

JOS. J. CAVE, PUBLISHER.

BEAVERTON, ONTARIO, JULY, 1894.

25 CENTS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

MABEL MONTCALM.

Mabel Montcalm was twenty years of age. Wealthy, well educated, with a love of literature and a talent for music and painting, "surely," thought her friends, "she is a girl to be envied." But suddenly, as from the clear sky comes the thunder-bolt, came that which shattered all her cherished plans and left her alone and almost friendless to fight her battles with the cold, unfeeling world. It was the usual story—a father's failure in business, the shrinking from the trials entailed by speculation, the cold muzzle of a revolver rather than facing his creditors like a man. The frail, delicate, nervous mother survived her husband but a few weeks, and then commenced Mabel's struggle against poverty and the calumny left upon their name by her father's deeds. The poor girl's grief none but herself could know. Proudly she closed her lips, telling not of her troubles, but the fresh young face lost much of its former bloom, while the dark circles beneath her eyes told of nights spent in mourning for those who could never return.

Happily for her, necessity for providing for her future became pressing. She must work; she had no time for idle dependency and folding of hands.

What should she do? She, the daughter of wealth and indolence, unused to even the spring-time shower of life, now found herself exposed to the winter winds of adversity. She might perhaps give music lessons, yet music teachers were as plentiful as those who desired to learn. As an artist she did not feel assured of success, although her paintings were highly praised by her artistic friends. To be a successful author would require a deeper knowledge of character and the world than she possessed, and as those three were her greater accomplishments to what, she wondered, would she turn her attention to procure a livelihood? Her slender stock ready money was nearly exhausted and still nothing offered that seemed suitable to her needs.

She had one uncle, her father's only brother, but she gave no thought to him as far as rendering her assistance was concerned, for he was a farmer with only a moderate income. But from him she received a letter offering her a position as school teacher. He was one of the board, and having consulted with the other members they were only awaiting her answer.

To Mabel this was a most welcome offer. What though the wages were small, they were enough, she felt certain, for her moderate needs. She wrote a very grateful letter to her uncle setting the time for her arrival at the farmhouse.

It was a pleasant afternoon in early spring when Mabel reached her journey's end. Her uncle was waiting for her at the station and greeted her so kindly that she could scarcely restrain her tears. They rode together past the hills of springing grain, listening to the music of the birds and the quiet peacefulness of the country scene fell like balm upon her wounded heart. Her uncle spoke but little, but at last pointing with his whip-stalk, "There," he said, "is our house and yonder the schoolhouse."

Mabel looked and was a trifle disappointed. The house was a long, low, unpainted building, the barn loomed up in the background, a dull red, but a border of trees lent color and picturesqueness to the scene. A little creek rambled on back of the barn; she could see the cows and colts standing on its brink, and she thought this rustic scenery would be very pretty when the summer colors grew brighter. The schoolhouse was the ordinary white structure so common in the West.

Mabel had dreaded the meeting with her aunt and cousins. But when they drew up at the door a pleasant faced woman of the fat, fair and forty type, stood waiting to receive her. She pressed a friendly kiss on Mabel's white cheek, warmly assuring her of her welcome, and Mabel, looking at the pleasant face felt herself at once drawn towards its owner.

The cousins next came forward for greeting—first, a half grown lad with a great deal of elbows and knees and an uncomfortable expression, as though he did not know how to dispose of them to his own satisfaction. Then two round, rosy girls of ten and twelve respectively, and lastly the baby girl with her rosy cheeks and flaxen curls. Despite his awkward ways, or perhaps because of them, Mabel felt very kindly towards Tom, and they were soon warm friends. He assured her that they should all attend her school excepting the baby. "You will find me very dull," he added deprecatingly, for he was one of those sensitive boys apparently conscious only of his defects. The more she was in his company the better she liked him, he was so willing to do anything that he considered would add to her comfort.

"I know," he said to her one day, "that you have been accustomed to so many luxuries that it must make you miserable to live in a plain, old-fashioned house, with as plain, old-fashioned people."

Mabel smiled. "Oh, Tom, she said, "you do not understand; if it were not for the loss of my parents I should care little for the property. You are comfortable here; you live plain, honest lives, earning your daily bread by your daily toil. I do not know but this is the better way. Your friends are not merely fair weather friends,

for they are interested in all that concerns you. My friends nearly all deserted me in my trouble. You have much to be thankful for, very much, indeed.

School commenced in due time. There came filing into the school room at the sound of the bell about twenty children between the ages of five and seventeen. Tiny tots with checked gingham aprons and often fingers in mouths, rosy laughing girls, and large clumsy lads. The first day was spent in organizing and classifying the school. There was a great diversity of books. Some were Swinton's some Appleton's, and some McGuffey's. It seemed to the young city girl a strange conglomeration. When she remonstrated with their owners concerning the want of uniformity of books, she was informed that Miss Smith their former teacher had been satisfied with things as they were. She found that Swinton's were the books intended for use, but the days lengthened into weeks and still the same diversity continued. Some of the children borrowed books or studied with their seat mates. Still there were many classes that were unnecessary. Her pupils were noisy, though but little disposed to make trouble, and she soon came to care for them, although they were often boisterously rough and rollicking.

The time passed quickly, her six months' term was ended and the board unanimously agreed to engage her services for another term. She was much beloved by all the school children. The quiet, lady-like girl, with the sweet, sad face, won her way to the hearts of her pupils. The winter term opened and with it came the older boys who had been obliged to work in the fields during the summer. One there was among them very different from the others. Frank Stanton was a pale, studious lad of eighteen or twenty years. He had a high, broad brow, and pleasant blue eyes that often kindled with feeling. Mabel soon found that their tastes harmonized. He was a passionate lover of poetry, and wrote fairly creditable verses that were printed in the county papers. The purpose of his life was to obtain an education that he might become an author. All his thoughts centered in this ambition. It was the dream of his life. His eyes would kindle and his whole face change so it would scarcely be recognized when he talked of his favorite theme.

Mabel had once cherished dreams of her own on this subject, and into her sympathizing ear he poured the story of his struggles, his hopes, his fears and his disappointments. Summer came again. Mabel secured a neighboring school and at last Frank's dream was realized. His father consented to send him to college, and Mabel heard little concerning him during the next three years. Occasionally he wrote to her, and once or twice during vacations they met. At the end of that time he graduated with honors and returned home. Mabel was spending her vacation at her uncle's. They frequently encountered each other in the social gatherings of the neighborhood. He had secured a position on a city newspaper as reporter. It was not exactly what he desired, yet it was one point gained in his literary career. Earnestly he and Mabel discussed his plans for the future nor was it long until each recognized that the other was dearer than a friend. One beautiful summer day Frank told that sweet old story that is always new to every new listener. His position was such that he could maintain a wife in comfort. He needed her to brighten his life. She had entered thoroughly into his hopes and ambitions, would she not help him to become all he desired? Her answer must have been satisfactory, for no more pleasant home than theirs can be found in the thriving city in which they reside. Frank is steadily advancing in his chosen vocation, for constant application is bound to succeed no matter in what direction it is applied. He who deserves success is certain to obtain it if he patiently plods onward, pushing until the goal is reached.

MODERN PROVERBS.

Empty threats make lying children.
The serpent of the still wears no rattles.
Don't go to the wrong shop to get shaved.
There is many a knock-out in a whiskey punch.
A staid wife can find a vest pocket in the dark.
If we had eternal sunshine we would have no crops.
The dangerous end of a rattlesnake makes no noise.
The aggressive man always finds the hornet at home.
There is a Lazarus for every crumb from the party table.
God never mistakes a kneeling hypocrite for an upright man.
One demagogue is more dangerous than a dozen aristocrats.

What a true gentleman is, he was in the beginning.
Mr. Jenkins, the almost forgotten author of "Ginx's Baby," has been chosen by the Dundee Conservatives to run for the Parliamentary representation of their city.

A school district in Grant County, Kansas, contains only one female. The father, mother, and eldest son have elected themselves trustees, and appointed the eldest daughter, at \$35 a month, to teach the younger children.

When a newly appointed vicar in an English town made his first call upon an eccentric parishioner, a shoemaker named Goff, of whose piety he had heard, he expressed his pleasure that a man of such humble occupation should have such concern for religion. Goff at once resented the application of the term humble to his work. "I don't know," said he, "that my occupation is more humble than yours. Here is a pair of shoes I have made. Now if these are not the best shoes I could make for the money, God will say to me at the Judgment Day. Why didn't you make better shoes? You preach terms, but if you preach poorer sermons than I make shoes, God will ask you why you have failed in your duty."



SHIRRED WAIST.

MOTTER HUBBARD APRON.



BOYS' SUMMER CLOTHING.



JACKET WITH EATON FRONT.

TAILOR-MADE SHIRT FRONT.

A THRILLING ADVENTURE.

ATTACKED AT NIGHT IN THE KOORDISH MOUNTAINS.

A Young Missionary Tells of Her Narrow Escape—Her Assaultant Fell From the Roof of the House—The Prisoners Released by the Court.

Miss Anna Melton, the young American missionary who was the victim of a murderous attack in the village of Daree, in the Koordish mountains, last summer, arrived in New York by the steamer Werra, from Genoa. Miss Melton went at once to the rooms of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions at 53 Fifth Avenue, under whose auspices she went to Persia six years ago. This is the story of the attack upon her in her own words:

"It was too warm to spend the summer in Mosul, and so, with the Rev. W. E. M. Dowell, I left the city last year to pass the heated term in the mountains. Our destination was Amadia, formerly a fortress in the mountains, the town being situated on a solid rock. Upon our arrival, we purchased a house for a summer residence, it being the purpose of Mr. Dowell and his family to remain there, while I should visit the villages in the vicinity. I started for the village of Daree, half an hour's journey away. One of the Nestorians accompanied me as my servant, and I was also attended by a native pastor. The Governor of Amadia offered us the escort of soldiers, but the soldiers are of the most disreputable character, and we declined their services.

"For the first few days everything was most pleasant and agreeable in my temporary home. It was harvest time and the people were busy all day. In the mornings I had the village children with me on the house top and in the evening we held meetings in the same place, in that country the inhabitants of the villages live constantly on the roofs of their houses in the summer, on account of the scorpions which infest their dwellings. My tent was pitched upon the roof of the house in which I was living. It was 10 feet by 10 feet in dimensions and covered the entire roof of the tiny building, save a space of sufficient width to walk in on the outside. A girl servant slept just without my tent in this space, while the native pastor occupied a tent on a roof a few feet away, and the old man whose guest I was was also near by on a roof a little below the level of the one on which I was. I was so well protected, as I thought, that no danger could come to me, even if I had reason to believe that

DANGER WAS NEAR.

"On the night of the 18th of June, five days after my arrival in the village, I was awakened, and in the dim light saw a form leaping over some of my luggage on the opposite side of the tent. The form rose, and I saw that it was that of a man. Even then, not thinking of trouble, I supposed it must have been the native pastor, who had come in to get something from the saddle bags for the mules. I called his name, when the figure advanced, carrying a heavy hickory club with a crook at the end, a favorite weapon of the Koordis.

"Before I had time to arouse myself fully the man struck at me with his club. His first blow missed his aim, for my bed was covered with a heavy framework of wood, over which hung a thick netting to keep out the insects. I screamed at the top of my voice and then I heard the sound of rapid firing outside, and that of people running away. The man finally broke down the heavy framework of my screen and when I made an effort to get up struck me repeatedly over the head. My position became still worse for I became entangled in the netting and could not defend myself. But I managed to get free at last. In the mean time he had thrown down his club and taken one of the standards from my canopy, with which he struck me several times. How I did it I do not know but I managed to wrest the stick from him.

WE STRUGGLED TOGETHER.

"Until we had traversed the tent, when in some way he lost his balance and fell off. While at the edge of the roof I saw another figure, but he soon made off, and no other appeared again. "Blood was streaming from the wounds in my head and body and all men and women, save my young serving girl, had fled. She was in hiding near the tent, and when she found that the Koordis had gone she screamed loudly for the others to come back. They came, one by one, the women first, and dressed my wounds, which did not prove serious although they were many and painful. The people who fled at the first sound of danger said that they thought that the Koordis had come to sack the village, as is their habit now and then.

"Nothing could be done until daylight, when a messenger was sent to inform Mr. McDowell at Amadia. Evidence was found to show that the soldiers of the Government were the guilty parties, in addition to one or two councillors, one of whom sat as the magistrate at the first hearing. It took long to make any arrests, although the guilty persons were well known. Finally, through the efforts of Mr. McDowell, eleven persons were arrested and tried. Of these eight were found guilty, but their cases were sent to the higher court of review at Bagdad, where they were still in prison when I left the country. Three people known to be implicated fled to the mountains and were not captured. They were the most desperate of the lot, having killed a Nestorian Christian a year before.

Miss Melton had scarcely finished speak-

ing when the Rev. Dr. Labaree, Secretary of the Board, came with a letter from the Rev. Mr. McDowell, which said that the prisoners who had been held for the assault upon Miss Melton had been released by the Reviewing Court at Bagdad, Mr. McDowell looked upon the result of the most disastrous to the cause of missions in Turkey.

A DOG'S ACUTE EAR.

He Knows When a Particular Organ Pipe is Opened.

"Dogs have most acute ears in detecting differences in the quality of sound," said a musician recently. "I have at home a large Newfoundland which is a great lover of music. No matter in what portion of the house I may be, he always comes to me when I begin to play, lying close to the piano. I have an old organ. It is one of those instruments with many stops and but few good qualities. I think I have been able after much endeavor to distinguish two different qualities of tone in all of the long row of stops, but my dog made it appear to me that my ears were not as acute as his.

"I play for variety upon the organ, notwithstanding its being antiquated, and my dog seems to enjoy this as much as the piano, all except one stop. Whenever I pull that stop out he rises to his feet suddenly and commences to bark and growl at me in a most vicious manner, sometimes biting at the organ. Now, to my ear that stop makes no difference in the sound of the organ. I have tried hard to detect the distinctive quality which aggravates the dog's nature, but without success. I have tried to fool the old fellow by commencing a tune on one stop and suddenly pulling out the obnoxious one. He never fails to notice this, although the sound to me is just the same."

A Slayer of Microbes.

There are few more beautiful sights in the world than a winding river shining in the sunlight. But our interest in such a scene may be greatly heightened by the reflection that the sunbeams are not merely beautifying the water; they are engaged in a curious work of the utmost importance to man's welfare. Scientific investigation has proved that sunlight possesses a wonderful power to kill injurious germs in river water.

