led the way into a cottage parlor. The owner of the cottage had given up the struggle for neatness and had allowed her eccentric lodger to have things in his own way.

"Have you been living here long?" asked Stella.

"Only since last November. Lord Lashmar has been good enough to give me a small pension, which I accept without compunction, as I know that my pupil always intended to provide for my old age. And you, child, how has it fared with you since that fatal day?"

Stella was slow to answer. She struggled with herself in silence for a little while; the dark brows contracted in a frown; the crimson of passion kindling in the wan cheeks, and then she burst into tears.

"My poor child! my poor child," he murmured, "death was very cruel to you and to me that Summer day."

"Oh, if we had only died, too! Why did not God take us all together?" sobbed Stella, and then in broken sentences she told Gabriel Verner what her life had been like since he left the castle.

"She took away my books, too," Stella went on tearfully, "the books he gave me; my Greek and Latin books; my book about the stars, and Scott and Tennyson."

"Inexorable tyrant, to stifle that budding intellect."

"But Betsy contrived to get some of them for me. And I have gone on

learning my lessons and writing exercises, though there has been no one to tell me the faults."

"That need be no longer, Stella. Come to me every day, if they will let you, and I will go on with your education. 'Yes,' cried the scholar with sudden enthusiasm, 'it shall be the delight of my life to train this bright young mind. You shall help me to annotate my book.'"

"I will!" said Stella, "and I will keep your room tidy, if you will let me. I used to tidy his papers when I was very, very little, when I could hardly reach up to the table."

"Yes, dear, you were always a handy little thing. I will go on with your education. You will almost always find me at home."

Stella thanked him with all her heart, cheered and comforted by this new light.

She told Betsy everything, and Betsy managed that by hook or by crook she should have time to go on with her education. All she had to do was to satisfy Middleham, and of late her sewing had been good enough even for that exacting personage, and she had also shown herself very deft and clever in putting the finishing touches to best bedrooms and morning-rooms, arranging draperies, filling flower vases, putting nicknacks and indescribable elegances in just the right places. Stella had spent many a morning at this work when the castle was full of company and had won Middleham's gruff approval.

"I thought you were a fool, child, when I first took you in hand," said the queen mother of the housemaids, "but I must say that I have found you a teachable, handy little thing and very willing to take pains with your sewing, which is more than I can say for those overgrown young women from the village."

The all-powerful Middleham being thus conciliated by patient service, life had been made easier for Stella, even at the worst, than it had been.

So day by day and every day, as the leaves unfolded and the flowers came peeping forth in the hedgerows and meadows, Stella lived her own life, and learnt diligently in the great volume of classic lore. And every day the girl's care helped to make the old student's life more pleasant, providing for and forestalling his wants, supervising his modest wardrobe, beautifying his cottage home, surrounding him with an atmosphere of womanly love and watchfulness.

Lady Lashmar was in London, in Paris, in Vienna, with her adored son, following him as a satellite follows a planet—not with him but always near him. He had spoken in the House of Lords, and his speech had attracted attention; had been talked about as a wonderful speech for so young an orator; and it had been said by some of his party that Lord Lashmar was a young man who would make his mark.

CHAPTER X.

A great change had come over Lady Pittland's daughter within the seven years that had passed since Hubert, Lord Lashmar, had been laid in the family vault yonder under the old church at the end of the park. Lady Lashmar's health had given away, a slow and gradual depression, indicative, as her physician blandly hinted, of some obscure inward malady, had crept over that active mind, working slow and subtle changes, until little by little, with a gradual transformation hardly perceived by those who were constantly about her, the Lady Lashmar of the present had become an entirely different woman from the Lady Lashmar of the past. The severe lines of that handsome face had softened with the premature whitening of those soft masses of hair. Yet despite this softer aspect the woman was at heart the same; proud as Milton's Satan, but with the melancholy pride of a disappointed life.

Seven years had gone by since Clarice Danebrook had played tennis on the lawn under Lady Lashmar's windows, and nothing had come of her ladyship's hopes in that direction. Clarice and Lord Lashmar had seen a good deal of each other in the London seasons which followed those quiet Autumn days at the castle. They had waited many a wait, had met in many a crush upon the staircases of Belgrave and Mayfair. They had ridden side by side in the Row. Job Danebrook jogging quietly beside them on his weight-carrier, thinking

of his latest improvements in machinery or the possibility of a strike amongst his operatives. Lashmar went back to the Continent without having compromised himself by one too tender word. There had been looks that had thrilled the simple Middlesex maiden but nothing came of those tender glances from dark gray eyes, under heavy brown brows.

Lord Lashmar had gone away, deeming that it was too soon for him to avow himself. He was not quite sure. He wanted time.

He went, and he left Clarice lamenting, like Ariadne at Naxos; and, like Ariadne, she found a comforter. She had been very fond of Lord Lashmar in her mild, almost infantine way, and she had set her heart upon being a peeress. And now he was gone, and she felt heartbroken, disappointed, crushed. Her mother also was disappointed and did not conceal her feelings. She told Clarice that Lord Lashmar had behaved shamefully, and that he was unworthy of a moment's thought. Notwithstanding which Clarice thought of him during almost every moment of the day and many a wakeful hour of the night; until the appearance of a new admirer of still higher rank afforded a spurious kind of consolation.

The new admirer was Lord Carmichael, a marquis, and one of the most dissipated young men in London or Paris; a young man who a year before he met Clarice, had the reputation of being industriously engaged in drinking himself to death; but who was said to have pulled up, as it were, on the brink of the precipice, and to be in a fair way to reform. Lord Carmichael met Clarice and his family at Schwabach, whither Mr. and Mrs. Danebrook had taken their daughter with the idea that iron would revive her broken spirits. After three weeks' acquaintance he proposed to Clarice Danebrook and was accepted with a kind of haughty carelessness on the part of the young lady, as if she took this coronet as her due and despised the giver; with rapture on the part of the mother, but by the father with considerable and even outspoken reluctance.

"I suppose that the world will say that my little girl is making a fine match!" said honest Job Danebrook; "but unless you mend your habits, Lord Carmichael, she will be one of the most miserable wives in London."

Carmichael swore that his habits were already mended; and that with Clarice for his wife there could be no fear of relapse. The wedding took place in the Autumn, much to Lady Lashmar's indignation.

"He is very good-natured and he is a gentleman," she said. "I can afford to take my chance. I shall do all I can to reform him."

"You!" cried her ladyship, surveying her from head to foot with a scathing look. "Poor baby! You do not know what you are undertaking."

She endured three and a half years of a most intolerable existence before Lord Carmichael finished that business of drinking himself to death, which he had begun so blithely at Christ Church in the dawn of manhood, when many of his fellow commoners took toast and water for their dinner beverage. He was gone and Job Danebrook was gone and Clarice, Marchioness of Carmichael, was established at Danebrook Hall, inordinately rich and as lovely as in her earliest girlhood. Mrs. Danebrook lived with her daughter and had been left very well off by the ironmaster, but Clarice was mistress in all things and a mistress on a very grand scale, modeling herself upon the great Lady Pittland, about whose little ways she had heard so much from Lady Lashmar.

There had been no issue of that unhappy union and a distant cousin of Lord Carmichael had succeeded to the marquessate. And now in these days of her widowhood Clarice was again almost as a daughter to Lady Lashmar, who had much need of solace and society in her present depressed state of health.

She had three slaves, who were always in attendance upon her—Barber, the patient and homely maid of thirty years' service and Celestine, the expert Abigail. Her third attendant occupied a nondescript position; was hardly a servant, though she was treated as cavalierly as the lowest servant and was not quite a companion. This was Stella Boldwood, now nineteen years of age, and promoted within the last two years to the post of her ladyship's reader and amanuensis. The doctor suggested Stella, whom he had seen very often and conversed with in the cottage parlor, where he dropped in once or twice a week to chat with old Gabriel Verner. He had attended the old man

every winter during sharp attacks of bronchitis, and he has seen how Stella excelled as a nurse.
To be Continued.

TOASTING THE QUEEN.

A Scottish Estimate of Her Majesty's Qualities.

The Glasgow Weekly Mail publishes the following report of the chairman's speech in giving the toast of "The Queen" at a recent agricultural show dinner in Scotland:—"Noo, gentlemen, will ye a' fill your glasses, for I'm about to bring forrit 'The Queen.' Oor Queen, gentlemen, is really a wonderfu' woman, if I may say it; she's ane o' the guid auld sort. Nae whigmaleries or falderals about her, but a dounce daecent lady. She's respectable beyond a' doot. She has brocht up a grand family o' weel-faured lads and lassies—her-auldest son being a credit to ony mither—and they're a' weel married. Ane daughter is nae less than married to the Duke o' Argyll's son and heir. Gentlemen, ye'll maybe no' believe it, but I ane saw the Queen. I did. It was when I took my auld broon oot to Perth Show. I remember her weel-such colour, such hair!" Interruption, and cries of "Is it the oot o' the Queen ye're proposing?" "The Queen, gentlemen, I beg your pardon, but I was talking about the oot. However, as to the Queen, somebody pointed her oot to me at Perth station, and there she was, smart and tidy like; and says I to myself: 'Gin my auld woman at hame slips awa', ye needna remain a widower anither hour langer.' Noo, gentlemen, the whusky's guid, the night is lang, the weather wet, and the roads are saft, and will harm naeboddy that comes to grief. So aff wi' yer drink to the bottom! 'The Queen!'"

COFFIN-BREAKERS' SOCIETY.

There is no end to the number of Chinese secret societies—or the ingenuity of their members. Another weird Celestial organization has been discovered at Shanghai where two Chinamen were charged with being in possession of articles of clothing that did not belong to them. Then the chief detective explained that "the men were supposed to belong to a society known as the Coffin-Breakers, whose object was to surreptitiously enter boats and carry away boxes belonging to the passengers, substituting boxes resembling the ones taken away." Their name, "Coffin-Breakers," however, seems to have as much to do with their objects as the redoubtable "Righteous Harmony Fists."

FINEST DIAMOND.

M. Picard, Commissioner-General of the 1900 Paris Exhibition, has been informed by the president of the Jewellery section that an enormous diamond from Kimberley will be exhibited in the Jewellery pavilion. The stone was found shortly before the war. It has been insured for £400,000, and will be exhibited in a show case guarded by four policemen. At night the show case will sink into the ground in the same way as that in which the Regent is kept at the Louvre. The new diamond is said to be finer than the Regent, the Shah, the Grand Mogul, and the famous Koh-i-noor exhibited in London in 1851.

We hear the rain fall, but not the snow. Bitter grief is loud, calm grief is silent.—Auerbach.

An Honored Physician,

Trusted and Admired by Tens of Thousands of Grateful Cured Ones is Dr. W. A. Chase.

First, by his famous Recipe Book, and later by his great family remedies, Dr. Chase proved his wonderful skill as a conqueror of disease. A grateful world now rises to call him blessed and to tell of the incalculable benefits derived from the use of his great prescriptions.

ECZEMA ON THE HEAD.

Mrs. Joseph Querin, Ethel, Huron Co., Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with eczema on the head and face for about 9 years. My head was a mass of scabs, and though I tried the doctors I was all the time getting worse. Finally began to use Dr. Chase's Ointment, and to my surprise obtained relief from the first application. Three boxes have cured me, and I would not begrudge \$200 for the benefit I have derived from this great remedy. Dr. Chase's Ointment is of almost daily use in the home, and I would advise everybody to keep some on hand."

WEAK AND NERVOUS.

Mrs. J. M. Bradley, 100 Jane street, Ottawa, states:—"For several years I have been gradually running down in health; I was very nervous and weak, and worried greatly over my future."

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Esquimaux of Alaska made shirts and boots of tanned salmon hide and jackets from codfish skins. Frog skins are now used in the bookbinders' art, and the skins of many other fishes and reptiles are put to practical uses.

Almost as soon as they are out of the shell quail seem to have the power of making themselves invisible at the wave of a wand. The ground may be as bare as a floor, but somehow they manage to vanish utterly from the eye.

There was once killed in England a rat which holds the record for size. He was gray as a badger, weighed two and three-quarters pounds and measured twenty inches from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail.

Chinese iron is becoming a serious rival to the American and English product in Japan and is now sold at about \$1 per ton cheaper than that which is imported from Great Britain.

In France women are allowed to wear men's attire, but they must pay for the privilege. The amount of tax which a woman pays for wearing masculine garb is about \$10 a year.

A project recently set afoot in Hungary to supply electric power in small quantities to home workshops in the vicinity of Budapest has received the sanction of the Hungarian Diet.

In the British army only three religious denominations are recognized—Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan.

The wealthiest brewer at Copenhagen contributed 600,000 crowns toward the building of the new library in that city.

SACRED FIRES.

Still Exist in Some Parts of the Old World.

Sacred fires still exist in some parts of India and Persia. One of the most ancient of the Indian sacred fires is that at Oodwada, near Bulsar, which was consecrated 12 centuries ago in commemoration of the voyage made by the Parsees when they emigrated from Persia to India. The fire is fed five times every 24 hours with sandalwood and other fragrant materials, combined with every day fuel. This sacred fire is visited by Parsees in large numbers during the months allotted to the presiding genius of fire. In the peninsula of Abekher, formerly belonging to Persia, but now a part of Russia, there is a sacred fire which is known to have been burning for more than 2,000 years. It rises from an irregular orifice of about 12 feet in depth and 120 feet square. The flames, which are constant, reach a height of from 5 feet to 8 feet, waving backward and forward with the wind like a field of golden grain, and unaccompanied by either smoke or disagreeable smell.

THE PARVENSEE AGAIN.

That Wigglesworth girl is telling around that her grandfather moved in the best society.

Exactly. And he also moved out the best society. He hid one of the best trucks in his native village.

A SOCIAL HOLD UP.

Maud Murcher gives a progressive conversation-veranda party to-morrow.

Yes; the idea of making people work for their ice cream in that fashion this hot weather!

READ THIS
and remember it!

Central Canada Exhibition Association, OTTAWA.

The dates for the holding of our
Exhibition this year are from
14th to 22nd SEPTEMBER.

ENTRIES CLOSE 12TH SEPT.
28 GOLD MEDALS
in list as special prizes.
The largest list of specials offered
by any exhibition.
No effort will be spared to make
this year's exhibition the best
ever held by the association.
The grounds and buildings are
now in excellent condition and up
to date in every respect.

Modern and Realistic SPECTACULAR

"Battle of Paardeberg and Surrender of General Cronje."

This is the famous battle in which
our Canadians took such a promi-
nent and effective part.

Reduced rates on all line of travel.
For prize list and information
write to—

E. McMahon, Secretary,
26 Spark Street — Ottawa.

P.S.—See Massey Harris Coy's
specials on page 4a and 4b.

Dyspepsia's

Victims.

The Cause of the trouble
and how to Over-
come it.

It frequently produces Headaches,
Heartburn, Dizziness and other dis-
tressing symptoms.

The primary cause of indigestion or
dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the ab-
sence of nerve force; the loss of the
life-sustaining elements in the blood.
No organ can properly perform its func-
tions when the source of nutriment
fails. When the stomach is robbed of
the nutriment demanded by nature as-
similation ceases, un-natural gases are
generated and the entire system re-
sponds to the discord.

BATE'S

BLOOD

BUILDERS

cure by going to the root of the disease.
They renew and build up the blood and
strengthen the nerves, thus driving dis-
ease from the system.

