YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

The Former Home of a Very Minute Inmate-The Revelations of a Magnifying Glass.

Few people know what a wonderful object a bit of chalk is when examined under a microscoj e. Take your knife blade and scrape off a little of the loose powder, catch it on a clean glass slide, and place this on the stage of a good table microscope. Use a quarter inch objective lens and illuminate the field with a cone of light from the concave side of the reflector. The powder will be seen to consist of a confused mass of beautiful, tiny shells, many of them of the most curious form. A better way, however, is to rub down a portion of the chalk with an old toothbrush in a tumbler half filled with water. If you desire to prepare several slides, run on about a teaspoonful of the powder. Shake the numbler briskly, allow the sediment to settle for a moment and then carefully pour off the milky-looking water. Repeat this until the water remains clear, and you will then have left in the bottom only perfect shells, or large parts of shells. Take up a small pinch of this deposit, spread it carefully over the center of a glass slide. Dry over a lamp, and, if you wish to preserve the slide for further use, mount in Canada balsam, pressing on the bubbles of air beneath the cover glass. If only intended for present examination, you may omit the mounting. In a space not more than one-quarter of an inch in diameter perhaps as many as 300 separate shells may be counted, many of which are perfect in form. Here and there scattered about you will see some shells of the exact form of the modern conch shells, only they are 1.000,000 times smaller. You will also probably see many long, straight and cylindrical shells, similar in appearance to the gigantic orthoceras (straight horns) of the carboniferous limestone. Fossil orthoceras have been found more than a foot in length, but these little congeners of theirs are not more than the 13000th of an inch long. Others, formed exactly like the great wheel-like shells of the ammonities of the cretaceous period, are also to be seen. Still others, the foraminifera, lay in groups like piles of coin toppled over. By counting these, some of the clusters will be found to contain from 8 to 20 separate shells. By using polarized light, these coin-like bodies sparkle and glow with the most gorgeous colors. Every tint of the rainbow flashes forth as the analyzer is rotated. Others will resemble tiny waters, perforated with curiously shaped openings. These latter once formed interior skeletons of tiny animals, much like the model squids of entilelishes. Most mollusks have their skeletons on the outside, for the protection of the soft parts within: but still others have the strende or fleshy portions arranged mound an internal bony axis, in the same manner as in the class of vertebrate

THE CUTTLE FISH

of the present day belongs to this latter class, and the substance sold as cuttlefish hone, used by canary birds to whet their bills and grind up the grain in their gizzards, is nothing but this interior shell. A careful examination of different samples of any one kind of chalk will generally show from 200 to 300 different species of shells, but by for the largest portion is composed of only some eight to ten species. A single colic inch of chalk, such as forms the great cliffs under and around the city of Dover, Eng., contains 8,000,000 of separate shells. When it is remembered that these chil's (which give to England one of its names, Albion—white) form a straum from 1,500 to 3,000 feet in depth, and extending along the English coast and even under the Channel, all the way across to Calais, France, and which also reaches many miles inland, the mind is exerpowered by any effort to comprehead the infinite numbers of animals required to form such a deposit. All the animais, whose skeletons and shells compose this immense stratum of chalk, must have lived in fresh water, probably in an immense lake, and hundreds, per-haps thousands, of centuries must have passed while, grain by grain, this vast deposit was being formed. The lime, in the shape of soluble carbonate, and in solution in the waters in this vast lake was taken up by these invisible animals and laid down as phosphate and carbonate of lime in their shells and bones. Prodigious as must have be in the number of organisms whose remains form the great chalk deposits found all over the world, yet these are only as a single grain of sand on the seashore when compared with the vast accumulation of lossil infusoria. In spite of the extreme minuteness of these invisible forms, the stratified rocks, forming a large portion of the crust of the carth, is made up almost entirely from their shells and skeletons. They form great mountain tanges in different portious of the globe. Even the silicious rocks, called tripoli are shown by the microscope to be composed of the carapaces of tiny animaltion in water in the same way that the carbonate of lime was secreted by the organisms whose remains composed the stata of chalk. These silicious animals belonged principally to the family bacillaria, and their skeletons are so perfectly preserved that they can be identified and compared with the bacterium of the present day. Ehrenburg, the great naturalist, was the first to discover these facts. The instruments he used were

