

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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LACHUTE FRIDAY, DEC. 7, 1900.

NO. 41

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.

Parties coming from a dis-
tance will oblige by coming on Fri-
days and Saturdays.

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
1 LACHUTE, P.Q.

MALCOLM SMITH,
Licensed Auctioneer.

P. O. Box 10. Lachute, Que.
For the District of Terrebonne. Sales
conducted in French and English.

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

The Elite House!

Xmas Presents

When buying your Christmas
presents come and see our stock.
Over 200 new books 10c to 1.50
in cloth binding from

Amongst them are the following :
Alice of Old Vincennes,
Redemption of David Croton,
In the Place of the King,
The Sky Pilot, etc., etc.

Keep in mind our Xmas Cards,
Calendars, and Xmas numbers of
the popular magazines, Celluloid
goods, Dolls, Toys Games, etc.

H. E. BURWASH.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The following is the Great North-
ern Railway Time-table.
Going West (mixed train) 10.40 a.m.
" East (express) 11.42 a.m.
" (mixed) 4.23 p.m.
" West (express) 5.58 p.m.
J. Bain,
Superintendent.

**Buy your Skates, Skat-
ing Boots, and Hockey
Sticks at**
J. R. McQUATS.

**Strong words by a New York
Specialist.**—"After years of testing and
comparison I have no hesitation in saying
that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the
quickest, safest, and surest known to medi-
cal science. I use it in my own practice.
It relieves the most acute forms of heart
ailment inside of thirty minutes and never
fails."—35

Sold by T. Christie

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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

Apples—Just received a carload
of Central Ontario winter apples.
All varieties. Delivered anywhere
in town.

R. Creswell.

**Just put into stock a
large lot of Overcoats,
Usters, Boys' Reefers
which we are now offering
at manufacturers prices at—**

J. R. McQUATS.

"One Foot in the Grave."—If
the thousands of people who rush to so
worthy a remedy as South American Ner-
ve as a last resort would get it as a first
resort, how much misery and suffering
would be spared. If you have any nerve
disorder you needn't suffer a minute longer.
A thousand testimonies to prove it.—35

Sold by T. Christie

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

G. J. WALKER.

The Largest Assortment of Gentle-
men's Ties in town is at Kennedy's.
Everything New and Nobby.

**Jealous Rivals cannot turn back
the tide.** The demand for Dr. Agnew's
little Pills is a marvel. Cheap to buy, but
diamonds in quality—banish nausea, coated
tongue, water brash, pain after eating, sick
headache, never gripe, operate pleasantly.
10 cents.—37

Sold by T. Christie

**Our Clearing-out Sale of
Ladies Jackets Commen-
ces from to-day.**
J. R. McQUATS.



A few pointers

To those who are
wanting anything in

JEWELLRY,

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

AND FANCY PRESENTS.

We have in a splendid lot of
new goods at low prices.

Remember that we have the
agency for the Berliner Gramo-
phone.

We shall be pleased to receive
a call from you.

WOOD TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

T. JOUSSEL,

Main St. LACHUTE.

LOCAL NEWS

Mr. C. Gardner of Ste. Hyacinthe
spent Monday last in town.

Mrs. Stewart of Butte City, Mon-
tana is home on a visit.

Thorough-bred Plymouth Rock
Cockrels for sale. Prize Stock. Ap-
ply to Hugh Walsh, St. Andrews, Q.

Mrs. Dr. Menzies and children left
last week for a visit to friends at
Ogdensburg.

The concert for the 12th is the talk
of the day.

Buy your Winter Suit and Over-
coat from Kennedy. All work guar-
anteed A 1 or no sale.

Mr. Duncan Paul returned to Sara-
nac on Wednesday, after spending a
pleasant visit among his many friends
in Lachute and vicinity.

One of the greatest mirthmakers
of the day, are the terms in which
Mr. Conklin is spoken of in many of
the comments on his entertainments.

Miss Stone, the young lady who
was so seriously injured at the
Brownsburg Cartridge Factory last
week was removed to the hospital
on Wednesday.

Oysters! Oysters!! Delivered to
all parts of Lachute every afternoon.
Kearns West End Bakery.

Mr. C. Cottingham, who has been
whiling away a few days in town,
visiting his relatives and friends, left
on Wednesday morning for Texas,
where he intends making his future
home.

Miss Lizzie McGibbon was in Vank-
leek Hill a few days this week and
attended the funeral of her sister
Mrs. McLaurin.

3 lbs of good mixed cadies for 25
cents.
Kearns West End Bakery.

Miss Mina and Mabel Waddell of
Lachute were visiting at Beech Ridge
the guests of Miss Minnie and Nettie
Morris recently.

In buying your Christmas pre-
sents don't forget that I have the
finest stock of Jewellery and fancy
silver goods in town. Your inspec-
tion is invited.

T. Jousse.

The many friends of Miss Hannah
Hills will be sorry to learn that she
is dangerously ill, having received a
stroke of paralysis, on Friday last.
At time of going to press she is no
better.

A Card To Skaters And Hockey
Players.—It may be a little early to
jog your memory regarding, Skates,
Hockey Sticks Pucks etc. but never-
theless the Season will soon be here
and we want you to know that we
are prepared for it with a larger as-
sortment than ever of Hockey Sticks
Hockey Skates, Pucks, Straps, Ankle
Supports, etc. Call early and secure
first choice.

McQuat & McRae.

The sympathy of the community
is with Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell in
the loss they have sustained through
the death of their little boy with
diphtheria on Saturday afternoon last.
The poor little fellow had been in
Montreal lately and came home
early in the week complaining of a
sore throat. Dr. Menzies was called
in the next day and at once saw the
indications of this dreaded disease,
and administered all the medical
aid possible.

On Monday just about noon Mr.
Lamarche, a long respected citizen
of this town, died from the effects of
a paralytic stroke he sustained a
short time ago, and from which he
never recovered. The body was
taken on Monday evening to the resi-
dence of his son Herma Lamarche,
a few miles from St. Herma village,
and buried on Wednesday in the
parish church of that place. Mr.
Lamarche was in his 67th year.

WANTED

BY A PRACTICAL PAINTER—House
and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging,
Graining and Marbling a specialty.
Orders left at Robert Robinson's, La-
chute, or with James O'Brien, Chaboro,
will be promptly attended to.

M. ROBINSON.

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
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.

Headquarters for Wedding Presents

Just arrived a beautiful line of silver novelties, such a
Paper Cutters, Nail Files, Hair Curlers, Flotters, 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.

**Fall and Winter
New Goods all in Stock.**
Comprising the Latest and Best Goods in
**OVERCOATINGS,
SUITINGS,
TROUSERINGS.**
Gent's Furnishings of the Best Quality on the market.

Prices are the Lowest in Town. Considering Quality and Work-
manship, come in and pick out your suit and overcoat now.

A. J. PERIARD.

Kidney Cry.—Pain in the back is the
cry of the kidneys for help. To neglect the
call is to deliver the body over to a disease
cruel, ruthless, and finally life destroying.
South American Kidney Cure has power
akin to miraculous in helping the needy
kidneys out of the mire of disease. It
relieves in six hours.—35

Sold by T. Christie.

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

J. D. LEDUC, L.L.B.,
ADVOCATE,
STE SCHOLASTIQUE P.Q.

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

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

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

The Man Who Knows.

PROLOGUE.

The manager of the new Imperial Restaurant on the Thames Embankment went into his luxurious private office and shut the door. Having done so, he first scratched his chin reflectively, and then took a letter from the drawer in which it had reposed for more than two months and perused it carefully. Though he was not aware of it, this was the thirtieth time he had read it since breakfast that morning. And yet he was not a whit nearer understanding it than he had been at the beginning. He turned it over and scrutinized the back, where not a sign of writing was to be seen; he held it up to the window, as if he might hope to discover something from the water-mark; but there was evidently nothing in either of these places of a nature calculated to set his troubled mind at rest. Then, though he had a clock upon his mantelpiece in good working order, he took a magnificent repeater watch from his waistcoat pocket and glanced at the dial; the hands stood at half-past seven. He immediately threw the latter on the table, and as he did so his anxiety found relief in words.

"It's really the most extraordinary affair I ever had to do with," he remarked to the placid face of the clock above mentioned. "And as I've been in the business just three-and-thirty years at eleven a.m., next Monday morning, I ought to know something about it. I only hope I've done right, that's all."

As he spoke, the chief bookkeeper, who had the treble advantage of being tall, pretty and just eight-and-twenty years of age, entered the room. She noticed the open letter and the look upon her chief's face, and her curiosity was proportionately excited. "You seem worried, Mr. McPherson," she said tenderly, as she put down the papers she had brought in for his signature.

"You have just hit it," Miss O'Sullivan, he answered, pushing them farther on to the table. "I am worried about many things, but particularly about this letter."

He handed the epistle to her, and she, being desirous of impressing him with her business capabilities, read it with ostentatious care. But it was noticeable that when she reached the signature she too turned back to the beginning, and then deliberately read it over again. The manager rose, crossed to the mantel-piece, and rang for the head waiter. Having relieved his feelings in this way, he seated himself again at his writing-table, put on his glasses, and stared at his companion, while waiting for her to speak.

"It's very funny," she said at length seeing that she was expected to say something. "Very funny indeed!"

"It's the most extraordinary communication I have ever received," he replied with conviction. "You see it is written from Cuyaba, Brazil. The date is three months ago to-day. Now I have taken the trouble to find out where and what Cuyaba is."

He made this confession with an air of conscious pride and having done so, laid himself back in his chair, stuck his thumbs into the arm-holes of his waistcoat, and looked at his fair subordinate for approval. Nor was he destined to be disappointed. He was a bachelor in possession of a snug income, and she, besides being a pretty woman, was a lady with a keen eye to the main chance.

"And where is Cuyaba?" she asked, humbly.

"Cuyaba," he replied, rolling his tongue with considerable relish round his unconscious mispronunciation of the name, "is a town almost on the western or Bolivian border of Brazil. It is of moderate size, is situated on the banks of the river Cuyaba, and is considerably connected with the famous Brazilian Diamond Fields."

"And does the writer of this letter live there?"

"I cannot say. He writes from there—that is enough for us."

"And he orders dinner for four—here, in a private room overlooking the river, three months ahead—punctually at eight o'clock gives you a list of the things he wants, and even arranges the decoration of the table. Says he has never seen either of his three friends before; that one of them sails from here, she consulted the letter again, Hang-chow, another from Bloemfontein, while the third resides, at present, in England. Each one is to present an ordinary visiting card with

a red dot on it to the porter in the hall, and to be shown to the room at once. I don't understand it at all."

The manager paused for a moment, and then said deliberately.

"Hang-chow is in China, Bloemfontein is in South Africa."

"What a wonderful man you are, to be sure, Mr. McPherson! I never can think how you manage to carry so much in your head."

There spoke the true woman. And it was a move in the right direction, for the manager was susceptible to her gentle influence, as she had occasion to know.

At this juncture the head waiter appeared upon the scene, and took up a position just inside the doorway, as if he were afraid of injuring the carpet by coming farther.

"Is No. 22 ready, Williams?"

"Quite ready, sir. The wine is on the ice, and cook tells me he'll be ready to dish punctual to the moment."

"The letter says 'no electric light; candles with red shades.' Have you put on those shades I got this morning?"

"Just seen it done this very minute, sir."

"And let me see, there was one other thing." He took the letter from his chief bookkeeper's hand, and glanced at it. "Ah yes, a porcelain sauce, and a small jug of new milk upon the mantelpiece. An extraordinary request, but has it been attended to?"

"I put it there myself, sir."

"Who wait?"

"Jones, Edmunds, Brooks, and Tomkins."

"Very good. Then I think that will do. Stay! you had better tell the hall porter to look out for three gentlemen presenting plain visiting cards, with a little red spot on them. Let Brooks wait in the hall and when they arrive tell him to show them straight up to the room."

"It shall be done, sir."

The head waiter left the room, and the manager stretched himself in his chair, yawning by way of showing his importance, and then said, solemnly.

"I don't believe they'll any of them turn up; but if they do, this Dr. Nikola, whoever he may be, won't be able to find fault with my arrangements."

Then, leaving the dusty high road of business, he and his companion wandered in the shady bridle-paths of Love—to the end that when the chief bookkeeper returned to her own department she had forgotten the strange dinner party about to take place upstairs and was busily engaged upon a calculation as to how she would look in white satin and orange blossoms, and, that settled, fell to wondering whether it was true, as Miss Joyce, a subordinate, had been heard to declare, that the manager had once shown himself partial to a certain widow with reputed savings and a share in an extensive egg and dairy business.

At ten minutes to eight precisely, a hansom drew up at the steps of the hotel. As soon as it stopped, an undersized gentleman, with a clean-shaven countenance, a canonical corporation, and bow legs, dressed in a decidedly clerical garb, alighted. He paid and discharged his cabman, and then took from his ticket pocket an ordinary white visiting card, which he presented to the gold-laced individual who had opened the apron. The latter, having noted the red spot, called a waiter, and the reverend gentleman was immediately escorted upstairs.

Hardly had the attendant time to return to his station in the hall, before a second cab made its appearance, closely followed by a third. Out of the second jumped a tall, active well-built man of about thirty years of age. He was dressed in evening dress of the latest fashion, and to conceal it from the vulgar gaze, wore a large Inverness cape of heavy texture. He also in his turn handed a white card to the porter, and, having done so, proceeded into the hall, followed by the occupant of the last cab, who had closely copied his example. This individual was also in evening dress, but it was of a different stamp. It was old-fashioned and had seen much use. The wearer, too, was taller than the ordinary run of men, while it was noticeable that his hair was snow-white, and that his face was deeply pitted with small-pox. After disposing of their hats and coats in an ante-room, they reached

room No. 22, where they found the gentleman in clerical costume pacing impatiently up and down.

Left alone, the tallest of the trio, who for want of a better title we may call the Best Dressed Man, took out his watch, and, having glanced at it, looked at his companions.

"Gentlemen," he said, with a slight American accent, "it is three minutes to eight o'clock. My name is Eastover!"

"I'm glad to hear it, for I'm most uncommonly hungry," said the next tallest, whom I have already described as being so marked by disease. "My name is Prendergast!"

"We only wait for our friend and host," remarked the clerical gentleman, as if he felt he ought to take a share in the conversation, and then, as if an after-thought had struck him, he continued, "My name is Baxter!"

They shook hands all round with marked cordiality, seated themselves again, and took it in turns to examine the clock.

"Have you ever had the pleasure of meeting our host before?" asked Mr. Baxter of Mr. Prendergast.

"Never," replied that gentleman, with a shake of his head. "Perhaps Mr. Eastover has been more fortunate!"

"Not I," was the brief rejoinder. "I've had to do with him off and on for longer than I care to reckon, but I've never set eyes on him up to date."

"And where may he have been the first time you heard from him?"

"In Nashville, Tennessee," said Eastover. "After that, Tahupapa, New Zealand; after that, Paape, in the Society Islands; then Pekin, China. And you?"

"First time, Brussels; second, Monte Video; third, Mandalay, and then the Gold Coast, Africa. It's your turn, Mr. Baxter."

The clergyman glanced at the time-piece. It was exactly eight o'clock.

"First time, Cabul, Afghanistan; second, Nijn Novgorod, Russia; third, Wilcannia, Darling River, Australia; fourth, Valparaiso, Chili; fifth, Nagasaki, Japan."

"He is evidently a great traveller and a most mysterious person."

"He is more than that," said Eastover with conviction; "he is late for dinner!"

Prendergast looked at his watch.

"That clock is two minutes fast. Hark, there goes Big Ben! Eight exactly."

As he spoke the door was thrown open and a voice announced "Dr. Nikola."

The three sprang to their feet simultaneously, with exclamations of astonishment, as the man they had been discussing made his appearance.

It would take more time than I can spare the subject to give you an adequate and inclusive description of the person who entered the room at that moment. In stature he was slightly above the ordinary, his shoulders were broad, his limbs perfectly shaped, and plainly muscular, but very slim. His head, which was magnificently set upon his shoulders, was adorned with a profusion of glossy black hair; his face was destitute of beard or moustache, and was of oval shape and handsome moulding; while his skin was of a dark, olive hue, a colour which harmonised well with his piercing black eyes and pearly teeth. His hands and feet were small, and the greatest dandy must have admitted that he was irreproachably dressed, with a neatness that bordered on the puritanical. In age he might have

been anything from eight-and-twenty to forty; in reality he was thirty-three. He advanced into the room and walked with outstretched hand directly across to where Eastover was standing by the fireplace.

"Mr. Eastover, I feel certain," he said, fixing his glittering eyes upon the man he addressed, and allowing a curious smile to play upon his face.

"That is my name, Dr. Nikola," the other answered with evident surprise.

"But how on earth can you distinguish me from your other guests?"

"Ah! it would surprise you, if you knew. And Mr. Prendergast, and Mr. Baxter. This is delightful; I hope I am not late. We had a collision in the Channel this morning, and I was almost afraid I might not be up to time. Dinner seems ready; shall we sit down to it?"

They seated themselves, and the meal commenced. The Imperial Restaurant has earned an enviable reputation for doing things well, and the dinner that night did not in any way detract from its lustre. But, delightful as it all was, it was noticeable that the three guests paid more attention to their host than to his excellent menu. As they had said before his arrival, they had all had dealings with him for several years, but what those dealings were they were careful not to describe. It was more than possible that they hardly liked to remember them themselves.

When coffee had been served and the servants had withdrawn, Dr. Nikola rose from the table, and went across to the massive sideboard. On it stood a basket of very curious shape and workmanship. This he opened, and as he did so, to the astonishment of his guests, an enormous cat, as black as his master's coat, leaped out on to the floor. The reason for the saucer and jug of milk became evident.

(To Be Continued.)

MARRYING IN RUSSIA.

When the parents of a young man in Russia decide that a certain young lady would make a suitable mate for him, they say nothing about the matter to any one, but on some evening they will drop around unexpectedly at the prospective bride's home and will stay for supper. During the meal they will keep a close watch on the young lady.

If she eats fast she will perform her work speedily; if she goes neatly and cleanly about her plate she will perform her work neatly and cleanly; if she does not talk much, she will work and not talk and prove a faithful and obedient wife to her husband; if she prefers rye bread to white she will be satisfied with her lot; if she does not gaze and stare at the visitors she will be a wife that will not continually pry into her husband's business, and if she immediately proceeds to clean up the dishes after the meal she will bring prosperity to her husband and will be economical with his money.

A most peculiar thing about the marriage ceremony is the fact that when the couple enter the church both groom and bride make a dash for the platform on which is the pulpit. It is believed that the one whose foot touches the platform first will live the longer, and that the children will take after that one in size, health and beauty.

A COLLISION AVOIDED.

When I am very angry I always count 100.

Does that calm you down?

Well, it gives me time to get away from the other man.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?

A severe case of Chronic Asthma, which would yield to no other treatment cured by Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

The symptoms of asthma are keenly distressing and are not easily confused with those of any other ailment. The victim is suddenly aroused by an intense anguish in the chest, the breathing is accompanied by a loud wheezing, the face becomes flushed, and bathed in perspiration; he gasps for air, believing that each moment may be his last. After these paroxysms, which may last for hours, the patient usually falls asleep to arise next day weak, languid and debilitated.

Dr. Chase's treatment for asthma consists in the combined use of two of his remedies, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Asthma is a nervous disease and the attacks are brought on by some irritation of the nerves along the air passages. These nerves are soothed and quieted and immediate relief afforded to the patient by the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. In fact asthma is frequently thoroughly cured by the use of this remedy alone, as is evidenced by the testimonial quoted below.

In most cases, however, it is found advisable to combine the two remedies, Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The former as a local treatment acting directly on the bronchial tubes and air passages, and the latter as a nerve-restorative to build up and strengthen the whole nervous system. It is confidently believed there is no treatment extant that is so perfectly successful in the cure of asthma as the combined use of these two great remedies.

Mrs. George Budden, Putnamville, Ont., says:—"I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, as I had the asthma very bad; could get nothing to do me any good. A friend of mine persuaded me to try this remedy, as he had tried it, and it proved successful. I tried it and it cured me. I am thankful to-day to say I am a well woman through the use of this remedy. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it."

Dr. Chase's family remedies are for sale at all dealers, or from Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

FADING AWAY.

THE CONDITION OF YOUNG GIRLS WHO ARE ANAEMIC.

This Record is of Especial Value to Parents—It is a Message from a Mother to Mothers of Growing Girls.

Among the young girls throughout Canada who owe good health—perhaps life itself—to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, is Miss Hattie Althouse, of Campden, Ont. When a representative called at the Althouse homestead to make enquiries as to the particulars of the cure, he was cordially received by Mrs. Althouse, who readily consented to give a statement for publication. "Up to the age of fourteen years," said Mrs. Althouse, "my daughter Hattie had always enjoyed the best of health. Then she began to complain of weakness, and grew pale and languid. We tried several medicines, but instead of helping her, she was steadily growing worse, and we became alarmed and called in a doctor. He told us that her blood was in a very watery condition, and that she was on the verge of nervous prostration. She was under his care for several months, but still kept growing worse. She had become very pale, had no appetite, frequent headaches, and after even slight exertion her heart would palpitate violently. As time passed, she seemed to grow worse and worse, until at last she could scarcely move about, and would lie upon a sofa most of the day. At this juncture she had occasional fainting fits, and any fright, as from a sudden noise, would bring on slight attacks of hysteria. Both my husband and myself feared that she would not live more than a few months. It was while Hattie was in this condition that I read an account of a girl cured of a similar ailment through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Then I decided that Hattie should give them a trial, and procured three boxes; when she had used them there was an undoubted improvement in her condition, and we felt hopeful that she would regain her health. She continued using the pills, and from that on daily made progress toward complete recovery. Her appetite returned; color began to come back to her face, headaches disappeared, and in the course of a few months she was as well as ever she had been in her life. It is now more than two years since she discontinued the use of the pills, and in all that time has enjoyed the best of health, with absolutely no return of the trouble. I can scarcely say how grateful we feel for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for my daughter, and I would strongly urge mothers whose daughters may be ailing to give them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once, and not experiment with other medicines."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, and thus reach the root of the disease. In the case of girls merging into womanhood they are almost indispensable, and their use is a guarantee of future health and strength. Other so-called tonic pills are mere imitations of this medicine and should be avoided. 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, Ont.

A LAUDABLE OBJECT.

He—Philosophy, my dear madam, is something it takes all one's life to acquire.

She—What, then, is the use in acquiring it?

The supreme satisfaction of knowing that one's whole life has been a mistake.

BLAME IT ON THE MOON.

The moon exercises a marked influence on commerce, astronomers say.

Oh, yes; whenever a man walks with a girl on moonlight nights he buys her a lot of caramels and other stuff.

HE DIDN'T GET IT.

Dreary Draggles—Yes, mum; I've had a bad life. Why, wumst a ball-gator swallowed me, boots an' all; but I had a dynamite cartridge in me pocket, an' it exploded an' killed the ball-gator all ter bits!

Mrs. Mumps!—And you?

Dreary Draggles—Oh—I—I'm here. Spare a copper.

LOSING SLEEP TO SOME PURPOSE.

Billy, how's your insomnia?

Insomniac! Oh, I've not got insomnia any more I've got politics.

Agricultural

TO KEEP A BULL SAFE.

Almost every day we read in the papers of some one gored to death by a bull. But almost always it is a bull that has been more or less handled and not one that has been running loose constantly with a herd and therefore open to suspicion of being wild and possibly dangerous. These tragedies occur so often that we think some suggestions by Henry E. Alford, Chief of the Dairy Division of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington, ought to be placed within reach of all who keep one or more bulls. It is a fact well known by regular stockmen that any bull may be very dangerous; it is also just as well known that any bull properly trained, kept in subjection, and managed may be perfectly safe. We quote the suggestions for training and management entire:

"The chief objection made to bulls of some age is that they are likely to be vicious and dangerous. Every one recognizes the difference in temperament between the fleshy, beefy bull and the one of pronounced dairy character; but experience and observation have taught that the bulls of marked dairy type are much alike in disposition, regardless of breed, as among men, some bulls will be found of naturally bad temper, but it is believed that the great majority of bulls of all the dairy breeds, can be safely kept until too old for service and handled without serious trouble, if only properly reared and judiciously managed.

"In rearing a bull, accustom it to being handled from calfhood, but without fondling or encouraging frolic. Give it kind, quiet, firm and unvarying treatment, and keep it always under subjection, that it may never know its strength and power. Insert the nose ring before it is a year old, keep this renewed so as to be always strong, and always lead and handle the animal with staff in the hands of a discreet and trusty man. The bull should never run loose in yard or pasture, but should be provided with abundant and regular exercise, always under restraint, and full control. The 'walk around' arrangement, like the sweep horse power, affords a fair degree of voluntary exercise, but is hardly sufficient. The best plan seems to be to provide a suitable tread power with a governor attached, place the bull in this daily, and let him walk a fixed time, or known distance. The main object should be regular and sufficient exercise for the bull. Incidentally, he may be made to run a fodder cutter or a cream separator and perform valuable service. As age and strength increase, let the staff be supplemented by strap, chain or rope attached to a second ring. To this may well be added some hitching or leading chain with a strong strap around horns or neck. Let there be always a double hitching device, so that the bull may never by accident find himself loose when he should be tied. If restiveness and temper are shown, add to the exercise in duration or quantity, without violence; a bull physically tired may be depended upon to be quiet and easily managed.

"It is much better to keep the bull as much as possible in the presence or in full sight of the herd than stabled by himself in a lonely place. Let him be in the same room with cows during the stabling season, and at milking times the rest of the year."

HORSE HINTS.

Correct feeding, clean water, comfortable housing, thorough currying and brushing, plenty of work and good care are the safeguards of the health of the farm horse.

The horse that is compelled to pull his hay from a rack above his head will generally be troubled by inflammation of the eyes. When he throws up his head and noses the hay all the loose dirt and seeds will fall from the hay, and the horse will get more or less of it in his eyes. Much trouble may be caused by such racks, even with the best and cleanest of hay. Lower the racks.

When the horse is suffering from collar and harness rubbing bathe the sore spots in lukewarm water and castile soap, and after drying thoroughly with a soft cloth, apply with witch hazel. The witch hazel is mildly astringent, and therefore closes the lacerated pores and thus soothes by protecting the exposed nerves from the air. The warm water keeps up the circulation of the blood in the con-

All Japan teas are colored.

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

is pure and uncolored.

geated area and the alkali in the soap disinfects the galled spots. This simple treatment, if it can be followed by rest for the galled animal, will hasten the formation of a new coat on the galled places.

FOR A CAR LOAD.

Often people are anxious to know what constitutes a car load, and we annex the following for the benefit of any who may desire the knowledge. The figures may not exactly suit everywhere, but approximate so closely to a general average that shippers will find them a great convenience as reference:

As a general rule 20,000 pounds or 70 barrels of salt, 70 of lime, 90 of flour 60 of whisky 200 sacks of flour, 6 cords of hard wood, 7 cords of soft wood, 18 to 20 head of cattle, 50 to 60 head of hogs, 80 to 100 head of sheep, 9,000 feet of solid boards, 17,000 feet of siding, 13,000 feet of flooring, 40,000 shingles, one half less of hard lumber, one fourth less of green lumber, one tenth less joists, scantling and all other large timber, 340 bushels, of wheat, 380 of corn, 680 of oats, 400 of barley, 360 of flaxseed, 360 of apples, 330 of Irish potatoes, 356 of sweet potatoes, 1,000 bushels of bran.

FOWL HINTS.

In selecting the breeding fowls sacrifice points for vigor.

Milk is one of the best foods for young or adult fowls.

A fat hen seldom lays anything but soft-shelled eggs.

One way to make money with poultry is to keep down expenses.

Fowls confined take on fat faster than those allowed to run loose.

When possible it is always best to have two rooms to the poultry house.

Filthy quarters give great feasts for the lice and they multiply rapidly.

Boiled oats mixed with corn meal is a good egg producer.

Soft soap is a good remedy for scaly legs. Rub on and let remain a short time and wash off.

Fed for growth and for eggs, not feed for growth and for eggs, not for a mere existence.

Well-fed pullets will mature much earlier than those allowed to go to roost without a well-filled crop.

The best of stimulants are pure water, clean and proper food, clean and comfortable quarters.

The breast bone at an early age is chiefly cartilage or gristle and is easily bent.

In buying ducks customers will not take those with dark pin feathers, no matter how good they may be in other respects, if they can get those with white feathers.

When a hen is given food that she does not require, it is simply wasted, and it may prove more or less injurious.

Do not attempt to keep too many breeds at one time, unless fully prepared to keep each breed separate, as crossing promiscuously does not pay.

NO SAFE PLACE.

Said to Be Dangerous to Live Anywhere on This Earth.

Many scientists insist that it is dangerous to live anywhere on this earth, and give facts and figures to prove it. From pole to pole dangers abound, and frightful catastrophes are liable to overcome humanity at any spot on the globe. Science proves that not a square mile of the entire earth but has in some time of the ages been swept by flood, fire or glacier, or buried by volcanic eruptions, or violently shaken by earthquakes, so that all human life there must have been ended.

As to earthquakes, there is no place that has not felt them. There is an erroneous and popular belief that only the tropical regions are liable to severe earthquakes. Even the chilly plains of Tartary have been torn by these shocks. Earthquakes have visited the city of New York within this century, that, were they to come to-day, might topple over the skyscrapers and kill thousands on the streets. Tornadoes, ignorantly called cyclones, are liable to strike anywhere south of the polar regions, and where they cannot live the blizzard takes up the work of scaring mankind.

It is a well known fact that the entire Atlantic seaboard is sinking at the rate of two feet a century from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras. If it can sink that fast it certainly has no very solid underpinning, and some day the props may let go all at once, and where will New York be? Vast tracts of Holland are already below the surface of the sea, and the waves are kept out with the great dykes, and science says that Holland, Belgium, Denmark and all the southern coast of the Baltic are sinking steadily. The entire continent of Atalanta has gone down under the waves—why should not other continents follow?

To balance these depressions, some spots are rising. About one-half of the Pacific islands are being elevated. So are the West Indies, the west coast of South America and Spitzbergen. The entire series of Japanese islands rose from the waves in a comparatively brief time.

"The Land That Swings Like a Hammock" is the name given by Indians to the territory about San Salvador, Central America. That city was utterly destroyed by an

HEART DISEASE

is a symptom of Kidney Disease. A well-known doctor has said, "I never yet made a post-mortem examination of a case of death from Heart Disease without finding the kidneys were at fault." The Kidney medicine which was first on the market, most successful for Heart Disease, and all Kidney Troubles, and most widely imitated is

Dodd's Kidney Pills

earthquake on March 19, 1873, but the people had grown alarmed and had deserted it, so only 500 were killed. It flourishes to-day.

But in spite of these terrors men live calmly on. Most men never study nature, and so do not know these things. Others read of them in their school books and forget them along with their Latin and mythology. Only the professional scientists keep them ever in mind, and these are not alarmed, for they know there is really no safe place on earth, anyhow.

GENUINE PATRIOTISM.

Ladies of Canada; While statesmen and politicians argue the Zollverein and differential trade within the Empire, which they will do while jaw displaces common sense, settle this matter for yourselves.

Your brother colonists of Ceylon and India are growers of pure teas, Black and Green. Canadian and United States importers supply you with 11,000,000 pounds annually of Japan teas, yet they know Japanese are artificially colored and adulterated. Let the knowledge of these facts and the sentiment of patriotic sisterhood move you to help the British plant-

British-grown Black Teas hold the Canadian market. Drinkers of Japan tea should try the Greens now coming on the market, and your dainty palates will approve them. Yes, we hear your grocer's excuses; but insist. Ladies can always get what they want. Remember how you ran your husband to—well, do they still think it Paradise? They certainly will if you give them Ceylon and India green tea. Blue Ribbon and Salada packets are now obtainable. Colonist

LOGIC.

Bystander—Poor fellow! One of his wounds is fatal, I believe.

Policeman—So it is; but the other wan ain't, so he has an even chance.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. The remedy that cures a cold in one day.

FEARED THE OLD MAN.

He meant to pop the question, But prudence made him stop; For even if he accepted He'd have to question Pop.

Policies May Change, Opinions May Change, but one thing that never changes, that is the quality of

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA, it always remains the best. In Lead Packets 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c.

APPLES.

Poultry, Butter, Eggs and other Produce.

If you have any correspond with us. We want 100 CARLOADS to supply our trade.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

HOW KWANG HSU LOOKS.

The Emperor Hui is Audience From Midnight Till Dawn.

The Chinese Emperor is now about thirty years of age. He is under the medium height, tall, and apparently of a weak constitution. He has received a good training in Chinese and Manchu. He knows some English. He has a wife, a dozen concubines, and no children. He is unable to control his explosive temper. It is doubtful whether he can exert a rule of authority over others. He has a kind of feminine energy to push ahead, but lacks clear vision of surrounding conditions. His reform edicts are unique in the history of the empire. It is impossible to say, however, what part of them are due to him and what part to Kang Yu-Wei, the greatest leader of the Reform party.

The Emperor, as is customary in China, transacts all state affairs between twelve at midnight and the rise of the sun. Some sharp tongue has said that the Chinese love darkness because their deeds are evil. What is good, however, is done at the same time. It is during these hours that Kwang Hsu formulates his edicts, which are all published in the Pekin Gazette. Two officials shadow the Emperor without ceasing. These are the Imperial Recorders. They note and transcribe his every act, his every word. Their memoranda are transferred to the Imperial archives and are not opened until the history of the dynasty is written, long after the rotting bones of Kwang Hsu have become sacred beside those of his ancestors.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINDLOW'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 diarrhea, 25c a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Windlow's Soothing Syrup."

A DEFEAT.

When my daughter got married we thought we would board with her and her husband.

Well?

We got a late start, somehow, and they are boarding with us.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan \$1.50 a day. AVENUE HOUSE—McGill—College Avenue Family Hotel rates \$1.50 per day.

PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

A peculiar accident occurred in a Western town recently. The big iron safe in a shoe factory refused to open, and the bookkeeper and engineer conceived the idea that they could burn out the combination by use of carbon and electricity. It took several hours to accomplish their purpose, but they finally succeeded, but not until they had stood for several hours in the glare of the electric light taking turns at holding the wire and carbon. When the work was over both complained of a dizziness and pain in the head which increased as the hours passed, and in a short time both went suddenly blind at about the same time. All efforts to restore their sight have been unavailing, for while the eye balls appear all right, the sight is destroyed.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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

A DEFENSIVE NOISE.

What are you blowing that tin horn for, Jones? Your side was snowed under.

That's all right; I'm blowing it so I can't hear those other fellows blow.



RHEUMATISM CURED

Dr. McLaughlin's Electro Belt. PAY WHEN CURED.

I make this proposition to you fairly, and carry it out fairly—you don't have to pay a cent till you are cured. I could not do this if my Belt was not superior to all other electrical body appliances. It never ceases to work for you; it warms, it tenses, and it gives a current, which you can feel, and regulate, and which will not burn.

I Take the Chances.

You might think I am taking long chances on my remedy. I don't. There is more to electricity, rightly applied than you think. It restores weakness in a broken-down man. It not only acts on the wheels of health and vigor in motion, but makes a man feel so gloriously young and light-hearted that he can't help telling of it. "Pay me when cured"—that is my proposition. It is as easy on for you to accept. Will you accept it? Then don't wait till your trouble gets chronic.

