





WILL BE SOLD RIGHT ring by Skilled Workmen Our Specialy.

e us a call when wanting anything in our We can suit you.

LOCAL SUMMARY.

CHROCO, July 1s.—Precident Debt final declared the state of the price of Fullmann cars and the street of the state of the price of Fullmann cars and the street of the state of the price of Fullmann cars and the street of the state of the price of Fullmann cars and the street of the state of the price of Fullmann cars and the street of t

omerals, from the Governor-General down to the lowest subject in the department of Ottawa, to make laws for the few people that are in Canada. Still there are some crying out for A further clause of the Canadian law

from year to year to make Lws to governet them. It seems the more they are educated the harder they are to be governed. I have good thought the files and is field for costs and attended the files and is field for costs and attended the files and is field for costs and attended the files and is field for costs and attended the files and is field for costs and attended the files are would be required. They go was considered and is ledieved to be a great and portradity to the files. They have the best Assortmen of Hardware, Filware, Paints, Oil, Varsisher, Calcimines, Glass, Silverware, Filware, Paints, Oil, Varsisher, Calcimines, Character, Calcimines, Cal

Westport, July 21st.

A talc mine, near Sharbot Lake, has been opened by the school supply company of Berlin, Ont. The talc is manufactured into dustless orayons, much desired by school teachers.

WONDERS IN SCIENCE,

TESTING PERSPIRATION TO ASCERTAIN ONE'S MENTAL EMOTIONS.

Mr. Graham was appointed moderator.
A good one horse waggon, 3 spring, for sale cheap—at A. James'.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Bullis and family spent a few days at the lake last week.

The question of abolishing the toll gates between Prescott and Brockville, is again being agitated by citizens of both places. An attempt will shortly be made to bring the matter before the counties' council.

Still there are some crying out for more. It is needless, I think, for our boys to be boasting of their education when it takes shout all there can carry. boys to be boasting of their education when it takes about all they can earn from year to make laws to govern them. It seems the more they are educated the harder they are to be governed. I have often thought, years gone by, when the people became and is paid for costs and attendance as a witness.

Main St., opposite Maley's Boot & Snoe Store

BROCKVILLE

Carries The

Carries The

Carries The

Carries Tho

LARGEST STOCK OF WATCHES
of any house in town

His stock of Clocks, Jewelry, Diamonds, Spectacles, Etc., is complete in every department and pen once and awnile. The country and drive us out of their waters unless must be full of competent men, who would be glad to get one half of the sum, and its so all the way down to the foot of the ladder.

R. Webster.

Webster.

formation of a committee to look after the interests of American sportsmen.

school instruction.

Brain building is, par excellence, the science of the future. How is man to get more mind? Upon the answer to that question the prospects of the race depend. Who can doubt that the human brain of 10,000 years hence will produce ideas far beyond the capacity of the best piece of thought mechanism of to-

GERRYMANDERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

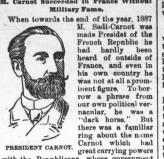
Parliamentary Apportionments That Outdoor Anything to Be Found Here.

"They order this matter better"—ow worse—in Great Britain and Ireland; the matter under consideration being the gentle art of gerrymandering. We have had some pretty bad examples of it here, of late, but at our worst wo must, according to figures given by the New York Tribune, yield the palm of badness to our "kin beyond the sea."

entary Apportionments That Out-

MOUNTAINS IN MOTION.

was bad beyond all reckoning, for it really is difficult to imagine anything more inequitable than the present system. The boroughs of Denbigh, Flint and Montgomery, for example, each elect one member and the total number of voters in all three is only 10,401; while Huddersfield, with 15,550 voters, elects only one. Again, Morthyr, with 16,572 voters, and Derby, with 16,271, each elect two, while Cardiff, with 17,833, elects only one. Ipawich's 9,444 voters and Devonport's 7,875 elect two members for each place, while Dudley's 16,385 and Wandsworth's 15,612 elect only one for each. There are not less than twenty-one English boroughs with fewer than 5,000 electors each. One of them is now represented by a liberal unionist, six by radicals and fourteen by conservatives. All parties, therefore, profit by this unequal distribution of members, and if the conservatives have now, on the whole, the advantage their tenure of it will probably not be long. The new registration bill seems designed to swing the pendulum far to the other side and to give to the radicals under representation. Thus five Irish constituencies, with an aggregate poll of only 14,000, will send to Westmins.er one representative each, while Romford, with more than 19,000, will send only one; in the other, one to 19,000.



ring about the name Carnot which had great carrying powers with the Republicans, whose government he was so suddenly called to head. All France, Legitimists and Republicans alike, and all readers of history outside, knew well that name, if they didn't know of the immediate successor to M. Grevy who bore it.

