

JOS. J. CAVE, PUBLISHER.

BEAVERTON, ONTARIO, MAY, 1894.

25 CENTS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

OPENED BY HER MAJESTY.

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL READY FOR THE WORLD'S TRAFFIC.

The Lord Mayor of Manchester, Mayor of Salford, and Joseph Leigh, M. P., knighted for their services in connection with the new Waterway—Briest Hunt Ceremony and Great Enthusiasm.

The formal opening of the Manchester Ship Canal to the traffic of the world was accomplished on Monday amid the greatest enthusiasm. When the Queen arrived at the station the cheering of the crowds which occupied every inch of available space, was deafening. Her Majesty at once entered one of the royal carriages, which had been sent to the city in advance for the purpose, and was driven to the town hall, where she was presented with an address. From the town hall the Queen and her party were driven to Trafford Wharf.

All along the eight miles of streets through which the Queen was driven the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Hundreds of thousands of people lined the way, banners, flags, floral arches, Venetian masks were visible everywhere, and the air resounded with cheers. The Queen was escorted from the station to the town hall and thence to Trafford Wharf by a guard of honor consisting of half a regiment of the 14th Hussars. As the procession left the station a troop of Yeomans fell in at the rear and accompanied the Royal carriage to Albert-square. The various guards of honor comprised about 1000 men. About 5000 troops guarded the streets through which the royal procession passed. Arriving at Trafford Wharf the Queen embarked on board the Royal yacht Enchantress, which at once steamed up the canal in the vicinity of Salford Docks, where she formally declared the Manchester Ship Canal open to commerce.

SALFORD EN FETE.

Returning to Trafford Wharf Her Majesty re-entered her carriage and was driven to Salford, where she was presented with an address by the mayor and the other authorities of the corporation. The enthusiasm of the people of Salford was manifest quite as marked as that of the people of Manchester. The streets and buildings were magnificently decorated, and the inhabitants turned out en masse to take part in the celebration of the occasion. After leaving Salford Her Majesty was escorted to the station, and at 7:50 o'clock, started for Balmoral. During the exercise the Queen conferred the honor of knighthood upon the Lord Mayor of Manchester, the Mayor of Salford and Joseph Leigh, M. P., son-in-law of David Adamson, chief promoter and first chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Company.

Transplanting Human Hair.

In China human hair is actually transplanted; and those who engage in it, find it a remunerative occupation. This hair-plugging business is a superstitious Chinese physiognomist says the eyebrows and whiskers of a man are just as essential in their relations to his success in life, as his other qualifications. If the eyebrows are thin, or his whiskers are sickly, his luck will be thin and his health will be poor. Therefore, in order to stop the train of bad luck, which Nature has unfortunately ordained for him, he orders his eyebrows changed or replanted by a hair-plugging professor.

This is done by first carefully pulling out the rebellious or unlucky hairs from the eyebrows. The next operation is to select a spot of hair on the neck of the patient, or behind his ears, that would suit for a fine eyebrow, and reduce the hairs down to the right length. A fine pair of sharp pliers is picked up with the hair, and selecting a suitable-sized hair, the operator jerks it out by the root, and with the right hand, he quickly pierces a minute hole in the skin of the bald eyebrow in a slanting direction, and while the point of the needle-like instrument is still on the edge of the hole, the root of the pulled-up hair is carefully inserted. But if blood oozes out of it before the hair is planted, the hole will not be used on that day, for fear of inflammation, and not sufficient nutriment for the hair to take proper root. This operation is repeated until every hair in the eyebrows is replanted or enlarged. The patient usually experiences pain in the eyebrows for about twenty-four hours, after which he goes out and shows himself to his friends.

The professor charges more for planting eyebrows than for planting whiskers, because of the many varied degrees of slanting each in order to make the eyebrows look natural to the man, or to suit the ideas of the physiognomist.

A Happy Hunting Ground.

The new Algonquin park set apart by the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Nipissing district appears to be a happy hunting ground. According to Mr. Thompson, the chief ranger, both moose and deer are plentiful, particularly in the northern and western townships. There are as many moose as deer, and in the township of Butt, just outside the west boundary the moose are very numerous. Signs of beaver are seen in various places, but the families appear to be small. In many localities where these animals have evidently existed in large numbers in times past, there is now no indication of their presence. They are, however, still sufficiently numerous to replenish the park, if properly protected for a few years. Mink, otter, fisher, and martin are plentiful, and muskrat abound. There are many bears and wolves. Foxes are numerous and prey upon the partridges. The latter are abundant, and wild ducks are often seen on some of the lakes. Three men and a dog in a boat could have a splendid outing at Algonquin park, provided, of course, they had the necessary licenses.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S TRAIN.

Two Beautifully Furnished Coaches—They are Used on Her Continental Journeys.

The two railway coaches which the Queen uses on her continental journeys were built for her Majesty in Belgium, and they are her own private property. They are kept at Brussels, at the Gare du Nord, and have just been thoroughly overhauled and renovated.

The day saloon is furnished with two sofas, two arm chairs, one large foot stool, all covered with blue silk, with yellow fringes and tassels. The walls are hung with blue silk for the dado, and pearl gray above, brocaded in pale yellow, with the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The curtains are blue and white, and a dark Indian carpet covers the floor. There is a large centre table and two small ones. The ventilator in the center of the ceiling is of cut glass, and there are four lights in the ceiling. The carriage is lighted at night by four oil lamps fixed in brackets on the walls, while shaded reading lamps are also used. There are electric bells, and one of the Highland attendants travels in a separate small compartment in front of the saloon.

A short covered corridor connects the day saloon with the sleeping carriage, which is divided into a suite of small rooms. The dressing room, which is hung in Japanese style, with bamboo on the floor, contains a white metal bath and a wash hand stand covered with red morocco leather; all of the toilet articles are of the same metal as the bath. The bedroom is decorated in gray and brown. There is a large bed for the Queen and a smaller one for Princess Beatrice, both of which were manufactured in the royal stores at Windsor, and all the bedding is bought fresh for each journey and taken away afterwards. There is also a luggage room in which the two maids sleep on sofas.

SOME CURIOUS FACTS.

Bank of England—Sourcery Pillows—

Chemically Pure Milk, &c., &c.
Gold leaf, when beaten into a sheet of the thickness of but one two-hundred-and-fifty-thousandth of an inch, appears to be of a beautiful green when held up to the light. Such sheets are really semi-transparent.

A collection of bird bones recently received by the Paris Academy of Science indicates that at a period contemporary with man Madagascar contained at least twelve species of the gigantic birds, all incapable of flight. The conditions under which the birds lived on shores, with troops of small hippopotami, crocodiles, and turtles.

The craze for souvenir pillows is superseding that of souvenir spoons. They are of all shapes, sizes and materials, from gingham to costly brocade, and they must have a meaning. One young woman has sofa pillows made from pieces of each dress in her wedding trousseau. A romantic matron shows one made from the dress which she wore on her first meeting with her "fiancee local"; another of the gown worn when he asked the all-important question; a third from a piece of the wedding dress; and the sweetest of all from baby's christening robe.—The Housekeeper.

In Mongolia, close to the borders of Russian Siberia, is Malaitchin, and it is the only city in the world peopled by men only. The Chinese women are not only forbidden to live in this territory, but even to pass the frontier wall of Kalkau and enter into Mongolia. All the Chinese of this border city are exclusively traders, and they accumulate money till their trading with Europe through Siberia has created sufficient fortune to enable them to return with their native wives and live there in ease with their families.

A Cincinnati chemist has made a discovery that promises to revolutionize the dairy business. It is a combination of water, solids, and fat that is equal to finest milk. It is in reality chemically pure milk, and is of course free from all taint of disease that cow milk has. This chemical milk will raise a cream, will sour, turn to curd and water, and butter and cheese can be made from it. The cost is more than \$1 a gallon, but the chemist believes with more experiments he can reduce the price to 10 cents or 15 cents a gallon, and by making it in wholesale quantities can retail it at the usual six cents a quart.

TALLER THAN THE EIFFEL.

The Great Structure Now Building in a London Suburb—It Will be 1,150 Feet High and Cost \$1,000,000.

The steel abortion which was the drawing card of the Paris Exposition is being copied, in height at least, by a similar construction at Wembley Park, London, where 150 workmen are now putting up a tower which is to be 1,150 feet high. The Eiffel tower in Paris is 975 feet. The latter stands on low ground near the Seine, but the London tower is on an eminence 165 feet above sea level, and the observatory at its top will command a wide sweep of country, which must be a most interesting panorama to look down upon. The architect of the new tower is Sir Edward Watkin, and the Watkin tower will probably be much talked of, later on. There will be four elevators, two running up 150 feet only, the other two going up 900 feet. The first platform, 160 feet from the ground, and 250 feet square, will contain restaurants and a concert hall. The second platform is 500 feet high. A third, higher still, will have a post and telephone office. At the very top will be an observatory, surrounded by a powerful electric light. The tower is expected to be finished next year, at a total cost of \$1,000,000.

The popular belief that May is an unlucky month for marriages dates from Roman times.



STYLISH MODEL FOR COTTON GOWN.



STRIPED SUIT WITH MUSLIN SHIRRED WAIST.

Quick to Observe.

People who spend much of their lives out of doors, particularly in the country, sometimes develop powers of observation and deduction that seem little short of marvellous to men of indoor habits. During the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, when the Archduke Joseph of Austria and his corps were retreating before the advance of the Prussians, they encamped one day near a Bohemian town, and the archduke was lodged in a cottage.

At about twelve o'clock at night the Archduke's adjutant noticed that a gipsy soldier wished to see him on a matter of importance. On being admitted to the Archduke's presence, the gipsy announced that the enemy was approaching, and when asked how he knew, he took the Archduke to the door, and pointing to several birds flying over a wood at some distance, he said: "Birds sleep as well as people, and these birds would not be flying about at this time of night if they had not been disturbed. The enemy is marching through the woods, and has frightened them."

Relying on the gipsy soldier's knowledge the Archduke commanded that an alarm be given at once. An hour later the outposts were fighting with the Prussian soldiers. The camp was saved, thanks to the quick observation of the gipsy.

Fishes can be frozen hard without losing their vitality.

AN UPRISING IN INDIA.

A Feeling of Unrest That May Develop Into a Revolt.

Notwithstanding the fact that the authorities in Calcutta have declared that there is no immediate reason for apprehending an uprising of the natives, the fears that have been excited cannot be entirely groundless. It cannot be denied that there is a feeling of unrest that may at any moment develop into a revolt. This feeling was apparent last July, when, during the Mohammedan festival at Azingorh, serious disturbances arose through the disgust of the Hindus at the cow-killing prevalent on such occasions. At Bombay, also, there was a riot, due to the same cause, and thirty-five people were killed before peace was restored. It is not alone the jealousies and hatreds of the native races that cause discontent; the interference of the British rulers of the country with long established native customs and rooted traditions contribute to the same result. The London Spectator, a short time ago, sounded a note of alarm, but little heed was given it. It was followed by the letter of the Indian historian, Colonel Mallett, to which more attention was given. When it is remembered that the calamities of 1857 were caused by a mere rumour that cartridges had been served out to the Bengal army mixed with the fat of animals unclean alike to Hindus and Mohammedans, the cow-killing incident grows in importance.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

What is Going on in the Busy World of Commerce.

