

The East Huron Gazette

GORRIE, ONT., THURSDAY, MARCH 30th, 1893.

No. 17.

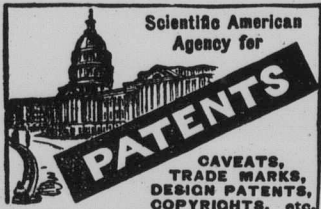
J. A. TUCK, M. D.
MEMBER OF College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.
GORRIE, ONT.

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Veterinary Surgeon

GRADUATE of Ontario Veterinary College, and registered member of Ontario Veterinary Association.
Next to Methodist Parsonage,
ALBERT STREET, GORRIE, ONT.

N. McLAUGHLIN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES. No witnesses required.
Office—At the Drug Store, GORRIE.

DENTISTRY.
J. S. JEROME, L. D. S., Wingham, will visit Gorrie, the 1st and 3rd Monday of each month. Teeth extracted without pain. All work warranted.



CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, DESIGN PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, etc.
For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the Scientific American.

Upon Receipt OF A Postal Card with your name and address, we will forward you Agents' Outfit and Our Great Premium List

EVERYONE SHOULD SEE THIS LIST OF HANDSOME PRIZES, WHICH ARE GIVEN IN MANY CASES BELOW COST
We Want Agents IN EVERY LOCALITY. WRITE EARLY. This is a chance for the Young Folk.
THE GLOBE, Toronto.
WEEKLY GLOBE, balance 1892 FREE.

R. H. FORTUNE,
VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST, WROXETER, ONT.
Will visit Fordwich every Monday from 1:30 to 4 p. m., at Brown's Hotel.
All diseases of domesticated animals treated after the latest and most scientific teachings of the Veterinary Act.
Calls promptly attended to.
No charge for examining horses.
Dentistry a Specialty.

Just Received by
Vanstone Bros.,
at the
WINCHAM
Marble & Stone WORKS
A fine Assortment of
Granite Monuments
of every style. Also a large amount of the
BEST NEW YORK MARBLE.

We are therefore prepared to furnish Monuments and Headstones at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
It will pay you to call before placing your order.
VANSTONE BROS.

City Grocery.

HAVING bought out the stock of MR. JAMES IRELAND I will endeavor to keep up the reputation for High-Class
GROCERIES,
Confectionery,
—Staple and Fancy—
Crockery, Silverware and
Fancy Goods,

that my predecessor has so well merited for the last 12 years.
—SEE THE ELEGANT—

Breakfast Sets,
Dinner Sets,
Tea Sets.
Everything Fresh and
Guaranteed of the
Finest Quality.

No use to enumerate prices, but call and see for yourself.

I will sell as Cheap as the Cheapest.

T. F. MILLER,
WROXETER.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

ENGLISH.—Services at Fordwich, 10:30 a. m.; at Gorrie, 2:30 p. m.; at Wroxeter, 4:30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Brownlee, Incumbent. Sunday School, one hour and a quarter before each service.

METHODIST.—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Orange Hill, at 2:30 p. m. Rev. Mr. G. G. G. pastor. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. J. R. Williams, Superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Services at Fordwich at 11 a. m.; at Gorrie, 2:30 p. m.; Bible Class at Fordwich in the evening. Sabbath School at Gorrie 1:30 p. m. Jas. McLaughlin, Superintendent.

BAPTIST.—Services in Gorrie at 3 o'clock, p. m., and at the church on the 2nd concession of Howick at 10:30 a. m., and 7 p. m. Rev. J. A. Osborne, pastor.

METHODIST.—Services in the Fordwich Methodist Church, at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Thursday evenings at 7:30. Rev. Mr. Edmunds pastor.

One sleighload dumped a consignment of over \$1,000 worth of New Spring Dry Goods in front of

Dulmage's

Store, Lakoleet, the other day, and lots more coming forward.

"What are you going to do with all the goods?" everybody asks. But when prices are quoted they say "His head is level; they'll go quick enough!"

The New PRINTS are exquisite.

In DRESS GOODS we have a greater variety than usual, with trimmings to match.

Two job lines of BLACK SURRAH Dress Silk at \$1.15 and \$1.25, regular price \$1.50.

Real IRISH POPLINS in beautiful colorings.

STAPLES at closest figures.

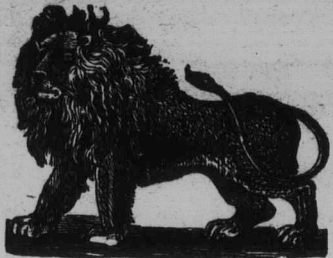
Store full in all departments.

We lead them all in TEA. Try our 12c.

Dried Apples and Tallow wanted.

Lakoleet.

MILLINERY.



LION STORE.

Our Spring Stock of Millinery is to hand and all opened out. A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and inspect our stock, which we think never was so large or well assorted as it now is. We have secured the services of MISS JOHNSTON, of St. Marys, and trust to be able to suit everyone as regards style, price, quality, etc. Our all-Wool Delaines, in light and dark shades, are beauties.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS No Trouble To Show Goods.

Produce Wanted.
J. W. SANDERSON,
Wroxeter.

I stick my head out of a car window and they say to me "LOOK OUT!"

when all the time they mean Go to J. H. TAMAN'S Tailorshop for a nob-by Spring Suit and Overcoat.

FOR SALE.

A Neat and Comfortable Country Homestead,

CONSISTING of three acres of choice land, being part of lot 1, con. 7, in the township of Turnberry. Two acres now under grass and balance in orchard and garden. There is a good six-roomed frame house on the premises, also stables. For further particulars apply to JOHN W. GREEN, Box 10, Wroxeter, Ont.

MISS FLORA JAMES,
(Graduate of Niagara Falls Academy of Music.)
TEACHES PIANO, ORGAN AND HARMONY. Theory Explained. GORRIE.

"This is to certify that Miss James, having completed in a creditable manner the course required for a certificate, is duly qualified for pianoforte teaching, and is hereby recommended to those who require thorough instruction in that branch."
PROF. A. HUBBARD,
Niagara Falls, April 21st, 1892.

Eggs For Hatching.

White and Brown Leghorn Eggs, \$1 per setting.
Birds are pure bred and finely marked. First come, first served.
JNO. BRETHOUR
Insurance Agent,
Wroxeter.

JNO. BRETHOUR,
FIRE AND STOCK
Insurance Agent
WROXETER.

REPRESENTS:
Wellington Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Economic Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Mercantile Insurance Co.
Etna Insurance Co.

Give John A Call.

Local Affairs.

Barkwell's Sure Corn Cure will cure any wart, bunion or mole. For sale by N. McLaughlin, druggist, Gorrie.

To-morrow (Good Friday) will be generally observed in town.

Mr. N. McLaughlin was in Harrison on business on Monday last.

Mrs. Robt. Harding, of Fordwich, is in town at present visiting with relatives.

Mr. Stinson shipped a car-load of cattle from Gorrie Station on Tuesday last.

We understand that Mr. Matt. Dams intends taking a car-load of horses to Manitoba shortly.

Mr. Waterhouse is this week moving his family from this village to Mitchell, where he is now employed.

Miss O'Connor, music teacher, formerly of Gorrie, has returned from Manitoba, and was visiting in Gorrie this week.

If you require a monument or headstone, Vanstone Bros., Wingham, can give you the neatest thing at the lowest price.

The contract for building the new driving sheds has been given to Williams & Scott. The work will shortly be commenced.

Mrs. Landsborough, of Tuckersmith, made a short visit to her sister, Mrs. R. L. Wilson, 9th con., returning home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Sutherland, of Wingham were the guests of Mr. Jas. Sutherland of the Gorrie tin store, the early part of this week.

Mr. H. Tcung left on Tuesday morning last for Woodstock, to spend a few days in that place, after which he will go to Rochester N. Y., for the summer.

A union meeting of the Presbyterian congregations of Gorrie and Fordwich, held in the latter village on Thursday last decided to extend a call to Rev. Mr. Haig, of Manitoba.

Mr. Hay, of Listowel, was in town on Tuesday buying horses. We understand he only purchased one horse, that being a fine draught horse which he got from ex-councillor Johnston.

Quite a number of horses were brought to Gorrie on Tuesday for the inspection of the buyers who were here, but the latter were chary of buying and we understand only one deal was made.

Mr. Alex Strong has been laid up for a week or so past with an attack of la grippe. His symptoms were quite serious for a time but he is now, we are pleased to state, recovering nicely.

The Howick and Turnberry public are invited to call at our showrooms and see our great display of monuments and headstones. The finest ever shown here. VANSTONE BROS., Wingham.

Miss Kinsey has the millinery department at W. S. Bean's general store, in an advanced state, and many of the ladies are viewing the novelties every day although no formal millinery opening has been announced.

Conductor Troyer has been removed to the Owen Sound branch of the C.P.R. Conductor Sheppard taking the run on the Teeswater line. Both "Jake" and "Ben" are trustworthy and popular officials and have hosts of friends all along the Toronto Grey and Bruce Division.

Mr. W. G. Knowlson, who has lately rented Mr. Jas. Leech's store, has been busy since the arrival of his stock last Wednesday evening, and now has the goods very tastily displayed. He carries everything in the line of dry goods, groceries, clothing and general merchandise, and invites the public to watch for his advertisement in the GAZETTE next week. Mr. Knowlson is well known hereabouts, having been connected with the general store of his brother-in-law Mr. D. Montgomery, in this village for several years.

Mr. Isaac Sanderson, of this village, had a narrow escape from drowning, a week or so ago. He noticed a cow struggling in the swollen river and unable to get to shore on account of the ice along the edges of the stream. He attempted to crawl on the ice to the swimming cow, and pass a rope over her horns so as to lead her to an opening which Mr. Hays was cutting near by so that she could land; but just as he reached the animal, the ice broke under him, and he was compelled to struggle for his life in the swift running current. He sank completely under water twice, and twice the rotten ice again broke under his weight as he again tried to crawl upon it, but he finally succeeded in effecting a landing. He proceeded home at once and changed his clothes, and beyond a slight cold was none the worse for the accident, although the call was a close one.

Fall wheat has withstood the winter nicely, and presents a fine appearance. If it escapes the frosts and thaws of the early spring, there are prospects for a heavy yield.

As the snow disappears the boys are turning their attention to out-door sports. It is likely foot-ball will predominate, while baseball will not be neglected and cricket club may be organized.

Last Friday a genuine thunderstorm passed over this section, accompanied by a heavy rain. The usual gold snap followed, however, and a few days excellent skating was enjoyed on the mill pond.

The sleighing it now about gone, although in some places the snow is quite deep on the roads. Road carts are about the only vehicles in which one can move about with any degree of comfort.

Rev. Mr. Ball, of Trowbridge, occupied the Methodist pulpit in Gorrie, last Sunday, morning and evening, preaching excellent sermons. The revival meetings are still being continued and much interest is manifested.

We are informed the Salvation Army are preparing what is known as a mission circle, with stations at Fordwich, Gorrie, Wroxeter and Belmore, at which places meetings are to be held weekly, the "circle" to be presided over by a Capt. and a Lieutenant.

A barn belonging to a Mr. Eckett, of Morris, was burned to the ground last Friday night. A cow, a span of horses, three calves and a lot of poultry, together with a large amount of farm implements, were consumed with the building. We have not learned the total amount of the loss, or of all the insurance carried, but the Howick Mutual is interested to the amount of \$850.

OBITUARY.—This section has lost an old and highly esteemed resident in the death of Mr. David Gemmill, which occurred at his homestead near the Salem churches, just north of Wroxeter, on Tuesday afternoon last, at the age of 74 years. Deceased was always robust until a year or two ago when he was attacked by la grippe, since which time he has been quite feeble. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, but came with his parents, when he was three years old, to Lanark Co., Ont. He has lived in Turnberry for 35 years struggling with the pioneers in the then forest, and latterly enjoying the affluence which followed the years of toil in his early life. In politics he was a sturdy Reformer. He was one of the founders of the Salem Congregational church, and has ever since remained a consistent, staunch supporter of that church. About two years ago he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, which was indeed an interesting occasion, not only to the family but to the large gathering of friends who were present. Besides his widow he leaves a family of eight children living, as follows:—John, the eldest now living in Michigan; Mrs. McCallum in Minnesota; Alex., Wroxeter; Mrs. Hemphill, Minnesota; Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Whitley, Manitoba; D. W. at present travelling in the U. S., and A. D. who resides in Ohio. His funeral occurs this (Thursday) afternoon, the remains being interred in the graveyard near where he spent so many years of his active, useful life.

WANTED—A good strong girl to do housework. Apply at this office.

A postal card to Vanstone Bros. Wingham, will bring you, promptly, any information you may desire with regard to monuments.

Ladies' and Gents' wearing apparel cleaned and dyed at Parkers' Dye works.
Agents: A. B. ALLISON, Gorrie, J. C. BELL, Fordwich, Jas. FOX, Wroxeter

Belmore.

Another very sad calamity has befallen our vicinity in the death of Mrs. D. Marshall formerly Miss Montgomery of Wroxeter. She died on Wednesday the 22nd inst and was buried in Gorrie cemetery on Friday 24th inst. The funeral was attended by a large number of relatives and friends.

There are bills out for a Magic Lantern exhibition given by C. Barlow. The music of the entertainment will be furnished by Prof. H. Allan the blind vocalist of London England. A good time is expected.

The people of this place will soon need to get afraid as the water is raising quickly. The beaver-meadow and commons are flooded.

Fordwich.
FOR SALE.—An Apiary of twelve hives with every appliance, all first-class. Must be sold at once. Apply to R. G. DARBY, Fordwich.

Mr. Hunter has recovered from his recent illness and is back to his post at the hardware store again.

Mr. J. C. Bell is opening a grand stock of wall paper this spring. Notice his displayed ad. in another part of the GAZETTE.

R. H. Fortune, V.S. of Wroxeter, had about decided to cease his Monday visits to Fordwich, but has now made arrangements by which he will be able to continue his trips here as usual. His business here is growing nicely.

The revival meetings, which have been carried on in the Methodist church here for some weeks past, have closed.

The floods here have, so far, passed off in safety and no material injury has resulted, although the water has been very high at times.

No purchaser was found for the village property which was offered for sale under mortgage here on Tuesday of last week.

Wednesday evening was the occasion of great hilarity here. Our young people met at Mr. Moore's and tripped the light fantastic until early dawn. Some of the boys danced as many as four dances in succession, and others went as far as the "sixth."

Hunter & Henry are rushing things in the sap line this week.

Mrs. Strathy has returned home from Toronto where she has been visiting for some time past. While away she has carefully watched the latest styles in millinery, attending all the openings, and she has brought with her a large stock of the choicest things in millinery which will shortly be displayed at her old stand in this village.

Wroxeter.

The date of the Wroxeter Spring Show has been set for Tuesday, April the 11th.

Miss Johnston, of St. Marys, will preside over the millinery department at J. W. Sanderson's store this spring. Some lovely things in the millinery line are to be seen at this store.

The saw-mill yard is fairly choked with logs, while both sides of the adjacent streets are also well loaded. A large season's work is before the energetic managers of this mill.

The street known as "the Ninth," between the railway crossing and Dr. Smale's residence, is badly flooded at present, and several vehicles have come to grief while trying to make the passage. Better go around by the town hall corner for the present.

Mr. Jas. Fox, druggist, was in Harrison on Monday, on a business trip.

Dr. Allan, reeve of Arthur, and W. Peterkin, Esq., also of that village, were in town on Monday last for a short time.

Mr. Jas. Ireland was in Mt. Forest last Monday, returning on the late train.

Rev. Mr. Davidson was visiting his aged parents at Mt. Forest for a short time early in the week.

Sleighing, for this season, is evidently a thing of the past, and wheeled vehicles are getting quite numerous.

Last Chance for Poets.