The newly elected President was the grandson of that famous Lezare Carnot, the regicide of the French Revolution and one of the leaders afterwards of the revolt against Robespierre—Carnot, "l'organisateur de la victorie" (the organizer of victory.)

He was the son of Hippolyte Carnot, who was one of the ministers of the Gov.

Under Secretary of Public Works under De Freycinet in 1978, and Minister of Public Works when M. Ferry was Premier. He rettred when Gambetta became Premier in 1881. He was re-called to the same post by M. Brisson in 1885. In 1886 he became Minister of Finance.

During the Presidential crisis at the end of 1887 which forced Jules Grevy to quit, power, Sadi Carnot was not thought of at all in the number of c-indicates talked of for succession. But on Dec. 3, in the midst of parliamentary intrigues, he was suddengly hamed as a candidate. There was a quite but spontaneous approval of the hitherto unthought-of man, and the dignity and purity of his life immediately commended him as Grevy's fittest successor. On the first ballot he got 303 votes out of 1852, against 212 for Ferry; 148 for _Gei. On the first ballot he got 393 votes out of 852, against 212 for Ferry; 148 for Gén. Saussier, who was rot a candidate: 76 for De Freycinet; 72 for Gen. Appert; 26 for M. Brisson, and five for M. Floquet. On the second ballot he was elected by 166 votes, against 188 for Saussier and 25 which were scattered,

The intervention of his name at one of the most dangerous crises of modern French.

The intervention of his name the most dangerous crises of mode history averted an imminent dis Throughout his o'd creed—loyal obe dience to the laws and the resort only to gonsti utional methods to change them.

change them.

He began the moment he took the office to surround himself with firm and able men who coin cided with his principles. Since December, 1887, he helped to tide the Govern

once apported to allow the calm of his character to be ruf-field by the conflicting interests of the Senate and the Chamber. Throughout all the temporary outline has of me agent and Senate and the Chamber. Throughout all the temporary outbre-ks of one sort and another since he took the helm, he showed France that, while he was not dazzling as a statesman, he was safe and sure, and that he was slow in movement.

As President of the Republic M. Carnot received \$240,090 a year—\$120,000 as salary proper, \$60,000 for maintaining his official state, \$60,000 for traveling expenses. This is paid the President of the French Republic in monthly instalments of \$20,000. M. and Mme, Grevy hoarded money and claimed the salary wasn't safficient. All that changed with the coming in of the Carnois. They were royal entertainers.

in or the Carnoss. They were royal enter-tainers.

He was well liked by the French, after they got to understand him, and he escap-ed the ouslaughts which frequently assail-ed his Ministers. Perhaps that was be-oause he had the tact to theerfully accept the small amount of power committed to his hands and to let the Minister's really-rule, in accordance with the present French Constitution,

Constitution,
Frederick R. Candert has, although an enemy when he said it, said the late President was "a model President."

Tom-M'ss Fitz is getting to be quite selectated as an autiquarian. oeleorated as an autiquarian.

Jesse—I didu't suppose she was as old

ous counterparts in mountain countries through whose valleys flow extensive water courses. The present season has been especially prolific of them, because of the enormous rainfalls.

What the avalanche is to the snowy Alpa of Switzerland and the white peaked mountain districts of Alaska, so is the landsilde to the rocky and wooded slopes of hill countries in more temperate latitudes. It is a question which of the two, the sivalanche or the landsilde is the more terrible engine of destruction. The avalanche is by far the more awful, and would be infinitely more destructive were it not confined to countries frequented by few but venturesome travelers.

Landsildes, on the contrary, may occur in any place where yalleys lie below steep hills. Their coming may not be predicted. Without warning, in the twinkling of an eye, the mountain's skin of rock and earth moves from its resting place, crawls slowly at first down the steep slope and then gathering momentum plunges into the valley below, carrying death and destruction with its fall.

How They Are Caused.

The cause of landsides is nearly always the same. In all rocky countries the soil is only a skin or covering for the soild rocks of the mountain's core. It lies upon the slopes rarely more than twelve or fifteen feet thick, often sharply inclined and clinging to its rocky foundation chiefly by its own weight. In seasons when there are violent and long continued rains the water soaks the soil to the bottom, and lubricates the rocky surface underneath with coze and mud. If then the slope be steep enough it often follows that the skin of earth slides downward of its own enormous weight, and gathering momentum, becomes a mighty avalanche before which great trees are broken like straws.

tum, becomes a mighty avalanche before which great trees are broken like straws.

