

lad, in some respect of your own creation."

"I know it," groaned Walter despondingly. "But what can I do? I can't stop Selwyn from going to Italy, as you have stopped his aunt."

"No; but you can do something else. Your patron at Willowbank has paid you for your picture in advance; thinking thereby to close all connection with you, no doubt. You have the sinews of war; then why not carry it into the enemy's country?"

"Into the enemy's country?" repeated Walter. "I don't quite see what you mean."

"Well, in other words, then, here is a young painter, devoted to his profession and with a pocket full of money; what is more natural and right and proper than that he should wish to visit Italy, the temple of Art, the very cradle?"

"By jove, I'll go!" cried Walter, leaping to his feet.

"Of course, you'll go, though you needn't have interrupted a fellow in what promised to be a very pretty flight of eloquence. I shall miss you, of course, but then I shall feel that you are improving your mind. You must not confine yourself to picture galleries, remember, but study the out-door effects of nature—the southern skies and seas. They say Sicily is a good place for filling your sketch book. Suppose you go to Sicily first, and work your way up from the toe of the boot?"

"My dear Jack, you are the best adviser that ever man had!" cried Walter with enthusiasm.

"That always seems so when one's advice happens to chime with one's friend's wishes," observed Pelter composedly. "You must not be too sanguine, however, Sir Knight errant; it seems to me that you have got your work cut out for you; even if you should save the young lady from the dragon, it will be a tough job to win her."

"I do not think of winning her," answered Walter earnestly; "if I can only be of use to her; only let her know, when far from home and, as she supposes, friendless, that she is not without a friend; if I can unmask this man and show her dotting father what he is!"

"You will ask no other reward," interrupted Pelter dryly. "That is very wise and very pretty; but everybody has not your disinterestedness. For myself, I feel that I have earned something at your hands, my lad; and I will thank you to brew me a little whiskey punch in the manner with which you are acquainted, and which the Faculty have recommended for my complaint."

(To be Continued.)

Parker, the East End Shoe Man, is selling VELVET SLIPPERS suitable for Presents, cheap at 1351 St. Catherine street. Call and buy a Pair at 75c or \$1, or a Pair at \$1.25, worth \$1.75.

His Mistake.

He passed last Sunday evening with a number of young lady friends. I felt sure said he, that there was one of them who wanted very badly to be kissed, and I made up my mind to accommodate her if I got a chance. It came when I got up to go. The lady went with me to the door. In the semi-darkness of the hall I put my arm around her gently, turned up her flower face to mine, and holding her fast, pressed my face to her cheeks, kissing her on the forehead, the eyes—such eyes they are—and the rose red lips. There was a stifled scream and I saw that she was genuinely indignant. I beg your pardon, I stammered. Mr. Jones, snapped she, if you ever come here again without having been shaved for a week, I'll never speak to you.

A Good Reason.

A young New Yorker who went West filled with enthusiasm and a desire to "grow up with the country" surprised his friends by returning home after an absence of several weeks. He said that, while he was out land hunting in what he thought was the garden spot of America, he came across a boarded up claim shanty. On the boards nailed across the door he found this inscription, which accounted for his unexpected return: Four miles from a naylor. Sixteen miles from a potato. Twenty-five miles from a railroad. A hundred and atey from timber. Two hundred and fifty feet from water. There's no place like home. We've gone east to spend the winter with my wife's folks.

True Polish Cannot be Hid.

Mr. Lingerlaid—I believe, Miss Nora, that in the profession I was speaking of I could achieve great results.

Miss Nora—But my dear friend, you have had no experience, have you?

Mr. L.—Very true, but a man never knows what he can do until he lets himself out.

Voice from the hallway—The proper thing for a man to do when he lets himself out is to make tracks for home.

THE GREAT SCOTCH STRIKE

Evictions of Strikers From Their Homes Causes Rioting.