The shipments of wheat from India last week were 120,000 bushels, a decrease of 40,000 bushels.

An experimental shipment of ore from British Columbia to England is to be made via Cape Horn.

The Ulster Steamship Co. is about to commence a direct service between Montreal and Dublin, the first steamer being expected to leave Montreal on June 15th.

The exports of gold from New York last week aggregate \$6,585,360, and from January 1st, the amount is \$52,046,478, while the balance in the Treasury is now below \$90,000,000.

Within three years the price of platinum in the United States has increased five-fold. This is due, says the Popular Science News, to the heavy demand for this metal for electrical purposes. It is now nearly as dear as gold, and if the price keeps going up will soon be dearer.

A railroad which the Germans have built in Asia Minor, extending from Ismit, a harbor about 60 miles east of Constantinople, east by south 300 miles to Angora, has a little wood, says the Railroad Gazette, as any in the world. Not only the rails and bridges, but the ties and telegraph poles are iron. There are no less than 1,200 bridges on the line, one measuring 590 feet, one 458, one 445 and three 327 feet. There are six 7-n tunnels—the longest measuring 1,430 feet. This is the only railroad which penetrates into the interior of Asiatic Turkey.

The last week has been a period of extreme dullness in general trade. There is scarcely anything done in primary departments which can be conveniently deferred, and both bank clearings and railroad earnings attest the general conservatism of traders, though the figures are not remarkable in view of the continued depression throughout the world and the reverses we are experiencing now. The speculative markets have failed to respond to the stimulating effect of a plethora of money, and in most departments the drift of values has continued downward. Nothing has occurred to strengthen Canadian securities. The enormous unsold stock of wheat which has made a lower average of prices in February, March and April than was ever known in any previous month has depressed May wheat to the lowest point on record.

More movement has been made, principally because of the depression in foreign markets and the indisposition of Canadian millers to buy even at present low prices, expecting a still further lowering of prices. This must be the ruling idea since some of them are known to have only very light stocks of grain, though stocks of flour are probably heavy. There is no improvement in the wool trade, nor can we find any evidence of improvement in dry goods or clothing, in which business is practically confined to sorting orders, and small ones at that. Experienced travelers find this month the dulllest for many years. Groceries are, perhaps, moving a trifle more actively, stimulated, no doubt, by the prospect of further advance in sugars; and oilseeds are, on the whole, slightly better than a month ago. This is probably the result of the opening of these factories throughout the country; a little extra money has been put into circulation among farmers, etc., on this account. The problem of handling our eggs is, however, receiving increasing attention. Concessions in prices do not help sales any, the supply being greater than the demand; and if the duty on eggs is not removed by the United States, the probability is that the market will be glutted, as it does not pay to ship them to England. There is no change in money rates, and the only feature of satisfaction is that liabilities of insolvent firms are comparatively less than ever; but whether this is that wholesalers and banks are more willing to carry the larger ones, and, perhaps, to some extent, aiming at crowding the smaller ones out, authorities are not quite unanimous.

Oil as Fuel.

Since the present coal strike has threatened to bring about a coal famine, American railroads have been devising considerable attention to the matter of substituting oil for coal as fuel for the locomotives. It is claimed for it that it has many advantages over coal for this use. A more uniform steam pressure can be maintained with oil fuel than with coal. The expense of carrying it is much less. It can be fired with a much less expenditure of labor, and the fire can be regulated to suit the requirements of the moment with a much greater nicety than is possible with the use of coal, and the train is able to run for a much longer period without stopping to take on fresh supplies of fuel.

Even now oil is very extensively used as fuel on railroads in many places. Russian roads use it in this way very largely. The plan followed in this country was introduced some years ago by Thomas Ugruhart, superintendent of locomotives on one of the roads, and since its introduction it has gone into general use. Some of the English roads also use it for firing their steam engines, and its use for firing fuel is quite general on South American roads. Under the circumstances, therefore, it might be well to consider whether our resources in this direction do not warrant some attention being paid to such arrangements as will render us for the future independent of American coal strikes.

He Was Thinking.

A little fellow was sitting at the table with a plate of fancy biscuits resembling various animals before him. As he peeped in the operation of lessening the number as fast as his little teeth would allow him his mother asked him what he was thinking about so earnestly. "Oh, mamma, I'm thinking what a grand circus is going on inside me," was his reply.

Among flowers chrysanthemums live the longest after being cut.



MODEL FOR SERVICEABLE SERGE DRESS.

IN MODERN JAPAN.

The Picturesque Native Costume Giving Way to Inartistic European Fashions.

Judith Gauthier gives an account of the progress made by the Japanese in adopting western customs. It seems by the following that the transformation from native to foreign attire is attended with some difficulty. "Many of the men are in a melancholy state of indecision about their toilets and come out in the most extraordinary combination of garments, some national, others foreign. One sees a man sometimes wearing European boots, a Japanese robe, a loose overcoat, and an English hat, while he holds above it all a paper umbrella. For officials, military men, and police agents complete disguise is obligatory, and in official halls the black coat for men and a Parisian costume for women are compulsory. This obligation led, especially when first in force, to some ridiculous effects: one among many others has become historic. "One evening at Kyoto, the now abandoned capital, a very noble seigneur appeared, according to etiquette, in a black dress coat, waistcoat, and trousers, but he also wore socks without shoes, and a waistcoat cut very low left the hairy chest of the daimio exposed to view. The great man knew nothing about shirts or patent-leather shoes and thought he was in a very correct French get-up. It was only those Japanese who had traveled in Europe and were altogether chic who noted the irregularities of the costume and had much ado to stifle their laughter.

"Many Japanese have confided to me with what difficulty they accustomed themselves to our costume, especially to the high collars and boots, which put them to a perfect martyrdom. They would start off on an excursion sometimes very proud of their exotic boots, but how often they returned looking pitiable objects, with bleeding feet and their boots in their hands! A little while ago the wife of a general went to see the chrysanthemum show, and wishing to be in quite the latest fashion she laced herself into a pair of European stays, but she could not endure the pressure, fainted away in the middle of the fête, and nearly died. But what of that? One must do it; 'tis the fashion!"

"It is impossible to understand by what ridiculous fascination the Japanese are carried away, altogether losing their judgment. Very soon the gloomy looking European costume, which cramps them, dwarfs them, makes them ridiculous, and destroys their character, will everywhere replace, at least in the towns, the ample, supple national dress of noble style, which gave such dignity to its wearers and suited the Japanese type so well."

Why Bridget Gave Notice.

A doctor in a town had last winter a newly-arrived Hibernian for a servant; he had also recently purchased a pair of porpoise leather boots. His wife, attracted by the novelty of the new footgear, asked the doctor in the presence of the servant what they were made of, to which he replied, "porpoise hide."

Shortly after the lady from Emerald Isle interviewed Mrs. S., and avowed her intention of "lavin' whin me week is up." Mrs. S., somewhat surprised, asked the domestic the reason for her announced departure, to which Bridget responded with a horrified air: "My husband is a docther, mum, an' I've heard thin docthers do be cuttin' up people, an' didn't I hear wid me own ears say that the boots of him were made of paupers' hide? It's me own father that died in the poor-house; an' I wouldn't be servin' a bayther that uses the skin of the poor to cover his dirty feet wid."

With the recent enlargement of the London depot of the Great Eastern Railroad the largest railway station in the United Kingdom is completed. It occupies an area of fourteen and three-quarter acres.

POETRY.

The Poet's Work and Wages.

What work are the poets doing!
Teaching men to live;
Not like slaves with scourges driven,
But like men with powers God-given,
Using them for God and heaven,
Gaining while they give!

What work are the poets doing!
Teaching men to think;
That this life is man's probation,
Fitting for a nobler station,
Rising higher in creation,
Up from chaos' brink!

What work are the poets doing!
Teaching men to see;
God in Nature every hour,
Beauty in each leaf and flower,
Wonders wrought for us and shown,
Winds, and waves, and sea!

What work are poets doing!
Teaching men to love;
Drawing nearer man to man,
Doing all the good we can,
Working out God's "golden plan,"
As in heaven above!

What, then, are the poets doing!
To be loved of men;
More than gold is approbation,
Praise inspires his emulation,
Naught he cares for wealth or station,
Loath—love of men!

Does the poet love his calling?
Not his answer true;
More than Ophir's golden treasures,
More than earth's alluring pleasures—
Love I music's rhythmic measures!
More than life I do!

Toronto Canada. JOHN DREHE

Wood-Violets.

Like nuns demure,
With faces pure,
You droop your modest heads
On bending stems,
Or, bending there,
Through not your preach,
Beside your mossy beds.

Your cloister, these,
The whispering trees,
Where none dare kiss you but the wind;
Though not you preach
How much you teach
To the receptive mind.

Lift up your heads!
That he who reads
These hallowed woodland aisles,
May, in your looks—
Ere written books—
See purity which naught beguiles.

Your modest lore
To us is more
Than all the pomp of learning can impart!
Symbols of Youth,
Grace, Virtue, Truth—
You speak unto the heart.

This murmuring stream
Will sadder seem,
A-foam less these of incense-odored breath
Will join its own
Soft, motions,
And chant a tender requiem at your death

The Making of Man.

Where is one that, born of woman, altogether can escape
From the lower world within him, moods of tiger, or of ape!
Man as yet is being made, and ere the crowning age of ages,
Shall not soon after show pass and touch his into shape!

All about him shadow still, but while the races flower and fade,
Prophecy may catch a glory slowly gaining on the shade,
Till the peoples all are one, and all their voices bend in chorus,
Hallelujah to the Maker, "It is finished—Man is made."

—(Tennyson)

A Labor-Saving Device.

Baroness: "Clara, bring me those dozen pocket handkerchiefs in which I told you to mark my monogram."
Lady's Maid: "Here they are, my lady."

Baroness:—"But how is this? You haven't marked all of them with my monogram!"
Lady's Maid:—"Indeed, I have, my lady. I marked one with your monogram and I marked all the others with the word 'ditto.'"

Samuel Hutchinson, of Prescott, Wash. who is claimed to be the tallest man on the Pacific Coast, stands seven feet two and one-half inches in height.

PUBLISHER'S ADVERTISING RATES.

Table with 2 columns: Ad type and Rate. Includes rates for one column, half column, quarter column, eighth column, and less than eighth column for various durations.

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JOS. J. CAVE, PUBLISHER.

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F. MADILL, M. A., BARRISTER, SOLICITOR &c., Beaverton, Ont. Money to Loan.

WEEKS & NOBLE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &c. Private and Company Funds to Loan at lowest rates.

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GEO. SMITH, ENGINEER AND LAND SURVEYOR. Residence and office: Beaverton, Ont.

W. H. GROSS, DENTIST. LINDSAY, ONTARIO. Liquid Laughing Gas, the purest, safest and best administered free when artificial teeth are required.

B. MADILL & CO., BANKERS. MONEY TO LOAN ON First-Class Security at 5 per cent.

J. BARNES, WOODVILLE and BEAVERTON. PUMPS. Our new factory gives us excellent facilities for the prompt and satisfactory manufacture of all kinds of Common and Force Pumps, Hose, Cistern Tubs and Pumps.