FREE BOOK If you cannot call, send for my beautiful book full of truth for the sick and ailing. It is sent sealed FREE.

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

THE MYSTERY OF TOBACCO.

The commercial value of tobacco depends not upon its nicotine, but upon certain compounds, the chemical nature of which is said to be wholly unknown, that impart the flavor or aroma which consumers like. These compounds differ in quality and quantity in different grades of the leaf. There is no apparent relation between the color or the aroma and the amount of nicotine. Nicotine diminishes during the processes of curing, while the flavor and aroma are developed. It has been suggested that the latter are due to the action of bacteria.

W P C 1051

CALVERT'S

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

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

Music Teachers Wanted

To send for our Complete Catalogue of Sheet Music and Books with Special rates of discount.

WHALEY, ROYCE & Co. 158 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

Metallic SKYLIGHTS

SAUSAGE CASINGS—New Importations finest English Sausage and American Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices. PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

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LAW

MILLS, MILLS & HALEY Barristers, etc. Removed to Wesley Buildings, Richmond St. W., Toronto.

Catholic Prayer

Books, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Statues, and Church Ornaments. Mail orders receive prompt attention. D. J. SALLIER & CO., Montreal.

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.

"ONE POUND Cakes"

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE Laundry, Washing Clothes, Ironing, Sealing Preserves. PARAFFIN

WAX

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited, 341 Rogers Street, Toronto. Ask your dealer for it.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. EPPS'S GRAPEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

When you buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea you get the best in the market and remember there can only be one best.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 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

MR. WEIR RETURNED BY ACCLAMATION.

As a result of the illness of Mr. Strong there will be no contest and Mr. Weir is now an ardent believer in the old saying "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

THE HOCKEY BOYS IN- VITE YOU TO THEIR CONCERT ON THE 12th.

TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the above Council was held on Wednesday last in Jas. W. Raitt's Hall Mayor Bedard presiding. There were present Coun. Periard, Christie, Gall, Charlebois, Lavigne, Todd, McCrea, McArthur and Jousse.

A report of the Road Committee on Cruise's bridge was received and upon motion of Coun. Jousse, sec by Coun. McArthur, the report was laid over till next meeting for Mr. Sutherland to hand in his bill of extras.

The Finance Committee's report was also accepted upon motion of Coun. McArthur and amounts ordered paid.

A communication was received from the Forrester Company of Montreal stating that they required a bonus if their works were established in Lachute. The opinion of all present was that the town was not prepared to grant a bonus and the matter was laid on the table.

The question of amending By law No 48 which orders the Hotels closed at 7 o'clock on Saturdays was then discussed. Upon motion of Coun. Lavigne scolded by Coun Todd, was declared read the first time Coun. Jousse, Periard, and McCrea dissenting.

The subject was well discussed before the motion was put. Coun Christie and Gall thought that the petitioners should be given a trial, but Coun. Periard, Jousse, McCrea, and McArthur were of the opinion that the by law should stand as it now is, as the town has no means of enforcing the by laws when they are made. Coun Todd thought they might just sell away all night, what did it matter anyway! The matter of exemption of the J. C. Wilson property was again brought forward but was voted down. The Council then adjourned.

ARGENTEUIL LODGE, No. 67 A. F. & A. M.

R.W. Bro. Lough, D.D.G.M. for the Ottawa district Grand Lodge of Quebec paid an official visit to Argenteuil Lodge, No. 67 on Monday evening. He was accompanied by R.W. Bro. Robertson of Doric Lodge, No. 58

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Ottawa, Grand Lodge of Canada, W.B. A. H. Parker and Bros. J. F. Higgins and Geo. Bothwell of Acacia Lodge No. 11, Buckingham. Among other visiting brethren were James Pettigrew, James Murray and J. Hardie of Royal Victoria Lodge, Montreal, S. Rousseau, J. C. Rooney, Wm. Howard, A. Stewart, A. Scobbie, and there were present a large number of the brethren of Argenteuil Lodge. The distinguished visitors were received in due form, being presented by W. Bro. Drennan, I.P.M. and R.W. Bro. H. Slater, P.D. D.G.M. The election of officers followed and results shown: Bro. Hugh M. Gall, W.M.; Bro. James W. Raitt, S.W.; Bro. N. T. Truell, J.W.; Bro. Dr. Alexander, Chaplain; Bro. H. Hampton, treasurer; Bro. G. E. Bampton, Secretary; Bro. I. W. Roberts, Tyler. Elections over the brethren repaired to the Windsor Hotel where a delicious banquet was prepared and the fourth degree was duly honored. W. Bro. Chas. M. Gardiner presided, having on his right R.W. Bro. J.M. Lough and R.W. Bro. H. Slater and on his left R.W. Bro. Robertson; W. Bro. Wm. Drennan, and others. Bro. James W. Raitt, S.W. occupied the vice chair. After the dinner, which was served in excellent style and reflected great credit on the house, had been thoroughly discussed, the list of toasts was reached and enthusiastically responded to. The gathering afterwards dispersed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Sciatica put him on Crutches.

Jas. Smith, dairyman, of Grimsby, Ont., writes: "My limbs were almost useless from sciatica and rheumatism, and, notwithstanding my esteem for physicians, I must give the credit where it belongs. I am a cured man to-day, and South American Rheumatic Cure must have all the credit. It's a marvel."—34

Sold by T. Christie

MRS. P. T. McLaurin PASSES AWAY.

The death of Mrs. P. T. McLaurin wife of Peter T. McLaurin, came as a sad blow to her husband and family at noon yesterday. They had been hoping with every hope that she would recover from her attack of Typhoid fever. She appeared better on Wednesday, and the hopes of her many friends were consequently increased. On Wednesday night she became worse and gradually grew weaker until she passed away at 11:30 a.m. on Thursday. Mrs. McLaurin, was 35 years of age. She was a Miss McGibbon, of Lachute, and was widely known in Vankleek Hill and highly respected as a good Christian woman, who was ever trying to show her high ideals in her life and among her friends.

She leaves a family of seven children, Masters Lloyd, James J., Ian and Misses Alice, Louise, Elsie and Margaret, the youngest being but four years of age. Mr. McLaurin and the family have the sympathy of the entire community in the very sad loss they have been called upon to experience.

The funeral took place Saturday from the Baptist church, Vankleek Hill, to Breadalbane, at 1 p.m.

Review

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE Ste. Therese de Blainville

In re. vacant succession of the late Delphine Paquette, in his lifetime of Ste. Therese de Blainville.

Public Notice.

is given to the relations and creditors of the said delphine Paquette to be present in the office of the undersigned notary, at Ste. Therese de Blainville Monday, the seventeenth of December 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to appoint a curator to the said vacant succession according to the declaration of H. Deschambault Esq., M.D. received before the undersigned notary on the twenty-sixth of November 1900. Ste. Therese de Blainville 26 November 1900.

D. Desroches N. P.

Deafness of 12 Years' Standing.—Protracted Catarrh produces deafness in many cases. Capt. Ben. Connor, of Toronto, Canada, was deaf for 12 years from Catarrh. All treatments failed to relieve. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gave him relief in one day, and in a very short while the deafness left him entirely. It will do as much for you. 50 cents.—33

Sold by T. Christie.

GIVEN FREE

Two Beautiful Pictures

"JUST HOME FROM THE WAR"

"CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE"

To New Subscribers to the WATCHMAN & "Family Herald & Weekly Star" at

\$1.60

Hand in your name and P. O. address with \$1.60 at this office at once.

STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned up and Invigorated by



Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years with palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills completely removed all these distressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and feel strong and vigorous." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all diseases arising from weak heart, worn out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

19 YEARS.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many customers for their generous patronage during the past nineteen years at the old stand and hope for a continuation of favor.

It is now our pleasant duty to notify you and the public generally that we have moved across the street, and are now occupying our new building, where you will find us with a full stock of nice fresh goods.

Many new lines have been added, particulars of which will be announced later.

We have endeavored to make our new place of business convenient and attractive, with every facility for displaying goods, rendering it easy for customers to make purchases.

HUGH FRASER, JR.

LACHUTE, QUE.

November 29th, 1900.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.
Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.
Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.
16 months old
35 Doses—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF
Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.
The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Just a few odd lines

18 and 20 in. Birch and Maple Stove Wood

Harness Leather, Moccasin Leather, Babish,

Men's Waterproof Coats, \$2.50 and \$3 Bargains

Dry Venetian Red Paint 2½c per lb.

Cooking Apples 35c. a bushel.

Hilliker Bros., Dalesville.

New Fall & Winter Goods

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.
We are offering extra value for your money.

SPECIAL VALUES IN.....

LADIES RACCOON AND ASTRICAN JACKETS
FUR RUFFS, COLLARETTES, MUFFS,
MEN'S FUR COATS, FUR CAPS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
SLEIGH ROBES,
OVERCOATS.

J. R. McOUAT.

We notice in the Family Herald and Weekly Star, of Montreal, a great many letters from leading clergymen and others congratulating the publishers of that great family paper on the very beautiful premium pictures given to their subscribers this year. We have seen the pictures and can corroborate all that is being said; they are truly magnificent, and every Canadian home should possess them. "Christ in the Temple" is a most desirable picture for every home, and "Home from the War" is certainly going to be popular with Canadians.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

The Lachute Hockey Club are to be congratulated upon having secured Mr. Frank R. Conklin Dramat Read-r and entertainer of New York City to give an entertainment for them in the Victoria Hall on Wednesday Evening Dec. 12th. Mr. Conklin was obliged to leave New York about two years ago on account of poor health and has spent most of that time in Canada. All who have heard him cannot say enough in his praise. He was the artist chosen to entertain at the banquet given to President McKinley Waldorf Astoria. He has no superior in the United States and he is admitted to be the greatest artist in his profession who has ever appeared in this country. The Lachute Hockey Club should be thanked for giving our Citizens an opportunity of hearing Mr. Conklin. The last season that Mr. Conklin was in New York he missed a night from Aug. 27th to the many evenings appearing.

White Watery Pimples.

Five years ago my body broke out in white watery pimples, which grew so bad that the suffering was almost unbearable.

I took doctors' medicine and various remedies for two years but they were of little benefit. Whenever I got warmed up or sweat the pimples would come out again.

A neighbor advised Burdock Blood Bitters, and I am glad I followed his advice, for four bottles completely cured me.

That was three years ago and there has never been a spot or pimple on me since.

James Lashouse,
Brechtin P.O., Ont.

We want to buy your Turkeys, Geese, Chickens, Ducks, Partridges, Raw Furs, Hides, Tallow, Lard, White Beans, Peas, Oats, and all marketable produce. The highest prices paid at J. R. McQuat's.

The Governor's Wife a Prisoner.—Mrs. Z. A. Van Lue is the wife of the governor of the county jail, Nanawau, Ont., and was a great sufferer from rheumatism. When the best doctors in the community and "specialists" failed to help her, she buried her scepticism of proprietary remedies and purchased South American Rheumatic Cure. 4 bottles cured her.—42
Sold by T. Christie

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.

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Mrs. A. Sicotte.

Pine Hill, Que.,

Nov. 22nd, 1900.

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The Home

EMERGENCY CUPBOARD.

In every house where there are children there should be a remedy cupboard. That is, not the ordinary medicine chest, with innumerable bottles huddled together, but a well-stocked emergency cupboard, easy of access, and containing simple remedies for the many aches and pains of childhood. No household is conducted without an occasional accident and a bruise; a burn or an ugly cut are all of frequent occurrence where there are children. If there is a place where one can always find some soft medicated cotton, bandages of different widths, absorbent gauze and a bottle of some antiseptic solution, it will prevent the frantic running about when such articles are needed, and save to the little sufferer many throbs of pain. To be thoroughly satisfactory the emergency cupboard must be kept in perfect order and systematically arranged. For instance, in one compartment keep the every-day remedies for coughs and colds, such as quinine, listerine for gargling, croup kettle, atomizer and a compress and flannel bandages.

The best treatment for a bruise is to apply soft cloths wet with hot water, and if the contusion is very painful a little laudanum may be added to the water. To extract a splinter from a child's hand fill a wide-mouthed bottle half full of very hot water and place its mouth under the injured spot. If a little pressure is used the steam in a few moments will extract the splinter. Before bandaging a cut, wash it thoroughly with some antiseptic solution. When it is perfectly clean bring the edges together and hold in place with warm strip of adhering plaster. Leave a space between them for the escape of blood, and apply a dressing of absorbent gauze. When the wound is entirely healed the plaster may be easily removed by moistening at first with alcohol. The stinging pain of a superficial burn may be instantly allayed by painting with flexible collodion, white of egg or mucilage. If the skin is broken apply a dressing of boracic acid ointment or vaseline.

JAPANESE LILY.

No lily is more popular with amateur growers than the golden-rayed lily of Japan, whose fragrant flowers are so splendidly handsome. Well-grown plants in pots produce several flowers if the bulbs were good, but it is not certain to be a great success if placed out of doors. Grand as it undoubtedly looks when growing in a bed and throwing up its stately spikes above such foliage as that of rhododendrons, some prefer it in pots. Get sound bulbs, pot them well in some suitable compost and treat them generously afterward and they will give excellent returns. In potting these and other lilliums let the bulb be placed very low down in the pot, so as to leave ample room for the almost essential top dressing. Let the compost comprise the best loam, leaf mould, decayed manure, coarse sand and knobs of charcoal and the lilliums will flourish, especially if they are persistently fed with liquid manure when they are advanced in growth.

CAGE BIRDS.

Cage birds require a good deal more attention than they get, and many people, though devoted to their pets, are thoughtless in this respect.

Green food is as necessary for our little feathered friends as it is for us, and they should have some daily.

A lettuce leaf will be greatly appreciated, the succulent mid-rib will be eaten voraciously. Groundsel will occasionally find favor, and can be varied with chickweed and apple, but it will generally be found that lettuce is best liked.

A little hemp may be given, but it is heating, and should be only given when the bird will come and take it from the hand.

A spray of millet should always be in the cage, besides a glass of mixed rape and canary, three parts of the latter to two of the former being the right proportion.

The daily bath should be attached to the cage and not laid on the floor, for in this way the sand is made wet and the cage unhealthy.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

Dandruff is very contagious, and may be contracted in many ways. Brushes and combs, padded chairs and hats and caps are often the means of conveying the infection. Great care

should always be taken to keep the scalp scrupulously clean, as a perfectly healthy, clean scalp is much less liable to contract skin diseases than a neglected or dirty one.

White crocheted shawls are cleaned by covering them for a night with flour or white corn meal; then shake them well, and if not perfectly clean repeat the treatment.

An easy way of keeping linoleum clean, without resorting to washing, is to remove the dust, and then rub it over with flannel which has been sprinkled with paraffin. The effect is not only to give it a fresh appearance, but to greatly preserve it.

The unsightly appearance of smoke-blackened oil-paintings may be removed by rubbing them gently with the inside of a cut potato, carefully sponging off, from time to time, the juice and dirt. When the whole surface has been so treated, bit by bit, a final sponging must be given.

The best way to brighten a carpet is to put a half tumbler of spirits of turpentine in a basin of water and dip your broom in it and sweep over the carpet once or twice, and it will restore the color and brighten it up until you think it new. Another good way to clean old carpets is to rub them over with meal, just dampen it very little and rub the carpet with it, and when perfectly dry sweep over the meal.

TRYING ON GLOVES.

Trying on gloves for ordinary wear is an operation that commands little time and attention from the shopper. So long as the glove looks well when it is on the hand the method of gaining this pleasing result is of minor importance. Yet gloves would wear and retain their shape and general appearance much longer if a little care were expended in the beginning. Each step in the putting on of a glove has its own special significance, and the final result depends altogether upon them.

It is much better not to do the first trying on alone, for two hands are needed to smooth the kid skilfully into place. If the fingers of the glove are crooked and wrinkled in the first putting on their shape will never be regained.

First the glove is folded below the base of the fingers, and stretched across the knuckles of the closed hand. This is to ascertain the size, though for greater exactness a small steel tape line is sometimes used.

Always be careful about the length of the fingers, for nothing spoils the appearance of a gloved hand more quickly than fingers that wrinkle from tip to base, showing room and room to spare in the length. Quite as ugly a fault is the finger that is too short, for then the whole hand is squeezed; the first button comes too far up on the palm, and the effect is decidedly inartistic; it is something else, too—uncomfortable for the wearer. So be sure to see that the clerk supplies you with a glove that allows the hand plenty of room and permits you to keep a firm hold on your purse or umbrella and gives you a steady grip of the handrail of the street car.

With the thumb kept out for the last, have the fingers fitted on first and worked gently down from the front and back. Never push the glove down between the fingers; if there is ever a difference in the weight of the material it is there that the thinnest parts are placed.

When the fingers are well smoothed down pull the wrist of the glove up and slip the thumb in. This is a much easier way than trying to put the whole hand in at once.

The thumb is worked down in the same way with a gentle movement, and at the same time the creases of the outside edge of the glove are rubbed toward the wrist. This brings the glove over the hand and allows fastening without any strain on the buttons.

In taking off the glove never begin at the finger ends, as that stretches them. Turn the glove over at the wrist and pull gently, as if peeling it off, for this keeps the shape much better. After the glove is removed from the hand turn it right side out, smoothing and straightening the fingers into place. Blow in them very gently, and then let them air for a few moments, after which wrap them in tissue paper with a few folds between to keep them soft and fresh.

DEGREE OF CLOSENESS.

Borrowit—You've got a double. I saw a fellow down town to-day that I was sure was you. I even struck him for a loan before I discovered my mistake.

Pinchit—Must have been a very close likeness.

Borrowit—No, he was quite the opposite of close. That's how I knew it wasn't you.

SIMPLICITY MUCH NEEDED

GREAT COST OF LITIGATION IN THIS COUNTRY.

Col. Denison's Suggestions for Law Reform—How the Law Administers Justice—From Appeal to Appeal Until the Suits are Bankrupt.

The Canada Law Journal of the 1st October last had an article commenting upon some remarks made by the police magistrate in reference to excessive law costs. The issue of that journal dated the 1st inst. contains a reply from Col. Denison, in which he says that he had not made charges against the legal profession, but against the system of the administration of civil justice. After correcting one or two errors he goes on to say:—

"Now, having corrected these errors, I will state my views in reference to the administration of civil justice."

"The State has taken upon itself the duty of settling disputes between citizens. This is an absolute necessity, unless we relapse into barbarism, where no man would have any rights unless he was able to defend them by force. The State, having taken upon itself this duty, and having the power of organized Government to enforce anything it undertakes, it follows that the individual citizen is at the mercy of the system which the State devises, and is helpless in its hands. I hold therefore that when a man is a peaceable citizen, obeying the laws, paying his taxes, and conforming to the rules of organized society, that he is entitled if he gets into any difficulty or dispute with a neighbour, which they cannot settle between themselves, to be able to appeal to the State to see that justice is done, and I feel that this duty should be performed at the least possible expense to the individual."

Now, what is the usual course under the present system? Two neighbours in a business transaction have a dispute or a misunderstanding. It often happens that there is a good deal to be said on both sides. The differences, however, are irreconcilable, and the citizens have to appeal to the State to decide. One citizen goes to his lawyer, lays the whole case before him naturally with his own colouring, and gets an opinion on the law. The counsel knows well that no one can positively tell what is the law, but probably gives an opinion that his client has a good case, and one that is worth fighting in the courts. A letter is written to the other side, or a writ is served, and the defendant goes to his lawyer for advice. The lawyer hears the defendant's statement, looks up precedents, and advises him to defend the case, although he also knows that there is no certainty as to the law. The case is now fairly started, and the costs begin to roll up. Motions of all kinds can be made; to set aside appearance, for security for costs, for particulars of statement of claim or defence, to strike out statement of claim or defence, for better and further affidavit on production, to compel attendance of witnesses, and so on. Then the examination for discovery, and other examinations, conducted at great length, and with tiresome repetition and repetition all taken down in shorthand, all extended in full, all rolling up heavy expense. Then after all these motions and filings of affidavits, and examinations upon them, and attendances, and drafts and engrossings, etc. the case at last comes before a jury. Technicalities of law are brought up, and discussed and overruled and reserved. Then witnesses are examined again, with the same repetition and repetition all again taken down in shorthand. Objections are raised to questions. These are also argued, and the objection sustained or overruled, with points again reserved. These things all tending to confuse the minds of the jury as to the real merits of the case, which are often to be found on both sides.

Then follow long arguments of counsel, then the judge's charge, then the objections to the judge's charge, the reserving of more points, with the result that the jury will probably give the verdict one way, while the judge has reserved law points to settle whether the decision should not be the other.

The case may then come up before the full court, and the points of law concerning which (if the law is the great science our profession claim it to be) there should be no question, have to be decided. Three judges, supposed to be experts, impartial, upright men, who have devoted their lives to the study of the law, sit for hours and listen to the same arguments on the same evidence, with the same precedents quoted under the same magnetic influence and ability of the counsel on both sides, without the slightest reason apparent why they should differ. If there is anything in our boasted science of law, and at the end of it all two of the judges will decide one way and one the other.

Then an appeal is taken to the Court of Appeal, and the same thing happens, only the judges of this court

are supposed to be still more highly trained experts, and here also will two decide one way and three the other on exactly the same facts and arguments.

Then follows an appeal to the Supreme Court, where the same old story is told, with the result possibly that three will decide one way and two the other.

Lastly comes the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and then a final decision is made one way or the other, but apt to be the nearest right, because they have no appeal above them, and do not trouble themselves nearly so much about precedents as about justice.

Then what happens? One man wins and the other loses, neither being altogether in the right, neither altogether in the wrong, but one gets everything, the other loses everything, his own costs and his opponent's taxable costs, while the successful man is heavily punished in his solicitor and client costs, and in the mental worry, loss of time, etc.

The total costs in a case like this would probably amount to thousands of dollars, if not tens of thousands, and might have been as satisfactorily settled without expense, and with just as much certainty if the parties had tossed a copper to decide it at the start.

It must be remembered that a man once in the law cannot avoid this. If a poor man is fighting a rich man, or a rich corporation, he must absolutely give up his right to have the case decided, or run the risk of ruin.

It was against this system that I based my remarks, and expressed my hope that some day the people through their Parliament would be able to reform it. I think that the State should legislate so that the judges should decide disputes quickly and simply without formalities, and without regard to anything except the absolute justice in each case; that there should be only one appeal, which should be final; that musty precedents, perhaps the mistakes of men gone by, should not be worshipped or followed to create injustice. If the State did this, did away with all fees of every kind, and hired the lawyers at fixed salaries to assist the judges in bringing forward evidence, there is no occasion why disputes could not be settled in one-tenth of the time, and at one-twentieth the expense now incurred.

STARTING THE MACHINERY.

Interesting Ceremonial at the Opening of the Imperial Commons.

There are few, if any, more quaint and picturesque ceremonials than the opening of Parliament, with its mingling of the modern and the mediaeval. Although the hour of meeting as fixed by Royal proclamation, is two o'clock in the afternoon, the day's ceremonial commences many hours earlier, when the Queen's Yeomen of the Guard, in their picturesque, old-world uniform, explore the cellars underneath the Houses in search of powder barrels, or their modern substitute—dynamite.

This curious ceremonial takes us back to that fateful midnight on November 4th, 1605, when Sir Thomas Knevet and his attendants caught Guy Fawkes with the tell-tale matches in his pocket and the powder and fagots in front of him.

As early as four or five o'clock in the morning the first herald of the new Parliament may be seen gliding into the empty House and depositing his hat on a selected seat, only to slip sleepily out again, conscious, however, that his feat of early devotion will be known on the morrow to every one of his constituents. As the day grows, more members, in drowsy ones or talkative twos or threes, make their appearance, deposit their hats, and mysteriously retire, until the benches are lined with hats of every size and shape and all degrees of wear.

At noon there is no seat that has not its guardian hat, as the late comers ruefully find. The new members in hundreds throng the lobbies, the smoking-rooms, library, and dining-rooms; and as the fateful hour approaches fill the floor of the House in garrulous crowds.

Then, as the clock points to the hour of two, the cry, "Way for the Speaker! Way for the Speaker!" sends 600 odd members scurrying from every quarter, like so many school-boys, to their places, each member standing in an attitude of respectful expectancy as the Speaker makes his stately procession through the House.

In his knee-breeches, his stockings of silk and buckles of silver, his silk gown and full-bottomed wig, the Speaker is a dignified and impressive figure, as he walks slowly up the floor of the House towards his waiting chair, to which, as he approaches it, he makes three low obeisances. With him walk his chaplain, in his gown

of black, and the Serjeant-at-Arms, in Court dress, armed with his sword and bearing the massive mace on his shoulder.

When the Speaker has reached his chair prayers are said by the chaplain, the members standing in a reverent attitude, until the chaplain, prayers over, with backward steps, and countless bows to the Speaker, passes out of the House.

Then once again all is commotion, as the hundreds of members make their way to the chair, and filing one by one in front of the Speaker, shake his hand in respectful greeting. This ceremony, however, is doomed to interruption, for the cry of "Black Rod! Way for the Black Rod!" is heard, and at its sound the Serjeant-at-Arms, as if moved by some inhospitable impulse, rushes to the door and shuts it in the face of the approaching official of the House of Lords.

It is only when Black Rod has knocked appealingly three times at the door that he is admitted and allowed to approach the Speaker. After all, Black Rod is only an inoffensive old gentleman in knee-breeches and swallow-tailed coat, who bears in his hand an ebony and gold rod, the symbol of his position. With many bows he approaches the Speaker, and desires his presence and that of the Commons in the House of Peers to hear the Royal Commission read.

In obedience to this summons the Speaker, accompanied by the Serjeant-at-Arms and followed by a jostling crowd of members, makes his way, with as much dignity as is possible under the circumstances, to the Upper House, where his coming is awaited by the Lord Chancellor and a brilliant array of lords in robes of scarlet and bishops in lawn sleeves.

In the absence of the Queen her place is taken by the Lord Chancellor and four Lord High Commissioners, who sit on each side of him in all the glory of scarlet robes and white fur.

When the Commons have crowded, like so many sheep, into the small space allotted to them, making a curious contrast to the gorgeous scene into which they have been thus uncereemoniously ushered, with all its brilliancy and variety of color, the Clerk of Parliament, in wig and gown, reads the Royal Commission under which Parliament is opened.

This is followed by the Queen's Speech, read by the Lord Chancellor from his seat, and when this is concluded the Speaker and his satellites return to their own House. The Speaker takes the chair for one brief second, bows to the House, and then disappears, leaving his flock to its own devices until four o'clock.

At this hour the members again assemble, the Queen's Speech is read by the Speaker, and when the Address has been moved and seconded the tongues of the House are at last unloosed, and the legislative machinery is, for good or evil, in full work.

MEMORIAL TO RUSKIN.

A simple and beautiful memorial which has been subscribed for by friends and admirers of the late Mr Ruskin, was recently unveiled at Friars' Crag, Keswick. The monument consists of a simple monolithic block of Borrowdale stone, rough and unheaven as it came from the quarry. It is of the type of the standing stones of Galway, which are the earliest Christian monuments of the Celtic people now extant. Upon one side is incised a simple Chi-Rho inclosed in a circle after the fashion of these earliest crosses, with the following inscription beneath from "Deucalion," Lecture xii., par. 40: "The Spirit of God is around you in the air you breathe—His glory in the light you see, and in the fruitfulness of the earth and the joy of His creatures—He has written for you day by day. His revelation, as He has granted you day by day your daily bread." On the other side of the monolith, facing the lake and the scene which Ruskin once described "as one of three most beautiful scenes in Europe," is a medallion in bronze, the work of Signor Lucchesi, representing Ruskin as he was in his prime, in the early seventies. Above the portrait is the name "John Ruskin;" beneath are the dates MDCCCXIX. to MDCCCC. Beneath these again is incised the inscription, "The first thing that I remember as an event in life was being taken by my nurse to the brow of Friars' Crag, Derwentwater."

Jester—That man Margin is a shrewd one, Jimson—Is he? Jester—Is he? Margin couldn't afford to keep his stenographer any longer so he married her. Jimson—Well? Jester—Well, now his wife's father supports them both and he doesn't have to pay his wife any salary.

THE KLONDIKE AS IT IS.

SOME FACTS BY A RESIDENT OF THE MINING DISTRICT.

Classes of Men Who Took Part in the Stampede for Wealth—Bounties for Manual Labor—Climate and Products.

After a sojourn of three years in the heart of the mining district of Alaska, known as the Klondike, and having read more or less erroneous literature, on the subject, I am constrained to place before the public out of the fulness of my experience a detailed account of the life, social and political, the conditions of success and the future of the country as nearly accurate as I can foretell it, says a miner recently returned from the Klondike.

As in every new country which suffers from a national stampede, the success of some of the pioneers has been greatly exaggerated, as the hardship and failure of others have reflected upon the entire country rather than upon the individuals themselves—in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the true authors of their misfortunes. It is natural to suppose that when on any portion of the globe, however remote, gold has been discovered, the disgruntled mining population of not only that hemisphere, but of the whole globe, makes a grand rush for the new Eldorado; and as has been proved over and over again, on Fraser River, Cariboo and Cassiar countries of British Columbia; in the Rand in South Africa, in Australia and elsewhere, these stampedes are of the least lasting good to the district they rush in upon with more precipitance than prudence.

They are for the most part ill prepared in any sense of the word for the arduous vicissitudes of a perilous search in a new region—the nomads of the mining camp, with no desire to settle down and systematically develop the natural resources of the country, but are attracted by the glamour of the gold belt merely as a gamble; and having scratched the surface of things, with varying success, perhaps, they pass on to the next stampede.

But following these comes a sober, industrious, well equipped class of men, who really make the backbone of any country, new or old; and to these the fickle goddess of fortune offers her richest bounties in return for patient and untiring labor on hard, scientific principles. For this class the adopted region is more of a home and less of a gambling joint; a place where honest work brings honest returns, not a field for illicit forage, debauchery and bunco.

Too many men had been possessed of the conviction that the Klondike is either nature's own eleemosynary institution or a thrilling arena where men are pitted against one another and make a brilliant career on their wits, at the expense of the government and their own deluded fellow men. As soon as they discover that it is neither, but a place where no man succeeds by sudden stroke of fortune, by cheap notoriety, often mistaken for popularity, or by means questionable in the light of business honor, but only by the sweat of the brow, as anywhere else on the broad globe, offering, perhaps, the best return for that labor of any country of the hemisphere, the undesirable class vanishes and the real workers appear.

Thousands, too, have been under the illusion that without any special training, either in mind or body, all that was necessary was to arrive in the Klondike and gold was to be turned up anywhere with the toe of the boot. The consequence was that during the first year of my sojourn I heard of many gold seekers starving, while I personally knew other men who were scouring Dawson City for laborers willing to saw wood for \$1.50 an hour, and were finally compelled to saw it themselves.

Such was the natural aversion to any sort of manual labor that is characteristic of the guerilla miner. He will sit for days about the stove of the saloons and catch the whisper of news from the outlying districts, ready to be off at a second's notice, perhaps in the severest weather, to join the stampede, rarely to his success, and often to his sickness and death.

Knowing the stampeding tendency of the miner, many clever men have taken advantage of it and oftentimes in a most ludicrous manner. For instance, one man built and stocked a roadhouse at some distance from Dawson City, and then deliberately let out the hint that some of his friends had discovered gold in that region. He led a stampede in mid-winter, straight to his roadhouse,

and there cleared several thousand dollars from his victims before they discovered that their leader had duped them. On another occasion a young man shot a fine moose in a valley some miles distant, but had no way of bringing it to market through the deep snow. By returning to Dawson City and merely whispering "Rosebud Creek" he started a stampede in that direction and was enabled to bring in his moose over the well trodden trail which the stampede had made on their fool's errand.

Scarcely less desirable than these adventures have been the great hordes of inexperienced and physically unfit fortune seekers who have been bitten by the gold fever and have left homes mortgaged in the East, with barely enough money to reach their destination, and with neither means nor the knowledge of country or of mining to keep them from the direst want. Up and down the beaten tracks these poor deluded men have wandered in great lines, with packs of bedding and provisions on their backs, often a hundred pounds in weight, trusting in blind chance to direct them to some enchanted castle.

The fact that fifty thousand people have flocked into the Klondike within the last four years, and a hundred thousand more in other districts along the Yukon, and that not yet a thousand square miles of the immense territory of Canada and the United States have been prospected, proves that the majority of the arrivals at Dawson City wasted their energy and substance getting there, and went thither under the mistaken impression that riches were to be had there for the asking.

Another prevalent illusion in the minds of the ill informed is that the climate of the Klondike is such as to make life unendurable. The fact is that the winter from November to March is no harder than in Ontario or Quebec, and better than the blizzard stricken States in the West, on account of the small snowfall.

While it is true that the thermometer will go as low as forty degrees below zero for four or five days during the winter, the weather is uniformly comfortable enough to allow outdoor mining operations during the entire winter season. The spring, summer and fall are distinct, with an ideal climate; the summers very temperate, with the advantage of no darkness by night.

Hay grows three feet high, berries are plentiful, wild roses and other flowers are in abundance, and farming is opening with success. Flowers, fruits, and vegetables are for sale throughout the season, and, as cattle and sheep grazing is on the increase, the prices of commodities will continue to decline.

A prevalent fallacy is that the Klondike region does not contain gold in paying quantities. I will say that with the small portion of the region that has been prospected about forty million dollars' worth of gold has been taken out of the district, and that there is at least two hundred and fifty millions more in sight, even with the crude system of mining and the expense of labor, at \$1 to \$1.50 per hour, to say nothing of the scarcity of water to work the wide stretches that do not now pay to work save with approved hydraulic machinery.

Since the discoveries on Bonanza Creek, in the Klondike, all the outlying districts have been nearly abandoned, and there is less prospecting and exploration now than there ever were, notwithstanding the influx of hundreds of thousands of people. The fact that there is an area of two thousand five hundred miles square of mineral bearing lands to be explored by energetic prospectors should be proof that these resources are very little realized.

A year or two in the Klondike has been as much as ten years in California in the fifties, so far as improvements are concerned. Dogs and dog sleds are now becoming obsolete, railroads and commodious steamers are superseding the pack trail and the canoe, just as hydraulic mining is superseding the hand rocker and gold pan; and steam thawing machines the fire formerly built in the shafts to loosen up the ground. Telegraph lines keep the interior cities and hamlets in communication with the great world. There are churches of all denominations in Dawson City; hotels, hospitals, schools and other comforts of the average American town, while the prices of the necessities of life are lowering as the social, political and financial well being is on the increase.

For the right kind of a man there is much room still in the great Klondike, even if not possessed of large means. For the wrong kind of a man—of which we have had thousands

and thousands in the last three years, and who, in throwing blame upon the country that should fall upon themselves alone have sown broadcast many errors—there is no more opportunity in the Klondike than there is anywhere else.

MAKING OVER GOWNS.

At the close of the summer season every woman is likely to find herself in the same condition of that celebrated young lady, who the poet tells us, "Really and truly had nothing to wear." No matter how many summer dresses she may have she invariably needs something fresh and pretty for the autumn. Nothing looks quite so bad as the crushed or faded summer finery, and there seems but little excuse for wearing it, when the expenditure of a small sum will greatly add to one's personal appearance.