Welch & Graves, Natural Bridge, N. Y., have just invented a "dandy" trolling apparatus which is going to take the lead at once. It consists of a tube of annealed magnifying glass perforated so that a live minnow or other bait can be kept in it all day. The apparatus is made in three sizes, as follows: No. 1, price \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.25; No. 3, \$1. Orders must be accompanied by cash.

For the best six-verse Poem on this new Fishing Device, I will pay \$100 to first; \$50 to second and \$25 to third, in the devices, as stated in my circulars. (Slang, chestnuts and fish stories ruled out.)

Something Grave or gay; Welch, wattery and witty; hooked, pointed, alive, transparent, brief and a corker. "Life is short." Give me something like the device,—now, original any catchy. Time until June 1, 1893.

CALVIN V. GRAVES,
Natural Bridge, N. Y.

BORN.

In Gorrie, on the 27th inst., the wife of Mr. Jas. King, of a daughter.

In Gorrie, on the 25th inst., the wife of Mr. M. Sharpin, of a son.

DIED.

GREENLE—In Turnberry, on Tuesday, March 23rd, 1893, David Gemmill, aged 73 years, 9 months and 18 days.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The czar of Russia personally spends about \$10,000,000 annually. Emperor William toasts the czar in public, but in private they say he roasts him.

It is one of our foreign importations which is absolutely unobjectionable. Minnesota is the home of the sport in this country, and the National Association has its headquarters in that State.

ADEPT ON AN ICEBERG. A Remarkable Experience of Five Sailors. The north observation had placed us eighty miles south of Cape Farewell, and from the crew's last there were five large icebergs in sight.

still within a mile of each other until field ice had wedged between and frozen solid. The bergs were two mountains, and the field ice was the plain between, only the plain was great expanse of ice heaped up in the greatest confusion.

CANA JA'S ELDOBADO. Interesting Interview With Mr. Mara, M. F. for Yale and Kootenay. Mr. J. A. Mara, M. F. for Yale and Kootenay and an old Toronto boy, is at present in Ottawa.

AMATEUR HYPNOTISM. A Man Throws His Friend Into a State of Unconsciousness, but Fails to Restore Him. A despatch from New York says:— Thomas Esmonde, who lives at 222 Christie street, New York, was hypnotized by his friend, Robert Kremer, 224 East 85th street, the other night in the latter's room.

War and glory have been costly things to France. Between 1792 and 1815 she sacrificed one-half of the 4,500,000 soldiers whom she sent to fight her battles.

Volunteers were called for, and thirty vessels to cross the island in sledges to the cache, which they expected to reach in thirty days.

It wasn't two minutes before the spray was flying over us and to save the boat from foundering she had to be brought head to the north.

instant destruction. The south side, or a large portion of it, was split off, leaving our hut standing on the very edge of a cliff sixty feet high.

The Effort of Drink on Industries. The industrial progress of many European nations is materially retarded by the habits of wage-earners. In England Scotland and Ireland alone Prof. Leone Levi has estimated that the wage-earning classes are spending \$425,000,000 a year in intoxicating drink.

Use of the Steam Engine in Oyster Culture. Certain varieties of the oyster are very sensitive to extreme cold, and the recent severe frost so seriously threatened the 20,000,000 oysters stored for the winter in the ponds at Haying Island that for several days a steam engine was employed to keep the ponds thawed and supplied with water, and large coal and coke fires were kept burning night and day upon the banks.

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

The Annual Report of the Department. The number of railways in actual operation during the year was 78. The number of miles of railway completed was 14,633 (besides 1,665 miles of sidings) of which 13,889 were laid with steel rails. There were 14,009 miles of railway in actual operation. The paid-up capital amounted to \$816,622,783; the gross earnings to \$13,239,649. The number of passengers carried was 13,222,568 and 21,753,290 tons of freight were conveyed by these roads. The number of miles run by trains was 43,309,188. The total amount expended by the Government for construction of railway works and for subsidies to railways down to 30th June, 1887, was \$133,498,706. The net loss on the Government railways in operation was \$612,204. The number of passengers carried on the Intercolonial was 1,297,732, a decrease of 672; the number of barrels of flour carried was 904,915, a decrease of 59,114; of grain, 3,776,677 bushels, an increase of 885,750. The quantity of lumber carried decreased 8,713,984 feet. The number of live stock was 7,640 head less than last year, and the quantity of coal carried decreased 64,232 tons. The quantity of raw sugar carried was 21,637 tons, an increase of 3,664 tons; and of refined, 32,721 tons, an increase of 16,127 tons.

THE CANALS.

With regard to canals the report states that the total expenditures on canals to 30th June, 1892, was \$38,548,686. The expenditure during the year was \$1,637,819 for construction, \$229,306 for repairs and \$349,478 for staff and maintenance. The total canal revenue was \$24,475. With reference to the question of canal tolls the report says: "It seems proper here to record briefly certain facts relative to the tolls charged for the passage of wheat and other food products through the Welland and the St. Lawrence canals. In the year 1882 tolls on the Erie canal were abolished. In the year 1884, on urgent representations from shippers and others interested in the grain trade, orders in council were passed with a view to meeting this abolition of Erie canal tolls. They were reduced for the then current season by one-half, the tolls for passage through the Welland and the St. Lawrence canals on wheat and certain other food products shipped for Montreal or other Canadian ports east of Montreal. In the following year, 1885, tolls were further reduced on such products to 2 cents a ton, and thenceforward year by year up to and including 1891, this concession has been made by special orders in Council. In the year 1892 the reduction was conditioned by the provision that it should be applicable only to products actually exported. In August, 1892, the United States adopted a system of tolls on the Sault Ste. Marie canal, levying 20 cents per ton on all freight carried to any part in the Dominion of Canada. It may be noted that the Sault Ste. Marie canal was transferred from the control of the state of Michigan to that of the Federal Government with the distinct proviso that it should be forever free from toll, and that such transfer took place subsequently to the treaty of Washington and the undertaking of the state, conformably thereto, that British subjects should have the use of the canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States."

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The report states with reference to the Suez Canal. The Suez Canal was opened on the 22nd of November, 1869, by which the canal is to be completed by July 1, 1894. The canal proper will have a width at low water of 152 feet and depth of 23 feet. The lock is to be 90 feet long with a width of 65 feet, and will lock three vessels at once. The expenditure on this work during the fiscal year was \$341,474. Between 1st July and 31st December, 1892, a further expenditure of \$296,275 was made, and the total expenditure on the work so far has been \$1,182,767.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

There is no genius in life like the genius of energy and activity. —(D. G. Mitchell. A fair test and measure of civilization is the influence of good women. —(Emerson. Allegories are fine ornaments and good illustrations, but not proof. —(Luther. Good company and good discourse are the very sinews of virtue. —(Lazarus Walton. How easy is to be amiable in the midst of happiness and success. —(Mme. Swetchine. Experience teacheth that resolution is a sole help and a great need. —(Shakespeare. He that is good for making excuses is seldom good for anything else. —(Franklin. The gratitude of place to expectants is a lively sense of future favours. —(Walpole. To be good and disagreeable is high treason against the royalty of virtue. —(H. More. The desire of appearing clever often prevents our becoming so. —(Rochefoucauld. Do not, for one repulse, forego the purpose that you resolved to effect. —(Shakespeare. May I always have a heart superior, with economy suitable, to my fortune. —(Shenstone. Countries are well cultivated, not as they are fertile, but as they are free. —(Montesquieu. Fashion is only the attempt to realize art in living forms for social intercourse. —(O. W. Holmes. It makes a great difference in the force of a sentence whether a man be behind it or no. —(Emerson. He that would make sure of success should keep his passion cool, and his expectation low. —(Jeremy Collier. Five things are requisite to a good officer — ability, clean hands, dispatch, patience and impartiality. —(Penn. The most difficult character in comedy is that of the fool, and he must be no simpler than that plays that part. —(Cervantes. If I might control the literature of the household I would guarantee the well-being of the Church and State. —(Bacon. One never knows himself till he has denied himself. The altar of sacrifice is the touchstone of character. —(O. P. Gifford. Every man's life lies within the present, for the past is spent and done with, and the future is uncertain. —(Marcus Antoninus. Not so bad. Little Dot—"Mamma, I was playin' with your four o'clock tea set while you was away, as' when you bring it out for company, you'll be awfully mortified 'cause you'll think one of the cups has a hair in it; but it isn't a hair." Mamma—"What is it?" Little Dot—"It's only a crack."

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Facts and Figures of Interest to the Mercantile Community.

There was a decrease of nearly \$4,500,000 in the reserves of New York associated banks last week, and the surplus is now nearly \$18,634,000 as compared with \$33,441,000 a year ago and \$20,247,000 two years ago. The Ojaga Indians are believed to be the richest people in the world. Numbering about 670, they have about \$10,000,000 to their credit in the Government treasury. In addition to this they own 15,000,000 acres of land and are absolutely free from debt. Each member of the tribe has an annual income of \$220. There is sixty-four countries in which an invention may be patented, sixteen in Europe, eight in Africa, four in Asia, twenty-seven in America and nine in Oceania. Two French gentlemen recently had a hypodermic syringe patented in each of these countries, at a total cost, according to a writer in Le Figaro, of \$17,000. The lowest cash balance which the United States Treasury has yet touched, representing less than \$3,000,000 of full legal tender money, free of liabilities, was reached Feb. 1st. The declared balance was \$125,265,068, but this included the gold reserve of \$100,000,000, bank deposits of \$11,098,454, subsidiary silver to the amount of \$11,346,532, and minor coin to the amount of \$458,475. The gold reserve has also reached its lowest ebb, standing at only \$108,181,713, which is \$16,000,000 less than three months ago. The Bank of France now holds \$37,000,000 more gold than a year ago, whilst the Austro-Hungarian Bank shows an increase in its holdings of \$25,000,000. The combined accumulations of these two banks—amounting to \$62,000,000—almost exactly correspond with the net export of gold from the United States in 1892, which is officially stated as \$59,000,000. This transference has come about through natural banking process. The contraction of large credit operations on the Continent has necessitated a like restriction of credits in Great Britain, and that in turn has caused some contraction of credits in England's relations with the United States and has induced withdrawals of bankers' balances from employment in the latter country.

The Simplest Way to Test the Purity of Water. There are two methods which are usually considered the simplest ways of testing the purity of water. The first which requires the least trouble is as follows—Fill a clean glass bottle three-quarters full of the water to be tested, and then dissolve in it half a teaspoonful of the purest sugar, either loaf or granulated. Cork the bottle, and put it in a warm place for a couple of days. If at the end of this time the water is cloudy or milky in appearance, it is unfit for drinking purposes. The second is to add a drop of a solution of permanganate of potash (obtainable at any chemist's) to a tumbler of the suspected water. If the colour changes to a brown or dull yellow, the water is unfit to drink. If it remains clear or slightly rose-coloured after standing an hour, the water is considered safe for use. The purity of water for drinking purposes is one of the greatest health requirements of every habitable building, and it must not be forgotten that water may be clear, sparkling, and pleasant to the taste, and yet be tainted with disease-giving qualities. Experts would look upon the above methods of testing water as likely to prove deceptive, and many medical officers of health hold very strongly that before a satisfactory test can be made the source of supply and probable liability to contamination should be carefully considered, in addition to a chemical analysis of a sample of the water.

Girls of Grit.

Boone county, Iowa, which boasts of being the home of the brave Kate Shelley has produced a pair of heroines who are worthy competitors of the noble lass of Mongolia. Their names are Mary and Kate Grabenharst, aged respectively 22 and 16, daughters of Fred Grabenharst, a well-to-do farmer residing in the northern part of that county. Having recently disposed of some stock, the old gentleman was supposed to have a considerable sum of money in his house, and this fact excited the cupidity of a ruffian named Joe Ross, who deliberately planned to murder the family and obtain the money. Secreting himself in the barn, heavily armed, the assassin awaited Grabenharst's appearance to do his chores, and then fired the shot taking effect in his victim's arm. A desperate struggle ensued, and an outcry brought the women of the house to the old man's rescue. The mother was felled to the ground, but the two brave girls grappled the desperado, disarmed him, beat him to insensibility, and securely bound him hand and foot. The 16-year-old girl, with revolver in hand, stood guard over the prostrate rascal, while the elder went to a neighbour for assistance. The robber was conveyed to jail, made a full confession, and the citizens of Boone are designing to present a fitting testimonial to the heroic young ladies.

Of International Interest.

A Detroit despatch says:—The arrest at Port Huron and the sentence to ten days' imprisonment and deportation to Canada of the Chinamen Chong Fong and Jong Bong may lead to complications between the American and Canadian Governments, as it may perhaps be deemed a breach of treaty between the two countries. The Chinamen had in their possession Canadian naturalization papers showing that they are British subjects. A prominent Detroit lawyer, speaking of the case says:—"This action of the commissioner is a breach of treaty between the United States and England. These men are recognized as British subjects, and still they are dealt with as Chinese. I don't believe the Act intended to include any persons of Chinese birth who are subjects of any other potentate than the Emperor of China."

Willing to Let him Run.

He was driving with one hand, when the horse took fright and started on a run. He gave one or two vicious pulls on the reins with that one hand, but it seemed to have no effect. "Isn't he running away?" she asked, as she looked trustfully up into his eyes. "He is," he replied, as he drew her closer to him with his left arm. "And can't you stop him?" she asked. "I presume I can," he returned, "but I haven't strength enough in one arm, and the road is straight and the sleighing good for miles, and—"

Professional Difference.

Paraphraser—Here's a funny paper with a lot of jokes and a Ministerial Man (with dignity)—We never use printed jokes, sir. Paraphraser—Well, don't you think they are an improvement on the jokes that were gotten up before the art of printing was discovered?

A FRONTENAC MIRACLE.

Relief Comes When Hope Has Almost Fled.

An Ex-Councillor of One Township Tells of His Release From Suffering—His Neighbors Verify His Statements—A Wonderful Cure That is Now a Household Word.

The readers of the Whig will remember that our reporter at Sharbot, Lake, on two or three occasions last winter, wrote of the serious illness of Edward Botting, a well-known and respected resident of the township of Oso. Mr. Botting was so low that his friends had no hope of his recovery, and although of an energetic disposition and not the kind of a man to give up easily, he even felt himself that life was slipping from him. Later we learned that Mr. Botting's recovery was due entirely to the use of that remedy which has achieved so many marvellous cures that its name is now a household word throughout the land—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Our reporter visited Mr. Botting at his home on the picturesque shore of Succor Lake. Mr. Botting is a very intelligent and agreeable gentleman some seventy-five years of age, but looking and acting as smartly as a man twenty years younger. He is probably one of the best known men in this section. He was postmaster at Fermoy for fourteen years, and a councillor of the United townships of Bedford, Oso, Olden and Palmerston for ten years. He gave the Whig representative a cordial greeting, remarking that it was his favorite paper and that he had been a constant subscriber for forty-nine years. Mr. Botting readily consented to give his experience in the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying that he believed it was a duty he owed to humanity to let the public know what they had done for him. "It was about two years ago," said Mr. Botting, "that I first began to feel that I was not my old self. Up to that time I had been exceptionally strong and rugged. My illness first came in the form of kidney trouble, which seemed to carry with it general debility of the whole system, and none of the medicines that I took seemed to do me any good. I am not of a disposition to give up easily, and I tried to fight off the trouble and continued to go about when many another would have been in bed. Things went on in this way until about a year ago when I had a bad attack of the grippe, and the after effects of that malignant trouble brought me so low that my friends despaired of my recovery. I did not give up myself for that is not my disposition, but when I found that the medicine I tried did me no good, I must admit I was discouraged. I was troubled with severe and constant pains in the back, sensations of extreme dizziness, weakness, and was in a generally wretched condition. I had read frequently in the Whig of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at last the conviction forced itself upon me that they must have some special virtue else they could not obtain such strong endorsements in all parts of the country. The upshot was that I determined to try them and I bless the day that I came to that conclusion. Before the first box was finished I felt benefited, and I continued their use until I was as strong as ever. I have lately worked hard and find no ill effects therefrom. I consider Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the best medicine sold, and you may say I would not be without them in the house if I could not hold very strongly that before a satisfactory test can be made the source of supply and probable liability to contamination should be carefully considered, in addition to a chemical analysis of a sample of the water."