WEEKLY at BRECHIN. The undersigned walk-down pump-maker will be in Beaverton on Wednesday and Saturday of each week for repairing pumps and taking orders for new ones.

JACOB BARNES, DR. SMITH, DENTIST, Uxbridge. Graduate in L.D.S., Royal College of Dental Surgeons, also honor graduate in D. D. S., University of Toronto.

DENTISTRY! GAS, VITALIZED AIR. DR. NEELANDS, Dentist, Lindsay. Extracts teeth without pain by Gas-Vitalized Air administered by him for 25 years.

THIS IS AN AWFUL STORY.

GEORGE DECKER OF LONDON, ONT., IN A CALIFORNIA JAIL.

Said to Have Killed Wife and Babe. Police in Los Angeles, Cal., have just received word that George Decker, of London, Ont., was found in a California jail.

A shepherd tending his flocks in Kildere Hills near Yreka, Cal., entered a cave and, stumbling, stooped to pick up an obstruction. There were many, and a lighted match showed that they were bones—human, dust-covered bones. He told of his discovery that night. The next day he brought the bones to town. Then a fire that had been smouldering for 27 years burst forth, a fire of vengeance, and the next morning George Decker, a prosperous farmer, was placed under arrest.

To be sure, rumor has in the past cast a shadow on the name of Decker, but that was years ago, when this was a lawless region, and those who were old enough to talk have since died or moved away.

It is now charged that George Decker murdered ten persons, the list of his victims being as follows: Margaret E. Decker, first wife; Nevada Decker, babe; Rose Stone, granddaughter, man in Illinois, name unknown; man in Sacramento Valley, name unknown; Edward Stone, second wife's son-in-law; Benjamin Decker, son; Mrs. Caroline Goodrich Decker, second wife; 4-year-old son of Edward Stone, hired man. The Illinois murder is being recalled now.

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MANITOBA MATTERS.

Movement of Wheat—Archbishop Tache—A Long Walk.

There is little movement of wheat at this season, but the quality is high. Of the 39 cars officially inspected last week, 33 graded No. 1 hard, three were No. 2, and one regular. This will challenge the world.

Two school lads, brought in from La Riviere district on Saturday, charged with indecently assaulting girls, were taken before Judge Bain, and, pleading guilty, were sentenced to one day in goal and five lashes each, in presence of friends. Both boys and girls are less than fourteen years old.

The public practice has become so common at the public school of the district that the Magistrate decided, as the most effectual way to break it up, to send the offender to Winnipeg for punishment. The citizens of Selkirk have decided at a public meeting to promote the establishment of a woollen mill in that town.

M. Pendergast, M. P., was elected Mayor of St. Boniface without opposition, but, in an interview, leaves it doubtful if he will accept, owing to the increasing demands of his legal practice. The body of a half-breed girl with a baby at her side was found in the bush on the West Fort road at Fort William within twenty feet of the electric railway. She was discharged from goal six weeks ago, and has been missing since.

Archbishop Tache, who has been seriously indisposed for several days, is able to be about again. The annual immigration of tramps from the south has set in, and the police authorities are warning the citizens to be on their guard against depredations. The citizens, at public meetings, as represented by committees, are still considering the question of provincial aid to the South-Eastern railway. The conviction, however, is growing that nothing will be done, as it is believed the C. P. R. is supporting the opposition.

The Belgian immigrant who walked from Halifax to Winnipeg was sent on to Lethbridge on Tuesday by train; the immigration officials having the necessary funds. At the request of Her Excellency the association formed here several years ago on the occasion of her visit to the North-west, to supply literature to settlers, and which was named the Lady Aberdeen Association, has dropped the title "Lady," and now is known as the Aberdeen Association.

The Clerk of the Commons. Interesting Personal Sketch of the Historical Bourinot—A Nova Scotian by Birth—His Knowledge is Broad and Accurate.

Dr. Bourinot, the clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, has served his generation, not only by his own scholarly lectures and accurate essays, but also by giving other writers access to valuable historical documents. Parkman's last letter was one of thanks to Dr. Bourinot, for aiding him in collecting material for his monumental history of Canada.

Nova Scotia, the native Province of so many gifted writers and statesmen, numbers Dr. Bourinot among its sons. He was born at Sydney, N.S., on the 24th of October, 1837. His mother was a daughter of the late Judge Marshall, while his father was the Hon. J. Bourinot, a Senator of the Dominion. The Bourinots were an old Norman-Huguenot family, who settled on the Island of Jersey.

John George Bourinot, the subject of this sketch, at a very early age proved himself worthy of the family name. As a lad he was noted for his quickness of perception and comprehensiveness of intellectual grasp. He was one of the most prominent pupils of his class at college. His father, until his marriage with the Rev. W. T. Porter of Sydney. His university education was received at Trinity College, Toronto, where he won the Duke of Wellington scholarship, among others. After taking his degree he was unsettled for a short time as a teacher, but he was appointed to the Nova Scotia Assembly. The year after Canada was a Dominion, he was appointed to the Senate as a short-handled writer. In 1873 he became second assistant clerk. Promotion followed rapidly. Six years later he became first assistant, and finally in 1880, was appointed to the chief clerkship of the House of Commons.

Dr. Bourinot's knowledge is broad and accurate, and this, added to the fact that he has the happy faculty of presenting the dullest subjects in the most interesting manner, has made him much sought after as a lecturer. Any addresses that he delivers are listened to with interest. Some more looked forward to the students. He has also lectured before Harvard and Johns Hopkins, and is frequently heard at the meetings of the Canadian Institute. In choice of subjects both his lectures and his essays resemble those of Goldwin Smith. Dr. Bourinot is an indefatigable literary worker, and his mind and pen are always busy with some public question of the day. His most recent work is "Canada's Intellectual Strength and Weakness." Other well-known productions of his are "Practice before the House of Commons," "Canada and the Constitution of the United States," and "Federal Government in Canada." He is a contributor to many leading papers and high-class magazines. The letters and names of offices after Dr. Bourinot's name sound like the opening paragraph of an encyclopedic article. He is a companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Queen's University in 1886, and that of D. C. L. by Trinity in 1888. His various offices are honorary secretary of the Royal Society of Canada; Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, Eng., honorary corresponding secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute, and member of the council of the Historical Association and American Academy of Political Science.

Mad Through Excitement. So intense was the excitement in Paris during the issue of the last municipal loan that nothing else occupied public attention for days. The great Parisian bankers almost everywhere obtained paper. Many of them sent their representatives to the offices the night before they opened to be first at the counters. A young clerk named Wilmann was deputed to represent his firm, and was entrusted with a very large sum of money in bank notes. All night he manfully stood his ground, anxiously clutching a portfolio containing the notes for fear of being robbed. The strain upon his system caused by the long waiting and his apprehensions were too much for him, and the following day he showed signs of mental derangement. At present he is an inmate of a lunatic asylum. The rush for the loan, it may be mentioned, it was subscribed literally hundreds of times over—was due to the gambling element in the matter, the holders of stock being entitled not only to their interest, but to a chance in a lottery drawing every six months.

AGRICULTURAL.

How to Start a Creamery.

In connection with the subject of starting creameries, the following from a contemporary is very timely: "Farming interests in many places have been built up and made prosperous by the creamery business, and good butter still sells just as high one year as another, with a slight variation. Why not get a few of your neighbors together and talk the matter over? Leave the cows in the country and, if necessary, go into the next county, for the cheap and pioneer method of creamery is the 'gathered cream.' By this system, where only the cream is brought to the factory, it can be collected fifteen or twenty miles with a wagon and brought almost any distance by railroad. The cost of such a creamery is quite small.

"In organizing such an association the principal point is to get enough farmers interested to make up milk enough for the factory to run full handed and 'run be able to make a profit. Having once got to the point that it pays, there will be no trouble getting more patrons. There is nothing succeeds like success; therefore, it is of every importance that you start right. To begin with, your shipping has the pledged price of 500 cows of 1-50 lbs. Three hundred cows will support the factory, but to get 300 you had better have 500 pledged. The best pledge is to get the farmer to take stock in the enterprise. If you can get fifty dollars out of him he will certainly plan to buy more. Use business facts, but do not draw too glowing accounts of early profits. That will depend much upon the good faith of the patrons and the skill of the manager. It is presumed that the factory will start on the co-operative plan. One member of the co-operative company, or two or three, should make a visit to the kind of factory contemplated and make an inventory of the utensils actually needed. Also note the size and conveniences of the building and its location. It is easier to copy than to originate.

"Having settled upon the size and style of building, it is easy to determine its cost in your neighborhood. Any builder can tell you that. The next thing is to select a site. This is often a very troublesome part of the business, because it appeals directly to the selfish interests of each shareholder. It is easier to get them to subscribe stock before the site of the factory is selected, because each one hopes to get it selected for him. But there is sure to be a big fight about the site. The wise manager will make up his mind beforehand where it is really best to have the creamery located, with a view to railroad facilities, water supply, shade and price of land. Then he calls a meeting of the stockholders to settle the question, and should ask each one to suggest a location, and then let everybody discuss themselves tired and settled nothing he can come in with his location and, by stating the reason for it, and each stockholder having seen that the other will not work his pet scheme, will be ready to take his neighbor by agreeing to yours. This looks like taking a mean view of human nature, but you had better be prepared for just such an emergency if you do not want your enterprise to fail.

"Be sure, in selecting a site, to have an unlimited supply of good water and an abundance of land to spread the factory over should it prove a success. Do not sacrifice too much to be near a railroad depot for shipping, but begin with milk cream, as both of these are in concentrated form and easily hauled a reasonable distance to and from the factory. The cost of the building need not exceed three or four hundred dollars if made new, while an old house that has been built for a butter or cheese factory can be secured for much less. In the gathered cream system, a deep can eight inches in diameter is used by the patrons and they are credited with a pound of butter for each inch of cream furnished from these cans, which are set in a wooden bucket. The patron can furnish, and skimmed by the man who comes from the factory. The cans are either sold or rented to the patrons by the creamery company. The patrons take better care of them if they buy them, but they are not really afforded to hire a man with an established reputation as a fine butter-maker; if made of good three-cent tin there is little danger of hurting them. The factory should be furnished with a small engine to do the churning and a large boiler to furnish steam and hot water for washing. Then there is to be a power churn, cream vats, butter worker, scales, butter tubs and so on, all of which need not cost any great amount. One thing be sure of, never buy a second hand dairy implement; get your churns, workers, paddles, vats, and even engines new. Such things never wear out; they get loose, cracked, nuts shaken off and a thousand little things that sicken butter when they are new.

"Having gotten all these things together the stock subscribed, the patrons satisfied, the factory built and furnished, now comes the test of your ability to succeed. What are you going to do about a butter-maker? At this stage of the game most men sit down, take a long breath of relief, and say at a low price—and then fail. Some more sensible fellow, who has been sitting by watching the proceedings all the time, comes forward, buys the company out at old iron rates, hires a good butter-maker—and succeeds. Here, then, is where the really fine work comes in. Of course, you can not really afford to hire a man with an established reputation as a fine butter-maker; the big factories want him. But if you have got to buy, bring it to bear on the professionals of dairy science. If you know any of them, all the better; if not, then write a simple request letter to each one, stating how much you can pay on trial. Do not make a permanent offer, but a fair salary for three months, and ask for a bright young man. You may catch a jewel; but anyway, the chances are you will get a fair maker, and you will want to keep you. You do not refuse of some other factory. It is extremely hard work to make good butter out of gathered cream. It contains the essence of all the kitchens and some of the hog pens and forty stables of the patrons. The man who can make a good butter for butter made from gathered cream is worth keeping."