If your dealer does not keep them,
they will be sent postpaid at 29c a box,
or six boxes for \$1.70, by addressing

THE

CUMMINGS & BATES

MEDICINE CO.,

L'ORIGNAL, ONT.

WOOL.



WOOL.

We have large quantities of wool coming
in daily, but we can handle more.

**We want 10,000 lbs this sea-
son, and would like it early
as possible. Try and hustle
it along in June.**

NEW FLANNELS and TWEEDS, and heaps of READY-
MADE CLOTHING of the finest grades and best cut and finish.

W. BANFORD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Homeseekers' 60 Day
Excursions to Canadian
Northwest Points.

TO COLONIST RETURN FARES.

WINNIPEG
DELORAIN
ANTLER
ESTEVAN
BINSBARTH
MOOSOMIN
HAMOTA
SWAN RIVER
REGINA
MOOSE JAW
YORKTON
PRINCE ALBERT
CALGARY
RED DEER
EDMONTON

\$28.00

\$30.00

\$35.00

\$40.00

TICKETS. From Stations in
Province of Quebec.

GOOD GOING RETURNING UNTIL
June 21st. August 20th.
July 13th. September 12th.
July 17th. September 16th.

From Stations in Ontario.

June 19th. August 20th.
July 13th. September 12th.
July 17th. September 16th.

TOURIST SLEEPERS ON THESE TRAINS

FARM FOR SALE.

A good farm containing 200 acres,
90 acres cleared. First-class house
and buildings. Well watered. Within
two miles of Lost River Post Office.
For particulars apply to Mrs. Moraw,
Lost River, Que.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

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

Fast Express trains leave Montreal
Toronto and the West as follows:—

	Daily.	F.R. Sun.
Lve. MONTREAL	9.00 a.m.	*10.25 p.m.
Arr. TORONTO	5.30 p.m.	7.15 a.m.
Arr. HAMILTON	6.55 p.m.	8.30 a.m.
Arr. NIAGARA FALLS	8.40 p.m.	10.10 a.m.
Arr. BUFFALO	10.00 p.m.	12.00 n.n.
Arr. LONDON	9.50 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
Arr. DETROIT	6.45 a.m.	1.10 p.m.
Arr. CHICAGO	2.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.

*On Sundays leaves Montreal 8.00 p.m.

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

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

For tickets, reservations of space in
sleepers, apply to

J. M. DORION, Lachute or St. Philippe
W. H. GARRETT, Lachute,
or to
D. WILLIAMSON, Grenville, Pro. Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the travel-
ling public that on account of the
dangerous condition of White's
Bridge, it is hereby closed for
Public or any travel upon it. Any
Person travelling upon it does so
at their own risk.

Given this seventh day of April
1900, at the Secretary-Treasurer's
office in the municipality of the
parish of Saint Jerusalem.

G. J. WALKER,
8-13-4. Sec. Treasurer.

Read This; then Decide to Order Your Spring Suit Here.

To meet the increasing demand of my customers and the
public generally, I have laid in a large stock of material suitable
for this season's wearing.

30 DIFFERENT PATTERNS OF PANTING.

The Largest and most Complete Stock
to choose from in town.

LATEST FASHIONS. LOWEST PRICES.

D. LAPOINTE,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

JOHN SIMON SELLS

THE MOODY

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

JOHN SIMON SELLS

SEWING MACHINES

He calls special attention to the STANDARD ROTARY,
a number of which have been sold in the county, and
have given perfect satisfaction. Call and see this machine.

JOHN SIMON SELLS

HIGH-GRADE BUGGIES

A FEW SECOND HAND ONES FOR SALE.

(CENTRE, L'WARD)

LACHUTE.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

The undersigned having
again leased the Lachute
Grist Mills from J. C. Wil-
son & 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 Buck-
wheat Flour, Bran,
and Shorts.

P. CAMPBELL & Co.

TELEPHONE NO. 44.

Orders delivered anywhere in
the town.

When Travelling

Always take with you a bottle of Dr.
Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-
berry.



The change of food
and water to which
those who travel are
subject, often pro-
duces an attack of
diarrhoea, which is as
unpleasant and dis-
comforting as it may
be dangerous.

A bottle of Dr.
Fowler's Extract of
Wild Strawberry in
your grip is a guaran-
tee of safety.

On the first indi-
cation of Cramps,
Colic, Diarrhoea or
Dysentery, a few
doses will promptly
check the further ad-
vance of these dis-
eases.

As Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-
berry is being widely and shamelessly
imitated, your safety lies in seeing that the
full name is on every bottle you buy.

HEADQUARTERS FOR HAYING AND HARVESTING TOOLS!

SCYTHES, HAY RAKES,
HAY FORKS, SCYTHE STONES,
GRIND STONES,
GRIND STONE FIXTURES.

G. L. MEIKLE & Co.

WHITE FRONT.

Lachute Furniture Factory.



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

Something to Suit Everybod

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

Call and Examine our Stock

THE FOLLOWING LINES ARE
BEING CLEARED OUT CHEAP
FOR CASH.

SUMMER SUITS, LIGHT OVERCOATS, PANTINGS,
FANCY VESTINGS, WHITE & COLORED SHIRTS,
TIES, COLLARS, UNDERWEAR, ETC.

10 to 25 per cent off all goods in
stock during the month of June.

A. D. KENNEDY,

[Opposite Rodrigue's Hotel].

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXV.

LACHUTE FRIDAY, AUG. 24. 1900.

NO. 26

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.

N. FOREST,
NOTARY,
STE. SCHOLASTIQUE P.Q.

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

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.
SURGEON DENTIST,
LACHUTE PRO. QUE.
Will hereafter remain permanently in
Lachute.

McCORMICK & CLAXTON,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors.
Commissioners for Ontario, Nova Scotia,
Manitoba, British Columbia and
State of New York.
Imperial Building MONTREAL

W. J. SIMPSON,
Insurance and Financial Agent,
Fire, Life and Accident Assurance.
Only First-class Companies Represented
LACHUTE, P.Q.

Try our 25c Japan Tea. It will
please you. Your money back if its
not all we claim it to be—
McFAUL Bros.

See our new choice selection of
wall papers.
Hilliker Bros.

"Bobs" is mowing in South Africa
and doing good work. And owners
of well kept lawns are mowing with
the best and cheapest lawn mowers
on the market got from McQuat and
McRae. A few still on hand at re-
duced prices as season is advanced.

Farm to Let—The undersigned will
lease his farm to a suitable person on
reasonable terms.
G. J. WALKER.

Baden-Powell Khaki Colored Hat.
W. Banford.

Bring your wool to G. L. Meikle
& Co. Highest prices paid.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

You must have the new summer
hat. Baden-Powell is the name.
We have it.

W. Banford.

There will soon be no Chinese Em-
pire but there is still a first class up-
to-date hardware store in town where
for the next few weeks we will satisfy
all comers in quality and price of
Haying tools, harvest twine. Give
us a call and be convinced.
McQuat & McRae

Remember—All goods bought at
Hilliker Bros., delivered anywhere
along the rail route at the same
price as if taken from the store.

There is no breakfast equal to
Wheat Germ Meal Porridge. A book
of receipts in every package to be
had at G. Creswell's, or Gilles Bros.,
Lachute agents.

Something extra—Tea 25c. Coffee
30c.—HILLIKER Bros.

Paints, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Floor
Paints, etc., from the most reliable
manufacturers in the Dominion. Sole
agent for the Sherwin Williams Paints.
J. R. McQUAT

Farmers—The highest prices are
paid for calf skins at G. L. Meikle's.

Be sure and bring your calf skins
to us. Highest prices.
W. ANFO RD.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream! Two kinds
every day. Water ices every Satur-
day, at Kearns' Ice Cream Parlor.

FOR SALE.—Two Buggies, 1 Pha-
eton (almost new), and 1 Piano Box.
A. J. PERIARD.

They Saved My Life.

REMARKABLE CURE OF INDIGESTION
BY DR. CLARKE'S LITTLE RED PILLS.

To the Editor of the Watchman.
Dear Sir,—I would like to let your
readers know something of Dr. Clarke's
Little Red Pills. I was a victim of in-
digestion for over five years. Doctors,
medicine and patent medicine were alike
useless, until I was fortunate enough to
notice an advertisement for Little Red
Pills, and gave them a trial. I consider
that it was a new life for me when I sent
for them. I have taken four boxes, cost-
ing \$1.50, and have now a new lease of
life. Let those who suffer try these won-
derful pills. D. M. Howich, Haldimand
Ont.

Dr. Clarke's Little Red Pills are posi-
tively guaranteed to cure rheumatism,
asthma, paralysis, catarrh, coughs, lame
back, indigestion, all stomach and liver
troubles, female complaints, even when
the diseases have been standing for
many years. The most stubborn cases
will yield if the pills are taken long en-
ough. For sale by leading druggists, or
sent direct by mail, by addressing Canada
Chemical Co., Peterborough, Ont. 50
cents per box, or three boxes for \$1.00.

LOCAL NEWS

The Oddfellows are considering the
advicability of running an excursion
to Grand Mere in the near future.

The Methodist church S. School
intend holding their annual picnic on
Saturday (to-morrow).

For Sale—A Shetland Pony, apply
W. E. Manning.

Phillippino has received his first
instalment for which he returns
thanks. Still there's more to follow.

Mrs. Henry Giles met with a pain-
ful accident on Monday. She fell and
broke a bone in her wrist.

Mr. Robt. Dobbie has purchased
Ald. C'earhue's farm on the front of
Cushing, more familiarly known as
the McConnell property.

The C. P. R. are running a harvest
excursion to points in the North
West on Tuesday, Aug 28th, at low
rates. The tickets are good to re-
turn to Oct. 27th. See any agent for
particulars.

In the statement of the Academy
published in our last issue, there
are two items in the Expenditure
which stand corrected as follows:
Extra Care-taking \$9 instead of \$90.
Arrears of taxes on incorporated
companies due Dissident school
\$66.18 instead of \$61.18.

Mr. G. W. Taylor has supplied a
long-felt want among our citizens by
opening out as a practical locksmith
and bicycle repairer. Parties want-
ing work done can see him at Mr.
Duncan Joss'.

Mr. J. M. Dorion, G.T.R. ticket
agent wishes to draw attention to
the two fast solid vestibule trains
that leave daily. The time made to
Toronto on the double track route is
now only 7 hrs. 20 min. and to Chic-
ago without changing cars 22 hours.

The Academy will open on Monday
September 3rd, at ten a.m. The an-
nual distribution of prizes will take
place and ratepayers and all others
interested in education are respect-
fully invited to attend. Addresses
will be given by our M.P.'s and the
resident ministers.
James W. Raitt,
Secretary.

Wanted for 1st September—Good
general servant, good wages to an
experienced one, and good cook.
Apply to Mrs. Banford.

Keep Cool! How? By getting a
cook stove from McQuat & McRae
that cooks the food, not the women.
Then get one their lawn mowers to
trim up your lawn, and one of their
ice cream freezers and a hammock.
Then swing in the hammock and sup
ice cream. That's how.

THE ELITE—What has been long
wished for by the ladies has come at
last. A place where they can buy
their wants, and what they want, at
a reasonable figure. We keep a com-
plete stock of everything to make a
lady beautiful and stylish. Just call
in and see the difference from other
places.
H. E. Burwash.

The annual tea-meeting of the
Dalesville Baptist Church has been
arranged for Tuesday, August 28th.
Such are the recollections of this
annual event that it is always look-
ed forward to with great pleasure.
A good programme, the meeting of
friends from far and near, are of
themselves worth the admission
fee of 25 cents with the sumptuous
repast thrown in.

MARRIAGES.

FULLERTON—GRAHAM—At Cote
du Midi, St. Andrews, on August
15th, by the Rev. Dr. Patterson,
D.D., assisted by Rev. A. McGreg-
or of Allandale, Ont., Catherine J.
third daughter of Archibald Gra-
ham, to James L. Fullerton of the
firm of Fullerton & Sons, contract-
ors, West Medford, Boston, Mass.

DEATH.

KIRKPATRICK—On August 11th, 1900
at Lachute, Bertha Mary Kirpat-
rick, aged 4 yrs, 8 months, 11 days.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fam-
ous
signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on
every
wrapper.

PIANOS. We sell pianos of only
the best make. All
Guaranteed A. I. Endorsed by
the very best of musicians.

BUY FROM US
AND SAVE MONEY.

ORGANS!

THE BEST IS
THE CHEAPEST.

GOLD MEDAL
DOHERTY ORGANS

SEWING MACHINES. THE
WILLIAMS has only to be used
to be appreciated, as they are the
lightest, simplest, and swiftest
running machine made.

We always have a
large stock on hand

LIBERAL DISCOUNT
FOR CASH.

As we contract largely for all these goods, we can sell you cheaper
than anyone else. We make prices and terms to suit you.

J. A. BEDARD
LACHUTE.

Headquarters for Wedding Presents

Just arrived a beautiful line of silver novelties, such as
Paper Cutters, Nail Files, Hair Curles, Plotters, Nail and
Tooth Brushes, etc.

Handsome Rings

Most women like to possess pretty rings.
We have provided for the demands of fashion, and display
over a hundred different designs, making as good an assortment
of Rings as was ever shown in Lachute.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

W. H. GARRETSEE
THE JEWELLER.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT.

Received the Latest, and Best Designs in the Market
of Spring Suitings and Overcoatings. Are now on view
in my establishment.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Those new style of hats. Large Stock Just Received.

NECKWEAR! NECKWEAR!

Just received 25 boxes. Just opened up.

TO SEE THESE GOODS IS TO PURCHASE.

A. J. PERIARD.

JOS. PH. FORTIER,
ADVOCATE,
STE. SCHOLASTIQUE P.Q.
In Lachute every Thursday.

VINCENT FORTIER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Money to Loan on Security.
Office STE. SCHOLASTIQUE

J. A. C. ETHIER,
ADVOCATE,
STE. SCHOLASTIQUE P.Q.
Attends all courts in the district of
Terrebonne, and is in Lachute every
Tuesday.

G. J. WALKER,
INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,
LACHUTE, P.Q.
Notes discounted and Loans Made
Only First-class Insurance Companies
Represented.

J. D. LEDUC, L.L.B.,
ADVOCATE,
STE. SCHOLASTIQUE P.Q.

JAS. W. RAITT,
Agent for Leading Fire and Life
Insurance Companies. Apply at once.
LACHUTE, P.Q.

CLEARING SALE.

Annual Clearing Sale of certain lines of seasonable
summer goods now offering at from 15 to 25 per cent
below regular prices.

Some lines to be cleared out at
one half their actual value.

Just opened out a case of Cheap Flannelettes
to be sold by the pound.

J. R. McQUAT.

Agricultural

LAYING A CEMENT FLOOR.

Prepare the surface where the floor is to be laid by filling up the low places with gravel, and after thoroughly wetting, tamp down solid. Give surface a gradual slant from manger to gutter of 1 1/2 in. It is very important that the tamping be well done, so there will be no place that will settle and cause the cement to crack. At the proper distance from the manger mark off the place for the gutter, varying from 6 ft 3 in to 6 ft 8 in, owing to size and the breed of the cow. The gutter should be dug 8 in wide and deeper than wanted. It should be level from end to end when finished and 8 in. deep and 18 in. wide at the bottom.