Your reporter acted upon the hint, and first saw Mrs. L. Kish, a daughter of Mr. Botting. Mrs. Kish said, "What my father has told you is quite true. It was Pink Pills that cured him and we are very, very thankful. Father is now as smart as he was twenty years ago."

Charles Knapp, a prominent farmer, said: "I consider Mr. Botting's case a most wonderful one and I believe he owes his life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Your reporter called at John W. Knapp's but found that gentleman away from home. His wife, an estimable and intelligent lady, said, "We are aware that Mr. Botting was very sick for a long time and considering his age thought it unlikely that he would recover, but he is now as smart as he was ten years ago and he ascribes it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Mr. Avery, Reeve of the Township of Oso, and Warden of the county of Frontenac, merchant, told your reporter that he has a large and constantly increasing sale for Pink Pills, and from all quarters has good report of their curative qualities. H. W. Hunt, a commissioner and school teacher, said he had known Mr. Botting for a number of years and considered him a well read and intelligent gentleman, who, if he said Pink Pills had cured him, could be depended upon, as he is a very conscientious man who would not make a statement that was not accurate. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of the grippe, diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excess of any nature. These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA because of the wonderful good it did my son. ABIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S. HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, strength and appearance.

FOR SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, BIBLES AND ALBUMS, write to William Briggs, Publisher, Toronto.

TORONTO ELECTRICAL WORKS. Electrical Supplies, Bell Outfits, etc. Repairs prompt and reasonable. School and Experimenters' Supplies and Books. 35 & 37 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

SPECIAL OFFER. beautiful design with your name in fancy colors. Executed with the Automatic Shading Pen, for 10c. silver. Complete system of "enamel" supplies. Write to address W. A. THOMPSON, Toronto Box 528.

SITUATIONS VACANT—For hundreds of smart young men and women who will thoroughly prepare themselves in shorthand, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Type writing, etc. Address College of Correspondence, Toronto.

DO YOU IMAGINE That people would have been regularly using our Toilet Soaps since 1845 (forty-seven long years) if they had not been GOOD? The public are not fools and do not continue to buy goods unless they are satisfactory.

HEARLE.

IF YOU WOULD SAVE TIME AND MONEY BUY A NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE Agents every where.

I CURE FITS! (Valuable treatise and bottle of medicine sent Free to any sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address, H. G. ROFFER, M. C., 188 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.)

PERRINS' COUGH DROPS. PURE GUM EXTRACT. CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. TRY THEM.

ARE THEY JAPS?

Coast Indians in British Columbia Have Asiatic Ear Marks.

A tree was felled by a storm in British Columbia recently, and beneath the roots were found Japanese cooking utensils and a hammer and club, both corresponding to such as are used by the Japanese. The ring in the tree show that it was 300 years old, clearly showing that the Japanese were here, or pointing to the Siwash Indians as of Japanese origin.

In the far north the Indian totem poles are in some cases of Japanese workmanship and design, with here and there a Japanese letter and many are of Japanese national colors.

A lot of Japanese were brought over to work in one of the Columbia mills and at the sight of them the Indians said, "Our people."

The late Japanese consul Sigeumaru with some leading citizens, visited a great Indian potluch or feast. So soon as he landed from the ship the Indians were heard to remark "He is one of us." The imitative faculty among these Indians is clearly Mongolian, and their skill in carving leads to the same conclusion.

The Indians of the interior have nothing in common with those of the coast. They lack the small feet, almond eyes, coarse, heavy, black hair, short stature, and timidity that mark the coast Indian as coming from Japan.

Oh, this ringing in the ears! Oh, this humming in the head! Hawking, blowing, snuffing, sneezing, Watery eyes and throat-irritating. Health impaired and comfort fled. Till I would that I were dead!

What folly to suffer so with catarrh troubles, when the worst cases of chronic catarrh in the head are relieved and cured by the mild, cleansing and healing properties of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It purifies the foul breath, by removing the cause of offence, heals the sore and inflamed passages, and perfects a lasting cure.

Herbert—"If she loves him, why don't she marry him in spite of her father's objection?" Stella—"Mercy! Isn't it a good deal easier to give him up than to admit she is of age?"

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is the most reliable and perfect cough medicine in the market. For sale everywhere.

The first counsels of women are the wisest, and their last resolutions the most dangerous. Duty is ours; results are God's. We are not sharp-sighted enough either to see how much good we may be doing when we undertake to do any good thing.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. J. DOAN & SON. For Circular Address, 77 Northcote Ave., Toronto. DR. FOSTER'S ASTHMA CURE. Gives a Night's Sweet Sleep and so that you need not sit up all night gasping for breath for four or five minutes. On receipt of name and P.O. Address will mail First Bottle Free. Dr. FOSTER'S MEDICINE CO., Rochester, N. Y. Canadian Office, 188 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

Clifford Blackman. A Boston Boy's Eyesight Saved—Perhaps His Life. By Hood's Sarsaparilla—Blood Poisoned by Canker.

Read the following from a grateful mother: "My little boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, and it left him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became so inflamed that his sufferings were intense, and for seven weeks he could not open his eyes. I took him twice during that time to the Eye and Ear Infirmary on Charles street, but their remedies failed to do him the faintest shadow of good. I commenced giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and it soon cured him. I have never doubted that it saved his sight, even if not his very life. You may use this testimonial in any way you choose. I am always ready to sound the praise of Hood's Sarsaparilla because of the wonderful good it did my son." ABIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Get HOOD'S.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, strength and appearance.

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PERRINS' COUGH DROPS. PURE GUM EXTRACT. CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. TRY THEM.

Through Wagner Vestibule Buffet Sleeping Car Toronto to New York via West Shore Route.

The West shore through sleeping car leaves Union Station, Toronto, at 4.55 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving in New York at 10.10 a.m. Returning this car leaves New York at 5 p.m., arriving in Toronto at 10.25 a.m. Sunday leaves Toronto at 12.50 p.m.

The mind is something like a trunk. If well packed, it holds a great deal; if ill packed, next to nothing.

GIBSON'S TOOTHACHE GUM acts as temporary filling, and stops toothache instantly. Sold by druggists.

It would be better to be deceived a hundred times than to live a life of suspicion. It is intolerable. A.P. 646.

SHILOH'S CURE. Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lane Side, Back or Chest Shiloah's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction. 45 cents.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. Have you Catarrh? This Remedy will relieve and cure you. Price 50c. This Injector for its successful treatment of Cerebral Catarrh, Shiloah's Remedies are sold on a guarantee.

Feed a Cold. Yes, but feed it with Scott's Emulsion. Feeding the cold kills it, and no one can afford to have a cough or cold, acute and leading to consumption, lurking around him. SCOTT'S EMULSION. Of pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Strengthens Weak Lungs, checks all Wasting Diseases and is a remarkable Flesh Producer. Almost as Palatable as Milk. Prepared only by Scott & Bown, Belleville.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. J. DOAN & SON. For Circular Address, 77 Northcote Ave., Toronto.

DR. FOSTER'S ASTHMA CURE. Gives a Night's Sweet Sleep and so that you need not sit up all night gasping for breath for four or five minutes. On receipt of name and P.O. Address will mail First Bottle Free. Dr. FOSTER'S MEDICINE CO., Rochester, N. Y. Canadian Office, 188 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

WHY BUY a Boot or Shoe that does not fit. Why punish your feet by attempting to form your feet to a boot or shoe. We make our Boots and Shoes from two to six different widths.

Ask for the J. D. King & Co., Ltd., perfect fitting goods, and be happy.

Fountain of Youth. A man may afford to be ugly, but no woman can. St. Leon Mineral Water has a magical effect upon the skin in removing wrinkles, blotches and pimples. It clears up the complexion left heavy and sallow from sickness or the excessive use of cosmetics. For sale every where.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co., (Limited) 101 1/2 King Street West. Branch, 419 Yonge Street. Tel. 132

CONSUMPTION. Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent Free to any sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address, T. A. SLOCUM & CO., 188 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

Have You CATARRH? IF SO, USE DR. CLARK'S CATARRH CURE. It never fails. IT CURES CATARRH IN THE HEAD, THROAT AND NOSE, COLD IN THE HEAD, HEADACHE, INFLAMED PALATE AND TONSILS, restores the sense of smell, and drives away the DULL HEADACHE experienced by all who have Catarrh. One bottle will work wonders. Price 50c. at Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing CLARK CHEMICAL CO., 185 & 187 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

FOR COAL AND WOOD. LATEST AND BEST. EVERLASTING. UNBREAKABLE. Be sure and see the elegant stove before buying any other. Sold by all leading dealers. Manufactured by E. & C. Gurney Co., Toronto.

RENNIE'S Famous Seeds. At extremely low prices for "1893." PARCEL "A" . . . 25c. Rennie's Illustrated Guide, 100 pages, and 1 pkge. each Rennie's Defiance Balsam, (10c.); Giant Sweet Peas, out '93 selection—(15c.); True Marguerite Carnation, (20c.); Rennie's Superb Mignonette, (10c.) Above collection postpaid for 25c. W. I. RENNIE, Toronto, Ont.

"August Flower"

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used your preparations I procured a bottle of August Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. JAMES E. DEDRICK, Saugerties, New York. W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., writes: "I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy."

KOFF NO MORE. WATSON'S COUGH DROPS. WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC., AND ARE INVALUABLE TO ORATORS AND VOCALISTS. R. T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP. TRY THEM!

MUSIC.

Sheet Music, Music Books, Guitars, Banjos, Violins, Accordions and all kind of Band Instruments. The largest stock in Canada to choose from. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere and save money. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., 55 YONGE STREET TORONTO, ON.

CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

INCORPORATED A.D. 1855. Subscribed Capital \$5,000,000 Paid up Capital 1,500,000 Reserve Fund 1,500,000 Total Assets 12,000,000 Office, Toronto, St. Toronto. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Sums of \$1 and upwards received at Current Rates of Interest, paid or compounded half yearly. DEBENTURES. Money received for a fixed term of years for which Debentures are issued, with half yearly interest Coupons attached. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company. The capital and assets of the Company being pledged for money thus received. Debenture holders are at all times assured of perfect safety. J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director.

CLARK'S IMPROVED CARRIAGE TOPS. Have all the latest improvements. Be sure and get one for your buggy. They are better than ever for 1893.

DR. CLARK'S PILES CURE GUARANTEED. Why be troubled with PILES, EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL, FISSURES, ULCERATION, ITCHING OR BLEEDING OF THE RECTUM OR ANUS when DR. CLARK'S PILE OINTMENT gives immediate relief in the hands of THOUSANDS it has proved perfectly invaluable. It never fails, even in cases of long standing. Price \$1.00 at Druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing CLARK CHEMICAL CO., 185 & 187 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO.

JOHN BULL STEEL PLATE RANGE. FOR COAL AND WOOD. LATEST AND BEST. EVERLASTING. UNBREAKABLE. Be sure and see the elegant stove before buying any other. Sold by all leading dealers. Manufactured by E. & C. Gurney Co., Toronto.

FITZSIMMONS' DEATH.

Charles Shipman Committed to Jail by the Coroner.

A NEW STORY OF FRIDAY'S TRAGEDY.

Mrs. Joles States That Her Father Sent for the Gun to a House Half a Mile Away—When Her Brother Refused the Old Man Took the Gun and Fired Twice.

GANANQUE, March 27.—Dr. Shaw, coroner of Lansdowne, and a jury were occupied most of the time Saturday in holding an inquest on the body of John Fitzsimmons, who was shot Friday, and particulars of which were published. The verdict was that the said John Fitzsimmons came to his death by reason of a wound caused by the discharge of a gun in the hands of Charles Shipman. Shipman remained here all day in custody of the chief constable. He has been sent to jail at Brockville. Mrs. Joles says that when the claim commenced her father sent Thomas to a house half a mile away for the gun, and, when he returned with it, he was told by the father to shoot, but refused. Shipman then took the gun himself and fired twice, once through a window and again through a door.

Claims Toronto Land.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 27.—An action is about to be commenced by McNab & Cummings, of this city, in behalf of the heirs of William Lloyd, against the owners of property situated on York street, near the corner of King street, Toronto, and if the claim is established the present occupants of the property will have to liquidate to the amount of several millions of dollars. William Lloyd was a pensioner in the English service, and assigned back to the Government his claim to a pension in exchange for a letter from the War Department entitling him to 100 acres of land on the Government pension reserves in Canada. He left England in 1832, sailing with his wife and several children on the ship Manchester, which landed them at Boston. They immediately proceeded to the village of Little York, which was situated on the present site of the city of Toronto. Some of the pension reserve lands were situated in and around Little York, and extended as far as Lake Simcoe. Lloyd settled in the village and determined to locate his 100 acres grant on that reserve. His letter from the English War office was presented to the Ontario Parliament and the grant confirmed. The 100 acres were located on York street, commencing at the corner of King, which at present is in the very centre of Toronto, and located upon it are the Government buildings, the Grand Trunk Railroad headquarters and several large business corporations, and is now worth several millions of dollars.

Notes from Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, March 27.—Edward and James Kingston, of Buffalo, the two brothers who smuggled phenacetine and anti-pyrine from Canada, were arraigned on Saturday afternoon and pleaded guilty. Edward was fined \$350 and James \$100.

James Fitzgerald, a well-to-do retired citizen of St. Catharines, is missing. It is thought that he came to the Falls and committed suicide by jumping into the river.

The C.P.R. and New York.

MONTREAL, March 27.—President Van Horne, of the C.P.R., denies that his line has acquired an independent entrance to New York. He also states that the C.P.R. has not acquired the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.

WINDSOR, March 27.—Solomon Quick, a well-to-do farmer of Mersea, was kicked on the head Saturday by a horse and fatally injured.

ENDORSE HOME RULE.

Irish Americans Cable the G. O. M. Pledging Their Vigorous Support.

New York, March 27.—A message was cabled to Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone last night by the National Federation of America, pledging him their most vigorous support in his efforts to carry through the Home Rule Bill, and expressing alike the sentiments of the thousands who had gathered at the Academy of Music to endorse this action, and the tens of thousands of Irishmen throughout America who are loyal to their motherland.

The message was as follows:—
We, the citizens of New York, in mass meeting assembled, beg to tender you our heartfelt sympathy in your efforts to achieve for Ireland the long-sought measure of justice which we trust God will enable you to speedily carry to a successful termination, and we pledge you our vigorous and continued support through the struggle.

THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT.
JOHN BYRNE.

This was the keynote of the great gathering of Irishmen at the Academy of Music last evening. The people listened to patriotic airs by the Sixty-Ninth Regiment band, and cheered enthusiastically when Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, the presiding officer, and Congressman Bourke Cochran came on the platform, followed by a number of other prominent men. From the Governors of almost every State in the Union came messages of sympathy with the movement for the freedom of Ireland.

Governor Flower, in a letter enclosing a check for \$200, said: "My sympathies with the cause of Home Rule have often been expressed."
Mayor Gilroy, who was unable to be present, was among those who sent the warmest messages of faith in Ireland.

Archbishop Corrigan, also unable to be present, expressed through Manager Farley the heartfelt advocacy of the principles for the promulgation of which the meeting had been called.

The hall was comparatively bare of decorations. A banner surrounded by Irish and American flags, however, bearing the words, "Now or never, now and forever," formed an appropriate background to the stage.

A despatch to President Emmett from Justin McCarthy evoked enthusiasm. It was as follows: "We learn with gratitude of the efforts of yourself and the Federation to help forward the Irish movement. Effectually continue the work you did by timely assistance at the general election. Gladstone's Home Rule bill will pass the Commons, but only by the unremitting attendance of the Irish party. The movement needs the prompt and generous support of kinsmen and friends to defeat the desperate efforts of the wealthy and powerful enemies combined against Ireland. Greeting and success to your great meeting on behalf of the Irish party."