The Anglo-Saxon word for signifies a beech-tree. Before paper came into general use, the wood of this tree, being de-grained, was used to write upon; and from this fact comes the word book.

Full one-third of our female population of France are laborers on farms.

THE FINEST CAVALRY MEN

THE PICTURESQUE AND TERRIBLE GERMAN UHLAN.

He is a Lancer Pure and Simple—The Eye of the German Military Machine—To the French the Embodiment of Malice.

The German Uhlán is a picturesque fellow. In his jaunty uniform, brass epaulets and gay trappings, and holding aloft his 10-foot lance, from which flutters a black and white pennant, he fills the eye as a typical light-horseman. Carrying his blankets, rations, ammunition and a few feds of oats for his mount, he and his dapper little steed are ready for a 100-mile march, if need be, before he has to forage. He is not called on to traverse deserts or snow-clad, pathless plains, as our cavalrymen must do; but he may at any moment be hurried at a gallop with information to headquarters in the rear, and he may have many an hour's hunt for the general in command of the van. He was, during the war of 1870, a most excellent scout; and it was part of his business to make his presence felt, to make himself and his ilk well feared. In no other way was his life safe, for he was apt to be way-laid and shot down by franc-tireurs of every cross-road. He was, to the French peasant, the embodiment of malice, the forerunner, the simulacrum of the hated German; the Gallie had been, and no act of his, even in self-defense, but was exaggerated into dire brutality. In French art, the simple-hearted, rose-cheeked Brandenburg lad is pictured with the face of a Vandal of the Middle Ages—which is natural enough; but on the whole, the Uhlán was no worse than any cavalryman who rides in the advance of an invading army. Small bodies of men, moving indifferently in an enemy's country, always commit some havoc; in olden times the most cruel, even bestial acts were looked on as a necessary concomitant of raids. In our day, happily, the soldier is no longer a human brute, but is by force of his own intelligence and decency, as well as by law and regulation, kept within some bounds. So with the Uhlán. "Give a dog a bad name"—and the French gave the Uhlán a reputation he did not deserve.

The Uhlán as a rule is well mounted. His arms and equipments are not heavy—that is, not heavy for a soldier—and the himself is never an over-big man. It would puzzle the cuirassier to follow him in a day's march. But then the cuirassier weighs, "armed and equipped as the Uhlán does," 150 pounds more than the Uhlán does—and 50 pounds more on the march is as much as 10 pounds in a race. Did it ever occur to you how heavily the trooper's horse is loaded?

The Uhlán weighs—say 140 pounds; and his rig is lighter—say 60 in all. Even this is a heavy weight compared to that of civilians, who add but 15 or 16 pounds to their own avoirdupois when they ride out for their daily exercise. The fact is that no one but a man that has been service in time of war knows how hard-worked are both the soldier and his steed; nor, indeed, how much hard work both are capable of. When every ounce of a man's strength is pumped out of a man and horse by a hard day's march; when he has stopped for the night, and it seems as if no other yard of distance could be or his horse drag on, there comes a sudden call for duty. "Saddle and boots" is blown on the bugles, and tired and hungry, both start again and do another good day's work before morning. No wonder there are so many ruined constitutions among the soldiers of a war, even if the man has escaped the enemies' shell or bullet or saber. While he may be able by clean grit and nerve-power to do the work the fact remains that he is drawing drafts on the physical resources of the future, and these drafts must be met at maturity.

But to our Uhlán. He and the Hussar are the light cavalry of the German army; and for this service are chosen the light active men, while the heavyweights are put into the cavalry of the line. Not only must the Uhlán be light and active, he must be intelligent to a degree. Of small size would be an Uhlán who was active enough to ride far and discover the whereabouts of the enemy and yet so stupid that, when he had got beyond the flank of the enemy, he could not tell what he had seen. The Uhlán must not only be able to "give there," but he must be of some good when on the spot. He must have keen eyes to see, fair intelligence to understand and a correct tongue to report.

In action, to-day, cavalry is not much used. Battles have to be fought out by artillery and infantry. But, as an exception, a cavalry column may do a heroic act, may save an army from defeat. The average line of the cavalry arm is much less than that of the foot; but now and then a regiment of horse, or a brigade, may be put in and suffer the severest losses. It is, however, generally the heavy cavalry that claims the right to perform this honorable duty. The Uhlán is sent to be out beyond the flank of the enemy, in heading off in opportune maneuvers by the enemy. In this and in scouting duty he is easily first.

The death-rate in St. Petersburg exceeds the birth-rate. From 1764 to 1888 there were 1,539,000 births and 1,772,000 deaths.

The cotton fields of Egypt are artificially watered about eight times during the year, generally by taking the Nile water between the ridges on which the plants are growing. The general ripening of the pods begins in September, and the cotton is ready for the first picking in October. The wages of the pickers are from 20cts. to 30cts. a day for men, and 15cts. for children.

For handsome WEDDING and HOLIDAY PRESENTS McLeod is showing a beautiful line of SILVERWARE at close prices. I have now to hand a job lot of Cuff Buttons, Scarf Pins, Chains, &c. which I offer at your own price to clear.

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Attention

In time to any irregularity of the Stomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences.

Indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and quick to assimilate, this is the ideal family medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharmacy. Mrs. M. A. BROCKWELL, Harris, Tenn., says: "Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick headache and my husband of neuralgia. We think there is no better medicine, and have induced many to use it."

"Thirty-five years ago this Spring, I was run down by hard work and a succession of colds, which made me so feeble that it was an effort for me to walk. I consulted the doctors, but kept sinking lower until I had given up all hope of ever being better. Happening to be in a store, one day, when medicines were sold, the proprietor noticed my weak and sickly appearance, and, after a few questions as to my health, recommended me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little faith in these or any other medicine, but concluded, at last, to take his advice and try a box. Before I had used them all, I was very much better, and two boxes cured me. I am now 30 years old; but I believe that if it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should have been in my grave long ago. I buy 6 boxes every year, which make 210 boxes up to this time, and I would no more be without them than without bread."—H. H. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Every Dose Effective.

active men, while the heavyweights are put into the cavalry of the line. Not only must the Uhlán be light and active, he must be intelligent to a degree. Of small size would be an Uhlán who was active enough to ride far and discover the whereabouts of the enemy and yet so stupid that, when he had got beyond the flank of the enemy, he could not tell what he had seen. The Uhlán must not only be able to "give there," but he must be of some good when on the spot. He must have keen eyes to see, fair intelligence to understand and a correct tongue to report.

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BEAVERTON PAGE

SHORT NOTES.

The Liberals of East Victoria have concluded not to have a candidate in the field in the coming election.

The Trent Valley Canal deputation to Ottawa last week re-enacted the third scene in the pre-selection scheme and, as usual met with a very flattering reception coupled with the assurance that a portion of the work will be put under contract this coming fall. That it will be an exceedingly small portion, the public may be well assured. By the close of the next century, if it can be made to do political service so long, the canal may reach Lake Simcoe.

The action of the Orillia branch of the Protestant Protective Association is perhaps as good an illustration of the aims of that institution as can be given. According to the *Times* on Monday evening the Orillia Branch of the P. P. A. held a meeting and resolved to support Mr. Miscampbell, not because they have any regard for that gentleman or believe that his sympathies are with them but because they are down on the Government that believes in and gives equal rights to all regardless of creed. This action of the P. P. A. in Orillia is indicative of what it will be throughout the country. Where there is no P. P. A. candidate in the field the members of the Order will be told to vote for the Conservative candidate. Evidently it is only another method of doing Mowat up along the creed lines. There is no "Ross Bible" this election and all schemes of a similar nature having failed this secret machine is to be invoked to do the dirty work.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

Osmond, the young people's paper of the Methodist Church, William Briggs, Publisher, Toronto, is just now giving special attention to the Sunday-school lessons on Israel in Egypt. Each number has nearly a score of engravings illustrating the topic, over 100 in all. The editor claims that it is the best illustrated paper on these current lessons published in the world.

The "Canadian Engineer" suggests that the bicyclists who are making the "relay" ride from Sarua to Montreal, should make mental notes of the roads they pass over. They should note the extent of well made and well maintained roads, marking where bad roads exist, and comparing the condition of gravel, macadam or mud, with such suggestions as present themselves from the wheelman's point of view. These reports would be sent to the "Canadian Engineer" and an expert would compile a summary therefrom, which would be valuable in view of the interest taken by the public in road improvements. Address Montreal or Toronto.

"No more useful handbook for any reader can probably be found than the interesting volume which *The Mail* is now publishing under the above title. The review of the political events of last year is such alone as to commend it to notice, while the amount of information it contains on a variety of subjects is such as to make it an indispensable companion of those who would be abreast of the times. The gratifying reception it has met with is the best criterion of its quality. Among other contributions there is a spirited sketch of the World's Fair, by "Rit," the popular author of *The Woman's Kingdom*, while the illustrations are beautiful and numerous." 50 cents a copy. *THE MAIL*, Toronto, Canada.

Use K.D.C. for indiscretions of diet.

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

TO RENT!

A SIX-ROOMED Cottage with 11 acres of garden and orchard. Hard and soft water good cellar and other conveniences. Apply to J. S. J. CAVE, Beaverton.

County of Ontario.

MEETING OF COUNCIL.

THE next session of the Council of the Corporation of the County of Ontario for the year 1894, will be held pursuant to adjournment at the Court House in the town of Whistler, on Monday the 4th day of June next, at the hour of two o'clock, p. m.

All accounts to be laid before the Council must be forwarded to the Clerk, properly certified, at least three days before the meeting of the Council.

J. N. E. FAREWELL,
County Clerk, County of Ontario

MONEY TO LOAN

ALLAN S. MACDONELL,
Barrister, Etc.,
OFFICE: COR. KENT & YORK STS., LINDSAY

I have recently had a considerable 5/2 though limited sum of money placed with me for loaning on farms at 5 per cent. Parties wishing to borrow on these terms should not delay to make application. Large amounts of funds, at slightly higher rates, according to security. In most cases solicitor's work is done in my office, ensuring speed and moderate expense.

GARDING

BEAVERTON WOOLLEN MILL

will be open for
Carding, Spinning,
Weaving, Fulling &c
Saturday, June 2nd.

All who require custom work in these lines should bear this fact in mind.

Highest Price Paid for Wool
in exchange for all kinds of
Factory Goods.

J. RITGIE.
Beaverton, May 25, '94.

-If it's Cheap Hardware you're after, call at-
WESTCOTT'S.

Having purchased the well-known Boot and Shoe store formerly owned by Donald Calder, we intend moving shortly.

—COME TO OUR—
MOVING SALE

We will make it interesting for you. Everything in our line at lowest figures.

CASH for any quantity of **WOOL!**

Churches Potato Bug Finish—Sure death to the bug.—ONLY 2cts per lb.

Daisy Barrel Churns—BEST CHURN MADE!

Harvest Tools of all kinds—CHEAP.

Fishing Tackle of every description.