To begin with, look over your wardrobe and see if there are not several dresses that it would pay you to make over. Get them all together and do your planning. Rip the seams, using a pair of small scissors for the purpose, and taking care not to stretch or cut the pieces. It may be possible that the material can be turned, if so, brush thoroughly, lay a damp cloth on the right side, and press it until it is quite smooth and fresh looking. Other goods look well after being washed with water in which soap bark chips have been boiled. But if the color is not a desirable one, or it is faded, which is usually the case, it is best to dye it some darker color or black.

When good heavy linings have been used wash, starch and iron them, and if the pieces are not stretched out of shape, they can be used again. But if the linings are of thin cambric, it is better to buy new ones than to spoil the "hang" of the skirt for the want of them. Waist linings can seldom be used the second time, but silesia is not expensive.

Many changes can be made in old dresses to bring them "up to date." In fact the styles this season are extremely favorable to making over. Most of the skirts have five or seven gores just as they did several years ago, and as the skirts are narrower, a new pattern may be placed on the old material and the gores cut the proper shape. The extra length may be secured by piecing the skirt out and covering the piecing with some kind of trimming. New canvas, facing and binding are always needed to give a skirt a new appearance. If the old bodice is worn beyond repair or making over a new shirt waist of a material that harmonizes with that of the skirt will complete a very pretty and stylish suit.

CHIMNEY LOSS.

Sir W. B. Richmond, president of the Smoke Abatement Society, states that there are about 18 million tons of coal consumed annually in London, costing some 16 millions sterling, of which probably 3 million tons are consumed by gas and other manufacturing. About two-thirds of the heat produced by the combustion of coal is lost in the ordinary grates by passing up the chimneys, and the loss thus incurred is about 8 millions sterling a year. It has been proved beyond dispute that factory furnaces can be quite easily rendered smokeless, and at a saving to their owners of from 10 to 20 per cent of the fuel consumed. With the use of the automatic feeder cheaper coal than anthracite can be adopted. The technical committee of the Coal Smoke Abatement Society has examined and approved grates, which while they maintain the open fire, consume all the carbon, and hence no appreciable quantity of smoke ascends the chimney.

OLDER THAN ADAM.

Three commercial travellers meeting at an hotel one winter evening had a hearty supper together. Supper over, the three found some difficulty in allotting their respective shares in the bill; but one of them at length cut short the dispute by proposing that whoever had the "oldest name" among them should go free, the expenses being halved by the other two.

This amendment being promptly accepted, No. 1 produced a card inscribed "Richard Eve," which No. 2 trumped with "Adam Brown." Then No. 3 a portly veteran with humorous gray eyes, laid down his card with the quiet confidence of a great general making a decisive movement, and remarked, with a chuckle,

"I don't much think you'll beat this 'an, Gents."
And he was right, for the name was "Mr. B. Ginning."

ROD OF EXTERMINATION.

A CONVICT ON A BURNING OR RATHER HANGING QUESTION.

The Punishments Advocated in the "Mikado" Belong He Says to a By-Gone Age.

Every now and then some mental or moral perversity startles the humane world with a proposal to apply the "rod of extermination" to the so-called criminal classes, and thus solve cheaply and efficaciously the vexatious criminal problem.

The time-worn theory that crime can, and should be suppressed in this manner, though shown by experience to be utterly false, has always been more or less popular, and has lately, as many believe, received evidential support from the teachings of organic evolution. To show that this view is profoundly superficial, and that those who entertain it are destitute of even the faintest conception of the laws of social and moral progress, is the object of this paper.

To begin with, let us concede every reasonable or half reasonable premise which the most rabid exterminationist could demand; that crime is not only morbid but hereditary; that elimination of morbidities and deleterious influences is a prerequisite to moral and social evolution. Let us even concede the justice of Drago's observation that all crimes deserve death, and that society in its efforts to suppress crime should be guided by prudential consideration only. Does it follow from these premises that our prisons should again be turned into shambles?

Our answer to this question will depend on our answer to the following: What would be the effect of such action? In formulating our answer to this question it should not be forgotten that the law of the correlation of the physical forces, which decrees that the creation of any form of energy necessitates the disappearance in the world of an exact equivalent of some other form, applies also to those moral forces, the human sentiments. Create a public sentiment that will make possible such wholesale slaughter of our fellow men as occurred in England and France during the last century, and in the same instant will disappear all those humane sympathies which more than anything else distinguish the people of this age from the savages who danced around the gibbet on Tyburn Hill and the guillotine in the Champ de Mars. But crime and retaliation affect each other reciprocally.

I have no desire to offer an apology for crime further than to show that those who ascribe it to morbid or abnormal causes are much in error. The spirit of crime aggression is as old as the human race, and furthermore is as essential to social evolution as is its antipode—the altruistic spirit.

Of all the animals the earth has ever produced primitive man is thought to have been by far the most cruel and ferocious. The fact that some of his remote descendants have become otherwise is not, as some suppose, to be attributed to an innate, nascent, moral nature in possession of our prehistoric ancestors. According to anthropologists, for thousands of years after the advent of man on earth he was as nonsocial as a Bengal tiger, and about as moral. Had his environments remained unchanged he would have doubtless continued in this state forever, but fortunately he acquired a taste for human flesh, after which predaceous and prudential motives prompted him to enter into amicable relations with his kind.

From cannibalism came the tribe; from war, prompted by spoliation, came the union of tribes or nations; from war also, and slavery, came subordination to authority and government; from the unequal and unjust division of the fruits of labor and the consequent penury of toiling millions came wealth; from lex talionis came "thrice blessed" criminal justice and from criminality came all of these essential factors in the mental, moral and social evolution of the human race. So we see that from curses have come blessings, and that influences apparently the most adverse to social and moral progress have hastened the advent of

"That far-off divine event
Towards which the whole creation
moves."

The social organism has often been compared to animal organism; the resemblance is in most respects said to be perfect. Biologists say that in every animal are to be found a number of organs whose functions are not apparent; others appear to be useless and some even injurious to the animal in the battle of life.

Some of these are mere survivals, others are nascent or new organs. The two classes are very similar in appearance and it requires a profound knowledge of physiology and of the animal mechanism to enable one to distinguish between them and to designate the period at which the lapsing organs become useless or injurious to the symmetrical development of the organism.

It is the same with the social organism, and when we reflect that the social body is still in a state of transition, and represents, individually, every stage of culture, it would seem that he would need be a most profound philosopher who could distinguish between that which is absolutely deleterious to social growth and what is only relatively so.

THE YELLOW PERIL.

Sir Robert Hart Does Not Think Foreigners Can Stay in China.

An article on China by Sir Robert Hart, Director-General of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs is chiefly interesting because of the alarming opinions enunciated regarding the future by an experienced observer, who is probably more familiar with official China than any living foreigner. He declares that the Boxer movement, although officially inspired, has taken hold of the popular imagination and will spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. He says it is purely a "patriotic volunteer movement," and that the Boxer patriot of the future will possess the best weapons money can buy and then the "yellow peril" will be beyond ignoring.

He refers to the prospective growth of this Chinese movement as threatening the world's future, and says that 20,000,000 or more Boxers, armed, drilled, disciplined and animated, by patriotic, if mistaken, motives, will make residence in China impossible for foreigners. They will take from the foreigners everything the foreigners have taken from China, will pay old grudges with interest and will carry the Chinese flag and Chinese arms into many a place that even fancy will not suggest to-day, thus preparing for future upheavals and disasters. In fifty years there will be millions of armed Boxers at the call of the Chinese Government. There is not the slightest doubt of that, and if the Chinese Government continues to exist it will encourage and will be quite right to encourage, uphold and develop the national Chinese movement. It bodes no good to the rest of the world, but China will be acting within its rights and will carry through a national programme.

Sir Robert fears that the remedies are outside the range of practical politics, and looks to the future full of foreboding. Nothing but partition under certain conditions, or the miraculous spread of Christianity, can, in his opinion, avert the peril, and he does not see how either can be achieved. Failing these, the lawlessness of the present rising must be condoned and the Manchu dynasty supported. To this end it will be made to "lose its face" as little as possible, but the trade in arms will not cease, and our sons and grandsons will reap the whirlwind.

The article attracts much attention though many regard Sir Robert's judgment as warped by his long residence in China, and by his sympathy with what can almost be called his adopted country. Authorities rejoice that there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the Powers will be frightened by the awful picture of a regenerate China in the indefinite future from doing their plain duty to the China of to-day.

FUEL FROM REFUSE.

Most large cities yearly throw away tons of valuable fuel, according to the showing recently made in London, which has brought about the granting of a license by the city for the manufacture of fuel from waste material.

It is found that street refuse, sewage and mud from rivers can be chemically treated so as to become combustible. This product when compressed resembles blocks of dull ebony and burns readily, leaving only about twenty-five per cent of firm ash. Street sweepings mixed with a small percentage of cheap chemicals pressed into blocks and sterilized by being subjected to a great heat, make most excellent fuel.

So with sewage; it can be manufactured into fuel very much like the best coal, and can be made for about \$2 a ton.



Here's a little pill that cures pain and acts as a laxative. It is because they are so good.

LAX-LIVER PILLS.

These little pills work while you sleep without a gripe or pain, curing biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia and sick headache and making you feel better in the morning.

DR. WOOD'S Heals and soothes the lungs and cures the worst kinds of coughs and colds.

Windsor Salt

AUCTION SALE. I have instructions to sell by Public Auction at the residence of John Taylor and Son, south side of River Rouge, on Wednesday, 20th December, 1900, at 10 a.m. sharp, the following effects:

8 milch cows, 4 yearling heifers, 5 calves, Ayrshire bull 2-yr. old, colt 3-yr. old, work horse, a quantity of straw, a lot of fowl, lumber wagon, 2 buggies, milk wagon, road cart, Brantford reaper, 2 mowing machines, 2 horse-rakes, wooden track and fork with rope complete, 2 iron plows, 2 metal plows, 1 narrow, disc harrow, drill harrow, cultivator, land roller, wooden pump, water trough, 225 sap buckets with heater and pan, fanning mill, corn sheller, corn planter, 2 sets buggy harness, set cart harness, set double harness, 2 logging chains, 2 rapping chains, set trace chains road scraper, cooking stove, box stove, Daisy churn, washing machine, 2 cupboards, 2 bedsteads, 2 tables, 2 milk cans, 2 cooley cans, 7 gates ready made, cow ties, Berlin with pole and shafts, a quantity of barley, wheat, oats, and horse beans, and many other articles.

Terms—\$5 and under cash. Over that amount 10 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes. 3 per cent off for cash.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

Painters' Kidneys.



The worst thing a painter has to contend with is the turpentine. The lead, of course, is bad too. But the turpentine cuts the kidneys, inflames and weakens them, makes the painter's life a dangerous and troublesome one. When a painter's back aches, it is time for him to begin treating the kidneys.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will fix them up—take out the inflammation and congestion, give ease to the aching back.

Mr. J. Evanson, the well-known painter and decorator, 50 Oxford St., Toronto, Ont., said: About eight weeks ago I was taken with an excruciating pain in my back over the kidneys. It was so bad that my wife had to apply hot cloths till the doctor came and gave me morphine.

He said the trouble was due to a stone passing from the kidney to the bladder. My water was loaded with a brick dust deposit and scalded on passing.

While in this condition I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and started taking them.

It was not long before I got relief from pain and have been improving in health ever since. My urine is now clear and does not smart me, and I feel better than in years.

LAX-LIVER PILLS. These little black fellows set easily and naturally on the system, clearing away all bile and effete material. Constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, heartburn, waterbrash—all disappear when they are used. Price 25c.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

The business of the late firm of Mitchell & Son will be carried on by John Mitchell under the same name as formerly.

MITCHELL & SON,

STEAM CARRIAGE WORKS,

LACHUTE — QUE.

Now is the time to secure a bargain in our line.

CLOTHING



Particularly OVERCOATS has received much of our attention for the past three months, and we now offer the result of our thought and labor. We have secured a line of OVERCOATS that that can be described as simply perfect.

We have the quality that pleases—the cut and style that fashion decrees—the fit that satisfies the most particular. Don't wait until you are frozen out. Come right now when all the sizes are in stock.

W. BANFORD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

TIME TABLE.

LACHUTE STATION.

GOING EAST:

Montreal & Boston Exp. 6.22 a.m.
Fast Local Express - 11.22 a.m.
" " - 8.27 p.m.

GOING WEST:

Fast Local Express - 10.02 a.m.
" " - 7.17 p.m.
"Soo" Express - 11.20 p.m.

FOR SALE.

A wooded lot in 1st Con. No. 16 in the Township of Chatham, north of the Carrillon and Greenville Railway, containing 25 acres. Also deed for taking the brick clay on the railroad the whole width of the lot.

Will also lease twenty acres, more or less, of the front of same lot with pasture.

Apply to G. M. Bradford,
Chute-au-Blondeau, Ont.

FOR SALE

Farm for Sale—Containing 150 acres 60 of which are under cultivation. Good house and out-buildings and well fenced. Well, and good creek spring. Situated one mile from Dalesville, convenient to church and post office.

Apply to John M. McLean,
Dalesville.

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. Sun.
Lve. MONTREAL 9.00 a.m. 10.20 p.m.
Arr. TORONTO 4.25 p.m. 7.15 a.m.
Arr. HAMILTON 5.35 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 a.m.
Arr. LONDON 6.30 p.m. 11.00 p.m.
Arr. DETROIT 9.45 p.m. 1.10 p.m.
Arr. CHICAGO 7.20 a.m. 8.35 p.m.

*On Sundays leaves Montreal 8.00 p.m.

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

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

For tickets, reservations of space in sleepers, apply to

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

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the travelling 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,
Sec. Treasurer.
8-18-4.

FIRST-CLASS OVERCOATS FOR \$9.00

FALL SUITINGS.

Splendid Variety. Good Workmanship, Good Material, and Low Prices are the three requisites for a purchase.

These we are now offering to those wishing a thorough good suit.....

Come and inspect my stock.

D. LAPOINTE,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
WOOD TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

JUST READ THIS!

You may have heard of the Famous Rotary Standard Shuttle Sewing Machine, but possibly you do not know much about them. The Standard makes both lock and chain stitch, has much higher speed than vibrating machines, makes five and a half stitches to one motion of the treadle, no stop and start to shuttle, bobbin holds more thread than old style machines hence saves time to operator, has short needle, and is almost noiseless in operation. Be sure and examine the Standard Rotary before you buy a machine.

JOHN SIMON ALSO SELLS
HIGH-GRADE CUTTERS

A FEW SECOND HAND ONES FOR SALE.

(CENTRE WARD)

LACHUTE.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

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

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

P. CAMPBELL & Co.

TELEPHONE NO. 44.

Orders delivered anywhere in the town.

It Hurt To Eat.

The pain, nausea and distress that Dyspeptics suffer after every meal can all be permanently removed by Burdock Blood Bitters.

It tones up and restores the stomach to normal condition so that it digests food without causing discomfort.

Here's proof positive:

Miss Maggie Spinde, Dalhousie, N.B., wrote the following: "I have been a sufferer from Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for the past two years and felt very miserable. I could not take much food as it hurt me to eat. My friends said, 'Why don't you try B.B.B.' I did so, using two bottles, which made such a complete cure that I can now eat anything I like without it causing me discomfort."

SKATING MATERIAL.

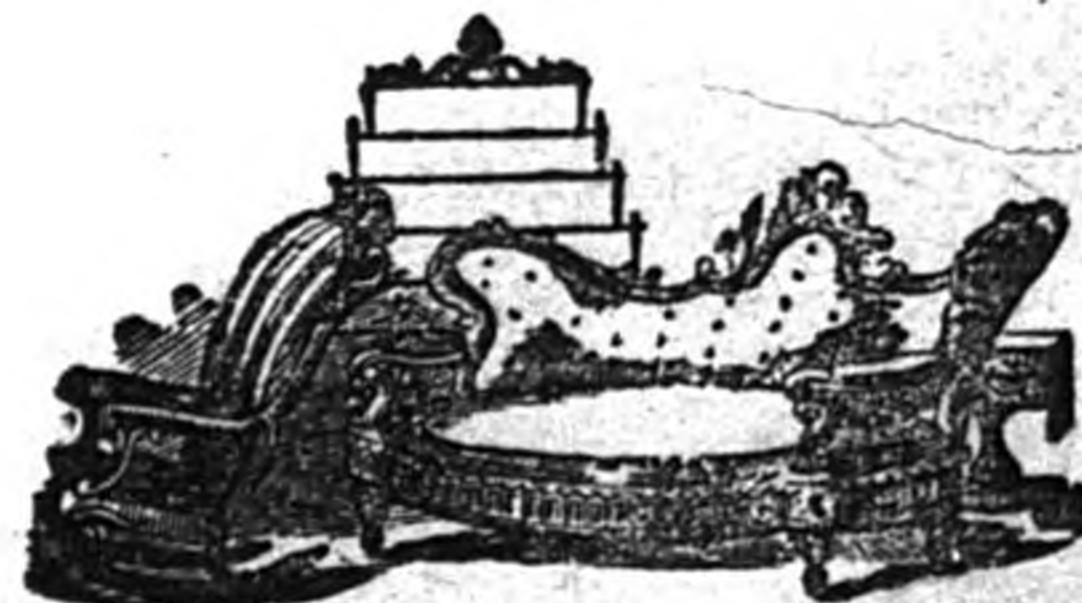
We have now on hand something very nice in Skates, and a large variety to choose from.

Skates, Straps, Hockey Sticks, Pucks,
The celebrated Hockey Skating Boot for men,
Men's regular Skating Boots,
Something nice in Ladies Skating Boots,
Misses Skating Boots,
Boys' Skating Boots.

G. L. MEIKLE & Co.
WHITE FRONT.

We are now ready to take large quantities of Poultry at highest market prices in exchange for good goods.

Lachute Furniture Factory.



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

Something to Suit Everybody

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

Call and Examine our Stock

Do not wait until the week before Xmas
to order your New Suit and Overcoat.

ORDER NOW
BEFORE THE RUSH.

Largest Stock. Closest Prices. Best Work.

NEW TIES, COLLARS, SHIRTS, ETC.
SPECIAL PRICES IN SUSPENDERS.

A. D. KENNEDY,

[Opposite Rodrigue's Hotel].

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXV.

LACHUTE FRIDAY, DEC. 14. 1900.

NO. 42

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.
Parties coming from a dis-
tance will oblige by coming on Fri-
days and Saturdays.

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.

MALCOLM SMITH,
Licensed Auctioneer.
P. O. Box 10. Lachute, Que.
For the District of Terrebonne. Sales
conducted in French and English.

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

The Elite House!

Xmas Presents

When buying your Christmas
presents come and see our stock.
Over 200 new books 10c to 1.50
in cloth binding from

Amongst them are the following:
Alice of Old Vincennes,
Redemption of David Coeron,
In the Palace of the King,
The Sky Pilot, etc., etc.

Keep in mind our Xmas Cards,
Calendars, and Xmas numbers of
the popular magazines, Celluloid
goods, Dolls, Toys Games, etc.

H. E. BURWASH.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The following is the Great North-
ern Railway Time-table.
Going West (mixed train) 10.40 a.m.
" East (express) 11.42 a.m.
" (mixed) 4.23 p.m.
" West (express) 5.58 p.m.
J. Bain,
Superintendent.

**Buy your Skates, Skat-
ing Boots, and Hockey
Sticks at**
J. R. McQUAT'S.

**Strong words by a New York
Specialist.**—"After years of testing and
comparison I have no hesitation in saying
that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the
quickest, safest, and surest known to medi-
cal science. I use it in my own practice.
It relieves the most acute forms of heart
ailment inside of thirty minutes and never
fails."—35

Sold by T. Christie

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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

Apples—Just received a carload
of Central Ontario winter apples.
All varieties. Delivered anywhere
in town.

R. Creswell.

**Just put into stock a
large lot of Overcoats.
Ulsters, Boys' Reefers
which we are now offering
at manufacturers prices at—**
J. R. McQUAT'S.

"One Foot in the Grave."—If
the thousands of people who rush to so
worthy a remedy as South American Ner-
vine as a last resort would get it as a first
resort, how much misery and suffering
would be spared. If you have any nerve
disorder you needn't suffer a minute longer.
A thousand testimonies to prove it.—36
Sold by T. Christie

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

The Largest Assortment of Gentle-
mens Ties in town is at Kennedy's.
Everything New and Nobby.

Jealous Rivals cannot turn back
the tide. The demand for Dr. Agnew's
little Pills is a marvel. Cheap to buy, but
diamonds in quality—banish nausea, coated
tongue, water brash, pain after eating, sick
headache, never gripe, operate pleasantly.
10 cents.—37
Sold by T. Christie

**Our Clearing-out Sale of
Ladies Jackets Commences
from to-day.**
J. R. McQUAT'S.

A few pointers

To those who are
wanting anything in

**JEWELLRY,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
AND FANCY PRESENTS.**

We have in a splendid lot of
new goods at low prices.

Remember that we have the
agency for the Berliner Gramo-
phone.

We shall be pleased to receive
a call from you.

WOOD TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

T. JOUSSE,
Main St. LACHUTE.

LOCAL NEWS

The County Council met on Wed-
nesday last, but no business of any
importance was transacted.

Mr. Jas. W. Raitt accompanied by
his daughter Miss Maud, spent Mon-
day last in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. McGillis of Belleville
Ont., are spending a pleasant holiday
in town, the guest of Rev. Mr.
Mackie.

Thorough-bred Plymouth Rock
Cockrels for sale. Prize Stock. Ap-
ply to Hugh Walsh, St. Andrews, Q.

Buy your Winter Suit and Over-
coat from Kennedy. All work guar-
anteed A 1 or no sale.

The ladies in connection with St.
Simeons church will hold their an-
nual sale of useful and fancy articles
on Wednesday, December 19th, in
Raitts Hall. Doors open at 10 a.m.

The many friends of Mr. J. D.
Stewart of Avonmore were pleased
to see him again in this vicinity, hav-
ing spent Saturday and Sunday in
town, the guest of Dr. G. Christie.

Oysters! Oysters!! Delivered to
all parts of Lachute every afternoon.
Kearns West End Bakery.

The first real cold snap of the
last month of the nineteenth century
was felt on Sunday and by Monday
morning the mercury had been
driven down to 25.

Don't forget to take in the Sacred
Cantata and Christmas Tree which
is being held in the Town Hall Gren-
ville on Monday, December 24th,
under the auspices of the Methodist
Church. It will be a treat for young
and old. Reserved seats 25 cts.

3 lbs of good mixed cadies for 25
cents.
Kearns West End Bakery.

At a meeting of the Montreal Pres-
bytery held in Knox church, on
Tuesday last, the Rev. Dr. Robert
Campbell moved a resolution accept-
ing the resignation of Dr. Patterson
of St. Andrews, and recording the
Presbytery's sense of the high per-
sonal qualities of gentleness and de-
votion which endeared Dr. Patterson
to the flock which he served for over
forty years. The resolution having
been agreed to a committee of pres-
bytery, the Rev. Dr. Robert Camp-
bell and Mr. Walter Paul, were ap-
pointed to visit the congregation
and try to get them to arrange for a
retiring allowance for their late es-
teemed pastor.

In buying your Christmas pre-
sents don't forget that I have the
finest stock of Jewellery and fancy
silver goods in town. Your inspec-
tion is invited.
T. Jousse.

XMAS GOODS We have opened out a very
nice assortment of cards
booklets, calendars, books,
bibles, and Presbyterian Hymnal
combined, Methodist Hymn books,
English church prayer and hymn
books, songs and solos with music,
writing desks, fancy inkstands, work
boxes, handkerchief and glove boxes,
dressing cases, photo frames, fancy
china ware, lamps, and a great many
other things suitable for presents
HUGH FRASER JR.

The Hockey boys are to be con-
gratulated upon the very successful
entertainment given in the Victoria
Hall on Wednesday last in which Mr.
Conklin so ably impersonated the
eleven different characters in the
three act comedy drama of David
Garrick. After the recital, Mr.
Conklin kept the audience in roars
of laughter by his humorous selec-
tions. The "boys" wish to thank all
friends for their kind attendance and
will try to further please as soon as
ice permits. The McKimmie Bros.
have had their rink illuminated with
three arc lights and hope to have
the ice in shape for skating on Sat-
urday.

A Card To Skaters And Hockey
Players.—It may be a little early to
jog your memory regarding Skates,
Hockey Sticks Pucks etc. but never-
theless the Season will soon be here
and we want you to know that we
are prepared for it with a larger as-
sortment than ever of Hockey Sticks
Hockey Skates, Pucks, Straps, Ankle
Supports, etc. Call early and secure
first choice.
[McQuat & McRae.

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
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.

Headquarters for Wedding Presents

Just arrived a beautiful line of silver novelties, such a
Paper Cutters, Nail Files, Hair Curlers, Flotters, 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.

Fall and Winter
New Goods all in Stock.
Comprising the Latest and Best Goods in
OVERCOATINGS,
SUITINGS,
TROUSERINGS.
Gent's Furnishings of the Best Quality on the market.

Prices are the Lowest in Town. Considering Quality and Work-
manship, come in and pick out your suit and overcoat now.

A. J. PERIARD.

Kidney Cry.—Pain in the back is the
cry of the kidneys for help. To neglect the
call is to deliver the body over to a disease
cruel, ruthless, and finally life destroying.
South American Kidney Cure has power
akin to miraculous in helping the needy
kidneys out of the mire of disease. It
relieves in six hours.—38
Sold by T. Christie.

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

J. D. LEDUC, I.L.B.,
ADVOCATE,
STE. SCHOLASTIQUE P.Q.

VINCENT FORTIER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Money to Loan on Security.
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G. J. WALKER,
INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENT,
LACHUTE, P.Q.
Notes discounted and Loans Made.
Only First-class Insurance Companies
Represented.

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

On the Farm.

COMPOSTING MANURE.

For several years we followed the practice of making a compost heap of the manure made on the farm in winter, and we thought it profitable to do so, writes Mr. M. F. Ames. We made a heap from 10 to 12 feet wide at the base and tapering to a point at from four to five feet high, and the heap was as long as we could make. There was a layer of dried muck or of soda and earth dug up along the hedgerows that previous occupants had thrown up by ploughing around the field. Then the manure went in, trying to mix it in layers so as to include that from horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, and the contents of vaults and cesspools were put near the middle of the heap. Leaves and other material that needed to be rotted, if they had not all been used as bedding for some of the animals, also went in, and the coarse bedding was also kept well toward the centre.

Then this decomposed, and in so doing heat enough would be created to destroy most of the seeds inside the heap, while those on the outside germinated and were killed by the subsequent handlings. If any ammonia was found escaping from the heap it was covered anew with earth, until we were ready to begin at the end of the heap and work it over, taking care to put all unrotted material or frozen lumps well into the centre of the heap again.

As a result, we had a pile of well-rotted compost fitted to spread and harrow into the surface for corn and market garden crops where we thought it would do most good, or to put in the hill or drill for squashes, melons, peas and such other crops as we thought it would help most in that way. It was fine, of nearly uniform strength, and plant roots could and did feed upon it from the starting of the first crop often until the harvesting of a second crop.

We have said we thought it paid to do this. Our different manures used were so various a quality that we could not well have decided which would be the best for a certain crop, even if we had not to plan for more than one crop on the same ground. We were obliged to hire help by the year to assist in caring for the stock and in milking, and much of this work was done when men and teams could do little else.

If we kept a less varied stock, and used bedding less freely, and if we had been obliged to hire extra help to do the work, we might not have been so sure that the composting was profitable, nor would we if our crops had been less varied in character. If we had been trying to make a permanent meadow of grass and clover, or a permanent pasture we might have been content to plough in the manure so that it would have decomposed in the soil, but we had little trouble with our catch of grass or grain when we put down a field after it had been a few years cultivated in this way.

And we were not so anxious for more grass as for market crops, for we felt that we could get forage quite as cheaply by growing oats, hay, corn stover from sweet corn, and corn fodder from drilled corn, as we could to try to bring up a lot of old meadow and pasture that needed cultivation for a number of years before it could be made to put a good crop of grass. (We went over large fields to get but little hay, and thought it our least valuable crop, though if we had remained and followed our system for a longer term we should have greatly increased the grass crop.)

The manure made in summer and dropped in the yard was piled up nearly every day, and perhaps would have been every morning if the weather or a need of hurrying to get some other work done had not made it seem best to omit it sometimes. This was a good heap in the fall, and we thought it worth more than if it had lain exposed to sun and rain in the yard during the summer. Sometimes this or the heap from the stables were increased by the green weeds dug in the garden, when we thought they were too large or too abundant to be left there, for they sometimes did get the start of us and make a rank growth, as they do on the land of nearly every man who tries to cultivate many crops, besides doing his haying and gathering an almost daily harvest from May to November.

Sometimes we made another compost heap in the fall with all our

summer manure or most of it, and used it for fall sown crops or for topdressing the best of our grass land where we thought it would do more good than on the poorest, which we intended to break up and cultivate as fast as we could get around to it.

We have detailed our practice not because we think it would be best way for every one to do, as we do not think it would be, but it was the best we knew then, and we are not sure we could do better now under the same circumstances. And we have thought that this statement of our method, with the reasons for it which we thought good then, might serve as food for reflection and study by some of our readers, even to suggesting better plans to their minds.

DEVELOPING THE DAIRY CALF.

The calf destined for the dairy should never be fed a ration which will make it put on fat. If the flesh-growing habit is acquired by the young growing animal, it is retained afterward and the animal is injured for dairy purposes. F. W. Hodson recommends to remove the calf from its dam as soon as dropped and to put in a separate pen, where it must be thoroughly rubbed dry with a cloth. Some prefer to let the cow clean the calf, but he considers it doubtful if any good is served thereby and in the case of a heifer with her first calf, the longer the calf is left with her the more troublesome she is likely to be, especially as regards holding up her milk.

Teaching the calf to drink is not a trouble-some process when it is removed early from the dam. Always give the calf the colostrum or first milk and let it have the dam's milk for a week. Feed frequently and in small quantities, never more than 2 qts. per feed. Feed the milk at a temperature of from 90 to 93 degrees. At the end of the week, begin to substitute skim-milk. There is no better substitute for the butter fat removed in skimming the milk than flaxseed or linseed meal. Take a quart of flaxseed, soak for five or six hours in 6 or 8 qts. of water and boil for an hour. Give half a teacupful of this jelly at each feed and increase as the calf grows.

An English dairy farmer gives the following as his method of feeding calves; He makes a porridge of 4 qts. of corn meal, 2 qts. of ground buckwheat, 4 qts. of wheat bran and two handfuls of linseed meal. Each calf receives a heaping tablespoonful for each meal, which is made into a porridge with water and added to 1 qt. of sweet milk in which a pinch of salt is put. The grain is gradually increased each week. As regards this ration it may be said that skim-milk could well be substituted as more economical than new milk, and also that the feeding of corn meal and ground buckwheat would have a tendency to induce flesh-forming habits in the animal.

STOPPING A LEAK.

I'm getting rich fast.

How?

I got my wife to take my camera and lock it up.

A CHOICE OF TERMS.

Here's another man who got away with some money that didn't belong to him, said the young woman who was reading the paper.

How much, inquired Miss Cayenne.

It doesn't state.

That's too bad; I wanted to determine whether he is a plain thief, a misguided embezzler or a bold financier.

FOOLISH MAN.

Yes, ma'am, said Mrs. Maguire, my husband had plenty o' money wanst, for he had a good job; but he lost it. And he never had any since, eh? remarked Mrs. Amelia Gate-Poorre.

That's just the trouble, ma'am, he niver had anny since.

RECKLESS BOY.

When young fellers begins a-courtin', said Farmer Halcoed, they jest gets crazy, an'—thet thar boy Jim o'mine ain't no exception.

What's Jim bin a-doin', asked Farmer Scanreep.

Dash-dinged ef he didn't go inter town yestery an' spend a hull quarter fur a teeth-brush.

A MISSTATEMENT.

Mr. Peck—Before you married me, remember, you had to work and now you keep a girl.

Mrs. Peck—It's no such think! You know well enough I can't get a girl I can keep.

GOOD RECIPES.

Old-Fashioned Pound Cake—One pound of flour, 1 lb sugar, 1 lb butter, 1 lb eggs, 1-2 teaspoon rich, sweet milk, and 1 scant teaspoon soda, lemon or nutmeg to flavor. Cream butter and sugar, beat the eggs, whites and yolks separately, and add to the creamed sugar, stir in the sweet milk with soda dissolved, and lastly stir in the flour, a little at a time, and beat hard for 10 minutes or more. Add flavoring to taste. Bake in large-sized tin cake pan, with slow but steady fire.

Pudding Sauce.—This sauce can be eaten with any pudding. To 2 cups milk add 1 teaspoon corn starch, 2 tablespoons sugar, 3 beaten eggs and a bit of salt. Place over the fire and beat constantly until it thickens. Remove and season with 1-2 teaspoon lemon juice or a little vanilla.

French Bread—Scald 1 pt milk and add 1 pt water, let cool, dissolve 1 yeast cake in a little warm water, and add the milk, also 1 teaspoon salt and the same of sugar. Beat thoroughly and stir in sufficient flour to make a dough, after which beat for 10 minutes. Knead on the board until soft and spongy, adding a little flour. Let rise, form into loaves, having floured the hands to prevent the dough from sticking to them, and let rise three hours. Bake in a moderate oven.

A Dozen Corn Balls—A dozen large corn balls, just enough for a treat for a little home party, may be very easily and rapidly made as follows: Boil together 1 cup nice molasses and 1-2 cup granulated sugar, boil till thick enough for soft candy, or till "strings" from the spoon turn brittle in cold air or cold water. Then stir in butter the size of a walnut. Pour about 5 qts. picked-over popcorn into a buttered pan and over it pour the hot candy. Stir rapidly and lightly with a fork till thoroughly mixed. Then do not butter the hands to shape the balls as many do, but try flour instead—floured hands and nimble fingers—and the balls will almost shape themselves, so easy is the process. Remember to press the corn together very tightly if you would have the balls crisp and tender. For little corn cakes, shape into small balls and press them flat.

Ornamental Icing—The foundation of all icing is confectioner's sugar, flavoring and coloring. The white of 1 egg, 1 tablespoon water, 1 teaspoon extract vanilla, with sifted sugar enough to stiffen, will frost a common loaf of cake. If one wishes a yellow frosting, use the yolk of the egg instead of the white; or a few drops of butter coloring added to the white is better. For chocolate, melt a square of chocolate and stir into the foundation. For pink, use strawberry extract, and vegetable green will color green. With wooden toothpicks, flowers and figures can be made to adorn all kinds of cakes. One pleasing design is a bunch of black-eyed Susans. Cover the cake with a white foundation, make the petals of the flowers with yellow, the center brown and finish the stems and leaves with green. Pink daisies can be made in the same way by using the pink icing. White daisies on a yellow or chocolate foundation are pretty. On small cakes and cookies for children's parties, our young artists can work brownies, animals, buttercups and many other things with these different colored icings.

BAFFLED.

There's no use, said Mr. Cumrox. I ain't going to try to superintend the education of my daughters any more.

Why not?