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

A Digest of the Doings of Our Legislators at the Capital.

OTTAWA, March 23.—Mr. Casey, of West Elgin, brought up Charles Wallace's Kingston speech, claiming that if the Controller of Customs had been correctly reported he had advocated treason and what else was held against Mr. Wallace reported that he was correctly reported, he repudiated the charge of disloyalty and had nothing to take back. Dawson, of Addington moved that Mr. Wallace in advocating resistance and using the language he did merited the severest censure of the House. Hon. Mr. Foster treated the motion as one of want of confidence in the government at the same time declaring that the government should not be held responsible for the outside utterances of Mr. Wallace. Mr. McMerney supported the resolution because Mr. Wallace advocated armed resistance to British authority. Hon. John Costigan, Secretary of State, took similar ground. He held Wallace solely responsible and would vote to censure him for using the language he did. As a loyal subject of Great Britain he could not do otherwise. He did not look upon the motion as one of want of confidence. Hon. J. C. Curran, Solicitor General, a well known Home Ruler followed in the same strain. Messrs. Hughes, Sproule and McLean held that Mr. Wallace should not be censured by the House for opinions uttered out of it, upon a matter with which Parliament had really nothing to do. Sir Richard Cartwright supported the motion and Dr. Bergin intimated that he would vote for it although he took his political life in his hands. Mr. N. F. Davin, in a somewhat sensational speech supported the motion and severely criticised the Finance Minister's leadership in the House. On a division at midnight the motion was defeated by a majority of 31, twelve government supporters voting with the Opposition.

MARCH 23.—Hon. Mr. Costigan moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Civil Service Act but strong opposition being offered he withdrew his motion. After recess Mr. Edgar brought up the charges against Sir Adolphe Caron, postmaster general. His speech occupied two hours. He based his charges upon evidence taken by the Royal Commissioner of the minister's conduct in connection with the disposition of the subsidies voted by Parliament to the Lake St John and Temiscouata railway companies, and declared that this evidence was most damaging to the reputation of Sir Caron. He claims that public money had been diverted from its legitimate object to serve political ends. He concluded by moving a resolution declaring that a state of facts had been disclosed which should have prevented the subsequent appointment of Sir Adolphe Caron to be an advisor of the Crown, and which rendered it highly improper that he should continue to hold such an office. Hon. Mr. Curran, solicitor general, replied in a speech of equal length. He quoted voluminously from the evidence to prove the innocence of his fellow-minister. Every dollar, he asserted, of the subsidies voted had been legitimately expended in the construction of the railways, and Sir Adolphe had been guilty of no corrupt acts. He urged the House to reject the resolution. Mr. Davies moved the adjournment of the debate.

MARCH 24.—The debate on the Caron charges was continued by Mr. Davies who analysed the evidence adduced by the commission and pleaded strongly in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. Edgar. Sir Richard Cartwright in an ironical vein begged to introduce an act for the purer and more equal administration of justice to all classes. It proposed that when a member of Parliament was accused of an offence he should have the privilege of selecting his own judge and jury and mode of trial. Mr. McCarthy in a brief speech said he would vote for Mr. Edgar's motion because the postmaster general had received \$25,000 from the railway contractors for the purpose of promoting his election and the election of his party in the province of Quebec. Said he "there are few of us who have not been guilty in some way of contravening the Election Act; but was it possible that this House would refuse to take notice of a gentleman accused holding the high position of a Minister of the Crown, if so it was an outrage on the constitution." Mr. Ives turned the laugh on Sir Richard Cartwright by suggesting an amendment to his Act taking away from the judges all power to unseat more than 50 per cent. of the Liberals in election protests and not to disqualify more than half those unseated. A division was then taken when Mr. Edgar's motion was negatived by fifty. Messrs. McCarthy, O'Brien, Weldon and Calvin voted for the motion. The balance of the day was spent in supply and considerable discussion was indulged in over the expenditure on the National Art Gallery was passed, and a vote of \$14,000 to Picton postoffice was carried after a prolonged discussion.

MARCH 25.—Mr. Wood introduced a bill respecting the inspection of petroleum and Mr. Daly's bill to amend the act respecting land in the Territories was also read a first time. On Mr. Curran moving the second reading of the amendments made to the criminal code Mr. Charlton moved that the clause permitting a jury to return a verdict on Sunday be repealed. Other members disagreed with Mr. Charlton claiming it was contrary to a Christian spirit to say it would be Sabbath observance to lock up a jury when they were ready to render a verdict. Mr. Charlton's amendment was lost. Mr. McMullen moved that the verdict be received but no judicial proceedings take place. This was also lost, a judge being at liberty to discharge a prisoner should the jury find him not guilty. Hon. Mr. Foster moved a resolution for the payment of two honorary commissioners to represent Canada at the World's Fair, who might be members of parliament. Messrs. Laurier, Davies, Mills, McCarthy and Hazen opposed on the ground that it was contrary to the spirit of the independence of parliament act. After discussion the matter was compromised by an agreement that no salary was to be paid but the commissioners are to be reimbursed all expenses. The House went into committee on the Act to amend the Insurance Act which Mr. Foster explained was to prevent any one person from holding a predominating amount of stock or shares of the company. The bill provoked considerable opposition because the insurance companies had not had an opportunity of expressing their views. The committee rose and reported progress without anything having been done, which means that the bill is shelved for this session. The business of this session will close this week.

Montreal Mouse, Gorrie.

We are in the Field with a Fully Assorted Stock of SPRING GOODS in every department.

The Ladies all say that our Spring Prints beat anything they have ever seen in town.

Our New DRESS GOODS are unsurpassed in quality, design and price. Our lines of Imported and Canadian Tweeds, Surges, Worsted Costings and Pantings, will be found the best value in the trade. We invite special attention to a job line of Scotch Tweeds that we can sell at less than wholesale prices. We have just opened up a large consignment of GENTLEMEN'S SPRING HATS in all the newest shapes, including Christy Stiffs, Fedoras, Knock-about, etc.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.—A new stock of Youths' and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing just received and marked down to the bottom notch.

MILLINERY Spring has come, and with it our Spring Stock of Millinery Goods, and Miss KINSEY is on hand, and with the finest stock of Goods we have ever exhibited in this department. We have added to this Department the making over of old hat and bonnet shapes. All orders entrusted to Miss Kinsey will be faithfully executed. We expect this season to beat all records. Come early and secure the first choice.

We are Headquarters for Choice Family Groceries.

We keep nothing but the Purest and choicest Goods obtainable, and will sell them as low as the cheap, adulterated goods are generally sold for. Our Specialty is TEA. We make this a study. We can and will do better for you than can generally be obtained elsewhere. Try a sample pound of our

Highest Price always paid for Farm Produce.

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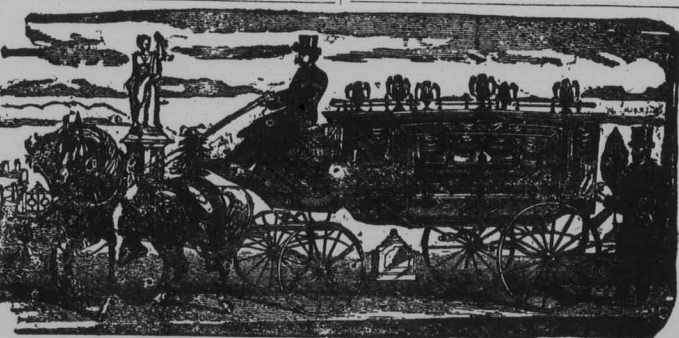
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We want Young People to work for us. Write early. It Will Pay You.
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WEEKLY GLOBE, balance 1892 FREE.



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Having purchased a first-class full plate glass Hearse I am in a better position to do the undertaking of this community than before, and owing to reductions in wholesale prices of our goods I am in a position to give the use of this magnificent Hearse free, that is to say my charges will be no more and some less than before.

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WHERE

ARE YOU MOVING TO ?

We are going to
CHIPPEWA
Co., Michigan, near Sault Ste Marie.

WHY DO YOU GO THERE ?

Well, we have five boys, we have sold the farm for \$5,000. We can buy 640 acres between Pickford and the Railway station at Rudyard, and have a good farm for each of the boys and have money left.

What can a renter do there ?

He can buy a farm on five years time and pay for it with one-fourth of the money he would pay for rents in that time, and own his own home.

Is it good land ?

As good as any in Huron Co., Excellent for Oats, Peas, Wheat, Clover, Timothy, Potatoes and all kinds of roots. Prices are as good as any on the lakes, owing to the nearness of the mines and lumber woods to the westward.

What class of people live there ?

They are nearly all from Huron Co. You meet there so many old neighbors that you can hardly believe you have left home.

I want to see that land. Who has it for sale ? Inquire of

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For Maps, Circulars and full particulars.

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The \$ will be welcome !

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NEWS TOPICS OF A WEEK

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN FEW WORDS FOR BUSY READERS.

A Complete Record of the Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper.

ANARCHISTIC.

Six bombs were thrown in Rome Thursday, and general alarm is felt. No arrests have been made.

The police of Moscow are firm in their belief that the shooting of the mayor was the result of an Anarchist plot.

ROYALTY.

The pope gave audience to the princesses of Wales, princesses Victoria and Maud and prince George.

Queen Victoria sailed from Portsmouth Thursday for Italy. She will spend the spring season near Florence.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

The Texas legislature has passed a bill requiring the railroads to provide separate coaches for whites and negroes.

A bill has passed the New York State Legislature making the railway fare on the Delaware and Hudson two cents a mile.

CROWNS QUESTS.

The jury on the Kennedy inquest met at Kemptville Thursday, but owing to the unfinished analysis the case was further adjourned until Tuesday, April 4.

The Fortin inquest at Quebec resulted in a verdict of death from inflammation of the lungs. Mrs. Fortin, who was suspected of having poisoned her husband, has been set at liberty.

TEMPERANCE.

The Brantford City Council decided to endorse the Dominion Alliance petition asking the Ontario Legislature to name a day for voting on prohibition.

The temperance people of Fort Scott, Kansas, are fighting the liquor sellers with much vigor. 30 saloon keepers were arrested by order of Governor Llewelling and placed behind prison bars and the town is greatly excited.

IN LABOR'S DOMAIN.

The great cotton strike in England has been settled.

Chicago boiler-makers have decided to demand ten hours' pay for eight hours' work.

The Big Four Switchmen's strike has ended in an unconditional surrender by the men.

It is said that non-union men are running the Toledo and Ann Arbor railroad successfully.

EPIDEMICS.

Troy, N.Y., is agitated over a case of smallpox.

Rome, N.Y., is suffering from an epidemic of measles.

The Spanish steamer Malaga has reached Malaga from Hamburg with a case of Cholera on board.

The grip is spreading in New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. During the past four days there have been twelve deaths from the disease in New York.

SPORTS.

Winnipeg canoeists have organized a canoe club, with Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, M.P., as president.

The Winnipeg Cricket Club has engaged a professional coach for next year. He is on his way from England.

Wolf's Crag won the race for the Lincolnshire handicap, Gangway second and Marston third. All are three-year-olds, and carried light weights.

AMONG THE OAKSMEN.

Stanbury has accepted a challenge from Teemer to row May 30 at St. Louis.

Oxford defeated Cambridge in the university boat race in the fastest time on record.

John J. Ryan of Toronto, amateur champion of America, has entered for the diamond skulls at Henley, England.

The second deposit of \$200 a side was made in the Gaudaur-Hanlan match Thursday and Orilla was decided on as the place of the race.

AGRICULTURE.

Canadian horses are being shipped to the West Indies.

Much alarm is manifested by grain men at Omaha on account of the terrible blizzard which is prevailing in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, with wheat fields entirely unprotected.

United States Secretary Carlisle has issued a circular in regard to the importation of animals for breeding purposes which modifies the existing regulations by making them in some respects less stringent.

MILITARY SHOTS.

The troopship Jelunga arrived from Bermuda Thursday morning with the new regiment for Halifax.

A new plot against President Hippolyte and in favor of the exiled General Manigat has been discovered in Hayti.

The Chinese government has despatched 15,000 repeating rifles to the troops on the western frontier in the vicinity of the Pamirs.

The cloth cuirass invented to assist the small calibre bullet has been successfully experimented with by the German war department.

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. John Gray of St. Andrew's church, Windsor, has accepted a call to a church in Kalamazoo, Mich.

A stone church will be erected at Roxbury, N. Y., by the children of the late Jay Gould in memory of their father.

The Toronto Salvation Army has opened a refuge, founded on the principle of Gen. Booth's Darkest England scheme, at the corner of Wilton avenue and Victoria street.

Rev. E. Cockburn, M. A., of Paris, has been appointed a member of the advisory council on religious congresses of the World's congress auxiliary in connection with the World's fair.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The German Reichstag has adjourned until April 13.

It is now stated that President Cleveland will not call an extra session of Congress.

It is reported from Paris that the Berlin sea commission will, in all likelihood, adjourn until after the Easter holidays.

Three of the five delegates from the United States to the international monetary conference have handed in their resignations. The conference is expected to meet again on May 30.

The Siamese government has rejected the proposals of the French government for the settlement of the Me kong frontier question.

THE FAIR SEX.

A ladies' auxiliary has been formed to aid the proposed Y.M.C.A. in Belleville.

At St. John, N.B., a 14-year old girl was sentenced to two months in gaol for drunkenness.

By a vote of 81 to 19 the Minnesota Senate yesterday passed the Senate bill, extending full suffrage at all elections in Minnesota to women.

Miss Eleanor G. Lennox, Toronto, has been appointed house physician of the city hospital of Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Lennox studied in the Women's Medical College in Toronto, and won the position in a competitive examination against seven gentlemen.

WIND AND WATER.

A windstorm did \$100,000 damage in Indianapolis Thursday.

The San Joaquin river, in California, has overflowed its banks, and many towns are partially inundated.

A cyclone swept over Northern Mississippi and Western Tennessee Thursday, destroying several small towns and killing several people.

The southern and western states were visited with serious storms Thursday. Bowling Green, Ky., and other places suffered severely from cyclones.

Prairie fires are devastating the country about Guthrie, Oklahoma. Many buildings have been burned and several farms swept clear of everything.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Mr. Duggan of Quebec lost \$4,500 by fire on Thursday.

E. R. Richard's house, London, was damaged \$500 by a blaze Friday.

J. McInnis house, Poquette street, Owen Sound, is in ashes. Loss \$400.

Five small buildings at Fort William went up in smoke Friday night. Losses light.

Prairie fires are raging for miles around Guthrie, O.T., and much damage is being done.

Three stores at Rat Portage were burned and the Queen's Hotel damaged by fire. No statement of losses.

Samuel Ryall's house, Cranamie township, was burned with contents, Thursday. Loss \$800, insurance \$600.

J. Sharpe's stationery store Owen Sound, was a blaze Thursday, but the stock was partially saved. Loss over insurance \$1,500.

THE BUSINESS WORLD.

The National Plate Glass Company has been incorporated at Springfield, Ill., with a capital of \$8,000,000.

At a meeting held in Boston the American tanners formed a combine with a capital of \$50,000,000.

The Cumberland tin mill at Baltimore has gone into the hands of the receivers. The company was incorporated in New Jersey in March, 1892, with a stock of \$300,000.

William C. Williams, president of the Chicago Loan and Savings Bank, which closed its doors a few weeks ago, has been arrested. The liabilities of the bank amounted to \$56,000 and the assets to \$10,000.

The Exchange Fire Insurance Company, of New York, owing to its great losses by the Boston fire and the fear that on examination the resources might be found to be impaired has decided to go out of business and has stopped writing risks.

PERSONAL.

President Cleveland is said to be vigorously opposed to Neotomism.

W. W. Astor, who recently purchased the Pall Mall Gazette, will start on May 1 The Pall Mall Magazine, to be published in London and New York.