Buy Your Spring Window Blinds from us.
We put them up free of charge.

Have you seen the latest Cornice Pole, wooden ends and rings and very durable.

ALL KINDS OF Fence Wire, Screen Wire, Annealed Wire, Building Paper, Glass, Putty, Paint, Patent Extension Ladder, Spray Pumps—now is the time to spray your fruit trees.

You can get everything that belongs to the Hardware trade from

H. WESTCOTT & SON,
Beaverton, Ont.

P.S.—Don't forget our **MOVING SALE.**
May 20, '94.

R. DUNSHEATH

BEAVERTON, for

Seeds, Seeds, Seeds,

All kinds of Garden and Field Seeds, fresh and reliable at
THE BEAVER GROCERY.

Produce of all Kinds Wanted.—Cash Paid

Full Assortment of General Groceries, Crockery and Glassware.

Beaverton, April 1894.

BED ROOM SUITES

We have just received a line of Bedroom suites which I would invite you to inspect. Prices can't be beaten for the class of Goods.

Side Boards & Tables

In the newest styles just to hand also at close prices.

CHAIRS IN VARIOUS STYLES.
and at all prices.

JAS. B. WARREN, Beaverton, Ont.

MARKET REPORT.

Fall Wheat, per bushel...	\$0 59 to 0 60
White Fyfe	0 57 to 0 60
Scotch	0 08 to 0 08
Black-wheat	0 50 to 0 50
Barley	0 32 to 0 38
Oats	0 30 to 0 34
Pease (small)	0 50 to 0 57
Pease (Large)	0 60 to 0 63
Rye	0 45 to 0 47
Beans	1 00 to 1 03
Butter, Roll per lb.	0 14 to 0 16
Butter, Tub per lb.	0 12 to 0 14
Eggs, per doz.	0 9 to 0 10
Potatoes per bag	0 40 to 45
Hay per ton	5 00 to 7 00
Straw per ton	4 00 to 5 00
Flour, Baker's per bl.	4 01 to 4 20
Flour, pastry "	3 40 to 3 40
Flour family "	3 20 to 3 20
Shorts per cwt	0 80 to 0 90
Brain per cwt	0 60 to 0 70
Hides per cwt	5 00 to 3 00
Pork per cwt	5 00 to 5 20
Sheepskins	0 25 to 0 50
Beef	4 00 to 6 00
Veal	0 00 to 0 00
Tallow	0 20 to 0 05
Lard	0 12 to 0 15

BEAVERTON.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Commercial items in this column gets a line each insertion.

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

PLANTS FOR SALE—Mr. H. Shorter has now ready choice varieties of early and late Cabbages, Cauliflower, and Tomato plants. Celery plants also which will be ready by June 1st. Residence, Main St., Beaverton.

D. C. Smith, D.D.S., will be in Beaverton on Saturday, June 2nd. He will have with him all appliances for Gold Work and Extracting. Patients will kindly call as early in forenoon as possible as he can remain but one day.

Bangholm Purple-Top Turnip 2 cts per lb at R. Dunsheath's.

GARDING—Bring your Carding to Beaverton Woollen Mill where you can have it done promptly and well.

The County council of Ontario, we understand will excise to Strawberry Island on June 5th.

Miss Minnie Martin, of Toronto, is spending a short vacation with her parents in Beaverton.

Mr. G. P. Bruce, Esq., is at present in Whistler auditing the county accounts.

Mr. A. T. Elliott has sold out his druggist business at Millbrook, and has purchased a larger business at Beaverton.—Hampton for Bowmanville Sun.

The enormous flow of water over the dam proved too much for the bulk-head of the flume and the flood gates had to be promptly closed to prevent a complete collapse.

A meeting of the directors of Beaverton & Thorah Cemetery Co. will be held at the office of the secretary, Town Hall, Beaverton, on Friday afternoon, May 25th, at 3 o'clock p.m.

In all cases, where a mild but effective aperient is needed, Ayer's Pill are the best. They improve the appetite, restore healthy action, promote digestion, and regulate every function. No pill is more generally and more highly recommended by the profession.

A Mara street belle says "I am so very glad that papa is going to put in electricity."

"Why?"

"It has such a delightful way of going out, you know."

The residents of Bay street waddled about their cellars, knee-deep in water and breathing profound sighs of disgust after the rain on Sunday last. The new drain does not fill the bill apparently and another descent upon the village Bureau of Public Works may soon be expected.

The districts of the Canadian lacrosse association have been published. Uxbridge is in a district with Markham, Goodwood, Cannington and Woodville. White Port Hope, Peterboro, Madoc, Belleville and Kingston comprise the Eastern district. Whistler decided to remain out of the league for this season.

Such a downpour of rain as that of the past week has not occurred for many years and has resulted in considerable damage to the young crops. The area covered by the storm was confined in Canada to the district between Lake Ontario and the Georgian Bay. The principal storm centre was between Lake Erie and the State of Virginia.

A special meeting of the council was held on Saturday evening May 12th, to consider the matter of lighting the streets with incandescent electric light. A by-law was passed through its various stages adopting the said system and arrangements were made with Mr. A. Dobson for 8 street lights of 50 candle power intensity which are to be placed as follows:—Cor. Mara and Mutual, Cor. Mara and Main, Methodist church, Cor. Simcoe and Osborne, Cor. Simcoe and York Cor. Bay and Osborne, Cor. Mill and Bay, Main and Simcoe. Tenders are to be called for graveling Main St., east of railway crossing also on Simcoe St. from the tannery to Main St. The sum of \$200 was appropriated to enlarge culvert at Mr. John McHattie's, Osborne St.

Speaking of the gentleman who was in Beaverton and Woodville last week in the interests of the A.O.U.W., the *Orillia News Letter* says:—"We had a pleasant visit yesterday from Grand Inspector and Organizer Milne, of the A.O.U.W., who stopped over in Orillia from noon to 4 p.m. on his way to Barrie. Another Milne is looking after the interests of the A.O.U.W. in Ontario county for the present, and his able advocacy of the Order's cause will be productive of good results. Brother Milne was the first proprietor of the Canadian Workman, first chairman of Finance Committee, was Grand Master for two years, and representative to Supreme Lodge, and he is a first-class organizer. He is a leading man in Essex Co. and known nearly everywhere. He will be back here in September and will stay a day or two then to see brethren and do some work for the Order."

We have seen through the camera faces in all expression, laughing, talking, frowning, grimacing, kissing, etc. and can photograph you in any of these respective positions. We will go any place on the continent and photograph your horse, your dog, your farm, your stock, your boat, your dog, or anything that will make a shadow in any size from the smallest locket-picture to one 11 x 14 inches. We can copy almost any kind of picture and have it finished in crayon, india ink, pastel, water colors or oil any size you wish. Then you can send them to your friends the world over.—Studio at Beaverton.

JNO. J. HOLMES,
"You Know the Rest."
Too busy to write an Advertisement.

Beaverton, May 10th, 1894.
WHY IS IT?

That business is better with LOGAN the Merchant Tailor than it has ever been before at this season of the year?

ORDERS ROLLING IN IN UNPRECEDENTED NUMBERS.

Have you seen those \$8 and \$10 suits now offered? They are marvellous value.

Special Lines of English Worsted Pantings at \$3 and \$4—usual price \$6 and \$7.

H. LOGAN.
Beaverton, March, 1894. Beaverton Fashionable Tailoring House

WE TAKE The LEAD

Seeds of all Kinds | Wall Papers.

Making a Speciality of this business it is now one of the most important branches of our trade.—You may depend on what you get from us being as represented. Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds.

Boots and Shoes.

For many years our store has been the rendezvous of all those who wanted goods in this line at the closest prices and that they have not been disappointed is evidenced by our constantly increasing trade. We have a full assortment in all lines from an infant's Slipper to a lady's Ball Shoe.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST
We carry a large stock of GROCERIES—Enough said.
L. J. CAMERON, Beaverton.
Beaverton, May 10th, 1894.

You Need Flesh.

When you are without healthy flesh you are weak somewhere, or else your food does not nourish you.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver, with hypophosphites of lime and soda, finds weak spots, cures them, and stores up latent strength in solid flesh to ward off disease. *Physicians*, the world over, endorse it

SCOTT'S EMULSION cures Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs and Wasting Diseases.



Modern!

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

BUY A PAIR AND YOU WILL BE PLEASSED.

BEAVERTON LAKERY.

TRY FOUNTAIN'S NON-DYSPEPTIC BREAD & BUNS

NOW ON HAND. CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS, ALSO FRUITS

Customers can rely on all my goods being fresh and well kept and at close prices.

ICE CREAM MILK SHAKE CREAM SODA

Mixed Candies 3lbs for 25cts

ALEX. McRAE, LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Beaverton, Ont.

Sales attended and all supplies furnished.—TERMS MODERATE.

SCIENCE IN HOUSE DECORATION

A. MOORE BEAVERTON.

I am prepared to execute all orders for PAINTING, GRAINING, PAPER - HANGING, CALSOMINING, FRESCOING,

Stains on Ceilings or Walls Removed!

Have your CALSOMINING done without removing your furniture or carpet.

NEW PRESERVING PROCESS.

Which renders your paper proof against must or mildew

FORCE, or COMMON PUMPS,

PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

THOS. HODGSON, Beaverton Pump Factory.

A citizen of Martin, Texas, is named Augustus Bonaparte Caesar Dunderoy

A man named Winks recently denounced the Bishop of Manchester, England,

Mr. Frank Vincent, the American explorer and author of travels, has just arrived in Paris from a three year's journey

THE FARM.

The Jersey Cow and Her Product.

It is conceded without dispute, even by those whose self interest and admiration for other milking breeds shuts her out from employment in the dairy, that the Jersey cow, as a superior butter maker and great producer of rich cream, stands without a peer, and an honest confession from any practical source, with a full knowledge of facts, will accord her this distinction, no matter what objections the breed may possess in disqualifying it for other purposes.

Five to seven gallons per day is an admirable showing for a cow, of any breed, to make, and is fully equal to the amount given by many good animals of the heavier milking breeds, whose best claim is for great yield of milk. Jerseys without number have records, well authenticated in excess of the highest amount named, and the lowest is but little above a good average for high-class animals of the breed when in full flow of milk, and when circumstances are most favorable.

Before us is a list of over thirty Jersey cows, none of them remarkable for great milk-giving capacity, that have produced a pound of butter each from an amount of milk varying from three and one-half to ten pounds.

The list alluded to contains the names of many of the most noted cows of the breed, with butter records varying from thirty pounds to forty-six pounds twelve and one-half ounces per week.

These cows and their characteristics are typical of their race, and the wise breeder will not seek to divert the course of usefulness into other channels than legitimate ones. The gain in quantity of milk will be at the sacrifice of butter and cream, and is consequently a false and unprofitable movement.

There are other breeds in the field specially adapted for heavy milk production, the capacity of which the Jersey cow scarcely hopes to successfully compete with, even if desired; but her supporters need have no alarm that her prestige for making milk will ever be lowered or weakened by the enormous milking machines.

Granular Butter.

"How many boys and girls on the farm have had an old apron tied around their waists and been told to 'churn up' the butter with 'hold up the dasher'?"

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

Dr. Herbert Snow, of the London Cancer hospital, says that mental worry is the chief cause of cancer.