It is very rarely indeed that a landslide occurs during any but protracted spells of wet weather, and in such exceptional cases some readily discovered local causes, such as unwise excavations, can always be found.

The tremenduous rainfalls of this spring were the cause of that other Canadian landslide which occurred at St. Albans, on the banks of the St. Anne river, on April 28. This was the most terrible landslide that has ever taken place in Canada, and has few parallels on the continent.

The circumstances attending this catastrophe were these: The St. Anne river three miles from St. Albans makes a long curve to a waterfall one hundred and fifty feet in height. The mountain descended precipitously to the cliffs over whose rim the river poured. The river is the outlet of the entire watershed of the Laurentian mountains, and this spring it was swollen to such abnormal proportions that vague fears of some catastrophe were felt. But no one predicted the awful catastrophe that followed.

A Terrific Silde.

The country about St. Albans was

sagainst Robespierre—Carnot, "Torganisateur de la victorie" (the organizer of victory.)

He was the son of Hippolyte Carnot, who was one of the ministers of the Government of 1848, and who, like his fater before him, was banished by the Bonapartes, and only came back again after the fall of the Second Empire, to become a member of the Sentate, but the fall of the Second Empire, to become a member of the Sentate, had two sons. The younger became a professor of chemistry and has added his share of lustre to the pattonymic by his original researches in the science. The older started out in life as an engineer, and after a bright carreer in this line drift-ed into politice and died at the head of the nation.

It remained for him to keep the name distinguished in the national life of France even to the third generation.

Marie Francois Sadi Carnot was born at Limoges Aug. 11, 1837. While a mere stripling he began to show a marked predilection for the mathematical sciences, and his father put him into the School of Mines to study engineering. He ended his courses with brilliant honors, and when the war broke out in 1870 he had got along so far as to be State Engineer at Aunecy. He was despatched by the provisional Government after the revolution of the Schoel of Prefect of the Department of the Schien-Infrience, the Eure and Calvados.

He did such good service thero that the grandson of the War Minister of the first revolution was promoted to the office of Prefect of the Department of the Schien-Infrience, the Eure and Calvados.

He cold o'r returned him as Deputy to the National Assembly in February, 1871, where he had joined the party of the Republic.

In 1876 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, where he followed the same political lines as in the Assembly, and rigidly adhered to the constitutional laws. In 1877 he was re-elected. From that timon he had been almost number returned by the first province of Prepicine with the first province of Prepicine with the process of the province of Prepicine with the pr

stop until six miles of territory had been Changed the Township Map.
When all had settled and there was opportunity to study the results of this appalling landslide it was seen that a new map would have to be made of the township. There was nothing left as it had been before. The falls were gone completely, and the river had found a new channel three miles away. Tracts of woodland a quarter mile or more square had been moved four or five hundred yards, the trees remaining Changed the Township Map

are, he was sudden date. There was a supproval of the man, and the dignity immediately comes fittest successor. Tructs of woodland a quarter mile or more square had been moved four or so 303 votes out of try; 148 for Gén. Appert; 26 for Sanssier and 25 his name at one of so of modern French inent disaster. The damage of course, was frightful. The town escaped, but seven farming feature throughout a space of six square miles. Many acres of woodland a quarter mile or more square had been moved four or for the flat was now found a field. Beyond it the former channel of the river ground to atoms.

In place of the great pool at the foot of the falls was now found a field. Beyond it the former channel of the river was filled with huge masses of rock. No one knowing the country as it had been could possibly have found a single familiar feature throughout a space of six square miles. Many acres of woodland a quarter mile or more square had been moved four or prove huge tracking the huge tracking the foot of the falls was now found a field. Beyond it the former channel of the river was filled with huge masses of rock. No one knowing the country as it had been could possibly have found a single feature throughout a single former of the foot of the falls was now found a field. Beyond it the former channel of the river was filled with huge masses of rock. No one knowing the country as it had been could possibly have found a fingle was filled with huge masses of rock. No one knowing the country as it had been could possibly have found a fingle. Beyond it the former channel of the river was filled with huge masses of rock. No one knowing the country as it had been could possibly have found a field. Beyond it the former channel of the river was filled with huge masses of rock. No one knowing the country as it had been could possibly have found a field. Beyond it had been country as it had been could possibly have found a field. Beyond it had been could prove the found in the former channel of the river and the former channel

number of mills of various sorts disappeared also,
About a dozen persons were killed, in spite of the three hours' warning. Great herds of cattle were buried. Thousands of domestic animals, floating down the river and into the St. Lawrence, brought the first news of the disaster to the cities below. Booms and wharves were carried away where the river joins the St. Lawrence, and caused a loss there of \$75,000.

