

Our Spring Patterns IN WALL PAPERS

Are now on exhibition and for Sale.

THESE GOODS
ARE

- NOVEL
- PRETTY
- GOOD
- CHEAP

**NEWEST STYLES
ENGLISH and
AMERICAN GOODS
DECORATIONS**

To Suit all Papers,
**WINDOW SHADES
and CORNICES POLES**
—an elegant range, very nob-
by and **CHEAP.**

BEAVERTON SEED DEPOT.

We have on hand all kinds of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS. Any quantity. We
make a speciality of this business and you may depend on what you buy from us
being as represented. BUTTER and EGGS taken in trade as cash.

L. J. CAMERON,

Beaverton, Ontario.

A full assortment of nobby felt wear
for Spring.

Good Steady Customers

Those are the results you want
from your advertising. It is
people of this sort who
read

THE BEAVERTON EXPRESS.

read it regularly and read it
thoroughly. You can keep
in touch with them only by
advertising in the EXPRESS'
columns. Tell them what
you have to sell—they know
a good thing when they see it.

THE BEAVERTON EXPRESS,

Beaverton, Ont.

Important to Farmers!

I am prepared to supply you with the following first-class im-
plements at first-class prices:

- 4 PATTERNS PLOWS.
- 2 " " SCUFFLERS,
- GANG PLOWS

TURNIP DRILLS,
HORSE RAKE,

See circular for reduced cash prices

I am also agent for the very extensive lines of manufactures
of the Massey, Harris Co.
REPAIRS and Repair Castings a Speciality at right prices.

PHOENIX FOUNDRY,
Beaverton.

Wm. SMITH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Building Lots for Sale

The subscriber offers for sale a number of valuable lots for building purposes in the village of Beaverton, situated on the various streets—in the vicinity of the public school, also on Bay and Simcoe streets. Map may be seen and prices and terms—which are easy,—by application to

MRS. WM. SMITH, Bay St.
Beaverton, May 8th, '95

House and Lot for Sale

A five-roomed frame house with $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land (orchard) good garden situated on North Street, Beaverton. A bargain for cash. Move quick. Apply to COLIN CAMPBELL, Bay St. Beaverton.

Plants for Sale.

For a choice variety of EARLY and LATE CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER and TOMATO PLANTS of the best and earliest sorts go to H. SHORTER, corner Main and James St., Beaverton

For Sale or to Rent.

That desirable cottage and $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land attached with outbuildings, situated on south side Victoria Street, Beaverton—choice location. A bargain to a suitable purchaser. For rental apply to D. ROSS, Lot 19, Con. 2, Thorah, proprietor, or to "EXPRESS" Office, Beaverton.

Choice Farm Seeds for Sale!

American Banner Oats, per bbl. f.o.b. Cannington, 45cts.
Prussian Peas, 70cts. per bbl.
Campbell's White Chaff Wheat 70cts.
Alaska Clover \$5.50 per bbl.
Timothy, \$5.00 per bbl.

R. C. BRANDON,
Pearldale Farm, Brock.
Cannington, March 20th, '95.

:- Court of Revision :-

Township of Thorah.
NOTICE is hereby given that the assessment rolls for the Municipality of the Township of Thorah for the year 1895 are now on file and open for inspection at my office, Town Hall, Beaverton. Appeals may be entered not later than the 14th day of May, '95. A Court of Revision will be held in the Town Hall, Beaverton, on Tuesday, May 29th, 1895, at the hour of ten o'clock a.m.

JOHN McARTHUR,
Clerk of said Municipality,
Beaverton, April 30, '95.

Court of Revision!

MUNICIPALITY OF BEAVERTON.
PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the assessment roll of the Village of Beaverton for 1895 has been returned and is now on file in my office where the same can be seen. Appeals can be entered up to Saturday, the 25th day of May inclusive. A Court of Revision will be held on Monday, the 3rd of June, at 7:30 p.m., in the Town Hall.
C. A. PATERSON,
Clerk of said Municipality,
Beaverton, May 8, '95.

The Year's Outlook.

While the Ministerial party and press are doing their best to place the Budget recently presented to Parliament by the Finance Minister in as flattering a light as possible before the people and are working hard to convince the country that the hopeful tone of Hon. Mr. Foster's address was the outcome of a genuine belief in his own statements and figures the Montreal *Witness* with great earnestness, remarks as follows:—"The budget brought down in parliament by the Finance Minister is the gloomiest financial statement ever presented to a Canadian legislature. Mr. Foster showed a deficit of over \$1,217,000 for last year, an estimated deficit of over 4,500,000 for this year, and an estimated deficit of over \$1,500,000 for next year. All this in spite of the fact that the taxation of the people has been increased from \$20,000,000 in the time of Mr. Mackenzie to \$60,000,000 at the present time. The last two years were years of extreme depression in Canada but in spite of falling revenues and of promises to economize on the part of the government, the expenditures have been increased by the government and they are the only things that show an increase during these lean years, except, indeed, their offspring, the deficits. Last year, Mr. Foster pledged the government to extreme economy and declared that the deficit would be avoided not only for that year but for the following, and he even went so far as to tell Sir Richard Cartwright for the deficits during the Mackenzie era of light taxation. Now he has had to declare a deficit for one year as great as the deficits for the three years of the Mackenzie administration. And that is not the worst—Mr. Foster has no hope that even under the heavy rate of taxation that obtained up to yesterday the deficit would disappear. He did, indeed, profess to believe that the worst of the depression was over but while expressing this hope he himself had so little faith in it that he was not willing to trust to an increase on the revenues through an increase of trade to wipe out the deficits which loomed up before him. He therefore has had to increase the already heavy burden of taxation laid upon the people by the National Policy, and that in a time of need, in a time of depression when it will be most heavily upon the people, the very time when some lightening of the burden of taxation so patiently borne by the people for fifteen long years, might have been looked for. The increased taxation has for the most part been laid not upon the luxuries and elegancies which mean pleasures, enriched by a protective tariff which has impoverished the farmers and workmen, could well have borne, but upon what has come to be regarded as one of the necessities of life, a very important article of food for all the people. A tax of half a cent a pound has been laid upon raw and the protective duties upon refined sugars have been raised proportionately, so that the manufacturers will not suffer. Sir Richard Cartwright declares that the additional duties on sugar have been so laid that they will take out of the pockets of the people about \$3,000,000, while putting into the treasury only \$1,200,000. That means that the refiners will get \$1,800,000 of the additional taxation, or the fifty cents of the duty on refined sugar and the excise duty from \$2.12 to \$2.25 per gallon. Mr. Foster calculates that these changes in the taxation of liquors will increase the revenue by \$10,000,000 or six hundred thousand dollars, or about one-third the amount raised by additional taxation on sugar. It would have been better on the face of it to have made the heavier additions upon the spirits. This is in effect the latest, let us hope also the last additional burden laid upon the people by the National Policy. A few weeks ago the Conservative ministers were stumping the country and imploring the people not to return the tariff reformers to power, for if they did there would be a tariff change and consequent disturbance of trade. Unexpectedly compelled by exigencies to hold a session of Parliament they themselves have made tariff changes. Ever since the National Policy was introduced, fifteen years ago, there has hardly been a session of Parliament in which tariff changes have not been made, hardly a year in which trade has not been disturbed by alterations in the duties. Let us hope that the end has come at last. The last straw has probably been added to the burden of National Policy taxation which the people have so patiently borne. The government proposes new expenditures of millions of dollars on the Bay railways Trent Valley canals and other wild out schemes, and if it is allowed to pledge the credit of the country by orders-in-council for election purposes there is no visible end to the additional taxation which will be necessary.

The Trent Valley Canal comprises Lake Simcoe, Balsam, Cameron, Sturgeon, Pigeon, Buckhorn, Stoney, Clear and Rice lakes, and when completed will save a distance from Sault Ste Marie to Kingston of 70 miles. It begins at Matchedash, on the Georgian Bay, and outlets at Trenton. Its entire length when completed will be 204 miles, of which 104 miles is now completed and navigable, leaving only 98 miles. Of this 30 miles is now under contract, leaving only 68 miles to let.

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Local News Letters

What they are Doing Round About us.

Interesting Jottings from our own Correspondents or Culled from Exchanges.

ORILLIA

Orillia expects the biggest 12th of July celebration in this district to be held there this year. Three hundred Lodges have been invited and the Secretary reports acceptance pouring in from all points.

NEWMARKET

At a meeting held in Toronto on Tuesday, the various Districts composing this part of the Province of Ontario were duly arranged and the Senior Talagos are to play in the Midland district this year along with the following teams: Stouffville, Woodville, Markham, Uxbridge and Richmond Hill. Mr. Arch Campbell is the District Secretary and the meet to arrange dates of matches is to take place at Markham. Uxbridge is to play here on the 24th of May—this being previously settled—Lacrosse note—Eva

BRECHIN

Our village cricketers are getting in some rather fine work at present. The frequent practice matches are having their effect and before long the Willow Weidlers of Beaverton will hear from Mara.

GRAVENHURST.

Mr. Bick, of Cannington has secured the contract of building a large house for Mr. P. Hamilton. The mills are all running once more. The total assessment of Gravenhurst is \$271,000 an increase of \$28,000 over last year.

Mr. Charles McArthur of Beaverton has joined the Navigation Company's fleet as pursuer for the season.

TORONTO

The trial of the Hyams Bros. for the murder of young Wells, last February is the sensation of the week. It is the most important criminal case ever tried in Canada, from the number of counsel engaged and the interests at issue.

The profits of the recent issue of the *Women's Globe* was upwards of \$4,000.

Louise Carol, a young woman who comes from Aurora, blew out the gas at her room in Bero's Hotel, Queen-Dundas-streets, Toronto, on Saturday night and narrowly escaped death. As she was from the country Mrs. Bero gave her instructions as to the manipulation of the gas. At 4 a.m. Sunday Mrs. Bero was awakened by sounds of heavy breathing coming from the girl's room. He went to her door which was locked on the inside and being satisfied that something was wrong he broke in and found Miss Carol lying on the bed, frothing at the mouth and nostrils and the gas jet turned on. Dr. Oakley, 262 Dundas-street was summoned, and efforts to resuscitate the girl were of no avail until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Miss Carol's explanation was that she had forgotten Mrs. Bero's instructions and "blew out the gas."

VRIO-MANTON GROVE.

We are pleased to learn that once more the enchanting grove at Vroo-manton where many a pleasant day has been annually spent and the chirping of birds and music will be reopened this year. We wish it abundant success.

CANNINGTON.

The contracts for the erection of the new Methodist church here were awarded as follows:—Stone, brick and plastering Halward Bros.; carpenters work J. T. V. May; galvanizing iron work and heating, Wm. McPherson; glazing and painting, Fyvie & Jay; seating, Globe Furniture Co., of Walkerville. The building when completed will have a seating capacity of upwards of six hundred.

The Misses Webbling of London, England, appeared here last Thursday evening. Their programme was refined throughout. There is, sad to say little appreciation here for sketches or scenes from Shakespeare's famous plays such as is rendered by these ladies. But few have read these charming productions and therefore they simply knew nothing of what the artists were trying to show. I observed some of the knowing ones winking at each other and in some instances going out. They could see no sense in it and of course the performers and those who were enjoying their efforts were, in their eyes, so many children. Miss A. L. Kenrick, pianist, who is a graduate of the Royal Academy of Music, of London, was excellent.

Now that the warm weather is upon us it would be commendable if the people would turn out en masse and clean up the cemetery. There are a few who take an interest in the place and cherish the memory of departed ones by keeping their graves neatly trimmed and by planting flowers, others again never even visit the place. We hope it will not be so this season. The 21th of May committee have got right down to work and the event promises to excel all previous efforts in that line. The programme of sports promises to be good while the concert in the evening is to be the best this season.

Mr. Frank Campbell is visiting his father in Trenton.

The cold wave has played sad havoc with the buds and blossom and drew on plenty of overcoats during the past few days.

We would be pleased to see a good bicycle competition here on the 24th. The prizes are sufficient to make it interesting to even more than ordinary wheelmen and we hope to see some of the very best in the district come and make this a good contest.

In one of our churches on Sunday, last the minister took occasion to reprimand a boy for unseemly conduct during divine service. The Rev. gentleman did right. The only thing he did not do was to expose him. It is only fit and right that proper reverence for the sanctity of God's house should be enforced and it is only the ignorant and those intellectually weak who would be guilty of bad conduct in such a place.

EDEN (Thorah)

There has been a most noticeable change in the temperature this week and that of late, the thermometer falling from 90° above to some degrees below freezing. The change may prove disastrous to fruit and other tender growth.

Inspector McEwen spent Wednesday afternoon at our school.

Mr. James Grant who was attending Toronto school of Medicine, passed successfully his second year's examination.

Seeding in this section is almost completed and no doubt all are glad Eden will be full of life and stir once more.

OUR LETTER BASKET.

A VOICE FROM DRAPER.

DrAPER, May 18th, 1895.

Editor BEAVERTON EXPRESS,

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly allow me a little space in your paper. I have been reading in the Muskoka papers several letters written by John A. McGilivray, Esq., in which he would have us believe that the great Patron movement is purely a Grit dodge for the purpose of defeating the Government, that the Grits as he calls them, will not vote in the Patron ranks, but will be found still voting the same old party vote. Now, Sir, I have had occasion to be through the township of Brock on business, and have met both Conservatives and Liberals who have joined the Patron cause in Brock and other townships, and I am glad to find so healthy a sentiment existing in the Patron associations, that there will be but one common desire to tear asunder from both of the old parties, and let me assure the brothers of the associations whom I have not had the pleasure of meeting, that in the northern townships of North Ontario, come the election when it will, there will be no uncertain sound heard from these seven townships in Muskoka. I think, Sir, they will show that in this Canada of ours that we have united in one common cause in the interest of the masses and not of the classes and that the old plodding hay-seeds, as the farmers have been commonly called, have opened their eyes to the fact that a day of reckoning must soon come. For my part I have always been a Conservative, but have at least enough of independence left within me to proclaim to my Patron brothers that I am no slave to party. Thanking you, Sir, for the kindness of allowing me the use of your space,

I am yours, truly,

DAVID CAIRNS,
Association 2170, P. of I.