GLASGOW, January 6.—The disturbances caused by the evictions of the railroad strikers from the quarters provided for them by the railroad companies, have not yet ceased in spite of the presence of large forces of police, backed up by troops. Serious rioting was resumed to-day at Coatbridge, nine miles from here, on the Monkland canal, the chief centre of the iron manufacture in Scotland. The police and troops, who have now been almost continuously on duty for 48 hours, passed a wearisome night, as the strikers, now driven to desperation, are making the wildest threats. However, the strikers practically abstained from violence throughout the night, but this morning they mustered at an early hour about the dormitory at Coatbridge, occupied by the non-union men who have been employed in place of the strikers. After pelting the building with stones the rioters made a rush forward and stormed it in the most approved fashion. The police on duty at that spot made a gallant defence, using their batons freely and charging the strikers in spite of showers of stones hurled at them on all sides. During the conflict a number of the police and a still greater number of strikers were more or less seriously injured. The rioters were finally repulsed just as strong reinforcements of police and troops were being sent to the scene of the collision.

The Provost of Glasgow has convened a public meeting to consider the best means of reaching a settlement of the strike difficulties. Mr. Baird, M.P., a director of the North British Railway Co., addressing a meeting of his electors to-day, declared that the directors were ready to discuss the matter of grievances with the old servants. He pleaded for a suspension of judgment upon the company, the task of reconciling the interests of the shareholders with those of the public and the men being an exceedingly difficult one.

WIFE TO A HUNDRED MEN.

William H. Buttner, familiarly known in Chicago as "Billy" Buttner, is a divorce lawyer. Buttner commenced his career which, for the variety of his crimes, is without equal, about twelve years ago in this city when Lawyer Alphonso Goodrich was disbarred by the court for "dishonorable and disreputable practice." So well had he learned Mr. Goodrich's business methods that he did all the business. Goodrich placed catchy advertisements in the newspapers and secured clients and Buttner carried on the court proceedings—when it was absolutely necessary.

"Colorado divorces" was the specialty of the sharks. The wife was never notified and at trial Buttner produced some other woman—who was continually in his employ—and she, after going through a highly emotional scene, would "break down" and confess that she had been guilty of everything charged in the complaint, and implore "her husband" to forgive her and take her back. The name of the woman who worked for Buttner is Edith Hammond, a notorious woman of Chicago, and she is said to have impersonated over one hundred wives, from whom divorces were fraudulently obtained.

One man for whom Buttner got a divorce married again in Michigan. His first wife caused his arrest sometime afterwards for bigamy. He was convicted and sentenced to jail for six years. Buttner escaped arrest by changing his residence to another State. Buttner next distinguished himself by assaulting a woman client and stealing several hundred dollars from a wealthy young Englishman who had answered one of his advertisements. Buttner managed to escape arrest on all these charges.

For the next two years—1885 and 1886—Buttner associated with the worst characters in Chicago, unfolding swindling schemes to them and participating in many crimes. He came down to the level of a "petty crook." He then took up law business again and secured for a client an old Norwegian who was charged with assaulting a nine year old girl. The man became dissatisfied with the way Buttner was conducting the case and secured another lawyer. A few days afterwards Buttner and a detective called on the old man's wife and forcibly compelled her to deliver to them \$1,000 worth of city bonds, which they immediately turned into money. Both Buttner and the detective were arrested for this crime on the charge of conspiracy. Much to the surprise of everyone they were acquitted.

After this Buttner was arrested on four different occasions for assaulting clients who had refused to give him money. His frequent arrests caused the Judges of the different courts to become suspicious of all his causes, and the atmosphere of Chicago was so uncomfortable for him about a year ago that he fled to New York.

SCIENTIFIC.

A luminous crayon has been invented for the purpose of enabling lecturers to draw on the blackboard when the room is darkened for the use of the lantern. The invention is likely to prove of value not only to the lecturers who use the lantern, but also (in another form) to those students who wish to take notes.

If there are cockroaches or ants to annoy you, sprinkle a mixture of equal parts of powdered borax and sugar around their haunts after cleaning them out thoroughly. If you will examine closely around the back yard, you will, no doubt, find the breeding places of ants, and by pouring boiling hot water or kerosene into the hills, you will find prevention easier than cure.

A patent has been granted for an electrical drill for oil wells. The device so consists of a series of motors in tandem, connected in such a way as to make one motor. The design has been to get the power within a six-inch diameter, so that the entire mechanism, which much resembles a common boiler, can be lowered in the well, and the power can be applied at the bottom. The drill bits are firmly fastened on the rod, which is worked rapidly in and out of a cylinder, after the manner of a piston-rod.

