

NEW CURE FOR INSANITY.

SOME REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS WITH HYPNOTISM.

Its Use in a Paris Hospital Reveals a Wonderful Power in the Mysterious Agent—How Two Lunatics Were Hypnotized and Cured of the Terrible Affliction.

The conclusion, recently, of some remarkable experiments made at the Charenton and Charité hospitals, Paris, if followed by the results that have thus far attended them, will mean a complete revolution in the treatment of insanity and will prove one of the most beneficial and startling discoveries science has ever made in its treatment of human afflictions. Insanity has been the most difficult malady with which scientists have had to deal, for the double reason that it is, or has been, impossible to control the actions of an insane person to the extent of giving him suitable treatment, and also that the cause of the mental imbalance could not be determined. That a man imagined his brain was a boiling caldron of molten metal, or that he saw visions of the most distracting character before him constantly, might be understood as the hallucination that produced his insanity, but heretofore it has been impossible to explain the cause of the hallucination. Once that could be arrived at physicians felt they would then be on the right road to a discovery that would enable them to relieve the patient. To discover this has been the efforts of the professors at Charenton, and starting upon an hypothesis that their later investigations have shown to be correct, they have finally solved the question that has puzzled humanity since the days of the Pharaohs.

TWO MINDS IN EVERY HUMAN BEING.

There is one great proposition the Charenton scientists have proved during these investigations—they have demonstrated the existence of two minds in every human being, and have shown that there is an active and a latent thinking power which they have respectively named the conscious and the subconscious mind. The idea is by no means a new one, but the proof of it has never been given until within a few weeks. That the subconscious mind is a storehouse in which all the information an individual acquires in the course of his life is held, has been considered heretofore, but without any foundation in fact.

The theory is now shown to be a correct one and the existence of this second mind, which is kept in its passive condition by the great activity of the other mind, is an established truth. In some people the subconscious mind is more susceptible to the conscious mind than in others, and in cases where this greater susceptibility exists more brilliant results are obtained. The person possessing it is more alert to the affairs of the world.

Incidentally, in these experiments the power of mind reading and the so-called marvels of spiritualism have been more or less proved, but not established in the manner the practitioners of these arts would care to have. The clairvoyant state, according to the Charenton authorities, enables an active mind to read the subconscious mind of another person, and gather from its fragments of the information it contains, which are repeated as insights into the past, to the no small amazement of the person whose they concern.

POWER OF HYPNOTISM.

The method of proving this was a very simple one after the scientists had discovered that the subconscious mind could also be reached through hypnotism. With this fact to start upon, several persons were hypnotized and their subconscious minds carefully read. In those instances the person under hypnotic influence showed an acquaintance with subjects that were entirely unknown to the conscious mind of the subject. When that influence was removed the patients were submitted to clairvoyants who were unacquainted with either of their peculiarities. In some fifty instances the clairvoyants, while in the trance, described the same unusual attribute that had previously been detected by the scientists as having possession of the subconscious mind and being entirely unknown to the conscious mind of the person experimented upon.

Following this indisputable demonstration, the scientists realized they had in their possession a force that could be employed in dragging from the unwilling mind of the delirious patient the secret it guarded in its insular, and which it is unwilling to disclose had been the sole obstacle in the road of the mind's recovery. Before exerting this force the scientists satisfied themselves that hypnosis was merely a phase of sleep and they divided all possible phases of mental phenomena in three classes—sleep, insanity and trance. Each of these classes they again divided into normal, partial, hypnotic and ambulatory sleep, subdividing ambulatory sleep still further into auto and suggested. Insanity they divided into casual and primary. Trance was divided into cat-sleep, clairvoyance, spirital sight and sixteen.

MADE PRACTICAL TESTS.

Having once established to their satisfaction this theory, the scientists proceeded to make experiments upon various patients. One of the most intractable inmates of the Charenton Hospital was a woman about 35 years old, who was possessed with a fixed idea that she was continually wading or swimming in a sea of blood. The experimenters determined to get her under hypnotic influence and thereby to discover, if possible, from the subconscious mind the real origin of the hallucination. For many weeks their efforts were frustrated by the impossibility of fixing the lunatic's gaze upon the eyes of the hypnotist.