SHILGH'S CURE, the great Cough and Croup Cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by A. T. Elliott.

One of the best evidences that Ayer's Hair Vigor is an article of exceptional merit is the fact that the demand for it is constantly increasing. No one who uses this incomparable dressing thinks of trying any other preparation for the hair.

Catarah relieved in 10 to 60 minutes.
One short puff of the breath through a Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 30 cents. At W. Williamson, Beaverton.

Beaverton Market.
(Cash Quotations)
Far Wheat, per bushel, 85c. to 87c.
Spring wheat, per bushel, 85c. to 87c.
Wheat (Scotch) 90 to 92.
Barley, per bushel, 45.
Oats, per bushel, to 35c.
Peas, per bushel, (small) 55c. 55c. to Peas, " " (large) 60 to 60.
" (Mummies) per bushel 60
Rye, 40 to 45
Beans, 90 to 95
Buckwheat, per bushel 33c.
Butter, per lb., (rolls) 13c.
Butter, (tub) 10c.
Eggs, per doz., 3c.
Potatoes, per bushel 30c.
Hay, per ton (timothy) \$6 to \$7.
Hay, per ton, (clover) \$4 to \$5.
Straw, per ton, (Oat) \$4 to \$4.50
Dressed Hogs, per cwt., \$5.25 to \$5.75
Beef, per cwt., \$3.50 to 4.25.
Hides, per cwt., \$2 to \$3
Lard, per lb., 10c.

SOCIETY CARDS.



BEAVERTON LODGE, No. 249,
BEAVERTON, ONT.

Meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall, Beaverton every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.
JOS. J. CAVE, C. E. WESTCOTT,
N.G. Rec.-Sec.

PEACEFUL BOVE LODGE, 135,
—CANNINGTON.

Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren always welcome.
T. WOODWARD, W. DONALDS,
N.G. Rec.-Sec.

CARDING

DONE

IN

BEAVERTON.

JAS. RITCHIE.

BEAVERTON'S
NEW BAKERY!

D. M. SMITH

Has opened a new bakery and secured a first-class baker. The public can rely on getting good

Home-Made Bread,
Buns, Cakes,
Lemon Pies,
Lemon Tarts

Cream Puffs,
Short Cake Etc.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD!!

also a full line of

GROCERIES,
Fruit, Ice Cream &c.

D. M. SMITH.

Butter and Eggs Wanted.

Sarsaparilla,

The Best.

Our Own

Sarsaparilla in addition to the ingredients of the ordinary Sarsaparilla mixtures contains the Iodides of Potassium and Iron which make it superior to any of those much advertised medicines.

A box of Sarsaparilla Pills with every Bottle,

Be sure and get the best when it costs no more.—100 full doses ONE DOLLAR.

A. T. ELLIOTT,

DRUGGIST and STATONER,
Beaverton.

We find in the London Standard an interesting account of the Blackwall tunnel under the Thames, which is being rapidly pushed forward by Messrs. S. Pearson and Son. It is well known that the original Thames tunnel, made by Brunel, was for many years almost useless, until the South Eastern Railway began to turn it to account for suburban trains. The next remarkable engineering feat in this direction was the under-river tunnels of the City and South-wick Railway, near London Bridge. These, however, are but 10 1/2 feet in diameter, and seem insignificant compared with the magnitude of the present undertaking.

The many people who have visited Greenwich will have noticed that all the intercourse between the two sides of the Thames at that point has in the past been carried on by little ferry boats, which are still the only means of transporting the occasional passengers. The new tunnel will run from the entrance of the East India docks, on the north side of the river, to the Greenwich marshes on the south side, the purpose being to shorten the distance from Woolwich, Deptford, and Greenwich to the docks, and to open on the Greenwich side a large tract of land covering many hundreds of acres and well adapted to dwellings for working people. The London County Council has already erected some buildings on this tract.

The tunnel and its approaches are 6,200 feet in total length. The portion of the tunnel which passes under the river is 1,212 feet long, and the depth of the roadway at the lowest point is 72 feet below high-water mark. The tunnel's internal diameter is 24 feet 3 inches, and the traffic roadway through it is 16 feet wide; there are two footpaths three feet broad, one on each side. The curved space beneath the roadway is to be used as a subway for gas and water mains and electric leads. We should also note that the whole interior of the tunnel is to be concreted to a plain surface over which, above the footpaths, are to be laid white glazed bricks or tiles. The work of boring under the river is progressing steadily, the average rate of advance having been about 57 feet a week; of late, since the employment of cotton powder as an explosive, as much as 67 feet 6 inches has been made in six days.

It may interest engineers to know that the tunnelling operations were begun on the southern or Kent side on account of information derived from borings, which showed that the London clay existed there as a much more regular bed than on the Middlesex side, and formed a water-tight cover to the subterranean workings. As the tunnel was carried under the Thames, however, a dangerous point was reached, where the top of the excavation came within six feet of the river bottom, which here consisted of nothing but flint ballast. On this part of the river bed the Thames Conservators permitted the contractors to put ten thousand cubic yards of puddled clay, whereby an artificial and water-tight bottom has been made.

It is said that in some parts of Japan robbers are convicted on a majority vote of the community. With a population of hardly 2,500,000 Greece has a debt of \$164,000,000 or about \$75 per capita. The new photograph of the heavens which is being prepared by London, Berlin and Parisian astronomers shows 68,000,000 stars. The nearest approach to the north pole was on May 13, 1892, when Lieutenant Lockwood stood within 396 miles of that coveted spot.

In the Gloaming.—She (pointing at a star)—"Ah, there is Orion." Voice (from the darkness)—"Yes are mistaken, mum, it's O'Reilly."

The largest woodenware works in the world are located in Bay City, Mich. The present output every ten hours is 1,800 tubs and 8,500 pails.

Mr. R. J. Lowry has been engaged as bandmaster of the Foresters' band at Ingersoll. He has been the leader of the Guelph city band for the past two years.

The total assessment for Listford for 1895 amounts to \$74,830, and the population of the town 2,685. Last year the assessment was \$78,518, and the population 2,352.

The Township of Logan has put in a claim of \$160 against the town of Mitchell for allowing a small patient to pass through there after his condition had been discovered.

The coroner in Dayton, O., has held Col. F. B. Mead and his wife responsible for the death of their 12-year-old daughter, who was treated by the faith cure while she was suffering from tubercular meningitis.

A new railway scheme for which a charter will be sought is the Lindsay, Haliburton and Mattawa Railway Company. The proposal is to construct a line of railway from a point on the Midland Division to the Grand Trunk north of Lindsay to a point on the Ottawa River near Mattawa.

A gentleman residing in Illinois, who has three married daughters residing in Winnipeg, was so alarmed by the sensational stories concocted by American newspapers regarding an armed outbreak in Manitoba over the school question that he wrote urging them to go home until the fighting was over.

The total amount paid in life insurance premiums in Canada, to old line companies, for 1894, amounted to \$9,911,000. Of this total, Canadian companies received \$5,434,000; American, \$3,398,000; British, 21,077,000. Canadian companies show an increase of \$278,000 in premiums received and British of a little over \$4,000, while American exhibit a decrease of more than \$5,000.

BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND

WHERE SCHOONERS ARE CUT DOWN BY OCEAN LINERS.

The Great Number of Widows and Orphans.—Operations of the Fishermen.—Objections on the Banks.—Training School for the British Navy. There is some talk among the French officials at St Pierre-Miquelon, Newfoundland, of trying to induce the Atlantic steamship companies to lay down rules which shall prevent their vessels from cutting across the Banks of Newfoundland, writes a correspondent. Many fishermen's lives are lost every year in the running down of schooners by steamers. Some day the boom may be on the other leg, and an ocean liner may be on the bottom. There are two graveyards in this town, here lie the sepulchres of Joseph of Arimathea out of the rock, and the little wooden table throw light on this subject. If a schooner is lost in a storm, the rest of the fishing fleet know all about it, and record in the graveyard reads that So-and-so, a resident of these islands, perished in a tempest that swept the Banks at such and such a time. The record is, of course, equally precise where the fisherman has died a natural death afloat or ashore. But where schooners' crews have suddenly vanished between dark and daylight or during a fog, all the slab can say is that it is erected by a sorrowing wife or mother to the memory of one who "disappeared with his shipmates on the Grand Bank and was seen no more." In the graveyard on Dog Island, just opposite this town, a slab chronicles the disappearance of fifteen local fishermen on one night, "but not apparently in a storm." In all such cases Atlantic steamers are suspected.

The first thing that strikes a visitor to St. Pierre is the number of widows and orphans. The French Government and the municipality maintain an orphan's home, the widows do washing for the bank fleet kneeling on stones in all weathers by the streams that rush from the heights of Cap L'Aigle and Pain-de-Sucre. Besides the St. Pierre fishermen who frequent the banks or engage in shore fishing, from five to seven thousand men and boys come from France in the spring and return in the fall. It is safe to say that of this contingent from 75, on an average, are drowned every year. Last year was one of the fatal years. A storm raged for days at the September equinox, and twenty schooners, their chains having parted, were hurled upon this rocky archipelago and the south shore of Newfoundland. In addition three men were sunk by steamers and all hands drowned. Eight other schooners were struck by steamers and damaged.

The fleets arrive on the Banks between April 18 and May 15. Among the French fleet, the patron of the schooner selects the anchorage. There are anchorages at all points. You may hit on one teeming with cod, on one that harbors nothing but anons, a bastard species so-called from having a black streak resembling the tail of a donkey (and down its back on one which yields mostly mackerel or small cod or one rich in morshies or ovigivins, young cod. The genuine Al cod of commerce is found principally on the Grand Bank. The cod of the Banquereau is not so heavy, and disappears in June when the caplin begin to run. The smallest cod are the ones of Banc de Saint-Pierre, but they are of superior quality. There are all sorts of superstitious notions in the heads of the patrons with regard to anchoring. A patron from Dieppe was once deemed indispensable because the Dieppois were killed in sorcery, and, secondly, as the cod are the marine in Canada does just as well provided he has the veins, the talent or knack of knowing how to light on a good anchorage, though no one can describe this vein except to say that it is a kind of instinct. Anyhow, the schooner has anchored in the Banc de Saint-Pierre, but they are of superior quality. There are all sorts of superstitious notions in the heads of the patrons with regard to anchoring. A patron from Dieppe was once deemed indispensable because the Dieppois were killed in sorcery, and, secondly, as the cod are the marine in Canada does just as well provided he has the veins, the talent or knack of knowing how to light on a good anchorage, though no one can describe this vein except to say that it is a kind of instinct. Anyhow, the schooner has anchored in the Banc de Saint-Pierre, but they are of superior quality.

On a clear day there is no danger from the big steamers; in the first place, the steamer herself can keep a sharp lookout, and, secondly, as the cod are the marine in clear weather, it is not a busy time with the fishermen, and they would as lief see a steamer turn up as not. At four in the afternoon the lines or tanti are laid out. The schooner is the hub of the wheel, so to speak, and the tanti radiates from it like spokes. A six-dory schooner usually has lines enough to carry 12,000 hooks. The lines are lifted at four in the morning and the cod taken off. The collisions occur chiefly in the night when the fishermen are snatching a few minutes prior to 4 a. m. They have the proper lights burning at the mast and a watch on deck, but if it is very dark with fog or rain the steamer is on top of them before they know it. If they have time to cut the cable, well and good; they lose the cable and the tanti lines, but escape death. If not, the "Tout le monde sur le pont!" is hardly uttered when they are literally wiped out by a huge mass of iron and steel careering along at fifteen or twenty miles an hour. If they should be lucky enough to get off with their bows stove and a man or two killed by the impact, boats from the neighboring schooners soon arrive and ask, "Was she British or American?" "God knows," is the reply of the agitated men; "all we know is we saw the flash of a monster and heard voices blaspheming in a foreign tongue."

The fishermen take every steamer that hits them to be a passenger steamer, whether she is or not, and never by any chance speak of encounters with freight steamers, although I suspect that the latter are responsible for many of these disasters. Our nightlast summer the City of Rome, from Glasgow to New York, crashed into the Victor, a forty-ton schooner from St. Pierre, with a crew of thirteen and a dog. Every fishing schooner has a dog or else a four-year-old black cat with four white feet, for the dog is the harbor after three days' tough experience from leaks and storms. That feat will long be remembered here, because, if the fisherman are to be believed, the steamer usually proceed on their way as if nothing happened and tell passengers who may have felt the shock that it was caused by striking loose ice or

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Baking Rules.

After properly mixing a cake, the baking is of the greatest importance. The oven should be in readiness, as more than half the success of cake making depends upon this point. The oven may be tested by holding the hand in for twenty seconds or longer; if the heat can be borne the oven is in order. Cakes with butter require a moderate oven, those without a quicker one. Cookies or sweet cakes require a moderate, regular heat. Molasses or brown sugar cakes must be carefully watched in a moderate oven, as they burn readily. When placed in the stove, if cake is covered with a cap of brown paper it will not burn. Never move a cake after putting in the oven till it begins to bake or it may fall. Other articles should not be put into the oven while cake is baking, or it will be likely to injure it. If necessary to look at cake while baking, it should be done as quickly as possible.

In measuring baking powder the spoon should be just rounding full. In measuring soda and cream of tartar, fill the spoon even full and smooth it off with a knife. To get half a teaspoonful, measure a spoonful, after smoothing off divide length. In this way one is sure of a correct measure. Care should be taken to have the soda free from lumps, as it is impossible to measure it properly if not fine. A good way when soda is bought is to roll and sift it and then put it in a box. In this way it is always ready for use with very little trouble. Cake tins should be lined with thin brown paper, one thickness being sufficient for cakes which will bake quickly. A pan in which fruit cake is baked should have three or four layers of thick light brown paper at the bottom and two at the sides, covered with a thinner paper. For sponge cake, the paper should be buttered slightly all over. Cake in which butter is used does not require buttered paper unless very little is used, in which case it is well to butter the paper a little so it will not adhere to the cake.

THE TARANTULA'S ENEMY.