They're getting along where I can't follow 'em. I hear 'em chatting sometimes, and I can't tell whether they are reciting their Latin lessons or 'counting out' for a game of hide and seek.

SHE LOVES THE WEED.

In South Africa the native woman smokes incessantly. Your native servant smokes as she cooks and as she washes. The tobacco she likes is rank. The dainty cigarette an English or Russian lady of fashion enjoys smoking through a quill, so that no nicotine can stain either teeth or fingers, would be sneered at by a Kaffir. "Give me a pipe and something in it I can taste," is in effect what she says.

HE HAD HER.

The Professor—Now, my dear, we have a few moments alone, and I will read my lecture to you.

His Wife—But I shall go to hear you deliver it. Quite true. But there you always fall asleep.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Notes About Some of the World's Great People.

The German Emperor wears two bracelets on his left wrist. One contains a useful little watch, the other is in the form of a gold cable.

The Queen rarely sends any telegrams to any member of the Royal Family, or to her intimate friends, otherwise than in cipher, a system of figure ciphers having been carefully arranged for her and their use.

The income of the Emperor of Russia for one day is \$5,000; Sultan of Turkey, \$3,000; Emperor of Austria, \$2,000; German Emperor, \$1,000; King of Italy, \$1,300; Queen Victoria, \$1,300; King of Belgium, \$1,300; President of France, \$1,000; President of the United States \$25.

The late Sims Reeves was once asked how he first came to sing with such splendid energy and expression his very popular song "The Bay of Biscay." He gave the interesting reply that it was in consequence of his own experience of a terrible storm during a sea-journey which he once made between St. Katherine's Dock and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

In the biography of Mr. Chamberlain mention is made of his dramatic skill in earlier days. Before he went to Birmingham he developed a strong taste for amateur theatricals, and was in great request among his friends. Quite early he wrote a one-act play, called, "Who's Who?" in which he performed the part of a Frenchman very cleverly.

In the matter of handwriting it is interesting to know that Mr. Michael Davitt, who lost his right arm in a manufactory when he was only ten years of age, writes a singularly clear hand, only distinguishable by its superiority from the ordinary writing of people who have both hands but only use the right for writing. Mr. Davitt teaches his children to write with both the right and left hands, a custom invariably followed in Japanese schools.

At a charming summer residence at Morges, on the Lake of Geneva, amid fir trees and vineyards, Paderewski leads a delightful life when making holiday and resting from the strain and excitement of the concert platform. His broad acres of vineyards are the finest in the country round and at time of vintage the great musician may be seen any day superintending the grape-gatherers and the preliminary preparation of the wine until it is carried off in great butts on bullock-carts.

Mrs. MacQueeny, better known as Kate Livingstone, a cousin of the celebrated Dr. Livingstone, has now entered upon her 104th year. She lives at Salon, Mull. Though afflicted now with deafness, and her memory to a considerable extent gone, she is fairly good health. Dr. Livingstone invariably, on visiting Mull, called to see her or sent for her to visit him. She still exhibits with pride a handsome silver brooch with her name inscribed on it, which the distinguished traveller presented to her.

Lord Amphill, who assumes the Governorship of Madras at the early age of thirty-one, is probably the youngest Governor of that dependency on record but is nevertheless senior to his brother-in-law Lord Beauchamp who was appointed Governor of New South Wales at twenty-six. In view of the very distinguished qualities of his father which were more particularly manifested at the time when Lord Beaconsfield paid his famous official visit to Berlin, where the first Lord Amphill was then Ambassador, the new Governor's career is watched with exceptional interest.

The enormous wealth of the late Marquis of Bute was the inspiration of his father's enterprise. He, the father, had the courage to mortgage deeply the family estates in order to complete the building of large docks at a little town called Cardiff. People were tempted to call the docks Bute's Folly. But they became Bute's Fortune. They made Cardiff one of the richest and largest ports in the world and they brought to the Bute family a revenue that princes might envy. Cardiff is grateful, and was proud to have Lord Bute as mayor in 1881—the first of a long line of mayoral peers all over the country.

NOT AN ENCOURAGING BEGINNING.

A young doctor has waited long for his first patient and at last is rejoiced to find a sick man at his office.

Well, my good man, what is troubling you? asks the doctor.

I wanted to ask, said the sick man, if you can tell me the address of your predecessor.

IRRIGATE 400,000 ACRES.

LAND IN ALBERTA WILL BE MADE MUCH MORE FRUITFUL.

Live Stock in the Far West—An Official of the Department of the Interior Brings Gratifying Intelligence of Progress of the Country.

Mr. William Pearce, of the Department of the Interior, who has been in Alberta for some time past, returned to Ottawa recently. Mr. Pearce, in conversation, said that he was present when water was brought into Lethbridge by the Canadian North-West Irrigation Company, and had also gone over nearly all the irrigation system which he had not hitherto visited. Roughly speaking, the system, with extensions, will irrigate about 400,000 acres of land in Southern Alberta, east of St. Mary's river, and south of the Belly river, including the neighborhood of Lethbridge. Nearly all this land was of the highest quality, and will supply an immense quantity of forage, grain, etc. Already a steady stream of immigration was setting in towards this section of country, and during the past season two settlements of considerable size were established on the banks of the irrigation canal one at Magrath and the other at Esterling. The emigration had been mostly from the United States, but some of the settlers had come from Eastern Canada.

Mr. Pearce paid a visit to Edmonton, which he says is growing satisfactorily. Asked about gold dredging in the Saskatchewan, he said that owing to the high water this year, and the demand for labor, there had been practically no hard dredging done this year. The only dredge of any size on the river was the Otter, belonging to the Drolet Company. This dredge had been refitted with new and improved machinery, made in England, but owing to delay in getting the machinery over, the dredge was not ready for work until the middle of October, and after that about all the work she did was dredging a berth for herself for the winter. No returns of the amount of gold dredged by her had been made up to the time Mr. Pearce left, but it was not thought in Edmonton that the amount could be large, as she had really only done a few days' work. The Drolet Company, he said, is now building at Edmonton two large dredges, the material and machinery for which are being brought from England. The machinery is first-class in every respect, and has been made of extra strength. These dredges are of the type which have been so successfully operated in New Zealand rivers. The company expects to have both dredges completed this winter, and will commence operations on an extensive scale next spring.

LIVE STOCK PRICES.

Speaking of the prices of cattle, sheep, and horses in Alberta, Mr. Pearce said they were very good. Beef was worth \$3.50 per hundred-weight off the ranch, and sheep \$3.60. Most of the heavy cattle went to Great Britain, but the light cattle and all the sheep went to British Columbia, where there is a good demand. The supply of hogs, he said, is very limited, and prices rule high. Horses are in good demand, and prices have increased fully 100 per cent. in the last two years. The demand is mostly for heavy draught and good drivers. The former are worth \$125 to \$150, and the latter from \$60 to \$125. Good saddle horses are worth about the same as drivers.

The crops throughout Alberta were fairly good, Mr. Pearce said, and had not August and September been unusually stormy, the crop returns from Alberta would have been a record breaker. Even as it was, the oat crop had turned out wonderfully well, the only doubt about it being whether the grain is dry enough to keep after the hot weather sets in next spring. This does not apply to the whole country, but to a large portion of it. A considerable quantity of barley of fair quality had been grown, and there was a good local demand for malting purposes. The quantity of wheat grown was large, but not much of it was first-class; there would, however, be a good deal of fair milling wheat obtained. There had been an excellent crop of vegetables, and generally, they had been nicely housed. Butter was not produced in large quantities, owing to the scarcity of the class of labor necessary to produce it, but the number of cattle in the country was increasing, and the butter industry would no doubt receive an impetus in the near future.

GOOD REASON.

Why do you call Dillingham an old skate? asked Dicar.

He's so slippery, explained Trivvet.

CANADIANS FOR THE POLE.

CAPT BERNIER WILL START NORTH ON JUNE FIRST NEXT.

He Will Follow Nansen's Course, But Will Sail on a Steel Ship, and Will Adopt Innovations Which He Claims Will Bring Success.

The first distinctively Canadian expedition in search of the North Pole will probably set out for the Arctic next year. It will be commanded by Capt. Bernier, of Quebec, an old-time navigator, than whom no Arctic explorer was ever more confident of achieving his self-imposed task. The captain's plan includes several novel propositions for facilitating his reach of the desired goal. A seafaring man from his youth and a captain of many years' experience and of wonderful success in his vocation, the study of the great problem of Arctic exploration has been the hobby of his life. He is of French-Canadian extraction, and confident of his ability to plant the flag of the Empire and the arms of his native country upon the exact end of the world's imaginary axis. The captain has promise of generous Canadian aid for his expedition, and has gone to England to interview Sir Clements Markham, president of the Royal Geographical Society, on the project, and also to make arrangements for the construction of a new ship. It will be decided in England whether this vessel is to be of wood or malleable steel; that is, the Siemens-Martin mild steel.

A STEEL SHIP.

The experience of Nansen's Fram makes the captain rather unfavorable to a wooden ship, because of the fears that that vessel engendered among her crew when in the ice floes. His preference is for a steel ship, the sides of which can be so heated from within that she will avoid the evil effects of ice pressure and being shaped like the Fram will readily rise from the pressure of opposing ice floes. Capt. Bernier estimates the total cost of the expedition at from \$80,000 to \$90,000, of which \$45,000 to \$50,000 will be required for the vessel and its outfit. He gives his own services free.

Sir Clements Markham has already declared that another expedition ought to continue Nansen's work, taking the drifting ice further to the east than he did, in which case he believes it would float over or nearly over the pole. Bernier does not share the belief of some that there is any extent of land in the neighborhood of the pole, that would interfere with the regular drift of the Arctic ice. He declares it unreasonable to believe that there is other than deep water in the vicinity of the pole, when 300 miles south of it in the direction of Greenland, the depth of water is from 1,800 to 2,000 fathoms.

TO START JUNE 1.

Capt. Bernier proposes to set out on his voyage about June 1, leaving Vancouver for Behring Straits, accompanied by a crew of twelve, all possessed of special scientific attainments. The coast of Siberia will be followed as far as the new Siberian Islands, the expedition passing to the west of them to survey Sannikof Land and to finish the survey of North Bennett Island commenced by the Jeannette's crew. There the opportunity will be watched for in the late period of navigation, to proceed to the north of the Jeannette's Arctic position through one of the northeasterly openings in the ice that are always found to exist about October. The winter quarters of the ship will be about 500 miles from the pole. Here the explorers will slaughter the live stock brought with them for food and store the flesh in a depot on the ice alongside of the ship, against the time when there will be nothing to kill around them. In the latitude where the first winter will be passed, the explorers expect to kill large quantities of bear, seal and walrus, not only for current use, but also to add to their reserve stores.

A DRIFTING MATCH.

All this time the captain expects to be gradually nearing the pole, carried toward it by the drift of the ice in which the vessel and attendant camps will be imbedded, or upon the surface of which they will be borne. So gradual is the drift and so slow will be the progress of the party that they only expect to reach the pole during the third summer of their absence from home. It may not be possible for the expedition to take the drift ice far enough to the east to be sure of passing directly over the pole, because of the westerly drift. In order to counteract this, however, a series of observation stations will be established on the ice,

ten miles apart, and stretching away due east of the main camp. These observation camps will constitute one of the main features of the expedition. Not only will they be sighted from one another, but they will be connected by telephonic communication, supplemented by a system of wireless telegraphy. The flagstuffs of these stations will be composed of hollow aluminum pipes, two to three inches in diameter, containing emergency supplies of food. These pipes will be eighteen feet high. Each station will be supplied with self-registering thermometer and barometer. Five of them at least are to be established, and if this eastward extension of communication for fifty miles is found, by observation, to be sufficient for overcoming the westward drift, the number and extension of these observation stations can readily be increased, so that the passage of at least a portion of the party immediately over the pole may be definitely accomplished.

BALLOONS TO BE RELEASED.

Small balloons with records of the expedition's progress will be released at monthly or fortnightly intervals, and each succeeding balloon will contain the record entrusted to former ones, to provide against the loss of any. Each will be furnished with twenty days' supply of hydrogen. To avoid evaporation they will be so freighted as to be imprisoned in the cold air near the surface of the sea, and Capt. Bernier is convinced that the prevailing currents of air will carry them first to the south and then east. Boats for use in cases of emergency will be taken out in sections.

The expedition expects to return by way of Spitzbergen. Judging by the facts that the polar basin has a higher level than either the Pacific or the Atlantic ocean, that the latter is lower than the Pacific, and that the cold winds of the polar basin help the ice and water thence on the way to the North Atlantic to feed the evaporation always going on there, Capt. Bernier believes it now to be nothing more than a matter of time and patience until he shall have passed directly over the pole and returned safely home to tell the story of the expedition. At first his only anxiety was as to the possibility of reaching the mouth of the river Lena from Behring Straits. Dr. Nansen writes him that he has no doubts that he can easily do so. Prof. Norden-sköld, who reached the polar sea via Behring Straits from Stockholm, also writes encouragingly.

The Royal Society of Canada and the Quebec Geographical Society have endorsed Capt. Bernier's plans. So has J. W. Tyrrell, the explorer of the barren lands and the chairman of the Committee on Polar Researches of the Ontario Land Surveyors' Association, who says: "I believe you are on the right track to success." Dr. G. M. Dawson, director of the Geological Survey of Canada, writes: "The recent voyage of the Fram seems to indicate that an expedition carried out along the line of Capt. Bernier's project, if properly equipped and manned, would have every probability of a successful issue." And Dr. Bell, the assistant Director-General of Dominion Surveys, supplements the above with the following: "I think you have chosen the best course and the best method, and that if you follow out these plans you will succeed."

PROVISIONS DEARER IN ENGLAND.

Big Advance Over Last Year's Prices—Jam Alone is Cheaper.

It costs a good deal more to live to-day than it did twelve months ago, Mr. William Alstrom, of Kimberley road, Nunhead, the general secretary of the newly formed London Coffee and Eating House Keepers' association, estimates that £1 will purchase no more food now than 15s would a year ago.

"For instance," he said to a London Daily Mail representative, "meat has gone up 18 per cent. in price, flour 15 per cent., sugar 7-1-2 per cent., tea 12-1-2 per cent., eggs 15 per cent., bacon 30 per cent., currants as much as 320 per cent., raisins 80 per cent., sultanas 60 per cent., butter 7-1-2 per cent., lard 15 per cent., and even such accessories as mustard and vinegar have increased in price.

"The coffee house keepers have been obliged to raise their prices, for they saw insolvency looming ahead. A large number have banded themselves together and resolved to sell no more halfpenny cups of tea, no more halfpenny boiled or fried eggs, no plate of hot meat under 5d, no plate of cold meat for less than 3d and no puddings at less than 4d each.

"Why, even our crockery has gone up 20 per cent.," added the general secretary, "and as for coal and gas, everybody knows what a huge increase has taken place in the prices of these necessities. What has gone down? The only thing that is cheaper is jam."

LI HUNG CHANG'S DOMAIN.

IT IS IN THE SOUTH OF CHINA AND IS FAIR AND FERTILE.

The Canton District Very Different From the Central and Northern Provinces—Speak a Different Language.

What strikes an observer most about China and the Chinese is that suddenly a veil has been rent from a vast organism, which up to the present half-century had remained exclusive self-contained and repellent to all external influence and all modern knowledge. Not only is the type of civilization vastly different, but the mind is of another cast. The idea of a separate order. Inference is the key to Chinese character and Chinese intercourse, but a foreigner, however, long he may dwell in the country, never quite makes out what a native is driving at from anything he says or does. To save "face" even a coolie will forge and fabricate a dozen times. From this point of view "correctitude" is all in all, and it is far worse for him and his to lose "face" than to lie through thick and thin.

Up the French river the French priests allege that their work is practically fruitless. In fact, the two provinces, of which Canton is the capital are sunk deep in the curious compound of spiritualistic materialism. These southern people speak a language radically different from that of the middle and northern provinces, even though "within the four seas all men are brethren."

THE CANTONESE DIALECT.

Cantonese is a dialect of which hardly a word is understood in other parts and the officials always employ interpreters in their intercourse with the natives. When the magistrate takes his seat in the yamen a bell summons his interpreter, almost as in our East End police court. The land they live in is fair and fertile. Along the course of the west river and its myriad of creeks and tributaries the soil is bountifully fed with the alluvial mud the river brings down, for at Wuchau the rise at flood time is as much as fifty feet in an average year. Great fields of mulberry stretch out on all sides, looking exactly like a vast plantation of thin hop-poles and from them is taken the autumn harvest of silk cocoons, which go to fill the hundred and forty odd filatures of the Canton district and a multitude of home industries all through the province. Interspersed with the silk trees are thick patches of sugar-cane, and everywhere you walk by the "paddy-field," which supplies the food in which the heart of the Chinese rejoices. Ranges of green and tawny hills, the bamboo grass contrasting with the bare strips of red sandstone, come down in places almost to the water's edge, and are, at most, but five or six miles distant, never rising to the grandeur of a mountain range, but of sufficient height to give an impressive splendor to the pleasant scenery.

PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Temples and Buddhist monasteries are planted about the clefts and fissures of the hills. In the south, as one might expect from the parallel of Europe, the buildings display brighter colors and more ornate decorations than in the sombre north. The lines of the arch are straight and stiff, but upon them is set every sort of grotesque animal and figure that occurs to the limited scope of Chinese imagination. Inside the courts of the "joss house" the figures of the Chinese theogony are more plentifully bedecked with tinsel and brass and colours than they are on the Yangtse. No temple is without its gilding, but in the south there are no signs of a more frequent application of gold leaf than in the dingy recesses of northern gloom. To re-gild a temple is accounted a work of holiness, which is set down on the credit side of the account when the dead man's spirit is seized by the infernal litigators and taken before Kuang-Ti to be submitted to the unpleasant interrogations of the court below. There are opportunities in plenty of fire insurance of this kind, because the Chinese find it very hard to keep their hands off fresh gilt when it can be turned to the purposes of personal profit.

At Canton there is a famous temple, the sides of which are lined with brass and gilded figures in a sitting posture, to the number of 408, representing the various incarnations of the great Buddha. The long rows are impressive and bewildering, even though they do not suggest more than a curious

GALLERY OF FAMILY STATUES.—something like busts of a patrician family in old Rome—but a common peculiarity is that, while the bodies have worn their color to a rich

bronze, the hands are nearly all as bright as new gold. The explanation is that the adventurous coolie is always appropriating the hands for the secular purposes of trade, and consequently the priests are continually replacing them. Such a sacrilege excites no surprise in a country where the priests themselves are ever ready to sell the holiest of holies, and where silver is replaced by pewter and bronze by iron every day of the week. The only reason that a bronze in a Yangtse temple gave for not disposing of an ancient incense burner was that if he did, the people would rise and kill him. Personally, he had no objections. He believed in the saying, "The image-maker does not worship Buddha; he knows too much about the idol." Just as these temples are cleaner and richer in the southern provinces than elsewhere, save in Szechuan, so the private houses are of a finer and more substantial build.

In Kwangtung many of them stand out by themselves.

LIKE AN ENGLISH FARM.

with strong walls surrounding well-kept, one-storied dwelling rooms, and the blue brick, made at the many brickfields, which line the banks, is far more durable and cohesive than the unbaked mud that does duty for it in so many other parts. The roofs, too, are neatly tiled, and fit to resist the full fury of tropical storms. It is not only the detached house which is thus superior. All along the lower reaches the villages, which thrive and batten upon the production of silk have an air of permanent prosperity, that, as contrasted with the pitiful poverty of so much that one sees elsewhere strikes a pleasant contrast. In their festivals and solemn sacraments they make a parade and effect which have something of Indian gorgeousness about them. Above Samshui, on the southern bank, I saw a municipal procession winding in and out of the waving clumps of feathery bamboo that in the distance, at any rate, was a pretty moving picture. A band of musicians in scarlet garments led the way before a whole army of tablet bearers, who proclaimed the virtues of the illustrious dead. Above them floated the standard of the mandarins, and in the centre was a huge, serpent made up in pantomimic fashion, of painted matting hung upon a framework supported by a number of unseen "supers" who waggled and twisted in the orthodox way. Behind came priests and coolies and in the place of honour were mounted officials, with their red umbrellas of office borne before them. At close quarters all this would have been tawdry enough, but, seen in the bright sunlight, with the background of red sandstone, fringed by the most graceful of tropical trees, it was not only curious—it was most beautiful.

SUPERSTITIOUS WOMEN.

They Place a Great Deal of Confidence in Dreams.

It doesn't seem possible that in this enlightened age superstition could be rife among the educated, but there are nevertheless a number of young women who converse fluently if not eloquently in three languages, and who read Spencer and Browning and Emerson, but who place a dreambook with their Bible on the table beside the bed and consult it in the morning the first thing.

With a credulity worthy a darky mammy if their sleep has been visited with unusual visions, they seize this volume as soon as their eyes are fairly opened and look for an explanation. If misfortune is foretold by it, the seeker after knowledge assumes a bravado she is far from feeling.

"I don't care," she says, to herself, by way of bolstering up her courage, "I'm not superstitious anyway, and I don't believe in sucharrant nonsense." But she's nervous just the same, for a couple of days, until other troubles have driven this mythical one out of her mind.

There's one young woman known to the writer who never dreams of a young child without shivering and sharking for days after, in fear of some dreadful thing happening to her. She has not consulted a dreambook on the subject, and so she doesn't know how infants and bad luck became connected in her mind, but, nevertheless, after she's had a visitant of this sort while sleeping, she says prayers of unusual length and then makes up her mind to be patient under afflictions sore.

She's an intelligent woman, mind you, but she doesn't attempt to explain the terror that besets her at this particular dream.

She doesn't call herself superstitious, of course no woman does, not even the one who won't walk under a ladder, but her friends do, and make light of her until she exposes some felicity of theirs, when the subject is carefully avoided afterward.

AN ARISTOCRATIC CLERK.

LORD FAIRFAX WORKS IN A NEW YORK BANK.

Intends to Restore the Glories of His House—Such is the Ambition of the Young Nobleman Who Wishes to Become a Banker With This Object.

Every work day morning at 9 o'clock a handsome young man, tall, erect and dressed in deep mourning, enters the counting room of Brown Bros. & Co., at 59 Wall St., New York, and takes his position behind a desk, with a score of other clerks. In a few minutes he is immersed in the business of the big firm.

If this young man was a resident of Scotland, where his ancestors lived, he would be addressed as "your Lordship." In New York he is simply Mr. Fairfax. In reality he is the only American citizen who can rightfully use the title of Lord. He is Albert Kirby Fairfax, otherwise Baron Fairfax, of Cameron, to which title he succeeded upon the death of his father a few weeks ago.

Young Lord Fairfax, who is the twelfth Baron, and is the oldest son of the late Baron John Coutell Fairfax, of Northampton, Prince George county, Md., was born in 1870. In appearance he is much younger. This may be in a measure due to his light silken hair, which, with an unusually pallid complexion and deep blue eyes, suggest the Saxon.

FAIRFAX UNMARRIED.

Lord Fairfax is unmarried. His brother, Charles Edmond, is the next in line of succession. Like his father, the present Lord is unaffected and modest to a degree. He is plain in dress and quiet in manner. He is much like other young men of his age and similar pursuit in life, save that his manner is unusually reserved, and in his quiet dignity the real gentleman is ever apparent. How some young men with far more money than Lord Fairfax would revel in his title and ancestry!

The Fairfax peerage dates from 1637. It was Thomas, the sixth Baron of that line, who left Scotland and settled in Virginia in 1739. He had inherited a tract of about 8,000,000 acres of land, called the Northern Neck, between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers. Upon this vast estate he erected two mansions, Bevoir and Greenway Court, where he lived for years in state in true baronial fashion.

Northampton, the present home of the Fairfax family, is a tract of land of about 700 acres, which the late Lord Fairfax purchased from the descendants of former Governor Spriggs, of Maryland. The property was at one time a part of a tract owned by Lord Baltimore.

AN OLD HOUSE.

The old house on the plantation is over 150 years old. In it the present Lord Fairfax and his sisters and brothers, Sister Mary Cecilia, of New York; Mrs. Tunstall Smith, of Baltimore; and two daughters who have never left their ancestral home—Carolina Snowden and Frances Merwin Fairfax—and his brother, Charles Edmond Fairfax, were born. It is a quaint old structure for a baronial home. It has a frontage of over 100 feet and is about 30 feet deep, with a great wide hallway running through the middle. Surrounding this house are numerous others, barns and servants' houses, while venerable trees and foliage shade the grounds for acres.

There are many quaint relics in the possession of the Fairfax family. Old heirlooms, family portraits of former lords and ladies of the house of Cameron, and come ancient plate. Most of the family's valuable possessions, however, are stored in New York in the care of the present head of the house. Young Lord Fairfax does not go into society to any extent. Many doors would be open to him, but he prefers the company of old acquaintances.

His ambition is not to go to England and take his seat in the House of Lords, to which he is entitled, but to become a banker and acquire wealth sufficient to restore the glories of old Fairfax in the South.

COOKING SULTAN'S FOOD.

The food for the Sultan of Turkey is cooked by one man and his assistants, and no others touch it. It is cooked in silver vessels, and when done, each kettle is sealed by a slip of paper, and a stamp and this is broken in the presence of the Sultan by the High Chamberlain, who takes one spoonful from each separate kettle before the Sultan tastes it. This is to guard against poison. The Sultan never uses a plate. He rarely uses a knife or fork—a spoon, his bread, a panacea, or fingers are found far handier. It requires just twice as many slaves as there are courses to serve a dinner to him.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 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

HOW THE PEOPLE VOTED IN THE DOMINION GENERAL ELECTIONS.

In a few days the clerk of the Crown in Chancery will have all the official returns in the Dominion elections before him. There are only a few constituencies wanting to make them now complete. An examination of the returns now to hand and supplementing the same by the reports in the press, shows that the liberals will have a majority over all other candidates of about 37,000. This does not include constituencies like Winnipeg and Lisgar where there were no conservative candidates. In Ontario out of a vote of 381,000, for both parties, the conservatives had about 4,000 more votes than the liberals. All the returns are now available for this province, except Algoma. In this calculation South Lanark, where conservatives were running, and South Huron, where liberals were only in the field, are left out. The one about balances the other. In Ottawa, Toronto West, and Hamilton, where each elector votes for two candidates, the highest vote on either side is taken. In Quebec the liberals have a straight majority of 30,213. In Nova Scotia, taking the highest two votes in Halifax, Pictou, and Cape Breton, and the liberal majority is 3,648. New Brunswick gives the Government a straight majority of 3,002. In Prince Edward Island there is a popular majority for the Government of 748. Manitoba, leaving the two independents (Winnipeg and Lisgar) out of the count, gives a margin of 61 to the Government. In the North West the liberals have also a popular majority of 2,433, and in British Columbia present indications go to show that it will be somewhere about 2,000.

WE ARE SEVEN.

HON. MR. ATWATER DEFEATED, AND
HON. MR. FLYNN ELECTED.

When the provincial legislature meets there will be but seven opposition members to raise their voices against any legislation the government and its supporters wish to get through, be it wise or unwise.

Constituencies which had remained loyal to the Conservative party since the days when Sir John A. MacDonald wielded the sceptre of power to day turned over with large majorities for the Liberal candidates.

In Montreal not a conservative was elected. Mr. Atwater in St. Lawrence was severely beaten by J. Cochrane. The same is true of

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Mr. Laviolette, in St. Mary's who was defeated by Dr. Lacombe. Hon. Mr. Flynn, leader of the opposition was returned in Nicolet by a reduced majority. The Liberals now hold 64 seats and the Conservatives 7; a Liberal majority of 57.

The Bank of Ottawa statement submitted at the meeting of shareholders yesterday shows earnings during the year past of \$241,108. This represents a higher rate than usual. A conservative course was, however, followed, and, after paying nine per cent in dividends, \$13,528 was applied in reduction of bank premises account, and sixty thousand added to the "rest." The rest, with the above addition, and \$230,055 representing premium or new stock now amounts to \$1,660,455, or 83 per cent of the capital. The bank has not only done well, but is in a position to continue in the same satisfactory path.

OBITUARY.

Death has once again visited a happy home and taken away one of its loved members. Alexander Blair eldest son of Mr. Wm. Blair Odgersburg, was called away Wednesday morning to be "Forever with the Lord." He was cut down in the prime of life at the early age of a eighteen having been ill about a month. The funeral which took place on Friday the 7th was largely attended, friends and acquaintances having come to pay their last respects to the dead. The coffin was covered with flowers, a token of the esteem in which he was held by his many friends and companions; by his kind and considerate demeanor he had quite won the hearts of all who knew him. In this community his loss is very deeply felt. The deepest sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

BIRTH.

BRADLEY—At Colton, California, on November 23rd, a son to Mr. and Mrs. R. Bradley.

DEATH.

HAMMOND—On Sunday, December 9, at East End, Lachute, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hammond.

Sciatica put him on Crutches.
—Jas. Smith, dairyman, of Grimsby, Ont., writes: "My limbs were almost useless from sciatica and rheumatism, and, notwithstanding my esteem for physicians, I must give the credit where it belongs. I am a cured man to-day, and South American Rheumatic Cure must have all the credit. It's a marvel."—34

Sold by T. Christie

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE
Ste. Therese de Blainville

In re. vacant succession of the late Delphine Paquette, in his lifetime of Ste. Therese de Blainville.

Public Notice.

is given to the relations and creditors of the said delphine Paquette to be present in the office of the undersigned notary, at Ste. Therese de Blainville Monday, the seventeenth of December 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon to appoint a curator to the said vacant succession according to the declaration of H. Deschambault Esq., M.D. received before the undersigned notary on the twenty-sixth of November 1900.

Ste. Therese de Blainville 26 November 1900.

D. Desroches N. P.

Deafness of 12 Years' Standing.—Protracted Catarrh produces deafness in many cases. Capt. Ben. Connor, of Toronto, Canada, was deaf for 12 years from Catarrh. All treatments failed to relieve. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gave him relief in one day, and in a very short while the deafness left him entirely. It will do as much for you. 50 cents.—33

Sold by T. Christie.

GIVEN FREE

Two Beautiful Pictures

"JUST HOME FROM THE WAR"

"CHRIST IN THE TEMPLE"

To New Subscribers to the WATCHMAN & "Family Herald & Weekly Star" at

\$1.60

Hand in your name and P. O. address with \$1.60 at this office at once.

STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned up and Invigorated by



Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years with palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills completely removed all these distressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and feel strong and vigorous." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all diseases arising from weak heart, worn out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

19 YEARS.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many customers for their generous patronage during the past nineteen years at the old stand and hope for a continuation of favor.

It is now our pleasant duty to notify you and the public generally that we have moved across the street, and are now occupying our new building, where you will find us with a full stock of nice fresh goods.

Many new lines have been added, particulars of which will be announced later.

We have endeavored to make our new place of business convenient and attractive, with every facility for displaying goods, rendering it easy for customers to make purchases.

HUGH FRASER, JR.

LACHUTE, QUE.,
November 29th, 1900.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rhubarb Slices -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
St. Catharine's Soda -
Honey Syrup -
Clarified Sugar -
Whiskey -
Theriac

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA**

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

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Just a few odd lines

18 and 20 in. Birch and Maple Stove Wood
Harness Leather, Moccasin Leather, Babish,
Men's Waterproof Coats, \$2.50 and \$3 Bargains
Dry Venetian Red Paint 2½c per lb.
Cooking Apples 35c. a bushel.

Hilliker Bros., Dalesville.

New Fall AND Winter Goods

**STOCK NOW COMPLETE.
We are offering extra value
for your money.**

SPECIAL VALUES IN.....

LADIES RACCOON AND ASTRICAN JACKETS
FUR RUFFS, COLLARETTES, MUFFS,
MEN'S FUR COATS, FUR CAPS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
SLEIGH ROBES,
OVERCOATS.

J. R. McOUAT.

CUSHING.

Mr. Albert O'Brien of Chatboro who arrived home last week from Minnesota spent part of the week at the residence of his uncle Mr. Geo. O'Brien.

Mr. S. Wheelahan of Lachine is visiting his friends here.

Mrs. James Nicholls returned on Tuesday from an extended visit to Montreal.

Mr. Williamson of Ft. Fortune purchased a valuable team of horses last week from the Gaston Bros.

Mr. C. C. Cooke was in Lachine on Wednesday.

Mr. John O. Noyes of the Str. Hall has arrived home to spend the winter with his family here.

The river which remained open usually late this year has at length yielded to the cold embrace of Jack Frost and teams are constantly crossing at Greeces Point at the Cushing Ferry however there is still an open current in the centre while the ice has formed for considerable distance at either shore which renders crossing at that point extremely precarious.

The young people of Cushing are busily practicing for the Xmas Tree entertainment to be held in No. 2 School on Friday evening the 21st inst. The Programme programme promises to be unusually fine. Admission 15c.

READ THIS.

The artistic merits of the two beautiful pictures given to Family Herald and Weekly Star subscribers this year are receiving no end of praise from the best people in the land. The Family Herald and Weekly Star Pictures improve year after year and this year's effort has been the greatest advancement. "Christ in the Temple" is simply beautiful and well worthy of the magnificent reception it is receiving. It is receiving some and good judges too, seem to favor "Home from the War" but when it is understood that each subscriber gets both pictures, then it is no surprise to see the thousands of complimentary letters appearing in the columns of that great paper. There should be an enormous number of dollar bills floating into the Family Herald this year. It is the biggest dollars worth in the market today.

We want to buy your Turkeys, Geese, Chickens, Ducks, Partridges, Raw Furs, Hides, Tallow, Lard, White Beans, Peas, Oats, and all marketable produce. The highest prices paid at J. H. McQuat's.

ST. ANDREWS.

Miss Pender of Montreal is spending the winter here with Miss Ferguson. Riverside.

Mrs. Barclay spent a few days in Lachine the guest of Mrs. Patterson.

Mr. Campbell of McGill University filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian church, at both services Sunday.

The many friends of Miss Mabel McDonald Kenington, will be glad to hear that she will spend the winter among us.

The Ladies of the Presbyterian church are making great preparations for a tea-meeting, to be held in the Town Hall on the 27th of this month.

The reading class, which has a large attendance this winter, met at Miss McCallum's on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lamb spent Sunday at Stonefield.

Mr. de la Ronde spent Wednesday in the city.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Hibbard has been called to Toronto through the illness of his son Mr. W. Hibbard.

THOMAS' GORE.

Mrs. Robert Drennan and Miss M. McQuat were the guests of the Misses Murray on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Hodge spent Sunday with friends in the Seignory.

Mr. Willie and Miss Nellie Catton spent Wednesday with friends here.

Miss Robina Hodge has gone to the city for the winter.

Mr. James Catton spent Sunday with Mr. Wm. Graham.

Mr. T. Fulton spent Sunday with friends here.

Mrs. Wm. Murray and Master Alex returned to their home on Wednesday after spending an enjoyable time here with friends.

If what rumour says is true, wedding bells will soon be here.

Very glad to hear from you Dew-Drop, come as often as possible.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Good farm, consisting of 250 acres 175 of which are under cultivation with good brick house water laid in the kitchen and first class cellar. Out-buildings are all good, stable room for 30 head of cattle five horses and other stock, and water in stable. Situate a short distance from school house and church, and convenient to cheese factory and post office. Within 6 miles of Lachine Station. Apply to Wm. Graham Lachine or M. Smith Box 10 Lachine.