Construct a box about 4 ft. long and 8 1/2 in. outside measure, to use in laying cement in the gutter. If you use partition posts, measure back from the manger the proper distance and drive piece 1 in. iron pipe 19 in. long into the ground, leaving it 6 in. above the surface. These are to set partition posts on after boring a hole in the lower end of post. Posts set in cement will decay. Construct three boxes with tight bottoms 1 1/4 ft. by using 12-ft. plank and put in a partition every 4 ft. Get a 2 1/2 x 66 in. piece long enough to reach across the floor the short way, and a 1 x 2 in strip of the same length.

Into the first box put as much gravel as can be conveniently mixed and add one part cement to nine parts gravel. Mix thoroughly and shovel over into box No. 2, and mix again, and then shovel into the last box, where it is to be sprinkled until it is damper than freshly-dug earth. Lay down the 2 1/2 x 66 inch strip 2 ft. from the starting point, and put concrete well tamped even with the top edge.

Set a box in the gutter, having previously laid 2 1/2 in. of concrete on the bottom of trench, and fill in around with concrete to within one-half inch of top. When the first strip of concrete is laid across the end of cow stalls, you are ready for the finish coat. Place the 1 x 2 in. strip on top of the 2 1/2 x 66 and apply on top of concrete cement and sifted sand, free from dirt, in the proportion of one part cement to three parts sand. Use a board for straight edge and strike off the top. Leave the surface slightly rough, as cows will slip when surface is troweled off smooth. Take up 2 1/2 x 66 in. piece and move forward 2 ft. and slide the box in the gutter also. Step into the box and finish the bottom and sides of the gutter. Round off the edges so they will not crumble when stepped on. After floor has been laid two or three days, it should be sprinkled twice a day for a week.

A box is also constructed to swing over the gutter. This is a homemade manure carrier constructed of wide poplar boards and swung on common barn door hinges and track. The manure is shoveled into the carrier as it is pushed along, and is hauled into a manure shed, where it is spread out level and tramped by the stock. When the track, 10 ft. and carrier were put up, the total cost amounted to \$5. A carrier is much more satisfactory than a push cart or wheelbarrow. Keep plenty of straw on floor and there is no danger of cows getting sore knees. When laying floors for horse stalls, the cement should be about four inches thick.

PROVIDING LATE FALL PASTURE.

Corn undoubtedly takes the first place on account of the large amount of fodder it will yield. Plant late so it will be tender and juicy when fed. We prefer to plant it in drills about 3 ft. apart, dropping one corn every 2 or 3 in. in the row, as it will not grow so coarse as if planted in hills. However, as the frost will sometimes injure the corn quite early in the fall, it is advisable to provide for some other kind of green fodder also that can be pastured until quite late. The following method is one of the best when the necessary fence can be provided:

Immediately before the corn is given the last cultivation, sow by hand in the corn field 2 1/2 bushels per acre of barley, oats and winter rye, mixing together two parts each of barley and oats to one of rye. If only barley and oats are sown, use at least 3 bushels per acre. Cultivate both ways if possible. The sowing should be delayed as late as possible, so that it will not make too rank a growth until after the corn is out which should be done as soon as it is ripe. When dry it should be hauled

ed from the field and put up into oblong stacks, with some coarse hay on top to keep off the rain until it can be husked.

The barley, etc., will make a vigorous growth as soon as the corn is out, and will be ready to turn the stock upon as soon as the corn can be removed. It will supply abundant full pasture until the ground freezes up in the fall. Besides the large amount of pasture it will supply, it has the additional advantage of keeping the corn field free from weeds.

HOW THE DEEP CAN WORKS.

As soon as possible after milking place the milk in a tin vessel not over 8 inches in diameter, and 10 inches deep, closely covered and set in cold water as deep as the milk in the vessel at a temperature preferably 39 degrees, or not colder, there to remain at rest for 12 or more hours, when the creaming will be found perfect as possible by any gravity process. The effect thus produced is brought about by cooling the milk from nearly blood heat, 98 degrees, to preferably 39 degree while the milk is strictly at rest. Airing to get out supposed odors is mere assertion—it is agitation of the milk while it should be strictly at rest. To cool the milk below 39 degrees would be injurious. Why?

It is conceded by those who have made a study of the subject that milk is about 87 per cent water and 13 per cent of other matter and that it heats and cools much slower than water. It shrinks in volume in cooling down to 39 degrees a liquid half ounce to the gallon. If cooled below 39 degrees it begins to expand and on freezing may burst the vessel. It is claimed that the desired raising or separating the milk from the cream is brought about by the effect of sudden cooling of the milk in the manner stated—that placing the can of warm milk on the outside of the can and by so cooling shrinks it in volume but makes it heavier in bulk. Hence it forms a downward current on the outside of the can and an upward current in the middle. The cream, the part that does not cool as quickly as the watery part of the milk, retains its bulk, is lighter and remains on top. This has been proved with glass vessels with black specks in the milk which were shown to move in the currents as described.

STATESMEN'S WIVES.

These of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Beaconsfield Were Great Helps to Their Husbands.

The recent death of Mrs. Gladstone, widow of the great English statesman, recalls the many services which she was able to render to her distinguished husband during their wedded life of nearly sixty years.

She was in the fullest sense his comrade. She had an intelligent interest in the questions with which he had to deal, and he relied upon her judgment as well as her sympathy. He rarely made an important speech in Parliament without her encouraging presence in the gallery. She went with him on his political campaigns, and sat beside him on the platform.

British electors are sometimes a little rough in expressing their dissent at political meetings. A characteristic story is told of Mrs. Gladstone that on one occasion, when her husband had to address a hostile audience at an open-air meeting in Greenwich, she won the day for him by standing at his side, with simple dignity, holding an umbrella over him as he spoke. The men who had gone there to howl down the orator cheered him and his wife.

Lord Beaconsfield, Mr. Gladstone's lifelong political opponent, owed nearly as much to the sympathy and devotion of his wife as Mr. Gladstone owed to his. If the lives of great statesmen were fully written, on their personal as well as on their public side, it would be found, in many cases, that they have been greatly helped by their wives.

The rule is by no means universal. Instances will readily suggest themselves in which wives of statesmen, by want of sympathy or of tact, have marred their husband's careers. It is probably not so difficult to live with a statesman as with men of genius in some other fields of activity, but to do it calls for consideration, sympathy, and a large degree of self-effacement. With these qualities a statesman's wife may well share his triumphs, for she has a large part in winning them.

IN IT, BUT NOT OF IT.

What is a storm center, pa? A storm center is that member of a family who remains as cool as a cucumber while he makes all the rest raging mad.

The Home

COOKING MEATS.

The most perfect meats are taken from animals that are full grown, that have been well fed and not overworked. The flesh of such an animal is firm, tender, finely flavored, abounding in nutritious elements. An old dairy cow, or an ox that has been worked in the yoke, may be made very fat, and be in a perfect healthy condition, but the meat will be tough, gristly, tasteless, and well nigh worthless as food. Yet even this is not the worst beef that comes into our kitchens. Long and slow cooking and intelligent seasoning, however, render such meat eatable at least. But no care and pains can make diseased flesh a safe and wholesome food. Whether it pays the ordinary farmer to breed and feed for beef is for him to decide. In the meantime the cook must make the most and the best of what comes to her hands. Perhaps there is no easier or surer way of getting the entire sustenance from a "chunk" of tough old cow than by cooking it as a pot roast.

Put the trimmings of fat from the roast, or a little suet, or fresh drippings, into an iron pot, and fry thoroughly. Throw in three sliced onions, and let them fry to a light brown. Rub the beef with a little pepper and salt and flour, put into the pot and fry brown on all sides. This seasoning of the meat serves to retain what juices and flavors such a roast contains. Add half a pint of hot water, cover closely, and place where it will just simmer for five hours, adding half a teaspoon of hot water from time to time, as it evaporates, and turning the roast several times during the process of cooking, being careful not to pierce the meat. At the end of five hours, if the beef has simmered all the time, and never boiled, it will be found tender, juicy and deliciously flavored. There will be no trace of the onions, and there will be a bowl of appetizing gravy, which may be poured over and around the roast, or served in the sauce-boat as preferred. In the best fed animals, there are third and fourth rate cuts, which, cooked in the same manner as a prime rib roast, prove far from satisfactory, but which prepared after the foregoing formula are quite as nutritious and satisfying, and to youthful palates, more acceptable than the choicer cuts at double the price.

PLUM POSSIBILITIES.

Plum Pie—Select large, fully ripe plums. If the skins are tough, scald and peel them; halve and remove the stones. Add cold water to a teaspoon of corn starch to make a smooth paste. Make a syrup of 1-3 cup of water and a cup of sugar, remove from the fire and stir in the starch. Arrange the plums on a crust-lined granite-ware plate, pour over the syrup, cover with a lattice paste, sift a tablespoon of powdered sugar over the top and bake in a moderately hot oven to a light brown. Have the greater heat on the bottom, that the under crust may be well baked. If the bottom crust is brushed over with the whites of an egg before the plums are placed upon it, the juice will not penetrate the crust and make it soggy; but this is not necessary if the pie is used the same day it is baked.

Spiced Plums.—Wash and prick each plum with a fork so it will not break; weigh and to every 7 lbs. of plums allow 4 lbs. of sugar and 1 pint each of good cider vinegar and water. Heat the sugar, vinegar and water, skim, put in the plums and these spices tied loosely in a thin muslin bag; 1 tablespoon of ground cinnamon, 1 of whole cloves and 2 pieces of mace. Keep just at the boiling point until the plums are tender, but do not allow them to break. Seal while hot.

Plum Catsup.—Boil the plums in as little water as possible, until tender; rub through a colander and then through a sieve. Weigh and to every 5 lbs. of pulp allow 2 1/2 lbs. of sugar, a teaspoon of the best cider vinegar and a tablespoon each of ground cinnamon and cloves. Boil all together in a granite or porcelain kettle for 1-2 hour, stirring almost constantly to prevent burning. Put in small bottles while boiling hot. Soak the corks well in boiling water, drive them into the bottles as far as possible, pour a coating of hot sealing wax over the top of both bottle and cork and set away in a cool place. Lay the bottles down on their sides. This is a nice relish with cold beef, veal or ham.

Plums for Winter Use.—Select per-

fectly sound plums, rejecting those overripe or bruised. Wash, put into a stone jar, cover with boiling water. Spread two or three thicknesses of cloth over the top and place a plate and weight on top of the whole. These plums are delicious for pies and sauces in the winter. A scum will rise on top, but let it remain.

CANNING TOMATOES.

Select smooth, meaty tomatoes, not over-ripe or they will be too juicy. Place in a wire basket and immerse in fast-boiling water for three or four minutes; plunge at once into cold water, then the peel will come off easily. Cut in halves lengthwise and remove all seeds that separate from the fruit. Cook in a porcelain lined kettle until half done; still carefully from the bottom to insure cooking evenly.

Use self-sealing glass cans. Look the cans, covers, and rubbers over carefully; reject all covers that are not true around the edges; if the rubbers are not soft and pliable use new ones. Put the cans and rubbers into a pan of hot water on the stove; fill the cans with hot water. Place a few flat sticks in the bottom of the pan for the cans to rest upon to prevent breaking. When ready to fill the cans pour out the hot water and fill at once while the can is hot with the boiling tomatoes. The can must be brimful.

Pass a spoon down into the can, so that the air bubbles and part of the juice and seeds will come to the top, crush the bubbles and dip out part of the seeds and juice. Removing the seeds and juice is necessary to insure success. After this is done if the can is not brimful, put in more tomatoes. Place on the rubber and cover and screw down as tightly as possible, being careful that there are no seeds under the cover. Turn the cans upside down for four or five hours. If no juice oozes out in that time your tomatoes are quite sure to keep. Wrap the cans in two or three thicknesses of cloth or soft paper to exclude the light. Keep in a cool, dark place.

HOW TO MAKE FRUIT SYRUPS.

Plenty of cool and refreshing drinks of the right sort are as essential to health as they are to comfort during the summer months, and the housewife should, as conscientiously provide a variety of these as she does the food for her family. Indeed, not a few of them are meat as well as drink.

No homemade beverage is at once so beautiful and delicious as those made with fruit, syrups and shrubs, and every housewife should provide a few jars of each in the season of small fruits. Properly made and stored, they keep as well as canned fruits, and are fine for flavoring ices, creams, custards and various kinds of puddings and other desserts. They require more sugar than jellies, and unlike that conserve should be made of perfectly ripe fruit. Use granulated sugar, earthen or granite ware vessels, and wooden or silver spoons in all the various operations. When done, they can be bottled, but are more convenient when kept in pint-size fruit jars.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Carrot Soup.—A knuckle of veal, four quarts of cold water, one quart of thinly sliced carrots, one head of celery chopped fine. Bring to a boil and simmer for two and one-half hours, add a handful of boiled rice and cook an hour longer. Season with salt and pepper. White, red or black pepper will each impart a different flavor. Use discreetly.

Potato Pie.—Peel and slice as many potatoes as needed to provide a meal for the family. Add three sliced small onions. Line a basin with puff paste, put in a layer of potatoes and a sprinkling of onions, add a layer of thin strips or chopped cold beef, veal or ham, season with salt and pepper. Repeat the order of layers to the level. Pour in enough water, soup stock is better, to nearly cover the vegetables, cover the top with crust and bake until the vegetables are thoroughly cooked, an hour or more.

Stewed Cabbage.—Chop fine and put into the skillet with a little melted butter and two teaspoons of milk. Let it boil slowly, so not to burn, until tender, adding milk as it boils away. Season and serve.

Baked Apples.—Choose perfect ones, sweet or mildly tart, cut out the cores and fill with a small lump of butter and sugar.

Black Pudding.—One cup each of molasses and warm water, one and a half cups of seedless raisins, one teaspoonful of soda, and two and a half

cups of flour. Add more flour if needed to make stiff enough to boil in a pudding bag. Boil two and one-half or three hours and serve with a sauce made thus: One cup of brown sugar, two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, two eggs. Beat whites and yolks separately, cream the butter and sugar, then beat all together and flavor with orange or lemon.

TALKING OF VOWEL SOUNDS.

A Scotchman's Proof of the Superiority of His Language in That Respect.

A few days ago I was dining in one of the restaurants of the city, says a writer in the *Mexican Herald*. At a table next to me sat a party consisting of a Frenchman, a German, an Italian, a couple of Mexicans and a Scotchman. The conversation turned upon the comparative beauty of languages. Each one of the party contended that his own language was the superior of all others. The German based his contention upon the wonderful strength and self-sufficiency of the German language and the virile character of its thoughts and its literature. The Frenchman claimed that the French language not only had no superior, but no equal in its ability to express all thoughts accurately and with true beauty and depth of feeling.

The Italian and the Mexican each claimed that his language was possessed of one beauty to which no other language could lay claim, the beauty of sonorous sound. The battle waxed hot between these two, the Mexican maintaining that Spanish had more true full vowel sounds than any other living languages.

Finally both appealed the matter to the Scotchman, who had, contrary to characteristics of his race, not taken any part in the discussion, good, bad, or indifferent.

Saunders scratched his head for a moment, as though reflecting deeply; then he said: "Ah, weel, a dinna ken, but wha' ye'll be baith richt, for ye ocht to ken yer aine langwidge weel. But when it comes to takin' o' vowels soons a dinna ken ony langwidge that ken oom oop to thae Scotch. A'll jist give ye a wee story that illustrates wha' a wad tell ye."

"A man once went into a store in Dunkirk, an' caught a piece o' cloth between his fingers, an' his thumb an' he said to the storekeeper:

"Oo!"