The Golden Winded Wasps that Never Fatigue to Kill the Tarantula Insect. Notwithstanding all the tarantula's great courage and pugnacity, there is one enemy the sound of whose coming throws it into paroxysms of fear. This enemy of which it has such an instinctive dread is a large wasp known as the "Tarantula-killer." It has a bright-blue body nearly two inches long and wings of a golden hue. As it flies here and there in the sunlight, glittering like a flash of fire, one moment resting on a leaf, the next on a granite boulder, it keeps up an incessant buzzing, which is caused by the vibration of its wings. No sooner does the tarantula hear this sound than it trembles with fear, for well he knows the fate in store for him when once his mortal foe perceives his whereabouts. This it soon does, and hastens to the attack. At first it is content with flying in circles over its intended victim, and as it approaches nearer and nearer. At last, when it is within a few inches, the tarantula rises upon its hind legs and attempts to grapple with its foe, but without success. Like a flash the wasp was in on its back. The deadly fangs have been voided. The next instant a fearful sting penetrates deep into the epidermis body. It struggles almost in vain. A sudden paralysis creeps over it and it staggers helplessly like a drunken man, first to one side, then to the other. These symptoms, however, are only of short duration. While they last the tarantula, but a few inches away, awaits the result; nor does it have to wait long. A few seconds and all sign of life has disappeared from the tarantula; the once powerful legs curl up beneath its body, and it rolls over dead.

Then takes place the most curious incident which illustrates the perfect adaptation to circumstances, everywhere so remarkable in the economy of the insect world. The wasp seizes hold of the now prostrate spider, and with little apparent effort drags it to a hole in the ground. Therein it completely buries it with earth, after having first deposited in its back an egg, which in course of time changes into a grub, and lives upon the carcass upon which it was born. This grub in a short while becomes another tarantula wasp, thus adding one more to the ranks of the enemy of the spider race.

The amount of slaughter which these large wasps inflict upon the tarantulas is almost incredible, and it is noticed that those to which the greatest destruction is due are the females. It can only be realized when it is known that though the female deposits but one egg in each spider, she has a large number to get rid of, each one of which she provides with a home, and its grub with future sustenance at the expense of the life of a spider. From the powerful character of the tarantula's sting it may be inferred that they are dangerous to human beings. But this is not so. It never annoys them unless teased. Without a doubt, it is man's friend, not his enemy, and much would dwellers in Mexico regret its absence were it destroyed.

To Manufacture Glass Pipe. A new method of manufacturing glass pipe has been discovered, which promises to revolutionize that industry. It has hitherto been found impossible to mold large glass tubes of any great length because the glass would cool while running into the mold, and the structure of the tube was not homogeneous. The new method consists of using a mold with a movable piston. The piston is just enough smaller than the outer shell of the mold to allow for the thickness of the tube to be made. The piston is placed at the bottom of the mold and is moved up and down by hydraulic pressure. Pipes are made by this process in sections six feet long and are used for sewers and water pipes.

One Hope Left. Judge—Can't your husband find work? Complainant—In-lead he can but he's that lazy he'd not work if we were starvin', sir. Judge (kindly, to prisoner)—You should do something to support your family. Why don't you become a labor agitator.

Bragging. First Little Boy—My sister wears a No. 3 shoe. Second Little Boy—Pooh! That's nothing. Mine wears a No. 6.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Books May Carry Microbes.

Precautions Taken to Prevent the Spread of Disease Through European Libraries. It is a fact that has been well demonstrated that contagious diseases may be spread by means of books which have been in the hands of the sick or convalescing. All the eruptive maladies, scarlatina and varioloid among others, as well as diphtheria, may be transmitted in this manner. Throughout Europe, and especially in England, strenuous efforts are being made to stop this source of contagion. At Edinburgh already a regular service has been organized by which the directors of libraries are notified each day of the names and addresses of all those in the city who are ill of contagious diseases. The librarians thereupon make careful search to find if any of their books have been lent in any of the houses specified. When such is found to be the case, the Hospital Department seizes the books, which are then either disinfected, or destroyed, according to the nature of the illness. When a book, for example, has been in the hands of one ill of varioloid, it is immediately destroyed. At Bradford, England, similar measures are also in vogue, and an effort is now being made to put them into effect at London. This, however, owing to the vast and dense population of the city, will be difficult of accomplishment.

In Paris this plan will also be followed. Every passenger must be in his seat when the last gong sounds, a few moments before the departure of a train. Travellers buying tickets must present the exact amount of money to the ticket agent, otherwise he is authorized to charge a commission of 4 per cent. for making change, which goes into his own pocket. Local tickets are good only for the train for which they are sold, and will not be accepted on all trains within the limit of time indicated upon them. Children under three years of age travel free, and between three and seven are carried at half rates. All gentlemen, prisoners of state, policemen and other officials are carried at half fare upon the presentation of a certificate of identity called an "imithabier." Army officers and soldiers are carried free upon the presentation of a "pessite" certificate. Passengers found upon trains without tickets are required to pay three times the full fare between the place where they started and the first station reached after they are discovered, when they are allowed to buy a ticket for the rest of their journey at the regular rate.

SOAP AN ANTISEPTIC.

The Common Artery Has Been Found Capable of Killing the Germs of Typhoid Fever and Cholera. Common soap has just been discovered to be the best of antiseptics. For years scientists have sought an antiseptic which would be the same time cheap and effective, and like many another search, there has ended by finding the looked for object under their noses. Recent experiments made in Germany by Prof. Max Jolles have proved that a solution of soap is perfectly capable of killing the microbes of typhoid fever and cholera. With a one per cent. solution twelve hours of contact are necessary, but with a solution of from seven to ten per cent. only a few minutes suffice to destroy the germs of disease. The hands or clothing washed in soapsuds and nothing else would effectually be freed from the possibility of spreading contagion. Prof. Jolles also asserts, as the result of his investigations, that it is not indispensable to kill the microbes at once in order to render them harmless, but that a subs' acute capable of exterminating them in a shorter or longer time commences its action by attenuating their virulence and rapidly causes them to become innocuous.

Illinois Steel Strikers' Riot. A despatch from Chicago says:—Four policemen were injured and one striker fatally shot in a riot of the Illinois Steel Company strikers at South Chicago on Wednesday. The riot followed a mass meeting of the strikers, at which about 500 men were present, and the speeches became so violent and the men so demonstrative that the leaders forced an adjournment. However, a crowd called brought a detail of police officers to the scene. The police ordered the crowd to disperse, but the order was met with boots and fists, and the rioters during the officers to shoot. The policemen finally charged and drew their rifles, and were met with a volley of stones and slag. Police-Lieut. Wagner and two patrolmen fell, and the other officers opened fire, sending about 25 shots into the crowd. At the beginning of the firing the strikers fled. Four leaders were arrested, and one striker was shot through the head and will die. None of the policemen are fatally hurt. After the shooting the rioters gathered in groups about the steel works threatening vengeance, and more trouble is anticipated by the police. The mills are kept under police protection, and the company's store of dynamite is heavily guarded.

Wonder of Relationship. In an old scrapbook which had been in the family of the editor of "Notes for the Curious" for twenty-five or thirty years, and which contains a number of clippings without date, I find the following: "William Harman, who committed suicide at Titusville, Pa., a short time since, did so because some one convinced him that he was his own grandfather! Here is a copy of the singular letter he left: 'I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter. My father visited us often, fell in love with my stepdaughter and married her. Thus he became my son-in-law, and my stepdaughter became my mother, because she was my father's wife. Soon after this my wife gave birth to a son, which, of course, was my brother-in-law, and my uncle, for he was the brother of my stepmother. My father's wife also became the mother of a son. He was, of course, my brother, and also my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter. Accordingly my wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother. I was my wife's husband and grandchild at one and the same time. And as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather!' Was it any wonder that the poor man rid himself of such tangled relationship?"

American sheep last year grew wool to the extent of 307,100,000 lbs. The Allegheny Presbytery has placed itself on record as opposed to the theory that dancing is a sin. Miss Mary Ewalt, of Bakerstown Presbyterian Church, was dismissed because she danced and would not promise to refrain in the future. She appealed her case to the Presbytery, and was upheld, the decision being that dancing is a question of conscience.

TURKEY'S RAILROADS.

A Discipline That Differs from the Methods of Western Roads.

A gentleman who has been connected with Turkish railroads for some years, gives some interesting facts concerning the transportation system in the Sultan's dominions. The total railway mileage in Turkey is now 3,123, the principal lines being from Constantinople to Belova via Adrianople and Philippopolis, 562 miles; from Smyrna to Aiden, 507 miles with branches in different directions. The discipline on the Turkish roads is very severe. Negligence is punished with heavy penalties, and if a collision occurs all employees who share in the responsibility are likely to be sent to prison and, if any one is killed or injured, under sentences for long terms. Employees of the roads who are injured in service receive pensions, and if the injuries prove fatal their families are provided for. The law requires railroad companies to provide for the families of persons who are killed on their lines by accident, and those who are injured receive compensation to cover their board, medical attendance and loss of wages as long as they are unable to pursue their accustomed avocations. At the same time there is a penalty of \$1 for walking upon a railroad track in Turkey for every offense. Cattle and other animals found on the right of way of railroads can be confiscated by the company, although the owner may redeem them by paying 25 cents each for sheep, dogs, goats, hogs and other small animals. It costs \$2.50 to get a cow or horse out of a railway pound. Animals are not allowed to remain within a given time are sold at auction for the benefit of the railway company, which, however, must return to the owner any sum in excess of the fine imposed by law and the cost of keeping the animal while in charge of the company. All articles left by travellers in the cars or in the station-houses are also subject to similar rules. They can be redeemed upon the payment of a fee, and at the end of a certain period all articles not redeemed are sold for the benefit of the company.

Every passenger must be in his seat when the last gong sounds, a few moments before the departure of a train. Travellers buying tickets must present the exact amount of money to the ticket agent, otherwise he is authorized to charge a commission of 4 per cent. for making change, which goes into his own pocket. Local tickets are good only for the train for which they are sold, and will not be accepted on all trains within the limit of time indicated upon them. Children under three years of age travel free, and between three and seven are carried at half rates. All gentlemen, prisoners of state, policemen and other officials are carried at half fare upon the presentation of a certificate of identity called an "imithabier." Army officers and soldiers are carried free upon the presentation of a "pessite" certificate.

Passengers found upon trains without tickets are required to pay three times the full fare between the place where they started and the first station reached after they are discovered, when they are allowed to buy a ticket for the rest of their journey at the regular rate. One hundred pounds of baggage is allowed for every ticket, but the traveller has to pay three cents for having his trunk checked. The Oriental express and trains from Constantinople to Vienna (forty-four hours) and to Paris (seventy-two hours) run twice a week and carry first-class parlor and sleeping cars. Similar trains run between Smyrna and Aiden.

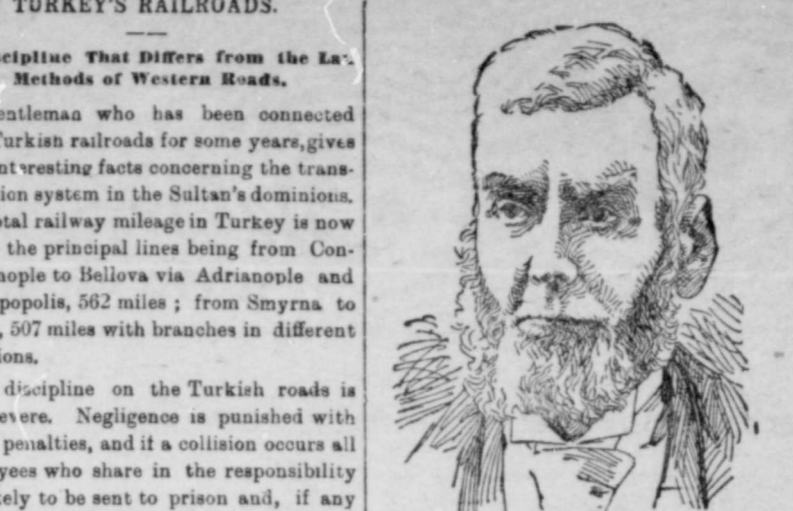
Tourists' Gold in Italy.

At the British Embassy to the King of Italy a calculation was made some time ago of the amount of gold brought by travelers into Italy every year. By far the largest number of these travelers come from England and the United States. The calculations made it evident that no less than \$20,000,000 or \$100,000,000 are brought into Italy and left there by these travelers. In the scantiest years that sum has not been less than \$14,000,000, while on other occasions it has risen to \$22,000,000. Mr. Stamer, a writer on Italy, relates that a old woman in Sorrento once told him that the people in England had no sun, because the English had told her, time and again, that it was not for society they had come to Italy, but to see the sun. Besides, if the English were fair and sunny, if they had had a sun, why were they not in Italy, as they do get sunshine in Italy, as they do, they pay very sweetly for it.

Known What He Wanted.

I shay, could you kinly bigme with a prigrain? Certainly, sir; but the piece is nearly over. Oh, that's all right; it's simply to show my wife I've been here.

The banks of the United States during the year 1894 lost over \$25,000,000 by theft.



Sick Headache CURED PERMANENTLY BY TAKING Ayer's Pills

"I was troubled a long time with sick headache. It was usually accompanied with severe pains in the temples, a sense of fullness and tenderness in one eye, a bad taste in my mouth, tongue coated, hands and feet cold, and a general weakness. I tried a good many remedies recommended for this complaint, but it was not cured."

Began Taking Ayer's Pills

that I received anything like permanent benefit. A single box of these pills did the work for me, and I am now free from headaches, and a well man. C. H. HUTCHINGS, East Auburn, Me.

Ayer's Pills Awarded Medal at World's Fair
Cyclers Must Pay Toll.

A decision of the Pennsylvania supreme court seriously affects 75,000 bicyclists in Philadelphia and vicinity. It also affects every wheelman in the rest of the state. The court decides that bicyclists must pay a toll of 1 cent a mile on every turnpike road over which they ride. The lower court decided that a bicycle is not a carriage, and is not subject to toll. Justice Dean, of the supreme court, holds that a bicycle is a carriage. It is less a carriage because propelled by a man instead of being drawn by a horse. This decision will keep bicyclists off the turnpikes effectually, and they will stick to city streets with asphalt. John S. Johnson, the leading lawyer in Pennsylvania, defended the turnpike company.