Dr. Meurer, a French physician, has issued a warning to physicians against the use of artificial eyes made of celluloid. They are cheap and of good appearance, and for the first three or four months render good service. After this, however, they undergo chemical changes and set up a high degree of irritation. Dr. Meurer has repeatedly overcome the resultant inflammation by antiseptic treatment and by suspending the use of the artificial eye. So soon as the old eye was again used the inflammation returned, but if a glass eye were used the parts remained normal.

A physician, writing of rest as a medicine, recommends a short nap in the middle of the day, for those who can take it, as a beneficial addition to the night's sleep. It divides the working time, gives the nervous system a fresh hold on life, and enables one to do more than make up for the time so occupied. A caution is given against the indulgence in too long a sleep at such a time, under a penalty of disagreeable relaxation. There has been much discussion regarding the after-dinner nap, many believing it to be injurious, but it is, nevertheless, natural and wholesome.

The practicing of pupils in the fire drill, in order to prevent accidents from the alarm of fire, is now regarded as a most important part of school training. In the schools of Vienna the fire-escape drill is executed in three different ways. In the case of a fire in the neighborhood (Signal No. 1) the pupils place their books in their satchels, put on their outer garments, and leave the class-room in groups of four. If the danger is imminent (Signal No. 2) the books are left, the outer garments rapidly put on, and the class-room is vacated. In the case of extreme peril (Signal No. 3) the books and clothing are left, and the exit is made immediately in groups.

Professor Alexander Winchell gives the following for a cement that is readily and permanently adhesive to any substance: Take two ounces of clear gum arabic, one and one half ounces of fine starch and one half ounce of white sugar, the gum being then pulverized and dissolved in the same quantity of water as is commonly employed in laundry operations for the quantity of starch indicated, and both starch and sugar are dissolved in the gum solution, the mixture being now suspended in a vessel in boiling water until the starch becomes clear. The cement should be as thick as tar, and remain so, prevention from spoiling being insured by dropping in a lump of gum camphor or a little oil of cloves or sassafras. This cement is so very strong and tenacious that it will hold immovably to glazed surfaces, will repair broken rocks, minerals and fossils, and has innumerable adaptations in the mechanical and industrial arts.

One of the most significant signs of the times is the progress being made in the manual training of woman. The public School of Art for women at Bloomsbury, England, holds a high rank in its instruction in art and mathematics, and is entirely in the hands of women professors. In South Kensington more pupils in proportion to their number carry off prizes in the yearly national competitions than in any other institution. In Belgium there is an Ecole Professionnelle, numbering 770 pupils, and its object is to give woman a thorough professional manual education simultaneously with theoretical teaching. In Holland similar schools exist, which admit to their classes young girls of every rank in society, and not only teach every sort of handicraft suited to professional work, but also furnish excellent opportunities for liberal culture to those who do not need to make of art a means of support. In Denmark the professional artistic education of woman is of a yet more advanced character, and the Government school of decorative art is attended by 120 women pupils, who are admirably trained to take up art in its various branches professionally.

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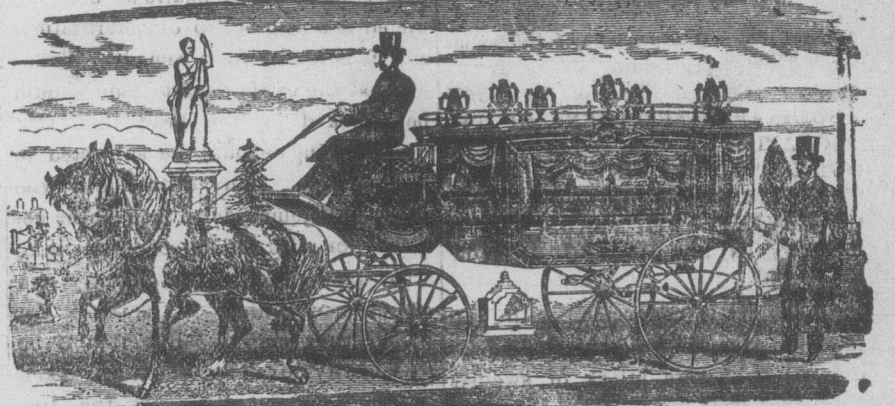
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