"And the storekeeper said: 'Ay, aw oo!'" said the man.

"Ay, aw oo," answered the storekeeper.

"Aw a'oo!" asked the man.

"Ay, aw a'oo," said the storekeeper.

"There's a complete business transaction carried on wi'out the use o' a single consonant soon. A dinna ken if either Italian or Spanish or any other langwidge can equal that."

The above story as told by the Scotchman, is here given with the representation of the sounds of the words, in preference to the Scotch spelling, which might not be familiar to some of our readers. The translation of the conversation which took place between the merchant and his customer is as follows:

"Wool, oo, wool, ay, aw oo."

"Yes, wool, ay, oo."

"All wool, aw oo?"

"Yes, all wool, ay, aw oo."

"All one wool, aw a'oo?"

"Yes, all one wool, ay, aw a'oo."

THE ART OF EATING.

Lord Byron, it is said, used to profess that the spectacle of a prett, woman eating filled him with horror. Theodore Child, of cuisine fame, on the other hand, says that, after all, a civilized man devouring, with all possible good-breeding, a slice of roast beef is as disagreeable a sight as one would care to look upon. But, Mr. Child, continues, eating being a necessity, nature and civilization have taken care to surround the operation with everything that tends to distract the attention from the material side, and they have succeeded so completely that not one man out of a thousand knows anything of the physiology of eating or the chemistry of food. Eating has become a social as well as a natural act. It has been sublimated by the idea of hospitality. The festive board has acquired a certain solemnity from its connection with great festivals of the family; the dinner has become the highest function of home life, a daily act to which no other can be compared in importance and results.

NOT WORRIED.

I don't suppose these automobile bother you much, said the city man. What, no, drawled the loafer at the crossroads store. I reckon we'll find something else tew pitch quots with when horsehoses begin tew git agceere.

CURIOUS GLOVE FACTS.

The ceremonial and formal functions of gloves becomes noticeably less with each passing decade and although their presence is still, and will for a long time be, almost as necessary as any other portion of the costume, it is an interesting retrospect to compare the hand covering and its importance to-day with that of times medieval and even remotely antique. As far back as the earliest history of all peoples who ever attained any degree of refining civilization can be traced, we find there existed a hand covering of some form, more or less pliable, and more often adopted for reasons symbolic than for actual protection from adversary or the inclemency of the elements.

The importance of the history of gloves may be gauged by the long controversy which has gone on, and still wages, among philologists as to the real derivation of the word in its present form, and it is strikingly noticeable how each claims a direct course for his theory back into obsolete and obsolescent languages, showing conclusively that gloves existed in many, many countries as early as the records can trace a real language for their people. For instance, Minshen, one of the pioneers of lexicographical literature, in his "Guide to the Tongues" published in 1877, found the root of gloves in the Belgic glove, faithfulness, because gloves were the testimony of faith, and suggests an alternative derivation of lovers and the pledges of affection. Another old writer thought the word might come from the old English gol, the hand, and the Teutonic, ab, or the Anglo-Saxon ober, over, because gloves were put over, or upon, the hand. It can not be pretended that the root of the word is found beyond dispute, or its origin authoritatively settled. Philology never rests, and knows not finality. Another among the many-suggested root is the Scottish lorf, or Icelandic lofoe, the palm of the hand, and yet another, the Welsh golof, to cover. Glove in Germany means handwork. The term glove is common to Scandinavian nations, a fact which has led to our "glove" being very generally shown as originating from them.

As to the remote antiquity of gloves, there can be no doubt that in biblical writings the term, by faulty translation, is confounded with shoe, although no scholar doubts that the hand-covering is meant instead. It is believed that gloves among the Israelites were worn solely by men of rank, and only by them on occasions of display. They probably formed part of the dress of kings, as ambassadors are represented in the mural paintings of Thebes bearing from some far country presents of gloves. They were certainly not articles of everyday wear, any more than they were matters of necessity, for the sleeves of both sexes were long and ample, and readily available when defense against inclemency of the weather was needed. From such necessity first came the ordinary employment of gloves. Xenophon, at the end of the eighth book of his "Cyropedia," complaining of the unwieldy luxury then recently adopted by the Persians, says that not only did they have umbrellas borne over them in summer, not being content with the shade of the trees and of the rocks, but, in the water, it is not sufficient for them to clothe their heads and their bodies and their feet, but they have coverings made of hair for their hands and fingers. When the ancient severity of manners declined, the use of gloves prevailed among the Romans, but not without some opposition from the philosophers. Musonius, a moralist who lived at the close of the first century of Christianity, among other invectives against the corruption of the age, says: "It is shameful that persons in perfect health should clothe their hands and feet with soft and hairy coverings."

In common with all our old-established handicrafts, the glove trade is under greater indebtedness to the church than possibly many others would credit. Muscular Christianity is no new doctrine. Faith and works were once literally united in a secular sense. Before corruptions crept in, and while monastic establishments maintained the simple lives on which they had been founded, their inmates were the most skillful and industrious of artisans. In or about the year 790, Charlemagne granted an unlimited right to the Abbott and monks of Sithia, for making their gloves and girdles of the skin of the

deer they killed and for covers for their books, thus affording another proof of the use of gloves in those early times. Gloves had, however, more than this connection with the church, for they were given distinctive employment in the rites and services. The gloves on the hands of Boniface VIII. at the time of his interment were of white silk, beautifully worked with the needle, and ornamented with a rich border, studded with pearls. At some subsequent period the gloves were not invariably white, but were changed in color, like other vestments, according to the current church seasons. Gloves for Bishops are an institution yet and are advertised in the lists of clerical necessities. They are frequently heavily fringed with gold, and always of a light lavender tint—the Bishop's own color. In the old ritual proper to the consecration of Bishops a blessing was invoked on the gloves with which they were invested. Gloves, lavishly decorated, frequently appear, during the Middle Ages, in gloves were valuable enough to be left as legacies. Splendid examples of the embellished gloves worn by inventories of church furniture. Such clerical dignitaries and peculiar to their position, occur on monumental effigies. The gloves worn by the prelates were not, however, even in those days of extravagant display, invariably of great value, as some relics of famous churches are very simple and certainly inexpensive.

We meet, in this research, with many instances proving that gloves were intimately associated with kingly power. Monarchs were invested with authority by the delivery of a glove. In former times the imperial coronations of Germany included the gloves, embroidered with curious stones, and preserved at Vienna are "gloves of the imperial costume, decorated with enamels." Sometimes they are distinguished by being dyed in the purple so long distinctive of royalty. "Purple gloves, ornamented with pearls and precious stones," were anciently deemed ensigns of imperial dignity. Fayn observes that the custom of blessing gloves at the coronation of the Kings of France—a ceremony which was maintained as long as kings remained rulers of the country—was a remnant of the Eastern practice of performing investiture. "The gloves were put on the King after the ceremony of anointing being first blessed by the officiating Archbishop saying over them a dedicatory prayer and sprinkling them with holy water. During this preliminary the Archbishop put off his mitre; then, again donning the mitre, he put the gloves on the hands of the King at the same time offering up another prayer." After the coronation had concluded it was the established custom for the King to be taken to the palace of the Archbishop of Rheims, in which town the ceremony was generally performed, and in a chamber allotted to him, take off the gloves and shirt, which were given to the chief almoner to burn, and having touched the holy oil, they ought not to be profaned by other uses."

In the papers quoted by D'Israeli is instanced an occurrence in which a glove was under romantic circumstances taken as the actual representative of power. Young Conrad, the last of the Hohenstaufen male line, having fallen into the hands of Manfred, who had usurped the crown, was, in 1268, brought up for execution. On the scaffold the unfortunate Prince made heavy lament over his cruel fate, and publicly asserted his right to the succession. In proof of this he cast his glove among the assembled crowd, entreating that it might be conveyed to his relations, who would avenge his death. It was taken up by a knight and brought to Peter, King of Aragon, who, in virtue of the same glove, was afterward crowned at Palermo. So the Kings of France, when at the point of death, sent or gave the imperial ornaments to their sons in token to invest them in the kingdom. Gloves were then part and parcel of kingly power. The King even relegated by them his power to others. The glove was his ambassador.

We have a good idea of what those royal gloves were like, for they appear frequently in mediaeval manuscripts, where they were always shown white, and with very wide pointed cuffs. There is no authoritative evidence of the early employment of gloves in English coronation, although there is fair presumptive proof of their having part in the ceremony. In the accounts of several coronations given by the early chroniclers no mention is made of gloves being used; but, again, against this negative evidence we may set the fact that Kings were buried

with gloves on their hands when, arrayed in ghastly state, they were gathered to their fathers. Very much after the manner of their cousins of Egypt, and in accordance with a practice common to all classes from Anglo-Saxon times, Kings were carried to the grave habited in every particular in the garments which had in lifetime marked their high estate. They were laid beside Charlemagne, in his sepulcher, the gilt traveling pouch which he used to wear when he went to Rome, much in the same manner, and perhaps with the same motive as the fee for Charon was often put in the hand or mouth of a corpse that the passage over the Styx to the Elysian fields might not be checked or delayed.

In the Bodleian Library visitors are shown a pair of gloves believed to have been worn by Queen Elizabeth, "that virago," as Carlyle calls her, in strong contrast to the title of "Bright Oriental star," given to her Majesty by the translators of King James' Bible. Either the gloves were not made to fit very closely, or Elizabeth's hands were on too large a scale to suit modern ideas of beauty in the hands of women. The glove is close on half a yard long, the gold fringe at the bottom only making 2 inches from the total length. They are of excellent material—a very fine, white leather, worked with gold thread, edged at the bottom with yellow, and lined in the buff with drab silk. It is claimed that the gloves given by Charles I. on the scaffold to William Juxon, Bishop of London, are extant. Again, it is recorded of Lady Jane Grey—the Queen of thirteen days—that when led to the block she, after kneeling awhile, "stode up, and gave her maiden, Mistress Tilney, her gloves and handkerchief."

Formerly, in England, the custom prevailed of presenting white gloves to the Judge who presided over an assize at which no prisoner was capitally convicted, such an assize only being known as a maiden assize. Maiden assizes of the ancient order were, under the blood-thirsty penal code formerly in force, far less common than the maiden assize as we know it now. It is startling to remember that in England there used to be no less than 223 distinct offenses punishable with death, and more so to remember that reform in this matter has been brought about within the reign of Queen Victoria. In the first year after her accession the category of capital offenses was brought down to seven. The maiden assize has altered its character with the changes of the law. The restriction at other times which prevented Judges from wearing or receiving gloves was tantamount to preventing his receiving bribes or "fines" therein. The Portuguese have a proverb on this head, expressive of a person's integrity: "He does not wear gloves." In old collections of gloves nothing is more interesting than those formerly used in the royal sport of hawking. These were designed to protect the hands from the claws of the bird, for each man carried the bird upon his hand. Other keenly instructive relics of times past are the various gauntlets and the various articles of defensive and offensive warfare in which the hand must necessarily be protected. Perfumed gloves have contributed largely to the bright and cruel side of romance, fact and fiction. An ordinary method of imparting the scent by means of animal essences was to mix the substance with some kind of oil and rub it into the glove. In other instances advantage was taken of the ready absorption in plastering a pomatum all over the inner surface of the glove. Catherine de Medici fostered the new refinement of perfumery in France, and to her, clever and astute wife are ascribed some of the mysterious cases of poisoning by means of perfumed gloves. The fragrance imparted to the Spanish gloves was, however, of a more enduring character, many poets referring to them in lasting rhyme. They say "the air is as sweet as a perfumed Spanish glove," and Ben-Jonson's "My gloves, the natives of Madrid," being examples not to speak of Shakespeare's Cleopatra, who made the winds "love-sick with perfume." She who is strongly condemned by chroniclers for her perfumed gloves, and scorned, too, for wearing silken veils, no less than for using a gold stick to convey food to her mouth in place of employing fingers and napkins. The practice of wearing gloves at night to impart particular delicacy to the skin was common to gentlemen as well as ladies, and was followed as late as the reign of George III. Gloves of chicken skin appear to have been held to have especial virtue in beautifying the hand. Gloves made of the skins of unborn calves were of such fine

texture that it is claimed they could be inclosed in a walnut shell, and were thus often shown in shop windows. Gloves as pledges form interesting themes for novelist and historian. The Senators ask a glove from Alcibiades before their submission, and tenures held by gloves are common enough. So, too, as possession was given by granting a glove, they were made tokens of remuneration, another ceremony that was almost wholly symbolic. To throw or send the glove has been a mark of defiance from very early times.

MARRIAGE MADE EASY.

CHINESE WEDDINGS ARRANGED BY FEMALE BROKERS.

High Officials Carry Their Offices When Travelling—Much Money Spent to Select a Lucky Marital Ground.

Wu Ting Fang, Chinese minister to the United States, contributes an interesting article upon the "social customs" of his people.

Many of the rich Chinese, he says, are philanthropic and earnestly desire to relieve the suffering they see about them. They give freely of their wealth, but the poor are legion in China, and the task is not an easy one. Private charity, however, which is always more or less capricious, has provided most of the orphan asylums, the free hospitals and the poor houses of the country. In China, the hand of pity often goes into the pocket of plenty to relieve cases of suffering. He fortunately never hears and shudders at the later's cry of "Unclean! unclean!"

Social entertainments in China never revolve around dancing or athletic contests, as they frequently do in this country. One idea about improper of the two sexes mingling socially would effectually prevent dancing from becoming a form of entertainment. Athletic sports have not found favor in our eyes, but games of chance have a strong hold on the popular heart.

Among my people the choice of a partner for life is always left to the parents of the bride and groom. They have the interest and welfare of their children at heart and set with the judgment and wisdom that only mature years can bring.

THE ENGAGEMENT

is usually made when the young people are in their early teens—in many cases when they are much younger. Matrimonial alliances between friendly families are the most common.

In some sections of the country, the assistance of a professional match-maker is called in when marriage is desired for a child of the house, especially if no suitable alliance with a friend's child is possible. The role of marriage broker is played by women of the middle class.

The wedding festivities usually last three days. On the day previous to the marriage, the girl's parents send her dowry to the home of the bridegroom. If she is rich, it will consist of a great variety of costly articles, including household furniture, clothing and precious jewelry. Early on the day of the wedding the parents of the bridegroom send a bridal chair to bring the bride to their home. It is usually a very gorgeous sedan chair, which has been rented for the day. Musicians accompany it and the match-makers follow, bringing more presents. Arrived at the home of the bride, there is usually at this juncture a long pause in the proceedings. The bride is in tears, and makes a great show of reluctance at the thought of leaving her home and her parents. Frequently, six or seven hours pass before she will consent to let her maids adorn her in the bridal robes and headdress sent her by the bridegroom's parents. Slowly her finery is donned—the red dress with its glittering ornaments.

THE LONG RED VEIL

the elaborate headdress with its strings of pearls hanging over her face. With her hair no longer dressed in childhood's fashion, but arranged in the coiffure peculiar to a married woman, she bids her family a fearful farewell. At last she gets into her chair and is borne away from her old home. Her brothers follow her in sedan chairs to the house of the bridegroom. The bridegroom, in gorgeous dress, comes out to meet her. He bows, he opens the door of her chair. One of her maids comes up and carries her on her back into the house. There the bridegroom lifts her veil and sees for the first time the face of his bride. No priest conducts the ceremony which unites them. Together they kneel before the altar of their Unknown God and before the shrine of

their ancestors, and burn incense and candles. Humbly they make salutation to the bridegroom's parents and receive their blessing. It is as if the father said to his boy: "I have brought you up carefully. I have found you a wife. Now you are a man. Be good and be happy." There is no exchange of words on the part of the young people. They would not be so bold.