Three Girls at a Birth.

A despatch from Decatur, Ind., says:—The wife of Albert Zerkes, a poor farmer, living three miles north of here, gave birth to triplets, all girls. Acting on the suggestion of a friend they were named Ruth, Frances, and Esther, and the father wrote to President Cleveland, telling him of the event, and the christening of his daughters, and asking him to buy them each a new dress. Mr. Zerkes has now been greatly surprised and gratified at receiving a cheque for \$500 signed by Grover Cleveland.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. Williamson, Beaverton.

UP TO THE PRESENT TIME THE NEOPOLIA COMPANY, THE BIGGEST UNDERTAKERS IN ENGLAND, HAVE BURIED 126,000 BODIES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption and all other affections of the chest and lungs. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating directly to the lungs, where in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels those impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumption symptoms, the birth and course of the patient should be fomented with warm brine, dried with a coarse cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will subdue advancing symptoms, and banish this formidable foe.

Advertisement for Holloway's Pills & Ointment. Text includes: "THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS." "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT is an infallible remedy for...". "Purchasers should look to the Label on the Boxes and Pots." The advertisement features a small illustration of a person and decorative borders.

ME JAMAVIS OJ RED IN A DAY

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

A Sick Man Burned to Death.

A dispatch from Pittsburgh, Pa., says:—A frame dwelling, occupied by Samuel Weaver and his family, was burned on Monday night. Weaver was very ill with typhoid fever, and perished in the flames. His body and that of Frederick Snyder, son of the owner of the building, were recovered in the ruins. A male nurse, who was attending Mr. Weaver, was also burned to death, while Mrs. Weaver is in a critical condition from burns and fright. The fire started in an adjoining house, and soon communicated to the Snyder building. Mrs. Weaver is the mother of a two days' old baby, and she and the child were rescued with great difficulty.

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BANKERS,
ONEY TO LOAN on First-Class Securities at 6 per cent.
Sale and Farm Notes collected at lowest rates.
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A First-Class Firm for Sale.

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B. MADILL, Manager
Beaverton, January 30

F. S. KING,

Beaverton Meat Market.
SIMCOE STREET.
All kinds of
FRESH and CURED MEATS, also
FOULTRY in Season.
—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—
I am always open to the purchase in season of
Turkey, Pork, Beef, Cattle and other such
meats for which I pay the highest prices
current.

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THORAH, MARA and RAMA
Sales attended, Blanks and Bills supplied at the lowest possible rates.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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J. BARNES,

WOODVILLE and BEAVERTON
PUMPS
Common and Force Pumps,
Hose, Cistern Tubs and
Pumps.
Will be in Beaverton on Wednesday and Saturday of each week for Repairing Pumps and taking orders for new ones.

WEEKLY at BRECHIN.

The undersigned well-known pump-maker will be in Bechren every Tuesday for the purpose of taking orders and repairing all kinds of pumps.
JACOB BARNES.

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CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt, honest and an honest opinion, apply to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of successful patents taken through MUNN & CO. reports special notices the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, bound weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$3 a year. Single copies 10 cents.
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THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

The Hamilton Gaol by-law was passed yesterday.

It is reported that there are some 500 cases of whooping cough at Mordey, Man. The assessment of Belleville is \$4,083,900. The population has increased to 19,318.

Frailties here have been doing enormous damage in Boisjevan District, Manitoba. The body of Wm. Smith, formerly of Hamilton, was found in the Niagara River on Friday.

The Montreal Garrison Artillery will, it is announced, pay a visit to Toronto on Dominion day.

An English syndicate has offered to supply gas to the city of Montreal for sixty cents a thousand.

A Belleville despatch says a hundred pupils at the Deaf and dumb institute are laid up with influenza.

Col. De Garmo, promoter of the Food Fair at Montreal, has left the city, owing a number of merchants.

The steamer Victoria has arrived at Rat Portage from Rainy River, the earliest arrival in ten years.

The trouble between the Canadian General Electric Company and their employees at Peterboro' has been settled.

The projectors of the Montreal World's Fair have applied for incorporation as "The Canadian International Exposition."

The mysterious disappearance of Philip Rupert, a quiet, respectable citizen of Stratford, is engaging the attention of the police.

The recent development of Italy's commercial relations with Canada has caused the founding of a Consulate in Montreal.

Judge Barry, of the Circuit Court, one of the most popular members of the judiciary, died in Montreal of peritonitis. He was in his sixtieth year.

Jesse Freeman, a Chatham negro, concealed himself in a coal car at the Central Prison, Toronto, by an ingenious device, and made his escape from the institution.

Bruce Cameron, a youth seventeen years of age, residing on Gifford street, Toronto, was stabbed in the abdomen by Wm. Wellman at a baseball game. Cameron will probably recover.

While at work on the iron girders of the new John Street bridge, Toronto, on Friday, Arthur Bothwell, a blacksmith, missed his footing, and fell to the ground. Death was almost instantaneous.

Mrs. Mack, alias Tessie McMillan, arrested at Hamilton for connection with the U.S. stamp counterfeiting, will be extradited to the U.S. after giving judgment to that effect.

P. A. Lariviere, an owner of stone quarries at Montreal, has taken action for \$25,000 against Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, alleging that it injured his credit with certain banks.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons at Winnipeg have received orders to be in readiness to proceed to Killarney, and prevent the disaffected Turtle Mountain Indians from crossing the boundary.

The appointment of Mr. Keating, City Engineer of Toronto, as an expert to report upon plans for improving the waterworks system, has been decided on by the City Council of Hamilton.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company's car shops in London, Ont., have closed down permanently, and one hundred and fifty men quit work, a few of whom will be sent to St. Thomas and Toronto.

The License Commissioners of London, Ont., have finally decided to allow bars to remain open until 11 p.m., instead of 10.27 p.m., as at present. The temperance people opposed the extension.

The Thirtieth Battalion, of Hamilton, and the Dufferin Rifles, of Brantford, will celebrate the Queen's birthday with the Seventh Battalion, of London, at London. Arrangements have been made for a three days' camp.

A despatch from Montreal says that it is believed that the man found murdered at St. Thomas was Jean Baptiste Beaudelin, a resident of St. Hyacinthe who left that place in November last, and has not since been heard of.

William John Thaler, a native of Trieste, Austria, who is now in Montreal, proposes to start on May 13th on a tour of the world on foot, and expects to arrive at Paris in 1900, in time to attend the Universal Exposition during that year.

George Johns was found dead in a gully back of the old Museum at Niagara Falls Centre, Ont. His throat was cut and the arteries in his wrist were also cut. It is a case of suicide, as letters found on the person of the dead man explain.

Mr. A. O. Howland, President of the International Deep Waterways Convention, waited on the Government and secured a promise that they would appoint a commission of three to confer with the American commission appointed by Congress.

Alexander Wilkie, the confidential clerk of the firm of W. D. Matthews and Co., of Toronto, was on Friday convicted of having embezzled large sums of money from his employers and was sentenced to serve a term of five years in the Kingston penitentiary.

The bronze statue of Sir John Macdonald, which is to surmount the memorial to be erected in Dominion square, Montreal, was placed in position on Saturday afternoon. The figure is twelve feet in height, and weighs three thousand eight hundred pounds.

Mr. Smith of Montreal, was done out of \$1,000 by a firm of alleged brokers, composed of F. Williams and C. C. Nugent. They sold him a partnership and disappeared. It is alleged that the two men named are members of a gang with branch offices in Toronto and several other cities, and headquarters at Chicago.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. William Saunders, M. P. for the Waltham division of Newington, is dead. The condition of the Duke of Orleans, who broke his leg on Friday last while out hunting, is serious.

It is regarded in London as doubtful that Major-General Herbert, Commander of the Militia in Canada, will return to his post.

Lady Kimberley, wife of the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who has been ill for some time past, is dead.

The Anchor line steamship Circeasia, which sailed from Glasgow on Thursday for New York, went aground in the River Clyde near Dumbarton.

The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery is dead. He was born in 1850 and was Viceroy of the Ionian Islands from 1874 to 1875. In politics he was a Conservative.

In St. George's church, Hanover square, London, Ellen, Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Louis Hamersley, of New York, was married to Lord William Somerset. The ceremony was a very brilliant one.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson is likely to accept the Chairmanship of the Grand Trunk road, which is a strong bond, which being formed. It will include four members of the old board, and three members of the committee, including Mr. Joseph Price.

The coroner's jury which has been investigating the cause of the sinking of the Elbe after a collision with the steamer Crathie, returned a verdict of gross negligence against the mate and lookout man of the Crathie, and exonerated the captain from all blame.

The St. James' Gazette publishes an interview with Sir Henry Tyler, the retiring President of the C. P. R., in which he denounces the assertion of the Committee of Shareholders that the Board of Directors concealed anything concerning the affairs of the company.

There was an important conference at the Imperial War Office on Wednesday at the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Walsley, Lord Roberts and Lieut. Gen. Redvers-Buller, and it reviews the rumours of the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge from the post of Commander-in-Chief.

CLARA FORD IS FREE.

The Jury Say She Did Not Shoot Frank Westwood.

A despatch from Toronto says—A few minutes before 10 o'clock on Saturday night the jury, which for four days' a halt had been patiently listening to evidence in the trial of the mulatto Clara Ford, for the murder of Frank Westwood, on October 5th last, returned into court after only one hour's absence and announced that they found her not guilty of the crime charged. That the verdict was a popular one with those in the court room was apparent from the burst of applause which greeted it, an applause which was more hearty probably from the fact that Clara Ford desired to see her freed.

The official figures of the police census show the number of people in New York to be 1,842,869. The increase in population from October, 1890, to April, 1895, is 139,151.

Fourteen boys at St. Wilfrid's in the woods near Newark, N. J., in mistake for artichokes, and became seriously ill. One will die, and two are in a precarious condition.

Lord Sholto Douglas, son of the Marquis of Queensberry, who was arrested on a charge of insanity to prevent him marrying a variety actress, is at present in San Francisco, without funds, and looking very shabby.

The will of David M. Stone, editor of The New York Journal of Commerce, has been filed for probate. Mr. Stone left an estate of \$450,000. The Home for Aged Women receives \$5,000. The other legatees are all relatives of the deceased.

The three powder mills owned by the American Powder Mills Company, situated near the boundary line of Concord, Mass., were blown up, and three of the employees, named Clemmons, Jones and Smith, were killed. The other employees are believed to have escaped.

The half-breeds encamped near St. John, Dakota, raided the town. They looted the hardware store of the town trader, Brooks, securing ten guns, two revolvers, 100 shells, and all the other cartridges he had, three bags of powder, and a large quantity of shot. There were 60 in the party. The half-breeds have sent their children across the Manitoba line, and their encampment is reported to be in a strong state of defence.

Solicitor-General Conrad of the United States Department of Justice, has decided that the copyright law does not prevent American books copyrighted from being published in Canada and sold in the United States. The case came up on a cheap edition of "Ben Hur," published in Canada.

Commercial advices from the United States are in some respects decidedly satisfactory than for a long time past. There is an undoubted improvement in the condition of general trade. A more active movement is reported as in progress than has been experienced since May, 1892. The heavy advances in leather, cotton, and cotton goods are still going up. Complaint is, however, made that the increase of trade is being hampered in some quarters by injudicious attempts to advance prices rapidly and in other directions hindrance appears probable from a fresh outbreak of the Argentine Republic as fifty thousand operatives are said to have struck during the week in certain cotton and wool mills alone. But, in spite of these adverse influences, the outlook is considered bright.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

A Very Satisfactory Showing by Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt, presented the budget in the House of Commons on Thursday. He established that the deficit would amount to £189,000, which would be converted into a surplus of £181,000 by the reimposing of a duty of 6d. per gallon on beer. The only other proposal was to abolish the extra 6d. duty on spirits which was imposed last year, and which proved unsatisfactory. In regard to last year's budget the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that there was a surplus of £7,700,000, instead of the estimated surplus of £291,000. He added that the tea receipts were £3,700 and the tobacco receipts £136,000 above the estimates. Continuing the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the returns generally show that the condition of the masses is greatly improved, in 1895. He said that the value of a less sum paid for consumable commodities imported, and while we required a larger quantity, we paid several millions less for our food supply. Sir William also said that the national debt now amounted to £269,000,000, being a reduction of £100,000,000 in 20 years. In conclusion, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the country was now, for the first time, entitled to a full interest dividend upon its Suez canal shares, of which the market value is now £25,800,000. The Royal Nationalists are highly pleased with the budget proposal to abolish the extra 6d. duty on spirits which was imposed last year, and which, a salary stated, has not given satisfaction.

Washing Baby.

As described by a recent traveler, Russian babies, as seen in the homes of the Russian peasants in Siberia, are very unattractive specimens of humanity.

"I looked curiously at one little bundle," said he, "which was laid upon a shelf, another hung from the wall on a peg while a third was slung over one of the supporting rafters, and was swung back and forth by the mother, who had a cord looped over her feet.

"Why," cried I, in surprise, "that's a child?"

"Of course, it is," replied the woman.

"Having learned so much in such a short length of time, I had an irresistible desire to inspect the contents of the swinging bundle. As a rule, I abominate babies, but I thought I might learn a little something of the habits of the creature which could continue contented throughout this dreary winter." I looked, but turned away in disgust, for the child was as dirty as a pig in a pen. I could not refrain from asking one question. It may have been impertinent, but I wanted to know when it had been washed.

"Washed," shrieked the mother, apparently horrified. "Washed! What! Wash a baby? Why, you'd kill it!"

What He Admired.

What did father say when you asked him for my hand? I asked the young woman.

"Oh, replied Augustus, he did his best to be pleasant. He said there was something about me that he really admired.

Did he say what?

Yes, My impudence.