OF THE RUDEST KIND and all made by his own hands. A bettermicroscope than Ehrenburg ever possessed can now be purchased for the small sum of \$5, yet with the appliances at his command he made the most astonishing discoveries. The revelations of Ehrenburg caused a widespread sensation among men of science. Al. Brongniart, the French geologist, at once visited Berlin and wrote back to the French Academy of Sciences: "I have seen all these marvels. I have made a comparison of the marvels." of these forms with the living species, from the St. Petersburg museum.

graveyard of the infusoria. The mind paralyzed at any attempt to account for the heaps of corpses of these invisible animalculie. Richmond, Va., is built over a stratum of what was once a mass of living forms. This deposit has been examined to the depth of more than 100 feet, and extends over an area of more than two miles in diameter. Every cubic

than two miles in diameter. Every cubic inch of this deposit contains the skeletons of 10,000,000 of tiny forms.

The tripoli, used for polishing out table-ware, is composed entirely of the silicious shells of infusoria. The earthy with which can house are colored. paint with which our houses are colored paint with which our nonses are colored is nothing but the remains of different species of these animals. Even the hardest rocks—the flints—show, when examined under the microscope, that they, too, are composed of the skeletons of infusoria. I once examined a thin of infusoria. I once examined a thin section of a flint, formerly used by the great hunter, Daniel Boone. This flint was composed of the shells of infusoria. The gun, an old flintlock rifle, from which this flint was taken, is still preserved at Frankfort, Ky. Even many of the precious stones, such as the cornelian, owe their beautiful colors to the presence of fossil infusoria. In some parts of the earth people eat the dirt, which is found to possess nutritive qualities. The substance is known as mountain meal. The Indians on the banks of the Amazon River use this meal as food during times when other foods are scarce. It is made up into a dough and baked as bread. Chemists have analyzed this substance, and find it to be composed of the remains of infusoria, and it is this animal matter yet remaining that makes it available as food. If we now go a step higher and examine other fossil remains in size reaching to that of the head of a pin, we find that a large part of the entire crust of the earth is composed of them. A little shell animal, called the miliolow, must have existed in countless numbers in the seas of the cretaceous period. In settling to the bottom of the ancient seas that covered what is now central France, these shells fermed

IMMENSE STRATA. some of which are several thousand feet in thickness. The beautiful city of Paris is built from stone quarried from this de posit, mostly from the quarries of Montmartre. A cubic inch of any of the stones from which the palaces, churches and fine residences of this great metro polis are built contains hundreds of thousands of the fossils, so that it may with truth be said that Paris, together with its pavements and quays, is composed entirely of the shells of the mi iolog. If we visit Egypt and examine the pyramids, temples, and tombs on either bank of the river Nile, they will be found to be composed of minute petrifactions. The pyramids of Ghizeh, opposite to Cairo, are composed of stones formed entirely of the remains of mummulites. Along the eastern bank of the Nile, run-ning from near Cairo far into the interior of Africa, in the direction of the equator, there is a range of mountains, known as the Arabian Chain. The rocks of which this great mountain is composed are formed of the petrified remains of mummulites. Another range of mountains, the Lybian hills, extend along the west bank of the river, and this, too, is composed of the remains of mummulites. In the Soudan, over a tract of desert reaching for more than S00 miles, from east to west and some 200 from north to south, the feet of the whites of the eggs up very stilly, and add them last of all, mixing them powdery sand. Take up a pinch of this dust, and, under the microscope, like the scraping from the chalk, it will be seen seraping from the chalk, it will be seen the seraping from the chalk it will be seen the seraping from the chalk it will be seen the seraping from the chalk it will be seen the seraping from the chalk it will be seen the seraping from the chalk it will be seen the seraping from the chalk it will be seen the chalk it 800 miles, from east to west and some to be composed almost entirely of tiny shells. One is impressed, after seeing these things, with the force of the words of the poet Shelley, that Every grain of sand was once endowed with life.