The funeral of a dead Chinese frequently does not occur until two or three weeks after death, but the body lies all this time in state in its handsome coffin. Rich Chinese are very particular about the good quality of wood for their coffins, after having them made years before there is any probability of their being needed. It is well known that some distinguished high officials are in the habit of carrying their coffins

CARRYING THEIR COFFINS

around with them in their travels. The choice of a burying ground is considered a matter of great importance in China. A class of people who have great influence there are the "Geomancers," whose function it is to decide whether a place is lucky for a burying-ground or for building a house. Rich people spend a great deal of time and money in going about selecting burial places for their dead. Sometimes they spend years in their search. When a lucky place is found, the Geomancer may say: "If you bury your father here you will be rich yourself before you die." It is commonly believed that any good luck in the life of a person comes as a reward for burying his parents or grandparents in the right spot. It sometimes happens that the parents die before the lucky spot is found, and in that case a little house is hastily constructed and the body given a temporary resting place there. No greater crime is known in China than that of desecrating a graveyard. Because graves are found everywhere in China, the first railroad built there had to follow a very circuitous route in order to avoid them. It is better when the people are poor for railroads to pay them to move their graves. If the people are rich, and money is no consideration, it is wiser to change the route of a railroad than to touch the wrath of the people.

AN UP-TO-DATE ASSETS.

A woman writer has in a breezy little sketch about an up-to-date girl's assets and liabilities, quoted as follows:

"I can row, play golf and tennis, fence, dance, skate. I can dress extravagantly. I can play the piano and paint atrociously on china. I can speak French and German. I can ride and drive."

"I cannot dress myself, I do not even take care of my hands. I don't do any thing. I have no idea how to make coffee or fry eggs, nor how much of anything to give out for a meal. I cannot sew on the machine or with my fingers. I have no idea what servants ought to do, how they ought to do it, how soon they ought to accomplish it. I cannot take care of children. I faint in a sickroom."

"I am not going to be a fraud as a wife," she insisted to all remonstrances. "I am going to keep my share of the contract. I am going to take charge of Dick and his house just as if I were a lawyer taking a case, or a merchant setting up a store, or a captain taking command of a ship."

All of which resolutions was most commendable, and no doubt, "Sarah Miggs" accomplished all she intended in the way of learning household mysteries. No doubt, though, it was a task, for she should have grown up with a knowledge of these things, and then they would have seemed the most natural responsibilities in the world, to assume words to suit old birds.

PIGEONS AFTER A JOURNEY.

The carrier pigeon, when traveling, never feeds. If the distance be long it flies on without stopping, to take nutriment, and at last arrives thin, exhausted and almost dying. If corn be presented to it, it refuses to eat, contenting itself with drinking a little water, and then sleeping. Two or three hours later it begins to eat with great moderation, and sleeps again immediately afterward. If its flight has been very prolonged the pigeon will proceed in this manner for 48 hours before recovering its normal mode of feeding.

A QUESTION OF CORDIALITY.

Mamma—I was surprised, May, at your lack of cordiality in greeting Mr. Longstay.

Daughter—And I, mamma, was surprised at the offensive way in which you said good-bye.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1900.

The WATCHMAN will be published every Friday.

J. S. GILES, Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths inserted free.

All transient advertising matter charged 10c. per line, nonpareil measurement.

Address all communications to

The WATCHMAN,

LACHUTE MILLS QUE

CONSERVATIVE RALLY.

The Conservatives of Argenteuil in consideration of the approaching elections, met in the Olivet Hall on Saturday afternoon last, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent their party in the Commons. The meeting was largely attended and was a fairly representative gathering considering the busy season of the year.

The President of the Association presided over the meeting and the following gentlemen were present:—Hon. Wm. Owens, W. J. Simpson, Ald. Clearihue, Dr. Shaw, A. D. Gall, Thos. Ayers, J. T. Ayers, Wm. Heatlie, S. Brennan, J. Owens, P. Lafleur, J. McClusky, G. Young, Jas. Curry, H. Slater, J. Griffith, S. Mitchell, James Miller, T. Cummings, W. Bradshaw, R. Weldon, W. Pilon, R. Morrison, J. R. Parris, R. J. Driscoll, D. McDougall, Jno. Hope, L. Chantal, M. Kelly, John Martin, Dr. Legault, P. Deslaurier, Wm. Miller, R. Jones, Mr. McPhee, J. P. Kelly, E. Morrison, D. Lever, & others.

Messrs. P. A. Lafleur and H. Ayers were appointed joint secretaries for the Association.

Several short addresses were delivered and the following gentlemen nominated, Messrs. W. J. Simpson, G. H. Pearley and G. E. Bamton, Q. C. The latter gentleman, however, declined the nomination.

It was deemed advisable that an adjournment should be made for three weeks at which meeting the candidate will be selected. A motion was made to that effect and the meeting adjourned.

INSPECTOR McQUAT'S REPORT

The following is a list of schools which have sent in highly creditable specimens of pupils' work for transmission to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The numbers indicate the order of merit.

1 Brownsburg, 2 Montreal South, 3 Calumet, 3 Carillon, 3 Morin Flats, 3 River Rouge, 3 St. Canate, 3 St. Eustache, 3 St. Henry, 4 Dalesville, 4 Kiklare, 4 Laggan, 4 Petite Cote, 4 St. Laurent No. 2.

The subjects treated were writing, drawing, arithmetic, book-keeping, maps, and original sketches at the pupils' choice. The maps made by Wyman McGibbon, Percy Stewart, Geo. Hamilton, Charlie McFaul, and Fred McQuat of Brownsburg, surpass all others received, while the work of Wyman McGibbon leads in each department. It ought to be seen by everybody interested in pupils' work. Bertha Burwash of River Rouge has done well in maps and drawing. Donald McVicar of Harrington makes a fair attempt at an outline sketch of a simple scene. Lillie Osmond of Montreal South has done exceedingly well in each subject and is certainly the second best pupil in the list. The maps sent in by Douglas Geffrey, Helen Nesbitt, and Annie Drummond of Petite Cote exhibit much care and neatness. Lillie Hodge and Ida Copeland of St. Canate school send good maps, and Ida Copeland sends also a fair sketch of perspective, as also Aguila Desrosiers from the same school. For its chances and its youth

(3 years) No. 4 Arundel has sent in encouraging samples of work from little children. Highly creditable work has been received from the pupils of Calumet, Vera, Violet, and Helena Wilman, Norman Gill, Elizabeth McIntyre and Martha Young sending in beautiful specimens of penmanship and figures, also good work in drawing.

AVOCA.

Miss Morrison has charge of school No. 2 during the coming term.

Mrs. Roberts and Mr. Ed. Roberts of Montreal are visiting friends in Avoca.

Miss Mattie Mooney of Vankleek Hill is spending a few weeks with friends here.

Mr. Alex. McCallum of the Grenville Graph to Mines was in Avoca last Sunday.

Mr. Leslie Bates, chaise-maker at Ponsbury and Mr. J. Carr of the same place were guests of Mr. Geo. Kelly last Sunday.

Mrs. Moore had the misfortune to break her leg last week, while lifting a pail of milk at the well. We understand that she is recovering rapidly, as aid was procured almost as soon as the accident happened.

Two blue-eyed beauties made their appearance in Avoca not long ago. One we are sure went to the residence of Mr. John Bates.

Mr. R. Robinson gave his cottage a few coats of paint last week, that together with the magnificent carriage shed so lately erected, gives the place quite an attractive appearance.

Mr. Joseph Bates is expected home next week. His many friends will be glad to hear that he has nearly recovered from the effects of his broken leg.

Georgie Kelly was visiting in Thurso last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bates and family of Tomahawk, Wisconsin, are spending a month with relatives and friends in this place.

The many friends of Mr. James Reid will be grieved to hear that he is laid up through illness.

Mr. Jos. Arthurs, jr., is confined to the house with an attack of erysipelas.

Miss Hannah Andrews is spending a few weeks at Hill house on the back road.

Why cannot someone get up a picnic? Who will be first to propose it?

A load of eager-eyed lads and lassies went blue berrying last week, and came home with their pails—empty.

Your scribe took a holiday lately and spent it at "The Corner" that liveliest of little towns in Harrington.

Farmers here have finished haying and as the weather is so very favorable looking for the last few days, the majority of them have commenced harvesting. Some report the oats not half such a good crop as last year.

Mr. Anderson of Montreal preached a thrilling sermon in the Presbyterian church last Sunday to a large and interested congregation.

We are sorry to learn of the serious injuries of Mr. Joseph McNeill of Pt. au Chene, which were the results of his horse running away at the cheese factory.

What might have been a serious accident occurred last Sunday morning when Mr. D. J. Bates got in too big a hurry, and drove his horse on to the scow at McRae's crossing before it was secured by the chains. However he and his pretty companion escaped with nothing worse than a bad fright and a good lively wetting.

THE LACHUTE BAKERY.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

As usual we are still to the front at the old stand where we will be glad to see our friends and customers from town or country.

Our old reliable loaf is of first quality, and will give satisfaction.

HOME BREAD, GRAHAM BREAD, SCONES BUNS, ROLLS, ETC.,

and the usual assortment of cakes found in a first-class establishment.

Fruits in season. Oranges, Lemons, Dates, Bananas, always on hand.

Canned Goods of the best quality and always fresh.

Candies, best only kept and always fresh.

JOHN HOPE, THE BAKER, MARKET SQUARE.

OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

Greater Grand and Better than ever comes the Central Canada Exhibition this year, with the Grounds and Buildings in perfect condition, with Improved Live Stock accommodation, with a magnificent display of the finest Exhibits and a large and more attractive programme of special attractions, this Exhibition cannot fail to attract even more wide-spread attention than ever before. A careful study of the requirements and necessities which go to make up a strictly first-class Exhibition can only result in a steady improvement in the Annual Fair, and no time, no pains and no expense has been spared to make this Exhibition Surpass even the grandeur and splendour of the previous Exhibitions. An excellent staff of attendants has been engaged and both exhibitors and visitors may rest assured that nothing will be left undone to secure their pleasure and the safety of their exhibits. The judges are the most competent obtainable, and for this reason there will be nothing but justice in awarding the prizes. We can therefore safely guarantee our patrons Fair Play, excellent attendance, first-class accommodation and an enjoyable experience when visiting the Exhibition. For the comfort of the Animals, large boilers have been procured and a warm water or cooked food will be always obtainable.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

Brownsburg Woolen Mills

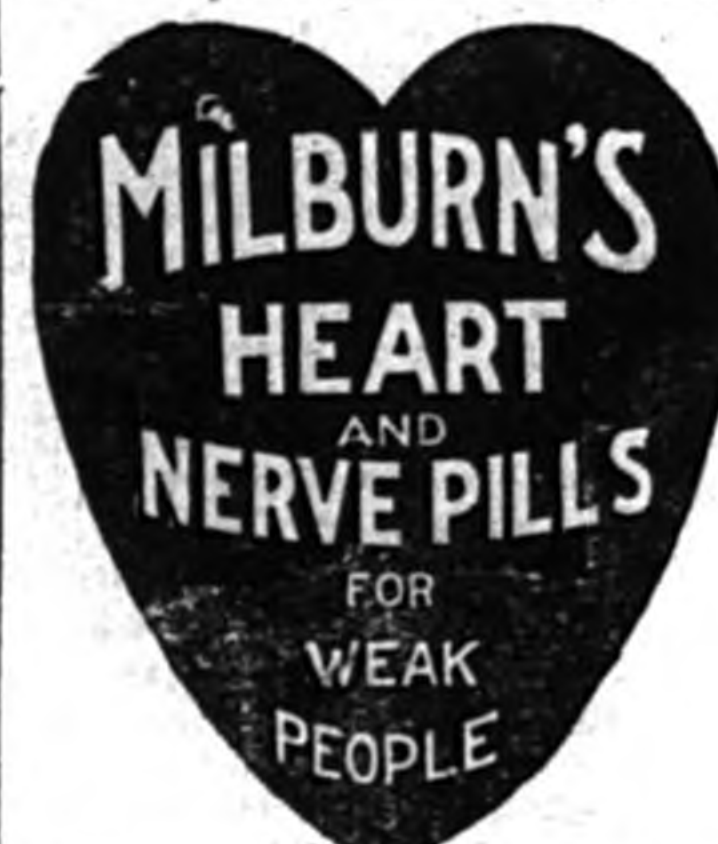
I, the undersigned, in returning thanks to the public for past patronage would still solicit a continuance of the same. I shall endeavor to please regarding Prices and Quality of Goods, of which the following will be kept in stock.

ETOFFES, TWEEDS, FLANNELS,

SERGES, BLANKETS, YARNS, ETC.

Wool taken in exchange for which the highest market price will be paid. Strict attention will be given to Custom Work, such as Roll Carding, Spinning, Cloth Finishing, etc. Best oil is used on all Custom Roll Carding.

15-3m. **A. E. MORRISON.**



These pills are a specific for all diseases arising from disordered nerves, weak heart or watery blood.

They cure palpitation, dizziness, smothering, faint and weak spells, shortness of breath, swelling of feet and ankles, nervousness, sleeplessness, anaemia, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis, brain fog, female complaints, general debility, and lack of vitality. Price 50c. a box.

NOW OPEN

The West End Bakery

HUBERT KEARNS

Begs to announce that having taken over the above bakery the same has now been re-opened — by him as a —

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE

I depend on quality alone. Quality first, Quality last, Quality all the time.

All kinds of fancy and home-made Breads, Rolls, Buns, and Scones—Wedding cakes a specialty.

None but the very finest of goods made or handled.

SPECIALTIES:

ICE CREAM, and Allan's Montreal GINGER ALE, KOLA.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children." Dr. C. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

Chas. H. Fletcher
APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

TOURISTS.—ATTENTION!

A first class assortment of Cakes and Canned Goods especially suitable for lunches. Be sure and give us a call,

We have also a line of Prints, Straw Hats, etc., at a reduced figure.

You make a sure hit when you get our prices before buying elsewhere.....

Hilliker Bros., Dalesville.

SKIN-DEEP BEAUTY!



DR AGNEW'S OINTMENT BEAUTIFIES THE SKIN

"Handsome is that handsome does," is the old theoretical adage, but after all it's the skin-deep beauty that's attractive. It would take a big lot of handsome doing to compensate for a skin that is diseased and whose appearance is distasteful to all who see it, and the torment of the patient whose daily burden it is to bear it about. Dr. AGNEW'S OINTMENT is a wonderful cure for all sorts of Skin Diseases—itching, burning, stinging sensations which are accompaniments—better, salt rheum, scald head, ring worm, eczema, Mch, ulcers, erysipelas, liver spots, and all eruptions of the skin—one application allays the irritation, and perseverance in its use results in a speedy cure. For blind, bleeding, itching, and ulcerating piles it's a magical

balm; one application gives comfort and relief in an instant, and in from three to five nights the trouble disappears. Price, 35 cts.