A MIRACLE OF TO-DAY.

The Startling Experience of a Young Lady in St. Thomas.

A constant sufferer for more than five years—Her Blood had Turned to Water—Physicians Held out no Hope of Her Recovery—How Her Life Was Saved—A Wonderful Story.

"The Angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them." Such is a verse of holy writ made familiar to many residents of St. Thomas by the well-known evangelist, Rev. J.E. Hunter. In letters of gold on the stained glass fanlight over the door of his residence, No. 113 Wellington street, is the text: "Faith is victory."

"I believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life, and I am quite willing that everyone should know it," was the reply of Miss Harris when asked if she had been benefited by Pink Pills, and if so would she make public her story.

"I got the best bit of warm I would fall over in a faint. My eyes were white and glassy, and I was so thin and pallid that everyone believed I was dying of consumption. During the five years I was ill, I was attended by five physicians in St. Thomas, two in Detroit, one in London and one in Aylmer, and none of them could do anything for me. I was so far gone that they had no hopes of my recovery.

"Towards the last my feet and limbs swelled so they had to be bandaged to keep them from bursting. They were bandaged for three months, and my whole body was swollen and bloated, and the doctors said there was not a pint of blood in my body, and they held out no hopes whatever. Two years ago I saw in a paper about a man in Hamilton being cured by taking Pink Pills. I thought if they could cure him they would help me, and I decided to try them. Before I had finished three boxes I felt relieved; the swelling went down and the bandages were removed. I continued taking Pink Pills until I had taken seven boxes, then irregularly I took three more, one of which Mr. Hunter brought back from Brockville. I am perfectly cured. I have not been ill a day since I finished the seventh box of Pink Pills."

"The facts above related are important to parents, as there are many young girls just budding into womanhood whose condition is, in the least, more critical than their parents imagine. Their complexion is pale and waxy in appearance, troubled with heart palpitation, headaches, shortness of breath on the slightest exercise, faintness and other distressing symptoms which are premature grave and unless prompt steps are taken to bring about a natural condition of health. In this emergency no remedy yet discovered can supply the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build new blood, strengthen the nerves and restore the flow of health to pale and yellow cheeks. They are certain cure for all troubles peculiar to the female system, young or old. Pink Pills also cure such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, the after effects of the grippe, and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excess of food. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark. They are never sold in bulk, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud and should be avoided. The public are cautioned against other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, put up in similar form intended to deceive. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes. Can be had from all dealers or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

The Queen is said to have sixty pianos at her three palaces of Osborne, Windsor, and Buckingham.

Canadian architects are loudly complaining at the manner in which Americans are employed to design large buildings in this country and in preference to themselves.

Dr. Priscilla—"Don't you wish you were old Van Bullion's wife?" Prunella—"No; but I wish I was his widow."

GOVERNMENT SALARIES.

ONTARIO'S CABINET MINISTERS AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

The Annual Pay Roll of the Provincial Ministers and their Staff of Clerks Who Labor in the Parliament Buildings at Toronto.

Ontario's Cabinet consists of eight members of the Local Legislature. There are but seven portfolios.

Hon. G.W. Ross, Minister of Education has a salary of \$4,000 a year. There are twelve assistants, clerks and messengers in his department, their total yearly salaries being \$13,482.06.

Hon. A. S. Hardy is Commissioner of Crown Lands, and in the various branches of the department, including the Bureau of Mines, there are thirty-two regular assistants and clerks on salary. The salary list is of Mr. Hardy's department for 1893 was \$45,732.25.

Hon. C.F. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, receives a salary of \$4,000 a year. He presides over the audit office, the licensing and justiciary auditors' branch, and is also Registrar-General and chief of the Provincial Board of Health.

Hon. R. Harcourt, Treasurer of the province, also gets \$4,000 a year. He presides over the audit office, the licensing and justiciary auditors' branch, and is also Registrar-General and chief of the Provincial Board of Health.

Hon. J.M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary, is also Chief of Public Institutions. Mr. Gibson has nineteen assistants clerks and messengers as his department, and their salaries for 1893, with \$4,000 for the Minister, amounted to \$28,134.40.

Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, has also charge of the immigration office. His salary, \$4,000 and that of his eleven assistants, clerks and messengers, amounted to \$10,050 for the year 1893, whilst his office expenses footed up \$2,371.31.

There are also the Queen's Printer's department, salary bill \$2,000; Registrar-Inspector's office, salary bill \$1,500; insurance branch, salary bill, \$4,500, and the salary of an investigation clerk, \$1,800, making a total of seven officials with salaries amounting to \$10,500.

Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, Speaker of the House, enjoys the privilege of controlling a staff of 16 officials, most of whom are engaged the year round. They come under the head Legislature, and received \$13,293.10 in one year.

Besides these officials, some 125 sessional writers and messengers, 18 pages, and three attendants were engaged during the progress of the '93 session, at a cost of \$15,579.05.

The total salaries and office expenses disbursed for 1893 to Ministers and the officials under their control in the Parliament buildings was as follows:

Department.	No. of Officials.	Salaries.	Expenses.
Sir Oliver Mowat	1	\$17,350.00	\$ 299.79
Hon. G. W. Ross	15	17,482.06	2,408.28
Hon. A. S. Hardy	32	45,732.25	10,808.22
Hon. C. F. Fraser	13	49,250.00	2,117.66
Hon. R. Harcourt	37	38,332.67	10,693.04
Hon. J. M. Gibson	20	28,134.40	6,434.00
Hon. John Dryden	12	16,050.00	2,371.31
Miscellaneous	7	10,500.00	4,394.26
Speakers and Legist.	2	28,872.15	10,002.67
Total	306	\$221,704.13	\$132,012.32

A Rush for the Gold Fields. The most important news received from Australia by the steamer Alameda deals with the rush to the new mining camps of Coolgardie, in West Australia, and of Wyalong in New South Wales.

The Great South American Nerve Tonic is the only remedy manufactured which is prepared especially and expressly for the nerves. It acts directly on the nerve centres at the base of the brain, correcting any derangement there may be, greatly increasing the supply of nervous energy or nerve force, giving great

What is

CASTORIA

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

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

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

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

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

ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres.,
The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

SICK HEADACHE!

The Bane of Millions of Lives
ITS CAUSE!



Sick Headache is a malady which makes its appearance most frequently in women. The attack often begins in the morning, upon awakening, after a night of restlessness or heavy sleep; though it is especially wont to occur in connection with emotional disturbances, such as excitement, fright or mental strain. The pain is usually localized, being in one or the other, more frequently the left side of the head. It is generally accompanied by great disturbance of the stomach, when light pains the eyes; noises otherwise unnoticed inflict punishment; odors excite nausea. From the fact that people with strong nerves are never troubled with Sick Headache, it is generally conceded by the most eminent physicians that it is dependent upon weak nerves or nervous debility, and can only be permanently cured by strengthening the nervous system.

The Great South American Nerve Tonic is the only remedy manufactured which is prepared especially and expressly for the nerves. It acts directly on the nerve centres at the base of the brain, correcting any derangement there may be, greatly increasing the supply of nervous energy or nerve force, giving great

enabling a system subject to Sick Headache to withstand future attacks. It gives relief in one day and speedily effects a permanent cure.

Mrs. Isabella S. Graham, of Friendswood, Indiana, writes: "For a number of years I have suffered intensely with Nervous and Sick Headache; had hot flashes, was sleepless and became despondent. Dr. Faris, of Bloomington, Indiana, spoke so highly of South American Nerve Tonic that I was induced to buy a bottle. That purchase led to a few others, and now I sleep soundly, feel buoyant, strong and vigorous. I would not be back in the condition I was in when I began taking this medicine for any sum you could name."

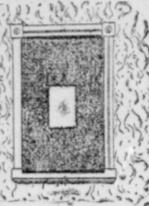
Mrs. J. H. Prouty, of La Grange, Indiana, writes: "Your South American Nerve Tonic worked a marvellous cure with me last year. I began taking it last April about the 20th. The first week I made a gain of 16 lbs. and from that time on I made a steady gain until I reached my normal weight, making in all a total gain of 80 lbs. After taking it three or four months I found myself well woman."

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

THE HOME.

Making a Room of Flies.

Flies are the pest and worry of all tidy housekeepers, and how to rid a room of them is an unsolved problem to many. This is quite easily accomplished by taking advantage of the flies' habit of flying to the window or place from which light is admitted, and to accomplish this, darken all the



AN EFFECTIVE WINDOW FLY TRAP.

Windows with a heavy shade, or any material, cutting a hole in one of the shades, over which is firmly pinned a sheet of common transparent paper, and, if possible, have this located at one of the east, south or west windows, from which the most light may be obtained. It will be but a short time ere the flies in the room will be sticking to this paper in their effort to get near the light. This is far easier and more cleanly than placing paper about the room for them to accidentally light upon, or killing them with poisoned liquid, or pyrethrum powder.

Ways of Preparing Strawberries.

Strawberry Sherbet.—Into one pint of flour put a large teaspoonful of baking powder and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Sift thoroughly. Rub into the flour four large tablespoonfuls of butter. Wet with a teaspoonful of sweet milk. Bake quickly in a hot oven. When well browned spread with butter and berries, whole or mashed, cover heavily with sugar and serve hot, passing a pitcher of whipped cream with the sherbet cake in cubes.

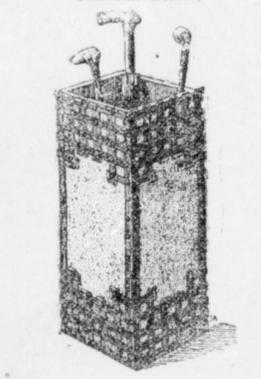
Russian Cream of Strawberries.—This is a favorite dish late in the season when the fruit becomes very ripe: Soak two tablespoonfuls of gelatin in one-quarter of a cup of cold water. Mash one quart strawberries to a pulp with one and one-half cups sugar; let this stand half an hour. Pour over the gelatin three-quarters of a cup hot water, stir until dissolved, and add to the berries and press them through a sieve. Mix with one pint of cream whipped to a stiff froth. Turn into a freezer and freeze until it begins to thicken. Then remove the dasher and stir with a spoon. Put the mass into molds and set them in ice and salt for two hours.

Strawberry Meringue.—Make a good puff paste and cut it large and round as a dinner plate. Bake it a light brown in a very quick oven. Draw it forward to the oven door and cover with berries rolled in sugar. Over the berries spread an inch deep meringue made of the whites of four eggs whisked stiff, with three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Bake a golden brown. It is good cold or hot, and delicious for a small company, served picnic fashion, on the piazza or lawn, when the sunny days grow hot.

Virginia Shortcake.—This confection is a favorite in the country homes where butter-milk abounds. One quart flour, one teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of soda, sifted three times through the flour, two tablespoonfuls lard and two tablespoonfuls butter chopped into the flour, yolks of two eggs, two and a half cups of buttermilk. Knead in two layers. Cover the bottom of a tin with berries and sprinkle with sugar. Put on the upper crust and bake about twenty-five minutes. Cut into squares, pile them on flat dish, and send to the table to be eaten with butter and sugar. This is very simple and good for children; light and delicate.