The University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of Doctor of Science on Prof. Virchow, the celebrated German pathologist and anthropologist.

Peter Smelt, the coachman whose marriage to the wealthy Mrs. Hiller of Boston is announced, was a native of Eel Brook, Yarmouth county, N.S. Smelt is 26, and the woman, who is worth several millions, is quite old.

The state department at Washington has received official information that Queen Victoria has raised the rank of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the representative in Washington, from that of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that of ambassador.

The Allan steamer Pomeranian, bound from New York for Glasgow, put in at Halifax Thursday for repairs to her machinery.

The two Columbus caravels, Pinta and Nina, have arrived at Havana from Spain on their way to take part in the Columbian naval review at New York.

The brig Caroline Gray, which sailed from Rockland, Me., for New York February 17, and which was given up as lost has arrived at her destination.

The steamer Borderer, which arrived at Boston Thursday from London, brought the captain and twenty men of the fishing schooner Iceland of Boston, which was abandoned in a wrecked condition on March 20.

The steamer Gaelic has arrived at San Francisco from China and Japan with 3,500 tons of freight, most of which is made up of exhibits for the World's fair from China, Japan, Java, Corea, Borneo and other oriental countries.

Two gamblers named Weill and Robb, from New Orleans, suicided at Monte Carlo on Wednesday night after having lost heavily.

At Newburgh, N.Y., Irving A. Kilmer, a wealthy manufacturer, swallowed half an ounce of carbolic acid in mistake for cough medicine and died in a few minutes.

Ex-Councilman John Meighan, of Hoboken, N.Y., jumped from a ferry boat and drowned himself. He was once wealthy, but made unfortunate speculations.

H. S. Stevens, a prominent cattle man and delegate to Congress from Arizona from 1872 to 1876, shot himself, dying in two hours. He had been despondent owing to cattle losses and ill-health.

John Weir, bookkeeper for the Windsor Truck Co., has been missing since March 10 and is thought to have suicided. His employers highly esteemed him. He was an Englishman, cousin of Lord Lonsdale.

THE MORTUARY RECORD.

The Duke of Bedford is dead.

Dr. Adolf Fischhof, a noted Austrian physician, is dead.

Rev. James Spencer, Baptist, died in St. John, N. B., aged 74.

Mr. John D. Hood, town treasurer of Woodstock, Ont., died Thursday.

Ex-Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, died last night at Wilmington, aged 78.

Rev. George Dempster, formerly of Brantford, died at Clinton, N. C., the other day.

John M. Tracey, the animal painter, died at Ocean Springs, Minn., from nervous prostration.

Lieut. A. R. Gordon, nautical adviser to the Marine Department at Ottawa, died Friday, aged 42.

Mr. Alexander Buntin, the Montreal paper manufacturer, died of heart failure in Bath, England.

Mr. James Kilgour died suddenly at Guelph, aged 81. He was an elder of the Disciples of Christ.

A Brantford despatch says Chief John Burk, one of the most eminent of the Onondaga chiefs, is dead.

Col. Elliott Fitch Shepard, editor of The New York Mail and Express, died suddenly Friday afternoon.

The Very Rev. Dominic Marssetti, D. D., D. L., pastor of the Italian Catholic church in Hoboken, is dead of pneumonia.

Mr. Walter B. Gillett, manager of the London and Ontario Investment Company in Winnipeg, dropped dead Thursday morning. He was well known in Ontario.

IN GENERAL.

The Supreme Court of New Brunswick has ordered a new trial in the Weldon-Randall conspiracy case.

At Mexico, Missouri, George Harding, a negro vagrant, was sold at auction; at least, his services for six months were sold for \$19.

A successful test was made in Chicago of the teleautograph, an instrument which transmits by wire an exact copy of handwriting.

At an intercolonial postal conference in Brisbane yesterday a motion favoring a cable from Australia to Vancouver, B.C., was passed.

At the assizes in Ottawa Thursday the McGreevy-Conolly conspiracy case was adjourned till the next sitting of the court in September.

Governor Flower has signed the bill appropriating \$300,000 additional for the exhibit of New York state at the World's Columbian Exposition.

A special committee of the New York Reform Club has completed a draft of a bill which will be urged as a substitute for the McKinley Tariff Act.

It has been decided to petition the Ontario and Dominion Governments for \$15,000 each, to be added to a grant by the city, as a fund guaranteeing an invitation to the British Association to meet in Toronto in 1895.

A Windsor despatch says—Preston Leach yesterday forwarded to the government at Ottawa a petition signed by nearly 10,000 persons protesting against the injustice of the present fishery laws and suggesting the abolition of the fish hatchery.

CASUALTIES.

The report of the discovery of a dynamite bomb at Niagara Falls is said to have been a "fake."

Durward Reid, the four-year-old son of J. S. Reid, was run over by a wagon at Hamilton Friday, and instantly killed.

The four-months-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuart of Sandwich was found dead in its cradle. Death resulted from suffocation.

A child named Thomas R. Goodridge, was killed by a trolley car on Thursday in Toronto. A verdict of death by accident was returned.

Five women and one child were burned to death in an apartment house fire on one of the leading residence streets of Cleveland, O., Thursday.

A man thought to be P. Toban, formerly of St. Mary's, but lately foreman in the Theford flax mill, was killed by a train five miles west of Parkhill, Thursday morning.

During a fire in a flour mill at Litchfield, Ill., Thursday, a quantity of mill dust exploded, wrecking several buildings and seriously injuring about twenty persons.

Two men, Calvin and Welsh, were instantly killed in Montreal Friday by the collapse of a derrick at the new Wellington street bridge, now being built over the Lachine canal.

By the bursting of a mould in Marshall's foundry, Pittsburg, Pa., Patrick Moore was fatally burned, Joseph Schaffer was seriously injured and Michael Murphy and three others were badly burned.

CRIME.

The Wonch murder case will not be tried until the fall assizes at Barrie.

John Torry and Ben. McCoy, colored, were hanged at Hazelhurst, Miss., for murder and robbery.

George Crispin, the youthful London burglar, was sentenced to five years in Kingston penitentiary by Judge Elliott yesterday.

Wm. Boyes, a mill hand, was assaulted and robbed of \$50 and a gold watch near Cumber Wednesday night. His assailants escaped.

Because of unrequited love William Fry, aged 17 years, laid his head on the Louisville Southern track, near Shelbyville, Ky., and suffered decapitation.

As St. Louis, Mo., Scott Jones and his colored mistress were shot and instantly killed by Louis Kennadee, a white bartender. The trouble originated over a game of cards.

James Stevens, who carelessly shot James Walker at DeCew's Falls a few weeks ago, has been convicted of manslaughter at Welland Assizes, and sentenced to a month in jail.

At Laramie, Wyo., W. H. Hunter, a butcher, attempted to kill his wife and then killed himself. He had been drinking and was insanely jealous of his wife. Mrs. Hunter will recover.

Augustus T. Kerr, the bookkeeper who embezzled \$14,000 in Kansas City and was chased by detectives to Liverpool, captured and brought back, has been sentenced to two years in penitentiary.

At Dayton, Ohio, Mrs. Charles Hagan, in a fit of jealous rage, dashed a bottle of vitrol in her husband's face. Hagan is suffering terrible agony, and will probably be blind for life.

BIG FLOOD AT LONDON.

Several Narrow Escapes From Drowning—Moving About in Boats.

LONDON, March 27.—The waters of the Thames are now receding and all danger to the villages of London West is over. The flood is the largest since the celebrated July flood and penetrated the breakwater at several points. The villagers in the southern end of the village are only able to move about by boat or raft and their housefurnishings are badly damaged. There were several narrow escapes from drowning.

Floods at Brampton Too.

BRAMPTON, March 27.—The Etobicoke Creek overflowed its banks Friday night and flooded a portion of the town. The gas lights went out. The gas is made from lubricating oil, and water got into the tank and the fluid was floating all over the town.

The electric lights also went out. The driving power comes from the Credit, a short distance north of Brampton, where the water had raised and flooded the plant. The water fell about two feet Saturday morning and very little damage was done.

MISTAKEN FOR A MOOSE.

Shot by His Brother-in-Law While Out Hunting.

HARMONY, N.S., March 27.—Robinson Smith, his son George Allen Smith, and son-in-law, Wm. Fenton, all of Harmony, Colchester county, went hunting, and after arriving on the ground they separated, each taking a different course. Presently George saw a movement of the branches about 25 yards ahead of him, and taking the moving object for a moose, took aim and discharged his Winchester rifle. He was horrified to find that he had shot his friend, Wm. Fenton, the bullet having entered his right side, striking a rib and following its course came out at the unfortunate man's back. On examination by Dr. W. S. Muir the rib was found to be smashed to pieces. The wound had to be enlarged and pieces of the rib taken away. He now lies in a very critical condition.

Two Canadian Bishops Consecrated.

LONDON, March 27.—At Westminster Abbey Saturday two Colonial bishops were consecrated—Burn, of Qu'Appelle, and Perrin, of British Columbia.

The newly consecrated bishop of British Columbia was appointed to St. Luke's, Southampton, in 1871. He is well known

REV. WILLIAM WILCOX FERRIS.

throughout England as a strenuous temperance advocate, and a very hard worker in matters parochial. His appointment to the Diocese of British Columbia was made by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom the power of appointment was delegated by the Synod of British Columbia.

Killed by a Broken Fly Wheel.

WINDSOR, March 27.—At a sawing bee on the farm of Jacob Fox, con. 5, Mersea, Durus P. Orton was instantly killed. About a dozen farmers were working around the machine when in an instant the balance wheel burst into a score of pieces, which flew in all directions, and crushed and wrenched the frame of the machine to fragments. One of these pieces of iron, weighing about 18 lbs., and flying at a tremendous speed struck Mr. Orton back of the right ear, inflicting a most horrible wound from the effects of which he never regained consciousness, passing away at 7 p.m. Pieces of the wheel were found 55 rods from the spot where the machine stood, and several black ash rails, 30 rods away, were fairly shattered by a flying bar. The only other member of the group who received injuries was a young lad named Wightman who was struck on the leg by the belt.

Shot at a Police Inspector.

TORONTO, March 27.—An attempt was made early Saturday morning to kill Inspector Hall, of No. 2 police precinct. He was walking up Centre avenue about 1 o'clock, when from a lane just north of Edward street a revolver was fired by an unknown man. The would-be murderer missed his mark and the inspector was not scratched. The man ran away. Though the officer searched everywhere for an hour in the neighborhood of the would-be assassin could not be found. The revolver was found in the lane.

Fingers Chopped Off by Inches.

WATERFORD, March 27.—Charles Haviland, of Boston, met with a terrible accident while working at steam cutting box on the premises of his father, Mr. John Haviland. He had the misfortune to get his left hand in between the roller feeders, and being unable to extricate it was carried along and had his hand chopped off inch by inch by the knives until an inch or two above his wrist was taken off before the engine could be shut down and the cutting box stopped.

Newfoundland's Tangle.

LONDON, March 27.—The Chronicle says that the Ministry in Newfoundland must have strange ideas concerning constitutional government. Lord Ripon, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, must feel considerable difficulty in dealing with a colonial Ministry which is at sixes and sevens, as Newfoundland seems to be at the present moment.

Toronto Robbers Sentenced.

TORONTO, March 27.—The members of the gang of daylight robbers which terrorized this city a few months ago received their sentences Saturday. George Bennett was given 15 years in Kingston penitentiary. Wm. Archer got 10 years, Edward Archer was given 3 years in Kingston and Wm. Norris was sent down for 2 years.

Died from Drinking.

ALMONTE, March 27.—Thos. Cosgrove, a laborer who has been working on the C. P. R., came here a few days ago. He has been drinking heavily since and was found dead in a sleigh in one of the hotel sheds Saturday morning. No suspicion of any foul play.

The Glasgow House.

Some hustle for business; others don't, But the firm that does it gets to the front.

We're on the hustle to catch your spring business, and we want to see everybody on the jump to get their share of the value we are offering in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

Spring

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REV. WILLIAM WILCOX FERRIS.

A Remarkable Oriental Experience.

A THRILLING STORY OF CHINESE TREACHERY.

CHAPTER VII.

Tientsin, 10th July.—Which of the two will arrive first—the Chinese guide, for whose return I wait in Tientsin, or this man Chin-chin-wa? Everything seems to conspire to hinder my progress. I am, in reality, no nearer my goal than I was a month ago, so far as I can see. I have arrived at a stage of mind bordering upon despair. Absurd as it may seem, I had come to place my hopes in the acceptance of the terms which Dickey is, by my wish, to put before the exile.

In a word, I have arrived at such a stage of low spirits, owing to the delays thrust upon me, that I seem to look to the arrival of Chin-chin-wa as the only light which breaks upon the darkness of my thoughts. I can do nothing more; yet I regret that I did not write more strongly to Shanghai, that I did not take the matter more seriously—that I did not urge upon my friends that immediate action only could save me.

It is curious to note that five days ago I looked upon the news I had received from Shanghai as unimportant, and now I feel that I had perhaps cast aside what might have been a chance.

Certainly I wrote to Dickey; but I might have done more—I might also have written to Chin-chin-wa: and as it stands now, I feel it would be absurd to do so, for the question as to whether he will or not join me or assist me will have been decided before my letters could now reach Shanghai.

Frederick Dickey is not the sort of man to have written me thus strongly on the subject had he not been prompted to do so by some very deep feeling.

Why should I not move on to Peking? I struggle against the double reason that now keeps me here, for my impatience would hurry me on, notwithstanding that I know it is right for me to stay.

Nothing has occurred, I dine out, of dine quietly with my host. I spent some days routing through the native city, and then I return, vainly hoping and believing that this guide will have come during my short absence from my temporary home.

Tientsin, 16th July.—My patience has been rewarded, and yet not rewarded.

I am thoroughly sick of Tientsin. The very quietness of the place clings around me in monotony, and at last I am to break away from it. I am writing these lines preparatory to packing the volume I call my diary. A singularly scrappy affair it has always been.

The less there is to do and see in a place, the more time I should have to record my few doings; but it is one thing to ponder upon writing up a few days that have passed behind, and another to do so. This afternoon I have resolutely determined to record what has occurred, for some thing has actually occurred at last.

The guide who accompanied Norris to Peking has returned. And this return serves chiefly one object, that I am now free to proceed, knowing that nothing further is to be gained by staying here. There is, indeed, the hope of a reply from the Dickey, but I have quite made up my mind that I must face what seems to me now to be inevitable up in the affair. Chiefly for this reason have I come back to Tientsin—namely, that the man who has been in exile once will in no way risk becoming so a second time.

Besides, I do not yet know how far he has the pardon of the Government, even supposing he were willing to assist me. No! he can not be free to such an extent that he would be able to act for me quite independently of other considerations, so I am perhaps better without him after all.

Any yet I would give much—very much—to have this man as a free man really working with me, and assisting me with his advice, as Frederick Dickey puts it—"as my ally."

I failed I should have heard from Shanghai ere now, but yet there is no reply, so I am determined to go to Peking at dawn; and, as there is no help for it, I shall go to Bonse's friend, Shan-min-yuen, when I reach that city.

When I recognize my powerlessness and utter ignorance of the ways and customs of the Chinese, I come to see that the search which I undertake is a very much more responsible matter than I had any idea of when the swallow came to me months ago in Brussels.

The guide, in the first place, has proved almost useless to me. This is his story as nearly as I can relate it. Bonse's presence at our conference to translate to me such pigeon-English as I could not quite make out.

Norris came, according to the guide's report, to Tientsin about a year ago, so far as the man remembers. Where did he stay? was my first inquiry; for I have already spent some useless hours trying to recall the past at the Globe Hotel the recollection of the visit which I then fancied must have been a necessity.

The guide has partly cleared matters. Norris came directly from the steamer upon which he arrived. As far as I can gather, he arrived in Tientsin at nightfall, lay on board the steamer all night, and left at daybreak in carts with this guide, who had been procured for him by the Chinese steward of the ship. The guide tired us with lengthy details of a trip which Norris made to the Great Wall. But the sum and substance of what we extracted from him lies in this—that on leaving Peking to return to Tientsin, the guide went on in front of Norris, for some reason never heard of him nor could discover any trace of him or his cart since that time.