Where a river is polluted by sewage, millions and billions of dangerous microbes flourish in it, and are carried along with it to spread disease and death around its banks unless their development is arrested. If the sun does not shine upon such a river it may become a peril to whole communities. But if the sunlight does reach it freely, the germs are destroyed and the water is kept comparatively free from infection.

Recent experiments in Italy have shown that sunbeams are able to destroy bacteria in water at a depth of at least twenty inches beneath the surface. One might almost liken the rays of light in such a case to javelins and arrows piercing an enemy, for it has been found that the destructive action is greatly diminished if only the perpendicular sunbeams fall upon the water.

The slaughter of the microbes is by far the greatest when both perpendicular and oblique rays enter the water uninterrupted. Like a ship in action, the sun is most powerful when it can rake the enemy with a cross fire. And it has to shoot its tiny arrows of light a long way—almost ninety-three million miles! But fortunately for us, they get here and they are effective.

His Exact Size.

There is a kind of selfish smartness which makes a man think well of himself, but which renders him a laughing-stock nevertheless. One rainy day, when a shoe store was full of customers a man entered hurriedly, and speaking to a clerk who was fitting a lady to overshoes, said, "Can you show me some of those cork sole boots you advertise? I am in great haste."

Excusing himself to the lady, the clerk proceeded to wait upon the new-comer. After a pair of boots was tried on, and finally a perfect fit was secured. "Now what make are those boots?" inquired the man. They fit me like a glove, just write down the make, with the exact width and length."

The salesman did as requested, and the man drew on his old shoes and started for the door. "Don't you want the boots, sir?" inquired the surprised clerk. "Oh no," responded the man; "I just wanted to get my size. I have a friend in the wholesale business who can get them a dollar less than your price;" and he went out, followed by the unspoken opinion of the salesman, and laughter of several customers who had witnessed the affair.

For the Invalid.

One of the first considerations in the placing of food before an invalid is to prepare it without asking questions about what is wanted or how it is to be cooked. The appetite in sickness is apt to be fickle and so delicate that the thought of food sometimes destroys it altogether, but when the well-cooked and daintily-served food is made a surprise, it may prove to be not unacceptably, and the invalid be tempted to partake of it. Another thing is not to set out a great quantity before the invalid at a time, as too much may disgust, while, strangely enough, a meagre supply will often stimulate the desire for food. That it should be served in the daintiest and most attractive manner goes without saying. Prepared from the best and freshest material possible, and cooked with care and skill, no matter how simple may be the repast, whether hot or cold, put it on the tray with a daint linen cover, the china shining and delicate, the silver bright and the napkin immaculate, and you will beguile your invalid into taking the necessary food, when a carelessly-prepared and served meal would not be looked at, much less eaten.

THE FACE.

What it is Popularly Supposed to Tell of Character.

Brown eyes are most kindly.
Black eyes are the most rash and impetuous.
A pouting upper lip indicates timidity.
An insignificant nose indicates an insignificant man.
Very large thick lips are a sign of sensuality.
An open mouth is a sign of an empty head.
Coarse hair always indicates coarse organization.
Large ears are found on the heads of coarse people.
A projecting upper lip shows malignity and avarice.
Pointed noses generally indicate meddling people.
Very full cheeks indicate great digestive powers.
A retreating chin is always bad; it shows lack of resolution.
If the forehead be shorter than the nose the sign is stupidity.
Large eyes in a small face always betoken maliciousness.
Narrow, thin nostrils indicate small lung and low vitality.
Blue eyes belong to people of an enthusiastic turn of mind.
Power of language is indicated by fulness beneath the eyes.

Oblique eyes are unfavorable; they show cunning and deceit.
Short, thick, curly hair is an indication of great natural strength.
Freckles, like red hair, are an indication of an ardent temperament.
A long forehead indicates intelligence, a short forehead stupidity.
Irregular teeth generally indicate a lack of culture and refinement.

Grey eyes are generally found associated with prudence and foresight.
Large, wide spreading nostrils show ample lungs and good health.
Very tightly closed lips are usually found in secretive characters.
Prominent, arched eyebrows show great power of perception in regard to form and color. All great painters have such brows.
Large, clear blue eyes generally denote persons of great capacity, but sensitive, suspicious, and often unreasonably jealous.

Horizontal eyebrows, full and regular, show great understanding, deliberation and capacity for planning and execution.
The typical religious enthusiast has a thin, pale face, retreating forehead, small, keen eyes, pointed nose and retreating chin.

A perpendicular, a very high, or a very short forehead is always bad; either invariably indicates lack of sympathy.
A face which does not change expression in conversation either indicates caution or stupidity.
A flat forehead or an abrupt descent at the back of the head are both unfavorable, either indicating limited understanding.

Black, sparkling eyes, with a steady, grave mouth, show taste, elegance, sound judgment, and often an ungenerous disposition.
Wide open, staring eyes, belong to people who are dull, but pretentious, who mistake impudence for wit and insolence for candor.

A person who habitually looks out of the corners of his eyes is to be avoided; his natural tendency is certainly toward deception.
When the under part of the face, from the nose downwards, is less than a third of the whole face, the indication is of stupidity.
Large noses are invariably associated with strong traits of character; whether good or bad is determined by other characteristics.

A good chin, viewed in profile, shows a marked depression above it and below the under lip and in equally marked prominence beneath.
The eyes should be distant from each other exactly the breadth of one eye; a greater distance indicates stupidity; a less, low cunning.
Men of marked ability in any line have usually one deep, perpendicular wrinkle on the forehead, with one or two parallel to it on each side.
Whenever in laughing three parallel curves are formed in the cheeks round the corners of the mouth, the indication is of silliness and stupidity.

Women as a Woman Sees Them.

Vanity is woman's conscience.
A woman's day should begin at night.
Where there is a will there is a woman.
If you want to know a woman, marry her.
Women are very good to eat, but very bad to digest.

Many women can make every home happy but their own.
A woman's love is bewildering, till you get it, then it is embarrassing.
A woman is strongest when she is weakest; a man is weakest when he is strongest.
Tell a child that he is good, a man that he is great and a woman that she is beautiful.

Women are always wishing that men were true; men are always wishing that women were new.
A woman generally makes the worst of a good husband; a man generally makes the best of a bad wife.
The Princess Louise is said to be very peripatetic, and sometimes will not attend public functions as agreed upon on the plea that she knows it will be one of her "bad days."

HOLLOWAY'S Pills & Ointment. Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption, and all disorders of the chest and lungs.

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C. H. AMEY, Cannington, Ont. Everything in the music line in stock—EASY TERMS. Jan. 20, 1894.

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ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Summer Care of Winter Comforts. Before being put away for the summer, furs and fur-lined garments should be hung out doors to be well beaten and aired. The Russian method of cleaning furs is simple and efficacious, restoring the fur to its pristine lustre and making it look absolutely new.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS. Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female.

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THE FARM.

Flavor of Butter. The butter flavor is not only very evanescent, but is very delicate. Few persons can thoroughly appreciate it. The great majority of eaters of butter would be unable to distinguish a first class product from a butter which is rancid by an expert would rank below it.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE. A Description of the Plant Which is Causing the Dakota Wheat Farmers so Much Trouble. At maturity the average plant is two to three feet in diameter, weighs, when dry, from two to three pounds. It is estimated to bear about 25,000 seeds. It breaks from the ground in cold weather and is blown rapidly over the surface by the winds, scattering its seeds as it goes.

Work for Rainy Days. By far too many farmers and their laborers consider the rainy days as sacred to rest and inactivity. The thrifty, successful farmer, however, usually has plenty of indoor work planned for this inclement weather.

HE IS IRRESPONSIBLE. Debs, the leader of the Great Strike, said to be a dipsomaniac. The New York Advertiser says—Dr. S. Robertson is one of the New Yorkers who knows something of the antecedents of Eugene V. Debs. Dr. Robertson, who is a specialist in nervous diseases, treated Debs in April, 1892, for a serious case of dipsomania.

Honors from the Crown. It is not to the discredit of Lord Rosebery that on the occasion of the Queen's 75th birthday, the honors of baronetcy and knighthood were conferred so wisely, and for the most part, upon persons who have been public benefactors, says the London Independent.

Profit and Loss on the Farm. When a man uses an acre of hundred dollar land for growing a ton of hay, worth on the farm only ten or twelve dollars, it is a confession that he has more land than he can properly utilize.

Setting Fence Posts. Posts that are to be placed in a clay soil which is liable to heave by the action of frost, will retain their original position longer if they are set in dug holes instead of being driven.

Can't be Helped. Book-keeper—"Six more of our dunning letters have been returned by the Dead Letter Office, and postage had to be paid on them." Tailor—"It can't be helped." "If your envelopes contained your name and address, they would be returned without expense."

A NEW RAILROAD TIE.

The Rail Clamped into Position and Repairs Easily Made. An inventor has patented a new form of old steel rails which are selected, all the rails being discarded. These rails are run at white heat through rolls especially designed for the purpose.

Thumb-pruning Trees and Shrubs. "Nip it in the bud," is an old saying, but contains a remarkable amount of good common sense, and when the application is made to tree growth, it is of great importance as regards the future shape, value and health of the tree.

A BIT OF HISTORY. How George III. Treated the "No Popery Riots" in London in 1786. The dreadful rioting and destruction of property in Chicago and elsewhere in the States, and the accompanying loss of life, have been mainly the result of the authorities abstaining from vigorous action at the commencement of lawlessness.

LACROSSE IN CANADA. When the National Game Originated and How. The history of lacrosse in Canada dates back a great many years, when the game was first played by the Indians and although it has changed slightly in minor details, it is still as exciting and exhilarating as when first played by the original owners of the soil.

For Over 50 Years. Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers of children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately.

Natural History. "She has become quite a butterfly of fashion," said one girl. "Positively dazzling," replied the other. "And yet her father started as a small corner grocer!" "Yes, you know we earned at school that it takes the grub to make the butterfly."

WHENEVER I see Hood's Sarsaparilla now I want to bow and say "Thank You" I was badly affected with Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Sore, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad, and eyelids so sore it was a painful opening or closing them. For nearly a year I was deaf. I went to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a cataract from one eye. One day my sister brought me Hood's Sarsaparilla which took, and gradually began to feel better and stronger, and slowly the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever. Mrs. AMANDA FAIRBANK, 170 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, Jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea, indigestion, constipation, and all other ailments of the bowels. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.

South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cured in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits, 75 cents. Warranted S. Feed & Co.

SOCIETY CARDS.

MURRAY LODGE No. 308, BEAVERTON, ONT. Meets 1st Tuesday on or before full moon in their hall, Simcoe St., Beaverton. A. GRANT, M. D. F. S. KING, Wor.-Master. Secretary.

Independent Order Odd-Fellows, CICEERON LODGE No. 195, WOODVILLE, ONT. Meets in their hall, Smith's Block, Woodville, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. J. MOYNES, L. GILCHRIST, N. G. Rec.-Secy.

BEAVERTON LODGE No. 249, BEAVERTON, ONT. Meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Beaverton every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. D. A. MCKINNON, D. A. COLE, N. G. Rec.-Secy.

PEACEFUL DOVE LODGE, 185, CANNINGTON, ONT. Meets every Thursday evening at 8:00 o'clock. Visiting brethren always welcome. J. MERRIFIELD, WM. DONALDS, N. G. Rec.-Secy.

DOUGLAS CAMP No. 27, BEAVERTON, ONT. Meets in Sons of Scotland hall, Beaverton, 1st Wednesday after full moon, each month at 8 o'clock. P. McMILLAN, D. McMILLAN, Chief, Secretary.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Farm Insurance. Others have advanced rates 50 per cent. and grant only specific policies. The undersigned grants blanket policies at the old rates. Drop me a post card. H. McKAY, Uxbridge, Ont.

W. JOYCE, V.S. Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont. Treats all diseases of animals by the latest and most approved scientific methods. Orders by telegraph promptly attended to. Cattle deformed and unsoundly treated carefully performed. Prompt attention given at all hours. Office and residence Simcoe St., Beaverton, Ont.

N. GRAHAM, Veterinary Surgeon OFFICE and RESIDENCE: Simcoe Street, BEAVERTON, ONT. Honorary Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, class of 1888. Treats all diseases of the Domesticated animals in the latest and most scientific manner. Also ANIMAL DENTISTRY. Calls promptly attended at all hours. Oct. 20

UNDERTAKING. JAS. B. WARREN, UNDERTAKER, BEAVERTON, ONT. Prompt attention given to all calls. Telegraphic orders carefully responded to.—Prices Moderate.

WANTED SALESMEN to sell choice stock and seed potatoes. LIBERAL SALARY or COMMISSION PAID WEEKLY. PERMANENT POSITIONS in GOOD MEN. SPECIAL INCENTIVES TO BEGINNERS. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN IF DESIRED. Write at once for terms to The Hawks Nursery Co., Rochester, N.Y.

WANTED! AGENTS to sell our choice and hardy Nursery stock on salary or commission. We also give our men the privilege of selling our own choice varieties of seed potatoes. Secure the agency at once, while all has not been taken up. Write at once for terms to Address F. N. MAY COMPANY, Nurserymen, and Propagators of choice seed potatoes, Rochester, N.Y., Oct. 1, '94.

F. S. KING, Beaverton Meat Market. SIMCOE STREET. All kinds of FRESH and CURED MEATS, also POULTRY in Season.—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—I am always open to the purchase in season of Poultry, Pork, Beef, Cattle and other animals for which I pay the highest prices current.

A Thoro-Bred Chester-White Boar (Registered Pedigree) For Service at my premises, Bay Street, Beaverton.—F. S. KING. COUNTY OF ONTARIO. DIVISION COURTS, 1894.