At last it was decided to place the woman in a reclining chair in the center of a small room or closet lined with heavy black cloth and kept in utter darkness during the course of the experiment. A small crescent-shaped mirror was hung upon a pivot opposite her and was made to revolve rapidly by an electrical apparatus. The only ray of light permitted to enter was through a small aperture not much more than a pinhole in the opposite wall by which a luminous pencil was projected upon the surface of the mirror as it made its swift revolutions. For some time the patient

took no notice of this contrivance, but gradually her attention was attracted by the dazzling disk. At first she glanced at it apathetically, but every moment it fascinated her more and more, till at last her eyes were drawn to it in a fixed stare, and very soon the usual hypnotic effect was produced and the patient reclined in a comatose state.

RATIONAL STATEMENT FROM A LUNATIC.

The consciousness being thus lulled to rest the hypnotist began his operations upon the subconscious mind, leading it gradually by well-considered questions to respond to his suggestions. By this means he obtained a rational statement from the unfortunate woman of the cause that had thrown her into the terrible hallucination from which she suffered, a statement that no course of questioning had been able to elicit from her while her conscious mind was awake.

Hydrogen was found out the dehalogenation was caused by a frightful shock the patient had encountered while walking in one of the narrow streets of old Paris at a time that she was peculiarly sensitive to sudden external impressions. As she was walking along a sudden wild cry rang out from the top window of one of the high houses immediately above her, and a woman sprang out of the casement, whirling in the air, and was dashed upon the pavement at her feet, splattering her dress with blood and brains. This horrible accident had such an effect upon her mind that she screamed violently, fell to the ground in convulsions, and from that moment was a maniac possessed with the idea that she was surrounded with blood.

Acting upon this suggestion the scientists devised a plan by which to continue the impression of the subconscious mind, and thus to overcome the hallucination which had so long and so terribly occupied the conscious mind. She was taken, still under the hypnotic influence, into the courtyard of the hospital, and out of one of the upper windows of the building the figure of a woman, cunningly constructed of a broom, furnished with a bonnet and cloak, was dashed to the ground before her. She started violently, gave a wild scream and exclaimed:

"There, see there! There is a woman dashed to pieces. Oh, the blood! the blood!" and suddenly awoke from her hypnotic state and began to weep hysterically.

SHOWS HER THE DUMMY.

The hypnotist seized the opportunity and picking up the clothed broomstick flourished it before the patient's eyes, taking off the bonnet and cloak and discovering the naked truth in the shape of a simple broomstick. The patient stared at it in amazement.

"There," said the hypnotist, "see what a fool you've been making of yourself, there's your woman, but where's the blood? You can't get blood from a stone, nor a broomstick, so you see you have been simply dreaming."

The patient accepted this explanation with docility and immediately cried out after the received fashion of one awaking from a trance:

"Where am I?"

"Why, don't you remember you were taken suddenly ill while out walking and we brought you into the first place that came handily? Your stomach's out of order, that's all, come along home and we'll give you something to put you right."

The woman was taken home and kept quiet for some days, and from that time showed no sign of an aberration of mind nor could she recall any of her sufferings.

HIS BRAIN WAS ON FIRE.

Another instance of transferred consciousness occurred in the case of a man who insisted that his brain was on fire. This man was put into the hypnotic state by the experimenter, who caused him to fix his eyes upon the brass nozzle of a pipe through which a small stream of lukewarm water was poured upon his head, the experimenter telling him that this was done to extinguish the flames. In this case the cure was a very simple one, for the man seeing the stream of water come out of the pipe became convinced that the right means were being used to quench the flames, and on awaking he was relieved from the influence by the usual means, he walked out of the hospital utterly unconscious that he had ever been subject to any such hallucination, complaining merely that he had a bad headache.