A London lady had eczema for years so badly, her face and neck were so disfigured she went into a life of seclusion, and the stinging pain of it was so intense that, to use her own words, she "went next thing to mad." She tried many ointments, salves and washes—was treated by specialists on skin diseases without getting any lasting benefit. She bought a box of Dr. AGNEW'S OINTMENT—one application gave her comfort, and to-day, after using three boxes her skin is as clear and pink as a baby's.

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART—Relieves smothering, palpitation and fluttering. A regular life-saver in cases of organic heart troubles. DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER—Relieves cold in the head in 10 minutes. Cures hay fever and catarrh. DR. AGNEW'S LIVER PILLS—Regulate the bowels. Tone the system. Never gripe. Pleasant little doses. 40 in a vial; 20 cts.

PERSONALS.

Miss Laura McGibbon of Cornwall is home on a visit.

Mrs. Smith of Brooklyn, N.Y., is visiting her brother Mr. I. W. Roberts.

Dr. Ed. Christie wife and family of Chicago, are the guests of Dr. Thos. Christie.

Mr. G. Hay left for Liverpool yesterday morning with a car load of horses.

Mr. Hamilton of Montreal spent a short holiday in town, a guest of Mr. James McFaul.

Miss Allan of Montreal and Miss Paton of Ottawa are guests at the Painter House.

Mrs. Durgen and family, of Saranac, are spending a short visit in town the guest of Mrs. Jno. McGillveary.

Mr. Wilson of the firm of Wilson & Co. Toronto, was a guest of Messrs. Hamelin & Ayers over Monday.

Mr. H. Slater and J. Cruise attended the Oddfellows Convention held in Montreal this week.

Mr. A. Stewart of Montreal is spending a short holiday in town renewing old acquaintances.

The Rev. Mr. Brock, returned missionary from China, was a guest of Mr. Charles Calder over Sunday.

Mr. Alex. McQuat of Lancaster, is spending his holidays in town and vicinity.

Mr. Wm. Creswell spent a couple of days in Montreal this week.

The Rev. D. C. Sanderson of Almonte accompanied by his wife and daughter, spent a short visit to friends in town this week.

The Rev. A. B. Given and Mr. W. J. Simpson are attending the Convention of the United Workmen, which meets in Halifax this week.

Miss Kennedy of Rockland, who has been the guest of the Misses McAdam for the past week will return home on Saturday.

The many friends of Mr. J. Fraser will be pleased to hear that he has received the appointment of book-keeper to the well-known firm of G. Pearley & Co., lumber merchants, in their offices at Joliette.

GRENVILLE

Miss Elith Bishop of Montreal is the guest of Mrs. S. Smith.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boshart are camping at Lake Superior. Mr. Boshart's place will be filled by Rev. J. H. Murray of Marbleton.

Mr. J. A. Cooke spent Sunday at his home.

Miss Georgie Wade has returned home to Montreal.

Miss Hilda Kirby of Chelsea is visiting at her uncle's Mr. Wm. Wade.

The ladies of the Methodist Church purpose holding a sale of fancy work and useful articles, also refreshments, on Tuesday 28th, sale to commence at 7 p.m.

CUSHING.

Miss F. Copeland of Montreal spent Sunday with M. and Mrs. Cushing.

Mr. J. Dunn has returned to his home in Montreal.

Mrs. C. J. Hughes of Montreal was visiting her friends here on Thursday and Friday of last week.

Mrs. A. Fraser and four children who have spent several weeks at the Manse returned to their home in Montreal on Saturday last.

Mr. R. V. Rogers of Kingston has been the guest of Mr. J. B. Cushing for some days.

Miss Laura Hartley spent part of last week with friends in Chatham.

Mrs. Jno. Crosby of Point Fortune and Mrs. W. Kempley of Hull, spent Tuesday with Rev. Mr. & Mrs. Fraser.

Miss Nellie Steele of Grenville was visiting her cousin Miss H. O'Brien last week.

Miss Grace Hartley is spending some time with her aunt, Miss Dawson of Stonefield.

Miss Grace B. Fraser spent a week in St. Andrews, the guest of Mrs. Wm. Lamb.

SUPERIOR COURT

District of Montreal.
No. 1134.
JOSEPH ODILON DUPUIS ET AL Plaintiffs, against HERCULE LAURIN, Defendant, to wit:
The lots of land situate in the tenth range of the township of Harrington, county of Argenteuil, district of Terrebonne, known and described on the official plan and book of reference for the said township of Harrington as numbers twenty-five A, twenty-five B, and twenty-six A, (25A, 25B, and 26A)—with buildings thereon erected.
To be sold at the registry office of the county of Argenteuil, in the town of Lachute, said district, on the THIRTY-FIRST day of AUGUST next, at ELEVEN o'clock in forenoon.
LAPOINTE & PREVOST,
Sheriff's Office,
Sainte-Beaube, 23rd July, 1900.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. At a monthly session of the United Townships of DeSalaberry and Grandison, held on the Sixth day of August, one thousand nine hundred, according to the disposition of the municipal code of the Province of Quebec, and its amendments, to which meeting were present M. M. the councillors Roch Therrien, Zotique Filion, Jules N. Lachapelle, Wilfrid Lapointe, Alexis Piche and Leandre Charette, under the presidency of M. Sixte Coupal, mayor.
It has been resolved and decreed by the by-law bearing number thirty-four as follows.

No. 34.

Whereas the Corporation of the United Townships of DeSalaberry and Grandison, has, by a resolution passed at its session held the Second day of April, one thousand nine hundred, resolved and decided to consolidate the floating debt amounting to the sum of two thousand dollars due to get by way of loan the necessary means to liquidate and pay the obligations which constitute the said floating debt by virtue of the power that it has by the municipal code of the Province of Quebec;

Whereas the interest and the sinking fund on the loan of two thousand dollars to be made by the present by-law amount altogether to the sum of one hundred and forty-nine dollars a year; It is in consequence ordered, resolved and decreed by the present by-law, which however will be of no force neither effect only after having been approved by the landowners, electors, of the said Municipality of DeSalaberry and Grandison within the thirty days after its making by this Council, such approbation ought to be expressed in and of the manner provided by the said municipal code, as follows, to wit;

That to consolidate and redeem the floating debt of the said municipality for the construction of a municipal hall, the municipal council of the corporation of the United Townships of DeSalaberry and Grandison be and is by the present by-law authorized to issue, sell and negotiate for, and in the name of the municipality of DeSalaberry and Grandison, bonds for an amount not exceeding two thousand dollars.

That the said bonds will bear interest at the rate of five and a half per cent a year.

That the said bonds when issued will be signed by the mayor of the said municipality and countersigned by the secretary-treasurer of the same and sealed with the corporate seal of the said municipality of DeSalaberry and Grandison.

That the said bonds will be made payable to the bearer of the same within twenty-five years from the date of their said issue in the office of the Bank of Hochelaga in the city of Montreal.

That it will be and that it is by the present by-law created and fixed for the redemption of said bonds at their maturity on all tax-payers of the said municipality of DeSalaberry and Grandison, a sum of one hundred and forty-nine dollars, covering the payment of the principal, the interest, and the annual sinking fund of the said bonds, which said sum of one hundred and forty-nine dollars shall be paid annually in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer of the municipality of DeSalaberry and Grandison.

That each of the said bonds will be payable to the bearer of the same and will be at the time of their payment delivered to the Secretary-Treasurer.

That the issue of the bonds aforesaid and the principal, the interest, and the sinking fund on the same, shall be and are by these presents secured and guaranteed on the general funds of the said municipality of the United Townships of DeSalaberry and Grandison.

That the loan thus contracted shall be and is by the present by-law appropriate to the said purposes and of the following manner to wit;

To pay the debt caused by the construction of a municipal hall already mentioned and for no other purposes.

The present by-law will be of no force neither effect before it had been approved by the majority of the municipal electors qualified of the municipality.

Given under the common seal of the municipality of the United Townships of DeSalaberry and Grandison, on the day and year first above written.

(Signed) SIXTE COUPAL, Mayor.
J. R. LAROCQUE, Sec. Treas.

I, the undersigned, J. R. Larocque, Secretary-Treasurer of the municipal council of the United Townships of DeSalaberry and Grandison certify that the copy of the above by-law is a true copy of the by-law passed and adopted by the said municipal council on the sixth day of August, one thousand, nine hundred.

J. R. LAROCQUE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

I, the undersigned, J. R. Larocque, secretary-treasurer of the municipal council of DeSalaberry and Grandison, certify and give notice that the hereto annexed by-law of the aforesaid municipality of DeSalaberry and Grandison will be taken into consideration by the municipal electors of the municipality of DeSalaberry and Grandison qualified according to law to approve or disapprove the said by-law on the 30th day of August inst., 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the public hall of the

residents of the municipality of DeSalaberry and Grandison, situated in the said municipality, to which day a public meeting of the municipal electors of the said municipality, qualified as aforesaid, will be held at the place where sit the municipal council of the aforesaid municipality, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of approving or disapproving the said by-law and that a poll will be held for that purpose during the time and in the manner fixed by law.

Given at St. Jovite this fourteenth day of August, one thousand nine hundred.

J. R. LAROCQUE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

DALESVILLE.

The Gooseberry Pie Social on Saturday eve proved a good success.

Mr. Bert Robinson returned home on Saturday after a very pleasant visit at Lake Louise.

Mrs. G. Walsh, and the Misses M. Morrow & B. Ritchie of Grenville, are the guests of the Rev. A. J. Robinson. During the past week the Lovers Walk has been well patronised owing to the late rising of the Moon.

Miss M. A. Murdock is the guest of Miss J. McArthur.

Miss E. Rountree returned to Montreal on Tuesday after spending a pleasant holiday with friends here.

Owing to the confectioner's absence the Ice Cream Parlor has been closed for a time.

The children's service held here on Sunday last was very largely attended both morning and evening.

Great preparations are being made for the annual tea-meeting of the Daleville Baptist Church which is to be held on August 28th.

Mr. J. Walsh returned to Montreal on Saturday.

BANK of OTTAWA

HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA, ONT.

Capital, authorized - \$2,000,000
Capital, subscribed - 1,994,900
" Fully paid up - 1,731,030
" Rest - 1,403,310

Branches, Alexandria, Arnprior, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kempville, Lanark, Mattawa, Parry Sound, Remondou, Renfrew, Toronto, Ottawa, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Lachute, Montreal, Quebec.

CHARLES MAGEE, President.
GEO. HAY, Vice-President.
Directors—Hon. John Bryson, Jr., Alex. Fraser, John Mather, David Macfarlane, 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. PARRIS, - - - Manager
ST. ANDREW'S.

Another proof that St. Andrews is booming is the appearance of the shirt-waist man seen quite often of late.

Miss Mamie Davis of Winnipeg is spending a few weeks here the guest of Mrs. Wales.

Miss F. Davis of Montreal spent Sunday at Elm Cot.

The G.T.C. Hop came off very successfully last Saturday evening with a very large attendance. Next Friday is the closing hop. The City people seem to take more interest than ever in these delightful evenings.

Never have our many boarding houses been kept so full as this season. Despite the addition of two large boarding houses, there are still a great many who have to lodge at private houses. St. Andrews is booming. Just wait till we get that long expected railroad. Whew! Argenteuil won't hold us.

Four picnics and a tennis tournament last week between Montreal and St. Andrews. The home team won by 2 sets. But perhaps we should mention that the Montreal team was chosen from the city people staying here. But still it looks well in print—Montreal vs. St. Andrews.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Pitterson have gone to Ottawa to spend a short vacation.

The pulpit of the Presbyterian church was filled on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Alexander MacGregor, and on last Sunday by Rev. P. C. MacGregor of Bayonne, N.J., who will also preach next Sunday. Both these gentlemen were former residents of this place.

Among the summer visitors here just now are Miss Christina McMartin,

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE OF THIS ADV.

GOOD STOCK OF MILLINERY

READY-MADE CLOTHING
BEST FITS! BEST MAKES! GOOD BARGAINS!
LARGE VARIETY IN MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SIZES.

FULL LINES IN FRESH GROCERIES!
Paints, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc.

J. N. A. Carriere,
ST. PHILIPPE, QUE.

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

QUALITY and PRICE

Are two Essential
Points in buying FOOTWEAR.

Just to hand a full range of BOOTS and SHOES
for spring and summer wear.

Call and examine my stock and you will be convinced that I
have the BEST and CHEAPEST BOOTS in town.

WM. BERRY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

On the fifth day of September next, at ten o'clock in the morning, shall be sold at Public Auction in the office of the undersigned notary on Bethany St. in the town of Lachute, in the district of Terrebonne, the following immovable properties, to wit:

1. All that certain lot of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Chatham, heretofore known as forming the north half of the west half of lot number in the eleventh range of the said Township, now known and designated on the official plan and book of reference of the said Township of Chatham under the number nine hundred and eighty-four 984.

2. All that lot of land situate and being in the Town of Lachute, formerly comprised within the limits of the parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, known and distinguished as being lot number eleven hundred and ten (1110) on the official cadastral plan and book of reference of the said parish, containing sixty feet English measure in front by one hundred and sixty-five feet English measure instead of one hundred and fifty-eight feet and six tenths French measure, as stated on the said book of reference with a house and other buildings thereon erected.

3. Lots numbers five hundred and forty three 543, and five hundred and forty five 545, on the official cadastral plan and book of reference of the parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, in the said district and situate in that part of the said parish now known as the Town of Lachute without any buildings thereon erected.

4. That lot of land known on the said plan and book of reference of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil as number five hundred and forty four 544, with a brick house and other buildings thereon erected.

5. Another lot of land known by the number eleven hundred and eleven on the said plan and book of reference of said parish without any building thereon erected.

The said properties form part of the Estate and succession of the late John L. Hutchins.

For conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned notary.

Lachute this eighteenth day of August, 1900.

J. E. VALOIS, N.P.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

A Dressmaker's Duties

Are Such as to Cause Backache

A Toronto Dressmaker has Found a
Positive Cure and Gladly Tells
About it.



Those who follow the arduous occupation of dress-making or sewing have troubles of their own.

Running sewing machines all day long, bending over work that requires the greatest of care, these are the things that have made many a woman exclaim, "every time I take a stitch with my needle it seems as though I am piercing my own back."

But those who suffer from backache, headache, pain in the side or any derangement of the kidneys will be glad to know that there is a remedy that never fails even in the worst cases.

It is Doan's Kidney Pills.
Mrs. P. Coyer, the well-known dressmaker, 224 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ont., gave the following statement of her experience with it:

"For some time I suffered a good deal from weak back, a tired feeling, and pains and aches in various parts of my body.

Since I have used Doan's Kidney Pills the pains have left me, my back has got stronger and the kidney troubles have been corrected.

"That tired, dull, drowsy feeling that used to come on me has now gone, and I am happy to say I have not felt so well in years as at present."

Doan's Kidney Pills cure backache, lame or weak back, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, mist before the eyes, loss of memory, rheumatism, gravel and urinary troubles of young or old. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

St. Andrews continued.

Mr. and Mrs. Crosby Davis have been spending a few days here among their friends and relatives. They returned to Ottawa on Monday.

and Miss S. S. McCallum of Montreal, Miss Jennie McMartin, and Mr. and Mrs. G. A. MacGregor of New York.

Our genial friend Mr. Martin Albright is once again the happy father of a bouncing baby boy.

WHEN WOMAN IS SUPREME

"Liberia is the paradise of mother-in-laws," says Miss Agnes McAllister, the author of "A Lone Woman in Africa," who has been for the past twelve years in charge of the Garvey Mission, Liberia. "A woman can command the services of her sons-in-law for certain duties, and it matters not what their other obligations are, they must obey her. For that reason daughters are exceedingly desirable possessions among Liberians."