The damage to the lumbering interests centring around St. Albans was

ests centring around St. Albans was nearly \$1,000,000. Great Landslide in Norway.

Perhaps the greatest landslide of Northern Europe occurred at Vaordalen, Norway, in May, 1893. A few miles north of Trondhjom a large mountain rises precipitately above the Loyanger Valley, then a fortile plain, dotted with prosperous farms, surrounding a lake.

The slide measured three miles across and followed a pathway down the mountain slopes more than six miles in length. The mighty mass gave notice of its coming by fearful thunderings far up on the mountain, but so rapid was its downward flight and so broad the swath it cut that few had time to make good their escape.

Twenty-two homesteads, on as many great and fertile farms, and fifty cottages lay in the course of the great slide between the base of the mountain and the lake. All of these were utterly destroyed. The frightful momentum gained in the descent of the mountain carried the mass straight across the valley and into the lake, aweeping in front of Great Landslide in Norway

The lake was changed in a twinkling into a sea of mud, in whose depths were buried hundreds of human beings and thousands of domestic animals, while mountain.
The records of landslides contain no other recital of a horror equal to this.
Other Great Landslides.
In 1872 a landslide in Arragon, near

A GOOD TIME.

A Yankee Girl's Experience That is Universal in Application.

Lucile Gregg was a pretty girl, merry and fond of a good time. Whenever there was any fun or mischief afoot, Lucile was a leader. She liked to do thinge a little daring, just a bit "shocking," and enjoyed seeing some of her friends open their eyes, and hear them exclaim, "Oh, Lucile, how can you!"

"I'm not a Miss Prim," she would reply. "Tim not too straight-laced to have a good time."

Lucile had many admirers with whom she had what she termed "summer flirtations." "There's no harm in it," she said, "it's just for a good time."

Last summer Lucile went to a fashionable resort in the White mountains. While there she made the acquaintance of George Martin, a young man of good family in New York. He showed Lucile attention, and sometimes she thought, with a little fluttering of the heart, that this might be more than a summer flirtation. One day George was joined by his mother and two sisters, and Lucile looked forward with mingled pleasure and anxiety to meeting them; but a whole day passed and George did not offer to introduce her to his relatives. Lucile was somewhat snnoyed at this omission, but did not suppose it was intentional, until just at dusk, she was sitting alone in a sheltered corner of the balcony, when she heard voices in one of the rooms.

In answer to some question she heard the state of the rooms.

balcony, when she heard voices in one of the rooms.

In answer to some question she heard deorge Martin say, "Oh, that's Lucile Gregg."

"Why, then she must be Belle Mer-rill's consin," responded a lady's voice.

"You must introduce us. You know Miss Gregg. of course?"

"Yes, I know her," George answered.
"but I don't believe you'll care to make her acquaintance."

her acquaintance."
Lucile ought to have left without Lucile ought to have left without hearing more; but the temptation to learn more was too great; so, with burning cheeks, she lingered and listened. "Why, she belongs to one of those old Boston families, and why shouldn't we care to make her acquaintance?" "Well, she does well enough to walk with, and treat to ice cream and confectionery, but she—well, she isn't the girl a man would like for a wife, or would like his sister to choose for a companion. She's a little too loud—"
Lucile waited to hear no more. Hot with anger, shame and humiliation, she

that george Martin esteemed her! She knew his real opinion of her now.

Wave after wave of wounded pride wave after wave or worker price and mortification went over her as she recalled certain acts of her own; twice she had smoked cigarettes in George Martin's presence, and he had professed to admire her "splendid independence," and all the while he was thinking her load!

and all the while he was thinking her loud!
Lucile did not spare herself in this humiliating retrospect. "I never will do so again!" she cried, at length. "No one shall ever have a chance to call me loud after this!"
Whether she keeps this resolution or not, Lucile Gregg will never think of certain events of that summer without a thrill of shame.
Without a thought of wrong, save in merry pursuit of a good time, many a

without a thought of wrong, save in merry pursuit of a good time, many a young girl has been led to some foolish act which has left a stain on her reputa-tion, and caused her hours of humilia-tion afterward.—Ohio Farmer.

Scientific Notes. Gas pipes of manilla coated with as Gas pipes of manilla coated with asphalt have been used successfully.

Paper tubes for holding yarn or thread are a recent English invention.

A certain sign of death is when the temperature of the body in the armpit is 68 degrees.