Space will not permit of a full description of the cures wrought at the Charenton Hospital up to the present time, but the scientists engaged in the experiments have fully convinced themselves that the principle holds good and that, with further developments, still more extraordinary cures of insanity and its correlative diseases will result.

AN APPARENT MYSTERY CLEARED.

Why a person should be subject to the will of another in one state of being, while in another he is utterly independent of outside influence, has puzzled many wise brains, but this theory of consciousness and subconsciousness goes far to clear up the apparent mystery. Thus, when a hypnotist puts the subject to sleep he simply draws upon the stores laid up in the mental receptacle provided for them, and uses them at his will. This may explain several things, the solution of which cannot be doubted, but the reason of which has hitherto eluded research.

Hypnotism in the hands of experts is no doubt proved to be a valuable remedial agent, but it is no more a fit object for unadvised investigation and experiment than the various poisons of the pharmacopoeia would be in the hands of an amateur chemist. The experiments at Charenton, therefore, should be hailed with satisfaction as a true and scientific attempt, well safeguarded and in the hands of competent people, to bring into use as cautiously and safely as may be some hidden powers of nature, pregnant, as all powers of nature are, with good and evil, with safety and danger.

A Convert.

I had a long argument with Jinx this morning, said the controversial man, and I convinced him.

So he told me.

Ha! He acknowledged it to you, did he? Yes. He said he'd rather be convinced than talked to death, any day.

Not Up to the Standard.

Manager—Isn't Jenkins a tenor? Agent—That's what he claims to be, but he isn't really more than a five.

The Cear and Cearina contemplate a long tour after the termination of their mourning period of six months. Among the capitals visited will be Berlin, Vienna, and Paris.

Mrs. Watts—"Don't you ever do anything at all?" Weary Watkins—"Oh, yes, mum. Sometimes I doze time."

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

A Hint About Mending Dresses.

"Oh, dear, isn't that too bad!" exclaimed Nora, looking ruefully at the zigzag rent in her new gown. "I don't know what the fates can have against me, but it is absolutely impossible for me to go near a nail and not have something of the kind happen. And it is such an ugly place, too, and will show no matter how neatly it is mended."

"Let me tell you how I mend my gowns," said Alice, laughing at Nora's contumacious, though she felt sorry for her mishap. "Take a good-sized bit of the material left over from making the gown and ravel out a number of threads. Use these threads to darn the place with, making the work as smooth as possible. After it is done dampen the spot and press it with a warm iron and it would be a keen eye indeed that would detect the spot."

"But I have no pieces left," complained Nora. "The dressmaker did not send any back, and I did not think to ask for them."

"Then use mending cotton such as you use for gloves, as close to the color as you can get it. Even darning cotton isn't bad if you can get it of the right shade. But, of all things, don't use silk to patch a rent of any kind, either in gowns or gloves. It is so glossy that it makes the tear unpleasantly conspicuous, and beside it cuts the material."

"I wonder why I never thought of all that before," said Nora.

Making House-Cleaning Easier.

"It's time enough to cross the bridge when you come to it," said housekeeper No. 1 decidedly. "For my part I don't mind confessing that the whole subject of house cleaning is so disagreeable to me that I can't bear to think of it until it is forced on me."

"That is where I think you make a mistake," said housekeeper No. 2. "I always begin to prepare for it a month ahead and I find it helps me across the bridge wonderfully when I come to it."

"For instance, I see that the step ladder is in good repair, and will not have to go to the carpenter's the day we want to use it. Then I look over my supply of dust and house cloths, and make new ones if necessary and I lay in a supply of brooms, brushes and sand soap, and all other requisites, so that when the seige begins I am altogether ready for it. Then, too, although it can hardly be said to be a preparation for house cleaning proper, I go over all the summer undereclothing for the family, and put it in order, so that when I come to cleaning the closets I will not have to stop and sigh over the amount of work to be done in a rush at the commencement of the hot weather, and you know the first hot spell always does come when we are least prepared for it."