1. WHERRY, Clerk, D. C. Macdonell, Wherry, J. G. S. Feb. 8, Mar. 8, April 8, May 2, June 2, July 2, Sept. 2, Oct. 2, Nov. 2, Dec. 2. 2. CHURCHILL, J. E. Goulding, Wherry, Feb. 3, Apr. 3, Jun. 3, Oct. 3, Dec. 3. 3. BROTHMAN, M. Gleason, Greenwood, Jan. 5, Mar. 5, May 5, July 5, Sept. 5, Nov. 5, Dec. 5. 4. PORTER, T. W. Burdick, Port Perry, Jan. 10, Mar. 10, May 10, July 10, Sept. 10, Nov. 10, Dec. 10. 5. CHURCHILL, J. E. Goulding, Wherry, Jan. 15, Mar. 15, May 15, July 15, Sept. 15, Nov. 15, Dec. 15. 6. BEAVERTON, George F. Bruce, Beaverton, Mar. 20, May 20, July 20, Sept. 20, Nov. 20, Dec. 20. 7. CHURCHILL, J. E. Goulding, Wherry, Mar. 25, May 25, July 25, Sept. 25, Nov. 25, Dec. 25. 8. CHURCHILL, J. E. Goulding, Wherry, Mar. 30, May 30, July 30, Sept. 30, Nov. 30, Dec. 30. J. E. FAREWELL, Clerk of the Peace.

Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Co., (Established 1836.) Galt, Ontario. For reliable insurance on either Cash or Mutual plans at lowest rates call on our address.

DR. A. A. MacKENZIE, DENTIST. (Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario and University of Toronto.)

MONEY TO LOAN ALLAN S. MACDONELL, Barrister, Etc. I have recently had a considerable amount of money placed with me for loaning on farms at 5 1/2 per cent.

EDITORIAL NOTES. One of our correspondents suggests that unless we take in Lake Simcoe and lock it up we will find it missing some fine morning having been captured by the great Toronto fog.

The subsidy to the Lindsay & Port Hope Railway has again been voted. This in the South with the Trent valley canal in the North ought to fill Mr. Hughes' heart with contentment as to the outcome of the approaching election.

We had a pleasant call recently from Mr. R. C. Brandon, of Brock. Mr. B. has always been a staunch Conservative—he is still a Conservative, at the same time he maintains that the party is thoroughly rotten, and more, he is prepared to prove this.

With nineteen others Mr. Madill of North Ontario, has joined Mr. McCarthy's "Noble Thirteen" in the declaration that the North-West Territories shall have full power to legislate in the matter of education.

Whether Pasteur & Koch's peculiar modes of treatment will ultimately prevail or not, their theory of blood-contamination is the correct one, though not original. It was on this theory that Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., nearly fifty years ago, formulated Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The installation of officers of Cicero Lodge, I.O.O.F., took place on Tuesday evening when the following brethren were installed:—N.G., Bro. J. S. Moynes; V.G.,—Bro. M. W. Stoddart; R.S.,—Bro. L. Gilchrist; P.S., Bro.—D. McLachlan; Treas., Bro. D. McMillan.

Woodville now possesses about as elegant a barber shop as can be found in any small town in the Province. Mr. John A. Tout, the gentleman who has opened in this line claims to be a first-class workman and from the appearance of his establishment we would say he will have no difficulty in working up a good business.

WOODVILLE.

St. Leon Waterat J.C. Gilchrist's Woodville. Mrs. Dr. McKay arrived lately in Scotland last week.

Rev. Mr. McAuley is expected to preach on Sabbath next. Woodville Orange Lodge celebrated the 12th in Lindsay this year.

Markham—Woodville lacrosse match, Saturday, August 11th in Woodville. Mrs. H. A. McKinnon, of Toronto, is on a visit to her father's, Mr. J. C. Gilchrist.

Mr. L. Gilchrist is bricking and otherwise improving the house he recently purchased. The directors of Eldon Branch Agricultural Society met last evening for general business.

A good piece of new sidewalk has been laid on King Street from the Eldon House to the Methodist church.

Mr. Hugh Wilson has the cellars excavated of the two new buildings he is erecting. The houses are already rented although not erected.

Mr. A. J. Smith has brick-clad his store and house opposite the "Eldon House" greatly to the improvement of the premises.

Rev. Dr. Moffatt, President of the Upper Canada Tract Society, filled the pulpit of the Presbyterian church on Sabbath last.

The Woodville lacrosse club went to Stonyville yesterday. At time of closing our forms the result of the match had not been heard.

Messrs. Thos. Rear & Son have purchased the bakery business carried on for some time by Mr. W. H. Burk. The new firm took possession on Monday last.

The old cheese factory at the station will soon be a thing of the past. It is at present being gutted preparatory to turning it into a grain store-house and moving it alongside the others at the north end of the yard.

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The lacrosse boys held a very creditable game party last Monday evening on the beautiful lawn of Mr. Hugh McKinnon. The crowd was large and everything passed off very nicely.

Lorneville General Store W. REID, We beg to announce that we are now prepared to supply the public of ELDON, THORAH, BROCK, MARIPOSA and MARRA with the following lines of goods.

L. W. S. FOLEY, (CAMPBELL'S BLOCK) WOODVILLE ONT. Hardware—Full Lines—City Prices. Tin Ware—Cheapest on Earth. Mixed Paints, Oils and Varnishes.

Itch Mange and Scratches of every kind, on human or animals, cured in 30 minutes by Wilford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Warranted by S. Fead & Co.

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ELDON. The Township Council of Eldon meets at Hartley on Thursday, the 20th inst., when along with other business a Collector will be appointed.

MARA. The Presbyterians of Uptergrove held their annual picnic in Mr. James Smith's grove this year. A large crowd was in attendance.

SUNDERLAND. An attempt was made on Sunday night to break into the township treasurer's residence. No doubt the burglars intended to rob the Treasurer of the township funds.

UXBRIDGE. Aaron Leach, received a terrible kick from a colt on Sunday. He is a man of about 60, and has been working for Wm. Cain in Scott.

SUTTON. Sutton can now boast of a champion. At the recent tennis match at Ottawa between Miss Osborne of this place and Mrs. Whitehead, of Brantford the championship was decided.

ORILLIA. A professional rowing regatta will be held here about the first of next month. Over \$600 will be given in prizes.

LINDSAY. Fully 8,000 Orangemen took part in the celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne here on the 12th.

CANNINGTON. The council has decided to gravel Cameron street from Laidlaw to St. John street. The gravel will be eight inches deep and the full width of the street.

COLUMBUS. Whittby, July 15.—A fatal and shocking accident occurred just north of Columbus yesterday near noon, through which Major Wm. Brown, of the 34th Battalion, met his death by a ball from his own rifle.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes and speedily effects a cure.

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA. English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blisters, from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone Stiles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats Coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted by S. Fead, & Co.

"Be sure you get Ayer's" is an important caution to all in search of a thoroughly-reliable blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla being the one on which there can be no manner of doubt. It has stood the test of nearly half a century, and has long been considered the standard.

THE NEWSPAPER LAW. 1 Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2 If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken out of the office or not.

3 If subscribers neglect or refuse to take periodicals or newspapers from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible till they have settled their bills. Sending numbers back, or leaving them in the office, is not such notice as the law requires.

MUNICIPAL CARDS. MUNICIPALITY OF WOODVILLE. Reeve—Norman Ferguson; Council, Jas. Stuart, Alex. Adams, D. Grant, J. Goard; Assessor, N. B. McLeod; Collector, P. McIntyre; Auditors, A. E. Staback, H. Cameron; Constable, A. J. Smith; Board of Health, Reeve, Clerk, J. C. Gilchrist, W. Reid, W. J. Gerrow, J. C. Gilchrist, Clerk, P. O., Woodville.

MUNICIPALITY OF ELDON. Reeve—Dr. Wood, Kirkfield; Deputy Reeve—A. McFarlane, Hartley; Councilors—Colin N. McDonald, Glenam; John Westlake, Woodville; John D. McEachern, Eldon Station; Board of Health—The Reeve, Clerk and R. Dalziel, Balslover; Arch. H. Campbell, Hartley; D. Munro, Kirkfield, Assessor—Arch. H. Campbell, Hartley; Clerk and Treasurer, Jno. A. Jackson, Esq., Lorneville.

MUNICIPALITY OF BROCK. Reeve, Jas. Vrooman; Deputy-Reeves, W. J. Gibbs, J. G. Umphrey; Councilors, John Wetheral, James, McCully; Treas., P. B. St. John; Assessor, Moses Chambers; Collectors, James Brethour, Wm. Walker; Road Commissioners, Frank Doble, Thos. Amey; Clerk, T. H. Walsh, Sunderland Post Office.

MUNICIPALITY OF THORAH. Reeve—Don. Brown; Deputy-Reeve, P. D. McDonald; Councilors—Jas. McCull, Henry Morrison, Don, McKee; Clerk, J. McArthur; Treasurer—Benj. Madill; Assessor, Jno. Morrison; Auditors, Peter Walls, Robert Bruce; Board of Health—Don. Gilchrist, John Veale, Don, Bruce, Reeve and Clerk, Clerk's office, Town Hall, Beaverton, Collector, Jno. Morrison.

VICTORIA COUNTY JUDICIARY. WM. WARREN DEAN.—Judge of County Court, also of Surrogate also of County Judges Criminal Court; Deputy-Master High Court of Justice, Assistant J. McSwain.

WM. GRACE.—Clerk of County Court.—Also local Registrar, High Court of Justice also Registrar Surrogate Court.

JOHN McLENNAN.—Sheriff. A. P. Devlin.—County Crown Attorney, Clerk of the peace. Registrar of Deeds.—C. D. Barr.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES. House of Commons.—North Riding—Hughes, Lindsay, South Riding—Charles Fairburn, Lindsay.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—East Victoria—John Fell, Burnt River P. O., West Victoria—John McKay, M. D., Woodville P. O.

VICTORIA COUNTY COUNCIL. WARDEN—E. Bottom, Reeve of Bobaynton.—John Alton, Caden. Wm. Adams, Emily, John Bailey, Lexton, Dighy & Longford, Robert Bryans-Lindsay, John Coambers, Fenelon, Dr. V. C. CornWall, Omeme, George Crandell, Lindsay, Norman Ferguson, Woodville, Wm. Hall, Fenelon, John Howie-Lorneville, R. N. Johnston, Ops, Sohn Kelly, Verulam, Richard Kylie, Lindsay, George E. Laidlaw-Bexley, James Lithgow, Verulam Wm. Lowinsbrough-Mari-rosa, Wm. H. McCrimmon, Mariposa, Arch. McFarlane, Eldon, Joseph McFarlane, Fenelon Falls, Alex. Morrison, Lorneville, Frederick Shaver, Mariposa, Wm. C. Switzer-Emily, Jos. Thompson-Dalton, David Walker, Ops, Dr. J. W. Wood-Eldon.

THOMAS MATCHETT.—County Clerk and Treasurer.

COUNTY MAGISTRATES. LINDSAY.—Samuel Irwin, Samuel Henzin, Jno. Magwood, Robt. Kennedy, E. H. Hopkins, D. Walker, Geo. Crandall, F. C. Taylor, Jas. Deacon, J. D. McIntyre, Jno. Connolly, David Brown, Jno. McDonald, Geo. McHugh, Jno. Birmingham, Isaac Rae, Jno. Clark, Wm. McDonnell, Thos. Matchett.

FENELON FALLS.—Wm. Jordan, J. Austin, R. McFarlane, J. J. McFarlane, J. J. Powers, Jas. Dixon, Alex. Ellis, Jas. Junkin, Bobaynton, Jno. Tell, Bury's Green; Jas. Dover, Haliburton, J. H. Harvey, Bobaynton; John Walsh, Kirkfield; Fred Train, Kinnount; R. Oxy, Cambray; E. Neal, Victoria Road; Jesse Weldon, Oakwood; R. C. Garrett, Haliburton; Thos. Howie, Bury's Green; Geo. Rear, Cambray; Jno. Daniels, Rosedale; Wm. S. Dowson, Baddow.

MAGISTRATES.—Of the County of Victoria.—Police Magistrates—County-Cor. James Deacon, Lindsay.—D. J. McIntyre, Lindsay.

CORONERS. LINDSAY.—Dr. T. W. Poole, Dr. P. R. Burrows, Thos. Beale.—Dr. J. Wood, Kirkfield.—Dr. Giles, Haliburton.

B. G. EVANS, WOODVILLE

Has just received another lot of those now famous Cottons. Grey Cottons at 3/4, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8cts. per yard, White, Full yard wide at 7, 8 and 10c.

If you haven't seen any of these ask your nearest neighbor to give you a sample, or call and see them*for yourself.

Every store in Canada has a certain amount of goods at this time of year which are unseasonable and must be sacrificed,—If you want a snap in any of these lines come early and we will make it worth your while.

Boots and Shoes.

Our stock is now well assorted and selling as low as can be bought anywhere in the country.

Croceries.

Cheap Teas, Sugars, Canned Goods, Syrups, Spices, Starches Currants and Raisins. Call or send to

B. G. EVANS, Woodville, Ont. Woodville, July 19th, 1894.

KURMA TEA

The Tea of Teas at D. McLACHLAN'S Woodville. GIVE IT A TRIAL! YOU WILL USE NO OTHER

Our New Advertisement OFFERS:

Ladies' Turned Toe Shoe 75cts., a really handsome bargain. Ladies' Tan and Canvas Boots, elegant for Summer Wear, \$1.10

A Handsome Holiday Shoe for \$1.00 Men's Dongola Kid Gaiters \$1.65

A Strong Serviceable School Shoe for Boys 75cts. We Repair all Rips in our Sales Free. A. GRANT.

EDWARD'S FINE TAILORING!

BEST IN THE MIDLAND DISTRICT. TO THE PUBLIC:

For the next Thirty days we will offer for special sale the elegant Worstedes we have in stock at the lowest possible margin. The styles are all this season's goods embracing many patterns of neat Plaids and Checks. Bedford, Blue and Black Diagonals and general stripes in great variety. White Vestings in Beautiful Goods. We are preparing for Fall goods and offer great bargains during this sale.

We have also in hand a line of GENTS' and BOYS' HATS and CAPS which we would like you to inspect. E. C. EDWARDS, Woodville. Woodville, July 10th, 1894.

JULY REDUCTIONS

We are about receiving our Fall Supplies but before opening the same we will hold

A short Clearing Sale!

of the balance of our summer goods, most of which is equally suitable for fall wear. We will not carry it over and great Bargains will be the order for the next month.

See the Elegant TWEEDS, PANTINGS, and LIGHT-WEIGHT COATINGS we are showing at sacrifice prices.

H. LOCAN,

Beaverton, July, 1894. Beaverton Fashionable Tailoring House

VACCINATION!

Public Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the Provincial Board of Health, it is urged that the Local Boards should, under the Vaccination Act more actively prosecute the work of Vaccination within their several jurisdictions. The Corporations of the Municipalities of Thorah and Beaverton on the recommendation of their Local Boards of Health, have empowered the resident physicians to perform the work of Vaccination in accordance with the provisions of Secs. 4 to 11 of the Act respecting the same.