It is only recently that the science of medicine has reluctantly admitted as true the phenomenon of hypnotism.

Among the recently devised mechanisms of practical utility is a thermometer for the measurement of soil temperature.

ature.

A Spanish musician has devised a system of musical notation by which the sharp and flat system is done away

with.
A Chicago genius has invented a nethod of street lamp lighting whereby it is only necessary to open a valve connecting one of the large holders at the gas works to light the lamps of the city.

city.

A horse shoe without nails has been invented. It is held to the hoof by clamps and can be put on and taken off in less than a minute. The horse-shoers' union says it will never come in practical use.

In the western deserts a spot of ground becomes excessively heated causing the

becomes excessively heated, causing the air above to descend. This produces an influx of the atmosphere from all sides, but unequally, the result being a gyratory motion and a sandstorm. Dr. Fletcher, of Cincinnati, in proof of his theories of "tooth grafting," im-planted some dog teeth firmly in the leg bone of a goat and caused them to grow The use of electric heat for electric

The use of electric heat for electric street cars is steadily extending, and is likely to soon be the rule rather than the exception. Over 200 electric street railway lines in the United States are now equipped in whole or in part by electric heaters. Their superiority to the coal stove in every respect is obvious. They do not take up any passenger space, as they are attached to the seat raiser; they throw off no odor, dirt, dust or smoke, and they require absolutely no moke, and they require absolutely nattention from the time the car leave the carhouse in the morning until it re turns at night, and then only to turn s witch on or off.

"Ta-va-ra" Brought Her Back to Life.

A devout woman of a fashionable Back Bay street was recently sick, as her family and friends believed, unto death. She had made her preparations and was daily awaiting her end with patient resignation. Her hours of suffering were cheered by the glimpess of the unseen world that came to her, and one day she called to her attendants, who were grouped around her in hourly anticipation of her decease: "Oh, that heavenly music. Don't you hear it?" Is Strongly impressed in spite of themselves by her fervor, they strained their ears to catch the harmonies of heaven, when a cyclonic burst of sound from a street organ, manipulated by an Italian across the street, swung full into the rollicking measures of "Ta-ra-ra boomed eay," accompanied by a tambourine. There was a moment's silence in the sicknoom, then an involvnitry burst of "Ta-ra-ra" Brought Her Back to Life There was a moment's silence in the sickroom, then an involvntary burst of laughter, in which the sick woman joined. From that moment a reaction set in, and to-day she has the prospect of years of life before her.—Boston Home Journal.

A Generous Answer.

A Generous Answer.

Touching this subject of servants, why on earth do so many thousands of our women at home slave in factories, or worse, when here they would be like angels in the house? (Mostly!) And then again, the want of wives in Canada is a real blight to the land of sunlight and room. These lines I jotted down from the Pall Mall Gazette last year.

A voice comes from the Colonies:
"Oh, by your lives, oh, send us wiv. s,"
A voice then back responsive flies;
"Oh, by the powers, take ours, take ours,
—The Canadian Gazette. The Similarity. Wool—Time is like a cable car. Van Pelt—Never goes backward? Wool—Stops for no man.

York World.

The Queen's Two Names.

It is probable that most of Her Majesty's loyal subjects know the Queen only by her royal title, Victoria, and that such of the remainder of them as are aware that she bears another name and that that is Alexandrina believe that the latter is the second and therefore, in some sense, the inferior name. The well informed, however, know that the Queen's names are Alexandrina Victoria, and a sentence or two in a letter of her father, the Duke of Kent, written a couple of months after her christening and sold a few days since in Paris, may account for the choice of the second as the principal name. "Her first name," the duke wrote, "is Alexandrina; Victoria, by which name she is always called at home, is her last, being that of her dear mother. The first she bears after her god father, the Emperor of Russia."

—St. James Gazette.

A New Jewel.

The newest coats, whether cut with long basques or snipped off into garcon jackets, seldom fasten across the bust, but are finished at that point with button-holes opposite each other. This is done to give place for a little trinket that has captivated the fancy of womankind. An unusually handsome specimen had an exquisite miniature set in a Lonis Seize frame of old silver studded with diamonds, the whole pin being about the size of a fifty-cent piece. This fastened over the right hand buttonhole, and from it extended a silver chain that slipped through the opposite hole, knotted once about itself and ended in a slip.

Hood's Cured Others Failed



"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough
in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five year.
I have been troubled with scrofula in my necla
and throat. Several kinds of medicines which

Hood's parille Cures
not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken
one bottle of this medicine, the screness had
gone, and before I had finished the second the

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