"Truly," laughed her friend, "you are one of the wise women, and I think I will pay you the compliment of crossing the bridge this year after your fashion."

The Domestic's Bedroom.

Servants' bedrooms are not, as a rule, properly considered in otherwise luxurious households. Uncarpeted or cheerless, they are apt to have narrow cot beds, hard mattresses and uninviting looking furniture. Surely not only is the laborer worthy of his hire, but he or she should also be worthy of comfort, and particularly of a roomy bed, soft mattress, easy springs, and light, warm covering—all that would be conducive to healthful rest after a day of toil. It would seem to be only just that those who work the hardest should have the most comfortable couches; but what is given to them as a rule is a cot bed, a cheap mattress, cotton coverings—all that would be conducive to healthful rest after a day of toil. It would seem to be only just that those who work the hardest should have the most comfortable couches; but what is given to them as a rule is a cot bed, a cheap mattress, cotton coverings—all that would be conducive to healthful rest after a day of toil. 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PRACICAL FARMING.

Suit Yourself.

The merit of any particular breed of stock to any farmer is largely measured by its adaptation to his particular needs. A breed or class of stock that may be most profitable for one may be wholly unsuited to another, as he circumstances, conditions and facilities for handling may be entirely different. Even when farmers are similarly circumstanced their tastes and judgments will differ widely as to the kinds and breeds of stock that it is best to keep.

It is certain that there would be nothing haphazard in introducing or keeping stock on the farm. Every item should be carefully considered. Reducing the cost of production must be carefully considered and every advantage taken to do this as far as possible without lowering the quality.

Some farmers can feed one class of stock more economically than others, and while in a majority of cases it is best to keep a variety of stock, they should be those that can be made most profitable.

One farmer may be so situated that he can raise market beef much more economically than he can milk or butter. He of course wants a good beef animal, rather than one that converts her food into milk.

One man's farm may be best adapted to the growing of grain and he will find it most profitable to make hogs his principal stock, only keeping sufficient cattle and sheep to consume the roughness to a good advantage.

Another farm will grow grass and a few head of cattle and sheep to consume it into a good marketable product. Adaptability and markets, as well as the inclination and taste of the owner, should always be considered in determining the kind of stock to be kept; the particular breed should be largely determined by the purpose, but in many cases the particular breed is rather a matter of choice, as any good breed can be made profitable if given good treatment.

The farmer that is keeping a class of stock to which his farm is not adapted is working against odds. Everything must be done to the best advantage so the largest profit can be realized. The margin of profit in farming now is too small to admit of working under such disadvantages.

The Art of Milking.

One drawback to dairy work, where one has to trust to hired help a great deal, is to get good, honest milkers. Too many hired men are neither cleanly in their methods nor honest to the cow and her owner by milking clean. Very few, if any, people can find pleasure in milking a number of cows morning and evening for month after month, but yet it must be done with the most perfect regularity and thoroughness.

The udder must be emptied to the last drop, and if this is not done every time the supply will fall short every time—that is, nature finding that more milk has been produced than is required, will abstain from producing so much milk and devote the food to the production of fat or muscle.

Almost anybody can milk a cow, but there are few who can do it properly. It is an art, and the man who can practice it is worth more to the dairyman than any other help. The art of milking is to draw it off steadily, quickly by no means hurriedly, and completely.

If the milk-man understands the cow, she will look to him as her friend, and yield up her milk with pleasure, because the distention of the udder is painful to a certain extent. But when a cow becomes troublesome, tries to kick over the pail, won't give down her milk, and so on, there is a cause for it, and the cause will generally be found outside the cow—she has not been properly treated and she resents it.

Popular Fallacies About Live Stock.

Heaves is one of the most common diseases the horse is subject to. It is analogous to asthma in the human, and some of you no doubt, know that the treatment of asthma is one of the bugbears of the medical profession. The reason heaves is counted an incurable disease is that very nearly all cases the structure of the lung tissue is altered and the air cells are more or less permanently dilated and ruptured. By proper feeding and certain treatment, if not very bad, an animal can be rendered comparatively useful, but cannot often be permanently benefited.