As this guide stated that he would recognize the cart in an instant, were he to see him, I have arranged to take him with me to Peking, in addition to the guide I brought with me from Shan-shai. The party in question is a very slender one—is it that the cart may be discovered one day? I have found the guide: why should I not go a step further and find the cart?

And if I find the cart, surely that will mean that I shall find his late master.

How far the guide has been to blame in the losing of his master I can not determine. There seems to have been a strange tissue of misfortunes cast around Norris, for the guide states that every thread was broken by which he might have traced the missing man. He may be right, but to me there is a thread still left. I may find the cart.

The guide was of impression that, as the cart disappeared, and as he has never come across him since, both men had been made away with; but my views rather tend to this—that both may indeed have been seized at the first, but the cart, in all probability, had been after some weeks or months; for though it might be advisable and advantageous to keep the Englishman in captivity, it is scarcely likely that the

cart (a type of the lowest caste of the Chinese race) would be in any way useful as a prisoner. So it seems to me extremely likely either that the man has been liberated by his captors, who still keep his master in confinement, or that he has been killed; and as the cart would not be the only one to convey information to me before, I conjecture that there is the probability that he may be still living somewhere in the interior of China—that is to say, if he returned to his home.

But my conjectures are but wild upon this and other matters relative to my search. Only I think I am in the right in endeavoring to trace this cart, who (even if I find him), may still, alas! prove to have forgotten all that has occurred here.

I can not account for the man's disappearance in toto except in the way I have already done—imprisonment for a season, and then liberated or killed; which was it, I wonder? The former I trust.

I force a very lengthy search and a prolonged stay in the city of Peking.

My guide is to have all in readiness for a start at daybreak. I travel in a mule-litter. Tientsin, 16-17th July (midnight).—It is many hours since I ceased my writing, somewhat abruptly, it is true.

I penned the last lines above in the afternoon, and I am continuing at midnight, in order to record the event which broke in upon my diary, and to those which succeeded thereafter; for it seems to me that I may henceforth have considerable difficulty in keeping my diary, so that I am anxious to write up as far as possible, before I leave Tientsin, in order that I may truthfully record my first impressions upon meeting with the man whom the Chinese call Chin-chin-wa.

I was busy writing this afternoon when my guide entered the room with, to me, a parcel of letters from Shanghai: one from my banker there, another from James Dickey, and a third from Frederick Dickey.

It is only necessary to give an extract concluding the last of the three, to this effect:

"To come to the point, Chin-chin-wa agrees to join you. Whether it is or not his intention to proceed to Peking I did not inquire. It was enough for me when he conformed with my views. I spoke of retention this. The man appears to be extremely proud. If he is of service to you, I fancy the only thing in this way which will he admit of, even if he goes so far, will be to allow you to pay his expenses; but at the first mention of such a thing he gave me a look which spoke volumes. He did not speak, but I felt somewhat indescribably small. It is well to mention this to you, that you may know the point is a delicate one, and difficult of approach.

"I am glad, indeed, to have secured this man's services (perhaps services is scarcely the word), for I feel sure you will be the better of his assistance. I did not dally with the matter in hand at all. I told Chin-chin-wa clearly the facts of the case. He agreed with me that it might be possible that Norris is confined in Imperial grounds; the possible reasons for this he would not hazard to guess, and, indeed, expressed himself unwilling to give any opinion whatever until he saw you. He is much interested in the matter, and, to my thinking, grasps, as the Chinese in the cause of justice, don't fancy you will find him—whatever he may have been—much of a Chinaman at heart—after his seventeen years of captivity.

"This letter will very likely be in your hands after you have welcomed Chin-chin-wa, for he is setting out immediately to join you; and if you have gone on to Peking, he will follow you, in which case you will receive this letter by a special messenger. I am writing Bonse's to this effect, that he may dispatch a courier at once to Peking, so that you may be advised of Chin-chin-wa's arrival, for I believe it possible that he may set out in the same steamer as that which bears this letter.

"You ask us about Bonse's Chinese friend. I delayed writing to you till now, chiefly for want of a steamer, and partly because I hoped to be able to write you in reply to yours, which I expected, regarding Chin-chin-wa. I have heard of this man, but never knew his name, he occupies a good post in the Government, and I think very likely might be of great use to you, but indeed, I know so little of you that I can only suggest that you be guided by Bonse and Chin-chin-wa as to whether you visit him or not. Personally my feelings are rather against than for the doing so, and I will tell you why. I asked Chin-chin-wa if he knew the name. He answered, 'Yes'; but when I told him that it was you, he went to him for assistance when you reach Peking. I fancy he was annoyed.

"All he remarked was 'It is well not to trust too much to the Chinese! Are you not aware that you did a very risky thing in coming to me? Suppose I had gone to Peking and spread abroad the information that an Englishman was seeking another who had been made a captive, and who was still alive somewhere in the city. I think you will agree that the chances of success would be lessened.' And in a great degree he is right; for if this friend of Bonse's is about, he is inquiring judiciously, or is not very persons who may be interested in the captivity may be apprised of the search, and are making, and, once apprised—well, it is not difficult to imagine the rest. But, as I have said, the man may very likely be the very person to go to. You have Bonse to advise you on the one side, and Chin-chin-wa on the other, and I am sure that you will make a very much more judicious decision in the matter than I could.

"Chin-chin-wa's experiences I leave to this personal narration, as, however interesting, they are too long for a letter; and, besides, his story may serve to pass away the weary hours of the journey between Tientsin and Peking. If, as I hope, you are still awaiting my reply, you may say:

"Believe in our very deep interest in your expedition, and our heartfelt wishes for its ultimate success."

"I had scarcely finished this letter when a knock upon my door sent a wild hope through me that my future comrade had actually arrived.

I was seated behind my table, facing the door. My guide stood on the threshold; but I did not at first tend to his words, for there was another behind him whom I knew instantly to be the man, Chin-chin-wa. I do not think I have ever felt my heart so wildly at meeting any of my fellows as it did now. I am not a nervous man by any means, but I confess that the arrival of the mail had so

prolonged a quietness as had been in the days past, had somewhat excited me, and the immediate arrival of this strange man added to the disturbed feelings which filled me.

I rose instantly to welcome him, and approached him with outstretched hand, with the single word, as I did so—

"Chin-chin-wa?"

He bowed in answer, and took my hand as a clasp, the firm warmth of which came as a surprise to me; for I did not at once remember that he had been an exile for seventeen years, and that he had forgotten the firmy way in which we Englishmen give, on a first acquaintance, palm to palm.

But it struck me then that the grasp meant trust and firmness, and I can see now it must the more have done so, in that his past had been a life of adversity, and the hand-clasp of the man who had not given hand to a fellow-man, for many, many years.

CHAPTER VIII.

I am myself moderately tall; but Chin-chin-wa, still in the prime of his life, appeared to tower above me, and his breadth indicated a great strength which I have never seen so clearly stamped upon the figure.

His face seemed to speak the same, but to speak also of a strength that was as great intellectually as it was bodily.

One could have told instinctively that his past had been a life of adversity, and that he alone could have lived through it, by reason of his mental and bodily power, without having to succumb. I could understand how Dickey had been carried away by the enthusiasm of the Chinese crowd. I am no hero-worshipper, and never was; but I could hero, had he but to look upon his face, and it is none the less strange that I should have felt thus when it is remembered that, all appearance, the man is a Chinaman.

He wears the Chinese dress—somewhat richer in its silks than I have heretofore seen—and his head is bare like a Chinaman's, except for the pigtail which, interwoven with coarse silk, almost trails upon the ground. But there is still a dim something which, to an Englishman, would give a suspicion of his nationality upon his face, and it must not be forgotten that I looked upon him as upon an Englishman from the first moment of my meeting.

As I was in a sense, almost perfected the change of race to the outward eye his brown features might well deceive the eye; and, in a word, he strikes me as being like a northern Chinese of any of the race.

But there is one noticeable thing, which proves that his Chinese origin has been so southern one, namely, his walk; for he does not walk with the feet, more or less not leaning backwards so much as the northerners do, and not treading so heavily upon the heel.

I drew a seat forward for my guest, and expressed to him, as briefly yet as fully as was possible, my thanks for his haste in joining me.

He waited until I had concluded, which I did so, being curious to hear his voice. Then he answered me in a tone such as I could have imagined to have grown habitual to a man confined in solitude for a prolonged period.

"His English, marvelous as it may seem, was perfect—as perfect as I believe his Chinese to be—his voice low, and yet clear-sounding, and firm, a contrast in one way to the man who spoke, and yet seeming to be the only voice which could have belonged to such a one as he. 'Do not thank me, Mr. Vancombe, for as yet nothing has been done. You may find my power but small'; there was a touch of bitterness in the words. 'I did not say that by right I should have been.' I did not answer, and he continued in a few moments:

"Mr. Dickey has given me certain particulars of your search. I shall accompany you."

"Pardon me," I said, somewhat perturbed by curiosity, "have you calculated what you risk? It would be wrong indeed to ask you to join me in the search of a man whose life may be endangered by this, in any way that you may see fit. I came to China to do this thing alone. Whether I shall ever succeed or not I cannot tell. But I do not know what position you stand in to the outside world, and I must point out to you that, should you go directly to the interests or laws of the Chinese powers, for it is best that you should know exactly that I have come to look upon this search as a sacred thing, and as a mission which I have to fulfill; and I am prepared to forfeit my life in the attempt!"

"Proceed," said Chin-chin-wa.

"Have I not put the matter plainly? I understand you have been an exile for many years, and I am willing to face death: do you not hesitate to face a thing worse than death—the renewal of that exile?"

"Hesitate?" was the answer, with a touch of scorn. "You forget," he added proudly, "I am Chin-chin-wa!"

Within an hour I had placed before him all that has occurred up till now. We sent for the man who had spoken in English, and although little further has been gained by the examination, it has given me the feeling that I come in all cases very much nearer to the exact truth through the medium of my ally, Chin-chin-wa, who is able to speak, as his mother tongue, the language of the Chinese, than I should do through the use of the pigeon-English, which is, as yet, only partly intelligible to me, though I understand it freely.

To Chin-chin-wa, upon showing him the fragment of the swallow's message, the same thought occurred as had done so in the first place to myself, and then to Dickey, namely, that the writer, and then Dickey, spoke of more than himself as being imprisoned, since he used the word "us."

I put before him at some length the reasons which led to my thinking otherwise; but he disagreed with me, for, as he says with regard to the point that I make of the letter "us" at the end of the word "prisoner," the writer can not be look upon as able to exercise extreme care; the last letters of the word may have been crushed, and this is reasonable to suppose. Again, the word "in" would correctly fill up the space left after the word "us" and Chin-chin-wa concludes, from the fact of the disappearance of the cart, that this word "us" refers to William Norris and his comrade. But how, then, was my argument, do we have room to insert the name—a description of where the two men are? He fell upon my idea that it is in the Imperial grounds they have filled up; and this is the way we have filled up the blanks:

"In God's name rescue us."
Lose no time, we are prisoners
In the Palace. Seek for us
Pekin. By the Chinese Tenth Swallow.
William Norris, September, 18—
May God help us!

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WAR BOMBERS AND FIGURES.

France and Russia and the Terrors of Europe.

The continued increase of the war rumors in Europe gives room for the consideration of a few facts and figures. Although the North German Gazette declares that "in the judgment of high official circles there is no cause for alarm, at least for the present," the concentration of troops in Alsace and Lorraine is daily reported, and appeals in all shapes and forms pointing out the dangers which threaten the Fatherland and the necessity for the passage of the new army bills, are found in Germany journals, pamphlets, and reviews, and often signed by men of high standing in the empire. One of these appeals comes from Gen. Vonder Goltz, a well-known writer of military affairs.

In the Deutsche Rundschau he says that France, with her thirty-eight millions of inhabitants against Germany's forty-nine millions, possesses in men, officers, artillery, and horses an army considerably stronger than that of Germany. Every year under the new military laws she has been adding 42,000 men to that army, and in a very short time she will be able to put into the field half a million of trained soldiers more than Germany can boast of to-day. He takes a rather gloomy view of the future of his country, dwelling upon the fact that the French army in 1889 was exactly five times as strong as her army of 1870, and that it must soon become seven times as strong.

In addition to the increase of the forces in Alsace-Lorraine, we are told that France is to be converted into an entrenched camp. The Mayence-Strasbourg line of fortifications is to be extended towards Bale, with the view of covering the numerous railway bridges across the Rhine. These bridges were to be expressly for the purpose of facilitating the rapid transport of troops from southern Germany into Upper Alsace. Moreover, Mayence forms the principal basis of supplies for the German armies on the left of the Rhine, and, notwithstanding its enormous strength, it is now decided to make it still stronger, in view of the extraordinary growth of the French forces.

According to the most careful estimates so far made, Russia on the outbreak of hostilities could put in line 25 army corps, which, added to the French forces, make all told 47 army corps. The army corps of the Triple Alliance are as follows: Germany, 20; Austria, 13; Italy, 10; total 43. Consequently France and Russia have four army corps more than the Triple Alliance. Even under the new military law and the application of the two years' service system, the force of the Triple Alliance will be numerically inferior to France and Russia. To be sure, it may be that the German troops and officers are vastly superior to the French and Russians; but nobody can say that with any certainty, and Gen. Von der Goltz expresses grave doubts upon this subject. Unfortunately the thing remains to be tested. But the most serious thing of all in the present military situation of Europe is that in case of war this spring or summer—and the possibility of it seems to be remote—the bulk of the forty-seven French and Russian army corps could be hurled against the twenty German corps, and the first and most terrific battle of the contest squarely delivered before the Italians or Austrians could come to the assistance of their principal ally. Indeed, the first great shocks of war might be decisive; and should the Germans be defeated in the beginning, it is feared that the Italians and the Austrians might, after all, be disposed to leave her in the lurch. However, if German troops should be fortunate enough to be commanded by a great General and the French and Russians sufficiently unlucky to be without one, the advantage of numerical superiority would be considerably diminished.

Not a few women in their eagerness to return home asked the company to retain all the wages they had earned, and give them only passage tickets home. In December 1891, there was a riot among the natives of Sierra Leone, 300 in number, who suddenly threw stones as weapons started for Matadi, with the avowed intention of embarking forcibly upon a steamer which was to leave on the following morning.

The company considers that it has now fairly emerged from this trying period. For whites and blacks have left little to be desired. Some of the workmen recently imported from the Barbadoes have died, but there has been scarcely any mortality among the laborers recruited on the west coast. The work has now been carried up to the plateau above the deadly atmosphere of the valleys, and the changed conditions the company finds it not difficult to retain its black laborers.

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SOOING THE COASTS FOR MEN.

The Congo Railroad Has Found It Very Hard to Get a Force of Workmen.

The Congo Railroad Company, in its last report, throws light upon the great difficulties it has met in securing workmen. The company has scoured most of the coast regions of Africa for native labor. The negroes engage in the portage service, but they are not so valuable as yet for railroad making, and very few of them consent to do that sort of work. So the company early in its operations sent labor agents to Sierra Leone, the Aru coast, Accra, Lagos, and other places along the west coast. Efforts were also made to secure workmen on the east coast, but only an inconsiderable number of Zanzibaris were obtained. In spite of every effort the enrollment of men was still insufficient. Small reinforcements were obtained from the West Indies and Barbadoes, and finally, a couple of months ago, a force of several hundred Chinese were landed on the lower Congo, where they are now at work on the railroad.