Children Cry for 'Itcher's Castoria.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

The others were had just finished dinner the Bowsens when an expressman drove up and unloaded and wheeled a bicycle to the basement door. Mr. Bowser was called down to receive it, and when he returned to the sitting room Mrs. Bowser inquired:—

"Didn't the man make a mistake? There is nobody here to ride a bicycle."

"The man knew what he was about," replied Mr. Bowser with a bland smile as he looked out into the back yard.

"You—you don't mean—"

"Go on, Mrs. Bowser—go on."

"I have bought a bicycle. It is pronounced 'biké' for short."

"Are you going to ride it and make a show of yourself at the age of—"

"I am going to ride a bike, Mrs. Bowser, age or no age. Something has got to be done for my dyspepsia, and the doctor also says that the only thing that will take the kinks out of my legs is to work the pedals. Exercise is what I want—exercise. Exercise—A five mile spin before breakfast will make a new man of me in a month."

"And you—you have bought a bicycle?" gasped Mrs. Bowser as she held up her hands in astonishment.

"Call it bike, Mrs. Bowser. Yes, I have bought a bike, and what of it! What is there to be surprised about?"

"I thought you had bought every foolish thing ever made and offered for sale, but it seems I was mistaken. If there was ever a grown-up man that needed a guardian you are the one."

"Mrs. Bowser, are you talking to me?"

"Of course I am."

"Then you run to remember who I am. I not only run myself, but I run this house. If I want to buy even a balloon it's nobody's business but my own. I may be a lunatic or an idiot, but the general public hasn't found it out yet."

"Well, go ahead," she sighed, "but I know just how it will turn out."

"Yes, of course it will turn out that I will gain about ten pounds in the next month and get some of my old enthusiasm back. I will now get into my old suit and have a little fun in the back yard. I expect it will take me a couple of weeks to learn to ride the thing, but I'm bound to get there."

"And of course you'll lay it all to me."

"Lay it all to you? Lay what to you?" Mrs. Bowser, why can't you look at things in a sensible light? You talk as if I were a child. There will be nothing to lay to you or any one else. Instead of carping and fault finding you ought to be glad that I am doing all I can to preserve my health."

"Mrs. Bowser had nothing more to say, and as she took a seat by a back window he ran upstairs to change his clothes. Ten minutes later he had his bike in the back yard. He at first looked pleased and happy, then he looked anxious; and then he appeared doubtful.

"Expect to get a few tumbles at first, you know," he said as he looked at Mrs. Bowser with a painful smile, "but I'll get there in time."

"Aren't you going to tie it up to the fence?" she asked.

"For why?"

"So you can get on to it. You'll either have to do that or have some one hold it. Shall I come down with the stepladder?"

"No, ma'am, you needn't come down with the stepladder. I'm just leading the thing around a few times to get my legs limbered up. When I want a stepladder I'll tell you. Here I go!"

He went. He had noticed several different riders mount their bikes, and had figured on an easy thing he was made a spring for the saddle, and there was wild exultation in his heart as he found himself safely seated. The wild exultation lasted about half a second, or until Mr. Bowser struck the earth with his head and his heels hit the fence and the bike piled on top of him.

"Are you hurt? Are you killed?" called out Mrs. Bowser from the window.

"Do you want to tell the whole town that I fell off a bike?" growled Mr. Bowser, as he sat slowly gathered his wits and his legs and his arms and got up and looked at her.

"But you might have broken your neck."

"Both! The wheel hit something in the grass. Everybody expects a tumble or two. I fall like that wouldn't hurt a baby. Haven't you got anything to do but sit there and watch me?"

"Is it any harm to watch you?"

He didn't say. He lifted the bike up carefully examined it to see if it had hind feet to kick with and then conducted it twice around the yard to get up a feeling of mutual confidence. He would have cheerfully given Mrs. Bowser \$10 to retire from the window, but as he knew she wouldn't go he made up his mind not to be bullied. He made ready for another try, and all of a sudden he landed in the saddle and began to paw around for the pedals. A smile of joy and pride started to flicker across his face, but before it had time to spread over two inches of surface Mr. Bowser wobbled to the east and wobbled to the west and went over with a great crash. He realized that the American continent was in the throes of an earthquake, and he yelled "Fire!" and "Police!" before he struck the earth. Then he knew no more for three minutes. When he opened his eyes and sat up and gazed around him, Mrs. Bowser was standing beside him. She had untasted his collar and untied his legs. Sprinkled water on his face.

"This is all my doings, of course!" she said as he finally became aware of her presence.

"Yes, My impudence."

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

presence. "This is my last straw! Your lawyer will see my lawyer in the morning and arrange about the divorce and alimony."

"Woman!" began Mr. Bowser as he got up like a cow with two broken legs; but Mrs. Bowser had disappeared into the basement and there was nobody to talk to.

"FOR SALE"—Gentleman having no further use for bicycle of standard make and all the latest improvements will sell the same for one-third of first cost. Warranted as good as the day it came from the shop. Will cure dyspepsia, prevent consumption and make a new man of you in four weeks. Only those who mean business need call. Home after 5 o'clock P. M. Ring basement bell of 72 Blank Street and ask for BOWSER.

SPRING SMILES.

Blobbs—"What's the difference between gloves and policemen?" Sloobs—"Give it up." Blobbs—"Well, gloves are usually on hand."

Miss McFlirt—"I have refused seven offers of marriage since last season." Miss C. Vere—"Quite a slight-of-hand performance, aren't you?"

"Why do you punch that hole in my ticket?" asked a little man of the railroad conductor. "So you can pass through," was the reply.

"I see you have a safe in your dining-room," said Perkins, who was visiting Jarley. "Is that for your silver?" "No; that's my wine-cellar, said Jarley."

"Mrs. Kicks—"Why do you suppose the high hat is making so much trouble?" Kicks—"Because there's a woman at the bottom of it, of course."

Prospective tenant (to agent)—"You say that this house is just a stone's throw from the depot. Well, all I have to say is I have great admiration for the man who threw the stone."

"Yes," remarked the telephone girl as she gazed out at the waves and wondered with their number was, "I am connected with the best families in our city."

She did not like her bonnet. For, as she gaily sped, She noticed that it did not turn A single person's head.

Bouncing lawyer—"Then you are prepared to swear that the parties came to high words?" Judge witness—"No, I did not say that. I should say they were particularly low words."

Johnny Smart—"There's a big difference between my teacher and a streak of lightning." Mrs. Smart—"How so, son?" Johnny Smart—"He strikes several times in the same place."

She—"I think there is considerable room for improvement in ladies' dresses nowadays." He—"Well, in the sleeves especially I should say there was room enough for almost anything."

Professor—"To what did Xenophon owe his reputation?" Student—"Principally to the fact that his name commenced with X, and came in so handy for headlines in alphabetical copy books."

Mrs. Gray (to friend who has been to the prayer meeting)—"Did you have a good meeting?" Mrs. White—"Rather uninteresting. None of the men who spoke had ever done anything bad."

Hoax—"I see they have a new name for those high buildings which are being erected." Joax—"Indeed? What is it?" Hoax—"They are called serial buildings, because they are continued stories."

Witherby—"If I had known that you were going to drop in on us so unexpectedly, we would have had more for dinner." Castleton—"Don't mention it, old man; but next time I'll be sure to let you know."

Boarding house mistress (at Sunday dinner)—"Mr. Jones, why do you not eat one chicken?" Mr. Jones (who has labored fifteen minutes trying to carve a leg)—"Thanks; I never work on Sunday."

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Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by S. Williamson, Beaverton.

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

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A DISTURBING FORCE.

REV. DR. TALMAGE'S ELOQUENT SERMON ON THE CONSCIENCE.

Christ Before Pilate.—The Power of the "Still, Small Voice"—The True Conversion.—A Wash in the Glorious Gospel Laver—Pardoning Mercy.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Rarely does any discourse hold an audience with such intense interest as did that which Rev. Dr. Talmage delivered yesterday afternoon in the Academy of Music. He chose for his subject "Conscience," the text selected being Matthew xxvii, 24: "He took water and washed his hands before the multitude, saying: I am innocent of the blood of this just person. See ye to it."

At about seven o'clock in the morning, up the marble stairs of a passage and across the floor of the richest mosaic, and under ceilings dyed with all the splendors of color, and between snowbanks of white glistening sculpture, passes a poor, pale, sick young man, of thirty-three, already condemned to death, on his way to be condemned again, Jesus of Nazareth is his name.

Coming out to meet him on this tessellated pavement is an unscrupulous compromising, timeserving, cowardly man, with a few traces of sympathy and fair dealing left in his composition—Governor Pontius Pilate. Did ever such opposites meet? Luxury and pain, selfishness and generosity, arrogance and humility, sin and holiness, midnight and noon.

The bloodied-lipped governor takes the cushioned seat, but the prisoner stands, his wrists manacled. In a semicircle around the prisoner are the sanhedrists, with flashing eyes and brandished staves, prosecuting this case in the name of religion, for the bitter persecutions have been religious persecutions, and when Satan takes hold of a good man he makes up by intensity for brevity of occupation. If you have never seen an ecclesiastical court trying a man, then you have no idea of the foaming infernalism of these old religious sanhedrists. Governor Pilate crosses questions the prisoner and finds right away he is innocent and wants to let him go. His caution is also increased by some one who comes to the governor and whispers in his ear. The governor puts his hand behind his ears, so as to catch the words almost inaudible. It is a message from Claudia Procula, his wife, who has had a dream about the innocence of this prisoner and about the danger of executing him, and she awakens from this morning dream in time to send the message to her husband, then on the judge's behalf she says: "Let the prisoner go, for I have seen a vision of his wife and the voice of his own conscience, and the entire family of the sanhedrists to make out their case, Governor Pilate resolves to discharge the prisoner from custody."

But the intimidation of such a thing brings upon the governor an equinoctial storm of indignation. They will report him to the emperor at Rome. They will have him recalled. They will send him up home, and he will be hung for treason for the emperor at Rome has already a suspicion in regard to Pilate, and that suspicion does not end until Pilate is banished and commits suicide. So Governor Pontius Pilate compromises the matter and proposes that Christ be whipped instead of assassinated. So the prisoner is fastened to a low pillar, and on his back bared came the thong of leather, with pieces of lead and bone interwoven, so that every stroke shall be the more awful. Christ lifts himself from the scourging, with flushed cheek and torn and quivering and mangled flesh, presenting a spectacle of suffering in which the painter found the theme for his greatest masterpiece.

But the sanhedrists are not yet satisfied. They have some of his nerves lacerated; they want them all lacerated. They have had some of his blood; they want it all, down to the last copula. So Governor Pontius Pilate, after all this merciful hesitation, surrenders to the demoniacal cry of "Crucify him!" But the governor sends for something. He sends a slave out to get something. Although the constablies are in haste to take the prisoner to execution and the mob outside are impatient to glare upon their victim, a pause is necessitated. Yonder it comes, a wash basin. Some pure bright water is poured into it, and then Governor Pilate puts his white, delicate hands into it and rubs them together and then lifts them, dripping, for the towel, fastened at the slave's girdle, while he practically says: "I wash my hands of this whole homicide." "I wash my hands of this whole homicide." You will have to do it. That is the meaning of my text when it says: "He took water and washed his hands before the multitude, saying: I am innocent of the blood of this just person. See ye to it."

Behold in this text ceremony amounts to nothing. If there are not in it correspondencies of heart and life. It is a good thing to wash the hands. God created three-quarters of the world water, and in ancient days did not take the hint he plunged the whole world under water and kept it there for some time. Hand washing was a religious ceremony among the Jews. The Jewish Mishna gave particular directions that the hands must be thrust three times up to the wrists in water, and the palm of the hand must be rubbed with the closed fist of the other. All that is well enough for a symbol, but here in the text is a man who proposes to wash away the guilt of a sin which he does not quit and immediately sets out to pay his debts, and Pilate's wash basin was a dead failure.

against a ransom, if there be as many heartfelt prayers as beads counted. Nothing against intense floating up from esser amid Gothic arches, if the prayers be as genuine as the aroma is sweet. Nothing against Epiphany or Lent or Ash Wednesday or Easter or Good Friday or Whitsunday or Palm Sunday, if these symbols have behind them genuine repentance and holy remembrance and Christian consecration. But ceremony is only the sheath to the sword, it is only the shell to the kernel, it is only the lamp to the flame, it is only the body to the spirit. The outward must be symbolic of the inward. Wash the hands by all means, but, more than all, wash the heart.

Behold, also, as you see Governor Pontius Pilate thrust his hands into this wash basin the power of conscience. He had an idea that the blood on his hands—the blood of an innocent person, whom he might have acquitted if he only had the courage. Poor Pilate! His conscience was after him, and he knew the stain would never be washed from the right hand or the left hand, and until the day of his death, though he might wash in all the lavers of the Roman empire, there would be still eight fingers and two thumbs red at the tips.

Oh, the power of conscience when it is fully aroused! With whip of scorpions over his head and spikes in pluck of midriff and chases guilt. Are there good? Yes not of the graveyard, but of one's mind not at rest. And thus, Brutus, amid his slumbering host, started with Caesar's stalwart ghost.

Maebeth looked at his hand after the midnight assassination, and he says: "Great Neptune's ocean wash this blood clean from my hands. No; this my hand will rather."

The multitudinous seas incarnadine. For every sin great or small, conscience, which is the voice of God, has a reproof, more or less emphatic. Charles IX., responsible for St. Bartholomew massacre, was chased by the bitter memories, and in his dying moments said to his doctor, Ambrose Parry: "Doctor, I don't know what's the matter with me; I am in fever of body and mind, and have been for a long while. Oh, if I had only spared the innocent, and the imbecile and the cripple!" It was the conscience of his own conscience.

Committed in his youth still gave him sleepless nights. Charles II. of Spain could not sleep nights unless he had in the room a confessor and two friars. Catharine had her bitter memories he was started at the least sound, Cardinal Beaufort, having slain the Duke of Gloucester, often said: "If I had only spared the innocent, I might have said: 'Away, away! Why do you look at me?' Richard III., having slain his two nephews, would sometimes in the night shout from his couch and clutch his sword, fighting apparitions. Dr. Webster, having slain the Duke of Wharfedale, was waiting for his doom, complained to the jailer that the prisoners on the other side of the wall all night long kept chanting with him his crime, when there were no prisoners on the other side of the wall. It was the conscience of his own conscience.