The minute forms found in the chalk and the remains of infusoria in the tripoli, although averaging only about the an inch in le in size when compared with the smallest organisms known to naturalists. The very name of these mites is suggestive— Monad, the one, the unit. The purest water, after being strained and filtered through the finest sieve or filter that can be made by the hand of man, when examined under the highest powers of the microscope, is seen to be composed of a mass of monads. These tiny animals were long looked upon as the ultimate molecules of matter. They are in reality living atoms and are call the revealed. living atoms, and can only be revealed by means of the most powerful lenses, while illuminated with concentrated light. They are found everywhere; in the air we breath, in the water we drink, and in all the juices of animals and plants. A single drop of water contains more monads than there are human beings on the whole earth.

Two Years Ago.

Two years ago I was troubled with an ulcer on my aukle, having used B. B. B. for had blood I procured a bottle and a box of Burdock Healing Cintment. After using 3 bottles and 3 boxes I was completely cured. Mrs. William. V. Boyd, Brantford, Out.

The cat's purr is the sign of peace. The rooster's spur is an emblem of war.

The New Air Ship.

The new air ship travels 200 miles an hour, good time, but none too quick if one wanted Hagyard's Yellow Oil. This one wanted Hagyard's Yellow Oil. This peerless, pain-soothing remedy is a prompt and pleasant cure for sore throat croup, colds, rheumatism, pains in the chest and back, neuralgia. For external and internal use. Price 25c.

Rudyard Kipling Dying.

BEAVER, Pa., June 12 .- A letter to a friend here says: "Rudyard Kipling, the novelist, is dying of consumption. Abcesses have formed in his lungs and at intervals he cannot speak above a whisper. By order of his physicians he was two weeks ago taken from London to Italy, where it was hoped the climate would be beneficial."

A Gift from the Czar.

San Francisco, June 12.-The Ozar of Russia has presented the Stanford university with a complete collection of Russian and Siberian minerals taken and I can no longer retain the slightest collection is valued at \$35,000, and comdoubt." The oldest of the stratisfied rocks of which the crust of the earth is composed are now known to be a great collection is visued at 100,000, and doubt. The oldest of the stratisfied prizes 800 specimens. Mr. Stanford will in return send to the Czar a collection of California minerals and precious stones. HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

ECONOMY IN A FAMILY. There is nothing which goes so far toward placing young people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen or in the parlor. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it-not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent-nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for Ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an op-portunity unimproved. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition should carry her no farther than his welfare or happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim, and the theatre of her exploits in the bosom of herfamily, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as she can in the counting-room or the workshop. It is not the noney earned that makes a man wealthy -it is what he saves from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labor with his best friend, and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope? If he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosem, where is he to place

HOMELY THOUGHTS.

The very act of receiving, if done gra-ciously and with thankful kindliness, is n itself a gift, and one that stimulates

renowed generosity.

It is sometimes said that justice should precede generosity, but, in fact, the former contains the very element out of which the latter is composed and with out which it could not exist.

Yesterday is yours no longer, to-morrow may never be yours; but to-day s yours, the living present is yours, and in the living present you may sketch forward to the things that are before.

THE KITCHEN.

TO PRESERVE EGGS.

Slake a quantity of lime in a tub or barrel; let it stand overnight; next morning pour off the water until the thick creamy lime is left; now put three nches of that in a barrel; stick eggs in it end up, put on another layer of lime cream, till in more eggs, and so on till the barrel is within three inches of being tilled; occupy that space with a final layer of the cream.

SULTANA CAKE.

1 lb. of flour, 4 lb. Sultana raisins, lb. of butter, I teaspoonful essence of lemon, 6 oz. of sugar, 2 oz. orange peel, 2 ergs, 1 teaspoonful of baking power, milk. Put the flour in a basin, and rub the butter carefully into it. Wash and holding the position of captain in the dry the rasins, and add them, then the first regiment of Glengarry militia, being sugar, the orange peel (cut in thin slips), the baking powder, and the essence of lemon, mixing all well. Separate the yolks and whites of the egg, putting the yolks in a small basir and the white on a plate; beat the rolks, and mix them with a teaspoonful of milk, and put this among the ingredients in a basin, which should be wet like a stiff paste. With a clean knife beat heat of the oven. This is a small cake. but you can double or triple the amounts of the ingredients if you wish a larger