Thorah, July 11, 1894.

TENDERS WANTED,

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until August 1st, at his office, Town Hall, Beaverton for the construction of a 4 inch tile drain 6 feet deep—construction by the rod—for the Beaverton & Thorah Cemetery Co. For further particulars apply to

C. A. PATERSON, Secretary.

TO RENT!

A SIX-ROOMED Cottage with 1 1/2 acres of garden and orchard. Hard and soft water good cellar and other conveniences. Apply to J. J. CAVE, Beaverton.

BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE

A HANDSOME 5 roomed brick house in Beaverton with 1 acre orchard and garden hard and soft water good cellar. Desirable locality. A bargain. Apply to A. ROSS, Beaverton.

Auction Sale!

VALUABLE

FARM

PROPERTY.

In the Township of Thorah, County of Ontario.

There will be sold on **Wed., August 8th, 1894,**

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the **HAMILTON HOUSE,**

In the **TOWN OF BEAVERTON.**

By virtue of powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the sale, the following property:

The south-east quarter of Lot 1, in the 2nd Concession of the said Township of Thorah, containing 50 acres, more or less.

The following improvements are said to be on the premises—about 53 acres cleared, having erected thereon a log house and barn.

TERMS: 15 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down on day of sale. For balance terms will be made known at the sale.

For further particulars apply to **JONES, MACKENZIE & LEONARD,** Solicitors, Toronto St., Toronto or to **J. C. GILCHRIST, Esq.,** Woodville, Ont.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.

The Great English Remedy. Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Excesses, Spasmodic, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Torment, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Incontinence, Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 25 years in thousands of cases by the only reliable and honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$11.50, 50¢. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

For sale by W. WILLIAMSON, Beaverton.

BEAVERTON.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Commercial items in this column get a line each insertion.

♣ The ladies all say that for millinery there is no place like Holmes.

♣ Bangholm Purple-Top Turnip Seed 20cts per lb at R. Dunsheath's.

♣ CARDING—Bring your Weaving to Beaverton Woollen Mill where you can have it done promptly and well.

♣ Pure Paris Green at Williamson's New Drug Store, Beaverton.

♣ Try Williamson's of Beaverton, Baking Powder, —25cts. per lb.

A large 3x5 foot picture case of the people we talk about—on exhibition at Bell's studio.

♣ Mr. S. Fountain has commenced the manufacture of Home Made Bread, an innovation in the bread line as operated by bakers. He will also pay the highest price for all kinds of produce.

Very hot! is the remark just now.

The hum of the mower is heard in the land.

The quarrel over the bed covers at night has been settled for the next three months.

Miss Annie Bruce returned home from Toronto on Tuesday for vacation.

Mrs. H. Shorter, Jr., and child of Brooklyn, N. Y. are spending a few days with Mrs. H. Shorter, Main street.

The hot weather is not having very much effect on the Ice Cream as it still continues to draw the cash from the young men's pockets.

The man in the moon has one advantage over his terrestrial brothers the fuller he gets the more brilliant he grows.

The summer girls are here again. They always come when weather's hot. Right now we wish to warn the men that some are girls and some are not.

The Strawberry season is over and the cream is now making ready to mix itself with raspberries, which latter are coming into the market in small quantities.

We are now open for business in shingle cutting. First-class work guaranteed and prices right. Give us a call. James Snelgrove, Beaverton.

The promoters of the electric light scheme expect to have the plant in operation in a few days and by Saturday if everything goes right we are promised the first glimpse of the first electric light that ever shed its effulgent rays across the streets of Beaverton. Let her shine!

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COMMUNION SERVICE

will be held in Knox Church on Sabbath next.

Orillia defeated Barrie at lacrosse on Wednesday by a score of 4 to 0. The game was a short one but was very rough.

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MARKET REPORT.

Fall Wheat, per bushel	80 50 to 0 60
White Fyfe	0 57 to 0 60
Scotch	0 08 to 0 08
Buckwheat	50 to 0 54
Barley	0 32 to 0 38
Oats	0 30 to 0 30
Pease (small)	0 50 to 0 55
Pease (Large)	0 60 to 0 60
Rye	0 45 to 0 45
Beans	1 00 to 1 00
Butter, Roll per lb.	0 14 to 0 15
Butter, Tub per lb.	0 12 to 0 14
Eggs, per doz.	0 9 to 0 11
Potatoes per bag	0 75 to 0 90
Hay per ton	5 00 to 7 00
Straw per ton	4 00 to 5 00
Flour, Baker's per bl.	4 00 to 4 25
Flour, pastry "	3 40 to 3 40
Flour family "	3 20 to 3 20
Shorts per cwt	0 80 to 0 90
Bran per cwt	0 60 to 0 60
Hides per cwt	2 00 to 3 00
Sheepskins	0 25 to 0 50
Beef	4 50 to 6 00
Veal	0 00 to 0 00
Tallow	0 03 to 0 05
Lard	0 12 to 0 13

MUNICIPALITY OF BEAVERTON.

Reeve, Thos. Treleaven; Councillors, D. McMillan, Wm. Joyce, Dun. Gillespie, Colin Campbell; Assessor, A. Doran. Collector, J. C. Edgar; Treasurer, Far. McRae; Clerk, C. A. Paterson, office, Town Hall, Beaverton. Board of Health, Reeve, Clerk, P. McMillan, jr., R. Dunsheath.

MUNICIPALITY OF CANNINGTON.

Reeve—S. H. Glassford; Councillors—W. H. Hoyle, Dr. H. S. Bingham, Chas. F. Bick, Joshua Shier; Clerk—R. A. Sinclair; Treasurer, G. J. Hoyle; Assessor, D. Ross; Collector, Thos. Laughlin; Sanitary Inspector, Charles Arnot.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PURE PARIS GREEN

BEST ENGLISH PARIS GREEN, guaranteed pure

—AT— A. T. ELLIOTT'S, DRUG STORE.

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A BOON TO HORSEMEN

One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeties, stabs and sprains.

GEORGE ROBE, Farmer, Markham, Ont. Sold by A. T. Elliott, Beaverton.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Brick in Exchange

THE undersigned has a quantity of good brick which he is prepared to exchange for a good sound horse or buggy.

apply to W. H. DOIDGE, Beaverton, July 17th, 1894.

MUSIC

MRS. A. M. PENTLAND

Has had over twelve years' experience as teacher on Piano and Organ and is now prepared to take pupils for instruction. Pupils taken for daily practice. Terms made known on application.

Residence—Cor. MAIN and MARK STS., Beaverton, Ont.

The Best PIANOS AND ORGANS for Sale

AUCTION SALE

FARM

PROPERTY.

In the Township of Thorah, County of Ontario.

There will be offered by public auction, on

Tuesday, Aug. 7th, '94

At 2 o'clock p.m., at the

HAMILTON HOUSE,

BEAVERTON.

East half Lot 1, Concession 2, Thorah, 120 acres, all cleared, 30 acres under crop. Never failing water for pasture, log buildings, good fences.

Terms to Suit the Times

For further particulars apply to HALL & HAYES, Solicitors, Peterboro or to J. M. GORDON, Beaverton Ont.

THE DOMINION HOUSE.

SEVENTH PARLIAMENT—FOURTH SESSION AT OTTAWA.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Costigan introduced a bill further to amend the Acts respecting the Civil Service. The object of the measure was to re-enact the Act of 1892, which expired the first of this month, and which provides that any person in the employment of the service on the first of July 1892, and who has since been continuously engaged therein, may be promoted without passing the Civil Service examination since prescribed, but subject to certain regulations.

QUEBEC SUBSIDIES.

Sir John Thompson moved the third reading of a bill respecting certain subsidies granted to the Government of the Province of Quebec by chapter 8 of the statutes of 1884.

Mr. Laurier said the bill should contain a stipulation as to what purpose the moneys were to be applied to. He therefore moved in amendment that the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole with instruction to amend it so as to provide that the said sum shall be paid according to the provisions of the statutes of the Province of Quebec, 49 Victoria, chapter 2, namely, into the fund created for the redemption of the loan effected under the provisions of 37 Victoria, chapter 2, and shall be applied to the payment of so much of the loan made in virtue of that Act, and shall form part of a sinking fund created for the redemption of that loan.

Sir John Thompson said the Province of Quebec was about to make an arrangement by which this money shall be paid for the redemption of the debt. The Dominion Government considered that the payment was properly safeguarded, and the portion of the public debt to which the money should be applied was a matter that they thought was in the care of the province itself. No charge has been made that the province meant to misappropriate any of the money, and for the Dominion to say that the money should be used only for a certain way would be most offensive to the province, and would intimate that the province might not apply the money for the benefit of its creditors.

THE AMENDMENT WAS LOST ON DIVISION, AND THE BILL READ A THIRD TIME.

MR. LAURIER MOVED IN AMENDMENT TO CONCURRENCE ON RESOLUTION TO VOTE \$450,000 FOR THE SHEIK'S ISLAND CANAL.

Mr. Laurier moved in amendment to concurrence on resolution to vote \$450,000 for the Sheik's Island Canal, Cornwall canal, a resolution censuring the Government for their action in cancelling the contract of the Gilbert Blasing and Dredging Company for \$125,000 and substituting other works without the sanction of Parliament, as unconstitutional and dangerous to the public interest, and for inflicting an extra loss to the country of \$30,000 damages, awarded to the firm for such cancellation of the contract. In view of the wide discussion on the subject at the last sitting of the House, he would say nothing in support of the resolution.

THE AMENDMENT WAS DEFEATED BY 85 TO 17.

THE RESOLUTION WAS OCCURRED IN.

THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time:

Respecting the utilization of the waters of the North-West Territories, and for other purposes.

Respecting the common school fund.

In restraint of fraudulent sale or marking.

Respecting the inspection of electric light.

GRAND JURIES.

The House went into Committee on the bill to amend the Criminal Code.

Mr. Edgar moved a clause providing that in all provinces where the jury panel has been reduced to thirteen, it shall be lawful for seven to find a verdict; and the provision to come into force only on proclamation by the Governor-in-Council.

The motion was carried.

CARON CHARGES.

Mr. Edgar, on motion that the House go into Committee of Supply, moved in amendment to the motion, "That from the public trial and conviction of Thomas McGreevy and N. K. Connolly for conspiracy to defraud, and from evidence and papers already before this House, it appears that large portions of said moneys, together with other large sums collected by Sir Adolphe Caron, from those interested in Governmental railway subsidies, were expended and distributed by Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron and in lavish and illegal manner to assist in the election of themselves and other supporters of the Government at the general elections held in February, 1887. That it further appears that large portions of said moneys, together with other large sums collected by Sir Adolphe Caron, from those interested in Governmental railway subsidies, were expended and distributed by Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron and in lavish and illegal manner to assist in the election of themselves and other supporters of the Government at the general elections of 1887. That Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron were then and now are members of this House, and on the roll of her Majesty's Privy Counsellors for Canada, and the said Sir Adolphe Caron is a Cabinet Minister and Postmaster-General. That in the opinion of this House the said Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron are deserving of the severest censure for their connection with the said transactions, and that it is a public scandal and injury to the reputation of Canada that Sir Adolphe Caron should continue to hold the position of a Minister of the Crown.

Sir Hector Langevin on arising was greeted with Conservative applause. He said when he was tried before the Committee of Privileges and Elections in 1891, he had come of his own free accord, not wishing the statements to go to the country unchallenged. He had given his evidence under oath, and the report of the House had been in his favor. The hon. gentleman who had just spoken wanted to try him again. That was not justice. (Hear, hear.) It was for the House and the country to say whether he was to be singled out and tried in this way. This was the first time in this country, and he thought in any British country, that a man in his or the most humble position had been tried a second time—(hear, hear)—and when he gave his evidence without or with an oath, he did so to the best of his ability, and if he made

mistakes it was not wittingly, but because his memory failed him. He saw nothing about the payment of election expenses. If it was done, it was done behind his back. When he drew on McGreevy for money, he was drawing on money he had deposited with him. The money was not for the purpose of paying votes. Without going into details he left the case in the hands of the House. It knew how the case stood in 1891, and to-day the charges were brought to try him a second time. He had no doubt the verdict of the House would be sanctioned by the country. (Applause.) The amendment was defeated by 102 to 65.

SEINING AND TRAWLING.

Sir Charles H. Tupper, in answer to Mr. Gillies, said the Government had entered into a convention with the United States which, though not dealing specifically with the subject of purse seining and trawling beyond the three-mile limit, contemplated a joint investigation, which was now proceeding, and which would deal with those subjects. No action would be taken until the commissioners had reported.

LAKE ERIE FISHERIES.

Mr. Tisdale, on motion to go into supply, read correspondence between the Lake Erie Fishermen and the Department of Fisheries, and quoted statistics at length to show that the regulations of the department respecting fishing in Lake Erie were unduly severe and stringent. He contended that there was no reason for issuing regulations for the reduction of the number of boats. About August last year seven American tugs, with about 30 miles of nets, had been fishing within the Canadian limit. There was no sufficient reason for prohibiting whitefish and salmon fishing in November. Not only were many fishermen thrown out of employment, but communities suffered in consequence. The total number of men employed on the Canadian side of the lake in 1888 was 465, and on the American side 2,181. In the same year the value of the appliances on the Canadian side was \$116,000 and on the American side \$851,000. The quantity of fish caught on the Canadian side in 1893 was 9,000,000 pounds, and on the American side 63,000,000 pounds.

Sir Charles H. Tupper said that absolute ruin was staring the United States Fishermen in the face, and the Canadian fishermen were making money. This was due to the fact that the Canadian fisheries were protected, and showed that the restrictions were highly necessary. He was prepared, however, to give due consideration to the representations made by Mr. Tisdale.

CANAL STAFFS.

Mr. Bergeron called attention to the delay in the payment of the wages of the employees of the canal. On the 3rd of July the paymaster who was to pay the month of May. Something should be done to prevent a recurrence of this.

Mr. Gibson argued that there should be an established pay day.

Mr. Haggart said he found that the pay was received on the 5th of the month. Before the 7th they were sent to the Auditor-General's department. If any complaint was made there, they were all returned with the request that they be separated and objectionable accounts held back. This sometimes took six or seven days. There was no delay of course what was caused by the system of auditing.

CATTLE TRADE.