"When a child is born some member of the family is sent at once to the devil doctor to inquire who it is and what its name shall be. He goes up into the house top, taking with him a cow horn. This he blows to call the devil, and the devil is supposed to tell who it is that has come back into the world. For the people believe that every newborn child is some deceased member of the family who has returned to life among them. It sometimes receives the same name it had before, and sometimes the name is changed."

"A young mother is never permitted to have the care of her child, an older woman being called in. These nurses may be seen any morning sitting on one of their common chairs, which is nothing more than a stick of stove wood, out of doors, with a pepper board by their side. They will rub one finger in the pepper on the board, then thrust it as far down the child's throat as possible, and massage and stretch the throat thoroughly until the poor little creature is almost strangled and throws up all that is in its stomach. The wretched infant is then laid down to sleep on its little mat on the floor by the fire."

"When a child is 9 to 10 months old small bells are tied to its person, at its wrists, waist and ankles. These are intended to coax it to walk. The mother then takes it to a devil doctor, who makes a charm, which she ties about its waist. But often I have seen children without even these charms, and when I asked for an explanation I was told that the child was supposed to be some one who had returned from the spirit world only to find articles to carry back. If its parents should dress it or give it anything it would not stay, but would take the things and go. So it is forbidden clothing and ornaments, in hopes that it will change its mind and remain on earth."

"When a girl is from 6 to 10 years of age she wears on her forearms brass rods, sometimes twisted in a spiral and sometimes bent into separate rings. These are put on half way up to the elbow—put on with a hammer to stay. They are worn night and day until the arms become sore. Then they may be taken off for the sores will always be there to prove that the girl wore jewelry when she was young. If a woman grows up without these marks on her arms it is a lasting source of annoyance to her; for should her neighbors become vexed they cast it up to her that her mother was too poor to put jewelry on her child. This is a great insult, as they all aspire to be considered wealthy."

"Girls are usually betrothed at 7 years of age, and when about 10 she is taken to live with her betrothed's people, where she will be associated with him and learn 'his fashion.' She is supposed to study his wishes and live to please him."

"A man going off to his work in the morning is never sure he will find his wife on his return. It is a common thing for her to run away, and she is considered a very queer woman who has not at some time left her husband. When he goes visiting he usually takes her with him, to carry his chair, light his pipe and to make sure of having her when he gets back. After harvest the women go on dancing parties from town to town, and are entertained with feasting by their friends."

"Every town has its head women, who judge and punish offenders without asking the advice or consent of the men. I have asked for an explanation of this custom, and have always been told, 'Woman is the mother of man, and he ought to listen to her.' Some of these women are remarkable orators. I have often seen one of them standing in the midst of a crowd of people—kings, chiefs, soldiers and women—all seated on the ground and according profound attention to the 'queens,' as they call her. The men of a town dare do nothing to which the women seriously object, as they think women have more influence with God and the spirit world."

SOMETHING QUITE NEW

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA
Same flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

NATURAL FEET IN CHINA

At last a movement is under way to abolish the hideous custom of binding the feet of the Chinese women. It will probably be many years before such a thing will be accomplished, for the idea is so entirely novel to the antediluvian Celestials, but gradually the custom may be broken down. Mrs. Little, an English woman, doing mission work in China, some time ago organized "The Tien Tzu Hai," or "Natural Feet Society," and all the missionaries are using their influence to bring about the reform. In speaking of the matter Mrs. Little says: "This custom of footbinding dates back one thousand years, and until the women of China are released from this terrible bondage, endured daily to please the men, there is no hope for China."

"Two and one-half inches is the proper length for a Chinese woman's foot. Little girls, while undergoing the binding, are tortured for three years, the bandages being tightened every five days. It often causes paralysis, and sometimes the toes and feet drop off. More than one in ten die during the operation. In some provinces rich and poor alike bind their feet. Its horrors cannot be exaggerated. Everything in China moves with tremendous slowness, particularly innovations, and the reformers expect it will take a century or more to make the change complete."

"The greatest problem to be overcome is the aversion of Chinese men to marrying women whose feet are not squeezed into deformed objects bearing little or no resemblance to the natural human foot. A woman whose foot is anywhere near the size nature intended is an outcast so far as matrimony is concerned. The men think it a disgrace to marry her, and an unmarried woman is a burden to her relatives and herself."

RECIPES FOR MARRIED HAPPINESS

For the Husband.—Take of remembrance of the mistakes of female education one dram; of patient love one hundred ounces; from business habits scrape all late hours and wash off all false pride of man; lordship, let misunderstandings simmer, but never boil over, and carefully throw away the scum and froth; fill the whole is quite clear sweetener with agreeable conversation and sympathy, and garnish with tender regard for home interests. Some professional men throw in a spice of ambition, but it is apt to produce fermentation, and is often found to be pernicious. N. B. No secrets should on any account be introduced into the above.

For the Wife.—Take of punctuality, cleanliness and cheerfulness as much as you can secure; add a strong belief in good motives, when anything offends, and let the ambition to make tart replies stand till it is quite cool. Flavor strongly with unswerving love and truth, and having grilled the tongue upon the fire of patience, serve up with a smile, without sauce. Ready forgiveness is the most graceful ornament, and is sure to be appreciated. N. B. If the weather be rather stormy, silence is a valuable addition, and will be found to be reliable.

Blood Disorders

are simply kidney disorders. The kidneys filter the blood of all that shouldn't be there. The blood passes through the kidneys every three minutes. If the kidneys do their work no impurity or cause of disorder can remain in the circulation longer than that time. Therefore if your blood is out of order, your kidneys have failed in their work. They are in need of stimulation, strengthening or doctoring. One medicine will do all three, the finest and most imitated blood medicine there is.

Dodd's Kidney Pills

COMMON-SENSE DIET

He who comprehends the true principle of diet and keeps well under the tendency to overeat may feel tolerably safe in eating almost anything set before him, good, bad or indifferent, that is, for example, if hungry enough at breakfast to eat plain graham bread and fruit, he may make the meal of buckwheat cakes and maple syrup, or on a chop and fried potatoes, or waffles and honey.

Providing one cultivates a robust habit, takes plenty of sharp, all-round exercise, sleeps in a profusely ventilated, cool room; wears the least amount of clothing consistent with comfort, this system will make good blood out of almost any sort of mixed food, providing that it does not consist largely of white flour products, which can hardly be classed as food.

Heavy feeders on animal food are predisposed to all kinds of inflammatory disorders, and when any such person finds himself getting out of condition he may safely hedge in the matter of flesh food, cutting down the amount of such food, or omitting it altogether with perfect safety.

The Japanese are a healthy, handsome race. They are plump and hearty, but little beyond a simple vegetarian diet is the rule there. The jin-a-day with a seated passenger and seem proof against fatigue, and they thrive on a diet chiefly of rice.

Pain Cannot Stay

Where Nervine—nerve-pain cure—is used. Composed of the most powerful pain-subduing remedies known, Nervine never fails to give prompt relief in rheumatism, neuralgia, drump, pain in the back and side, and the host of painful affections, internal or external, arising from inflammatory action. Unequal for all nerve pains.

AN EXPLANATION

Singletons—I wonder why a spinster nearly always has a cat or a dog for a pet? J. H. WATTO SINGS AND DANCES. Woderly—Oh, I suppose she wants something that will stay out at night occasionally, so she will have something to worry about.

SHE WAS SAVED

From days of agony and discomfort, not by great interpositions, but by the use of the only sure-pop, corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Tender, painful corns are removed by its use in a few days, without the slightest discomfort. Many substitutes in the market make it necessary that only "Putnam's" should be asked for and taken. Sure, safe, harmless.

A HEART-BREAKER

Mrs. Seaside—Oh, I think divorces are simply awful! I never could bear to hear of another woman filling my place never.

Mrs. Breezy—You couldn't.

Mrs. Seaside—No! I would simply break my heart to think of any other woman writing to Harold for money!

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
P. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We have the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligation made by him in his firm.
Wm. D. KELSO, Druggist, Toledo, O.
O. W. WATSON, Druggist, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

HIS REASON

She, stily—How is it, George, that you have never thought seriously of getting married?
George, dreamily—I have always seriously thought of it—that's why I am a bachelor.

MONTECAL HOTEL DIRECTORY

The "Balmoral," Free Bus to and from AVENUE HOUSE.

WHAT KILLED TOMMY.

Hello, Billy, I hear your brother Tommy's dead. What did he die of?
Water on the brain?
Is that so? How sad!
Yes, you see, we was playin' which could lean over the well the furthest, and Tommy won.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848.

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea was not to be had until 1895.

WHEN YOU BUY

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA. It is a purchase, not a speculation. You are always certain to obtain good results. In Lead Packets. 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c.



GUARD THE BABY

AGAINST

CHOLERA-INFANTUM

most fatal during hot weather.

DR. HAMMOND-HALL'S

ENGLISH TEETHING SYRUP

WILL POSITIVELY PREVENT IT.

CURES, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RIVETS, AND ALL TEETHING TROUBLES.

NO OPiates, NO ASTRINGENT EXTRACTS

All Druggists, Price 25 Cts.

BRITISH CHEMISTS COMPANY,

LONDON, ENG., NEW YORK, TORONTO.

89-90

TORONTO'S ALL-CANADA EXHIBITION.



"Educational and Entertaining, Aggressive and Progressive," are the very appropriate words adopted by the Toronto Industrial Exhibition this year, which will be held from August 27th to September 8th. This is the twenty-second successive year of Canada's great Exposition at Toronto, and each year has not only seen an improvement in the arrangements as compared with the years that have gone, but the quality of the stock is very far ahead of what it was at the beginning, thus proving the inestimable value of fairs such as that held annually at Toronto. It is an old story to say that the exhibition immediately approaching will be superior to all its predecessors, but it can safely be said that arrangements have been made, and negotiations are pending, that warrant the statement that the Toronto Fair of 1900 will fully maintain the reputation it has gained of being the best of all that are annually held. A good deal of the space has already been taken up, and a number of entries have been made, but there are so many divisions comprised in

the prize list, with its 131 classes and \$35,000 in premiums, that there is ample provision for all, and talking of those divisions, it is interesting to note that there are no fewer than 55 in class 128, knitting, shirts, quilts, cloths, etc.; 54 in class 54, poultry; and an average of 15 or 17 in each of the two dozen classes devoted to horses and cattle. This will give some idea not only of the scope of Toronto's Great Exposition, but also of the opportunities offered to secure a prize. It is a little early to refer to what is promised in the way of entertainment, but when it is stated that \$30,000 is spent annually on this department, visitors have ample guarantee that they will be abundantly provided for, and the admission to the Toronto Exhibition with its myriads of attractions is only 25c. Entries close on August 4th, and prize lists can be had by addressing H. J. Hill, Manager Industrial Exhibition, Toronto. As last year, so this, the exhibition will be inaugurated on Tuesday evening, August 28th, with a brilliant Military Tattoo. Reduced rates will be given and excursions held on all lines of travel.

ABOUT THE SIZE OF IT

Little Willie—Say, pa, what does "M.D." mean on a doctor's card?
Pa—It means "money down," my son.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WATSON'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea, etc. A bottle sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and get "Mrs. Watson's Soothing Syrup."

A SOCIETY INSPIRATION

Floesy—I'll give a friendship garden party, I think.
Lulu—A "friendship party," what's that?
Floesy—Why, everybody that comes brings me a present.

W.P.C. 1033

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Disinfectants, Sponges, Ointment, Toilet 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.

LAW

MILLS, MILLS & HALES,
Removal to Wesley Buildings,
Richmond St. W., Toronto.

Brass Band

Every Town can have a Band

Lowest prices ever quoted. Fine catalogues sent free on request. Write us for anything in Music or Musical Instruments.

Whaley Royce & Co., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man.

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING

J. L. JONES ENG. CO.

6-8-10 ADELAIDE ST. W. TORONTO

Catholic Prayer

Books, Rosaries, Ornaments, Pictures, Statues, and Church Ornaments. Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS, APPLES,

and other PRODUCE, to secure best results consign to The Dawson Commission Co., Limited.

Cor. West-Market & Colborne Sts., Toronto.

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.

PACKARD'S

CATALOGUE FOR

LADIES AND GENTS

SHOE DRESSING

ALL COLORS

FOR ALL SHOES

IN PACKARD'S

THE ALL-CANADA SHOW

AUG. 27th to SEPT. 8th.

1900

TORONTO

The

Country's

Greatest

Exposition and

Industrial Fair

All the Latest Novelties. Many direct from Europe.

The Marvellous Resources of our own Country Thoroughly Exploited.

Brilliant and Realistic Battle Spectacle.

THE SIEGE OF MANKING AND ALSO THE RELIEF

Timely Arrival of Canadian Artillery.

Entries close August 6th.

EXCURSIONS ON ALL LINES OF TRAVEL.

For prize lists, entry forms, etc., address

Andrew Smith, F.R.C.V.S., H.J. Hill,

President. Manager, Toronto.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

BY MISS M. E. BRADDON.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

"I know something of the young lady," said Mr. Stokes.

"Please don't call her a young lady, my good Stokes," remonstrated her adyship. "She has been brought up among servants as a servant. You must remember how I disapproved of my poor step-son's folly about that girl."

"You may bring up a fox in a litter of terriers, but he'll be Reynard, all the same at the end of the chapter," said Mr. Stokes. "That girl is a lady. She has good blood in her veins, I'll go bail. And she got her early training from the late Lord Lashmar, who was one of the most intellectual men I ever had the honor to know. You can't undo that, Lady Lashmar. You may order the girl to handle a broom and twist a mop and she may think it her duty to obey you but she is a lady all the same."

"I think all girls are ladies nowadays," retorted the invalid impatiently. "I suppose we must call this paragon of yours a lady help. I want some one to read to me, but unfortunately I dislike that girl of yours."

"Prejudice, Lady Lashmar, idle prejudice," replied Mr. Stokes, who always said what he liked to her ladyship. "Let her make a beginning, and if you find her disagreeable you can send her about her business."

"Of course," answered Lady Lashmar. "Perhaps she may be rather more endurable than a stranger. I abhor strangers."

So Stella was told one morning that her mission would be to act as Lady Lashmar's reader and amanuensis until further notice, and from that hour she was a slave.

CHAPTER XI.

As the years rolled on, Stella was almost happy. The afternoon hours of every day were spent with Gabriel Verner. He was old and feeble, and sometimes prosy, but he was a mine of information; he loved learning for learning's sake, and he loved Stella. He carried on her education from the point at which Lord Lashmar had left off.

Stella had read more than many fairly cultivated men of forty, when she was suddenly called upon to do suit and service to Lady Lashmar. From this time her regular studies with Gabriel Verner were at an end, and those gentle cares of hers which had made his old age so easy had now to be performed under difficulties. She could only steal away from the castle now and then for a brief visit to her old friend, just time enough to see to his comforts, and to talk to his ladyship, who was kindly, but stupid, and whom Stella had been gradually training into proper carefulness of her lodger.

"You do spoil the old gentleman so, miss," remonstrated the good soul.

"Old people require a little spoiling, Mrs. Chipp. But nobody could spoil Mr. Verner. He is so good and unselfish."