Running Sores, the outcome of neglect, or bad blood, have a never-failing balm in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Will heal the most stubborn cases. Soothes irritation almost instantly after first application. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. It cures piles in 3 to 5 nights. 35 cents.—39

Sold by T. Christie

SUPERIOR COURT.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.

Ex parte

The Honorable Louis Francois Roderick Masson, et al, es-qual :
Petitioners for the nomination of a curator to the vacant estate of the late George K. Deane.

Having seen the petition and affidavits filed in this cause, order is given to the relatives and creditors of the late George K. Deane, to appear in the Court House, in the village of St. Scholastique, at the Prothonotary's office, on the Twenty-seventh day of December instant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, to give their advice about the nomination of a curator to the vacant estate of the said George K. Deane.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,
P. S. C.

Ste. Scholastique, 12th Dec., 1900.

LADIES JACKETS.



Perfect Fit

Good Material

Low Prices

3 POINTS

We aimed at in buying our Large stock of Jackets for Fall and Winter. Black, Brown, Green, etc., are the colors.

FUR COATS for Ladies in Raccoon, Electric Seal, and Australian Coon.

We want Turkeys and Poultry of all kinds. We expect to pay high prices for Turkeys this season.

Wm. BANFORD.

Professional Men.



It's the constant strain and worry under which the professional man labors, the irregularity of habits and loss of rest that makes him peculiarly susceptible to kidney troubles. First it's backache, then urinary difficulties, then—unless it's attended to—Bright's Disease and death.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Strengthen and invigorate the kidneys—never fail to give quick relief and cure the most obstinate cases.

Rev. M. P. Campbell, pastor of the Baptist Church, Essex, Ont., says: "From my personal use of Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Sharon's drug store, I can say they are a most excellent remedy for kidney troubles, and I recommend them to sufferers from such complaints."

SAN AWA

HEAD OFFICE, MONT.

Capital, authorized, \$1,000,000
Capital, subscribed, 1,994,900
Fully paid up, 1,731,080
Rest, 1,403,310

Branches, Alexandria, Arnprior, Bracebridge, Carleton Place, Hawkesbury, Keewatin, Kemptville, Lanark, Mattawa, Parry Sound, Pembroke, Rat Portage, Renfrew, Toronto, Ottawa, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Lachine, 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

Removed from the Old Store

WITH A FULL LINE OF

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

LOW PRICES.

These are some of the reasons why we want to see you. We have everything you want and all that will suit you. Come and see our goods and secure the bargains we can give you.

E. LAVIGNE,

FOUNDRY STREET

LACHUTE.



FAMILIARITY oftentimes breeds contempt, but not for THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO'S PAINTERS' COLORED PAINT.

Painters swear by it because it goes farther and is cheaper than any other Paste Paint in the market. Fine line of tints that are sure to please. SOLD BY

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

LADIES!

We call your special attention and invite your inspection of our

GOOD STOCK OF MILLINERY

for this season. We have a grand display this Fall in all the very LATEST STYLES, SHAPES, AND FASHIONS.

Other lines of Fall Goods are all in and complete.

The Victoria Foundry

Doing a little PIPING.

Now is the time to see that your pipes and pumps are in good order for the winter.

We can supply them. Any kind at lowest prices

McOUAT & McRAE.

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE MERCHANTS,

LACHUTE MILLS.

QUALITY and PRICE

Are two Essential 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.

The West End Bakery

AND

High-class Confectionery Store.

Celebrated for Home-made Bread, and the Bread that gives that highly-satisfied feeling.

WEDDING CAKES A SPECIALTY.....

Hubert Kearns,

PROPRIETOR

NEED OF CHEAP MACHINERY.

Causes Which Tend to Raise the Cost of Machine Making.

A great and damaging defect was noted at the Paris exposition among the triumphs of mechanical ingenuity and that is without exception that machines of all kinds are too dear, says the London Spectator. In France the masters prefer to sell a few machines dear rather than many at a lower price. Trade union rules in England which restrict the number of hours of work or limit the output show something of the same spirit. Add to this the objection of the master generally to turning out anything but the best work—which is highly creditable, and we find the nucleus of a considerable body of opposition to one of the great and pressing needs of the day.

The difficulty is evidently beyond the financial capacity of modern mechanical manufacturers. The result has been that while material of most kinds remains cheap and becomes cheaper, the machinery to convert it remains dear and lessens the benefit of the cheap raw material. High wages are the cause most often urged for the prohibitive price of mechanical appliances. But this cannot be maintained as the reason. The Oldham cotton spinners are among the most flourishing workmen in England, but the article they manufacture is so inexpensive that the poorest and most frugal nations on earth buy it. Recently the natives of parts of central Africa, where cotton is indigenous, ceased to grow it or to make the cloth. It was cheaper to buy what was made by the highly paid operators of Lancashire. Clearly high wages do not necessarily mean that the article produced

MUST BE DEAR.

The reason for the dearth of machinery clearly lies elsewhere. It is not because there is no demand for it. Mowing machines and sowing machines, mainly for domestic use, might be quoted as instances—though we are far from regarding either as coming up to the standard of really cheap machinery.

There is, in fact, only one machine which is made really cheap, and good—the watch. But the watch is a highly valuable and instructive instance, so by all means let us make the most of it. All the arguments by which manufacturers say you cannot, will not and shall not have a cheap, self-binding reaper, or a cheap steam digger, or a fifty-guinea autocar, or engines for a launch, that shall not cost more than if they were cast in silver, were used against the men who said they could make watches. Fifty years ago a keyless stop-watch, in which the parts of seconds could be measured, and the hands stepped quickly enough to time the flight of a bird, would have cost not less than £30. To-day one can be bought for £1. It is true that the case is gun-metal. But the machine is good enough for use. And it costs one-thirtieth of what it did fifty years ago. That is the kind of thing we mean when we speak of cheap machinery.

A case in which the same treatment might yield enormous results to-day is that of the self-binding reaper. The first reaping machine cost £70. The most modern self-binder now costs about £35. That is a reduction of one-half since the invention appeared. Practically every one who farms would buy a reaper, often many reapers, if they were cheap. But the price, considering all things, is simply extravagant. The raw material for them, as for most machinery, is

VERY INEXPENSIVE.

It is wood, iron and steel. In the ingot and the plank probably the whole could be bought for a couple of sovereigns. With fifteen times the cost of the material added, can we call this a cheap machine? If it were, it would cost about £8 or £10. Yet that would be only a reduction to about one-quarter of the present price. The "working" watch has been reduced to one-thirtieth. But supposing a reduction all round to one-quarter of the present price, let us say, for farming machinery, or for locomotives on roads, effected solely by brains and organization, as was the reduction in the price of the watch. What a decrease in the labor bills and profit to the farmer would result! It might mean the re-establishment of English agriculture and an era of prosperity like that introduced by steam and coal sixty years ago.

A contributing cause of the expense of making machinery is the costliness of the machines which make machines. These are known as "tools," and the makers are "tool-makers." From £200 to £1,000 is the range of prices for "tools" on the list of a

All Japan teas are colored.

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA
is pure and uncolored.

prominent firm. The work turned out is perfect. But there is a great tendency to extravagance of finish in non-essentials in the results.

What is wanted is a tool which can cut steel like wood, and do it cheaply. It is said that at Paris one which fulfilled the first condition was exhibited. It is noted in nearly all machine-making that there is a luxury of finish, a downright wastefulness of strength, polish and even of what the makers consider ornamental, which is not practical. Almost the earliest machine in which educated Englishmen took any interest was the sporting gun. It was long before any respectable gun-maker would condescend to do what the Belgians of Liege, and later the manufacturers of Birmingham, contrived to do, to turn out a quite serviceable gun for £6 instead of £40. When a future Gladstone arises to revise our system of rating, to re-adjust burdens, and, where possible, to remove mischievous taxes, he may be trusted to give early attention to the impost, recent in date, but antiquated in spirit, which taxes the machinery which makes machines.

VOCIFEROUS "BETSY."

How the International Gun Saved the Day at Pekin.

This interesting account of the now famous international gun at Pekin, known as "Our Betsy," is published in the London Standard:—

"An American gunner, named Mitchell, of the United States Legation Guard of Marines, proposed to make a small cannon out of an old British Legation pump. A number of Chinese converts, refugees in the British Legation, together with a few marines, were sent to shops within the 'lines' to find materials and tools wherewith to bring about the necessary conversion of the pump. While they were foraging in a deserted blacksmith's shop, they discovered, to their intense joy and surprise, an old cannon of Chinese manufacture, and brought it home, amidst the shouts of the besieged.

"The next trouble was suitable ammunition. When the Russians left their legation in more or less of a panic, they threw some shells they had in their possession into a well to prevent their possibly falling into the hands of the Chinese. These were fished out and adapted, after a lot of skill and ingenuity, to meet the contingency. Other ammunition was made out of powder candlesticks and temple vessels of every description, looted from a temple within the 'lines.' The manufacture of this ammunition was under the superintendence of one of the British marines.

"'Betsy' was mounted on an Italian gun carriage; Chinese gunpowder formed the charge; Russian shells were fired, and the American gunner, Mitchell, fired the gun. Unfortunately, on the day before the troops arrived, this very capable gunner was seriously wounded in the arm by a bullet from the enemy's fire.

"Although it was not by any means a formidable weapon, the excessively loud report therefrom usually struck consternation into the hearts of the Chinese soldiers, with the inevitable result that they quitted their position as quickly as possible when 'Betsy' was brought to bear upon them. "Possibly they imagined that by some means or other the Legation defenders had been reinforced by a big battery of artillery, seeing that 'Betsy' was constantly being moved from one position to another and during the first days of the siege there was an entire absence of anything of the nature of heavy firing from the Europeans.

"One night, when the French Legation, the eastern limit of the lines of defence, was hard pressed, 'Betsy' was taken over and put into operation there, with the result that the attacking Chinese soon scattered in all directions.

"On the memorable night before the relief force arrived when the Chinese made their most vigorous attack of all, the defenders had in operation every single gun that could be mustered—'Betsy,' the British Nordenfolt quick-firing gun, brought up by the Marine Guard, the American Colt quick-firer, the Italian one-pounder, and the Austrian machine-gun. "Betsy" was so named after Lady

MacDonald. This interesting gun will probably find a home in the British Legation, although the Americans lay claim to it on the score of its being found by Mitchell and fired by him."

THE MODERN WOMAN.

A Gorgeous Description of Her Self-Possession and Her Grace.

An observant writer has this to say with reference to the modern woman:

"How young the well-dressed woman of 45 or 50 look, how free from care and responsibility. There is no single detached word in our language large enough to express the complex impression made by these straying matrons of high fashion. The immediate sense of wealth, of habitual self-indulgence, of custom to command; the unmistakable expectation of being obsequiously waited upon, which brings a head waiter as surely as a familiar whistle calls a dog—all this is intensely amusing, and to the woman devoid of footman and lady's maid makes an interesting study. Environment has certainly made grand dames of these ladies, without doubt or controversy.

"And the maidens, typical, high-class young women of the last century, what a strange development they are from the circumstances, the traditions and the opinions of their grandmothers! Straight, athletic and undisturbed by crowds, or pushing, half-discourteous men, how loudly they laugh, how distinctly and freely they talk, of the season, of dress, of the coming wedding, or the last broken engagement. How brown they are, especially their hands, brilliant with dazzling rings, and how rough and unkempt their hair! What curious, fanciful clothes they wear, and what wonderful combs and buckles. And if she chances to lunch next a trio of these very independent young girls no elderly woman will fail to be surprised at what they eat, while they laugh and chaff each other like schoolboys and restlessly put up their hands to press uncertain combs into their loose rolls of fluffy hair. They are fine specimens of physical health, with firm shoulders and quite astonishing, muscular arms, but they are not fascinating, nor does the new alert, commanding manner charm."

Lumbago

is Rheumatism of the back. The cause is Uric Acid in the blood. If the kidneys did their work there would be no Uric Acid and no Lumbago. Make the kidneys do their work. The sure, positive and only cure for Lumbago is

Dodd's Kidney Pills

HE TOLD HER.

A marriage took place at a little country church, the couple being elderly people. The man was very deaf, so deaf that he could not hear unless someone shouted in his ear. So when the clergyman read the words: "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" etc, the old man did not understand a word the clergyman said, but turned to his intended and asked: "What do he say? referring to the parson. Whereupon the woman shouted into his ear:

He wants to know if you'll ha' me for your wedded wife.

The old man looked lovingly at his intended and exclaimed:

Why, sartingly, Mary dear; now, didn't I tell ye so the other night?

This is a "free country" still a law that compelled people to try Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea would do a lot of good.

Policies May Change. Opinions May Change, but one thing that never changes, that is the quality of

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA, it always remains the best.

In Lead Packets 25, 30, 40, 50 and 800.

APPLES.

Poultry, Butter, Eggs and other Produce.

If you have any correspond with us. We want 100 CARLOADS to supply our trade.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

WHAT HE WAS THINKING ABOUT.

Soon after Singleton's first baby was born Mrs. Singleton went upstairs one evening and entered the room where her darling lay asleep. There she found her husband standing by the side of the crib and gazing earnestly at the child. As she stood still for a moment, touched by the sight, the tears filled her eyes, and she thought:

Oh, how dearly Charles loves that boy!

Her arms stole softly around his neck, as she rubbed her cheek caressingly against his shoulder. Singleton started slightly at the touch.

Darling, he said, dreamily, voicing his thoughts, it is incomprehensible to me how they can get up such a crib as that for half a guinea.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM.

Ladies of Canada: Inter-mutual trade is the true basis of the federation of the Empire. So far as possible, one colony should consume the produce of another.

Canadians and India and Ceylon tea. About 10 per cent. of the latter planters fought side by side in Africa volunteered for the war.

The Teas of Ceylon and India are the best and purest the world produces. Already the Black Teas of those colonies have captured the Canadian market. The Green is now fast displacing Japan's colored article. Quality and sentiment unite to recommend it. Canadian ladies who drink Japan tea should help the British planter by drinking Ceylon green tea, Blue Ribbon, Monsoon and Salada packets are ready for you.

Colonist.

NATURALLY.

"Did you know there are minute parasites in all of man's blood vessels?"

"Say, they must feel as if they had lived in vein."

HER ONE DESIRE.

Rube. Well, Mandy, hyar we be in town. Anything ye wantee see, partickler?

Mandy. My land! Rube, I jess would love tew go through the money market.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

EASILY EXPLAINED.

The Lady—You've been bringing us pretty blue milk lately.

The Milkman—Of course I have. I don't keep nothin' but blue-blooded cows.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea, etc. A bottle, sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

SPLITTING THE ADAGE.

Lady—Are you willing to saw wood if I give your dinner?

Tramp—No; but I'll do the other half.

Lady—The other half of what?

Tramp—The adage. I'll say nothing.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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

Lawyer—You say you were in the saloon at the time of the assault referred to in the complaint.

Witness—I was, sir.

Lawyer—Did you take cognizance of the barkeeper at the time?

VERY APPROPRIATE.

"My dear," said Meeker to his better half, on observing new striped hose on his youthful son and heir, "why have you made barber poles of Johnnie's legs?"

"Well, why not?" retorted Mrs. G. "Isn't he a little shaver?"

OBLIGING.

Artist—Will you permit me to paint that coat of yours?

The Other—You can tar 'er if ye like—she don't want no paint.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

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

Father—Do you think I ought to have my daughter's voice cultivated? Absent-minded Visitor—I should think you ought to have something done for it.

W P C 1032

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FEATHER DYEING. Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. These can be sent by post, 10 per cent. the best place is BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

ROOFING and Sheet Metal Works. Red or Green. SLATE BLACKBOARDS. (We supply Public and High Schools, Toronto). Roofing, Flat, Pitch, Coal Tar, etc. ROOFING TILE (See New City Buildings, Toronto, done by our firm). Metal Ceilings, Cornices, etc. Estimates furnished for work complete or for materials shipped to any part of the country. Phone 1963. O. BUTHIE & SONS, Adelaide & Wilmersite, Toronto

From Small Beginnings. Some of our Best Deposit Accounts were begun in a modest way. By adding small sums at regular intervals, and by the accumulation of interest, they have grown till they now show handsome balances.

It is not necessary to wait till you have a considerable amount to make a commencement. We accept small sums on deposit and allow interest at 3 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Canada Permanent AND WESTERN CANADA MORTGAGE CORPORATION. Toronto Street, Toronto.

"ONE POUND Cakes" FOR HOUSEHOLD USE. Laundry, Washing Clothes, Ironing, Sealing Preserves. PARAFFINE

WAX. THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO., Limited. Sam'l Rogers, Pres., Toronto. Ask your dealer for it.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA. BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

The Man Who Knows.

Seating himself at the table again, he host followed the example of his guests and lit a cigar, blowing a cloud of smoke luxuriously through his delicately chiselled nostrils. His eyes wandered round the cornice of the room, took in the pictures and decorations, and then came down to meet the faces of his companions. As they did so, the black cat, having finished its meal, sprang on to his shoulder to crouch there, watching the three men through the curling smoke drift with its green, blinking, fiendish eyes.

Dr. Nikola smiled as he noticed the effect the animal had upon his guests. "Now shall we get to business?" he said briskly.

The others almost simultaneously knocked the ashes off their cigars and brought themselves to attention. Dr. Nikola's dainty, languid manner seemed to drop from him like a cloak, his eyes brightened, and his voice, when he spoke, was clean cut as chiselled silver.

"You are doubtless anxious to be informed why I summoned you from all parts of the globe to meet me here to-night? And it is very natural you should be. But then, from what you know of me, you should not be surprised at anything I do."

His voice gradually dropped back into its old tone of gentle languor. He drew in a great breath of smoke and then sent it slowly out from his lips again. His eyes were half closed, and he drummed with one finger on the table edge. The cat looked through the smoke at the three men, and it seemed to them that he grew every moment larger and more ferocious. Presently his owner took him from his perch, and seating him on his knee felt to stroking his fur, from head to tail, with his long slim fingers. It was as if he were drawing inspiration for some deadly mischief from the uncanny beast.

"To preface what I have to say to you, let me tell you that this is by far the most important business for which I have ever required your help. (Three slow strokes down the centre of the back, and one round each ear.) When it first came into my mind I was at a loss who to trust in the matter. I thought of Vendon, but I thought of Vendon was dead. I thought of Brownlow, but Brownlow was no longer faithful. (Two strokes down the back and two on the throat.) Then bit by bit I remembered you. I was in a daze at the time. So I sent for you. You came, and we meet here. So far so good."

He rose, and crossed over to the fireplace. As he went the cat crawled back to its original position on his shoulder. Then his voice changed once more to its former business-like tone.

"I am not going to tell you very much about it. But from what I do tell you, you will be able to gather a great deal and imagine the rest. To begin with, there is a man living in this world to-day who has done me a great and lasting injury. What that injury is is no concern of yours. You would not understand if I told you. So we'll leave that out of the question. He is immensely rich. His cheque for £200,000 would be honoured by his bank at any minute. Obviously he is a power. He has had reason to know that I am pitting my wits against his, and he flatters himself that so far he has got the better of me. That is because I am drawing him on. I am maturing a plan which will make him a poor and a very miserable man at one and the same time. If that succeeds, and I am satisfied with the way you three men have performed the parts I shall call on you to play in it, I shall pay to each of you the sum of £10,000. If it doesn't succeed, then you will each receive a thousand and your expenses. Do you follow me?"

It was evident from their faces that they hung upon his every word.

"But, remember, I demand from you your whole and entire labour. While you are serving me you are mine body and soul. I know you are serving me you are mine body and trustworthy. I have had good proof that you are—pardon the expression—unscrupulous, and I flatter myself you are silent. What is more, I shall tell you nothing beyond what is necessary for the carrying out of my scheme, so that you could not betray me if you would. Now for my plans!"

He sat down again and took a paper from his pocket. Having perused it, he turned to Eastover.

"You will leave at once—that is to say, by the boat on Wednesday—for

Sydney. You will book your passage to-morrow morning, first thing, and join her in Plymouth. You will meet me to-morrow evening at an address I will send you, and receive your final instructions. Good-night."

Seeing that he was expected to go, Eastover rose, shook hands, and left the room without a word. He was too astonished to hesitate or to say anything.

Nikola took another letter from his pocket and turned to Prendergast.

"You will go down to Dover to-night, cross to Paris to-morrow morning, and leave this letter personally at the address you will find written on it. On Thursday, at half-past ten, you will deliver me an address on the porch at Charing Cross. I find sufficient money in the envelope to pay all your expenses. Now go!"

"At half-past two you shall have your answer. Good-night."

"Good-night."

When Prendergast had left the room, Dr. Nikola lit another cigar and turned his attentions to Mr. Baxter.

"Six months ago, Mr. Baxter, I found for you a situation as tutor to the young Marquis of Beckenham. You still hold it, I suppose?"

"I do."

"Is the Duke, the lad's father, well disposed towards you?"

"In every way. I have done my best to ingratiate myself with him. That was one of your instructions, if you will remember."

"Yes, yes! But I was not certain that you would succeed. If the old man is anything like what he was when I last met him he must still be a difficult person to deal with. Does the boy like you?"

"I hope so."

"Have you brought me his photograph as I directed?"

"I have. Here it is."

Baxter took a photograph from his pocket and handed it across the table.

"Good. You have done very well, Mr. Baxter. I am pleased with you. To-morrow morning you will go back to Yorkshire—"

"I beg you pardon, Bournemouth. His Grace owns a house near Bournemouth which he occupies during the summer months."

"Very well—then to-morrow morning you will go back to Bournemouth and continue to ingratiate yourself with father and son. You will also begin to implant in the boy's mind a desire for travel. Don't let him become aware that his desire has its source in you—but do not fail to foster it all you can. I will communicate with you further in a day or two. Now go."

Baxter in his turn left the room. The door closed. Dr. Nikola picked up the photograph and studied it carefully.

"The likeness is unmistakable—or it ought to be. My friend, my very dear friend, Wetherell, my toils are closing on you. My arrangements are perfecting themselves admirably. Presently, when all is complete, I shall press the lever, the machinery will be set in motion, and you will find yourself being slowly but surely ground into powder. Then you will hand over what I want, and be sorry you thought fit to baulk Dr. Nikola!"

He rang the bell and ordered his bill. This duty discharged, he placed the cat back in its prison, shut the lid, descended with the basket to the hall, and called a hansom. When he had closed the apron, the porter inquired to what address he should order the cabman to drive. Dr. Nikola did not reply for a moment, then he said, as if he had been thinking something out: "The Green Sailor public-house, East India Dock Road."

CHAPTER I.

First and foremost, my name, age, description, and occupation, as they say in the Police Gazette. Richard Hatteras, at your service, commonly called Dick, of Thursday Island, North Queensland, pearler, copra merchant, beche-de-mer and tortoiseshell dealer, and South Sea trader generally. Eight-and-twenty years of age, neither particularly goodlooking nor, if some people are to be believed, particularly amiable, six feet two in my stockings and forty-six inches round the chest; strong as a Hakodate wrestler, and perfectly willing at any moment to pay ten pounds sterling to the man who can put me on my back.

And big shame to me if I were not so strong, considering the free, open-air, devil-may-care life I've led. Why, I

was doing man's work at an age when most boys are wondering when they're going to be taken out of knickerbockers. I'd been half round the world before I was fifteen, and had been wrecked twice and marooned once before my beard showed signs of sprouting. My father was an Englishman, not very much profit to himself, so he used to say, but of a kindly disposition and the best husband to my mother, during their short married life, that any woman could possibly have desired. She, poor soul, died of fever in the Philippines the year I was born, and he went to the bottom in the schooner Helen of Troy, a degree west of the Line Islands, within six months of her decease; struck the tail end of a cyclone, it was thought, and went down, lock, stock, and barrel, leaving only one man to tell the tale. So I lost father and mother in the same twelve months, and that being so when I put my cabbage-tree on my head it covered, as far as I knew, all my family in the world.

Any way you look at it, it's calculated to give you a turn; at fifteen years of age, to know that there's not a living soul on the face of God's globe that you can take by the hand and call relation. That old saying, about "blood being thicker than water" is a pretty true one, I reckon; friends may be kind—they were so to me—but after all they're not the same thing, nor can they be, as your own kith and kin.

However, I had to look my trouble in the face and stand up to it as a man should, and I suppose this kept me from brooding over my loss as much as I should otherwise have done. At any rate, ten days after the news reached me, I had shipped aboard the Little Emily, trading schooner, for Papeete, booked for five years among the islands, where I was to learn to water copra, to cook my balances, and to lay the foundation of the strange adventures that I am going to tell you about in this book.

After my time expired and I had served my Trading Company on half the mudbanks of the Pacific, I returned to Australia and went up inside the Great Barrier Reef to Somerset—the pearling station that had just come into existence on Cape York. They were good days there then, before all the new-fangled laws that now regulate the pearling trade had come into force; days when a man could do almost as he liked among the islands in those seas. I don't know how other folk liked it, but the life just suited me—so much so that when Somerset proved inconvenient and the settlement shifted across to Thursday, I went with it, and what was more to the point, with money enough at my back to fit myself out with a brand new lugger and full crew, so that I could go pearling on my own account.

To be Continued.

Parent—If you're a good boy I'll give you one of those books like I gave you some time ago.

Johnnie—I say, father, what kind of a boy must I be to get a bicycle?

She—I wonder why they hung that picture?

He—Perhaps they couldn't catch the artist!

BRIGAND DEFIES AN ARMY.

Exploits of an Italian Desperado Now Attracting Attention Throughout Europe.

The doings of the Brigand Mussolino are now attracting attention through the whole of Europe, thanks to the extraordinary fashion in which the Italian authorities are proceeding to work, says a London letter. Something like a thousand soldiers are quartered in the district in addition to hundreds of gendarmes and police, and a general is in command of the operations. The effect of all this has been to increase popular sympathy for the brigand, and render even more difficult the task of laying him by the heels.

The soldiers and police are all treating the inhabitants of Reggio Calabria as accomplices of Mussolino, and are maltreating them, in an abominable manner. Honest peasants and farmers have been arrested by wholesale and held at sight whenever there is the slightest resistance, or even protest, offered. In the meantime, the main force is besieging a rocky eminence at the summit of Mount Asspromonte, under the delusion that Mussolino is hiding there. Officers say that it is impossible to carry the place by assault, which means that they know their men have not the courage to get to close quarters with the brigand.

There are the best of reasons for believing that Mussolino is still freely roaming the country. It is certain at any rate that at the beginning of the week, when he was supposed to be at Mount Asspromonte, he entered the town of Scilla in open day, disguised as a gendarme, partook of refreshments at a cafe there, and wrote a number of letters, which he afterwards posted. Two were addressed to the newspapers, Gazzetta de Massena and La Calabria, and the third to the prefect of Reggio. In them Mussolino challenges the world to capture him, and warns the prefect that in the unlikely event of his capture the entire province will rise in rebellion and rescue him. He takes exception to the tone of certain articles in the newspapers mentioned, and promises to send contributions of his own. He has also addressed a warning to the general commanding the troops to the effect that if the officers value their lives they had better refuse to do paltry police duties, and clear out.

THE BARBER'S BRAVE BOY.

A young officer one day went into a barber's shop at Portsmouth, and, seeing only the boy there, thought to frighten him. Said he:—

Boy, I want a shave, but be careful not cut me. If you do, drawing his sword and laying it across his knees, I shall put this through you.

Yes, sir, replied the boy, calmly, as he proceeded to his task, which he finished satisfactorily.

You are a good boy, said the officer, giving him a shilling. But weren't you afraid?

Not at all, sir, said the boy. But I should have done as I said if you had cut me.

You wouldn't, sir.

Why not?

Why, because if I had cut you at all I should have cut your bloomin' head off!

Pale and Bloodless.

THOUSANDS OF ANAEMIC GIRLS HURRYING TO THE GRAVE.

A Young Lady at Cobourg, Ont., Whose Case Was Pronounced Hopeless, Tells How She Regained Health and Strength—A Lesson to Mothers.

Anaemia is the term used by doctors to indicate poverty of the blood. The prevalence of this trouble is most alarming, especially among young girls, and a large percentage of the altogether too numerous cases of consumption, which annually ravage the country have their origin in this trouble. The first indication of anaemia is a pale, sallow or waxy complexion. This is followed by loss of appetite, frequent headaches, indisposition to exertion, or swelling of limbs, violent heart palpitation, and frequently fainting fits. These symptoms may not all be present, but the more there are the greater the urgency for prompt and effective treatment, which should be persisted in until all traces of the trouble have vanished. Among the thousands who have been brought near to the brink of the grave from this trouble, and ultimately restored to health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, is Miss Bella home is at Cobourg. Miss Boyd gives her experience as follows:—

"It is nearly ten years since my illness first commenced, and although I was doctoring more or less I received little or no benefit, as the doctors did not seem to understand my trouble. Two years ago my health became so bad that another doctor was called in, and he stated that my case was a most severe type of anaemia, and that while he could help me, the trouble had progressed to such a stage that he could hold out little hopes of a cure. At this time I was as pale as chalk, my eyelids were swollen and would hang down over my eyes like sacks of water. My feet and limbs would swell, and were always cold. I was subject to violent headaches, severe palpitation of the heart, and if I stooped over I would be so dizzy that I could scarcely regain an upright position. My appetite failed me almost entirely, and I grew so weak that I was a mere wreck. While in this condition I read in a newspaper of the cure of a young girl whose case was much like mine, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I determined to try them. Those who knew me did not think any medicine could do me any good or that I would ever get better, but I determined at all events to give the pills a fair trial. I have used them for nearly a year with the result that I feel like a new person. The swelling in my eyelids and limbs has disappeared; my appetite is good and my face is regaining the color which left it years ago. I can sew and do work about the house, and this great change in my condition is due solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It is not too little to say that they have saved my life and I strongly urge girls who are similarly afflicted to give them a thorough trial."

THE MOON

Exercises a Vast Influence on the World's Commerce.

People are accustomed to look upon the moon as merely a pleasing ornament of the night sky, but she exercises a huge influence on the world and its people.

If there were no moon there would be no tides, and this country would lose half her seaports. There would be hardly a harbor that our battle ships could enter and altogether the most enlivening commerce of the nation—sea trade—would fall 50 per cent.

This is assuming that there were no moon. If the moon, on the other hand were to suddenly disappear, some hundred millions of dollars worth of ships now in dock would be worthless—they could never leave dock again, for deep-draught vessel can only enter dock on the top of the tide.

Modern scientists have also proved that the finest fruit is that which ripens about the time of full moon. There is an increased vitality about the atmosphere at that time which is probably the cause, for more oxygen—the life giving element of the air—is present at the height of the moon.

Mrs. Skinner: Oh, but I wish I was a man!

Mr. Skinner: Why so, my dear?

Mrs. Skinner: I was just thinking to-day, if I was only a man, how happy I could make my wife by giving her a diamond necklace for a birthday present.

AN HONORABLE MEDICINE

That Appeals to the Best Judgment of the Best People and Gets Right Down at Cause of Disease is DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Why is it that in nearly every home in the land you find some of Dr. Chase's family remedies? Why is it that Dr. Chase is honored and esteemed as a true physician of undoubted skill? Why is it that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are kept in the family medicine chest as indispensable for everyday ills which arise from constipation and sluggish action of the liver and kidneys?

It is because Dr. Chase's remedies are all honorable medicines. Medicines that have been tried in the severest cases and proven to be of most unusual value. They are immensely successful, because everybody has learned to have confidence in them and confidence in their discoverer, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have for nearly a quarter of a century taken the lead as the greatest seller of which medicine dealers handle, and this enormous sale is entirely due to the downright merit which they possess. They cure when others fail.

It is when there is a bitter taste in the mouth, heaviness about the stomach, headaches, backaches, pains in the shoulders and limbs, and depressed, languid feelings, that people turn to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Torpid liver, inactive kidneys and irregular bowels are the cause of at least seven-tenths of human ills. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills invigorate these organs as no other preparation was ever known to do; and what is best of all they not merely afford relief but strike deep-

er and make thorough and lasting cures.

Mr. Walter Booth, Consecon, Prince Edward County, Ont., states: "I was troubled for some years with kidney and liver disease and pains in my back, and my stomach was so bad I could not eat hearty food and had difficulty in keeping any food in my stomach. I was so nervous that I could scarcely take a drink of water without spilling much of it, my hand trembled, and I had lost flesh until my weight fell from 155 to 138 pounds."

"Hearing of a similar case that was cured by Dr. Chase's Remedies, I commenced by taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, six boxes of which cured my kidney and liver troubles. I then began Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for my nervousness. It strengthened my stomach and whole system, and I gained in flesh. I cannot speak in terms of too great praise for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food, for besides curing me they did my father, who is an old man, a great deal of good. I have every confidence in recommending these remedies."

Mr. J. J. Ward, J. P., certifies that he knows Mr. Walter Booth, and that this statement of his cure is perfectly correct.

The chances are that your neighbors have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Ask them. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates and Co., Toronto.

XMAS EXAMS.

CONNAUGHT SCHOOL.

Grade IV—Max. 1500
Jennie Gauley, prize 1238, Agnes Rodgers, prize 1063, Alice Kennedy, absent.

Grade III—Max. 1200
Ada Moncrief, prize 1035, Alice Rodger, prize 805, Caroline McAndrew, prize 784, Edith Rodgers 653, Edmund Carlin 345, Bertha Gauley 240, absent for part of exams.

Grade II—Max. 800.
Alice McAndrews, prize 756, Geo. Gray, prize 715, Lucy Gray 520. Flo. Moncrief 410, Vida Kennedy absent.

Grade I—Part 2
Mabel Moncrief prize, George Moncrief, Joseph McAndrews, Rosa McAndrews.

Grade I—Ernest Kennedy.
Bertha Murdoch, Teacher.

ST. PHILIPPE.

Miss Nellie Chambers is visiting friends in Lachute.

The Social held by the Ladies Aid of Cushing Methodist Church at Mr. G. Schagel's on Nov. 30th was a decided success. The proceeds amounted to \$15.00.

Mrs. Robert Davidson was in Lachute on Friday.

The many friends of Miss Cass will be sorry to hear of her intended departure from our midst.

Miss Edith Davidson spent Sunday in Cushing.

Miss Sarah Chambers of Lachute was the guest of Miss Nellie Chambers on Sunday last.

Miss Jessie Innes has been visiting Mrs. Frank Fuller at Brook Farm.

The Misses Davidson and Caron were the guests of Mrs. Wm. Davidson on Monday evening Dec. 3rd.

Some of our sports brought Turkey's home from the shooting match held at Mr. Bradley's in Isle aux Chats on Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Patton and Miss Edna were the guests of Mrs. Robt. Davidson on Tuesday.

Mr. Albert Davidson of Montreal spent Monday and Tuesday here on his way home from Toronto.

Miss Alice Davidson was the guest of her cousin Mable on Saturday and Sunday last.

We find the Great Northern trains very convenient when going to Lachute. Mr. George Chambers has returned to Lachute after a prolonged holiday owing to ill health.

Thanks for correspondence but will thank the writer for name next week and further news of your vicinity—Ed.

GRENVILLE

Received too late for last issue.