Mr. Mulock said he proposed to trace the history of the scheduling of Canadian cattle by Great Britain, and point out where the responsibility for it rested. It was promised that the cattle would all be inspected before they entered Canada. That undertaking was deliberately ignored by the Government. Another representation made to England was that cattle trains would be under the control of Dominion Government officials, who would accompany them on their journey across the country, yet never once was this regulation enforced. The pledge was grossly violated. The inspection was absolutely ineffectual. The Government sanctioned the inspection of whole train loads of cattle by night. Thousands and thousands of cattle were imported into Canada from the infected districts of the United States in open violation of these regulations. He moved in amendment that the Government was deserving of censure for negligence in not taking measures to prevent the importation of diseased cattle, and that proper precautions were taken to inspect American cattle in transit through Canada, and thus remove the scheduling of Canadian cattle.

Mr. Ives said the hon. gentleman had not shown that the Imperial authorities were dissatisfied with the regulations adopted by Canada. Never had the Imperial government written a letter on the subject complaining of the regulations, so there was no ground for the charge of the hon. gentleman. The only case of pleuro-pneumonia ever known to have existed in Canada was an animal imported from Great Britain in 1886, and discovered at Lewis. If symptoms of that disease was ever found in Canadian cattle after crossing the ocean, there was no trace of it.

EXCESSIVE FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. McDonald (Assiniboia), on the motion to go into supply, asked the government what action they proposed to take in regard to a largely signed petition he had presented, from the community he represented, protesting against the excessive freights on the Canadian Pacific railway and asking for aid for the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay railway. (Opposition cries of "Hear, hear.") It was impossible for farmers to pay the rates in view of the prevailing low prices for grain. He asked the Government to appoint a commission to fully investigate the matter.

Sir John Thompson said the petitions presented to the House on the subject by the people of the North-West were very numerous, and had been considered to the Minister of Railways and other members of the Government, and the complaints contained therein had been transmitted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The company had set out their defence in a letter dated June 14th last, and directed to the Minister of Railways. Freight rates on different sections of the road in the North-West were quoted, and varied from 2 cents to 29 cents per hundred pounds. The rates covered more than the actual cost of transportation. They were unable to see how the rates could be reduced. The company also said that considering the unjust and unreasonable clamor in

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The Calculation of Enthusiastic Electric Engineers Considered.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 22, 1894.

Into Egypt.—Matt. 2: 13-23.

Time.—B. C. 4. Augustus Caesar, Emperor of Rome. Herod the Great, King of Judea. Herod died April 1, B. C. 4, and Archelaus, his son, reigned in his stead.

Places.—Bethlehem of Judea, Jerusalem Egypt, Nazareth in Galilee.

Between the Lessons.—This lesson follows immediately after the last. The wise men having found the infant King, for whom they sought, and having presented their gifts and homage, received a warning from God in a dream not to return to Herod. They returned, therefore, by another way to their own country, without informing Herod of the success of their search in Bethlehem. This is the last we hear of these wise men in the Gospel history, but their brief visit produced most remarkable results, as our lesson tells us. They must have had serious thoughts as they went home.

HELS IN LEARNING THE LESSON.

13. When they.—The wise men. See last lesson. Were departed.—On their way homeward, as directed by the angel. Behold.—This doubtless was immediately after the wise men were gone. The angel.—"An angel." Recall the different angels of the holy family in Egypt, before and after the birth. Egypt.—This country was about three hundred miles away. See the map. It was a safe place of refuge. Good roads led there. Many Jews lived in Egypt. Thus it was a safe and pleasant place for the holy family to go. They were accompanied by their friends. Herod will seek.—Men's purposes of evil are known in heaven, and God watches his own. Wicked men never learn the uselessness and the folly of plotting against God. See Psalm 2.

14. When he arose.—Obedient promptly. By night.—Almost certainly the same night of the angel's appearance. There was no time to be lost. We learn from Bible stories that we should always obey instantly, without questioning, every command of God.

15. Until the death.—Herod died just before the Passover, in April, B. C. 4, when Jesus was only a few months old. The holy family in Egypt, therefore, may not have lasted more than a few weeks. Spoken of the Lord by the prophet.—This prophecy is found in Hosea 11: 1. It was originally written of Israel's exodus from the bondage in Egypt, not as a prophecy but as a fulfilment of the promise made to Abraham before Israel was a son (Exodus 4: 22, 23) typified the divine Son. The words have a fulfilment in Christ, who was called out of trouble, out of Egypt, to his promised land and his great work. Many prophecies of the Scriptures have more than one fulfilment.

16. Fled into Egypt.—Outwitted, made a fool of. Wroth.—Furious in his rage. Children.—"Male children." The coats.—The borders, the places around the village. Two years old and under.—Herod supposed that this limit would certainly include the infant King. Bethlehem.—The name of the village of the holy family in Egypt, before and after the birth. Now again Rachel is spoken of as weeping with like bitterness over the children slain at Bethlehem, unaware of the fact that the one infant in whom Israel's hopes gathered had been saved. The heart of a mother is always very tender.—A Laman revealing of the heart of God.

19. When Herod was dead.—See v. 15 and note. An angel appeared.—Notice how carefully heaven watched over this child. Angels watch over every cradle. They are the children's friends. God is also the children's defender and keeper.

21. He arose.—Joseph's obedience is very beautiful. He trusted in his God, and was faithful to it.

22. Archelaus.—After the death of Herod his kingdom was divided into three parts and given to his three sons. Archelaus was made king of Judea, Idumea, and Samaria. Archelaus was of a wicked character. He even surpassed his father in cruelty. He had three wives, a whole host of children, and many enemies, thinking thus to make his own power secure. Afraid to go thither.—Knowing the character of the new ruler. Being warned of God.—Not to go to Bethlehem, Galilee.—The most northern province of Palestine.

23. Nazareth.—A village sixty miles north of Jerusalem. It is a beautiful spot. It has a present population of three or four thousand. It has now a telegraph office established by the Sultan. Joseph had probably intended to make Bethlehem his home, but in obedience to the divine command he returned to Nazareth, and there he was born. Here our Saviour spent most of his time until he began his public ministry at the age of thirty years. That it might be fulfilled.—God's purposes are brought to pass by God's providence. Spoken by the prophets.—No one prophet speaks thus in so many words, but the evangelist sums up the substance of a number of predictions respecting the lowliness of the Messiah. Nazareth.—One humble, despised. This conveys the sense of the prophecies of Christ as lowly and despised. Isa. 53: 2, 3; Psalms 22: 6. The Jews thought no good thing could come out of Nazareth. John 1: 46. A Nazarene was a common term of contempt. To say that Jesus was a Nazarene was equivalent to saying that he was as lowly in condition as the prophets had predicted he would be. Places despised of men are often honored of God.

Can't be Helped.

Book-keeper.—Six more of our darning letters have been returned by the Dead Letter Office, and postage had to be paid on them.

"It can't be helped."

"If your envelopes contained your name and address, you would be returned without expense."

"Yes, but then the people who receive them wouldn't open them."

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Mothers

need a powerful nourishment in food when nursing babies or they are apt to suffer from Emaciation.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites of lime and soda, nourishes mothers speedily back to health and makes their babies fat and chubby. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it.

Babies

are never healthy when thin. They ought to be fat. Babies cry for SCOTT'S EMULSION. It is palatable and easy to assimilate.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists, 50 cents and \$1.

Modern!

Featherbone Corsets must not be confounded with those which were made five or six years ago. The Featherbone Corset of to-day is as far removed from the old style, as black is from white.

BUY A PAIR AND YOU WILL BE PLEASED.



BEAVERTON BAKERY.

TRY FOUNTAIN'S
NON-DYSPEPTIC BREAD & BUNS
NOW ON HAND.
CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS,
ALSO FRUITS

Customers can rely on all my goods being fresh and well kept and at close prices and have your house prepared.
ICE CREAM MILK SHAKE
CREAM SODA
Mixed Candies 3lbs for 25cts

ALEX. McRAE,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Beaverton, Ont.
Sales attended and all supplies furnished.—TERMS MODERATE.

SCIENCE IN HOUSE DECORATION
A. MOORE
BEAVERTON.
I am prepared to execute all orders for PAINTING, GRAINING, PAPER - HANGING, CALSOMINING, FRESCOING.

NEW PRESERVING PROCESS.
Which renders your paper proof against must or mildew
Stains on Ceilings or Walls Removed!
Have your CALSOMINING done without removing your furniture or carpet.
All work done neatly and promptly
Prices Moderate.
Orders by Mail promptly attended.
A. MOORE,
Beaverton, April 24

PUMPS! PUMPS!
THOS. HODGSON,
Beaverton Pump Factory

Farmers of Thorah, Eldon, Mara and Brock consult your interests by comparing my Pumps with those of other makers. Their superiority is unquestionable.
FORCE, or COMMON PUMPS,
PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
I place no pump without thoroughly testing its working capacity and guarantee it to do all I claim for it with reasonable care.

THOS. HODGSON,
Beaverton Pump Factory.
Beaverton March 20th, 94.

Boys and Men.
Mr. Grumpp (reading the paper)—"An eight-year-old boy strangled a baby because it cried."
Mrs. Grumpp—"When he grows up and gets married, and has children of his own, he won't do anything like that. He'll only want to."

Why They Settle.
Wife—"Who can doubt the power of woman's love! Think of the thousands of wild youths who have settled down into staid and respectable citizens as soon as they married."
Husband—"Good lands! they couldn't afford to be anything else after they got married."

HEALTH.

Sick Headache.

Certain forms of headache that have a way of coming on periodically are termed as above. As a rule they are related to the stomach, and accompanying intestinal disturbance. The amount of suffering differs according to the temperament of the person and the state of health.

Good advice in the treatment includes attention to diet and surroundings and local applications. The light in the room must be darkened, so that the eyes, which are so sensitive during an attack of "sick headache," will be relieved from any strain. The temperature must be kept even, although the patient may prefer a lower one than is ordinarily comfortable.

The hands and feet are usually cold, at least during a part of an attack of "sick headache." When this condition prevails, a hot foot bath, soaking the hands in hot water, and putting a warm piece of flannel about the body are often of great service in lessening the pain and shortening the duration of the attack. While employing these measures, a mustard leaf—such as your druggist sells in little tin boxes—applied to the back of the neck may be found to be serviceable. Or one of the rubber neck bags filled with hot water will serve the purpose, and be less irritating to the skin.

Persons who suffer habitually "sick headaches" can nearly always predict the advent of an attack if they take a thorough rectal injection accompanied with free drinking of hot water when they feel an attack coming it may be entirely averted. As a matter of routine domestic treatment, a good plan is to wash out the stomach in the beginning of the attack, even when it has not been anticipated. This may be done without much discomfort by swallowing lukewarm water enough to give the stomach a feeling of tension. The rejection of this clears the stomach of loosened and irritant matters which tend to increase the disorder. Associating an occasional rectal enema with the stomach washout will further relieve the system of irritating elements, and conduce to comfort in the abdominal organism.

A Word for "Tight-Lacing."

"Tight-lacing" is said to be on the increase, and it is a common belief that "wasp waists" are doing a great amount of harm through mothers and potential mothers to the English race. But according to the British Medical Journal this is not true. "Tight-lacing, no doubt, exists to some extent in this country," says our contemporary, "and produces bad results. It existed just as much or more thirty, sixty, and a hundred years ago. Nevertheless, our eyes may convince us that the race has not degenerated. Indeed, English women seem to be growing finer and taller than ever, though their mothers were widely addicted to tight-lacing." The above is the view of a medical journal. The following is an expression of opinion by a doctor in the Daily Graphic. The writer maintains that the corset is not so objectionable as some people would have us understand. It does not interfere with respiration. A properly-fitting corset does no injury to vital organs. Look around us (says the writer) at our wives, mothers, and daughters. They all wear corsets, every one of them; and are they any the worse for it! A corset preserves the symmetry of the female form divine. A woman may preserve her figure pretty well until she reaches thirty, but after that, when she begins to put on flesh, and to lose the soft curves of early womanhood, what would she be without one? In conclusion the result of this authority's investigations is that the use of the well-made, comfortably-fitting corset is hygienic, useful, artistic, and harmless, and he ventures to predict that so long as woman loves comfort, health, and beauty, she will continue to wear one.

Why Should We Take Exercise?

Ten reasons for the necessity of muscular activity.
1. Any man who does not take time for exercise will probably have to take time to be ill.
2. Body and mind are both gifts, and for the proper use of them our Maker will hold us responsible.
3. Exercise gradually increases the physical powers, and gives more strength to resist sickness.
4. Exercise will do for your body what intellectual training will do for your mind—educate and strengthen it.
5. Plato called a man lame because he exercised the mind while the body was allowed to suffer.
6. A sound body lies at the foundation of all that goes to make a success. Exercise will help to give it.
7. Exercise will help a young man to lead a chaste life.
8. Varied, light and brisk exercise, next to sleep, will rest the tired brain better than anything else.
9. Metal will rust if not used, and the body will become diseased if not exercised.
10. A man "too busy" to take care of his health is like a workman to busy to sharpen his tools.

Tender Feet.

There are some little ailments which do not come under the heading of health notes, but which need attention, however insignificant they may seem to those who are not troubled by them. The following treatment is very effective: Mix together a little Indian meal and cold water till it is about the consistency of mush. Bind it over the corn by wrapping a small piece of thin rag around the toe. Wear a loose-fitting shoe, and in two or three hours take off the poultice. Cut or pick off as much of the corn as is soft, then put on a fresh poultice, and repeat it until the corn is entirely leveled. This remedy should be used on every return of the trouble. I was troubled for years with corns between my toes. This trouble may be relieved by wrapping around the toe affected a cloth dipped in turpentine night and morning. Another corn which appeared on the sole of my right foot was cured by placing an inner sole of thin binders' board, or heavy cardboard, in the shoe, first cutting out a hole larger than the corn directly where the corn will rest. This relieves the pressure and hastens the cure of the corn. Soaking the feet often help to soften the soles and

the corn, and will make the cure more speedy.—(Mary E. Allen, South Bend, Ind.)

A FARMER'S TALE OF WOE

THE INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF A GRENVILLE O. MAN.