For every ten sick horses there are about 100 lame ones. Pain in the joints, tendons or bones is most severe. Horses seem to have an instinctive dread of changing their position when lame. When a horse is lame, it is lame, as you value him, and the cause will be found. I know some of you may have worked such cases until they would travel sound, but it is a poor policy. Don't do it. Suppose you had sustained a violent kick or bruise upon one of your lower limbs, and your doctor had told you to go ahead, to put your whole weight upon the injured limb, to work on, I will venture to say you would have sent out for another doctor. The majority of lameness in horses is below the knee and stifles joint. Many men, you will find, will tell you your horse is lame in the shoulder if he is lame at all.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Capital Punishment is the Best Safeguard to the Sacredness of Life. Discussion of the wisdom of inflicting the death penalty for capital crime is revived by the introduction into some of the States of the American Union of bills for the abolition of death punishments. The arguments in favor of such action are familiar ones, the chief being that all punishments should be preventive or remedial, and that in inflicting retributive punishments the state simply takes revenge on the criminal, and so not only demans itself, but increases the rage of the Anarchist class against what they deem the injustice of society. As the object of the death penalty is to restrain capital crime, the burden of proof rests upon the advocates of its abolition to show that any preventive punishment, say life imprisonment, would accomplish the same pur-

ALL IN ONE CENTURY

BRITAIN'S EMPIRE HAS GROWN SINCE EMPIRE'S REVOLT.

New Queen Victoria Rules over One-Sixth of the Whole Earth—The Wonderful Transformation Which a Century Has Wrought—An Empire on Which the Sun Never Sets. Great Britain's colonies and dependencies comprise about one-sixth of the earth's land surface and about the same fraction of the world's population have Queen Victoria for a ruler. Yet no longer than one hundred years ago it seemed as if Great Britain's colonial importance had been hopelessly shattered by the independence of the American colonies, which had been recognized only ten years previously.

It is true that she had then her present West Indian possessions, but these were not colonies in the modern sense, or in the sense that the provinces of America had been. There were also some settlements on the West Coast of Africa; but these were trading stations. She had long been in possession of the fortress of Gibraltar, but Malta she did not secure till eighty years ago and Cyprus not till fifteen years ago. Canada, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland were in their infancy, and their aggregate population was not equal to that of the second-rate English town to-day. Mark the contrast.

THE WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION

which a century has wrought. Canada to-day has a population at least equal to that of Scotland and Wales combined. Her mercantile marine is one of the most important in the world. Her trans-continental line, the Canadian Pacific Railway, traverses something like 3,000 miles of territory from east to west, and the Dominion aims at being a great highway of traffic between Europe and Asia.

Turn to Australia. One hundred years ago Sydney was a penal settlement with a few convicts. Now it has a population of 400,000. Melbourne has at least as many. Less than sixty years ago there was one lone hut where now the city stands. There are populous colonial capitals like Adelaide and Brisbane, not to mention Ballarat, Bathurst and Bendigo. West Australia, which only recently received its charter as a governing colony, is just now progressing by leaps and bounds in consequence of the gold discoveries that have been made there and if expectations be fulfilled it may soon rival the colonies formerly deemed to be more favored.

LESS THAN FIFTY YEARS AGO

there were only about 2,000 English residents in New Zealand, mainly missionaries, their dependents and traders. Actual colonization only began in 1843. "What do you see now?" says Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne. "Beautiful cities, containing from 25,000 to 30,000 people; in each; well-paved streets, lighted with gas, crowded with vehicles of all kinds, which compare favorably with those in the best English towns. There are many similar towns, with a population ranging from 2,000 to 7,000. There are fifteen towns with from 100 to 500. In some of the larger towns steam tramways are used. Museums, libraries, mechanics' institutes, etc., are found in all of them. Public parks, gardens and show grounds are also provided."