There is quite a stir here just now between lumber moving, mining and deer hunting.

Messrs. Coral and O. B. Cooke shot and killed two very fine deer white going over their timber limbs. One weighed over 460 lbs.

Mr. Williams of the Keystone mines shipped over 60 tons graphite last Saturday.

Mr. H. Cooke is about to sell his valuable copper and plumbago mine for eleven thousand dollars.

Mr. J. Campbell shot a large sea otter in the Calumet river on Sunday.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For table and dairy, purest and best

AUCTION SALE—I have instructions to sell by Public Auction at the residence of John Taylor and Son, south side of River Rouge, on Thursday, 20th December, 1900, at 10 a.m. sharp, the following effects:

8 milch cows, 4 yearling heifers, 5 calves, Ayrshire bull 2-yr. old, colt 3-yr. old, work horse, a quantity of straw, a lot of fowl, lumber wagon, 2 buggies, milk wagon, road cart, Brantford reaper, 2 mowing machines, 2 horse-rakes, wooden truck and fork with rope complete, 2 iron plows, 2 metal plows, iron harrow, disc harrow, drill harrow, cultivator, land roller, wooden pump, water trough, 225 sap buckets with heater and pan, tanning mill, corn sheller, corn planter, 2 sets buggy harness, set cart harness, set double harness, 2 logging chains, 2 rapping chains, set trace chains road scraper, cooking stove, box stove, Daisy churn, washing machine, 2 cupboards, 2 bed stands, 2 tables, 2 milk cans, 2 cooley cans, 7 gates ready made, cow tea, Berlin with pole and shafts, a quantity of barley, wheat, oats, and horse beans, and many other articles.

Terms—\$5 and under Cash. Over that amount 10 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes. 3 per cent off for cash.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

CLOTHING



Particularly OVERCOATS has received much of our attention for the past three months, and we now offer the result of our thought and labor. We have secured a line of OVERCOATS that can be described as simply perfect.

We have the quality that pleases—the cut and style that fashion decrees—the fit that satisfies the most particular. Don't wait until you are frozen out. Come right now when all the sizes are in stock.

W. BANFORD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

EXCURSION RATES

Round trip tickets will be sold between stations East of Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., as under:

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS } At One Way First-class Fare, December 22, 23, 24, and 25. Good to return until December 26, 1900.
At One Way First-class Fare and One-third, December 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1900. Good to return until December 27, 1900.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS } At One Way First-class Fare, December 29, 30, and 31, 1900 and January 1st, 1901. Good to return until January 2, 1901.

At One Way First-class Fare and One-third, December 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1900, and January 1, 1901. Good to return until January 3rd, 1901.

SCHOOL VACATIONS } At One Way First-class Fare and One Third from December 8th to 31st, 1900. Good to return until January 20th, 1901.

Special fares to points in Maritime Provs.

For tickets and particulars apply to C. P. R. and Station Agents.

FOR SALE

Farm for Sale—Containing 150 acres 60 of which are under cultivation. Good house and out-buildings and well fenced. Well, and good creek spring. Situated one mile from Daleville, convenient to church and post office.

Apply to John M. McLean, Daleville.

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.	1st Sun.
Lve. MONTREAL	9.00 a.m.	*10.20 a.m.
Arr. TORONTO	4.25 p.m.	7.15 a.m.
Arr. HAMILTON	5.35 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 p.m.
Arr. LONDON	6.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
Arr. DETROIT	9.45 p.m.	1.10 p.m.
Arr. CHICAGO	7.20 a.m.	8.35 p.m.

*On Sundays leaves Montreal 8.00 p.m.

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

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

For tickets, reservations of space in sleepers, apply to

J. M. DORION, Lachute or St. Philippe

W. H. GARRETT, Lachute,

or to

D. WILLIAMSON, Grenville, Pro. Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the travelling 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, Sec. Treasurer.

8-13-4.

FIRST-CLASS OVERCOATS FOR \$9.00

FALL SUITINGS.

Splendid Variety. Good Workmanship, Good Material, and Low Prices are the three requisites for a purchase.

These we are now offering to those wishing a thorough good suit.....

Come and inspect my stock.

D. LAPOINTE,
MERCHAND TAILOR.
WOOD TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

JUST READ THIS!

You may have heard of the Famous Rotary Standard Shuttle Sewing Machine, but possibly you do not know much about them. The Standard makes both lock and chain stitch, has much higher speed than vibrating machines, makes five and a half stitches to one motion of the treadle, no stop and start to shuttle, bobbin holds more thread than old style machines hence saves time to operator, has short needle, and is almost noiseless in operation. Be sure and examine the Standard Rotary before you buy a machine.

JOHN SIMON ALSO SELLS
HIGH-GRADE CUTTERS
A FEW SECOND HAND ONES FOR SALE.
(CENTRE WARD) LACHUTE.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

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

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

P. CAMPBELL & Co.

TELEPHONE NO. 44.

Orders delivered anywhere in the town.

It Hurt To Eat.

The pain, nausea and distress that Dyspeptics suffer after every meal can all be permanently removed by Burdock Blood Bitters.

It tones up and restores the stomach to normal condition so that it digests food without causing discomfort.

Here's proof positive:

Miss Maggie Splude, Dalhousie, N.B., wrote the following: "I have been a sufferer from Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for the past two years and felt very miserable. I could not take much food as it hurt me to eat. My friends said, 'Why don't you try B.B.B.' I did so, using two bottles, which made such a complete cure that I can now eat anything I like without it causing me discomfort."

SKATING MATERIAL.

We have now on hand something very nice in Skates, and a large variety to choose from.

Skates, Straps, Hockey Sticks, Pucks,

The celebrated Hockey Skating Boot for men,

Men's regular Skating Boots,

Something nice in Ladies Skating Boots,

Misses Skating Boots,

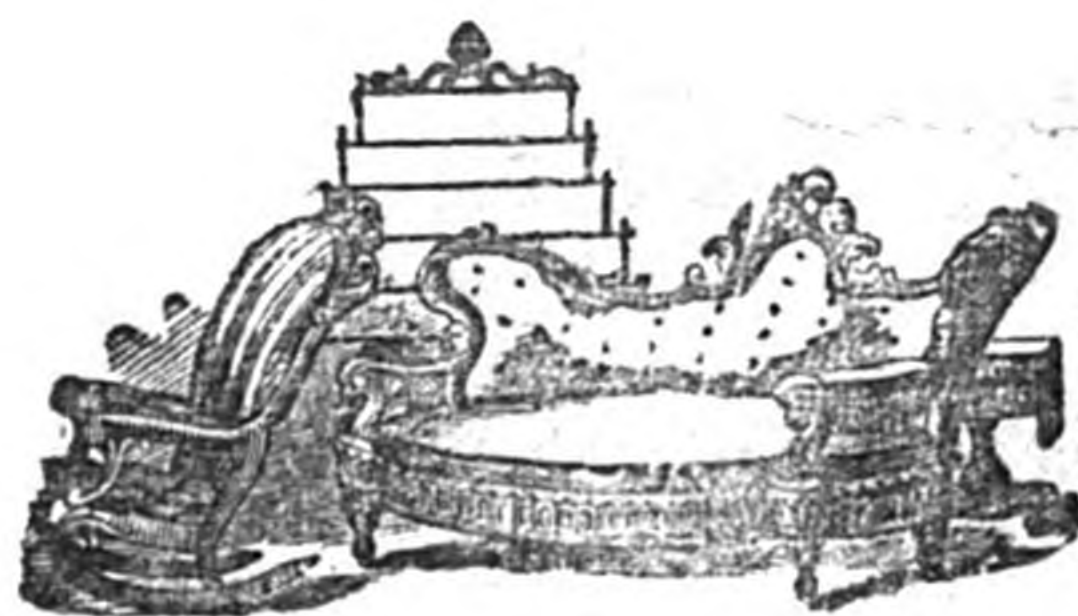
Boys' Skating Boots.

G. L. MEIKLE & Co.

WHITE FRONT.

We are now ready to take large quantities of Poultry at highest market prices in exchange for good goods.

Lachute Furniture Factory.



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

Something to Suit Everybody

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

Call and Examine our Stock

ot wait until the week before Xmas to order your New Suit and Overcoat.

ORDER NOW BEFORE THE RUSH.

Largest Stock. Closest Prices. Best Work.

NEW TIES, COLLARS, SHIRTS, ETC.
SPECIAL PRICES IN SUSPENDERS.

A. D. KENNEDY,

(Opposite Rodrigue's Hotel).

The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

VOL. XXV.

LACHUTE FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1900.

NO. 43

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.
Parties coming from a distance
will oblige by coming on Fri-
days and Saturdays.

McCORMICK & CLAXTON,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors.
Commissioners for Ontario, Nova Scotia,
Manitoba, British Columbia and
State of New York.
1001 St. Jacques Building - MONTREAL

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

MALCOLM SMITH,
Licensed Auctioneer.
P. O. Box 10. Lachute, Que.
For the District of Terrebonne. Sales
conducted in French and English.

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

The Elite House!

Xmas Presents

When buying your Christmas
presents come and see our stock.
Over 200 new books 10c to 1.50
in cloth binding from

Amongst them are the following:
Alice of Old Vincennes,
Redemption of David Coeron,
In the Palace of the King,
The Sky Pilot, etc., etc.

Keep in mind our Xmas Cards,
Calendars, and Xmas numbers of
the popular magazines, Celluloid
goods, Dolls, Toys Games, etc.

H. E. BURWASH.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

The following is the Great North-
ern Railway Time-table.
Going West (mixed train) 10.40 a.m.
" East (express) 11.42 a.m.
" (mixed) 4.23 p.m.
" West (express) 5.58 p.m.
J. Bain,
Superintendent.

**Buy your Skates, Skat-
ing Boots, and Hockey
Sticks at**
J. R. McOUATS.

**Strong words by a New York
Specialist.**—"After years of testing and
comparison I have no hesitation in saying
that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the
quickest, safest, and surest known to medi-
cal science. I use it in my own practice.
It relieves the most acute forms of heart
ailment inside of thirty minutes and never
fails."—35

Sold by T. Christie

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

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

Apples—Just received a carload
of Central Ontario winter apples.
All varieties. Delivered anywhere
in town.

R. Creswell.

**Just put into stock a
large lot of Overcoats,
Ulsters, Boys' Reefers
which we are now offering
at manufacturers prices at—**

J. R. McOUATS.

"One Foot in the Grave."—If
the thousands of people who rush to so
worthy a remedy as South American Ner-
vine as a last resort would get it as a first
resort, how much misery and suffering
would be spared. If you have any nerve
disorder you needn't suffer a minute longer.
A thousand testimonies to prove it.—36
Sold by T. Christie

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

The Largest Assortment of Gentle-
mens Ties in town is at Kennedy's.
Everything New and Nobby.

Jealous Rivals cannot turn back
the tide. The demand for Dr. Agnew's
Little Pills is a marvel. Cheap to buy, but
diamonds in quality—banish nausea, coated
tongue, water brash, pain after eating, sick
headache, never gripe, operate pleasantly.
10 cents.—37
Sold by T. Christie

**Our Clearing-out Sale of
Ladies Jackets Commences
from to-day.**
J. R. McOUATS.

A few pointers
To those who are
wanting anything in

**JEWELLRY,
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
AND FANCY PRESENTS.**

We have in a splendid lot of
new goods at low prices.

Remember that we have the
agency for the Berliner Gramo-
phone.

We shall be pleased to receive
a call from you.

WOOD TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

T. JOUSSE,
Main St. LACHUTE

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. N. T. Truell is spending a
short visit with friends in the city.

Stuo proof rubbers in all kinds.
W. Banford.

Miss Boa of Point Fortune has been
spending a few days in town, the
guest of Mrs. I. W. Roberts.

Wanted—About 25 cords dry soft
wood.
Thos. Ross & Sons.

Mr. Piche of Montreal was the
guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. Jousse a
few days this week.

Mens fine beaver overcoats from
\$5.00 to \$12.00 all sizes.
W. Banford.

Mr. G. Hunter left on Monday to
take a position in a paper mill near
Napanee, Ont. His family will re-
move there in the spring.

Fur coats, Mens and Womens in
large variety—Come early please!
W. Banford.

Mr. Wm. Watson of Duluth, is
spending a short holiday with his
mother and friends at Lachute Road.

Thorough-bred Plymouth Rock
Cockrels for sale. Prize Stock. Ap-
ply to Hugh Walsh, St. Andrews, Q.

Mr. Ethier's election in Two
Mountains is being contested, and
more than that the writs ask for Mr.
Ethier's personal disqualification.

LACHUTE! is the great business
centre of the county. Come right to—
W. Banford.

Buy your Winter Suit and Over-
coat from Kennedy. All work guar-
anteed A1 or no sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Leishman who
have been spending a few months
with their friends here, returned to
their home in San Francisco on Tues-
day last.

Ulsters! Reefers! and all kinds of,
clothing—Any amount.
W. Banford.

Mr. Kearus, the popular West End
Baker! has had a row of electric
lights put on to his shop window with
a red globe at each end, which gives
a most pleasing effect to his estab-
lishment.

For Sale—A new Brandon McClary
Famous Stove, No 9.—Also a new
knitting machine. It can knit a pair
of Stockings in 30 minutes and socks
in 20 minutes. Apply to Paul Vinet
Exhibition Road, Lachute Mills.

Oysters! Oysters!! Delivered to
all parts of Lachute every afternoon.
Kearns West End Baker.

On Monday evening the children
of the Baptist Church Sunday School
will hold their annual Christmas tree
and entertainment. The children
have prepared a good programme,
and it is hoped that the friends will
turn out in good numbers to en-
courage the little ones and the work-
ers in the school. The admission is
free, but a liberal collection is asked
for.

Useful Christmas Presents—
Food choppers
Raisin seeders, apple corers,
Skates, ankle supports,
Hockey sticks and Pucks,
Pearl handle pocket knives
Table cutlery,
Razors and straps.
Sleigh Bells,
Curling tongs,
Pocket bevels, Pocket screw drivers
Fancy Brass Goods and Brackets at—
McOUAT & McRAES

In buying your Christmas pre-
sents don't forget that I have the
finest stock of jewellery and fancy
silver goods in town. Your inspec-
tion is invited.
T. Jousse.

XMAS GOODS We have opened out a very
nice assortment of cards
booklets, calendars, books,
bibles, and Presbyterian Hymnal
combined, Methodist Hymn books,
English church prayer and hymn
books songs and solos with music,
writing desks, fancy inkstands, work
boxes, handkerchief and glove boxes,
dressing cases, photo frames, fancy
china ware, lamps, and a great many
other things suitable for presents
HUGH FRASER JR.

New Williams Sewing Machines.



**IT PAYS
TO BUY
THE BEST.
The NEW WILLIAMS
WILL LAST YOU
A LIFE-TIME.**

The New Williams machine has only to be used to be ap-
preciated, as they are the Lightest, Quietest, and Swiftest Running
Machine on the Market.

As I am sole agent for the county and contract largely for
these machines, I can sell you cheaper and on better terms than
anyone else. Every machine warranted for five years.

J. A. BEDARD
LACHUTE.

Xmas is only a few days off

And we hear you are looking for presents for your friends.
We have Gold Watches for Ladies and Gents, Silver and
Nickel Watches for Boys, Ladies and Gents Gold Chains, Guff
Links, Rings, Charms, Brooches, Ear Rings, Cutlery, &c.

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.

**Fall and Winter
New Goods all in Stock.**
Comprising the Latest and Best Goods in
**OVERCOATINGS,
SUITINGS,
TROUSERINGS.**

Gent's Furnishings of the Best Quality on the market.

Prices are the Lowest in Town. Considering Quality and Work-
manship, come in and pick out your suit and overcoat now

A. J. PERIARD.

Kidney Cry.—Pain in the back is the
cry of the kidneys for help. To neglect the
call is to deliver the body over to a disease
cruel, ruthless, and finally life destroying.
South American Kidney Cure has power
akin to miraculous in helping the needy
kidneys out of the mire of disease. It
relieves in six hours.—38
Sold by T. Christie.

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

J. D. LEDUC, L.L.B.,
ADVOCATE,
STE. SCHOLASTIQUE P.Q.

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

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

JAS. W. RAITT,
Agent for Leading Fire In-
surance Companies. Apply at
LACHUTE, P.Q.

How to Give the Presents

THE WIFE'S CHRISTMAS.

Ah, how can you speak so cross, Charlie?
It isn't kind or right;
You wouldn't have talked a year ago,
As you have done to-night,
You wonder to see me sit and cry,
Like a baby vexed you say,
When you didn't know I wanted a gift,
Nor think about the day!

But I'm not like a baby, Charlie,
Crying for something fine,
Only a loving woman pained,
Could shed such tears as mine.

For every Christmas time till now—
And that is why I grieve—
It was you that wanted to give, Charlie,
More than I to receive.

And I would not have cared to-night,
Charlie,
How poor the gift, or small,
Had you only brought me something,
To show
That you thought of me at all.

The merest trifle of any kind,
That I could keep or wear,
A flimsy bit of lace for my neck,
Or a ribbon for my hair.

A pretty story of lovers true,
Or a book of pleasant rhyme;
A flower or a holly-branch to mark
The blessed Christmas-time.

But to be forgotten, Charlie!
'Tis that that brings the tear;
And just to think that I have been
Your wife but a single year.

A CARD OF ST. NICHOLAS.

Say, Santa Claus, you dear, old boy,
I've passed the stocking stage,
I feel no more that childish joy
Since I have come of age;
And yet I hold your memory dear,
As witness what I write—
I ask a precious gift this year
From you on Christmas night.

Through you—that is to say, you know,
Of course, 'twill come from Kate,
I'll catch her 'neath the mistletoe,
And bid her tell my fate;
And do you be my angel there,
And exercise your art
To move the maiden sweet and fair
To give to me her heart.

CHRISTMAS SNOWBALLS.

This is a pretty way to bring gifts.
The snowball can be made any size
by putting hoops together, strengthened
by a few straight pieces of wood
in the proper places. This is covered
with stout muslin drawn over the
frame, and cotton is sewed on it to
give it the proper snowy look. The
gifts are put inside, wrapped and la-
belled, and the opening closed and
concealed. Finally it is sprinkled with
frosting powder, and rolled into the
room, makes a novel and charming en-
tertainment.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

Select a medium-sized tree, cut off
some of the lower branches, and set it
in an old butter tub, nail or paint
keg, which will look better if paint-
ed green. Fill the tub with stones,
to support the tree firmly. Buy a few
wax tapers, which will have a socket
and pin for fastening to the branches
of the tree. Some evening set all the
children to stringing popcorn and
cranberries. Make and frost a dozen
little cakes. Then with a pencil draw
a baby's face on every one; some may
be crying, some laughing. Take tis-
sue paper, either pink or blue, and cut
a circle about two inches larger than
the cake, pink it with the scissors,
and an inch from the edge run in a
thread. Put one cake into each pa-
per, draw up the thread and it makes
a little hood for the baby's face.

Cut small bags, about a finger long,
from tarlatan, overcast with any
bright-colored worsted, and run a
worsted string in the top; then fill
with candies and hang on the tree.
Tarlatan can also be cut in the shape
of a child's sock or mitten.

CHRISTMAS TREE FAIRIES.

Dancing Christmas fairies always
enhance the children's delight in the
Christmas tree, and once made can be
used year after year. Buy up a
dozen or more of five and ten-cent
dolls, and to add to the variety have
among the number some Japanese and
colored dolls. Dress these to represent
fairies in bright hues of spangled gauze
tarlatan or tissue paper, and liber-
ally sprinkle their hair and gar-
ments with diamond-dust powder. Each
doll should be provided with a
dainty pair of fairy wings made from
spangled tissue paper and fastened to
the body by means of concealed wires.
These wires should be coiled to obtain
motion in the wings, and nothing bet-
ter can be used than the fine spiral
coil that comes out of worn-out
brooms. The least motion will set this
spiral to quivering, causing the wings
to move as if in flight. In like man-
ner use the spiral wire to attach the
dolls in hovering positions over and

around the tree. The effect is magi-
cal; every footstep causes jar enough
to start the dolls dancing and cir-
cling above and around the tree, as if
the invisible fairies of the air had
come down to join the Christmas
glee.

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS.

What delightful times we have had
planning for Christmas day, in pre-
paring gifts suitable for our friends
and loved ones. Little tokens of our
regard and kindly feelings toward
them, for it is not the money value
of the gift that makes it appreciated
so much as the loving thoughts that
have prompted the giving. Try to re-
member this if there be one among
your friends who may perhaps give
you some valuable present and for
whom you may have only some little
trifle in return. Your circumstances
may be different from those of your
friend, but the remembrance will be
none the less prized if the true friend-
ship is there. God pity the poor lon-
ely mother on Christmas eve who has
no precious little ones to awaken in
the morning; who, perhaps, has known
the clinging touch of baby fingers but
who is now alone in her sorrow. How
this night brings back to her mem-
ory Christmas eves that have passed
when she, too, had tiny stockings
hanging near the chimney corner.
Thus it ever is, what brings pleasure
and happiness to some brings sorrow
and pain to others. Let us keep this
thought in mind, and out of the full-
ness and gladness of our own joyous
Christmas, let us try to help those
round us who are not so blessed.

OUR SHIP IS IN.

Here is a suggestion for those who
are looking for a change in the plan
of giving out the presents: A large
packing box, somewhat oblong in
shape, was secured and was set upon
end. The top part was cut out so
as to form a sort of puppet stage such
as is used in a Punch and Judy show.
The front and sides were covered with
curtains of Turkey red calico and were
prettily draped with holly. On the
stage was a gallant ship made out of
pasteboard, only one side, that next
to the audience, being necessary.
Only a little ingenuity will be re-
quired to arrange the masts, spars and
riggings. A captain and cabin boy are
placed upon the deck. These are also
cut from pasteboard and are made to
move by some person standing behind.
The captain is supposed to call his
boy and tell him to go below and
bring up the treasures with which
Santa Claus has laden the boat and
with much merriment these are then
distributed to the ones for whom they
are intended.

THE CHRISTMAS FISHERMAN.

The Christmas tree, perhaps, comes
first in the minds of children, but
for the tired mother, looking forward
to Christmas with both dread and
pleasure the following account is given
of a very successful plan of dis-
tributing presents: Some of the
simpler ones were placed in their
stockings, for they could not quite re-
linquish that dear old-fashioned way
of searching for Christmas treasures,
but most were kept for the "fishing
game," which comes later on. After
the dinner was over, the family were
invited to the sitting room, and a cur-
tain was hung across the open door-
way, at a sufficient height to pre-
vent a sight of what was taking place
on the other side. As many parcels
as possible had been made of the pre-
sents, which were from necessity few.
Pretty candies were made into sepa-
rate packages; a few peanuts in a
third. Great was the laughter when
a raw potato was carefully undone
from one small bundle. Each child re-
ceived a similar joke. The presents
were distributed impartially, and it
was planned that each child should
receive one in turn, although they did
not always "fish" out their own.

A sufficiently stout cord with a
hook attached was fastened to a short
stick. Taking turns, each child threw
the hook over the curtain, and pulled
up a present for himself, or some
other member of the family. Exclama-
tions of pleasure followed one after
another, as the gifts were undone, al-
though they were all inexpensive,
many being of home work. It was a
good illustration, of "How little it
takes to please children," for their
satisfaction was unbounded. Pleasant
recollections of childhood days are
treasures to us all; and this amuse-
ment helped to give the children a
happy day, and cost but little extra
trouble.

A woman will usually make ten ex-
cuses for her boy to one for her hus-
band.

POMPEII AND GALVESTON.

A COMPARISON OF THE DISASTERS THAT BEFEL THEM.

Awful Calamity Which Overtook Pompeii—
Over 2,000 Perished—One-Third
More Fatalities Occurred in the Gal-
veston Hurricane.

Pompeii is believed to have had rather
more than 20,000 inhabitants. The
city stood on an elevation overlooking
the sea, the whole of the Bay
of Naples being in view, while in the
background loomed grim Vesuvius, the
destined destroyer, close by flowed the
River Sarno, which was crossed by a
bridge. The volcano was supposed to
be extinct and its sides were culti-
vated all the way up to the summit.
Grapes were largely grown and wine
making was an important industry in
the neighborhood which likewise pro-
duced cabbages famous for their ex-
cellence.

It was the city of the clan of the
Pompeys, founded by the Oseans, an
ancient Italian tribe in the sixth cen-
tury B. C. or earlier, afterwards con-
quered by the Samnites, a rival tribe
and eventually absorbed by mighty
Rome. The culture of the people was
very Greek; they worshipped various
Greek gods and used the Greek names
for their weights and measures. Be-
ing so beautifully situated and having
a delightful climate Pompeii, was a
favorite resort of wealthy Romans
many of whom had villas there. Cicero
had a handsome "cottage," as it would
now be called, and the Imperial fam-
ily maintained a palace close by. The
villas were mostly on the high ground,
back of the town toward Vesuvius and
facing the sea.

Small earthquakes were frequent,
but not much was thought of them.
On the 5th day of February, in the
year 63 A.D., there came

A TREMENDOUS SHOCK.

which was a warning of what was to
follow. It threw down a large part
of the city, including the beautiful
temples of Jupiter, Apollo and Isis,
but most of the damage was repaired
by the time of the great cata-
strophe.

The eruption which was destined to
be so memorable began early in the
morning of Feb. 24, 79 A.D. Spectators
looking from a great distance saw a
mighty cloud spread and overhang the
city like a vast and ominous umbrella.
There was still plenty of time to get
away in safety, and doubtless a major-
ity of the people did escape, before the
impending volcanic storm began. Judg-
ing from the number of skeletons thus
far discovered, it seems probable that
not more than about 2,000 persons
actually perished. However, a great
many who attempted to leave in boats
may have lost their lives.

Admiral Pliny, with a fleet, was not
far away, and letters brought by
mounted couriers reached him as ear-
ly as 1 p.m. that day begging him
to come as quickly as possible with
his ships and help to rescue the peo-
ple. He sat sail immediately, and, ar-
riving, within sight of Vesuvius at
nightfall, ran into the rain of pumice
that was then falling. It was impos-
sible to make a landing at Pompeii,
and so he disembarked at Stabiae,
where it was

HAILING CINDERS

at such a rate that during the night
he was obliged to leave the room in
which he slept for fear lest the door
might be blocked up. On the follow-
ing morning he died, being suffocated
by volcanic fumes.

Early in the afternoon of February
24 the hail of pumice began to fall
upon doomed Pompeii, the pieces aver-
aging about the size of a walnut, to-
gether with torrents of rain. It
must then have been almost too late
for anybody who remained in the city
to get away. Repeated shocks of
earthquake contributed to the horror
of the scene, incidentally demolishing
the bridge over the Sarno and so
shutting off escape in that direction.
Meanwhile, rivers of pumice mixed
with water flowed down the slope of
Vesuvius on the other side and over-
whelmed the neighboring Herculaneum.

The pumice fell in Pompeii until the
streets of the city were covered eight
to ten feet deep with it. Its weight
broke in the roofs of many of the
houses and the destruction of lives
must already have been frightful.
Nevertheless many of the people still
survived, seeking refuge in cellars and
other places of retreat. They must
have imagined that there was still
hope when early in the morning of
the next day, Feb. 25, there came a
great shock and ashes began falling
in a continuous shower with the rain.
Though day had arrived it grew dark-
er than ever, if possible, a cloud of

FRIGHTFUL BLACKNESS

settling down over the land, while

the lightning and thunder were ap-
palling. Shock followed shock and
the survivors must at last have con-
cluded that their last hour was at
hand. Such was in truth the case.
The storm of ashes lasted nearly all
day long. They drifted in through the
windows of the houses and suffocated
all who remained alive. They cov-
ered the city with a sheet of death
six to seven feet thick.

Thus was completed the destruction
of Pompeii. If the estimate of fatali-
ties above quoted be fairly correct
the loss of life was not more than
one-third as great as during the re-
cent hurricane at Galveston whose
terrors may be said to have fairly
equalled those of this ancient cata-
strophe though so different in kind.
When it was all over the roofs of
many of the houses still emerged
above the volcanic debris, which had
overwhelmed the city. Herculaneum
however had wholly disappeared un-
der the streams of mud, sixty-five feet
deep in spots, which had flowed over
it. This mud being a sort of natural
concrete, soon hardened into stone,
which is to-day of such solidity as to
make excavation work extremely dif-
ficult.

THE DATE OF THE FLOOD.

Bible Facts on Which the Southern Bishop
Based His Question.

Some people have had fun lately
over the reported rejection of eight
candidates for the African Methodist
ministry in the South by the exam-
ining Bishop because they could not tell
the date of the flood. Nevertheless,
the Bishop who asked the question
knew what he was doing. It may
not have been a fair question, but
there is a concise answer to it in the
Bible, and he no doubt thought that
the eight candidates, if they were
well versed in the Old Testament,
would answer it at once.

The date of the flood was 1,656 years
after the birth of Adam, in the sec-
ond month and the seventeenth day.
It began then and continued for forty
days and nights. This is how it is
figured: The third verse of the fifth
chapter of Genesis reads thus: "And
Adam lived 130 years and begat a
son in his own likeness, after his
image, and called his name Seth." Then,
in the sixth verse, it is told
that Seth lived 105 years and begat
Enos. Adam, says the fourth verse,
lived 800 years, after the birth of
Seth, and the latter after the birth
of Enos lived 807 years. So it goes
on, Enos begat Cainan when he was
90; Cainan begat Mahalaleel when he
was 75; Mahalaleel begat Jared when
he was 65; Jared begat Enoch when
he was 162, Methusaleh was born to
Enoch when the latter was 65, and
when Methusaleh was 187 he begat
Lamech, and Lamech's son, Noah,
came into the world when the father
was 182. This brings us down to
the birth of Noah, which, according to
the added ages of the several patri-
archs at the time their sons were
born, occurred 1,056 years after the
birth of Adam.

In the seventh chapter of Genesis
the eleventh verse reads as follows:
"In the six hundredth year of Noah's
life, in the second month, the seven-
teenth day of the month, the same
day were all the fountains of the
great deep broken up and all the win-
dows of heaven were opened." This
was the flood, and it came to pass in
the year 1656 after the birth of
Adam.

A NEW ARMY RATION.

German Troops Fed Upon a Novel Pre-
paration of Chocolate.

German military correspondents
speak very highly of a new ration
which has been tried during the re-
cent maneuvers of the Austrian troops
in Galicia. Owing to the nature of
the country and the extensive area
covered during the exercises, it be-
came necessary to provide the troops
with some portable food which could
be prepared in a very short time or
even eaten without preparation. Var-
ious forms of nutriment were tried,
but the one which gained most fa-
vor was a so-called "chocolate ration."
This was invented by a doctor, and
consists of ordinary chocolate with an
admixture of albumen and certain fat-
ty matter. In a few minutes this can
be cooked either in milk or water and
eaten as it is. The nourishing value
of the preparation is very great, 100
grammes affording as much sustain-
ing value as nearly half a kilogramme
or five times the amount of beef.
Moreover, the chocolate keeps remark-
ably well, and is affected neither by
heat nor by long storage in damp and
badly-ventilated magazines.

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

He Tells of a Trifling Incident That Once
Led to His Arrest.

"Of all the fool things that a man
in my business can do," said the re-
tired burglar, "the very fooliest of all
is carrying about with him something
that he's picked up in the course of
his work. I used to think that writ-
ing letters and leaving them behind,
something by which a man might
some day be identified, was the most
fool thing of all; but I am satisfied
now that carrying something around
is still worse. I realized this when
something I was carrying got me into
trouble."

"I always carried a leadpencil in my
pocket, and I lost this pencil, some-
how, one day, and the same night pick-
ed up another from a desk in a man's
library and just tucked it in my
pocket. I wanted a pencil and I just
took this one, and thought no more
about it. I carried that pencil I guess
three or four months, sharpening it
occasionally, and so gradually wear-
ing it down. The last time I ever
used it was in a railroad station where
I'd just seen a big express wagon
drive up with a couple of boxes that
caught my eye as maybe containing
things that I'd like to have; both go-
ing to the same town, but not very
far out, and I thought maybe I'd run
out there some night and look through
these boxes. I don't believe in luck,
but I sort o' had a notion that I'd
find something very good in those
two boxes, and I liked the idea of
getting the clue to them in that way.
So I goes into the waiting room of
the station again and just puts down
those addresses before I forgets 'em;
writing 'em down at one end of a
desk that was there by the window
of the telegraph office."

"I'd put the piece of paper that I'd
made the memorandum on in my
pocket, and was just putting away
the pencil, when a man that had step-
ped up to write a telegraph, and
found no pencil on the desk there,
turns to me—'he'd seen me writing—
and says: 'Will you kindly lend me
your pencil for a minute? And of
course

I HANDED IT OVER TO HIM

without the slightest hesitation, and
then I stands there and looks the
other way so as not to seem to be
looking while he was doing his writ-
ing. And I thought he was writing
a pretty long telegraph; and I was
just about to turn around and look
when I feels a hand on my shoulder
which I couldn't very well mistake,
and looking around I found, as I ex-
pected that it was a policeman that
was clawin' me, and my friend there,
that I'd lent the pencil to, was stand-
ing alongside of him, pointing at me,
and saying:

"'I charge this man with burg-
lary.'"

"Quite a change in the situation
Well, I should say so. And all through
that pencil. That pencil was just a
plain, common, simple pencil, of good
quality, with nothing remarkable
about it at all except that across the
flat end of the head of the pencil, the
end not used, there were eight little
straight lines, four in each direction,
crossing at right angles, and mak-
ing a sort of a plaided effect, pretty
well faded now, but still perfectly vis-
ible. And this pencil belonged to the
man that had borrowed it of me, there
in the station. Makes you laugh to
think of my luggin' around something
that was marked? It does me now.
Well, it was easy enough to prove that
the house had been robbed, and that
the pencil I had came from it. And
it interested me a little bit, too, to
see how easy they were able to prove
the marking on the pencil. This
man's little daughter made it, and she
swore to it without any sort of doubt
or quibble. She'd sat down one day
at her father's desk and marked those
lines on the end of a pencil with a
pen just for fun."

"Of course there was no sort of
actual proof that I stole it, but there
was proof that I had it in my posses-
sion. I said I found it; and when I do
try lying I make the bunglinest work
of it you ever heard of. That's the
kind of a job I made of it this time;
and of course they knew you know.
But they gave me only a year. 'Still
that was enough to learn me that les-
son anyhow. I never, after that car-
ried about with me anything that I'd
gathered in, any longer than it was
necessary to dispose of it. I may
have other tricks, now, just as fool-
ish, but that one I dropped right
then."

REASONABLE.

Husband—I don't see why you have

accounts in so many dry goods stores.

Wife—Because, my dear, it makes

the bills so much smaller.

A MODERN BULLET WOUND

REMARKABLE CASE OF AN ENGLISH ARMY SURGEON.

Was Shot Through the Abdomen and Was Left Unattended—After a Night of Agony He Was Able to Walk in Search of Help—The Wound Would Have Been Mortal Formerly.