From what did Adam and Eve try to hide when they had all the world to themselves? From their own conscience. What made Cain's punishment greater than he could bear? His conscience. What made Abah cry out to the prophet: "What thou doest, do mine eyes." What made the great Felix tremble before the little missionary? Conscience. What made Belshazzar's teeth chatter with chill when he saw a finger come out of the black sleeve of the midnight and write on the plastering? Conscience of conscience!

Why is it that that man in this audience, with all the marks of worldly prosperity upon him, is agitated while I speak and is now flushed and is now pale, and then the breath is uneven, and then beads of perspiration are for and on his forehead, and he looks of unrest come to look of horror and despair, I know not. But he knows, and God knows. It may be that he despoiled a fair young life and turned innocence into a wall, and the smile of hope into the frown of despair. Or it may be that he has in his possession the property of others, and by some stratagem he keeps it according to law, and yet he knows it is not his own, and that his heart heaves not heating this moment he would be in hell forever. Or it may be he is responsible for a great mystery, the disappearance of some one who was never heard of, and the detectives were baffled, and the tracks were all covered up, and the swift horse or the rail train took him out of reach, and there are only two persons in the universe who know of it—God and himself. God was present at the time of the tragedy and present at the retrospection and conscience—conscience with stings, conscience with pinners, conscience with nails, conscience with furnaces—is upon him, and unless a man's conscience rises he does not repent. What made the farmer converted to God go to his infidel neighbor and say: "Neighbor, I have four of your sheep. They came over my fold six years ago. They had your mark, and I changed it to my mark. I want you to have the interest on the money, and I want you to have the increase of the fold. If you want to send me to prison, I shall make no complaint." The infidel heard of the man's conversion, and he said: "Now, now, if you have got them sheep, you are welcome to them. I don't want your sheep, but I want your interest on the money, and I want you to have the increase of the fold. If you don't understand, I heard you were down at those religious meetings." But the converted man would not allow things to stand in that way, and the infidel said: "Well, now, you can pay me the value of the sheep, and six percent interest from that time to this, and I shan't say anything more about it. Just go away from me. What was the matter with the two farmers? In the one case a convicted conscience leading him to honesty, and in the other case a convicted conscience warning against infidelity."

Thomas Oliver was one of John Wesley's preachers. The early part of his life had been full of recklessness, and he had made debts wherever he could borrow. He was converted to God, and then he went forth to preach and pay his debts. He had a small amount of property left him and everybody knew he had to pay his debts, and he commended the last penny he had to his horse and saddle and bridle. That was conscience. That is converted conscience. That is religion. Frank Tibout, a liquor peddler, had a large amount of liquor in the office, standing before him on a shelf. Nobody wants a boy, replied the magistrate. Do you need a boy? asked the applicant. Nobody needs a boy. The boy was a girl.

Do you need a boy? asked the applicant. Nobody needs a boy. The boy was a girl.

Do you need a boy? asked the applicant. Nobody needs a boy. The boy was a girl.

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the state and the United States treasuries have been defrauded should come back to their rightful exchequers, there would be money enough to pay all the state debts and all the United States debt by day after tomorrow.

Conversion amounts to nothing unless the heart is converted, and the pocketbook is converted, and the cash drawer is converted, and the ledger is converted, and the fireproof safe is converted, and the pigeonhole containing the correspondence is converted, and his improvement is noticed even by the canny bird that sings in the parlor, and the cat that licks the plaster after the meal, and the dog that comes bounding from the kennel to greet him. A man half converted, or quarter converted, or a thousandth part converted, is not converted at all. What will be the great book the day of judgment? Conscience. Conscience recalling unimproved opportunities. Conscience bringing up the past. Alas, for this governor, Pontius Pilate! That night after the court had adjourned and the sanhedrists had gone home and nothing was heard outside the room but the step of the sentinel, I see Pontius Pilate arise from his tapestried and sleepers couch and go to the laver and begin to wash his hands, crying: "Out, out, crimson spot! Tell thou to me and to God and to the night, my crime! Is there no alkali to wash these dreadful stains? Is there no chemistry to dissolve this carnage? Must I to the day of my death carry the blood of this innocent man on my heart and hand? Out, thou crimson spot! The worst thing a man can have is an evil conscience. He who has it has a hell within him. Paul asks a good conscience. But is there no such thing as moral purification? If a man is a sinner once, must he always be a sinner and an unrepentant sinner? Is there no alkali to wash after us? Or do you tell me that all the words of our life have been just right, and all the thoughts of your heart have been just right? Then you do not know yourself, and I take the responsibility of saying you are not. Pilate, you are a hypocrite, you are a Pontius Pilate and do not know it. You commit the very same sin that Pilate committed. You have crucified the Lord of Glory. But if nine-tenths of this audience are made up of thoughtful and earnest people, the tenth of this audience are saying within themselves: "Is there no such thing as moral purification? Is there no laver in which the soul may wash and be clean?" Yes, yes, yes. Tell it in song, tell it in sermon, tell it in prayer, tell it in the household, tell it in the street. David cried out for when he said, "Wash me thoroughly from my sin, and cleanse me from mine iniquities." And that is what in another place he cried out for when he said, "Behold the laver of the gospel, filled with living fountains. Did you see the picture of the laver in the ancient temple? The laver in the ancient tabernacle was made out of the woman's metallic looking fountains, but not essentially cruel. He was afterward banished to Lyons, in France, and there committed suicide.

Pilate asked him. The fullest report of the trial before Pilate is given in John 18, 23 to 19, 16. Art thou the King? They first charge Jesus with conspiracy in attempting to set up a kingdom opposed to that of Caesar, just what they wished him to do but what he had not done. Pilate took him aside and questioned him, not without some contempt for the people and anyone who might claim to be their King. Pilate said: "This is a Jewish idiom, meaning, 'How can I declare one innocent who refuses to declare himself?' Marvelled. At the conduct of the prisoner and the unaccountable hatred of his enemies. Just at that point Pilate learned that Jesus was Galilæan, and that London is called Herod, the tetrach of Galilee, who was at that time in the city. His scheme was vain, for Herod refused to judge the case and, after mocking Jesus, sent him back to Pilate (Luke 23-32). 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THE WORLD'S BENEFACITOR

SIR HENRY BESSEMER AND HIS PROCESS OF MAKING STEEL.

The British Public and Government Used Him Shabbily—His Early Struggles—Mr. Bessemer is Now a Man of Great Wealth—His Invention Greatly Reduced the Price of Steel—Honored and Decorated by Foreign Governments.

The inventor of the celebrated "Bessemer process" is the most modest of men, shunning rather than courting observation. A few years since he was sometimes to be seen taking a "constitutional" in the neighborhood of his unpretentious abode at Denmark Hill, in England, but the venerable gentleman with the benevolent face, in the old-fashioned frock coat and voluminous, many folded choker neck cloth, is now rarely seen even by his immediate neighbors.

The British public, the British Government, and British manufacturers did their very best at one time to crush one of the most useful men ever born in Britain, and failed ignominiously. Sheffield laughed at him, and Woolwich gave him the official cold shoulder; but Sheffield and Woolwich would be crippled indeed at the present time were it not for "Bessemer steel." Yet, even now, although foreign potentates have showered crosses and stars upon him, the English Government has not conferred upon him any honor more important than an ordinary knighthood, and this in spite of the fact that he has created one of the largest and most important industries in the world.

Some fascinating calculations, made by Sir Henry himself, prove that one year's production of Bessemer steel might be represented by a solid column sixteen and a half miles high, and as thick through as an ordinary gasometer—about 100 feet.

Henry Bessemer, son of the late Mr. Anthony Bessemer, was born in Herfordshire in the year 1813. His earlier years were devoted to art, and we find that he was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy at the age of 20. At this early age he had discovered a means by which impressions of the designs on coins, medals, and other articles can be reproduced in any number of cardboards. Some of his work in this line is still extant, and when specimens come into the market they bring high prices.

This led him directly to a more important invention. He discovered that the movement of the time was robbed to the value of £100,000 per annum by scrupulous persons, who were in the habit of removing the embossed duty stamps on legal and other documents, and using the same again, using Bessemer invented the

USEFUL LITTLE CONTRIVANCE by which the stamp is embossed on the paper or parchment of the document itself, and submitted to the then Chief of the Stamp Department at Somerset House.

A potentate in question saw the advantages of this system at a glance and soon forwarded the authorities expressed their willingness to make use of it. A pretty little story is connected with this invention. When his model was completed, Bessemer showed it to the young lady to whom he had then engaged. Her first comment was that she was well fitted to become the wife of an inventor. She said: "Yes, I understand this; but surely, if all stamps had a date put upon them they would not at a future time be used again without detection."

This proved a very valuable suggestion, Bessemer soon hit upon the idea of a date which would be a movable date, or in that form his invention was adopted by the authorities. Will it be credited that never received a solitary farthing from the Government for his service or the use of his invention? Such is, nevertheless, the fact, and when hinted mildly at legal remedies he was advised by the Solicitor to the Stamp Department that he was entitled to no compensation as much as he had presented his invention to the Government gratis! This at a time, too, when he was by no means well off, when, indeed he lacked the necessary money to set up housekeeping. The clever young lady whose brilliant suggestion had resulted in a perfect stamping machine! He received many generous gifts from various Ministers, of course. The Government went out of power another, and to this day he has never compensated in any shape or form. A man of vast wealth now, Sir Henry Bessemer can afford to regard the troubles that period of his life with comparative indifference. But his disappointment in not being rewarded for his service or the use of his invention? When he made the great discovery of his life—that by which it is possible to

CONVERT IRON INTO STEEL a simple and inexpensive process—his secret. To some extent a secret to this day. The importance of his discovery can hardly be overestimated. Before the Bessemer process came into use steel could not be bought under £50 a ton, and its price prohibited its use in the various departments of industry. It is now considered essential. At the time, too, only 51,000 tons of steel were produced in Sheffield in a year. In 1892, 33,546 tons of steel were produced in the world every day according to the Bessemer process, the price per ton averaging 28 perhaps. Everybody knows that steel is superlative in all departments where toughness and durability are considerations. In the building of ships and bridges and in the building of girders for buildings or locomotives, rails, steam boilers of all kinds, it is now universally used. It is chiefly to Sir Henry Bessemer that one is indebted as safe on a modern steamship land, and that the modern structure of steel is nearly as imperishable as the great Pyramids.

When a discovery, it might be supposed, should be hailed with enthusiasm by those interested in the iron trade of Great Britain, a bit of it. Bessemer met with every encouragement. The steel manufacturers of Sheffield were dead against him from the first, and the Government refused him. One does not expect to find a great enterprise in a governmental department, so it is not surprising to learn that the British Admiralty could only be induced to adopt the Bessemer steel in the building of warships when it had been in building merchant ships many years.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Even the engineer of the London and Northwest Railway utterly declined to have anything to do with Bessemer steel.

Encouragement, valuable encouragement, Bessemer did receive, however, from the late Mr. Platt, M. P., head of the famous Oldham firm, who gave him \$50,000 for a fifth share in his patents.

On the Continent, too, his merits were immediately recognized. Krupp, the great gun manufacturer, was one of the first to pay him royalty on his patents. The Emperor Napoleon evinced the keenest interest in his invention, and would have decorated Bessemer with the Grand Cross of

THE LEGION OF HONOR if it had not been explained to him that British subjects were not allowed to receive decorations from foreign Governments except by special permission. The Emperor of Austria conferred upon him a knighthood of one of the most distinguished Austrian orders, and the King of the Belgians, when he was in London, drove out to Denmark Hill to call upon him.

The British Government had to follow suit in some fashion, and a knighthood was conferred upon him in 1879. In 1880 he was presented with that highly prized distinction, the freedom of the city of London, "in recognition of his valuable discoveries, which have so largely benefited the iron industries of this country, and his scientific attainments, which are so well known throughout the world."

When the Gold Albert Medal of the Society of Arts was presented to him at Marlborough House by the Prince of Wales himself, Bessemer humorously confessed that, though he prized such distinctions, he was no less pleased with the £1,057,745 which he received by his patents.

Bessemer recently recovered from a severe illness, and is at present, in his 83d year, busily engaged in answering the great mass of correspondence which accumulated during his illness. Doubtless a large proportion of this correspondence consists of begging letters. He is one of the most charitable men of the day, though he does not like it to be known, and many a large benefaction from him finds its way anonymously into coffers of the hospitals and orphanages of London.

It is characteristic of the man that he should take a particular pleasure in his invention of a machine for the manufacture of nails, for the simple reason that this invention relieves hundreds of young girls in what is known in England as the "Black Country" and Wolverhampton of the degrading toil of forging nails by hand. In filthy, reeking dens these poor young things passed their lives in "unwomanly rags," engaged in unwomanly toil. But Bessemer has altered all that.

SAVAGE INSECTS.

Some of Them Kill Birds and Catch Fish—The Mosquito is a Gentle Dove Compared with These Fellows.

"How that for ugliness?" said an animal collector, taking up a tall bottle and holding it against the light as a connoisseur would wine. The bottle—a big-mouthed affair—was filled with diluted alcohol and held an extraordinary looking insect, that was apparently all legs and claws, and almost a foot in length. "I have caught any number of curious creatures," continued the animal hunter, "but this is the most singular. I was prowling through the forest of one of the South American countries one day in search of specimens when I observed a small bird fluttering violently and evidently entangled among the branches of a small tree. Approaching it carefully I saw the supposed branch move, but even then, when within several feet of the bird, I still thought it impaled or caught in some way. Suddenly as I stretched out my hand to release it, I saw that the little bird was in the grasp of

A TRULY TERRIBLE MONSTER, a gigantic insect that so imitated the green twigs of the tree upon which it stood that it was almost indistinguishable. The animal was this fellow I have in the bottle, as you see, a perfect imitation of a jointed green twig; even its small wings are imitations of the leaves of a plant. "It is a gigantic mantis—one of the delicate praying fellows common in this country, but enlarged out of all proportions—a veritable giant. It had been resting on the twig or branch unseen, completely protected by its resemblance to the branch, and the bird had possibly alighted in it and been clamped in the trap-like claws that came together like pincers. My sympathies were with the bird, but if such a remarkable occurrence that I stood and watched the tragedy to the finish. The terrible insect remained immovable; only its two claws clamped the bird, the sharp points perforating it when it slowly pressed the struggling body against its mouth, apparently sucking the blood. In any event the bird soon died in its embrace, and I threw my insect net over the monster, and here it is.