Strawberry Trifle.—Fill a glass dish with sponge cake cut thin. Wet it with sweet cream. Cover it with firm, fresh berries. Sprinkle heavily with sugar. Add layers of cake, cream and berries. Over all pour a rich golden custard. The whites of the eggs used for the custard beat stiff; add sugar and strawberry juice. Heap this on top. Lay rows of whole berries upon the meringue, and wind the platter or the stem of the crystal dish with strawberry leaves

Umbrella Holder.



This is an idea for an umbrella stand in antique appearance, which is made of four boards and some pieces of ordinary box strap iron. This stand looks well in antique oak and black iron, but if too expensive of oak make it of pine and give it several coats of paint.—(Toronto May Ladies Journal.)

Remove Your Freckles.

It is said that one of the most frequent causes of freckles is a defective digestion, and that a proper diet will often cause them to disappear. Brown bread and all coarse foods, also vegetables, are recommended. Tea and coffee must be abstained from, using milk as a substitute. Turkish baths, if not indulged in too freely, are good. A well-known lotion that will not injure the most sensitive skin consists of one-half pint of sour milk and a half an ounce of grated horseradish. Let it stand from six to twelve hours and wash the face several times a day. This simple remedy is usually effective. Washing the face in a saturated solution of borax in rose water is a very pleasant treatment and equally beneficial.

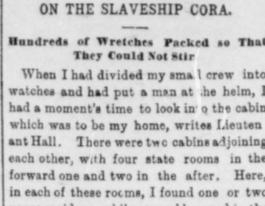
Keep the Children "Young"

The modern practice of sending children to day school, where they are taught

THE HOME.

Making a Room of Flies.

Flies are the pest and worry of all tidy housekeepers, and how to rid a room of them is an unsolved problem to many. This is quite easily accomplished by taking advantage of the flies' habit of flying to the window or place from which light is admitted, and to accomplish this, darken all the



AN EFFECTIVE WINDOW FLY TRAP.

Windows with a heavy shade, or any material, cutting a hole in one of the shades, over which is firmly pinned a sheet of common transparent paper, and, if possible, have this located at one of the east, south or west windows, from which the most light may be obtained. It will be but a short time ere the flies in the room will be sticking to this paper in their effort to get near the light. This is far easier and more cleanly than placing paper about the room for them to accidentally light upon, or killing them with poisoned liquid, or pyrethrum powder.

Ways of Preparing Strawberries.

Strawberry Sherbet.—Into one pint of flour put a large teaspoonful of baking powder and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt. Sift thoroughly. Rub into the flour four large tablespoonfuls of butter. Wet with a teaspoonful of sweet milk. Bake quickly in a hot oven. When well browned spread with butter and berries, whole or mashed, cover heavily with sugar and serve hot, passing a pitcher of whipped cream with the sherbet cake in cubes.

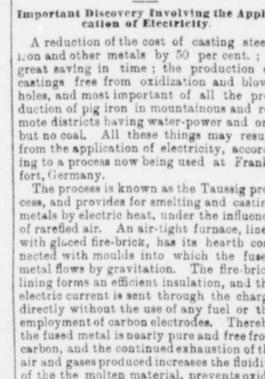
Russian Cream of Strawberries.—This is a favorite dish late in the season when the fruit becomes very ripe: Soak two tablespoonfuls of gelatin in one-quarter of a cup of cold water. Mash one quart strawberries to a pulp with one and one-half cups sugar; let this stand half an hour. Pour over the gelatin three-quarters of a cup hot water, stir until dissolved, and add to the berries and press them through a sieve. Mix with one pint of cream whipped to a stiff froth. Turn into a freezer and freeze until it begins to thicken. Then remove the dasher and stir with a spoon. Put the mass into molds and set them in ice and salt for two hours.

Strawberry Meringue.—Make a good puff paste and cut it large and round as a dinner plate. Bake it a light brown in a very quick oven. Draw it forward to the oven door and cover with berries rolled in sugar. Over the berries spread an inch deep meringue made of the whites of four eggs whisked stiff, with three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Bake a golden brown. It is good cold or hot, and delicious for a small company, served picnic fashion, on the piazza or lawn, when the sunny days grow hot.

Virginia Shortcake.—This confection is a favorite in the country homes where butter-milk abounds. One quart flour, one teaspoonful of salt and one teaspoonful of soda, sifted three times through the flour, two tablespoonfuls lard and two tablespoonfuls butter chopped into the flour, yolks of two eggs, two and a half cups of buttermilk. Knead in two layers. Cover the bottom of a tin with berries and sprinkle with sugar. Put on the upper crust and bake about twenty-five minutes. Cut into squares, pile them on flat dish, and send to the table to be eaten with butter and sugar. This is very simple and good for children; light and delicate.

Strawberry Trifle.—Fill a glass dish with sponge cake cut thin. Wet it with sweet cream. Cover it with firm, fresh berries. Sprinkle heavily with sugar. Add layers of cake, cream and berries. Over all pour a rich golden custard. The whites of the eggs used for the custard beat stiff; add sugar and strawberry juice. Heap this on top. Lay rows of whole berries upon the meringue, and wind the platter or the stem of the crystal dish with strawberry leaves

Umbrella Holder.



This is an idea for an umbrella stand in antique appearance, which is made of four boards and some pieces of ordinary box strap iron. This stand looks well in antique oak and black iron, but if too expensive of oak make it of pine and give it several coats of paint.—(Toronto May Ladies Journal.)

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BELGIUM'S WORKING DOGS.

A Curious Spectacle in the City of Brussels.

It is a very curious spectacle to a stranger who visits the city of Brussels for the first time to see in the morning innumerable small vehicles loaded with fruit and vegetables arriving at the market square by dogs, whose good-natured barking proves not only that they experience no fatigue, but, on the contrary, a genuine enjoyment. It is not only the kitchen gardeners and the peasants coming to the city that make use of this sort of haulage, for the butchers, the bakers, the coal dealers, and the milkmen have no other means of carriage in order to serve their customers. As a general thing each cart is drawn by but one dog, but there may be several.

The dog thus employed in Brussels and its vicinity for the traction of small vehicles is a strong and broad-backed mastiff, more squat than a large Dane or German mastiff, generally of a dull fawn color, or more or less black spotted with white, and a somewhat short-haired and rough coat. However the Brabant peasants do not appear to stick to one type of breed with fixed conformation, color, and length of hair; provided he is strong and energetic, that is all that they require of their steed with claws and fangs.

Good specimens are sold from \$20 to \$25. In the course of service these dogs are fed upon bread and horse meat, and their maintenance costs about a cent a day. The dead weight they haul is, on an average, 650 pounds. Bull-dogs haul a much greater weight.

These dogs are very zealous and perform their duty with as much pleasure as hunting dogs do in following the trail of game.

An exercise which well exhibits their qualities and shows the degree of amulation with which they are endowed is that of the races that frequently take place as a consequence of challenges made by their owners. The race course is a highway, and the goal is at a distance of one or two miles. All passers-by can enjoy the spectacle gratis. The competitors place themselves in line, and the impatience of the coursers, which is manifested by voice and action, can be moderated only by vigorous applications of the whip. Finally the signal is given, and they start off at full speed with loud barking. Falls are frequent, and the drivers literally bite the dust. But the automatons in short bursts are quickly picked up and put back in their car, exciting anew their vigorous steeds, and these that have the oftentimes fallen are not for that reason the last to reach the goal.

The swiftness of a team of dogs is such that bets on speed have been made on a good horse harnessed to a cab against one of these teams. The only one that exhibited the duties of citizenship and met the honest living for themselves and their families. Hence the Public schools are in some respects the most important schools in the country; and in connection with these schools, two things are of the greatest importance: (1) That the course of study be the best possible, and (2) that the teachers be fully equipped for their work.

VALUABLE EGGS.

One sold for \$275, the other for \$1,500—A Hen's Egg Brings \$235.

Two more eggs of the great auk have been discovered in England and were sold last week at auction, one bringing \$275 and the other \$1,500. There was a slight flaw in each egg, which considerably lowered its value. They were found in a collection of fossils and eggs which a young collector bought for \$9 at a sale of old household goods in the country three or four weeks ago. The collector recognized one of the eggs in the collection as a great auk's egg before he bid on the lot, but did not discover it until the second night he got home with his prize.

The value of the eggs was unknown to the seller. There was also sold at the same auction with the two great auk eggs, an egg of the long extinct rook, made famous by the California earthquake of Feb. 23, 1892, and it sold for \$225. A stuffed specimen of the great auk and a perfect egg were sold in London recently for \$3,000.

Grecian Earthquakes.

The recent earthquakes in Greece were observed in England. That fact sufficiently indicates the delicacy of the modern scientific devices for detecting natural phenomena that would otherwise escape notice. The observations spoken of were made at Birmingham on the evening of April 27 by means of a peculiarly constructed pendulum, which is so connected with a rotating mirror that a tilt of the ground the apparatus stands on appears magnified 3,000 times. A very slight movement is thus made perceptible. On this occasion the pendulum continued to move for nearly an hour, indicating that the ground was rocking to and fro during that time, although the motion was so slight that it entirely escaped all ordinary means of observation. It was afterward found that the earthquake which shook Thebes to pieces had occurred only fourteen minutes before the pendulum in Birmingham began to move. The distance between the two places is 1,550 miles; from which it appears that the shock traveled through the rocks underlying Europe at the rate of nearly 111 miles a minute. The conclusion that it was the Grecian earthquake which set the Birmingham pendulum trembling would not, perhaps, be so readily accepted if it were not known that many similar instances are on record of the conveyance of earthquake shocks through the crust of the earth to distances of hundreds and even thousands of miles from their points of origin. The California earthquake of Feb. 23, 1892, was recorded as having been felt at the Arequipa Observatory in Peru, the time occupied by the shock in traversing 4,500 miles being two hours and thirty-eight minutes. Its velocity was a little less than 254 miles a minute.

So Many Somanias.

Kissers have lipomania.
Waiters have lipomania.
Sailors have shipomania.
Skaters have shipomania.
Barbers have lipomania.
Drivers have lipomania.
Ladies have lipomania.
Dead beats have lipomania.
Mild drinkers have lipomania.
Tea drinkers have lipomania.
Poker players have lipomania.

TEACHING AGRICULTURE

PROPOSED POPULARIZING OF THE GREATEST OF PROFESSIONS.

The Summer Course for Teachers at the Agricultural College, Guelph, to be Further Extended—The Duty of School Trustees Throughout the Province in This Important Matter.

No other industry so thoroughly affects the general welfare of this country as agriculture. No other industry is capable of such great development. No other calling or profession at the present time so much demands the attention and study of the people. President Mills of the Ontario Agricultural College thus refers to the necessity of agricultural instruction:—

"Two things should not be forgotten: (1) That farming is the main industry in Ontario; (2) That whatever improves the condition of farmers and makes them more successful workers, benefits all classes of the people. These are facts which no one will question; and, because of their importance, some of our best educators and wisest statesmen are of opinion that the teachers in the Public schools of this Province should, incidentally or otherwise, give some instruction in agriculture and one or two of the sciences related thereto; should impart as much reliable information as possible about agricultural pursuits; and do all in their power to inspire their pupils with a love for the simplicity, independence, and healthfulness of farm life.