Many causes have interfered with the success of the labor recruiting agents. The most potent has been that the colonial authorities through Africa have tried to prevent men from engaging with the railroad because they desired to retain all labor at home. Then all through the first year of the work the black personnel was terribly decimated by disease. It was many months before the company could supply the common comforts. There was almost complete lack of fresh food. Medical aid was inadequate. The work on the railroad was enormously difficult. The workmen were engaged for months in the Mposso Valley and healthy places, both particularly unhealthful. The mortality was, therefore, excessive. From the beginning of 1890 until March, 1892, the company employed 4,500 black workmen, of whom 900 died. Many others were sent home in poor health to recuperate, and many more deserted. So the company lost fully half of all the black workmen it engaged, and the news did not encourage other workmen to enlist.

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ASHOULTURAL

Economy of Good Roads.

At a recent public meeting at Abington, Pa., Professor Lewis M. Haupt, of the University of Pennsylvania, told some of the truths of road construction.

There is no tax so great as that of bad roads, is a generally accepted maxim," he said, and it is true. The horses have to be fed, although they cannot be used, and the average cost of keeping a horse is \$125 per year.

If the road surface be made harder merely by metalling it, then one horse can do the work of two, and the feed and interest on one is saved. It is estimated in England that in the mere saving in cost by reducing their roads to such a condition that three horses can do the work of four, there has been an economy of \$100,000,000 effected annually.

Will it pay? I have only to refer you to the precedents of other countries for an answer. It will not, why do we find England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and many other civilized countries, building the best roads they can in the face of difficulties which to us would be appalling.

The poor Swiss have built roads through gorges and around precipices which would seem impossible and which must have cost over \$1,000,000 per mile. What will roads cost? The answer must be gauged by the dimensions, character of metal, soils, grades, drainage, etc., but the prices for turnpike roads range from \$2,000 to \$10,000 per mile.

Prof. Shaw believes that within ten years over 10,000,000 sheep will be fattened on rape. The use of English rape has been tried in Canada with very flattering results.

The sheep is an animal that is diffident, and retiring, interfering with no other animal and not with its own kind; and that a good account of an animal that give a good account of the feed and care that are given it.

A dog that has once tasted stolen mutton, can seldom, if ever, be cured of the habit, much as his owner may try, and the only safe plan is to kill him as soon as discovered, as he will soon teach the trick to others.

On a farm one of the cheapest as well as one of the best ways of building up a flock of sheep is to select the best of the ewes and breed to fall blood ram of a good-breed— one that is best adapted to the locality and the purpose for which you are keeping sheep.

Keep on selecting the ewes, purchasing a new ram every two years, in order to infuse new blood.

The High Priest of the Sun. The "High Priest of the Sun" is dead. This was Dr. William Price, of Llantrisant, Glamorganshire, who has enjoyed a most varied career, and who has just died at the age of 92.

He was 100 years since Alan Cameron of Inverness, a Highland gentleman with Jacobite ancestry, was intrusted with the raising of a regiment of foot, to be called the "Cameron Volunteers."

The regiment was at Tel-el-Kebrir, and took part in the Khartoum relief expedition. Its untimely disbandment is due to the circumstance that when in 1873 it was decided to limit the battalions of pairs there were 141 battalions, and the Camerons chanced to be the one left unpaired.

New colors were presented to it by Queen Victoria, and it has since been entitled the Seventy-ninth Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

The rebuilding of Mount Stuart, Lord Bute's palace near Rosneath, Scotland, makes it the most magnificent mansion in Great Britain. The base of the building covers a fraction more than an acre, and it is built in the medieval Gothic style of the thirteenth century.

The drawing rooms are paneled with alternate strips of cherry, walnut, and ebony, all from America. The main dining room, which was built so as to accommodate 280 guests, is finished after the style of the drawing rooms, with the exception of relief figures and mosaics of fish, game, animals, &c.

The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, and eats only his black bread, onion, and water melon. The Smyrna porter eats only a little fruit and some olives, yet he walks off with his load of 200 pounds.

Alexander the Taird of Russia is passionately fond of the chase, and makes a point of spending several weeks every year at Spala his magnificent estate in the southern portion of Russia. Poland. As soon as he arrives there, the emperor changes not only his habits, but even his very character. He lays aside the cares and anxieties of state, becomes gay, light-hearted and genial, and even manifests a disposition to play jokes.

His entire day is spent in the vast forests, hundreds of miles in extent, which surround the castle on every side and abound with stags, wild boars, wolves, bears, and every conceivable kind of game.

ADVENTURES IN INDIA.

The Major Recalls Some Episodes of a Shooting Excursion.—He Also Tells How His Life Was Saved by a Snake.

We were seated, the Major and I, on the verandah of the Bengal Club at Calcutta enjoying the evening breeze and our cigars and whiling away the time by a narration of experiences in different parts of the world.

While sipping his drink the Major continued to give me more snake lore, and finally wound up with this question, Did I ever tell you how a snake saved my life? It was six or seven years ago, I don't remember exactly, when I went with Capt. Foster on a shooting excursion among the hills between Siliguri and Darjeeling.

There were no tigers in the neighborhood of Siliguri, but we had reports of panthers which had been carrying off cattle near Karsoong. So we went up the road which leads to Darjeeling till we reached the locality where the latest panther had been seen. He was said to be a large one, and just the sort we wanted, and so we made arrangements to hunt him up.

The panther we were after carried off a bullock only the evening before our arrival. In the vicinity of a village about two miles from Karsoong. He was certainly a powerful beast, as he dragged the bullock to the edge of a forest full a quarter of a mile from where he pounced upon him. He had devoured a portion of the carcass, and it was thought he would return, accompanied by his family within twenty-four hours.

Accompanied by our shikari and several attendants whom we employed in the village, we went to the spot and built a mychian in a position which commanded the place from which the carcass lay and within easy shooting distance. It was a mychian in the ordinary standing on posts or in the fork of a tree; if trees are convenient they afford better shelter for the hunter, and his presence is not so readily detected by the animal whose life is sought.

We climbed into the mychian about an hour before sunset and settled down for a quiet period of watching and waiting. There was a light breeze at the time so that, in case our game failed us until daylight was wholly gone, we might have some advantage from the rays of the moon.

We took turns sleeping and watching half an hour at a turn, and in this way passed the time until long after the sun had disappeared and the moon was not more than ten degrees above the horizon. I was having my snooze when Foster pulled me by the sleeve and waked me in an instant.

"I grasped my rifle, and in the direction of the mutilated bullock, which our difficulty I made out two dark bodies there and could hear snarles and cries which were evidently made by the young panthers, whose forms were altogether invisible. We had previously arranged that in case of two panthers being there I was to fire at the one on our right, while Foster would try to get the other. We marked our bullet so that in case of success in either our shot, we should know "which was which," and have no cause to dispute on the subject.

We aimed our rifles and fired as nearly together as possible, my shot preceding Foster's just a fraction of an instant. There was a roar or howl of pain, then silence for two or three seconds, and then a rush in our direction. In the darkness and smoke we could see nothing, but we could hear distinctly and it did not take long for us to be aware that one, at least, of our panthers was bent on revenge. He came straight at us and climbed the tree into our mychian.

"Get to the upper limbs of the tree," I said to Foster. "Quick! quick!"

"No," he said. "I'll stay with you, old fellow, and take my share."

"Get away quick!" I shouted, "and give me a chance to shoot without hitting you."

I saw the point and made a spring for a limb that was just within reach.

As he swung himself up the panther made a jump to seize his legs, but missed them by a little. This gave me a chance to bring my rifle over the body of the beast; it was a breach-loader, into which it was my habit always to drop a cartridge immediately after firing, and it was well that I did so on this occasion. As the muzzle of the rifle touched the panther I fired and the shot was instantly fatal. To make sure that it was so I prodded the carcass several times with the muzzle of the rifle, holding it full cocked for another shot if there were any signs of life. Then I tried my hunting-knife with the same result and not till then did I call Foster to descend from his perch.

The panther was as dead as Julius Caesar and there was no danger from him any more.

Then we wondered how the shot at the other panther had resulted. We could hear the young ones snarling over the meal, but no signs of any other life in that quarter. Still, it was not safe to descend into the darkness to make investigations, as it is not infrequently happens that a tiger, panther or leopard apparently dead will suddenly spring up and inflict serious if not fatal wounds upon any one who happens to be near. We knew that our shikari and attendants in the village would hear the firing and we would not have long to wait for them; so we decided to stay where we were till they came.

In fifteen or twenty minutes their torches appeared in the distance; we shouted for them to hurry up, and they came on at a run. They stopped at the foot of our tree and we descended to join the search party for the mate of the fellow that was lying in our mychian and afterwards tumbled to the ground by the shikari. It was the father of the family, and the reports of his size had not been exaggerated in the least. He was five feet three inches long without the tail and when standing must have been fully two feet eight inches high. I sent his skin to England, and you may see there if you ever go to the home of my brother Lord Glendale. It was my first bullet that wounded him and my second that killed him, so he was clearly my property. The mate had been shot through the heart by Foster, and was lying where she fell. There were three cubs, which we secured without much trouble through the little cascals scratched the meshes with a good deal of viciousness when torn from their repast on the flesh of the bullock.

We went back to the village and spent the next day in preparing the skins of our prizes and getting them into a good condition for preservation. Then we hunted pheasants and other small game for two or three days, having had our fill for the moment of panther hunting. We made good bags, as birds were abundant, but on the third day we had an adventure that was not down on our programme, and this brings me to the snake that befriended me.

We had separated in a stretch of open land, Foster going around to the right and I to the left agreeing to meet at the village in the evening if we did not run across each other while still on the hunt. Hardly was I out of sight of Foster when I saw a cloud arising over the hills and knew that a thunderstorm was coming. The showers

"CHESTNUTS"

But You Can't Help Reading Them. A revolver is no large weapon, but it can be made to cover a very large man.

About the hardest crop to raise on a farm nowadays is the boys in the family. Husband—"Did you promise to obey me at the altar?" Wife—"Yes; but we're not there now."

Miss Quigg—"Have you a cure for corns?" Drug Clerk—"Hard or soft?" Miss Quigg—"Medium, please."

"She—"You know you broke your promise to me." He—"Never mind, I can make another just as good."

You may freeze, you may bust the gas meter if you will, but at the end of the month, just the same, there's the bill.

One day of sickness will do more to convince a young man that his mother is his best friend than seventeen volumes of proverbs.

"She—"There is no fun in being married or engaged." He—"But when is there fun then?" She—"When you are anticipating both."

Banks—"Rivers, how do you suppose that wonderful bird, the phoenix, ever caught fire?" Rivers—"Probably a defective flew."

A difference between a knife-blade losing its temper and a woman is that the former becomes duller and the latter more cutting.

Sutor—"Mein Fraulein, I love you!" Rich young lady (pointing with her fan to her father)—"Excuse me, yonder is my business manager."

Hobkins—"Your wife at the Old Guard Ball looked like a perfect dream to-night." Chaptin—"Very likely. You know dreams go by contraries."

Cholly—"O, Ethel, I love you, I love you, madly, devotedly, wildly." Ethel—"That's all right, Mr. Summers, but how would you like to marry me?"

"Don't you think," asked the customer of the Bostonese saladeyer, "that our prices are pretty steep?" "Candidly," was the reply, the declivity is rather precipitous.

"It is the active man we want in life; not the dreamer," said the lecturer.

"Yes," replied a man in the body of the hall, "people who dream are likely to snore."

"You always wear fine collars and cuffs, Mr. Kink," remarked the colonel to the old darkey. "Yes sir," replied Kink; "that's one advantage ob pahmittin' yoh wife to tek in washin' sah."

Kate—"Ah, Laura, you don't know what you miss by not coming to dance?" Laura—"Don't I? I've had five proposals already this season through sitting out dances in the conservatory."

"Charley," said the affectionate little wife, "didn't you tell me these blue chips cost a dollar apiece?" "Yes," said Wall, here's a whole box full of three colors that I bought at the bargain counter for seventy-five cents."

"Why are you so naughty, Johnnie! It seems to me that with mamma worn out and papa with a broken arm, you might try to be good." "Ho! ho!" said Johnnie, "That's just the time to be bad. No one can lick me."

Caller—"So you mean to be an M. P. when you grow big, Tommy?" Politician's Youngest—"Yes; like pa." Caller—"Then you've made up your mind to do a great deal of talking?" Politician's Youngest—"Yes; like ma."

There was a young girl from the Hub, Who had heard of Diogenes' tub; To the kitchens he hied her, Where her ma quickly spied her, And oh, how she made that girl scrub.

Willis—"I hear she is going to enter the lecture field. Has she ever had any experience?" Wallace—"Oh, yes; her husband has been a member of a club over ten years."

Round and round the slippery track The shivering race horse goes, A frozen jockey clings to his back And icicles to his nose.

Bella—"I don't believe a word of this complex steaming being good for the complexion." Stella—"Why? Bel—"Well, just look at Mr. Luckless. What a horrible looking creature he is! and papa says he is always in hot water."

Estelle—"And are you going to leave me so soon, Augustus?" Augustus—"My love, I would willingly give ten years of my life if I could stay longer. But if I don't go I shall be fined a dime for being late at our debating society."

THE ROYAL CAMERONS.

The news that the Cameron Highlanders are to lose their unique position as a "odd" battalion and become the third battalion of the Scots guards has aroused considerable feeling among past and present members of this famous regiment of the British army.

It is 100 years since Alan Cameron of Inverness, a Highland gentleman with Jacobite ancestry, was intrusted with the raising of a regiment of foot, to be called the "Cameron Volunteers."

The limit age for recruits was to be 35, and it was to contain 654 non-commissioned officers and men and thirty officers, a strength subsequently raised to 1,000.

Mr. Cameron became lieutenant colonel, and the picturesque tartan, which the regiment still wears, was designed by his wife. The newly raised force was first under fire at Egmont-op-Zee, in Flanders, in 1799, and for service in Egypt in 1801 went through the Peninsular war.

At Waterloo and Quatre Bras it had no fewer than 479 killed and wounded, and in the Crimea and India its services were equally glorious.

The regiment was at Tel-el-Kebrir, and took part in the Khartoum relief expedition. Its untimely disbandment is due to the circumstance that when in 1873 it was decided to limit the battalions of pairs there were 141 battalions, and the Camerons chanced to be the one left unpaired.

New colors were presented to it by Queen Victoria, and it has since been entitled the Seventy-ninth Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

The rebuilding of Mount Stuart, Lord Bute's palace near Rosneath, Scotland, makes it the most magnificent mansion in Great Britain. The base of the building covers a fraction more than an acre, and it is built in the medieval Gothic style of the thirteenth century.

The walls, turrets, and balconies are built of the beautiful variegated granite and sandstones from Kirkcubrightshire, the floors and arches being of clouded Italian marbles. The main hall is constructed entirely of alabaster, the supports being columns of oxidized brass and bronze. The gallery and grand staircase are of marbles brought from Sicily and Carrara.

The drawing rooms are paneled with alternate strips of cherry, walnut, and ebony, all from America. The main dining room, which was built so as to accommodate 280 guests, is finished after the style of the drawing rooms, with the exception of relief figures and mosaics of fish, game, animals, &c.

The ceilings and chimney pieces of all these rooms are most artistic, and so also are the windows, mantels, and doors, the work of which is extremely elaborate.

There are three immense libraries and a billiard room, all with carved stone fireplaces of antique design. In one wing there are Turkish and swimming baths, large conservatories, aviaries, and aquariums.

The whole palace is heated throughout with steam and hot water pipes, and lighted both by gas and electricity. The pictures in the galleries alone are worth over £100,000, and the books in the libraries as much more. The building, decorating, and furnishing of this palace, which is without doubt the finest private residence on the globe, entailed an outlay of £1,000,000.

The Spanish peasant works every day and dances half the night, and eats only his black bread, onion, and water melon. The Smyrna porter eats only a little fruit and some olives, yet he walks off with his load of 200 pounds.

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His entire day is spent in the vast forests, hundreds of miles in extent, which surround the castle on every side and abound with stags, wild boars, wolves, bears, and every conceivable kind of game.

SWEPT BY THE WAVES.