PLUM PUDDING.

one apple or one carrot, two eggs, half stormed and fumed on the dock while pint milk, two teaspoonfuls mixed spice, this process was being gone through. half teaspoonful nutmeg, half teaspoonful baking powder. For this pudding the currants ought to be washed and ried, the raisins stoned, and the orange peel cut up in small pieces; grate the lemon rind and squeeze out the juice. If them the milk, and pour them both among the ingredients in the basin, mixing thoroughly. Butter a pudding basin or mould, and pour the pudding in; cover it with a piece of buttered paper, and steam for four hours. Serve hot with either custard or sweet melted butter sauce.

The Key Stone.

Regular action of the bowels in the keystone of health. The B.B.B. insures it and cures constipation, dyspepsia, etc. Miss F. Williams, 445 Bloor Street, Toronto, writes: "Have used your Burdock Blood Bitters for constipation and pain in the head with great success. I improved from the second dose.'

Evidence of Accused Persons.

The House of Lords, on the 26th ultiin their own behalf. The discussion, the Times' report of which is reproduced this morning, was a highly interesting | Patience, the second bravery one. It brought out the ideas on the perhaps, greater than the first.

question of the leading jurists of Great question of the leading jurists of Great Britain, and it is worthy of note that they all ran in one groove. I ford Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, who had charge of the measure, was very strong in its support. The present state of the law he characterized at about incongruous and almost ridiculous. It was impossible to ridewished how under the impossible to understand how, under the old state of the law, it was possible to arrive at the truth. The old state of the law has been altered, of course, but it has been in the direction of allowing the accused or the defendant to speak from the witness box. First this right was accorded in civil cases; then the legislature gave it to accused persons and their wives in specified cases of a crimmal nature. The anomalies as described by the Lord Chancellor were numerous and must be considered unjustifiable. One result in England is that the inabilitys of a prisoner to testify in his case, even when he is innocent, frequently works to his injury. Lord Demman alone spoke strongly against the bill. Lord Herschell acquiesced in and Lord Esher did not oppose it. Lord Coleridge, Chief Justice of England, spoke in its support.
Lord Morris, a lord of appeal, gave it his approval. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whose experience, it might be thought, would lead him to seek amendments calculated to secure the convic tion rather than the acquittal of accused persons, expressed entire concurrence in the resolution, both on his own behalf and on the part of the other judges of Ireland. The bill was read without a division. A measure of the same nature has been brought before the Canadian Parliament, and its promoters will, doubtless, he strengthened by the endorsement its principle has received from the most eminent judges of the English race, It is not to be forgotten, though, that the change is a very marked one, and might almost be called revolutionary .- Montreal Gazette.

OBITUARY.

Another old and respected pioneer, says the Glengarrian, has passed over to the great majority, in the person of Lieut-Col. Alexander Fraser, of Fraser's Point. Charlottenburg, at the ripe old age of 90 years. The old gentleman quietly ended his earthly career early on Friday morning, and the funeral took place from his late residence on Saturday afternoon, being one of the very largest seen in the county for years, over 130 carriages being in line, besides a large concourse meeting the remains at St. Mary's Church, Williamstown, where the burial service was performed by Rev. Father McCarthy. Mr. Fraser was born in Invernesshire, Scotland, in 1802, and came to this country when a lad. During the rebellion in 1837-8 he took up arms in defence of his country with many another loyal Glengarry man, stationed at St. Philip and Montreal for a considerable time; and during his whole lifetime continued to take a deep interest in all military matters.

Winter Sports.

The gay winter season exposes many to attacks of colds, coughs, hoarseness tightness of the chest, asthma, bronchitis

Made Sir Ambrose Shea Angry.

NEW YORK, June 12 .- Among the pas sengers who arrived here to-day on the steamer Cienfuegos were Sir Ambrose Shea, governor of the Bahamas, Lady Quarter pound bread crumbs, half pound flour, half pound suct, half pound suct, half pound sugar, half pound currants, half pound make a tour of the country. The Gov-

An American Minotaur.