His spine injured while working in the woods—a long and painful illness followed—How he regained health and strength.
There are few readers of the RECORDER who are not familiar with the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People enjoy a reputation for excellence, both at home and abroad, not equalled by any other proprietary medicine. That this reputation is deserved is amply borne out by the evidence of many of the best newspapers in the country, which have been carefully investigated the most noteworthy cases following the use of Pink Pills, and have given the facts to their readers, with a clearness and conciseness that admits of no doubt as to the truthfulness of the reports. Recently a reporter of the RECORDER was informed by Mr. John A. Sargent, the well known druggist, that the particulars of a case quite as striking as many that have been published could be learned from Mr. Samuel Sargeant, of Augusta township, who had been benefited most remarkably by the Pink Pills. The reporter determined to interview Mr. Sargeant, and accordingly drove to his home in Augusta, about six miles from Brockville.

Mr. Sargeant was found busily engaged in loading logs in the woods near his home, and although he was in the prime of life, exhibiting no traces of the fact that he had been a great sufferer. When informed of the reporter's mission Mr. Sargeant said he could not say too much in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and expressed his willingness to give the facts in connection with his restoration to health. "Two years ago," said Mr. Sargeant, "I went over to New York state to work in the lumber region for the winter. One day while drawing logs one slipped and rolled on me, injuring my spine. The pain was very severe and as I could no longer work I was brought back to my home, and was laid up for six months. I suffered a great deal, but so long as I was growing I became badly constipated and as a result piles developed which added to my misery. The various treatments did not appear to do me any good, and one of my neighbors advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My wife went to town and procured a supply, and I had not been taking them long when I found myself growing stronger and the pain leaving me. The pills made my bowels regular again and the piles disappeared, and by the time I had taken six boxes I found myself as well as I ever was, and, as you see, to do a good day's work." Mr. Sargeant further said that he had been troubled with hernia for fourteen years during all that time he was forbidden to wear a truss. To his surprise that trouble left him and in April last he threw away his truss and has had no occasion for it since. Mr. Sargeant declares his full belief that this too was due to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but whether his recovery was due to his prolonged rest as a result of his other trouble, the reporter does not pretend to say—he simply tells the story as Mr. Sargeant gave it to him. One thing is certain, Mr. Sargeant and his wife are very enthusiastic as to the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Incidentally Mrs. Sargeant told the reporter of the great benefit Pink Pills had been to her sister, Mrs. Taylor, who lives in Essex Co., England, and who was a sufferer from paralysis and unable to move hand or foot. The trouble affected her stomach to such an extent that she was unable to retain food, and to stimulants alone she owed her recovery to a considerable period. Mr. Sargeant sent her sister a supply of Pink Pills, which soon showed that she had secured the right medicine. The treatment was continued and a further supply of the pills procured after the company opened its London branch, and when Mr. Sargeant last heard from her sister she had regained almost all her strength after having been prostrated for several years.

A depraved condition of the blood or a stunted nervous system, the secret of most ills that afflict mankind, and by restoring the blood and rebuilding the nerves Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas scrofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the trouble which makes the lives of so many women a burden and speedily restore the rich glow of health to a pallid countenance. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be just as good. Send for a box, or a box, or a box, by addressing Dr. Wm. S. Wood, 50 Centaury, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

Women as a Woman Sees Them.

Vanity is woman's conscience. A woman's day should begin at night. Where there is a will there is a way. If you want to know a woman, marry her. Women are very good to eat, but very bad to digest. Many women can make every home happy but their own. A woman's love is bewildering, till you get it, then it is embarrassing. A woman is strongest when she is weakest; a man is weakest when he is strongest. Tell a child that he is good, a man that he is great and a woman that she is beautiful. Women are always wishing that men were true; men are always wishing that women were new. A woman generally makes the worst of a good husband; a man generally makes the best of a bad wife.

An Artist in His Line.

Applicant—"You are advertising for a retoucher, I see."
Photographer—"Are you good at retouching?"
Applicant—"Good at it! Why, sir, I can retouch a woman's picture so artistically that her own husband will fall in love with her."
The man who gives himself away is not always worth taking.

UNDONN IN A MOMENT.

A Mechanic's Stinging Rebuke to a Nobleman.

An English peer called upon the famous Josiah Wedgwood, who was an earnest religious man, and desired to see his pottery factories. With one of his employees, a lad of about fifteen years of age, Mr. Wedgwood accompanied the nobleman through the works.

The visitor was a man of somewhat reckless life, and rather vain of his religious unbelief. Possessing great natural wit, he was quite entertaining in conversation, and after a while forgot himself in expressions of "polite" profanity and in occasional jests with sacred names and subjects. This seriously disturbed Mr. Wedgwood.

The boy at first was shocked by the nobleman's irreverence, but soon became fascinated by his flow of skeptical drollery, and laughed heartily at the witty points made.

When the round of the factories had been made the boy was dismissed, and Mr. Wedgwood selected a beautiful vase of unique pattern, and recalled the long and arduous process of its making, as they had just seen it at the vats and ovens. The visitor was charmed with its exquisite shape, its rare coloring, its pictured designs, and reached out his hand to touch it. Mr. Wedgwood let it fall on the floor, and broke it to atoms. The nobleman uttered an angry oath.

"I wanted that for my collection," he said. "No art can restore what you have ruined by your carelessness."
"My lord," replied Mr. Wedgwood, "there are other ruined things, more precious than this, which can never be restored. You can never give back to the soul of that boy who has just left us the reverent feeling and simple faith which you have destroyed by making light of the religion which has been his most sacred memory and inheritance. For years his parents have endeavored to teach him reverence for sacred things, and to induce his mind to his and conduct should be governed by religious principles. You have undone their labor in less than half an hour."

The nobleman, though greatly astonished at such plainness of speech from a "mechanic," respected a brave and honest man; and he did not go away without expressing his regrets, and admitting the justice of the reproof.

A common acknowledgment of God, and the prevalence of a reverent spirit, are society's safeguard and the state's defence. None but those who forget how much the country owes to religious feeling will ever trifle with it in the young, or sneer at a "pious education." A single soothing speech may do mischief for a lifetime.

Among savages, as among civilized people, there seems to be all grades of courage and cowardice. Mr. Montague, in his "Tales of a Nomad," after recounting some examples of "Kafir caution," hastens to add that he has known Kafirs to do "exceedingly bold things."

A Kafir lad of about sixteen years came to our camp, and begged to be allowed to hunt for us. I was rather loath to accept his aid, but as he was almost tearful in his anxiety to be allowed to carry a gun, I lent him the only one left in camp—a single barreled smooth-bore.

He was delighted, and went away with a small boy for company. He managed to kill a buffalo somehow just at sundown, and there being no time to skin it before dark, he camped beside the carcass. He lit a fire and lay down to sleep.

During the night he was awakened by the bull pulling at his arm. On sitting up he saw by the dim light of the fire that two lions were feeding on the carcass, which was within ten yards of the fire.

He quietly made up the fire, and compelled the boy, who was quaking with fear, to hold up a lighted torch so that he could see the sights of his gun, and sitting down to take a steady shot, put a ball through the head of the male lion, killing him stone dead.

The lions roared and sprang away, but seeing that her mate remained there, in about ten minutes she returned, on which the young fellow shot her in a similar manner.

NEW CHAIN LINKS.

The Harder the Pull the Firmer the Hold.
A newly patented drop forged steel link isout and is illustrated herewith. The links are composed of two centrally pivoted halves, which are drop forged from bar steel, and whose inner faces are each provided with a lug and recess, so that when closed for use the lugs enter the recess on the opposite sides, thus bringing the parallel faces of the lugs in contact and preventing the ends of the links from spreading or being forced open.

A Growsome Necklaced.

Lady Burton, the widow of the famous translator and traveler, lives in Baker street London. Perhaps the most interesting of the relics with which the house is stored is a growsome necklaced of human bones, given by the king of Dahomey to Sir Richard Burton when he made him brigadier general of his corps of amazons. The necklaced was designed to be a present to the new commanders, favorite squaw. Sir Richard is said to have viewed her husband's appointment with jealousy at first, but when she personally inspected the female warriors all such feelings instantly vanished.

Reverence is allied to few vices; selfishness to fewer virtues. A woman's sincerity is susceptible of modification. Cabdrivers and omnibus conductors last year took to Scotland yard 26,780 articles found by them in their vehicles.

What is

CASTORIA

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

Castoria.

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

Castoria.

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

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."
Dr. J. F. Kenchloe,
Conway, Ark.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."
UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
Boston, Mass.

The Contain Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

SICK HEADACHE!

The Bane of Millions of Lives

ITS CAUSE!



Sick Headache is a malady which makes its appearance most frequently in women. The attack often begins in the morning, upon awakening, after a night of restlessness or heavy sleep; though it is especially wont to occur in connection with emotional disturbances, such as excitement, grief or mental strain. The pain is usually localized, being in one or the other, more frequently the left side of the head. It is generally accompanied by great disturbance of the stomach, when light pains the eyes; noises otherwise unnoticed and preventing the ends of the links from spreading or being forced open.

tone to the whole body, and thereby enabling a system subject to Sick Headache to withstand future attacks. It gives relief in one day and speedily effects a permanent cure. Mrs. Isabella S. Graham, of Friendswood, Indiana, writes: "For a number of years I have suffered intensely with Nervous and Sick Headache; had hot flashes, was sleepless and became despondent. Dr. Faris, of Bloomington, Indiana, spoke so highly of South American Nerveine that I was induced to buy a bottle. That purchase led to a few others, and now I sleep soundly, feel buoyant, strong and vigorous. I would not be back in the condition I was in when I began taking this medicine for any sum you could name."

Women are very good to eat, but very bad to digest. Many women can make every home happy but their own. A woman's love is bewildering, till you get it, then it is embarrassing. A woman is strongest when she is weakest; a man is weakest when he is strongest. Tell a child that he is good, a man that he is great and a woman that she is beautiful. Women are always wishing that men were true; men are always wishing that women were new. A woman generally makes the worst of a good husband; a man generally makes the best of a bad wife.

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Mrs. J. H. Prouty, of La Grange, Indiana, writes: "Your South American Nerveine worked a marvellous cure with me last year. I began taking it last April about the 20th. The first week I made a gain of 18 lbs, and from that time on I made a steady gain until I reached my normal weight, making in all a total gain of 80 lbs. After taking it three or four months I found myself a well woman."

Sold in Woodville by S. FRAD & Co., and in Beaverton by S. THOMPSON.

Household.

A Mother's Heart.

With a heart she keeps a place
Wherein is hidden the purest love
As first she knew it long ago,
When life and soul were white as snow.

Unmindful what the world hath said
Alone she goes her weary way,
And he whose path is rough and wild
Still is, to her, pure as a child.

Picnic Rules.

The picnic season may be said to be fairly upon us. So many people express themselves as averse to this sort of enjoyment, we feel sure it is because they have not learned the wisest and best method of preparing for it. Therefore we think the following directions may be of use to some. A picnic is a sort of vacation in which all the family may join, but do not make the mistake of undertaking too much in a days outing. Select an easily accessible place, wear plain clothes and don't make yourself sick cooking something to carry. All but the mother usually have a good time at a picnic, and she is so tired getting ready, and then watching the children that they do not break their necks nor tear their clothes that she is nervously worn out when the day is over.

Try having a picnic in honor of mother and let some of the rest of the family make the preparations even if the bill of fare is rather limited. This can be done sometimes where it is only a family affair; when a dozen families join in a days festivities there ought to be a mutual understanding that none shall wear their best clothes and that it is not necessary to have a dozen kinds of cake nor all sorts of pies. Bread and butter kept moist, a pot of baked beans, pickles, cold meats, soft plain cake and plenty to drink is all that is needed. Cold or hot tea and coffee and lemonade are essential, for an inordinate thirst always develops at a picnic. Do not carry ice cream to a woods where a piece of pork or a fish broiled on a stick would taste so much better. Sandwiches are considered a staple article on such occasions but a greedy people prefer that the bread should be sliced thin and spread lightly with butter and then packed in damp clean napkins which will keep it moist until dinner time. If the meat is carried in a solid piece it may be sliced thin when it is ready to serve. The bread and meat will taste much better in this way than in sandwiches of two pieces of bread warmed a way from a slice of meat that has grown dry and tasteless or become greasy.

Useful Recipes.

Jellied Chicken.—Boil a chicken in as little water as possible until the meat falls from the bones; pick off the meat, chop fine, and season it with pepper and salt; put into the bottom of a mold slices of hard-boiled eggs and layers of chicken until nearly filled. Boil down the water in which the chicken was cooked to a cupful, season and pour it over the chicken. It will sink through, forming a jelly. Let it stand over night on the ice or in a cold place. It is to be sliced at the table. If there is fear lest the jelly be not stiff enough, a little gelatine may be soaked and added to the cupful of stock. The mold may be decorated with hard-boiled eggs, cut in round slices before the meat is put in. Garnish with light colored leaves, or fringed celery.

Chicken Breasts.—Trim the breasts of some chickens to resemble trimmed lamb chops. Stick a leg bone (the joints cut off at each end) into the end of each cutlet; pepper and salt them, roll them in flour, and fry them in a granite pan with butter. Serve them in a circle in a dish with peas, mashed potatoes, cauliflower, beans tomatos, or other vegetable, in the centre. They are nicer larded on one side, choosing the same side for all. They should not be rolled in flour. These filets may be served in a circle, with mushroom sauce poured in the centre. A nice course for a company dinner.

Mushroom Sauce for Beef.—One pint of stock, two tablespoons of minced onion, two tablespoons of butter, three small tablespoons of flour, one-half teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of pepper, one tablespoon of lemon juice. Caramel enough to color. Mince the onion and fry five minutes in the butter, being careful not to burn it. When the butter is brown, add the dry flour and stir well. Add the hot stock a little at a time, and stir rapidly as it thickens until perfectly smooth. Add salt and pepper. Simmer five minutes, and strain to remove the onion. To one cup of this sauce, add half a can of mushrooms, whole or quartered, and simmer five minutes.

Soda and Cream of Tartar Biscuits.—One quart of flour, one teaspoon of soda, two of cream of tartar, an even one of salt, lard or butter the size of an egg, and milk. Sift the flour. Rub the butter with the tips of the fingers, until there are no lumps. Mix in the milk gradually, using a spoon or broad knife. Put the soda, cream of tartar, and salt on the table, mash smoothly with a knife, sift two or three times and mix with the other ingredients. Success depends upon the equal distribution of the ingredients. Turn out the dough on a smooth board, toss with the knife till well floured, touch it with the hands as little as possible, pat it with the rolling pin which must be lifted quickly that it may not stick, and when the dough is half an inch thick, cut it into rounds and bake at once. Biscuits are cheaper made of cream of tartar and soda, than of baking powder.