If you look in a report made by England's greatest surgeon, you will find under "Case No. 10," a concise and detailed account of a bullet wound. The course of the ball is traced with scientific accuracy and exactness. We are told how the merciful little pencil-chaped, nickel steel Mauser bullet passed through the body of "Case No. 10," but who "Case No. 10" is and under what circumstances he received the wound—that is no part of a surgeon's report, and so it does not appear. In the old days when the tearing, shattering, leaden bullets did their fearful work, Case No. 10 wouldn't have been a surgeon's case; he would have been in the obituary list. As it is, thanks to the cleanly perforating bullet which cauterizes its own wound, he is now alive and well, though shot in what used to be regarded as a vital spot. This is the actual story of how Case No. 10 happened.

It was at the second battle of the Tugela, Jan. 23, Dalton, R. A. M. C., which means Royal Army Medical Corps, had been called off to attend to a wounded officer lying on the flank of the army, the main body of which was already falling back across the death-plain, over which it had endeavored to advance against the hidden riflemen who lay among the rocks.

It was quite late in the afternoon when he reached the spot, and on the way the attendant stretcher bearers had picked up a badly wounded man. In a corner among the rocks the surgeon found the wounded officer, Capt. de Rougemont. Near by him lay another wounded man, and as Capt. Dalton found himself in charge of a little dressing station all his own. He knew de Rougemont well, and as he bent over him he saw that his friend was badly wounded.

SHOT THROUGH THE ABDOMEN. The other man, lying near had a wound of the same character, while the third man, who had been carried along in the stretcher, was shot, if I remember in two places, through the head and lungs.

The Captain bent over his stricken friend. He saw that the ball had gone straight through him; yet, he felt sure that with great care, his life might be saved. But the ambulances were from four to five miles away, and it would be almost impossible to drive one over the rocky, uneven ground. A glance at the other man showed that his case was a severe one also. Three casualties, all in the category of the dangerous, would spell small hope to the friends at home, who would read the returns in the papers. Three casualties and only one stretcher. The men who carried it were not members of a regular bearer company, but two Boers who had been pressed for the use.

The surgeon who had got out his bandages and was applying the first aid as quickly and deftly as he could, when one of the men standing by shouted suddenly:

"My Gawd! Look! Here they come!" Capt. Dalton raised his head in time to see about forty Boers, all mounted, ride into sight above the crest of the little hill, 200 yards or so in front. He only glanced at them, for he thought they must have perceived what he was doing, and despite the recriminations that had been indulged in the Red Cross had always been respected. He felt himself safe under the protection of the little bandage around his arm. So he went on with his work. There came a volley, and the Captain felt a shock go through him. Pausing for a minute, he looked down at himself, and perceived that he was wounded in almost the same place as the officer whom he was attending. One of the soldiers was shot dead, and the wounded man lying on the ground had received a second bullet through his chest. The other stretcher-bearer had been shot through the arm near the shoulder, and had

FALLEN BEHIND A ROCK.

They were all casualties now, himself included. But, somehow, it may have been the effect of training, or it may have been the surgeon's abstract interest in the case, he continued working, stanching the blood and binding up the wound of his friend, determined to work as long as he was able. The Boers approached. They got off their horses and were standing close about him. His job was almost finished. A sickening

feeling was coming over him and he fell slowly back and lay looking up at them. The anger that came over him made him speak in cold, slow tones.

"Look what you have done," he said. "You have shot me, a surgeon performing his duty, and you have fired upon the wounded. Do you call that war?"

"We're very sorry, sir," said a middle-aged bearded fellow in good English. "We didn't see who you were. We thought you were lying there and were about to fire on us."

The others stood about silently, leaning awkwardly against their saddles. The man who was slightly wounded through the arm stood up; he began to swear. The Captain silenced him, and he sat down on the rock nursing his wounded arm. And now comes the strangest part of the story, and one that, if it had been verified, would be hard to believe. The Boers bent over and examined the wounded man. They shook their heads. The Captain felt his senses going, the weakness was becoming overpowering. Some one spoke in Dutch and a horseman mounted. The Captain looked up and asked slowly, "Who is in command here?"

"Well, I suppose I am," said a low-browed ruffian, who spoke English. "Well, for heaven's sake let the slightly wounded man go and get help for us."

"He's our prisoner," said the bearded one. "We've got to take him along; we can't stay here."

"Surely you're not going to leave us in this plight?"

THERE WAS NO ANSWER.

The next thing the Captain remembered was some one tugging at his feet, and then he heard a sound of horses' hoofs going away over the rocks. He lost consciousness. When he came to himself the sun was down behind the hills and the cold evening shadows were coming on. He knew now what the tugging at his feet had meant; his spurs were gone! Capt. de Rougemont, lying beside him, was talking.

"Dalton," he said, "can you hear me?"

"Yes."

"We're in a bad way. What shall we do?"

"Don't move, it's the only thing that will save your life. They may find us in the morning."

Just then a groaning came from where the other wounded man was lying.

"Water," he moaned, "water."

Dalton raised his voice. "Lie still, my lad," he said. "Water is the worst thing for you. Lie still. What is your name?"

The man gave it and his number, and the Captain could almost imagine that a salute accompanied the answer.

"Can you see those other men?"

"Yes, sir; they're both dead, sir."

The soldier's agony was sunk in the soldierly training.

"Keep quiet, and lie still. I tell you. Try to forget your thirst. Moving around will only make you worse."

The soldier did not reply.

A strange thing of it all was this; There had been no bitter words expressed against the action of the Boers. It had been passed by as if by tacit consent. The inhuman part of it, the surgeon perceived, was not intended for torture; he saw that the enemy had regarded them all as being

PRACTICALLY DEAD MEN.

To describe in detail that night of horror would be too harrowing. Capt. Dalton knew that his only chance of living was in remaining absolutely still. Since he had laid himself down he had hardly moved a muscle, but poor de Rougemont had begun to wander. He began to shout to the stable guard and insisted that the horses were tethered over the hill. He raised himself on his elbows and called aloud time and again. Dalton pleaded with him in vain. He would not listen to reason.

In the meantime the temptation of thirst, that overpowering dreadful agony of the sorely wounded, had been too much for the soldier. He had managed to crawl to the body of one of his companions and had drained the dead man's water bottle. In a few minutes his agony was increased threefold, and he tossed, rolling and writhing to and fro among the rocks. In a few minutes he was silent, and the doctor knew that relief had come to him. Capt. de Rougemont was growing weaker, but a dreadful thirst was on him, too. His water bottle was by his side; despite the surgeon's remonstrances, he took a drink. It seemed at first to help him, for his mind ceased wandering, and then—but why

go on? Early in the morning his moaning ceased.

Dalton was stiff from lying in the same position. It was bitter cold and his flesh quivered. He felt the thirst too, but his will power was strong, and strange to say the overpowering weakness was leaving him, and his brain was clear to think. His thoughts were not pleasant. He remembered the great birds whose shadows he knew would be sweeping over the ground the next morning. He knew that the army had gone back, and he reckoned gloomily the chance of being found. He knew it was

NOT ONE IN A THOUSAND.

The sun rose and carefully he raised himself and looked about; he was the only one alive. Slowly, inch by inch, he raised himself, until to his wonder and amazement he found that he could stand. He took a step, holding himself as straight as possible. He took another. He found that he could walk. It took him half an hour to go 200 yards to the bottom of the hill where the ground was more level, and there he found a path. He began to have the interest of the surgeon in studying his own case. How far would he be able to go before the deadly pang would seize him? Steadily he went on. He saw no living thing. There were a few bodies here and there where the troopers had advanced. The sun rose higher and higher and soon the sweeping shadows appeared. He did not turn his head to look right or left, nor did he dare to rest. Soon, down in a hollow, he saw a moving figure. It was a Kaffir working about a little lonely hut. He raised his voice. The man saw him, but instead of coming to him, the black made off. Again he called. He was afraid to raise his arm to beckon, for the movement might mean death. The Kaffir turned and approached him. He circled nearer. He behaved for all the world like one who stalked an enemy. The Captain all the time stood silent. At last the man came near enough for the Captain to talk to him, and then he saw the reason for the white man's strange behavior.

"Troops, baas?"

"Yes, where are they?"

The Kaffir pointed.

"Go fetch them." The man was off.

Slowly Dalton began walking in the same direction. In about an hour he met some men coming toward him. In another hour he was in a hospital, the only man who had ever walked six miles with a wound that should have been mortal and had lived to tell the tale.

GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY AT CHURCH

The story was told that in the valley of the Shenandoah during the winter of 1864-5, while Early was there in command, he electrified his staff one Sunday morning by announcing his intention of going to church. Several of his staff went with him. The clergyman happened to preach a sermon that day on the Resurrection, and drew a very vivid picture of the scene, and of all the departed rising by millions in their white shrouds. "What would be your feelings, my dear brethren, on that day? What would be your feelings at seeing all the dear ones who have gone before rising on that dread occasion? What would be your feelings at seeing those of our brethren, those gallant ones who have given up their lives for our beloved country, rising in their thousands and marching in solemn procession? What would you think, my brethren?" General Early turned to his staff officer and said: "I would conscript every d— one of them."

IN POLITICS.

Ward—How did it happen Spelbi didn't take the stump for your party during the campaign?

Pohl—Oh, he's one of those chaps who, if you give him the stump, will be trying to get away with the whole tree, and we didn't want him.

SENTIMENT IN CIRCULATION.

Never propose to a girl by letter. Why not?

I did it once, and she stuck the letter in a book she was reading and lent it to my other girl.

HIS DEFINITION.

Willie—Pa, what is a publisher?

Author—My son, a publisher is a squatter on the unearned increment of thought.

INCREDULOUS HUMANITY.

"Pay as you go," is my rule.

Yes; so many people won't believe you when you say you'll pay as you come back.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN ARMIES.

VARIOUS USES TO WHICH THE SCIENCE IS APPLIED NOW.

Used First During the Crimean War. It has Been of Service in Mapping, and Is Now of Great Value in Solving Questions Regarding the Flight of Projectiles.

Lord Panmure, when British Secretary of State for War had the reputation of introducing photography, to the military service, by having two ensigns instructed by a professional photographer, and then sending them to the Crimean War. The photographs taken by them he used to illustrate his report on the campaign of 1854-6.

The next step was the use of photography in map making, begun by the British in India, during the Sepoy mutiny of 1857-9, and continued in the Abyssinian campaign in 1868.

In France a further step was made by the success of Col. Leblanc and Lieut.-Col. Laussedat of the Engineer Corps in 1861, in constructing a plan of Paris from a series of photographs. This opened a new branch of the military application of photography now well known as photometry, or land surveying by photography. A further step was made by the French savant Andraud, who in 1855, suggested the taking of photographs from balloons. His suggestion was adopted by the photographer Nadar, who took a number of such photographs and used them for topographical survey work.

In France a detachment of military photographers was organized, which accompanied the army in the campaign in Mexico, 1861-3, and some of their photographs are now preserved in the archives of the Great General Staff, in Berlin, having been acquired to illustrate a German

ACCOUNT OF THE WAR.

Germany had made no progress in this application of photography, and the failure of all the private attempts to use it in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign of 1864 and the Austrian campaign of 1866 was not encouraging. In 1867, however attempts were instituted to utilize it for topographical survey work, and in 1870 a photographic detachment was assigned to the army besieging Strassburg.

England, meanwhile, had established a photographic department at Woolwich, under which were placed the subdivisions of the survey bureau at Southampton of the engineer school at Chatham, of the artillery school at Woolwich, and of the military stations in the colonies.

The application of photography was gradually extended to include cartography, photogrammetry, the photography of projectiles during flight, and the movements of projectiles and their effect on armor plates and other targets.

The most important of the later applications of photography are those relating to the subject of ballistics, in which this branch of science has greatly aided in determining two factors of the greatest interest to ballisticians, as well as all military men using firearms, viz: The resistance of the air to the flight of projectiles, and the so-called jump of guns and small arms.

Formerly artillerymen were forced to base their conclusions on this subject, largely on purely theoretical considerations, but the use of photography has enabled them to place graphically before the eye

THE ACTUAL FLIGHT

of a projectile through the air.

As early as 1866 cannon balls in flight were photographed at the Woolwich Arsenal. In 1884 Prof. Vlach in Prague tried a new method by conducting his experiments at night, the projectile at the moment it came within the field of the camera being lit up by an electric spark, the camera remaining open. He photographed the projectile of a pistol.

In 1888 the well-known photographer, Anschütz, conducted experiments in photographing artillery projectiles by daylight on the firing grounds of the Krupp-Gruson works at Buckau-Magdeburg. He used an exposure of only one-seventy-six-millionth of a second.

In 1892 Prof. Vlach, at the invitation of the Krupp works at Essen, conducted a series of experiments on the firing ground at Meppen in a similar manner. He reduced the time of exposure to one two-millionth part of a second.

The observed phenomena are quite remarkable. In front of the projectile the air is compressed producing a wave like that at the bow of a moving ship. This wave is in the form of a hyperboloid, its point more or less pointed, and farther from or nearer to the point of the projectile, accord-

ing to the greater or less velocity of the projectile. The air waves from the irregularities on the sides of the projectile are not hyperbolic in form but move in right lines, which make a smaller angle with the axis of the projectile than the head wave, this angle varying inversely as the velocity. This proves that the greatest resistance to be overcome is that of the head or point wave. In rear of the projectile eddies are distinctly visible; these are due to the air from the side of the path rushing in to the partial vacuum created behind the projectile, becoming warmed by the friction, and thus becoming visible. It would seem that with high velocities a real vacuum would result in rear of the projectile, but this is not the case, even with velocities of 2,925 foot-seconds. The experiments prove that the energy of the projectile is used up in producing large sound waves and in warming the air, factors which we designate by the general term of air resistance. The results are all extremely useful in determining the laws of resistance of the air at high and low velocities, and with projectiles of various shapes.

In a similar way, the phenomena attending the different stages of the penetration of projectiles in various targets have been examined and in 1895-97 the

EXPLOSION OF SHRAPNEL.

from field pieces was studied with a view to regulating the time fuse, determining the height of parapet required for protection and calculating the angle of projection of the fragments and bullets.

Photography has also solved the problem of the real cause of the jump in guns and small arms. The experiments of Prof. Cranz and Koch in Stuttgart have shown clearly that this is due to vibrations in the barrel or tube set up by the explosion of the charge.

The results of their latest experiments have just been published, and it appears that the new smaller calibre infantry rifles, using smokeless powder, present some phenomena differing from those of the older weapons. In both the first effect is to produce a bending upward, followed in the older guns by a second bending upward, which belongs to the first half wave of the first overtone, during which, in these older guns, the projectile leaves the bore. In the newer guns the second bending upward is a part of the first wave of the second overtone, during a particular phase of which, about one-quarter, the projectile leaves the bore; but during this wave begins a downward wave of the first overtone, in its first phase, as well as a fundamental upward wave in its first phase; in small calibre, smokeless powder, rifles the projectile leaves the bore in the first quarter of the second overtone. Since the amplitudes of the first overtones are less than those of the lower, the angle of vibration is less for the small calibre rifles than for the large calibres, because the second overtone determines their vibrations, whereas the first determines, that of the latter.

It is evident that these data will be of use to the gunmaker, whose object should be, all other things remaining the same, to reduce the jump as much as possible, and will enable him so to select his muzzle velocity and length of bore as to determine by the wave phase, the point where the error due to vibration is least. The experimenters are now at work to determine, if possible, the much-discussed question as to whether the velocity of the projectile increases at all after leaving the bore.

The above will be sufficient to show how useful photography has been to the military world, and will indicate the main lines along which experiments have been and are now being conducted.

WISE SAYINGS.

Aids to memory are well enough, but what some people want is something to help them forget.

People who are willing to take the bitter with the sweet will find it mostly sweet.

Keeping one's temper is equivalent to keeping one's friends.

Marriage is a failure whenever it is a disappointment.

The real martyr never counts on having an audience.

The ideal husband is usually some other woman's husband.

Uneasy lies the head that thinks it ought to wear a crown.

We shall soon be hearing of the self-made woman.

A good-hearted man isn't necessarily a soft mark.

The Watchman AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 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

CHRISTMAS.

Before our next issue the Xmas of 1900 will be a thing of the past. It is at this memorable season when the old year like old friends are fast slipping away from amongst us that an especial power to call up memories of the past come quick and silently. And through these indistinct remembrances there comes the bright sunshine of pleasant associations. For memory recalls with pleasure the events of the good old Christmases enjoyed by us in our early homes of long ago. What hallowed sounds there is in the very name home—our dear childhood home—blessed with parental love and protection—we revelled in the joyous season of Christmas festivities as something more than earthly. Brothers, sisters and beloved friends joined in that happy gathering of years gone by in celebration of the joyful event. Well may our hearts rise with grateful love for such an inestimable gift with all the blessings which have crowned our lives both past and present. His guiding hand has brought us almost through another year and now, as we stand upon its threshold, we would tender all our readers our cordial greetings and trust that all will spend a Merry Christmas with many happy returns.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NEW BOARD ELECTED.

The meeting held in the Court House on Wednesday last for the purpose of electing a new Board for the ensuing year was somewhat poorly attended. The following gentlemen were present: Mr. Robt. Watson, P. Lane, S. B. Centre, H. Matthews, J. McClure, R. Morrin, W. Morrison, Wm. Hay, M. Smith, J. Owens, Jro. Doig, R. Creighton, T. Morrin, J. W. Raitt, J. Black, H. McCrea, and the Sec.-Treasurer Mr. G. J. Walker, who read the following report:

To the members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil.

Your Board of Directors in presenting to you the annual statement of the receipts received and expenditure made on behalf of the Society are sorry to report that there is this year a deficit of \$14.27. This is owing to your board not having received the amount at the gate for entrance to Exhibition grounds that has formerly been received for years past. The main exhibition day being as you are aware a disagreeable wet day prevented a good attendance, receipts being only \$195.53 against 475.39 received in year 1899, (costs of conducting the exhibition about the same) The subscriptions received from members and persons giving special prizes show a small increase over the previous year, the year

1899 giving from this resource \$394.25 the year 1900 giving \$417.75. The membership of the society for present year is 221 an increase of ten over previous year.

Your directors consider the annual fall Exhibition of the Society held this year was fairly good. What was exhibited in the building was fairly good but the exhibits were not so plentiful and large as your directors would like to have seen exhibited.

The exhibit of house plants however was up and rather above the previous years exhibit. This exhibit adds much to the appearance of the building. Live stock still keeps improving from year to year. You must all have observed the great contract there is now in the live stock exhibited from what was exhibited years ago.

In looking back on the progress of the society during the past twenty years your directors find that in 1880 the number of premiums or prizes offered were only 251 in 1891 the number of prizes offered by the society were 570 and in 1900 the number was 680 a continual increase in number of premiums offered and consequently there must be an increase in the amount paid out. The increase in membership has not been so marked.

Your directors are pleased to notice the encouragement the Dept. of Agriculture in the Dominion Govt. are giving in the granting of bonuses to put Cheese and Butter Factories into a better condition for the curing and storing of these products.

Your directors consider on a whole the farmers of this county are in a prosperous condition and they only hope that many more of them may be induced to take a deeper interest in the welfare of the Society during the incoming year.

The Society as in former years have to thank Dr. Christie M.P., W. A. Weir, Esq., M.P.P., Hon. Wm. Owens, J. C. Wilson & Co. & others for liberal subscriptions to the funds to the Society.

BALANCE SHEET

Dr.		
To Balance cash on hand 1st January, 1900.....	\$	40 06
Cash received from Grant		638 30
Cash received from member's fees and special contributions		417 75
Cash receipts for entrance into grounds on exhibition days		192 53
Cash received from entry fees on exhibits....		15 00
Cash over paid receipts		14 27
		\$1317 91
Cr.		
By premiums paid yr. 1900 ..	\$	943 86
premiums paid yr. 1899...		9 75

Sciatica put him on Crutches.—Jas. Smith, dairyman, of Grimsby, Ont., writes: "My limbs were almost useless from sciatica and rheumatism, and, notwithstanding my esteem for physicians, I must give the credit where it belongs. I am a cured man to-day, and South American Rheumatic Cure must have all the credit. It's a marvel."—34

Sold by T. Christie

paid rent for use grounds	70 94
paid veterinary surgeon...	10 00
paid printing.....	58 50
paid members by seeds...	25 00
paid judges, band, men's wages, etc.....	93 33
paid secretary his commission and postage during the year.....	91 73
paid expenses director's meetings	14 80
	\$1317 91

Audited and found correct,

(signed) { Hugh M. Gall,
Hugh Fraser, Jr.

Mr. M. Smith moved the adoption of the report and also a vote of thanks to the retiring officers for their efficient and painstaking efforts on behalf of the Society.

The President of the Society, Mr. Robt. Watson, on behalf of the Directors thanked the meeting for its appreciation of their work and stated that if the weather had been at all fair the Society would have had a substantial balance in the treasury instead of a small balance. The following gentlemen compose the new board:—R. Watson, M. W. Albright, R. Morrin, G. Morrison, Wm. Nichols, Jas. McQuat, Jas. Chambers, S. B. Centre, James McClure, Chas. R. Rodger, Felix Hamelin, P. Lane.

Deafness of 12 Years' Standing.—Protracted Catarrh produces deafness in many cases. Capt. Ben. Connor, of Toronto, Canada, was deaf for 12 years from Catarrh. All treatments failed to relieve. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder gave him relief in one day, and in a very short while the deafness left him entirely. It will do as much for you. 50 cents.—33

Sold by T. Christie.

STRONG AND VIGOROUS.

Every Organ of the Body Toned up and Invigorated by



Mr. F. W. Meyers, King St. E., Berlin, Ont., says: "I suffered for five years with palpitation, shortness of breath, sleeplessness and pain in the heart, but one box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills completely removed all these distressing symptoms. I have not suffered since taking them, and now sleep well and feel strong and vigorous." Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all diseases arising from weak heart, worn out nerve tissues, or watery blood.

Sold by T. Christie

19 YEARS.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many customers for their generous patronage during the past nineteen years at the old stand and hope for a continuation of favor.

It is now our pleasant duty to notify you and the public generally that we have moved across the street, and are now occupying our new building, where you will find us with a full stock of nice fresh goods.

Many new lines have been added, particulars of which will be announced later.

We have endeavored to make our new place of business convenient and attractive, with every facility for displaying goods, rendering it easy for customers to make purchases.

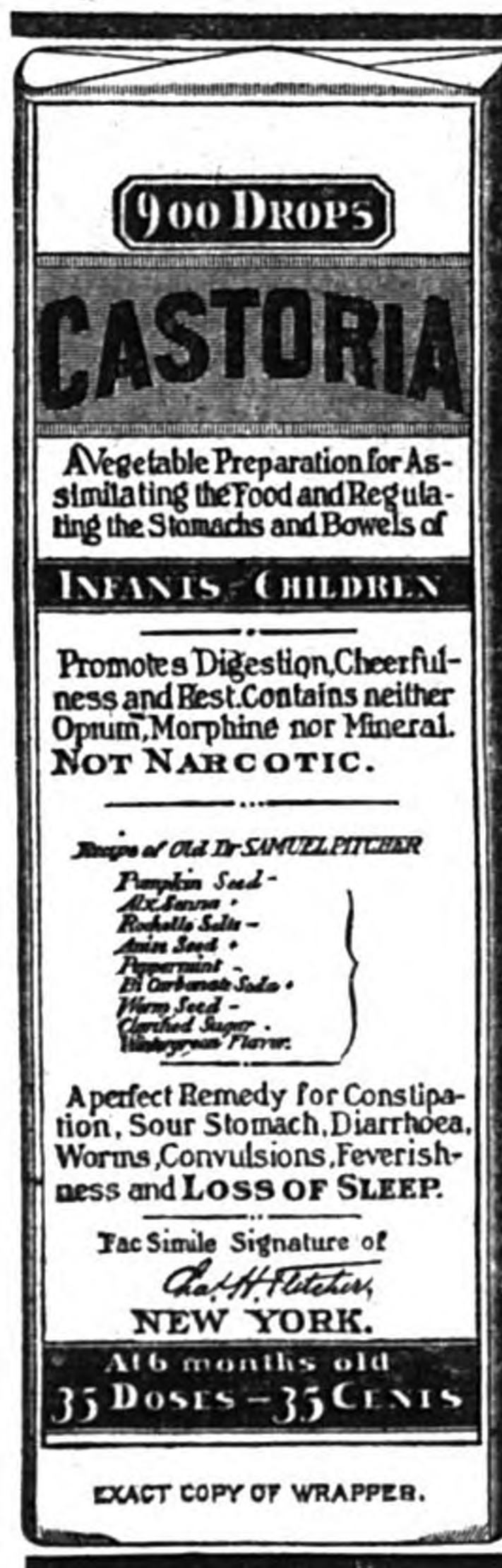
HUGH FRASER, JR.

LACHUTE, QUE.,
November 29th, 1900.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.



SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA

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

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

Just a few odd lines

18 and 20 in. Birch and Maple Stove Wood
Harness Leather, Moccasin Leather, Babish,
Men's Waterproof Coats, \$2.50 and \$3 Bargains
Dry Venetian Red Paint 24c per lb.
Cooking Apples 35c. a bushel.

Hilliker Bros., Dalesville.

New Fall and Winter Goods

STOCK NOW COMPLETE.
We are offering extra value
for your money.

SPECIAL VALUES IN.....

LADIES RACCOON AND ASTRICAN JACKETS
FUR RUFFS, COLLARETTES, MUFFS,
MEN'S FUR COATS, FUR CAPS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
SLEIGH ROBES,
OVERCOATS.

J. R. McOUAT.

WEDDING BELLS.

A quiet but very pretty wedding took place at the baptist parsonage in the village of Grenville on Wednesday evening December the 12th, when Mr. Frank E. Black, was united in marriage to Miss E. Calder both of Chatham Township. The groom was ably assisted by Mr. J. A. Canning of Stonefield while the bride was assisted by Miss E. J. Black sister of the groom. We extend to them our congratulations, and wish them many years of happy wedded life.

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN,

Dear Sir—I have been informed there is a current report in circulation to the effect that I had to resign the position of Superintendent of the Carillon and Grenville Canals, I beg to inform a certain element who are desirous of spreading this unfounded report that such is not the case.

I resigned of my own will, having tendered my resignation to Department of Railways and Canals on November 28th and am in receipt of a communication only to-day of my resignation having been accepted.

Thanking you for your kindness,
Yours truly,
G. H. Simpson

BROWNSBURG SCHOOL.

Grade IV—Max. 1100
Percy Stewart 1062, Charlie McFaul 956.

Grade III—Max. 1000
Lottie Clark 943, Ouida Morrison 880, Maggie O'Neil 837, Lena Stewart 827, Everard Carpenter 644, Hiram Graves 641, Ethel Green 540, Naomi Green 126, absent for part exams, I. Boyd absent.

Grade II Sr—Max. 700
Maud McOuat 664, Jessie McClusky 649, Edith McOuat 590, Annie Martin 584, Eva McFaul 547, Edith Martin 533, James Graves 515.

Grade II Jr.—Max. 400
Willie McGibbon 383, Annie Carpenter absent.

II Primer.
Russell Morrison 275, Lila McOuat 255, Jennie McLeod 199.

I Primer.
Ward McAllister, George McOuat, Arthur Bennett, Jessie Green, Oswald Rousseau, Olive Hardie, Eva Tourney, Mable and Amy Wade, Mamie Johnston, absent.

Auction Sale—There will be sold by public auction at the residence of Herbert Simpson, St. Andrews, at 10 a.m. on Saturday January 5th the following effects—

Two horses, 1 milch cow, light piano sleigh, Berlin, light pole whiffle complete, riding saddle, one pair very fine black ox robes, summer and winter horse blankets, lap rugs, sleigh bells, light double harness, light single harness, halters, cinchings, etc., a lawn mower, a complete set of garden tools large oil tank, snow plow ladies bicycle, a lot of carpets and carpet squares, rugs, curtains, window blinds, side board, etc. Dining table hall hat rack, lounge, bed lounge, 2 burrars, 2 washstands, mahogany bedstead, card table and one walnut bookcase, walnut table, linen cupboard, wardrobe, 2 kitchen tables a lot of chairs, lamps, tinware, crockery, kitchen utensils, refrigerator, stoves, and a lot of articles too numerous to mention.

Terms—10 and under cash over that amount 9 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes 6 p.c. off for cash.

We want to buy your Turkeys, Geese, Chickens, Ducks, Partridges, Raw Furs, Hides, Tallow, Lard, White Beans, Peas, Oats, and all marketable produce. The highest prices paid at J. R. McOuat's.

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.

FARM FOR SALE.

A Good farm, consisting of 250 acres 175 of which are under cultivation with good brick house water laid in the kitchen and first class cellar. Out-buildings are all good, stable room for 30 head of cattle of cattle five horses and other stock, and water in stable. Situate a short distance from school house and church, and convenient to cheese factory and post office. Within 6 miles of Lachute Station. Apply to Wm Graham Lachute or M. Smith Box 10 Lachute.

Running Sores, the outcome of neglect, or bad blood, have a never-failing balm in Dr. Agnew's Ointment. Will heal the most stubborn cases. Soothes irritation almost instantly after first application. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. It cures piles in 3 to 5 nights. 35 cents.—39

Sold by T. Christie

SUPERIOR COURT.

Provinces of Quebec,
District of Montreal. }

Experte

The Honorable Louis Francois Roderick Masson, et al, es-qual :
Petitioners for the nomination of a curator to the vacant estate of the late George K. Deane.

Having seen the petition and affidavits filed in this cause, order is given to the relatives and creditors of the late George K. Deane, to appear in the Court House, in the village of St. Scholastique, at the Prothonotary's office, on the Twenty-seventh day of December instant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, to give their advice about the nomination of a curator to the vacant estate of the said George K. Deane.

GRIGNON & FORTIER,

P. S. C.

Ste. Scholastique, 12th Dec., 1900.

LADIES JACKETS.



Perfect Fit

Good Material

Low Prices

3 POINTS

We aimed at in buying our Large stock of Jackets for Fall and Winter. Black, Brown, Green etc., are the colors.

FUR COATS for Ladies in Raccoon, Electric Seal, and Australian Coon.

We want Turkeys and Poultry of all kinds. We expect to pay high prices for Turkeys this season.

Wm. BANFORD.

Professional Men.



It's the constant strain and worry under which the professional man labors, the irregularity of habits and loss of rest that makes him peculiarly susceptible to kidney troubles. First it's backache, then urinary difficulties, then—unless it's attended to—Bright's Disease and—death.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Strengthen and invigorate the kidneys—never fail to give quick relief and cure the most obstinate cases.

Rev. M. P. Campbell, pastor of the Baptist Church, Essex, Ont., says: "From my personal use of Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Sharon's drug store, I can say they are a most excellent remedy for kidney troubles, and I recommend them to sufferers from such complaints."

BANK OF AWA

HEAD OFFICE, AWA, ONT.
Capital, authorized \$1,000,000
Capital, subscribed 1,994,900
" Fully paid up 1,731,080
" 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 MACKIE, President.
GEO. HAY, Vice-President.
Directors—Hon. John Bryson, Jr., Alex. Fraser, John Mather, David MacLaren, D. Murphy.

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

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

No delay in withdrawing deposits.

BRANCH AT LACHUTE.

J. R. FARRIS, Manager



FAMILIARITY oftentimes breeds contempt, but not for THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO'S PAINTERS' COLORED PAINT.

Painters swear by it because it goes farther and is cheaper than any other Paste Paint in the market. Fine line of tints that are sure to please. SOLD BY

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

LADIES!

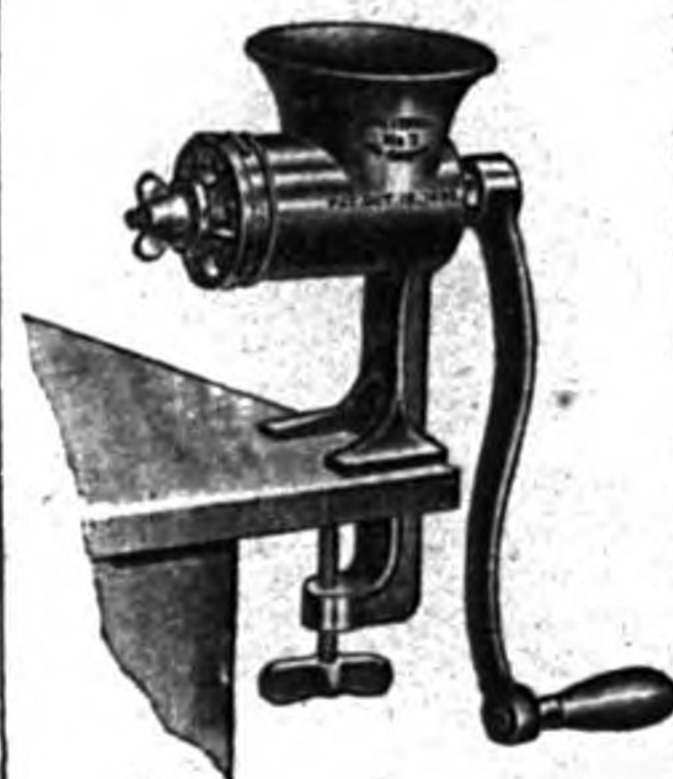
We call your special attention and invite your inspection of our

GOOD STOCK OF MILLINERY

for this season. We have a grand display this Fall in all the very LATEST STYLES, SHAPES, AND FASHIONS.

Other lines of Fall Goods are all in and complete.

The UNIVERSAL Food Chopper.



It is the Only Meat Chopper in the market that cannot get out of order. It has no plate or knives to break. A child can operate it. It is supplied with three sets of cutters, fine, medium and coarse. It has no equal. Over 100,000 in daily use in Canada alone. Buy one, they are guaranteed.

McOUAT & McRAE,
HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
Lachute Mills

QUALITY and PRICE

Are two Essential 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.

Removed from the Old Store

WITH A FULL LINE OF
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

NEW STORE,
NEW GOODS,
LOW PRICES.

These are some of the reasons why we want to see you. We have everything you want and all that will suit you. Come and see our goods and secure the bargains we can give you.

E. LAVIGNE,

FOUNDRY STREET

LACHUTE.

The West End Bakery

AND
High-class Confectionery Store.

Celebrated for Home-made Bread, and the Bread that gives that highly-satisfied feeling.

WEDDING CAKES A SPECIALTY.....

Hubert Kearns,

PROPRIETOR

About the House.

EMPTY STOCKINGS.

Oh, mothers in homes that are happy,
Where Christmas comes laden with cheer,
Where the children are dreaming already
Of the merriest day in the year,

As you gather your darlings around you
And tell them the "story of old,"
Remember the homes that are dreary!
Remember the hearts that are cold!

And thanking the love that has dowered you
With all that is dearest and best,
Give freely, that from your abundance
Some bare little life may be blessed!

Oh, go where the stockings hang empty,
Where Christmas is naught but a name,
And give—for the love of the Christ-child;
'Twas to seek such as these that He came.

MENU FOR CHRISTMAS.

BREAKFAST.

Oat-Meal Mush.
Broiled Hamburg Steaks. Potatoes
Hominy Fritters. Vienna Rolls.
Coffee.

DINNER.

Olives, Celery, Pickles.
Baked White Fish. Tartar Sauce.
Roast Turkey, or Roast Beef.
Cranberry Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes. Celery Salad.
Peas. Onions.

Mince Pie. Plum Pudding.
Candies and Nuts.
Fruit. Coffee.