THE DUTCH SETTLERS OF CAPE COLONY

did not yield to British arms till 1806. Since then England's acquisition of the Cape has been followed by the establishment of the Colony of Natal, by the acquisition of Zululand and Bechuanaland. She lost the Transvaal by successful revolts after fourteen years' rule, but has since gained Mashonaland and Matabeleland. A little more than a year ago there were scarcely a DOZEN WHITE MEN in the territory of which Lobengula was King; already on the site of his kraal there is the nucleus of what may ere long become a British colony; the Straits settlements were not acquired till twenty or thirty years after; Hong Kong has only been a British possession for a little over fifty years; the Mauritius since 1810; and the annexation of Burmah was only completed ten years ago.

When America revolted 112 years ago she had 2,500,000 inhabitants. Now she has 65,000,000. Supposing England has been as wise in her treatment of colonies as she has since learned to be, what empire of English-speaking people there might have been

IF THE JAPS TAKE PEKIN.

The Chinese Emperor Must Hang Himself Among His Ancestors' Tombs.

The members of the diplomatic corps and others familiar with conditions and custom in China are fond of speculating just now upon the possibilities that may follow the capture of Pekin by the Japanese army. It is assumed that the young Emperor of China will observe the traditions of his race in case he is overcome by so direful a catastrophe as the capture of his capital, and hang himself among the tombs of his ancestors, and should that occur there is no one to succeed him. He has no children, and the most sacred of the traditions that concern the royal family requires that the emperor shall have ancestors whom he may worship, and from whose spirit he may receive inspiration and guidance in the administration of the government. In China if an ambitious politician does not advance as rapidly as he desires, he attributes his failure to the dissatisfaction of his ancestors with the state of affairs in his country, and removes their bones with great ceremony to another which he considers more favorable. If he does not then succeed he moves them elsewhere, and keeps on doing so until he enjoys better luck or gives up in despair.

The ignorance of the Emperor of China concerning the disasters that have overtaken his armies and his fleets is believed to be a decided advantage to the Japanese, for no one dare tell him the whole truth concerning their continual and frequent defeats. Nobody, not even the prime minister, can approach the emperor except upon his knees; nor can anyone talk to him except while lying prostrate, with his forehead pressed against the rug upon the floor of the palace that surrounds the throne. Such a posture is not conducive to fluent communication, and as it is a part of the religion of the Chinese to consider the emperor omnipotent and inviolable, it requires more than human courage to inform him to the contrary. It is custom also for the emperor to hold those who approach him responsible for the tidings they bring, and reward or punish them accordingly. Li Hung Chang was deprived of his yellow jacket, his peacock feathers and his golden rods for informing his sovereign that the armies of China were not in a condition to resist the advances of their enemy, and the man who notifies the emperor that the Japanese are at the gates of Pekin will certainly lose his head.

Short Rhymes for Brides.

The prospective brides of this summer will not be different from other brides in one respect—they will con over all the old rhymes of grandmother's days they can get hold of. Here is one for their consideration: Married in pink, Married in blue, Married in black, Your husband is true; You'll live in the town; Married in green, Your husband is mean; Married in red, You'll wish yourself dead; You'll wish yourself dead; You're sure to be right.

Another old superstition, in regard to her wedding day, is as follows:

Marry Monday, for wealth; Marry Tuesday, for health; Marry Wednesday, the best day of all; Marry Thursday, for crosses; Marry Friday, for losses; Marry Saturday, you'll all have a fall; Marry Sunday, and one day you'll wish you were dead.

Price of Furs Going Up.

Ladies who delight in the luxury of the finest fur are likely at an early date to have to pay fancy prices for indulging in it. Apart from the threatened scarcity, if not early extinction of the supply of sealskins from Behring Sea, there promises at no distant date to be quite a famine in those magnificent skins that are taken in Canadian northern wilds. Advice received from Great Britain show that the Hudson Bay fur sales this year have been much more favorable to the company than those of 1894. Several grades having shown enormous advances of price. Marten has doubled in value since last year, while fox brought an increase of not less than 150 per cent. The extinction of the martens and the ornamental foxes and beavers of the north is likely to follow that of the American bison in the west.