Serviceable Slippers.

Warm, noiseless slippers may be made by ripping the soles from an old pair of leather ones. Knock off the heels and cover both sides with thick woolen cloth, covering the edges. Good material for this as well as for the uppers may be found in old coats and trousers. Cut the uppers by the old slippers and line with red flannel. Sew and press the seams in the cloth, then in the lining. Fit together and bind around the top. Slip the heel stiffener, saved from the old slippers, between the lining and the outside and baste in place. Then sew up and sole together, holding both wrong side out; then turn.

YEARS IN A DARK ROOM.

Mr. Perry James, an Indiana Woman, Has Kept Secluded Since 1850.

A most remarkable case has been developed near the village of Winthrop, in Warren County, Indiana, and (as the physicians a new field for investigation. Forty-three years ago Mrs. Perry James became insane, her peculiarity being an aversion to company and a desire to be perfectly alone. She was not dangerous, but her wish to become seclusive was so great that she was provided with a dark room at her home, where she has lived a hermit life for 43 years, being cared for by her husband until he died, four years ago, and later by her two daughters. So close did she keep herself that neighbors moved into the community, and children grew to manhood and womanhood, without knowing of her presence. And it is even said that a son-in-law, while doing everything possible for her comfort, lived in the same house for many years without even seeing her.

The afflicted woman's peculiarities were apparently satisfied by the seclusion granted her, for she lived in that little room contentedly, and with little trouble to those about her, from young womanhood until old age, she being now in her 75th year. This week she began to show signs of reason, and made inquiry concerning relatives and neighbors whom she knew before her mind became affected. Many of them had moved to other parts, some had died, but there were three or four who still remained, and when she expressed a desire to see them they were brought into her presence. She conversed rationally on common subjects, and evinced a desire to once more emerge into the world and become one of its actors. Her aversion to meeting people has disappeared, her peculiarities are dissolving, and upon subjects with which she is conversant she talks with freedom and clearness. There are indications that she will fully recover her mental faculties if her life is spared. One of the hallucinations that have passed from her was that the air was full of evil spirits, and she was constantly being attacked by them. The above is vouched for by the best people in the community.

THE GREAT FRUIT BELT.

It Was at One Time South of the Boundary But Now It Is Mainly in Canada.

Some years ago the natural fruit belt of the American continent was through New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana of the United States, but experience has taught me that this belt has moved north and is now possessed by your Dominion." was the remark made recently in Montreal by a gentleman who has traveled all over America, and who had just reached that city from an extensive tour of the Canadian north-west and the states to the south of the boundary line. Being asked to explain, he said that the people of Indiana and Ohio freely admitted that the fruit-producing qualities of their states had become nil and that Canada from east to west and northern Michigan were the fruit-growing countries of the future. "After the war the western American farmers," he stated, "made a deal of money, but those days have departed never to return, and a great many of the people are looking anxiously forward to the day when they are about to make in Alberta and other sections of the Canadian north-west." The same gentleman declared that the western Americans are sending delegations after delegations to north-west Canada, and the reports in every case have been eminently satisfactory. They were especially delighted with the prospect offered by Alberta for cattle and hog farming, which they profess to be able to carry on most profitably. The same gentleman likewise noticed that the present season's crop was quite as good as that of Ohio, and only one week behind West Virginia. This, he said, would be a surprise to a great many persons, but it was true, nevertheless.

GEESSE GALORE.

A Flock of the Anserines Visit Tacoma on Route North.

A Tacoma despatch says:—A flock of wild geese, three or four hundred, in passing over the city the other night at 11 o'clock on their migration northward, became attracted by the electric arc lights and alighted on C street near Tenth. The geese were blinded by the flare and brilliancy of the lights and ran about the street wildly, making the most discordant noises imaginable. Many of the birds, after alighting, attempted to rise again, but came in contact with the telephone, electric light and telegraph wires overhead, and some of them were killed by the violence of a shock.

The geese had evidently been feeding well, for they were of tremendous size, some of them standing three feet high and weighing at least 75 pounds. They flustered about the streets, dashed into the pavements, and knocking themselves senseless. They were lying about two and three deep in a state of blissful coma, while those that were able to run around, were chased by the boys, men and women, who happened to be on the street at that hour. The unusual appearance of a native church erected to commemorate his escape from a previous attempt of the same kind on the part of his lieges. A life so eventful as that of the ruler of all the Russias cannot be very pleasant. One would expect, that in monarch who knows that there is always a plot to assassinate him would some day in sheer disgust, if not from any worthier motive, accede to a constitutional Government and give Russia the chance to become a civilized and modern nation.

The trade of a Czar in these days does not seem to be so felicitous that a sensible man would care to pursue it, even if it were to necessitate the sacrifice of the whole nation in order to keep it going.

The story that comes from Berlin of the discovered plot to blow up the Czar on a railway train has every mark of probability, as well as the announcement that in consequence of the discovery the Czar has abandoned a journey to the consecration of a native church erected to commemorate his escape from a previous attempt of the same kind on the part of his lieges. A life so eventful as that of the ruler of all the Russias cannot be very pleasant. One would expect, that in monarch who knows that there is always a plot to assassinate him would some day in sheer disgust, if not from any worthier motive, accede to a constitutional Government and give Russia the chance to become a civilized and modern nation.

SLAVERY ENDED AT LAST.

DEFEAT OF THE LAST SLAVE CHIEF IN AFRICA.

The British Commissioner for Central Africa Gives His Views on the Situation in that Country—Confirms the News of the Defeat of the Slave Chiefs.

Mr. H. H. Johnston, British Commissioner for Central Africa has just reached England having come home on leave of absence. He was met by a correspondent who was, in the course of an interview, he was good enough to communicate his views on the situation in Central Africa, as well as full details of the final surrender of Makanjira, and particulars of the Anglo-Portuguese incident at Tete. With regard to Makanjira's final submission, the British Commissioner said I fully confirm the news of the slave trading chief's absolute defeat and submission. The latter event occurred about March 28th, and was not known at the coast until my arrival. I firmly believe that his surrender puts an end to all slave trading in Nyassaland. The traffic in human flesh has ever been our greatest difficulty, and not very long ago Makanjira was dominant on both shores of the lake. His defeat has already resulted in overtures of peace being made by all the remaining hostile Yao chiefs, except Zarah, who is still recalcitrant, but has now little power for harm. Makanjira's defeat was the result of a series of battles, and culminated in his submission at Fort Maguire at the end of March. After I had defeated the chief, and marched over thirty-six miles to BERNING EVERY TOWN

he possessed, I returned to Zomba, leaving Major Edwards in command at Fort Maguire. Makanjira, thinking I had withdrawn the greater part of the force, obtained help from his allies in Portuguese territory, and at midnight led in person a force of 2,000 men to attack the British stronghold. He succeeded in obtaining for some brief time possession of the native town, which had sprung up round the fort, in killing a number of friendly natives, and in carrying off hundreds of women. Major Edwards thereupon made a rally from a force of 35 Sikhs and 100 black troops, leaving a Sikh non-commissioned officer in charge of the fort. A hand-to-hand struggle ensued between Major Edwards' small force and the vanguard of Makanjira's army, in which 43 of the enemy were killed dead, including Makanjira's chief Vizier and a number of sub-chiefs and head-men. In the meantime a detachment of the enemy renewed the attack upon the fort, which was gallantly and successfully repulsed by the Sikh non-commissioned officers. After these two attacks had been repulsed the enemy retreated, but on Major Edwards learning that the greater portion of the enemy remained in the village near the fort had been carried off, he followed up the retreating force for nearly 16 miles, continually bringing it to bay, and inflicting further losses. In time the British force came up to the section of the enemy's army which was engaged in the attack upon the fort, and at this moment Major Edwards had only twelve men with him—nine Sikhs and three Makna police—he having marched so rapidly that the rest of the force had been left behind. Nevertheless, he gallantly attacked the natives.

and with his small force of 13 men not only put to flight the enemy who numbered over 200, but secured all the women silver 100 in number, and took them back to their homes without one of them being hurt. A few days afterwards Makanjira asked for a truce, and commenced paying a portion of the indemnity originally imposed on him by me. Major Edwards took advantage of the arrival of another officer to make a hurried visit to Miomba in order to learn my terms of peace. On his return to Fort Maguire Makanjira accepted the terms proposed, and at the end of March came into the fort, and has, I believe, since commenced to settle down quietly.

In regard to the general outlook in British Central Africa, Mr. Johnston said the prosperity of the country is undoubted. Trading stations are being established as far away as Lake Mweru, and a fact of some interest is that Australians are beginning to come to Central Africa in preference to going to Paraguay. Six new steamers are being constructed by the African Lakes Company, by Mr. Sharrett's Zambesi Traffic Company, and by the African International Flotilla Company. These will ply on the lake and on the Zambesi for trade. The Arabs, I am happy to say, are a waning force, and will soon cease to be a factor in Central African politics at any rate so far as British Central Africa is concerned.

The Yao are very intelligent people, and are doing excellent work. I regard the general development of the country as little short of marvellous. When I arrived at Blantyre in 1891 there was a European population of only 15. When I passed through a little while ago, there were over ninety of whom twenty were women and children. The male inhabitants offered me a farewell breakfast, at which sixty sat down. There were three long tables covered with magnificent roasts cultivated by Scotch planters, and the menu was quite equal to that of an English provincial town. What a tribute to the growth of this marvellous country! It was difficult to realize that we were in a Central African region only a few years ago left blank on the map. I may say here parenthetically that roses flourish in the Shire Highlands as I have never seen them elsewhere; in fact they bloom all the year round.

Tasmania Butter.

A short report, dated March 1, 1894 has just been received from Tasmania. During the past season the colony for the first time began shipping butter to England, the amount sent being 175,000 pounds. Space for 700,000 pounds has been applied for to meet the trade of the next season. Tasmania has an area of 17,000,000 acres, being one-eighth of that of Ontario. The population in 1891 was 146,667, including 24,905 in Hobart and 17,108 in Launceston. The report states that Tasmania has a traveling dairy. The people of all the colonies of the Southern Seas appear to be making rapid progress in dairying. Ontario must keep ahead of them.

Two barons, a lieutenant and a lawyer are ushers in a new German theatre.

FUN FOR SOLDIERS.

Tommy Atkins Plays at Warfare as Visitor—British Troops Show Visitors How Military Arc Won.

The royal military tournament, recently held for the fifteenth time at Islington, England, is more than a popular entertainment. It is a public institution, and one too, without which there would be a positive and painfully felt gap in the life of the nation. What people is there under the sun that does not like a show? And what can be a more fascinating show than one in which all the actors are not professional showmen, but the sternest of all living realities—soldiers and fighting men! With the mass of the nation leavened with the citizen-soldier spirit, this annual assault of arms at Islington, this Isthmia of Tommy Atkins, is naturally welcomed as one of the greatest popular pleasures of the year. Who cares for the tournament of troques at Westminster in comparison with the tournament of arms at Islington? And what a poor show, thinks the sightseer in London, is made by the gladiators of St. Stephen's as compared with the gladiators of the Agricultural hall!

The beauty of these tournaments is that they are not restricted to the British army. France and Italy have in turn contributed to some of their very best wielders of the white weapon; and now Denmark sends as messengers of peace and amity some choice descendants of the men who used to land upon British coasts, sword in hand, with different intent. It was hoped that a body of United States cavalry would have added to the attractions of this year's display, but their appearance has been deferred till next June; and then it will go far to realize the hopes of many universalists, who are always dreaming of an annual Isthmia for all the Anglo-Saxon race. Certainly the Isthmia at Islington is already acting as a good and promising nucleus of such a fine scheme; and, indeed, there were some who thought that the realization was well past the initial stage when the British troops of the Queen were seen contending in the same arena of arms and honor with gunners from the snow-clad plains of Canada, and bronzed troopers, finest of their kind, from the sheep-producing prairies of the southern Cross.

But, if last year's tournament was perhaps a little more vividly picturesque—with its lancers from New South Wales, its gunners from the batteries of Canada—the programme of the present assault of arms is somewhat slower in martial feats of strength and skill. The evolutions performed are all new and are most effective. The pace which is kept up is especially noticeable and to be commended highly. It is usually quick and lively, much in contrast to the somewhat slow, if stately, movement seen in previous years.

The series of performances of skill and strength by men of the army and auxiliary forces, horse and foot, was opened at the Royal Agricultural hall the other day. Among the visitors from day to day were Prince Edward of Saxo-Weimar, Lord William Seymour, and other military officers of rank. The First Life guards, the Scots guards, the Twentieth hussars, and two batteries of horse artillery, as well as many yeomanry regiments, and volunteer battalions, contributed to the varied programmed material displays and athletic exercises.

For the combined exhibition of all arms a model of a Soudanese native town on the banks of the Nile was erected to be attacked by a British force. A light bridge, having been thrown across an imaginary stream, the advanced guards of troops pushed forward and prepared to bivouac; they were soon engaged with the enemy, which was relieved by the arrival of successive reinforcements of men, horses, and machine guns. A party of the royal engineers constructed a pontoon bridge and a balloon was sent up to examine the interior of the fortress. These operations resulted in driving out the Soudanese garrison.

PERILS OF BULL-FIGHTING.

It Is an Easy Matter for Toreros to Meet a Violent Death.

The terrible death of a promising young torero in the bull ring has once again attracted the attention of the English public to the Spanish national sport. One is accustomed to hear bull fighting denounced as both cruel and cowardly—cruel because of the suffering it inflicts upon animals, cowardly because the risk run by the bull fighter is infinitesimal. The first charge is absolutely true, so far, at least, as concerns the unfortunate horses, as the tragic death of Espartaco the other day should serve to teach the amateur critics who, for the most part, have never seen the spectacle they denounce in such unqualified terms.

If the Spaniards would only revive the original form of the sport they borrowed from the Moors—that is to say, the riding not of wretched cab horses, only fit for the knacker, and mounted by professional picadores, but of valuable horses, with "owners up," who would, of course, exercise their skill in trying to save their mounts—that would be little to be said against bull fighting on the score of cruelty.