Terrible Experience of an Allan Liner. Twelve Lives Lost and the Steamer Compelled to Put Back.

A despatch from London says:—The Allan line steamer Pomeranian, from Glasgow, January 27, via Moville for New York, has returned to Greenock in distress, after having met with one of the most fatal accidents that has occurred to a transatlantic steamer for many years, an accident that resulted in the loss of twelve lives. The following is a list of the dead:—W. Daziel, master of the vessel, both legs broken and internal injuries resulting in death; John Cook, second officer, swept overboard; John Hamilton, fourth officer, swept overboard; John Stewart of Glasgow, first cabin passenger, both legs broken and internal injuries resulting in death in a few hours; James Gibson of Dalkeith, first cabin passenger, swept overboard; L. J. Gibson of Dalkeith, first cabin passenger, swept overboard; Jane Caffrey of Londonderry, first cabin passenger, swept overboard; David Forbes of Dundee, second officer, washed overboard; James Pritchard, steward, swept overboard; Fred Westbury, steward, swept overboard; Peter McLean, seaman, swept overboard; William Urquhart, seaman, swept overboard.

The disaster occurred when the steamer was about 1,600 miles out. The Pomeranian encountered boisterous weather immediately after leaving port. It was thought that the wind would soon blow itself out, and with everything ship-shape no fears for the safety of the steamer were entertained. Instead of abating, however, the gale increased in severity until the day of the disaster. The 4th of February dawned with a frightful gale raging, and a tremendously high sea running. The hatches were battened down and covered with tarpaulins, ventilators were turned to leeward, and every precaution dictated by good seamanship had been taken to prevent the possibility of the ship to be the greatest danger as they had no doubt as to the steamer's ability to ride out the storm. Several seas had been shipped, but they did no damage. Suddenly a tremendous sea reared its crest a short distance ahead of the steamer as she plunged down a wave. Before she could rise the sea came over the starboard bow and tons of green water rushed aft. Almost at the same time a falling wave stern pooped the steamer. The result almost defies description. The deck-saloon, chart-house, the bridge and the boats were smashed to pieces and partly washed overboard. The deck was covered with an almost inextricable mass of wreckage and

THE UTMOST CONFUSION REIGNED.

At the first the full extent of the disaster was not known. The steamer began to pay off before the wind and sea, and it was at once seen that the quartermasts had been carried away. Two sailors sprang to the wheel and soon put the steamer on her course. Then it was found that Capt. Daziel, the master of the steamer, was missing. He had been last seen standing on the lee side of the steamer and aft the saloon in conversation with a saloon passenger named John Stewart, a resident of Glasgow. They had been caught by the sea that came over the stern and dashed against the deck-house. They were then carried aft with terrific force and jammed beneath the after steam winches. Capt. Daziel's legs were broken and he had sustained internal injuries. He was carefully moved to his room, and everything possible was done for him, but he died the next morning. Mr. Stewart's legs were also broken and he sustained other injuries, from the effects of which he died in a few hours.

At the time of the accident the second officer, John Cook, had the watch. He was on the bridge with John Hamilton, the fourth officer, and both of them were carried overboard and drowned. In the saloon deck-house when the sea broke over the steamer were James Gibson and Lillian Gibson of Dalkeith and Jane Caffrey of Londonderry, all first cabin passengers. They were carried over the sides and afterwards seen. David Forbes of Dundee, a second cabin passenger, James Pritchard and Fred Westbury, stewards, were also lost in the same manner. It is supposed that Pritchard and Westbury were engaged in attending to the wants of the passengers in the saloon deck-house when the structure was washed away. This made the number of those carried overboard ten, with the two others fatally injured.

When the sea boarded the steamer every man about deck who saw it coming grabbed hold of stanchions or anything else convenient, and it was due to this that the loss of life was not much larger. For a time the utmost consternation prevailed, but this gave way to a feeling of sadness when it was found that so many lives had been lost. The disaster occurred so suddenly and the sea did its fatal work with such rapidity that the survivors did not at first realize the full extent of the misfortune. Amid the howling of the wind and the hissing and roaring of the sea and the cries of those who were carried over-board could not be heard, even had they had time to utter them. Without a word of warning they were swept to their doom, and not a person on the steamer knew what had happened to them until some little time after the accident.

With Capt. Daziel fatally injured and unconscious in his cabin, the command of the steamer devolved upon the first officer. The steamer was about in mid-ocean, and the question arose in his mind what course to pursue—whether to hold the steamer on her course or to put about and make for Greenock. When the chartroom was carried away, the charts, sextants, compasses, in fact, every thing absolutely essential to the navigation of the ship, went with it. The binacle box and its compass on the bridge had also gone overboard, and had it not been that the after compass remained it is doubtless if the steamer would have reached port for many days yet. The situation of affairs on the Pomeranian, it is almost needless to say, was terrible. The first officer called the remaining officers of the steamer to a consultation, and it was decided to put about and return to Greenock. This was at once done, and, without any instruments with which to take observations, the voyage had to be made entirely by dead reckoning, and was therefore necessarily slow. The first officer is highly commended for his skilful seamanship in navigating the Pomeranian under such adverse circumstances, and it is highly probable that his ability will be recognized in a substantial manner by the owners of the steamer and the underwriters. The names of the quartermasters lost were Peter McLean and Wm. Urquhart.

Everything was progressing nicely between Frederick Hipp and his betrothed, in Bartholomew County, Ind. He decided sixty acres of land to her, and then took out the marriage license. Now she won't marry him, and still clings to the land.

Lakelet.

We unintentionally made a mistake in a recent issue of our notes regarding the school Mr. Myles Scott attended in Toronto. We stated it was the Conservatory of Music in Toronto, that he had attended, but learn from himself that it was another musical institution.

Halladay's ten days Shoe Sale was a decided success. Every one came and purchased, so that financially it was in advance of his expectations. The Concert on Thursday evening was a success. The old I.O.G.T. hall is always crowded when a concert is announced and Thursday night was a repetition of the same. Some of those who were billed were unable to attend, but the Halladay family are, with a little assistance, capable of rendering a concert. The reciters Messrs. Gardner and Carlton proved to be elocutionists of no mean degree, and Mr. D. Harkness' "yarn" made some of the Patrons laugh, while we are told others scowled. The whole thing passed off nicely. Doubtless all who were present enjoyed the performance. Some were there—we are not sure why—who had not been to a concert "for a long time now."

Notes:—Many from here attended Mr. McLaughlin's sale on Friday....The mill was again shut down this week owing to a little defect in the machinery which will be remedied when the stack arrives from Kincardine on Monday....The members of the I.O.G.T. had a lunch and a sociable time in the hall on Saturday night....Mr. Jas. Allen, son of Wm. Allan of the 17th, is dangerously ill at present; the Belmore Dr. is attending him....We are told that Mr. Henry Woods, son of M. Jas. Woods, purposes leaving for Dakota next week....The Magic Lantern performance in the hall recently, was a failure; very few were present....Mr. Jas. McKinney, of Gravenhurst, brother of Jerry McKinney, is visiting here at present.

Howick Council.

Corrie, March 15th, 1892.

The council met to-day in the township hall pursuant to adjournment. Members all present, the reeve in the chair.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The treasurer's bonds were produced by the clerk, read and decided satisfactory.

Moved by Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Doig, that Mr. Denney receive \$10 as charity, for keep of son, he being an invalid.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Gregg, that Mrs. Beattie receive \$5 as charity, to be expended by Mr. Ferguson.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Gregg, that the clerk and Mr. Jamieson be paid \$7 for preparing papers, figures, etc. in connection with bridges, said papers to be laid before the county council; also papers for arbitrators on same.—Carried.

The tenders for the township printing were opened at twelve o'clock, noon, and it was moved by Mr. Ferguson seconded by Mr. Doig, that Thos. Nash get the township printing at \$38.75, it being the lowest tender.—Carried.

Auditors' report read. Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Doig that it be adopted and 200 copies printed in pamphlet form.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Doig, that Mr. Russell get \$5 extra for caretaking of hall and that he attend to the procuring of oil, wood, etc., and attend to the renting of it.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Graham, seconded by Mr. Doig, that the council do now adjourn to meet in Brown's hotel, Fordwich, on the third Wednesday in April.—Carried.

Wm. DANE, Clerk.

A list of Pathmasters, Poundkeepers and Fenceviewers, will be in next week.

School Report.

At the Uniform Promotion Examinations held in S.S. No. 2, Howick, during the past week, the following pupils were successful. To pass from 2nd and 3rd, to 3rd and 4th, pupils had to write on papers set by Inspector. From jr. to sr. an examination covering a certain amount of work had to be passed. The test for sr. 4th comprised questions similar to those for entrance. Sr. 4th (Marks obtainable 760.) E. Scott, 599; S. H. Nay, 582; S. Mahood, 576; Jas. Hamilton, 534; S. E. Nay, 518; R. W. Woods, 512; F. Mahood 466; D. Hamilton 450.

Jr. 4th to Sr. 4th, (Marks obtainable, 760.) R. McConnell, 553; M. Hamilton 533; L. Greenly, 498; J. Hamilton, 495; M. Burnett 437.

Sr. 3rd to jr. 4th (Marks obtainable 860.) S. Carlton, 658; A. Allan, 555; L. Hubbard, 532; I. Sangster, 514; J. Woods, 91.

Jr. 3rd to sr. 3rd (Marks 590) J. Allan 486; M. Hamilton, 484; M. Scott, 487; W. Beattie, 369; A. McConnell, 351; M. Webber, 343; A. Scott, 299.

Sr. 2nd to Jr. 3rd, (Marks 580) J. Horton, 404; E. Bunster, 381; E. Bowyer,

888; G. Wright, 383; F. Wright, 328; B. Hamilton, 320; L. Bunston, 308. Jr. 2nd to Sr. 2nd, (Marks 400) T. Hubbard, 323; C. Carlton, 317; A. Brown, 305; A. Rolston, 281; I. Rolston 264; L. Read, 259; A. Allan, 256; E. Cook, 240; S. Dulmage 229; M. McKinney, 228; S. Webber, 225.

JOHN DARROCH, Teacher.

An Incident In The Talmage Family.

Speaking of the power of family prayer, in a sermon recently, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage said:—

There was in my ancestral line an incident so strangely impressive that it seems more like romance than reality. It has sometimes been so inaccurately put forth that I now give you the true incident. My grandfather and grandmother, living at Somerville N.J., went to Basking Bridge to witness a revival under the ministry of Rev. Dr. Finley. They came home so impressed with what they had seen that they resolved on the salvation of their children.

The young people of the house were to go off for an evening party, and my grandmother said:—

"Now, when you are all ready for the party, come to my room for I have something very important to tell you." All ready for departure, they came to her room, and she said to them:—"Now I want you to remember, while you are away this evening, that I am all the time in this room praying for your salvation, and I shall not cease praying until you get back." The young people went to the party, but amid the loudest hilarities of the night they could not forget that their mother was praying for them.

The next day my grandparents heard an outcry in an adjoining room, and they went in and found their daughter imploring the salvation of the gospel. The daughter told them that her brothers were at the barn and at the wagon-house under powerful conviction of sin. They went to the barn. They found my uncle Jehiah, who afterward became a minister of the gospel, crying to God for mercy. They went to the wagon-house. They found their son David, who afterward became my father, imploring God's pardon and mercy. Before a great while the whole family were saved, and David went and told the story to a young woman to whom he was affianced, who, as a result of the story, became a Christian, and from her own lips—my mother's—I have received the incident.

The story of that converted household ran through all the neighborhood, from family to family, until the whole region was overwhelmed with religious awakening, and at the next communion in the village church at Somerville over 200 souls stood up to profess the faith of the gospel. My mother carrying the memory of this scene from early womanhood into further life, in after years was resolved upon the salvation of her children, and for many years every week she met three other Christian mothers to pray for the salvation of their families. I think that all the members of those families were saved—myself the youngest and the last.

There were 12 of us children. I trace the whole line of mercy back to that hour when my Christian grandmother sat in her room imploring the blessing of God upon her children. Nine of her descendants became preachers of the gospel. Many of her descendants are in heaven, many of them still in the Christian conflict. Did it pay for her to spend the whole evening in prayer for her household? Ask her before the throne of God surrounded by her children. In the presence of the Christian church to-day I make this record of ancestral piety. Oh, there is a beauty and a tenderness and a sublimity in family religion!

20,000 Miles For a Fugitive.

Everybody has been reading in the papers during the last few days, accounts of the eventful experience of Detective Murray, while pursuing the Burlington forger, C. Hilton Davidson.

It was necessary for him to reach Canada from Mexico without touching Uncle Sam's domain, sometimes called God's country. During the time he was away he covered 20,000 miles and touched at, after leaving Mexico, Vera Cruz, Santiago de Cuba, Port au Prince, Hayti and Jamaica, thence to England, from whence he sailed for Canada. The crowd at the Union Station in Toronto assembled to meet these distinguished arrivals was large, but as a matter of fact was not a circumstance to the crowd that is daily seen making its way to Parker's dye works, where they get their garments dyed and cleaned in the most improved fashion, so that they are always ready for a long trip.

Ladies and Gents' wearing apparel cleaned and dyed at Parker's dye works.

Agents. A. B. ALLISON, Gorrie, J. C. BELL, Fordwich, JAS. FOX, Wroxeter.

Do you wish to save money?
Do you wish to save labor?
Do you wish to beautify your homes?
Do you wish to make your fellow mortals happy?
All of which can be accomplished by examining and buying your

Wall Papers, Borderings, etc.,

...AT THE...

FORDWICH DRUG STORE.

We have opened out a large and well selected stock of light and dark grounds with beautiful patterns, suitable for ceilings, bedrooms, halls and parlors, with borderings to match of the best American manufactures.

See our GOLD and SILVER designs. Our cheap papers are marvels

We carry a full line of Grain, Clover, and garden seeds all of which will be sold cheap for cash.



Wall Paper!

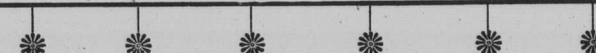
About 140 Samples to Choose from.
Everybody says they are the nicest ever exhibited in Gorrie.

Express Wagons,
Both Wooden and Iron Wheels.
A large stock of them will be here about April 1st, at all prices.

Seeds,
Both Garden and Field.

Timothy, Red Clover and Alsike kept constantly on hand, and anything you want in the shape of Seed Wheat, Oats, or anything in the seed line that we do not keep on hand we will readily procure for you, thereby saving you the freight, postage, etc.

Marriage Licenses Issued.



30 Bargain Days. 30

I have decided to give thirty bargain days of my whole stock of

BOOTS and SHOES AT COST

For Cash or its equivalent. Profit not to be considered in this sale.

I quote no prices; neither do I mark goods away up to double price and then make sweeping reductions (on paper).

COME and See My Stock, And Get Prices.

P. H. SHAVER.

Fred Donaghy

Regent House, Fordwich,

Is Showing a Grand Stock of

General Merchandise for the Christmas trade.

And in Order to Catch the Crowd,

Prices have been Marked down to cost, for the next Thirty days.

A Specially Fine Line of Glassware in stock.

Dry Goods in every style, the Choicest Lines and the Lowest prices.

Boot and Shoes to suit this season. Full Lines of Rubber goods.

Ladies' and gents' Furnishings in Large Varieties, splendid furs.

Complete stock of Seasonable and fresh groceries always on hand.

Bargains Every Day

Come and Get them.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SUCH AS

Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty Wrought, Cut and Wire Nails, Spikes, Tools of all kinds, in great Profusion at

Hunter & Henry's

Fordwich Hardware Store.

A full stock of all kinds of Hardware. No need to go to the "big towns," for we have everything. Come and deal at a first-class house, where goods are way down cheap. Buckets, Spiles, Kettles, and all supplies for Sugar-making.

Tinsmithing and Repairing a Speciality.

A. B. Allison,

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Confections,

Canned Goods.

Pastry.

Toys,

Notions,

Oysters,

Biscuits,

Notions,

Etc.