Changes from Black to White.

Physicians in Apton, Iowa, and vicinity are interested and puzzled over a remarkable change of color presented in the person of a little negro girl, aged about 12 years, the daughter of highly respectable colored people living near here. The child was originally as black as the ace of spades, but of late she has been changing color till now she presents the appearance of a white person. No cause is known for the strange condition, as the girl is in perfect health. Her parents have been offered \$1,000 a year by a Chicago amusement manager for the privilege of placing her on exhibition. They positively refuse to exhibit their daughter to what they consider such an indignity.

Rival for the Bell Telephone.

An immediate effect of the recent decision of the United States supreme court to the effect that an American patent expires at the same time as the foreign patent on the same invention, is the organization of a company, backed by Brooklyn and New York men, with enormous capital, to wage deadly warfare against the Bell Telephone Companies in the sister cities. The Mutual Automatic Telephone Company, recently formed, proposes to begin the fight at once, and as soon as the necessary franchises have been secured for a telephonic system the Bell companies will find a fully equipped rival in the field and prepared to cut prices just one-half.

FIN DE SIECLE CLOCK.

It Shows the Working of a Railway Depot. A curious clock has been made by a clock-maker at Warsaw named Goldfaden, who has worked on it six years. The clock represents a railway station, with waiting-rooms for the traveller, telegraph and ticket-rooms, a very pretty, well lighted platform and a flower garden, in the centre of which is a sprinkling fountain of clear water. Past the railway station runs the lines. There are also signal boxes, everything that belongs to a railway station, to the smallest detail.

In the center of the central tower is a clock, which shows the time of the place. Two clocks in the side cupolas show the time at New York and Peking, and on the two outermost towers are a calendar and a barometer. Every quarter of an hour the station begins to show signs of life. First of all, the telegraph office begins to work. He dispatches a telegram stating that the line is clear. The doors open and on the platform appear the station master and his assistant; the clerk is seen at the window of the ticket office, and the postmen come out of their boxes and close the barriers. A long line of people form at the ticket

SENSATIONAL CRIMES.

SCORES OF MURDERS IN FRANCE REMAIN UNFATHOMED.

A Perfect Fossil in a Railway Carriage—No Clue to the Assassins of the Duke of Elichingen—Fossil in a Small House with a Clenched Revolver in His Right Hand. There is no country in the world where so many sensational crimes remain unpunished, and even unfathomed, as in France, a fact which would lead one to believe that police and bench are just as much subject to big influences as during the days of the Napoleonic empire, writes a correspondent. Of the scores or more murders which have been permitted to remain impetratable mystery I need only refer to the case of M. Barre, Prefect of the Department of the Ure, who was found in a railroad carriage.

And now we are reminded that no clue has yet been discovered to the assassins of the Duke of Elichingen, Prince de la Moskowa, whose widow has since married the Duc de Rivoli. His death took place nearly 15 years ago, and it is difficult to understand why the whole affair should have been raked up in the press again and made the subject of public discussion unless it is that some parties having a knowledge of the facts of the case wish to put pressure upon those who have been paying them blackmail for their silence in connection with the matter.

It may be remembered that it was this Cavalry General, the Duc d'Elichingen, who was the principal witness against that foreign spy and adventurer, the Baroness de Kaula, in whose beauty the susceptible Minister of War, General de Cissey, had become infatuated to such a degree that he used invariably to take his dejeuner of luncheon at her residence on leaving the Cabinet councils at the Elysee palace. His portfolio, full of the records of the Cabinet meetings, would remain in the salon while he was in the dining room at table with his charmer. During that time some of the footmen of the Baroness, who were

DISGUISED STATE OFFICERS

of a foreign power, would take shorthand notes of the contents of the portfolio, with the result that for more than a year two foreign Governments knew within a few hours what had occurred at the Cabinet meeting held under the Presidency of Marshal MacMahon.