SUPPER.

Fried Oysters.
Potato Puffs.
Chicken Salad. Finger Rolls.
Baked Apples and Cream.
Preserves. Angela Food.
Tea.

MENU No. 2.

Oyster Soup.
Celery, Crackers, Pickles.
Bread. Butter.
Chicken Croquettes, Green Peas.
Roast Duck. Apple Sauce.
Boiled Onions. Mashed Potatoes.
Celery and Apple Sauce. Cheese Straws.
Plum Pudding. Mince Pie.
Fruits. Nuts. Cheese.
Coffee.

ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.

Make a batter of four eggs, one pound flour, one pint milk and an even teaspoonful of salt; add one-half pint of sifted chopped fine, one pound raisins and one pound currants. Stir all well together, tie closely in a cotton cloth, put into a kettle of boiling water and boil steadily four hours. Serve hot with lemon sauce, or any kind of pudding sauce that is preferred.

CELERY SALAD.

One head of cabbage, three bunches of celery, chopped very fine. Take one teaspoonful of vinegar, lump of butter size of an egg; yolks of two eggs; one teaspoonful mustard, one of salt, pinch of cayenne pepper, two teaspoonfuls of sugar. Mix these well; put the mixture on the stove and heat until it thickens, stirring all the time, when cold, add two tablespoonfuls of rich sweet cream. Pour over the salad; if not moist enough add cold vinegar.

VARNISHED PAINT.

Can be kept looking as bright as though freshly done by soaking in water for some time a bag filled with flax seed, and then using it as a cloth to clean the paint.

TO PREVENT RUSTING.

If screws are warmed and dipped in melted tallow or raw linseed oil, it will prevent their rusting and they can always be unscrewed with ease. A large quantity of screws can be greased in a few minutes and the operation is one which will result in a great saving of time and labour.

CARE OF LAMPS.

A frequent cause of the oiliness on the outside of lamps is that the wick is kept too high when unlighted. It should be remembered that the wick draws the oil to the surface, and if it projects too far above the burner it will soon accumulate oil there which will find its way slowly over the outside.

GREASE SPOTS.

To remove grease spots from silk, place some coarse brown paper, the soft kind, on both sides of the spots; then press carefully with a hot iron. Change the paper often, as it absorbs the grease. If the goods are so rich

All Japan teas are colored.

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

is pure and uncolored.

or delicate that the iron is likely to injure them, try friction by using raw cotton. Rub the spots off, changing the cotton often. If the material is soiled or stained in many places wash it in tepid water softened with pulverized borax. It can be made to look as good as new.

CARING FOR REMNANTS.

To the woman who is not completely satisfied with the "bag system" of caring for the pieces that so unduly accumulate, both for the house and for personal use writes a successful housekeeper I would like to suggest the "box system" instead. Without any thought on my part, a number of boxes of two sizes came into my possession. They were well made, and some of them had the covers to fold back from the middle. A good sized closet was in my room, in which were four shelves that held all sorts of boxes and left much space unutilized. A trial of the new boxes showed that nine would go on a shelf, leaving some space in front for work and mending basket and some very small boxes that were in almost daily use. On heavy pasteboard I printed labels, putting them on with metal fasteners. A list of the titles runs somewhat in this way; Black Silk, Colored Silk, Wool Remnants, Cotton Remnants, Black Ribbon, Colored Ribbon, New Material, Findings, Neckwear, Material to be Cleaned, and so through a long list. Here all my pieces lie smooth, and one glance along the shelves shows me just where to look for what I want. Much time is saved, both in looking and keeping the shelves clean and orderly. The boxes are not expensive. Made to order they cost from thirty to forty-five cents each. With good care one set will last many years and save many worried minutes.

CARE OF CARPETS.

Almost invariably carpets are swept by too much pressure upon the broom. Sometimes the operator, with the handle inclined backward toward her, presses down as a forward thrust is given, and thus throws the heavier dirt half way across the room, while the light particles are sent whirling about, covering, as it settles, every article of furniture. Another wrong way to sweep a carpet is to move the broom forward with a heavy, drawing stroke, by which the material to be removed is pressed into the carpet rather than worked gently along on the surface.

The right way to sweep is to incline the handle a little forward, then give a light, drawing stroke, allowing the broom to scarcely touch the carpet. Not one half the weight of the broom should be allowed to press on the carpet as the dirt is moved forward. Let the dirt be moved and rolled along lightly.

If a generous quantity of tea grounds or small bits of wet paper can be spread over the carpet before the sweeping is commenced, all the fine dirt will adhere to the wet materials. The broom should be a good one, having a long elastic brush, then by touching the carpet lightly it will scarce require the strength of a child to sweep a large parlor in a few minutes, and the work will be done in a most satisfactory manner. To take out small green spots, a very good way is to rub them with white flannel dipped in spirits of turpentine. If they show again, repeat the process. Ammonia water is also good, but the dry process is preferable, as washing out is liable to injure adjacent parts.

The oftener carpets are shaken the longer they wear. The dirt that collects under them grinds out the threads. When a carpet is faded, strong salt and water will often restore the brightness of the colors.

BOER EYESIGHT.

Why It Is Superior to That of the British Soldier.

Sir Redvers Buller's statement that the ordinary Boer could see a man coming towards him two miles before the man could see the Boer excites neither surprise nor scepticism among the eye specialists.

"Really," says a high authority, "if you apply your common sense to the matter you will see it must be so. The Boer is, comparatively speaking, a barbarian. At least, he has few in-

door occupations and does little reading. For generations he has been training himself to see long distances, for his livelihood depends on sighting his cattle or on tracking down game. Mr. Atkins will never possess such fine vision until his conditions of life approximate to those of the Boer. Like all civilized peoples, his vision is confined to a limited range. Even at the butts he is not called upon for any very special effort of long sight, and he is not there very often."

The fact was mentioned that several officers had come home from the war with greatly improved eyesight. Some, who had worn glasses, now found their sight quite cured, and attributed the fact to the effect of the fine clear air of the veldt.

"A clear atmosphere," said the authority, "would be an important factor in sighting the enemy, of course; but the real truth is that these officers have benefitted by their experience in South Africa. It is all a question of the ciliary muscle. Here is the ciliary muscle on this diagram, attached to the choroid coat of the eyeball. The ciliary is an involuntary muscle—one of the few muscles we cannot control. Its functions is to adjust the vision to different distances, and it acts something like the screw of an opera glass. At long ranges there is practically no call on the ciliary muscle, but when, for example, when you want to read, it screws up till the proper focus has been obtained. I have known too much study induce a kind of artificial short-sight, easily cured by months of rest. We use our ciliary muscle too much—the Boer hardly at all."

Woman's Weakness

A woman's reproductive organs are in the most intense and continuous sympathy with her kidneys. The slightest disorder in the kidneys brings about a corresponding disease in the reproductive organs. Dodd's Kidney Pills, by restoring the kidneys to their perfect condition, prevent and cure these fearful disorders peculiar to women. Pale young girls, worn-out mothers, suffering wives and women entering upon the Change of Life, your best friend is

Dodd's Kidney Pills

RUSSIA AFTER THE POLE.

A Ship That Will Cut Her Way Through the Frozen Fields.

An entirely new departure in Arctic exploration will be made next summer, says a London letter. Russia will send north her wonderful ice ship, the Yermak, with instructions to try to cut her way through to the pole. The performance of this vessel in cutting and tearing her way at three or four miles an hour through the immense ice fields of the Baltic Sea and other Russian waters has excited amazement among all who have witnessed it. She is now being equipped and improved for the greatest of all tasks.

The Armstrongs at Elswick have just completed a new bow which is especially designed to encounter the field of ice in the Arctic Sea, which is heavier and thicker than any which the Yermak has yet attacked. The original bow was easily capable of dealing with any of the enormous ice fields which Russia produces. She went to a high latitude on an experimental trip last summer and accomplished all that could be expected of her in her assault, upon the external ice which she then encountered. The alterations now being made were suggested by this experience. Admiral Makaroff, who is superintending the changes, has the greatest con-

Policies May Change, Opinions May Change, but one thing that never changes, that is the quality of

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA, it always remains the best.

In Lead Packets 25, 30, 40, 50 and 100.

APPLES.

Poultry, Butter, Eggs and other Produce.

If you have any correspond with us. We want 100 CARLOADS to supply our trade.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

vidence that the ship will cut her way without delay straight to the pole and will return safely in the same season. Every precaution has been taken to fit her out for a long stay in case of accident or blockade.

Admiral Makaroff has refused to give out details of the plans or even to admit that the expedition will be undertaken, but there is no doubt on this point. No information is yet available as to the route to be taken or how the coal problem will be solved. There will be supplies at one or two points in Arctic Russia and probably a collier will carry an additional supply as far as the ice will permit.

THE UNION JACK.

which floats over Britain and all her colonies is emblematic of the adage, "In union there is strength." The patriotic ladies of Canada can exemplify that adage, and indulge a patriotic sentiment, by assisting their English, Scotch and Irish cousins who produce the pure machine-made Green teas of Ceylon and India. Tea drinkers will find the Blue Ribbon, Monsoon and Salada green teas a pleasant change from Japan teas.—Colonist.

REFLEX AFFLICTION.

I've got piano-player's cramp.
You don't play!
No; the girl next door gives it to me.

CHANGEABLE EYES.

Mrs. Brown—What color are your little boy's eyes?
Mrs. Robinson—Black generally; He's a terrible fighter.

REWARD OF MERIT.

Nellie—Gracious! How do you manage to knit so much in so short a time?
Ninette—Every time I do ten rows I give myself a chocolate cream.

"LEST WE FORGET."

Ladies of Canada;
The bond of union between the mother country and her colonies is strong. In time of necessity the colonies have always been loyal. Patriotic Canadian ladies, while they cannot bear arms in time of war, can assist their brother colonists in a substantial way. Ceylon and India produce the finest Green teas. Drinkers of Japan teas should try them. Monsoon, Salada and Blue Ribbon packets are known to all.—Colonist.

IMAGINATION.

Grace—Cholly has a wonderful imagination.
Nell—How?
Grace—He calls that fuzz on his lip a mustache.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus An. Plan. \$1.00 a up.
AVENUE HOUSE—McGill—College Avenue Family Hotel rates \$1.00 per day.

ARE TOO PROUD TO BEG.

No matter how poor a native of the Hawaiian Islands may be, he is never seen begging. The only beggars there are chiefly the impoverished Portuguese residents.

E. W. Howe

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

HUMAN EXPERIENCE.

The biggest boom don't always bring The very biggest gains;
The little baby sometimes has The very biggest pains.

ACCORDING TO CONTRACT.

House Owner—You didn't pay the rent last month.

Tenant—No? Well, I suppose you'll hold me to your agreement.

Owner—Agreement—what agreement?

Tenant—Why, when I rented you said I must pay in advance or not at all.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind and is the best remedy for diarrhoea, 30c a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

MARKETING IN BUENOS AYRES.

Vegetables are usually sold in piles in Buenos Ayres, so that you have to measure quantity as well as quality by the eye; and butchers sell their meat by the chunk, rather than by weight.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

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

A GOOD GUESSER.

Bride, formerly a widow,—Oh, Harry, what would I do, if you should die! Harry, doubtfully—I don't know, dear, but I think I can guess.

W P C 1053

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

For all skin ailments.

J. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England

Seavange Ointments—New Importations from the South and American Hot Springs—reliable goods at right prices. PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

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Latest, up-to-date, reliable systems taught for gentlemen's garments. Terms moderate. Write for particulars.

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THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

Everyone wants the best value for his money - Buy Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green Tea and you will certainly get it.

The Man Who Knows.

For many years I went at it head down, and this brings me up to four years ago, when I was a grown man, the owner of a house, two luggers, and as good a diving plant as any man could wish to possess. What was more, just before this I had put some money into a mining concern on the mainland, which had, contrary to most ventures of the sort, turned up trumps, giving me as my share the nice round sum of £5,000. With all this wealth at my back, and having been in harness for a greater number of years on end than I cared to count, I made up my mind to take a holiday and go home to England to see the place where my father was born, and had lived his early life. I found the name of it written in the flyleaf of an old Latin book he left me, and to have a look at a country I'd heard so much about, but never thought to have the good fortune to set my foot upon.

Accordingly I packed my traps, set my house, sold my luggers and gear, intending to buy new ones when I returned, said good-bye to my friends and shipmates, and set off to join an Orient liner in Sydney. You will see from this that I intended doing the thing in style! And why not? I'd got more money to my hand to play with than most of the swells who patronise the first saloon; I had earned it honestly, and was resolved to enjoy myself with it to the top of my bent, and hang the consequences.

I reached Sydney a week before the boat was advertised to sail, but I didn't fret much about that. There's plenty to see and do in such a big place, and when a man's been shut away from theatres and amusements for years at a stretch, he can put in his time pretty well looking about him. All the same, not knowing a soul in the place, I must confess there were moments when I did think regretfully of the tight little island hidden away up north under the wing of New Guinea, of the luggers dancing to the breeze in the harbour, and the warm welcome that always awaited me among my friends in the saloons. Take my word for it, there's something in even being a leader on a small island. Anyway, it's better than being a nobody in a big city like Sydney, where nobody knows you, and your door neighbour wouldn't miss you if he never saw or heard of you.

I used to think of these things as I strolled about the streets looking in at shop windows, or took excursions up and down the Harbour. There's no place like Sydney Harbour in the wide, wide world for beauty, and before I'd been there a week I was familiar with every part of it. Still, it would have been more enjoyable, as I hinted just now, if I had had a friend to tour about with me; and by the same token I'm doing one man an injustice.

There was one fellow I remember, who did offer to show me round; I fell across him in a saloon in George Street. He was tall and handsome, and as spic and span as a new pin till you came to look under the surface. When he entered the bar he winked at the girl who was serving me, and as soon as I'd finished my drink asked me to take another with him. Seeing what his little game was, and waiting to teach him a lesson, I lured him on by consenting. I drank with him, and then he drank with me.

"Been long in Sydney?" he enquired casually, looking at me, and, at the same time, stroking his fair moustache.

"Just come in," was my reply.

"Don't you find it dull work, going about alone?" he enquired. "I shall never forget my first week of it."

"You're about right," I answered.

"It is dull! I don't know a soul, bar my banker and lawyer, in the town."

"Dear me!" more curling of the moustache. "If I can be of any service to you while you're here, I hope you'll command me. For the sake of 'Auld Lang Syne,' don't you know, I believe we're both Englishmen, eh?"

"It's very good of you," I replied modestly, affecting to be overcome by his condescension. "I'm just off to lunch. I am staying at the Quebec. Is it far enough for a hansom?" As he was about to answer, a lawyer, with whom I had done a little business the day before, walked into the room. I turned to my patronising

friend and said, "Will you excuse me for one moment? I want to speak to this gentleman on business."

He was still all graciousness. "I'll call a hansom and wait for you in it."

When he had left the saloon I spoke to the new arrival. He had noticed the man I had been talking to, and was kind enough to warn me against him.

"That man," he said, "bears a very bad reputation. He makes it his trade to meet new arrivals from England—weak-brained young pigeons with money. He shows them round Sydney, and plucks them so clean that, when they leave his hands, in nine cases out of ten, they haven't a feather left to fly with. You ought not, with your experience of rough customers, to be taken in by him."

"Nor am I," I replied. "I am going like to see it? Then come with me to teach him a lesson. Would you?"

Arm in arm we walked into the street, watched by Mr. Hawk from his seat in the cab. When we got there we stood for a moment chatting, and then strolled together down the pavement. Next moment I heard the cab coming along after us, and my friend hailing me in his silkiest tones; but though I looked him full in the face I pretended not to know him. Seeing this he drove, past us, pulled up a little farther down and sprang out to wait for me.

"I was almost afraid I had missed you," he began, as we came, up with him. "Perhaps as it is such a fine day you would rather walk than ride?"

"I beg your pardon," I answered. "I'm really afraid you have the advantage of me."

"But you have asked me to lunch with you at the Quebec. You told me to call a hansom."

"Pardon me again! but you are really mistaken. I said I was going to lunch at the Quebec, and asked you if it was far enough to be worth while taking a hansom. That is your hansom, not mine. If you don't require it any longer, I should advise you to pay the man and let him go."

"You are a swindler, sir. I refuse to pay the cabman. It is your hansom."

I took a step closer to my fine gentleman, and, looking him full in the face, said as quietly as possible, for I didn't want all the street to hear:

"Mr. Dorunda Dodson, let this be a lesson to you. Perhaps you'll think twice next time before you try your little game on me!"

He stepped back as if he had been shot, hesitated a moment, and then jumped into his cab and drove off in the opposite direction. When he had gone I looked at my astonished companion.

"Well, now," he ejaculated at last, "how on earth did you manage that?"

"Very easily," I replied. "I happened to remember having met that gentleman up in our part of the world when he was in a very awkward position—very awkward for him. By his action just now I should say that he has not forgotten the circumstance any more than I have."

"I should rather think not. Good-day."

We shook hands and parted, he going on down the street, while I branched off to my hotel.

That was the first of the only two adventures of any importance I met with during my stay in New South Wales. And there's not much in that, I fancy I can hear you saying. Well, that may be so, I don't deny it, but it was nevertheless through that that I became mixed up with the folk who figure in this book, and indeed it was to that very circumstance, and that alone, I owe my connection with the queer story I have set myself to tell. And this is how it came about.

Three days before the steamer sailed, and about four o'clock in the afternoon, I chanced to be walking down Castlereagh Street, wondering what on earth I should do with myself until dinner-time, when I saw approaching me the very man whose discomfiture I have just described. Being probably occupied planning the plucking of some unfortunate new chum, he did not see me. And as I had no desire to meet him again, after what had passed between us, I crossed the road and meandered off in a different direction, eventually finding myself located on a seat in

the Domain, lighting a cigarette and looking down over a broad expanse of harbour.

One thought led to another, and so I sat on and on long after dusk had fallen, never stirring until a circumstance occurred on a neighbouring path that attracted my attention. A young and well-dressed lady was pursuing her way in my direction, evidently intending to leave the park by the entrance I had used to come into it. But unfortunately for her, at the junction of two paths to my right, three of Sydney's typical larrikins were engaged in earnest conversation. They had observed the girl coming towards them, and were evidently preparing some plan for accosting her. When she was only about fifty yards away, two of them walked to a distance, leaving the third and biggest ruffian to waylay her. He did so, but without success; she passed him and continued her walk at increased speed.

The man thereupon quickened his pace, and, secure in the knowledge that he was unobserved, again accosted her. Again she tried to escape him, but this time he would not leave her. What was worse, his two friends were now blocking the path in front. She looked to right and left, and was evidently uncertain what to do. Then, seeing escape was hopeless, she stopped, took out her purse, and gave it to the man who had first spoken to her. Thinking this was going too far, I jumped up and went quickly across the turf towards them. My footsteps made no sound on the soft grass, and as they were too much occupied in examining what she had given them, they did not notice my approach.

"You soundrels!" I said, when I had come up with them. "What do you mean by stopping this lady? Let her go instantly; and you, my friend, just hand over that purse."

The man addressed looked at me as if he were taking my measure, and were wondering what sort of chance he'd have against me in a fight. But I suppose my height must have rather scared him, for he changed his tone and began to whine.

"I haven't got the lady's purse, s'help me, I ain't! I was only asking of 'er the time; I'll take me davy I was!"

"Hand over that purse!" I said sternly, approaching a step nearer to him.

One of the others here intervened.—"Let's stowch 'im, Dog! There ain't a copper in sight!"

With that they began to close upon me. But, as the saying goes, "I'd been there before." I'd not been knocking about the rough side of the world for fifteen years without learning how to take care of myself. When they had had about enough of it, which was most likely more than they had bargained for, I took the purse and went down the path to where the innocent cause of it all was standing. She was looking very white and scared, but she plucked up sufficient courage to thank me prettily.

I can see her now, standing there looking into my face with big tears in her pretty blue eyes. She was a girl of about twenty-one or two years

of age, I should think—tall, but slenderly built, with a sweet oval face, bright brown hair, and the most beautiful eyes I have ever seen in my life. She was dressed in some dark green material, wore a fawn jacket, and, because the afternoon was cold, had a boa of marten fur round her neck. I can remember also that her hat was of some flimsy make, with lace and glittering spear points in it, and that the whole structure was surmounted by two bows, one of black ribbon, the other of salmon pink.

"Oh, how can I thank you?" she began, when I came up with her. "But for your appearance I don't know what those men might not have done to me."

"I am very glad that I was there to help you," I replied, looking into her face with more admiration for its warm young beauty, than perhaps I ought to have shown. "Here is your purse. I hope you will find its contents safe. At the same time will you let me give you a little piece of advice. From what I have seen this afternoon this is evidently not the sort of place for a young lady to be walking in alone and after dark. I don't think I would risk it again if I were you."

She looked at me for a moment and then said:

"You are quite right. I have only myself to thank for my misfortune. I met a friend and walked across the green with her; I was on my way back to my carriage—which is waiting for me outside—when I met those men. However, I think I can promise you that it will not happen again, as I am leaving Sydney in a day or two."

Somehow, when I heard that, I began to feel glad I was booked to leave the place too. But of course I didn't tell her so.

"May I see you safely to your carriage?" I said at last. "Those fellows may still be hanging about on the chance of overtaking you."

Her courage must have come back to her, for she looked up into my face with a smile.

"I don't think they will be rude to me again, after the lesson you have given them. But if you will walk with me I shall be very grateful."

To be Continued.

HER IDENTITY.

Mrs. Hauskeep—Yes, my new girl formerly worked for Mrs. DeStyle. She claims she left there of her own accord, but I think she was discharged.

Mrs. Kaul—What makes you think so?

Mrs. Hauskeep—I judge so from certain things she's let fall since she's been here.

Mrs. Kaul—What were they?

Mrs. Hauskeep—Dishes.

KIND TO HIM.

Her Mother, sternly—Mary complains that you won't help her at all; that you never even hold the baby.

Her Husband—That's not so. Why I held him last night for a while.

Her Mother—O! you did! How long, pray?

Her Husband—Well—er—long enough for Mary to bring up a scut-tle of coal.

Dizziness and Nausea

CAUSED BY OVER-STUDY AND CLOSE CONFINEMENT.

How a Popular School Teacher Suffered—And How Acting on a Friend's Advice She Tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and Was Restored to Health and Strength.

"About the most thorough and popular teacher we have ever had here," is the opinion expressed by the people of Canaan, N.S., of their present young lady school teacher, Miss Nellie Cutten. Miss Cutten is possessed of keen intelligence and engaging manners, and has been peculiarly successful in her chosen profession. At present she looks the picture of health, and one observing her good color and buoyant spirits, would never think of associating her with sickness. It was, however, only last autumn that she was almost hopeless of continuing in her work on account of her ill-health, and her condition was a source of alarm to her friends. "Yes," she said to an Acadian reporter who called upon her recently to learn the particulars of her case, "I suppose it is a duty I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, that I should make public the wonders they worked for me, but perhaps I would not have thought of it if you had not called."

"You see, in addition to my teaching, I had been studying very hard over my 'B' work, and then I was attacked with whooping cough, which did not leave me for a long time, and so I became pretty well run down. I was always considered the embodiment of health at home, but last autumn I was really alarmed over my condition. Sometimes in the schoolroom I would be seized with dizziness, and often I would faint away. I would take vomiting turns also, and had a feeling of nausea and languor all the time. I lost my color and became thin and pale, and it seemed as if my blood had turned to water."

"This condition of things was so different from anything which I had previously experienced that I sought medical advice at once. I was informed that I was suffering from anaemia, and I at once put myself under medical treatment. But although I tried several bottles of prescriptions, my condition seemed to be getting worse all the time. When I went home for my Christmas vacation, I was almost in despair. It was while I was at home, however, that my friends advised me to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Acting upon their advice, I took up their use. The first box made its effect felt, but I used four or five and then the cure was complete. Ever since then my health has been excellent and I have felt my real old time self, and am able to attend to my duties, which are by no means light, without the fatigue and languor that made the work irksome. You may depend upon it I will always have a friendly word to say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

If your dealer does not keep these pills in stock, they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LARGEST AND OLDEST TREE.

The largest and oldest tree in the world is a fig tree on the Island of Ceylon, in the neighborhood of the city of Anradhapura, the ancient capital of Ceylon. The tree is 2200 years old. Its high age is testified by more than 25 documents. It was planted in the year 288 B.C., and for centuries was known under the name of "Holy Bo." Every year thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India wander to Anradhapura to visit the holy tree. The tree is surrounded by a number of Buddhist temples, and is supported by a triple stone wall. In spite of its exceedingly high age the tree, whose dimensions are really gigantic, bears leaves every year.

A STUDY IN BLACK.

There's your old stove up, he hissed between his closed teeth, after completing the job. I hope you're satisfied.

Yes, dear, she said dubiously, contemplating the dirt he had made. I suppose I must be, since you are so thoroughly sooted with it.

ONLY NATURAL.

She—Sometimes I wish I had never married you.

He—That's but natural, my dear. We generally go back on these things that we have tried hardest to get.

It Is a Wonder To Everybody

How Speedily and Certainly the Wretched Itching and Uneasiness of Piles is Relieved and Thoroughly Cured by

Dr. Chase's Ointment!

It seems wonderful that after all these years of investigation and research the physicians are still helpless to relieve and cure one of the most common and most distressing afflictions to which men and women are subject, viz., itching, bleeding piles. In nine cases out of ten the doctors still recommend a surgical operation, with its expense, extreme pain and danger, as the only cure for piles.

Prejudice alone keeps the physicians from prescribing Dr. Chase's Ointment in all cases of piles. It has made for itself a world-wide reputation, and is sold under a positive guarantee to cure any case of piles, no matter how many operations have failed, and no matter how intense has been the suffering.

This letter is but a sample of scores of hundreds of cases in Canada alone in which Dr. Chase's Ointment has proven a truly magic remedy. This letter is quoted because Mr. Duprau is well known throughout Ontario as an earnest minister of the Gospel, and one who has at heart the well-being of fellow-sufferers.

Rev. S. A. Duprau, Methodist minister, Concession, Prince Edward County, Ont., states:—"I was troubled with itching and bleeding piles for years, and they ultimately attained to a very violent form. Large lumps or ab-

cesses formed, so that it was with great difficulty and considerable pain that I was able to stool. At this severe crisis I purchased a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment, but I had little or no faith in it, as I had tried various remedies before, and to no purpose.

"Now, imagine how great and joyous was my surprise to find that just the one box cured me, so that the lumps disappeared, and also the external swelling. I feel like a different man to-day, and have not the least doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment saved me from a very dangerous and painful operation and many years of suffering. It is with the greatest pleasure and with a thankful heart that I give this testimonial, knowing that Dr. Chase's Ointment has done so much for me. You are at perfect liberty to use this testimonial as you see fit for the benefit of others similarly afflicted."

You are invited to make this test and prove to your own satisfaction the almost magical power of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Ask your neighbors who have used it what they think of Dr. Chase's Ointment. Use it when you have the opportunity, and remember that it is guaranteed to cure any case of itching, bleeding or protruding piles; 50c a box, at all dealers, or by mail from Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

A meeting of the Ladies Association of St. Mary's church of Cushing was held at Mrs. G. Schagels on Friday last. There was a fair attendance.

Any one who wishes to purchase a brand new, first class, up to date, stylish two seated comfortable ("as a rocking chair") elegant cutter, will do well to call on Mr. A. Fuller who is agent.

Miss Cass left for United States on Thursday last.

Mrs. Robt. Dobbie and Miss Bessie Dobbie were the guests of Mrs. Robt. Davidson on Friday last.

One of our fair ones represented us at the Hockey Concert in Lachute last Wednesday.

What's the matter with the Grand Nord Station? Its all right!

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fuller, Master Irving Fuller and Miss Jessie Innes visited at Viameds on Wednesday evening last.

Miss Effie Chambers was the guest of Miss Alice Davidson on Monday evening last.

There was such a fall of snow last week that Mr. J. Patton has opened through the fields.

Miss Davidson will assist Cushing friends with the programme on Friday 21st.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Miss Hattie Smith.

Miss Nellie Chambers has been the guest of Mrs. A. Fuller for the past few days.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—On December 1st, at Lachute Mills, Robert Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Campbell, aged 3 years 2 months and 11 days.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Painters' Kidneys.



The worst thing a painter has to contend with is the turpentine. The lead, of course, is bad too. But the turpentine cuts the kidneys, inflames and weakens them, makes the painter's life a dangerous and troublesome one. When a painter's backaches, it's time for him to begin treating the kidneys.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will fix them up—take out the inflammation and congestion, give ease to the aching back.

Mr. J. Evanson, the well-known painter and decorator, 50 Oxford St., Toronto, Ont., said: About eight weeks ago I was taken with an excruciating pain in my back over the kidneys. It was so bad that my wife had to apply hot cloths till the doctor came and gave me morphine.

He said the trouble was due to a stone passing from the kidney to the bladder. My water was loaded with a brick dust deposit and scalded on passing.

While in this condition I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and started taking them.

It was not long before I got relief from pain and have been improving in health ever since. My urine is now clear and does not smart me, and I feel better than in years.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS. These little black fellows act easily and naturally on the system, clearing away all bile and effete material. Constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, heartburn, waterbrash—all disappear when they are used. Price 25c.

AUCTION SALE—I have instruction to sell by Public Auction at the residence of John Taylor and Son, south side of River Rouge, on Thursday, 20th December, 1900, at 10 a.m. sharp, the following effects—

8 milch cows, 4 yearling heifers, 5 calves, Ayrshire bull 2 yr. old, colt 3-yr. old, work horse, a quantity of straw, a lot of fowl, lumber wagon, 2 buggies, milk wagon, road cart, Bradford reaper, 2 mowing machines, 2 horse-rakes, wooden track and fork with rope complete, 2 iron plows, 2 metal plows, iron harrow, disc harrow, drill harrow, cultivator, land roller, wooden pump, water trough, 225 sap buckets with heater and pan, tanning mill, corn sheller, corn planter, 2 sets buggy harness, set cart harness, set double harness, 2 logging chains, 2 rapping chains, set trace chains road scraper, cooking stove, box stove, Daisy churn, washing machine, 2 cupboards, 2 bedsteads, 2 tables, 2 milk cans, 2 cooley cans, 7 gates ready made, cow ties, Berlin with pole and shafts, a quantity of barley, wheat, oats, and horse shoes, and many other articles.

Terms—\$5 and under cash. Over that amount 10 months credit by furnishing approved joint notes. 3 per cent off for cash.

M. SMITH, Licensed Auctioneer.

CLOTHING



Particularly **OVERCOATS** has received much of our attention for the past three months, and we now offer the result of our thought and labor. We have secured a line of **OVERCOATS** that can be described as simply perfect.

We have the quality that pleases—the cut and style that fashion decrees—the fit that satisfies the most particular. Don't wait until you are frozen out. Come right now when all the sizes are in stock.

W. BANFORD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

EXCURSION RATES

Round trip tickets will be sold between stations East of Port Arthur and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., as under;

CHRISTMAS } At One Way First-HOLIDAYS } class Fare, December 22, 23, 24, and 25. Good to return until December 26, 1900.

At One Way First-class Fare and One-third, December 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, 1900. Good to return until December 27, 1900.

NEW YEAR } At One Way First-HOLIDAYS } class Fare, December 29, 30, and 31, 1900 and January 1, 1901. Good to return until January 2, 1901.

At One Way First-class Fare and One-third, December 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1900, and January 1, 1901. Good to return until January 3rd, 1901.

SCHOOL } At One Way First-VACATIONS } class Fare and One Third from December 8th to 31st, 1900. Good to return until January 20th, 1901.

Special fares to points in Maritime Pros.

For tickets and particulars apply to C. P. R. and Station Agents.

FOR SALE

Farm for Sale—Containing 150 acres 60 of which are under cultivation. Good house and out-buildings and well fenced. Well, and good creek spring. Situated one mile from Dalesville, convenient to church and post office.

Apply to John M. McLean, Dalesville.

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.	Sat. Sun.
Lve. MONTREAL	9.00 a.m.	*10.25 p.m.
Arr. TORONTO	4.25 p.m.	7.15 a.m.
Arr. HAMILTON	5.35 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	6.30 p.m.	11.00 p.m.
Arr. DETROIT	9.45 p.m.	1.10 p.m.
Arr. CHICAGO	7.20 a.m.	8.35 p.m.

*On Sundays leaves Montreal 8.00 p.m.

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

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

For tickets, reservations of space in sleepers, apply to

J. M. DORION, Lachute or St. Philippe

W. H. GARRETT, Lachute,

or to

D. WILLIAMSON, Grenville, Pro. Que.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given to the travelling 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-Jacques.

G. J. WALKER.

8-13-4. Sec. Treas.

FIRST-CLASS OVERCOATS FOR \$9.00

FALL SUITINGS.

Splendid Variety. Good Workmanship, Good Material, and Low Prices are the three requisites for a purchase.

These we are now offering to those wishing a thorough good suit.....

Come and inspect my stock.

D. LAPOINTE, MERCHANT TAILOR. WOOD TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

JUST READ THIS!

You may have heard of the Famous Rotary Standard Shuttle Sewing Machine, but possibly you do not know much about them. The Standard makes both lock and chain stitch, has much higher speed than vibrating machines, makes five and a half stitches to one motion of the treadle, no stop and start to shuttle, bobbin holds more thread than old style machines hence saves time to operator, has short needle, and is almost noiseless in operation. Be sure and examine the Standard Rotary before you buy a machine.

JOHN SIMON ALSO SELLS HIGH-GRADE CUTTERS

A FEW SECOND HAND ONES FOR SALE.

(CENTRE WARD)

LACHUTE.

LACHUTE GRIST MILLS.

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

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

P. CAMPBELL & Co.

TELEPHONE NO. 44.

Orders delivered anywhere in the town.

It Hurt To Eat.

The pain, nausea and distress that Dyspeptics suffer after every meal can all be permanently removed by Burdock Blood Bitters.

It tones up and restores the stomach to normal condition so that it digests food without causing discomfort.

Here's proof positive:

Miss Maggie Splude, Dalhousie, N.B., wrote the following: "I have been a sufferer from Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for the past two years and felt very miserable. I could not take much food as it hurt me to eat. My friends said, 'Why don't you try B.B.B.' I did so, using two bottles, which made such a complete cure that I can now eat anything I like without it causing me discomfort."

SKATING MATERIAL.

We have now on hand something very nice in Skates, and a large variety to choose from.

Skates, Straps, Hockey Sticks, Pucks,

The celebrated Hockey Skating Boot for men,

Men's regular Skating Boots,

Something nice in Ladies Skating Boots,

Misses Skating Boots,

Boys' Skating Boots.

G. L. MEIKLE & Co. WHITE FRONT.

We are now ready to take large quantities of Poultry at highest market prices in exchange for good goods.

Lachute Furniture Factory.



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

Something to Suit Everybody

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

Call and Examine our Stock

Do not wait until the week before Xmas to order your New Suit and Overcoat.

ORDER NOW BEFORE THE RUSH.

Largest Stock. Closest Prices. Best Work.

NEW TIES, COLLARS, SHIRTS, ETC. SPECIAL PRICES IN SUSPENDERS.

A. D. KENNEDY,

(Opposite Rodrigue's Hotel).