Realizing the importance of this and believing that valuable instruction in agriculture may be given by simple lectures to children—conversations on soils, plants, and animals—so simple that even the lower classes in a Public school may understand so attractive as to interest the youngest scholars, and of such a character as to benefit all kinds of pupils, whatever their occupation in after life—the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, with the hearty cooperation of the Minister of Education, has instructed the staff at the Ontario Agricultural College to offer, to the teachers of Ontario, a short summer course of instruction in agriculture and the sciences most closely related thereto.

The great majority of the people of this province are dependent on the soil for their support for the whole of their secular education. They have not the time or the means to attend a High School, an Agricultural College, or University. With such instruction and training as they get in the Public schools, they are expected to discharge the duties of citizenship and meet the honest living for themselves and their families. Hence the Public schools are in some respects the most important schools in the country; and in connection with these schools, two things are of the greatest importance: (1) That the course of study be the best possible, and (2) that the teachers be fully equipped for their work.

The primary aim of Public school teachers should undoubtedly be to teach well the elements of a general English education—to give a thorough, exact, and practical course of instruction in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, English grammar, composition, and geography; in other words, to make all their scholars good readers, good writers, correct spellers, good arithmeticians, and correct, if not elegant, speakers of the English language. This work is of fundamental importance, and nothing should be allowed to interfere with it in any Public school. We insist upon it as the first duty of all Public school teachers; but at the same time, we maintain that the school should not be content with this another duty, which, though secondary, is by no means unimportant, viz., to consider the occupation which most of our children will follow on leaving school, and, as far as possible, give them instruction, not only in the elements of general education, but also in some of the principles that underlie successful practice in the industry by means of which they will have to earn a livelihood for themselves and those depending upon them.

When a question has been carefully considered by the Provincial Trustees Association. From the report adopted at their last annual meeting the following quotation is made:—

"One cause for the growing dislike of farm life is the feeling of drudgery due to the want of an intellectual interest in the operations performed. The best way to arouse interest and thus counteract the feeling referred to is to make so-called 'teaching of agriculture an inquiry into the reasons why operations familiar to all rural people are so unattractive to them. The teacher who knows how to ask the right kind of questions can easily set his pupils thinking and inquiring, and he may in this way become a centre of influence and a source of inspiration to a whole neighborhood. One such teacher quietly pursuing his investigatory and suggestive treatment of farm life and work from week to week might accomplish more for his district than a series of farmers' institutes could do in the way of an agricultural revival; and if agriculture is ever to become a subject of deep and wide-spread scientific interest to the people of this province, it must be by fixing upon it the attention of those who are children now, and who will be the men and women of the next generation.

It is frequently objected that teachers who do not know the subject cannot teach it, and there is force in the objection. It must be borne in mind, however, that there are few teachers who do not know something about agriculture from practical experience; that all teachers have easy access to an admirably arranged and thoroughly modern manual on the subject; that the true attitude of the expert teacher is not that of a dogmatist, but that of an inquirer in this or any other subject; that if he starts upon his pupils will be glad to find answers to many of the questions in the experience of the farmers themselves, and above all that the true function of the teacher is not to fill the minds of the pupils with facts and explanations, but to make them experts in observing facts and finding out reasons for themselves—not to supply them with a mass of second-hand information, but to equip them with a method of original investigation. This he can effectively do while he himself is a learner. The objection is likely to be further obtained by the institution of the Provincial Agricultural College of summer courses specially adapted to teachers. If school boards insist, as they have a right to stipulate, that the teachers hire shall know something about

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Nipped in the Bud.

A revolution has just been nipped in the bud in the island of Java, the richest and most important colony of Holland in India. The police of that city recently surprised a meeting of Mohammedan fanatics, with a priest as their chief. A large quantity of pamphlets, books, charms, and talismans were seized, and the persons present were taken into custody. For some time past, the priest has been secretly preaching the Holy War against the Gaiours with such success that a number of his followers managed to raise considerable sums of money, which were spent in providing arms and ammunition for the coming struggle. The Governor, Surabaja, says that many more arrests are expected. The priest had pretended to be a prophet, and began his work by teaching the Koran. He turned the teaching to account in furthering his plans for the overthrow of Dutch rule. He persuaded his followers that they would be relieved of all trouble and care by joining him in his attempt, and by making him ruler of Java. Many Mohammedans spent all their earnings in his cause, especially the women, who proved to be of great service in winning adherents. It is, however, very unlikely that the rising would have been successful, as Batavia is very jealously guarded by the Dutch authorities, and the native princes of Java are friendly toward the Dutch.

Small-pox Precautions.

The Provincial Board of Health is somewhat disturbed over the fact that for the field three weeks Chicago has not been sending in any returns of the small-pox cases which have been reported within its limits. This is contrary to the agreement entered into by the medical men of the various States and Provinces, and it is thought that the neglect has a very suspicious look. An emergency meeting of the International Conference of Medical State officers met recently in Chicago to discuss the means necessary for dealing with the case. Dr. Bryce is sending out to the local boards the medical health officers circulars embodying the resolutions passed recently by the Provincial Board of Health, and asking medical men on the border to keep a close watch. If the danger increases train inspectors will be appointed.

YOUNG FOLKS.

A City's Roots.

"It looks just like a big plant with great roots running away out into the country." Besie was peeping over papa's shoulder at the map of a city where mamma was going to visit. She touched with her chubby finger the easternward branch that went winding down to the harbor in front of the great town as she spoke of its roots. "That's a funny idea," laughed Rob, as he gave a quick glance at the map. "It has much truth in it," answered papa quietly. "And as soon as I get big enough I'm going to see it." "Some of the finest lines of business have their roots out in the country." "And I guess you don't mean the vegetables and things like that which are shipped in to be sold," said Rob, with just a little bit of a sneer. "You used to live on a farm."

"He means a really nice story, I'm sure," Robbie, smiled the little girl. "For just see now his finger went right down on a dot on the map where a tiny stream comes running on to the city." "Wish you'd tell it," said Rob. "That place where my finger rests does mean a strong root which has helped this city where mamma is going to visit," papa answered.

"We will go up there some time. Then we shall see the old town and how it came with its blinds shut closely up because there has been no school in it for ever so many years." "Then down the road a short distance are lots of great lilac bushes growing on a knoll by the roadside. And by an old road we shall see some red roses peeping out of the tall grass, and a few other old-fashioned flowers."

"Oh, there used to be a house there some time, I guess," said Rob. "Yes, the one that got big over behind the lilacs. And years ago a little boy used to run out of the door of the house and pick the flowers in the garden." "They cheer mother when she has to work so hard," the lad often said to himself. "Yes, the one that got big over behind the lilacs. And years ago a little boy used to run out of the door of the house and pick the flowers in the garden." "They cheer mother when she has to work so hard," the lad often said to himself. "Yes, the one that got big over behind the lilacs. And years ago a little boy used to run out of the door of the house and pick the flowers in the garden." "They cheer mother when she has to work so hard," the lad often said to himself.

NEWS FROM JERUSALEM.

Trade With Great Britain—The Jaffa Jerusalem Railway—Building is Brisk.

The report of Mr. Dickson, British Consul at Jerusalem, on the trade of his district, contains several items of interest. Trade with Great Britain in 1893 showed one falling off as compared with 1892; but notwithstanding there has been a steady increase for several years past. It is noted that English ales, which had been driven from the market by the lighter beers of Austria and Germany, are again finding favor. It is sold at from 9d. to 1s. per quart.

The Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway hardly appears to carry as much traffic as might have been expected. There is a daily passenger train each way and also two goods trains. Still a considerable amount of merchandise is conveyed by camel from the warehouses to the stations. It is rumoured that the line will be prolonged to Nablous and Haifa.

Buildings of various kinds continue to be erected in the vicinity of Jerusalem, and the city is fast outgrowing its former limits. On the western side homes have increased so rapidly that a suburb has been given to quite a large suburb has arisen where formerly fields and vineyards existed. Every available piece of land is now being bought up by private persons or by benevolent societies and missions, and already the same is being done in the case of the eastern side of the city. The latest enterprise suggested is the placing of a steam launch and lighters on the Dead Sea. If this were done, the produce of Moab, which is a country rich in cereals, fruit, and sheep, could then be ferried across a few hours in the lighters in tow of the steam launch, instead of having to be conveyed by caravans round the north or south end of the Dead Sea, entailing a journey of from four to five days.

The Labrador Exploring Party.

A letter has just been received at Ottawa from Mr. A. P. Low, leader of the Government exploring party that left Lake St. John in June last to endeavor to reach Ungava bay by traversing the entire Labrador peninsula from south to north. Mr. Low wrote from Hamilton Inlet, where his party were forced to go through scarcity of provisions. The report that more than two hundred Indians in the vicinity of Ungava bay had died of starvation during the preceding winter is also fully corroborated. It took nearly five months for the letter to arrive, but it gives an most graphic and interesting description of the perilous journey of the expedition through the interior of Labrador, and of the magnificent canyons of the Caniapiscau river, and other natural wonders encountered on the way. During the past summer Mr. Low and his party will attempt to cross Labrador from east to west, a much harder trip than that from south to north, but he speaks hopefully of his prospects of success.

Good as a Fairy Tale.

In Berlin, at the house of a celebrated physician, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entrance into his service of a girl named Auguste Brill was lately celebrated in the most brilliant manner. All the members of the family, many of whom live at a great distance from Berlin, assembled to do the faithful servant honor, and she was led with beautiful gifts.

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Since the period, said the noble Secretary of the Government, and the people of England, are also placed on record in an excellent despatch of Lord Panmure's, which will be perpetuated as long as the English language exists. "Since the period," said the noble Secretary of the Government, "when the army first quitted the shores of England, there has been no visitation of war which it has not been called upon to encounter. It was assailed by cholera shortly after it arrived in Turkey. Then was proved that MORAL AS WELL AS IN PHYSICAL COURAGE pervaded its ranks. Led to the field, it triumphed in engagements in which heavy odds were on the enemy's side. It carried on, under difficulties almost incredible, a siege of unprecedented duration, in the course of which the trying duties of the trenches, privations from strained supplies, and the fearful diminution of its numbers from disease, neither shook its courage nor impaired its discipline. Notwithstanding that many a gallant comrade fell in their ranks, and they were called to mourn the gallant commander who led them from England, and who closed his field his noble career as a soldier, her Majesty's troops never flinched from their duties, nor disappointed the sanguine hopes of their country. The feeling was universal," continued the despatch, "that the army had worthily maintained its own high character, and the honor of the British arms; and that when it returned home it would be welcomed with the fullest approbation of its Sovereign, and with every demonstration of gratitude by the country at large."

Nipped in the Bud.

A revolution has just been nipped in the bud in the island of Java, the richest and most important colony of Holland in India. The police of that city recently surprised a meeting of Mohammedan fanatics, with a priest as their chief. A large quantity of pamphlets, books, charms, and talismans were seized, and the persons present were taken into custody. For some time past, the priest has been secretly preaching the Holy War against the Gaiours with such success that a number of his followers managed to raise considerable sums of money, which were spent in providing arms and ammunition for the coming struggle. The Governor, Surabaja, says that many more arrests are expected. The priest had pretended to be a prophet, and began his work by teaching the Koran. He turned the teaching to account in furthering his plans for the overthrow of Dutch rule. He persuaded his followers that they would be relieved of all trouble and care