"No, it did not struggle and seemed to be incapable of any quick movement, its limbs being raised almost automatically. It gave me the impression as if its movements of some weird machine that had been wound up and moved with the regularity of clockwork. I learned from the natives that the insect was famous as

A BIRD CATCHER, taking birds as large as a sparrow. In almost every case they must have been deceived by the appearance of the insect, thinking it a branch of the tree. "If all the insects which prey upon birds and other animals were collected it would make an interesting showing. One would hardly expect to see an insect preying upon fish, yet in New Zealand I have seen a large dragon fly catch small fish. The big insect would skim along the surface and dart into the water, seize a small fish and bear it away. The same has been observed in this country. Goose, the English naturalist, saw a dragon fly catching small fish in a stream, while the larvae of the dragon fly is known to be an enemy of small fry. "Among the bird hunters may be included the scorpion. In the East Indies a very large specimen is found, and a well-known naturalist actually observed one capture a bird. The scorpion was very large one, and it sprang at the bird, which was a small one, holding it in its claws and striking it with its claws, killing it almost instantly. "The South American and African ants are famous in this respect, and often succeeded in destroying large animals. A fly in Africa kills thousands of horses and cattle yearly, depositing its eggs in the bodies, where the young live for a while—illustrating the fact that it is not always the largest animal that is the greatest destroyer.



A Dainty Spring Jacket.

This box-cloth jacket is made short, in the French fashion, and in very full godet pleats that extend far toward the front. The collar is in sailor shape, and, like the

revers, is edged with the box-cloth. The sleeves are tremendously large for so short a garment, but their great size is needed to cover dress sleeves. White pearl buttons are in a single row on the lapped front.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.



A Beauty Bonnet.

A dainty spring bonnet is of gilt and jet, with flat broad bows of black and white striped ribbon. At the back of the bonnet, and so arranged as to come at either side

of the knot of hair, are falls of yellow lace. The effect of the bonnet is low and broad, although the bows are tied in a chic way which takes away from the too flat look it would otherwise have.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.



Child's Pinafire.

The illustration shows very clearly how this pretty pinafire is made. The material is checked towelling and the embroi-

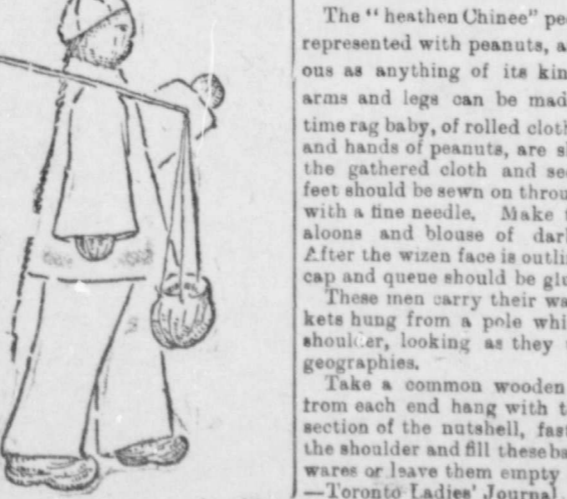
ery consists of daisies in bird's eye stitch worked in linen fibre to match. The pinafire is trimmed with a narrow crocheted edge worked in colored cotton.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.



Fashionable Dresses for Children.

This trio of children are tastefully dressed in spring costumes of light-weight wool in fashionable tints. The child's dress in Figure 1 shows the back of the same

charming little gown given at the left in Figure 3. The distinguished characteristic in all these little gowns is simplicity. The models are artistic and easily copied.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.



Made With Peanuts.

The "hasten Chinese" pedler is capably represented with peanuts, and is as ingenious as anything of its kind. The body, arms and legs can be made like the old-time rag baby, of rolled cloth and the head and hands of peanuts, are slipped half into the gathered cloth and secured, but the feet should be sewn on through and through with a fine needle. Make the loose pantaloons and blouse of dark blue cotton. After the wizen face is outlined with paint, the wizen face should be glued to the head. These men carry their wares in two baskets hung from a pole which rests on one shoulder, looking as they used to in our geographies.

Take a common wooden toothpick and trim each end and hang with thread the half section of the nutshell, fasten the pole to the shoulder and fill these baskets with tiny wares or leave them empty as you choose.—Toronto Ladies' Journal.

THE HOME.

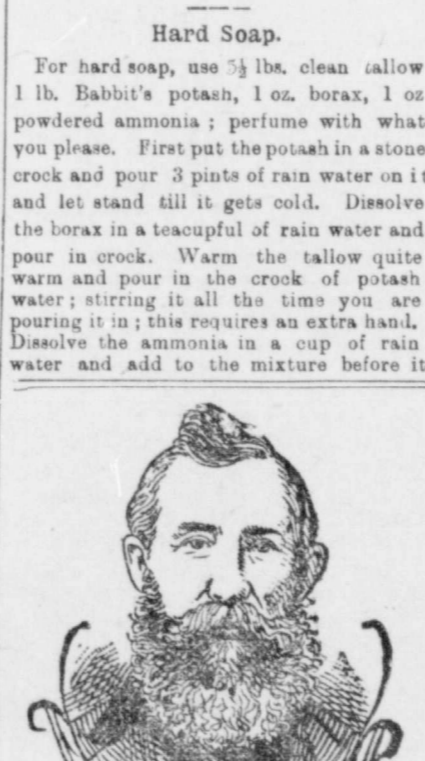
For the Lunch-Basket.

Those mothers who have children attending school know how difficult it is to prepare food for their lunches. As they soon tire of one thing, try to have a different bill of fare for every day in the week. Even the bread may be varied by giving them white bread one day and graham or rye another. Rye gems are excellent, and are made by using two cups of milk, half a cup of sugar, one egg, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and enough rye flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in gem pans. Graham gems are made in the same way, using graham flour instead of rye. Try rolls or buns once in awhile. Cut them in two or three slices, spread with fresh sweet butter, and put thin slices of cold boiled ham between, making sandwiches of them. Slices of jellied chicken are good also. To prepare it, boil an old chicken until very tender; remove the meat from the bones, season with salt and pepper. Boil the broth down well, put the meat back, boil a minute or two longer, then pour into a bowl or crock until it is cold. Slices from a meat loaf are relished by those who eat cold dinners. In making it, you will need one and one-half pounds of veal or beef, chopped fine, one-fourth of a pound of salt pork, also chopped, one pound of grated bread crumbs, three beaten eggs, and one-fourth of a pound of butter. Mix thoroughly, season with salt and pepper, make into a loaf and bake slowly until done. Hard boiled eggs.—Put the eggs in boiling water; boil steadily six or seven minutes, then dip into cold water so the shell may be removed easily. Instead of cutting slices from large cakes, make the batter by any favorite recipe and bake in round tins. They will not crumble or dry out as much as cakes do. Ice some with chocolate, others with white icing, and leave some plain. Molasses cakes are favorites with children. Take one cupful of sorghum, half a cupful of butter, half a cupful buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and cloves, one egg and flour enough to make a soft dough. Bake in gem pans or in a loaf. Cookies and dough nuts make a pleasing variety. A good recipe for cookies is: One cupful of butter (part lard may be used if butter is scarce), two cupfuls of sugar, three beaten eggs, one level teaspoonful of soda, one and one-half cupfuls of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls extract of lemon, and enough flour to make a soft dough. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

Nothing is more toothsome than slices of cinnamon bread. The old German rule for making it is to take one quart of flour, one cupful of lard or butter, one-half cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one egg, and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Let it rise until very light, work it down, roll until about one inch thick and put in a greased pan to rise again. Put in the oven to bake, when about half done, spread the white of an egg over the top, and sprinkle thickly with sugar, cinnamon, and a little flour. Dried currants or raisins may be added to the dough when it is first made up; the same recipe is good for currant buns, with or without the sugar and cinnamon on top. A cucumber pickle, or sweet pickled peaches, apples, or pears may be put in occasionally. If a piece of pie is thought necessary, let it be some kind that will not spill or mash easily. Don't forget to put in some kind of fresh fruit. Apples are easily obtained and are cheap in most localities. Oranges and bananas are always liked, and are very healthful. So by giving a little extra time and thought to the work, a variety of palatable food may be prepared without extra expense.

Hard Soap.

For hard soap, use 3/4 lb. clean (allow 1 lb. Rabbit's potash, 1 oz. borax, 1 oz. powdered ammonia; perfume with what you please. First put the potash in a stone crock and pour 3 pints of rain water on it and let stand till it gets cold. Dissolve the borax in a teacupful of rain water and pour in crock. Warm the tallow quite warm and pour in the crock of potash water; stirring it all the time you are pouring it in; this requires an extra hand. Dissolve the ammonia in a cup of rain water and add to the mixture before it



MR. GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease. "I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel, as well as ever 'did in my life.' GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, set easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 2c.

What is CASTORIA

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

Castoria. "Castoria is 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.

Dr. J. F. Kitchell, Conway, Ar. ALLEN C. SMITH, Pres., The Centaur Company, 71 Murray Street, New York City.

Some Tested Treats. Moravian Sugar Cakes.—One cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar one and a half cupfuls of milk, one cupful yeast, two eggs (or none if not to be had), a little nutmeg. At tea time thicken the cup of yeast with flour, set to rise, and at bedtime add the other things. By morning it should be very light, then place it on bake tin rather than, let it rise again, then make holes with finger and into each put butter and sugar and sprinkle sugar over the whole surface—nice brown sugar is best. Then it is ready for the oven.

Potato Biscuits.—One cupful of well washed potato, one cupful of white sugar, one cupful of yeast, set to rise over night, in the morning add three eggs and flour to form dough, let it rise well, then bake. Spice Nuts.—One and a quarter pounds of brown sugar, three eggs, keep the white of one for icing, one teaspoonful of soda, one of cloves, two of cinnamon, flour to stiffen. Cut into small cakes, when baked ice. Scotch Cakes.—Quarter of a pound of butter, five and one half ounces of sugar, one egg, five ounces of flour, half-spoonful of caraway seed. Roll out thin and bake. Sand Tarts.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, three of flour, two egg whites, leaving out the white of one, roll out thin and cut in squares with a knife, spread the white of egg on top, sprinkle with caraway and sugar and press a blanched almond in the centre.

For Hypnotic Criminals. A good story is told of a judge who lately had the hypnotic plea raised before him by a burglar. The prisoner claimed that he did not know he was "burgling"; that he did it automatically and unconsciously, under the direction of a hypnotist. The judge said he would give him the full benefit of the law and also of his hypnotic misfortune. He thereupon sentenced the man to ten years in prison, but told him he could, if he chose, send for the hypnotist and have himself made unconscious for the sentence term of his imprisonment. "The same power," said the judge, "which enabled you to commit burglary and not know it ought also to enable you to suffer imprisonment with hard labor and not be aware of it. At any rate, this is the best I can do for you."

Will Be a Pretty Big Light. A new lighthouse will be built on Penarth Point off the coast of Brittany and will be known as the Eckmuhl lighthouse. It will contain an electric light of 40,000,000 candle power, casting a beam which can be seen a distance, in clear weather, of thirty-three miles, in a foggy weather a distance of twenty-one miles. The highest order of light now in operation in the United States lighthouse service can be seen only twenty-one miles in clear weather.

A Moral Question. Johnny—Mamma, it ain't wicked when you do things you can't help, is it? His mother—I suppose not, Johnny. Why? Johnny—"Cause I can't help thinkin' at the time how I'd like to go to the circus

Are Visiting Lists too Long? Mrs. De Fashion (average society lady making her round of calls owing to average society friends)—Is Mrs. Wiggins Van Merlande at home. Servant—No, madame she's— Mrs. De Fashion—Please hand her my card when she returns. Servant—She won't return, madame she was buried a month ago.

Once Caught Twice Shy. Citizen—Will you run for office next term. Official—No, I will run from it.

First lieutenant—"By Jove, as we were going over the river on the plank bridge it gave way and the men fell in." Second lieutenant—"What did you do?" First lieutenant—"I ordered them to fall out of course."

Honorable industry always travels the same road with enjoyment and duty, and progress is altogether impossible without it.—S. Smiles.

SPRING GOODS!

NEW PRINTS, MUSLINS, LAWNS, TWEEDS.
Etc., Etc., at Right Prices.

Tweed AND Worsted Suits!

AT STARTLINGLY LOW FIGURES.

Shirtings and Cottonades!

GRAND VALUE.
J. J. HOLMES,
Beaverton.

January 24, 1895

Big Fire! Protection Wanted!

This may be all right in the way of fires but the people also need protection against misrepresentation. The public is being led to believe that we pay enormous prices for our goods and consequently cannot sell at as close margins as our competitors. We don't pretend to buy the world or to sell it but we have not been in business 22 years without knowing how to buy and take advantage of all discounts for cash, as the following quotations from our ordinary prices readily proves:

| A FEW QUOTATIONS: | |
|--|--|
| Leather Halters, 60cts. | Hane Straps, 10cts each, 3 for 25cts. |
| Pole Straps and Martingales (heavy) 80cts. per pair. | "Dandy" Brushes, 3 for 10cts. |
| Team Lines \$2.00 per set. | Rope Ties, 3 for 25cts. |
| Team Collars, \$3.00 per pair. | Snaps, per doz. 20cts. |
| "The Queen," Sweat Pads, 30cts. each. | Currie Combs, each, 10 cts. |
| Bough Lines, (per pair) 10cts. | Buggy Whips from 60cts. up. |
| Axle Grease, ("Gem") 4 Boxes 25cts. | V. Lenses from 60cts. |
| " (Mica) 3 boxes 25cts. | A large variety of Trunks, (new stock) from \$1.00 up. |

SINGLE HARNESS (our own make) from \$10.00 up.
TEAM HARNESS (per set, complete.) \$20.00

These prices are genuine. All other goods at equally low prices.