New York, June 12 .- William B. Rhett, a member of one of the first families of peel cut up in small pieces; grate the lemon rind and squeeze out the juice. If an apple is used it must be peeled and chopped finely, and if a carrot, the red an employe of the Savannah Steamship part of it grated. Put into a basic all dry ingredients, including the apple, lemon rind and juice, and mix them all together. Beat the eggs well, add to the milk and ruined. He is defended by the milk and ruined. He is defended by the milk and ruined. counsel. His exploit plunged his family in gloom, one of his sisters having died

Health in Herbs.

Health-giving herbs, barks, roots, and berries are carefully combined in Burdock Blood Bitters, which regulates the secretions, purifies the blood and renovate and strengthen the entire system. Price \$1 a bottle, six for \$5. Less than 1 cent a dose

The number of arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts for the year 1890 was 52,814, of whom only were 5882 were woman. Forty-five thousand nine hun-dred and eighty-two arrests were made in the twenty-five cities, and only 6591 in the rest of the State. the city popula tion is 4,327,154: the town population mo, passed the second reading of a bill to 911,779. the number of arrests has inenable accused persons to give evidence creased since 1885 from 35,480 to 52,814 in 1890, what ever the figures may mean.

Patience, the second bravery of man, is

Perry Davis'
PAIN-KILLER NEURALGIA and TOOTHACHE. Is used both internally and externally,

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which is intended to celebrate the discovery of America.

A Proud Boast.

Rome beasted that she dispensed with native physicians for the first 600 years of her existence. Whether this was cause of result of her unusual vigor is not recorded. In the days of her prosperity and excess she developed considerable ability in the medical line and gave to the world the distinguished physician Galenus. For some time afterthe fall of Rome the treatment of disease was chiefly in the hands of monks. In connection with the monastery there was frequently the well-managed hospital and garden, filled with plants noted for their healing virtues. The Arabs of the middle age were devoted students of science and particularly of medicine. When they came in contact with christendom they made two important contributions-they gave to the church the writings of Aristotle, which in the hands of St. Thomas of Aquinas saved the church from a crude materialism. They gave to the medical world the wealth of their scientific researches, especially to the line of chemistry, and substituted milder remedies in place of the terrible helle-bore and other drugs of Hippocrates. Averrors and Avicenna were the leading Arabian scientists and Dante has given them a place in that honorable circle of the Inferno which contains the leading physicians of heathen times.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

And old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility, and all nervous complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this receipt in German French or English, with full directions sugar, half pound currants, half pound make a tour of the country. The Gov-Valencia raisins, quarter pound orange ernor was indignant because the customs by addressing, with stamp, naming this peel, one lemon, one teaspoonful salt, inspector examined his baggage and paper, W. A. Noyes, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

A woman's beauty may be "all in her eye," but it is there just the same.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.-Go where you may, in every country and in all climes persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, scalds, bruises, and sprains, it is an invaluable remedy; for bad legs, bad breasts, and piles, it may be confi-dently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. In cases of puffed unkles, erysipelas, and rheumatism, Holloway's Ointment gives the greatest comfort by reducing the inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure all those manifold skin affections, which, originating in childhood, gain strength with the child's growth.

When the painters strike they don't brash up matters a bit.



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A Remarkable Crucifix.

The crucifix which Christopher Columbus wore when he discovered America is said to be in the keeping of the Sisters of Lorretto, at Durango, Colorado. It is believed that an inquiry will be set on foot with regard to the authenticity of the relic, and that if its genuineness is established it will be exhibited at the forthcoming World's Fair at Chicago, which is intended to celebrate the discovery of American Landing Section 1800 - 1800 To CORNWALL—Steamer BOHEMIAN
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To LAPRAIRIE—From Montreal, from 25th May to 31st August, on Mondays; Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. From Laprairie—530 a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal 6.30 a.m., 12 hoon-4 and 6.15 p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays from Laprairie, 6. 6. 10.30 a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal, 6, 9, 12 noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m. On Fundays and holidays, from Laprairie, 7, 6.15 a.m. and 5 p.m. EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturdays and holidays, from Laprairie, 7, 6.15 a.m. and 5 p.m. EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday May 2nd, by Sleamer Turrebonne, every Baturday at 2.30 p.m., for Vercheres, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Controccur returning same evening at about 8 p.m.

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