As to the current sneers at the cowardice of the bull fighters, they are the outcome of sheer ignorance. One has but to witness the entry into the ring of a fresh-caught Andalusian bull, twice the size and weight of a lion, fully as fierce, and almost as active, to understand that every man in the ring carries his life in his hand, and that a momentary loss of nerve, or judgment, or footing, will probably mean instant death. That terrible fight of a spear—a Spanish never talks of a bull's "horn" anywhere than as an Englishman of a fox's "tail"—would make short work of any man who had not devoted the flower of his age to the study of the most perilous of all forms of sport. Those who have seen such a fighting bull refuse to admit that the combination of skill and courage is unparalleled. The perils of the plaza reduce the sport from the charge of cowardice, though not, as it is at present conducted, from that of cruelty.

A RICH MAN'S REVENGE.

HOW A RUSSIAN MILLIONAIRE BECAME A POOR MAN.

An Extraordinary Tale of a Modern Potiphar's Wife and a Modern Timon—Allowed His Business to go to Ruin—Then Walked the Country as a Common Beggar.

A plain wooden coffin (writes the St. Petersburg correspondent) was lately conveyed, in a shabby old hearse, to the poor people's section of the Velkova Cemetery, in this city. There was no priest to recite the last prayers, no mourners to shed a tear over the relative or friend who had passed away; the grave-diggers lowered the wooden box, hurriedly shovelled in the earth, stamped on the grave and all was over. A dog or rabbit might have been thus put out of sight. And yet all St. Petersburg is now talking about the lifeless inmate of that plain, frail coffin. For he was a well-known manufacturer, a millionaire, a power in the capital of Russia, who scattered money to the right and to the left, doing

MANY A GENEROUS DEED, never known or long since forgotten, and now there is none so poor to do him reverence. His poverty and misery were of his own choosing; ingratitude drove him to imitate Timon of Athens, and to turn his back upon mankind.

In the very height of his prosperity he fell ill, and his recovery was despaired of. He made a will in favor of his wife, who was then no longer young, and of his children, whom he adored. He survived the crisis of his malady and was able to move about, but his death was believed to be only a matter of months. The doctors sent him to a watering-place for the summer season, not expecting him to return alive, and his wife and children shared the conviction of the physicians. Appointing a young man, who was bound to him by the strongest ties of gratitude, to be director of the works, he left St. Petersburg alone.

At first he became much worse, as everybody expected; then he rapidly improved, in consequence of which he stayed on longer than had been his intention. At the end of six months he returned home as hale and hearty as ever, eager to enjoy life with his family. But he found no family there. His wife had played the role of Potiphar's spouse in his absence but the young man director proved no Joseph. The guilty pair lived together openly, and succeeded in turning the children

AGAINST THEIR FATHER. At first the woman had expected his death and merely anticipated—as she thought—the course of action she would in that case pursue. Then, finding she had gone too far to retreat, she simply demanded a large yearly allowance for herself, her paramour and the children.

It was a terrible blow for S—, but he acted with cool decision, and without uttering a word of complaint or reproach, first of all he dismissed the director. Then, calling the bookkeeper into his room he said: "Now, look here. You know what has taken place, but you don't know how I feel about it. My wife's conduct on my death and were disappointed. They now reckon on my riches, and I wish them to be disappointed still more. As long as I possess anything I must make them an allowance. Therefore I want to possess nothing. If I squander my money they will apply to the courts to have me declared non compos mentis, and trustees will be appointed to look after everything, and of course is not what I want. Now listen. I am the sole owner of the works, etc., and I can do what I like with my own, and I want you to exert yourself to bring everything to rack and ruin, so that suddenly the whole concern will burst and leave nothing but dust behind. Mind now nothing must be left.

ENRICH YOURSELF, let the cashiers enrich themselves, don't forget the workmen. Do just what you like—I will second you; but let the end be as I desire." And the bookkeeper went and carried out his employer's instructions conscientiously.

The manufacturer, seeing how things were going, rubbed his hands with delight and payed his wife the covenant money, and I want you to exert yourself to bring everything to rack and ruin, so that suddenly the whole concern will burst and leave nothing but dust behind. Mind now nothing must be left.

HE OPENED the meeting by asking his cashiers for their reports. They declared the works to be so heavily in debt that it would be criminal to keep them going any longer on credit. "Very well, go at once to the court," he said to his bookkeeper, "and report my insolvency." His wife and children protested loudly and indignantly. They would make things commercially right again if he would only give them the works. But

HE WAS INEXORABLE; the bookkeeper went, and six months later everything was sold for a song. Then, addressing his family, he said: "Now the time is come for us to separate. My dear wife can seek comfort with her unofficial spouse; you dearest children, can take refuge under the wing of your loving mother. As for me—" Here he called his servant. "Is everything ready?" "Everything." "Hand them here." The servant gave him a pair of top boots, an old great coat and a shabby hat. "Where is the wallet?" "Here, master." "And the staff?" "Here, please." He flung the wallet over his shoulders, took the staff in his hand, made the sign of the cross and kissed his old servant. Then, without a word of farewell for his wife or children, he left the house forever. Many years have passed since then, and through them all S—remained faithful to the roll of the "silent beggar." His wife died in misery long ago; most weak the former millionaire himself found rest at last in the poor man's grave, unwept, unhonored—nay, unnoticed.

Benevolence is allied to few vices; selfishness to fewer virtues.

INHUMAN PARENTS.

People Who Insure their Children's Lives and then Let Them Die.

A Bay City, Mich., despatch says—it is stated here that parents in this city have insured the lives of their children for paltry sums in so-called industrial insurance concerns and then exposed the little ones wilfully to the terrors of contagious and fatal diseases. For some time past a life insurance company of New York has been operating here, and has written hundreds of risks on the lives of children ranging from one and two years to fifteen years old. The payments required were small, five and ten cents a week covering the premiums, and for this the parents in the event of the death of the children received from \$15 to \$150. The chief officer of the city sanitary department has been at work on the cases, and has found four cases where children were permitted to die during the past four months for no cause except to collect the insurance.

One case occurred the past week where the parents got \$100 for the death of a fourteen year old girl. The attending physician says there was not the slightest danger of death if the child had been attended to, but he was not called until she had been sick several days, and then the parents refused to get the medicine ordered. The case was reported to the police, and to their amazement the parents brazenly announced she was insured. They had told the neighbors that she was going to die. The other cases were similar, and it is even known in one case that the child was exposed to diphtheria by the parents, and the police allege it was for the best purpose, namely, causing its death to secure the insurance.

So far the investigations made have revealed four cases in which it is known that children were wilfully neglected after having been insured. But there are over a dozen others which are suspected of a similar course. In a report on the matter the chief sanitary officer says:

"In several cases of diphtheria which have come to my notice I have discovered the most shameful neglect on the part of the parents of the patients. On inquiry in these cases I have found that the lives of the children have been insured in a company which makes a specialty of this business, and I am forced to the belief that they were neglected and that innocent lives were sacrificed to an insatiable greed for gain."

He adds that to this cause may be ascribed to a considerable extent the failure of the board of health to stamp out the spread of diphtheria, which threatened to become epidemic here a few months ago. The cases reported have all been among the poor, and one family was being supplied with food by the authorities and still managed to keep up its assessments to the insurance company. The cases are such that the law cannot reach them. While there is a moral certainty of guilt, the lack of direct proof is such that if there were a law to cover the matter the guilty ones could scarcely be convicted.

HE FOUGHT AT WATERLOO.

And His Grateful Country Generously Rewarded Him.

A London despatch says:—Handbills were distributed the other night throughout the working class residence district calling for a mass meeting to be held on Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Social Democratic Federation, to consider the remarkable case of John Stacey, a Waterloo veteran, which has just been brought to the attention of the public. Stacey, a Waterloo veteran, who in 96 years of age, recently walked from Marseborough in Yorkshire to London and returned, a total distance of over 300 miles, for the purpose of interviewing the war office authorities and begging for an increase in his pension, which for nearly a quarter of a century has amounted to 25 cents per day. According to the official documents he was drafted into military service in 1816, and when eighteen years of age he was sent to join the German legion, which was specially assigned to prevent Napoleon's escape into Germany. He afterwards joined the army as a regular soldier, and took part in numerous engagements under Lord Gough, Sir Henry Outram, Sir Henry Havelock and other noted generals. He rose to the rank of sergeant, and was one of the Queen's escort on the day of her marriage. In 1860, at the age of 63, he was discharged on pension of tenpence per day. On his recent visit he was advised that his request would be filed for consideration since his return home, however, he has been advised that the war office finds it impossible to accede to his representations. The object of Sunday's meeting is to initiate a fund to save the old veteran from ending his days in a poor house.

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

Aster women own \$3,000,000 in jewels. An industrious Sedalia, Mo., burglar, went through seven houses in a single night, recently.

Folding fans were invented in Japan and were suggested by the way in which a bat closes its wings.

It is asserted that in 99 cases out of 100 the left side of the human face is the more perfect in outline.

German post-office employes are not permitted to marry without the special permission of the Government.

The largest artificial stone in the world forms the base of Bartholdi's statue of liberty, Bedloe island, New York harbor.

The Pall Mall Gazette sent one of its staff as a member of the orchestra to tell the story of Duse's appearance before the Queen.

A human face clock is on view in the window of St. Petersburg jeweler. The hands are pivoted on the nose, and any message spoken into its ear repeated by a phonograph through its mouth. It is said to be the only clock of the kind at present in existence.

The most wonderful cliff dwellings in the United States are those of the Mancos, in a southern Colorado valley. Some of these caves are 500 to 600 feet from the bottom of the perpendicular sides of the canyon wall, and how their occupants gained ingress is a mystery.

A pointer dog has gotten its master, James D. Brewer, of Walden, N. Y., in trouble by devouring vegetables belonging to neighbors. A neighboring farmer has brought action against Brewer "for trespass and malicious mischief by canine proxy."

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

The Canadian Electrical Association will meet in Montreal in the latter part of September.

Trains on the Grand Trunk railway will be run between Hamilton and the Beach Sunday in future.

The next convention of the Fish Catchers Benevolent Union of Canada will be held Toronto in May, 1895.

Major-General Herbert forwarded a letter on Saturday to Colonel Powell, recommending him as Adjutant-General of Militia.

The steamer Falcon, having on board the Peary rescuing party, left St. John's, Nfld. on Friday for Bowdoin bay, Greenland.

Nothing has so far been heard of Evan, 1st Belleville, the insane man who escaped from the Hamilton city hospital some day ago.

Sir William Van Horne and party left Montreal Friday night for a tour of inspection over the Canadian Pacific railway the Pacific coast.

Mrs. Clusham, of Hamilton, very near poisoned her young daughter on Thursday night by administering a spoonful of carbolic acid instead of cough mixture.

It is stated that the dominion line is ordered to the construction of a new steamship for the Montreal and Liverpool service. The contract calls for a speed of seventeen knots.

Saturday a photograph six feet long by two feet wide, of Sydney, N.S.W., was sent to the Governor-General by Mr. Sutto the South Australian delegate to the Intercolonial Conference.

Crop reports from all parts of Ontario are most encouraging, except in a few low lying lands, where the rain did a good deal of damage last month. The fruit crop also expected to be above the average.

Several months ago a Hamilton boat builder, named Edward Brunt, went boating on the bay. A squall arose, and the boat floated to the shore bottom up, and it was taken for granted that Brunt was drowned, but now it is stated that he has been seen and recognized in Chicago.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Two men have been arrested in London charged with inciting the murder of members of the Royal family.

Mr. Gladstone has addressed a letter to the electors of Midlothian, in which he says that it is not his intention to seek re-election when Parliament is dissolved.

Irving's shipyard and those of Sir William Gray, at Hartlepool, have closed down owing to the strike of the moulders. Four thousand workmen are thus thrown out of employment.

A city syndicate has started a scheme for holding an International Exhibition in London to exceed the Chicago World's Fair. The whole affair is in embryo, and there seems small chance of its developing.

Lord Rosebery Thursday carried out his promise of celebrating Ladas' Derby victory by feasting the inmates of the Epson poor house. Three hundred and fifty sat down to a hearty English dinner.

Lord Coleridge's will, printed in London papers on Saturday, shows that his settlement consequent upon his second marriage practically took away from his children every penny it was possible to take away.

It is now stated to be a certain fact that Sir William Robertson has sent his colleagues an intimation that his physicians have advised him to enter upon a season of absolute rest, and he therefore desires to retire from Parliament at the end of the session.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, while driving Saturday from London to Strathmore in an open carriage, were alarmed to see a man rush out into the road and throw a parcel into the carriage. The parcel in falling burst open and was seen to contain nothing more serious than a bunch of flowers.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, in addressing a meeting on Wednesday night at the Home Rule convention, could not be of long duration. If the Liberals were defeated, the Tories on coming into power would soon discover a necessity for Irish votes, and therefore a latent sympathy for Home Rule.

GENERAL.

There have been a number of fatal cases of cholera recently in Liege and other cities of Belgium.

Thirty-nine new cases of cholera, and thirteen deaths from the disease were reported in St. Petersburg, Saturday.

Royal German Chamberlain von Kotze, arrested recently on charge of sending indecent letters to various high personages, will be released.

President Casimir-Pierier has pardoned three hundred and fourteen prisoners who were connected with the late labor strikes throughout France, in honor of the fall of the Bastille and his election.

It is stated that one of the reasons why England, Germany, and Austria, will not agree with the other powers for the suppression of Anarchy is the miserably inefficient detective systems of France and Italy.

It is now ascertained that it was at one time intended that the Prince of Wales, the Czarwiche, the Crown Prince of Italy, and Archduke Ferdinand of Austria should attend the Carnot funeral, but the arrangement was altered almost at the last moment.

The Popolo Romano states that the authorities are in possession of the proofs of an Anarchist plot directed against Premier Crispi, of Italy, the late President Carnot, the Czar, and other heads of European Governments, who were to have been killed in the same week.

In referring to China's appeal for Russian intervention in the Korean question, the Cologne Gazette points out that such a step on the part of Russia might easily lead to the intervention also of France, Great Britain, Germany, and the United States, and the creation of an East Asian Egypt, with Russia for a neighbor.

The little Shakespeare in the maiden's heart makes Romeo of a plowboy on his cart.

At the end of each hair of a cat's whiskers is a bulb of nervous substance which conducts the hair into extremely delicate feelers.

The Mahometans believe that man is regulated by three spirits—one occupying the brain, another the heart, and the third the liver.

The grave announcement is made by a spiritualist in a publication that it has secured the "exclusive collaboration" of William Shakespeare in the spirit world, and that any alleged communicators from the dramatist appearing elsewhere are spurious.