We have in stock a nice lot of **BOYS' WAGGONS** at close prices. These wagons are strongly built and are both ornamental and useful.
J. J. GLOVER,
Beaverton, Ont.
Agent for HYSLOP, MCBURNEE & Co.'s BICYCLES.—This company has the **BRITISH** and **AMERICAN** and manufacture high grade **CANADIAN WHEELS**. Call and see high grade wheel.
Agent for the Ontario Permanent Building and Loan Association, of Woodstock, Ontario.

Something New!

The public are always looking for new things, especially those that promise to be a saving of money. We would call your attention to our new

"NERGULES"

General Purpose Boot which we claim to be the best and most servicable article in shoe wear yet presented to the public. We can confidently recommend it as being absolutely water-proof and made of the most substantial stock, it is also the most durable. With reasonable care and slight repair (half sole) it will last for a full year which we guarantee, or money refunded. Call and see this boot and you will take no other for general wear.

We have also in stock complete lines of **Ladies' Misses' and Gents' FINE WEAR for SPRING TRADE!**

We have a full staff of first-class workmen in our employ and ordered work has prompt and careful attention.
All kinds of Farm Produce taken in exchange.
J. M. GORDON,
Manager.

Do You Doubt it?

If you do, just let us quote you prices on our stock of **FURNITURE** which is at present large and well assorted.

You Don't Believe it!

All right, that's another matter. The purpose of this advertisement is to call attention to what we are doing and what we have to offer hoping thereby to arouse your interest sufficiently to induce you to call on us and give us an opportunity to prove to your satisfaction that we really can save money for you.

J. B. WARREN, Beaverton.

April 5th, '95.

Sunday night was a "cocker" on the early garden stuff and many of our citizens will have to replant much of their garden. Water froze to the thickness of a fourth of an inch. Down in the Niagara peninsula, the damage to the fruit is something enormous, the trees being at the critical time and the fruit buds just setting.

O. Coleman, of the Newmarket *Eva* has discovered a person in Newmarket with a \$5,000 character. He is asked to pay this amount and \$30 costs to Ed Ryan or defend a suit at law for saying that Ryan had been drinking and had been bound over to keep the peace. Plaintiff Ryan will have to put up security for costs of trial before he can proceed.

The lengthening of the Steamer Orilla has been commenced at Parrie and Capt. McInnes expects the boat to be ready for navigation about the 1st of June. The steamer when complete will measure 125 feet. A new boiler is being placed in the hold and the engines will be shifted forward and made compound. When lengthened the Orilla will accommodate 150 more passengers than heretofore.

It is no uncommon thing to see school children rushing around the playground or on the streets with a lead or slate pencil protruding from between their lips. The practice is a dangerous one was exemplified in Toronto the other day. A young lad with a pencil in his mouth fell on the pavement, and the sharp end of the pencil was driven several inches into the soft palate just above the right tonsil. It was not necessary to remove him to the General Hospital to have the obstacle removed.

The Stayner Sun says the following is perhaps not up to the *Elmview Chronicle's* standard, but it is good enough for *Printers' Ink*: "I've just found a merchant who lives in our town—nobody knows him! In the street near his store just inquire up and down—nobody knows him! He owns a good stock, but quite stagnant it lies, for no one for merchandise ever applies, as the stubborn old fellow will not advertise. Nobody knows him! There's another smart merchant who's been here a week—every one knows him! And somehow the people's store seem to seek—every one knows him! Cash customers daily are filling his place, and the cause of the crowds is it is easy to trace. He's a liberal user of newspaper space—so every one knows him!"

The egg season is now fully commenced and as this branch is an important item in farming a few pointers may be of advantage. It is perhaps not generally known amongst farmers that in Toronto last summer thousands of dozens of eggs were sent to the dump and tens of thousands were almost useless because they were too old before reaching market. Our chief market now for eggs is Great Britain, and it requires care and skill to overcome the distance and land the eggs in good order; but all the care and skill is vain if the egg is not fresh when it reaches the packer. In view of these facts our farmers should bear in mind the importance of marketing the eggs promptly and not holding them until they become stale. Promptness and care all around in handling the eggs will tend to increase the business, and benefit all parties concerned—the farmer, the buyer, and the packer.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal. says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. T. Elliott.

The annual meeting of the Beaverton and Thorah Mechanics' Institute took place in the Reading Room on Monday evening for the receiving of reports and election of officers for ensuing year. The Sec. Treas. reported as follows:—Number of volumes purchased this year 67, number in library 758, number issued during the year 1058, number of volumes in each class on shelves: Biography 55, Fiction 198, History 125, Miscellanea 105, General Literature 15, Poetry 25, Religion 44, Science 79, Voyages and Travels 79, works of reference 32. Receipts for the year \$201.47, Expenditures \$234.84, balance on hand \$26,63, total value of books and furniture \$683.91. The Institute is now in a good financial standing and if properly supported in the way of membership by the citizens can be kept so without any serious difficulty. We have no doubt that the above excellent showing is largely owing to the energy exhibited by the directors and especially those who the Institute has been fortunate enough to have serve it in the capacity of Secretary in the past. The following is the list of officers and directors for the ensuing year:—Pres., C. A. Paterson; Sec., J. J. Cave; Treas., J. McMillan jr.; Directors: J. J. Cave, Jas Ritchie jr., D. McMillan, Wm. Daly, Wm. Barrett, Colin Campbell, S. A. Parsons, Wm. Westcott, P. Walls.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25, 50, and \$1.00. Sold by A. T. Elliott.

KARL'S CLOVER ROOT
GIVES FRESH BLOOD
CURES CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION, BRUISES, ETC.
THE FAVORITE TOOTH POWDER
FOR THE TEETH AND MOUTH, 50c.

Cook's Cotton Root
COMPOUND.
A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered for every class of irregularities in the female system. It is particularly adapted to the treatment of all cases of leucorrhoea, catarrh, or other inferior diseases in place of it. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or inclose 25c and 6 cents in postage in letter and we will send, sealed, by return mail, full sized bottle, to please everyone, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address **The Cook Company,** Windsor, Ont., Canada. For Sale by W. Williamson, Beaverton, Ont.

Cradle, Altar and Tomb.

DIED
At Manila, on Friday, May 10th, Mrs. S. Johnston aged 25 years.
At her father's residence, 11th con. of Brock on May 9th, Miss A. Gordon, aged 14 years.

At the residence of her son John Graham Minawakan, North Dakota, on April 15th, 1895, Bella Campbell, widow of the late John Graham, late of the Township of Eldon, Ontario, aged 76 years. Mother of Mr. A. C. Graham Division Court Clerk of Victoria Road and sister of Mr. Jno. R. Campbell of Thorah.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

| GOING SOUTH. | | GOING NORTH. | |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Brechin | 5:23 a.m. | Brechin | 11:37 a.m. |
| Gambelbridge | 5:30 p.m. | Gambelbridge | 8:27 p.m. |
| Beaverton | 8:40 a.m. | Beaverton | 11:29 a.m. |
| Lorneville | 9:00 a.m. | Lorneville | 11:00 a.m. |
| Woodville | 9:05 a.m. | Woodville | 10:55 a.m. |
| Cannington | 9:15 a.m. | Cannington | 10:45 a.m. |
| | 8:40 p.m. | | 7:35 p.m. |

BEAVERTON.

SPECIAL NOTICES
Commercial items in this column take a line each insertion.

- For Boston Brown Bread go to D. M. Smith's, Beaverton.
- Why do baking during hot weather, Fresh Pastry always on hand at D. M. Smith's, Beaverton.
- People requiring dry wood can be supplied by J. J. Holmes.
- The largest stock of Gents Nobby Spring Hats ever shown in Beaverton at J. J. Holmes.
- Have you seen Logan's \$2.25 Pants—best value ever offered. Also Suits for \$8.00.
- STAYD WANTED.—An intelligent, steady boy wanted to learn the printing trade always on hand at D. M. Smith's, Beaverton. Apply at Express office, Beaverton.
- 85 in the shade on Friday, 5 below freezing on Saturday night.
- Mr. R. Glover, and wife of Minneapolis Minn., are the guests of his brother Mr. J. J. Glover, of Bay St.
- From the number of patients who waited on Dr. Neelands on Tuesday last one would infer that an epidemic of toothache was in progress.
- Mr. Blackey, of Galt, General agent of the Odd-Fellow's Relief Association, Kingston, Ont. was in town on Wednesday visiting the brethren who are interested in Odd-Fellowship.
- The Misses Webbling, met a very small audience at their concert here on Wednesday evening last. The programme was well rendered under the very discouraging circumstances.
- A matter of much interest to our readers is the continued rise in the price of leather. The advance in shoes is already about 33 per cent and it is expected that they will go still higher.
- Sufferers from physical and nervous debility find great relief in the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Far better than any stimulant, its effect is not transient and superficial, but deep and permanent. It builds up the system by purifying and enriching the blood.
- Mr. Hugh McKay, the energetic Secretary of the Midland Mutual Fire Insurance Co. spent several days this week in this locality. The business of the Company is rapidly assuming large proportions and several thousand dollars of business was placed in hand last week.
- The intention of the Government to withdraw the annual Militia camps this year on account of the freak of economy which suddenly possessed them has been discarded and by Monday's dailies we observed the 34th. Ontario Battalion will rendezvous at Niagara as usual in June.

Binder Twine - 1895.

The undersigned has accepted the agency of the Farmers' Binder Twine Co. of Bradford, and is prepared to receive orders for their celebrated twine. It will be plain to all that it is the best interest of every Canadian farmer to support a company which has contributed so largely towards lowering the price of twine, and which will be pleased to return the order and to overhaul. It is particularly to their advantage which by doing so they get the best of twine at the least money.

To those ordering early we offer this inducement, that should twine advance in price they will not pay more than our estimate. Full details will be allowed each purchaser.
PRICES—FREIGHT PREPAID.
Red Six (Recommended) 75 cts. per lb.
Blue Six 65 cts. per lb.
Notes payable Oct. 1st, 1895. A discount of 5 per cent for cash on delivery.
JOHN B. WARREN,
Lot 5, Concession 1, Mara
Windsor, Ont., Canada.
WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE
The Great English Remedy.
Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Extremes, Spasmodic, Insanity and all effects of Abuse or Excess, Mental Worry, excessive use of Opium, Opium or Stimulants, Intoxication, Consumption and all diseases. Has been pronounced over 50 years in thousands of cases; is the only reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggist for **Wood's Phosphodine** if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this. Inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.
The Wood Company,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.
For sale by W. Williamson, Beaverton
DIVISION COURT, 1894.

MURRAY LODGE No. 408,
—BEAVERTON, ONT.
Meets 1st Tuesday on or before full moon in their hall, Simcoe St., Beaverton.
A. GRANT, M. D. F. S. KING.
Wor.-Master. Secretary. April 2, 1895.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

MONSOON TEA
THE ONLY TEA IN THE WORLD
FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP
IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.
"Monsoon" Tea is put up by the Indian Tea growers as a sample of the best qualities of Indian Tea. Therefore they use the greatest care in the selection of the Tea and its blend, that is why they put it up themselves and sell it only in the original packages, thereby securing its purity and excellence. Put up in 4 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lb. packages, and never sold in bulk.
ALL GOOD GROCERS KEEP IT
If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to **STEELE, HAYTER & CO.**
11 and 13 Front Street East, Toronto.

PUMPS! PUMPS!

THOS. HODGSON,
Beaverton Pump Factory
Farmers of Thorah, Eldon, Mara and Brock consult your interests by comparing my Pumps with those of other makers. Their superiority is unquestionable.

FORCE, or COMMON PUMPS,
PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
I place no pump without thoroughly testing its working capacity and guarantee it to do all claim for it with reasonable care.

BRASS and IRON CYLINDERS,
Galvanized Piping also supplied when ordered

THOS. HODGSON,
Beaverton Pump Factory,
Beaverton March 30th, '94.

DR. SIMPSON'S
"BETTER THAN A POUND OF CURE" FOR WHEAKNESS and leucorrhoea. When not obtainable at Drug Stores, order by mail, one box, 50c, for \$5. Circular free. The Simpson Company, Toronto.

WE MAKE
THE BEST
PHOTOGRAPHS
IN CANADA.

W. S. BELL,
Photographer, Beaverton

BEAVERTON HARDWARE STORE

H. WESTCOTT & SON.

SPECIALITIES:
"DAISY" CHURNS, CRADLE CHURNS, CORNICE POLES, ALABASTINE, every shade WINDOW SHADES Latest Design

Agents for the famous "PERFECT" and "GARDEN CITY"

BICYCLES!

(Samples on Hand.)
Also a few Second-Hand Wheels to sell CHEAP

READY-MIXED PAINT for House and Carriage Work.
ALABASTINE (all shades) **BRS HES** — Whitewash, Paint, Household, Artist and Stable Brushes.
GLASS, PUTTY, etc., BUILDING PAPERS — Tarred and Untarred.

PRICES RIGHT IN EVERY LINE.
H. WESTCOTT & SON.

Spring Opening!

Of the Largest Stock of New Tweeds and other garment cloths ever opened in Beaverton. I would call your attention to the following lines:

ENGLISH TWEEDS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, IRISH TWEEDS, CANADIAN TWEEDS,
The newest goods in the market and the most excellent value I have ever been able to offer.

We have also in hand a fine line of

These goods are known the world over as being the best wearing lines obtainable.

If you need anything in my line call and see the New Goods—PANTINGS, VESTING, OVERCOATINGS, —Melton, Venetian, and Worsteds—of which we carry a fine variety at really low prices.

SALVAGE GOODS!

I attended the recent sale of Salvage Goods of Robert Darling & Co., Toronto, and purchased a quantity of the fine goods there offered. These goods are quite undamaged by either fire, smoke, or water but I can sell them at prices away below the wholesaler's original cost.

H. LOGAN, Beaverton.