"Well, miss, nobody can deny that he is a nice easy gentleman to get on with, and if I wasn't afraid of his setting the house on fire, I should say he was the best lodger I ever had, much better than the young curates as most people set such store by; and a permanence, too, which the best of curates shiver at."

"You must be more attentive to him than ever, Mrs. Chipp, now that I am so seldom here," urged Stella. It was with a rebellious heart that Stella entered Lady Lashmar's morning-room on the first day of her new service. Mr. Stokes had hinted to her that the disease from which Lady Lashmar suffered must sooner or later be fatal, that all the rest of her life must be spent under the shadow of affliction.

"She is very much to be pitied, poor soul," said the kindly Stokes; "all the more so, perhaps, because she is not the kind of woman to live happily." Yet even after this appeal, Stella felt nothing but aversion as she stood tall and straight as a lily stalk, at the foot of her ladyship's sofa.

"I require a person to read to me for some hours daily, sometimes even late at night, and I am told that you have contrived to educate yourself with Mr. Verner's help and that you know how to read aloud. Is this so?"

"I have read aloud to Mr. Verner," the girl answered quietly.

"Often?"

"Habitually."

"There was no waste of words on either side."

"Then you can begin at once. There are my books," pointing to a revolving bookstand within reach of the sofa a stand which held about forty volumes. "Invalids are very capricious and require change of mental food. You can begin with Charles Lamb. Elia's Essays—that one upon Old China, for instance. I am in a lazy mood to-day and would rather not be obliged to think."

Stella seated herself in a low chair a little way from the sofa and began to read. She read for three hours without respite, and then she was told that she might go.

"You read very well," said her ladyship with cold approval; "I dare say I shall want you again late in the evening. Stay, you can arrange my pillows before you go."

Stella bent over the white Marie Antoinette head, and with light and careful touch arranged the heaped-up pillows, and then, without a word of thanks from the invalid she left the room.

As she went out by one door, Barber entered by another.

"Yes, I think she will do," said Lady Lashmar. "She has a sympathetic voice and reads well. This is one of my bad days, Barber; I shall not leave my room."

At nine in the evening Stella was summoned again. Lady Lashmar looked wan and faded in the lamplight, and the sickly white of her complexion was accentuated by the rich dark tints in her gray plush tea gown.

"You can go on with Balaustian," she said.

Not a word more. She read till eleven without any sign of fatigue. At eleven Lady Lashmar dismissed her with briefest good-night.

Stella had filled this office for nearly two years and had been of the utmost service to Lady Lashmar. Yet the stern dowager had but in the smallest measure relented of her original aversion from her step-son's protegee. Barber had one day ventured to suggest that as the girl was now virtually her ladyship's companion she should have some prettier gowns—a black silk, for instance, or at any rate one of those fine French alpaca which Celestine always wore, a material which combined all lustre and softness of silk with the merit of never wearing out. But Lady Lashmar replied angrily that the girl was to wear such gowns as the housemaids wore and no other.

"She is quite vain enough as it is," said her ladyship. "I believe she spends hours in dressing that hair of hers and training her eyebrows."

This was a cruel attack upon Stella's pencilled brows, whose bold, clear line gave such character to the low, broad forehead.

Barber was indignant at this ungenerous treatment of a girl who sat up till two or three o'clock in the morning three times a week on an average, to beguile the tedium of her ladyship's wakeful nights. But Stella made no complaint against the inevitable black merino gown. She was glad when, for the convenience of Lady Lashmar, she was transferred to a pretty little bed-chamber on the principal floor, close to Barber's den, where she now took all her meals and which she was allowed to use as her own sitting-room.

And now it was the end of September and Lord Lashmar and a little lot of distinguished visitors were expected at the castle, some intent on the slaughter of the pheasants, others only desiring rest and respite after the fatigues of a London season.

Among these latter was Mr. Nestorius, the great party leader, originator and chief of that political sect which was known as the Movement Party. Nestorius had been a protégé of Lady Pittland when his brilliant career was in its dawn, and the friendship with that wonderful old lady and her family had never been interrupted, albeit their political opinions were as the poles asunder. Lady Lashmar talked of him before-hand more than of any other of her guests, and arranged that the very handsomest of the best rooms should be given to him.

"There are places in which rank counts for nothing," she said. "Mr. Nestorius must always be first everywhere. He is not only great as a statesman, he has won laurels as a poet, and the interpreter of classic poetry; and our respect is all the more due to him since he has retired from office forever—always a melancholy fact to consider when a career has

been so great, although so mistaken."

"Is there no possibility of Mr. Nestorius returning to public life, whenever the Liberals come into power again?" asked Stella, simply.

Lady Lashmar gave her a look which ought to have frozen her.

"The Liberals have seen the last of their misrule," she said. "The country has been taught a lesson which it is not likely to forget."

"Yet history shows that people always do forget," argued Stella. "Opinion follows opinion, as waves follow waves; the world would stagnate if it were otherwise."

"Pray do not argue. I do not care for Mr. Verner's ideas at second hand," said Lady Lashmar, haughtily.

Stella sat at the writing table in the window of her ladyship's morning-room, waiting for further orders, while Lady Lashmar and the beautiful widow, Lady Carminow, sat on each side of the hearth, brightened by the glow of a small wood fire, and discussed the expected visitors.

"Remember, you are on no account to desert me while these people are in the house," said Lady Lashmar, with an imperative air, almost as a mother talking to a daughter. "I shall expect you to take nearly all the trouble of receiving them off my hands; you must be almost as the mistress of the house."

"It will be very nice," answered Clarice, with her slow dreamy smile. "I adore Mr. Nestorius, though I know he did his utmost to ruin this country when he was in power; but he is such an orator, the finest I am told, since Lord Chatham, and he is such a thoroughly poetical man and such a scholar! His translation of Aeschylus is quite too lovely. I am sure it must be ever so much nicer than the original."

The only books she really enjoyed were French novels and the newest school of English poetry. Her intellectual fibre had a certain limpness which required to be shocked and startled into attention. She went to sleep over Tennyson or Browning and George Eliot made her head ache. Between Lady Carminow and Stella there was a silent antagonism. Neither had forgotten that day in the library when Stella had shrunk from Clarice's pitying touch as if it had been the sting of an adder. She resented the girl's superior cultivation and spoke of her sneeringly as a blue-stocking.

"She can read Greek and Latin. How very absurd! It is only a matter of course."

"Old Mr. Verner tells me that she knows more than many a B.A.," said Lady Lashmar to Mr. poor foolish step-son, examined her with learning from the time she was able to read. She has been nourished upon books."

"What a pity she cannot get a degree. I wonder you don't send her to the Girton of Nuneham. She would be more in her place there than in the house."

"She is very useful to me. I could not possibly spare her."

"Oh, but companions can be got by the hundreds. You have only to choose from a column of advertisements. There is a fresh column every morning in the Times. I have often

looked, thinking I should like to get some one for mother, some one who would amuse her all day and take her quite off my hands, don't you know?"

"Nasty young women in want of homes may be had in shoals, I have no doubt," answered Lady Lashmar; "but it is not easy to get a really good reader. Stella has a sympathetic voice, and reads well. I could not do without her."

"She is not sympathetic with me," said Clarice languidly. "I am very sensitive about my surroundings. I should not like your Stella in my room after midnight. Those great black eyes and that pale face would frighten me. I should have an idea that I was going to be murdered."

Lady Lashmar smiled as at the nonsense talk of a beautiful child. She was very fond of Clarice, whose loveliness gladdened her eye, and whose intellectual inferiority was a perpetual compliment to her understanding. She was hoping great things from the coming October, which would bring Victorian and Clarice together day after day in the easy-going intercourse of a country house.

Lord Lashmar arrived, fresh from a yachting excursion in the Hebrides, bronzed and bearded, broad-shouldered, muscular, the manifest of young men, with a fresh open air look about him, yet intellectual within. It was a fine face, as even Stella was fain to confess to herself as she withdrew from the morning-room after his lordship's arrival, leaving mother and son together. He gave her a distant bow as she passed him, a salutation which she acknowledged with an almost imperceptible bend of the long, slim throat while the look in those dark eyes of hers expressed absolute dislike. She had not forgotten his parting speech in the library seven years ago, or the air with which he had flung open the door and told her to "march." He looked after her wonderingly till the portiers fell behind her and his mother were alone.

To Be Continued

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Guilt has very quick ears to an accusation.—Fielding.

Tale-bearers are just as bad as the tale-makers.—Sheridan.

Home is one form or another, the fortune which nobody sees makes a man happy and unenvied.—Bacon.

He will never have true friends who is afraid of making enemies.—Huxley.

The haughty are always the victims of their own rash conclusions.—La Sage.

Happiness does away with ugliness and even makes the beauty of beauty.—Ansel.

Never be afraid of what is good; the good is always the road to what is true.—Hamerton.

Flatterers are but the shadows of princes' bodies; the least thick cloud makes them invisible.—John Webster.

There is no remembrance which time does not obliterate, no pain which death does not terminate.—Cervantes.

To Live Without Sleep Is Worse Than Death.

Sleeplessness is an Unmistakable Symptom of Weak, Exhausted Nerves, and is Permanently Cured When the System is Built up by

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

To pass a single night in the vain attempt to sleep among the miseries which one can never forget.

To lie awake night after night with the brain on fire with nervous excitement and the thoughts flashing before the mind in never ending variety is the common experience of persons whose nerves are weak and exhausted.

During such nights nerve force is consumed at a tremendous rate.

Instead of being restored and reinvigorated for another day's work the body is further weakened and exhausted, and the mind is unbalanced by this terrible waste of energy with which the lamp of life is rapidly burned out.

It is in this despairing condition that many men and women attempt to drug and deaden the nerve by the use of opiates. There is a reaction to all such treatment that is doubly injurious to the nervous system. It hastens the decay of the nerve cells.

It is in this condition that partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, completely restore the nerves by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, a treatment which gets right down to the foundation of the difficulty and effects permanent results by revitalizing the wasted nerve cells.

There will be no more sleepless nights, no more nervous headaches and dyspepsia, no more days of gloom and despondency when Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is used.

But don't expect a cure in a night. The nerve tissue of the body is completely changed in about sixty days. Though you will feel the benefit of this treatment in two or three weeks, you should persist in the use of the nerve food for at least sixty days in order that the results may be lasting.

Sleeplessness is only one of the many distressing symptoms which will disappear with the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. It is a positive cure for nervous prostration and exhaustion. Surely it is wiser to build up and organize all the most serious forms of nervous disease.

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Is the world's greatest restorative for pale, weak, nervous men, women and children. It is specific for woman's ills, because they almost invariably arise from exhausted nerves. In pill form, 50c a box, at all dealers, or by mail from Edman & Bates, & Co., Toronto.

Gloom and Despair

GIVE WAY TO VIGOR, HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

An Attack of La Grippe Left the Sufferer Weak, Nervous and Enfeebled—A Victim of Insomnia and Brain Trouble.

Naturally every sick person to whom help is promised, will ask, "has the remedy been successful?" Whom has it helped? We cannot better answer these questions than by publishing testimonials received from grateful people who are anxious that other sufferers may profit by their experience. One of these grateful ones is Mrs. Douglas Kilts, of Perry Station, Ont. Mrs. Kilts says: "Three years ago I had a very severe attack of la grippe, and the disease left me in an extremely worn out, nervous, and enfeebled condition. The nervousness was so severe as to have almost resulted in St. Vitus dance. Sleep forsook me. I had had attacks of heart trouble, and the headaches I endured were something terrible. I had no appetite, and was literally fading away; I was not able to work about the house and was so weak that I could scarcely lift a cup of tea. I was treated by a good doctor, but with no benefit. Almost in despair, I resorted to patent medicines, and tried several, one after another, only to be disappointed by each. I lingered in this condition until the winter of 1899, when a friend prevailed upon me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began taking them. From the first the pills helped me and I could feel my strength gradually returning. I continued the use of the pills according to directions until I had taken eight boxes when I was again enjoying perfect health. My strength had entirely returned, my appetite was splendid, the heart trouble and nervousness had passed, while the blessing of sleep, once denied, had again returned. I had gained over thirty pounds in weight and was able to do all my household work with ease. In fact I had received a new lease of life. I believe my cure is permanent, as more than a year has since passed and I feel so strong and well that I venture to say there is not a healthier woman in this section; indeed I am enjoying better health than I have for twenty years, and this has been brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I feel that I cannot say enough in their praise for I believe they saved my life. My son has also received the benefit from the use of these pills in a case of spring fever."

THE ONLY TURQUOISE MINES.

They Are in Persia and the Natives Prize Them Highly.

About thirty miles from Nishapur, in the Khorassan, are the celebrated turquoise mines of Persia, the only mines in the world producing this fashionable stone. They are situated in a mountainous region 5,000 or 6,000 feet above the sea level and employ perhaps 1,500 persons. The concession is about forty square miles in extent, including a few villages, the turquoise salt and other mines.

This tract is exploited by a local chief and banker in partnership, who pay an annual rental of 15,000 to the government. The concession works only three mines, the Reish, the Zaki, and the Ali Morad, and sublet twelve others. Underground mines are opened in the solid rocks by picks and blasting. There are also shallow turquoise mines or surface diggings in the debris of the mines, or in the detritus of the rocks, washed down by the rains extending a mile or so over the plain from the foot of the mountain. About 100 miners are employed at the three mines mentioned, receiving from two to three kranas per day. A kran equals ten cents. The Reish is the only mine in full operation. It produces the greater part of the world's supply of turquoise, having a weekly output of over 3400.

Primitive in the extreme is the manner of working. Two men sitting at the opening of the shaft, their backs braced against the cave walls, turn an old wooden wheel with their feet. From the wheel depends a small sheepskin bag capable of holding perhaps a peck. A third man receives the full bag, empties and refills it to the rope. The wheel is suddenly released and the bag drops a depth of forty feet, where other workmen on a narrow ledge repeat the process. The total depth of the mine is from eighty to ninety feet.

Even the poorest stones are prized by the Orientals, who wear them set in tin rings. Motley, green-spotted stones with but a thin coating of enamel sometimes cracked and showing the brown inside core will now be purchased by the Arabs. Defective flat gems are utilized by inscribing upon them words or mottoes in gold, in such a way as to hide the imperfections. Every species of stone finds a sale, the smallest being used in ornamental brass work for decorating pipes.

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The dates for the holding of our
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ENTRIES CLOSE 12TH SEPT.
28 GOLD MEDALS
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this year's exhibition the best
ever held by the association.
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now in excellent condition and up
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"Battle of Paardeberg and
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This is the famous battle in which
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specials on page 4a and 4b.

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Victims.

The Cause of the trouble
and how to Over-
come it.

It frequently produces Headaches,
Heartburn, Dizziness and other dis-
tressing symptoms.

The primary cause of indigestion or
dyspepsia is lack of vitality; the ab-
sence of nerve force; the loss of the
life-sustaining elements in the blood.
No organ can properly perform its func-
tions when the source of nutriment
fails. When the stomach is robbed of
the nutriment demanded by nature as-
similation ceases, un-natural gases are
generated and the entire system re-
sponds to the discord.

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cure by going to the root of the disease.
They renew and build up the blood and
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If your dealer does not keep them,
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PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the travel-
ling public that on account of the
dangerous condition of White's
Bridge, it is hereby closed for
Public or any travel upon it. Any
Person travelling upon it does so
at their own risk.

Given this seventh day of April
1900, at the Secretary-Treasurer's
office in the municipality of the
parish of Saint Jerusalem.

G. J. WALKER,
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