About 10 days after this trial, which resulted in the disgrace of General de Cissey and the expulsion from France of the Baroness de Kaula, the Duc d'Elichingen's trusted aide-de-camp, Captain Duviour, was seated in his room at the ducal residence, when a stranger suddenly presented himself and said that the Duke was below and wished to see the Captain. On going downstairs the aide-de-camp found the Duke seated in a hired carriage with two other strangers. The Duke, who, according to the Captain's statement, looked very much perturbed, exclaimed: "Let the Duchess know that I shall not be home to-night, nor yet to-morrow. I am going to Versailles on official business."

Next morning Captain Duviour received an anonymous letter telling him that if he wished to have any news of the Duke he must go to the Place de la Republique that evening, and bring money with him. The sum was not mentioned, but an indication of the amount required may be gathered from an anonymous letter which the Duchess had received some time previous, and which contained the phrase: "If you persist in refusing your husband the 700,000 francs he asks for, see he to him." The Duchess, I may add, was a daughter of the enormously wealthy banker, Heine, and the Duke was more or less dependent upon her.

Strangely enough, M. Mace, on being appealed to now for information on the subject, confirms the assertion of the Duchess, although his present version is in flagrant contradiction with his conduct and his utterances immediately after the tragedy. His present story is corroborated by M. Anrioux, who was Prefect of Police at the time. They point out as proof of their theory that the first bullet was discharged into the mouth and perforated the palate without injuring the false teeth which the Duke wore. They likewise give a somewhat ingenious but not altogether probable or acceptable theory of the fact that although his present version is in flagrant contradiction with his conduct and his utterances immediately after the tragedy, his present story is corroborated by M. Anrioux, who was Prefect of Police at the time. They point out as proof of their theory that the first bullet was discharged into the mouth and perforated the palate without injuring the false teeth which the Duke wore. 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London Keeping in the Lead.

The ambition of England to maintain the biggest city in the world seems to go along with the ambition to maintain the biggest navy. A London journal boasts that the British metropolis is larger than the two largest cities of antiquity combined. If the streets of London were placed end to end it would make a continuous street reaching across Europe and Asia to the extremity of British India. London adds 60,000 to her population every year, and averages a new house every hour. The London school board spend \$12,500,000 annually for the maintenance of free schools.—Boston Globe.

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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 Arranged for Easy Reading. CANADA. Canada's sailing fleet have reached the Japanese coast, and have begun operations. Experts have reported large quantities of petroleum in the vicinity of Kingsville, Louis Bonchard, a Grand Trunk Railway clerk, committed suicide at Hochelaga on Thursday.

Working hours in the Grand Trunk locomotive shops at Stratford have been increased to 50 per week. Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau of Quebec has left for Florida on a trip which will last some weeks. Mr. J. H. Ross, of Moosejaw, has been sworn in as a member of the Executive of the Northern Alberta assembly.

The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Intercolonial railways have reduced freights on all classes of merchandise. The receipts from the Hamilton charity concert, amounting to over \$400, were divided amongst the various benevolent societies interested. The Montreal Board of Trade is urging on the Government the necessity of filling the long-vacant office of collector of customs at that port.

There is trouble on the Hamilton market because the lessee, Mr. Jacques, is imposing what the occupants regard as excessive fees for privileges. Assistant Chief Engineer Hamel of the Public Works Department at Ottawa, is under suspension for alleged shortage in his accounts. Francis Northey, one of the engineers on the Hamilton Waterworks, died suddenly while stooping to turn on the water in front of the pumping-house.

The result of a scandal at Calgary has been the arrest of the editors of the Calgary Tribune for criminal libel at the instance of Messrs. Hooper and Botta. The canal regulations for the current year have been issued by the Dominion Government. There will be no discrimination against the citizens of the United States. Mrs. Nickerson has issued a writ against the widow of the late W. C. McLeod, Woodstock's well-known millionaire claiming \$20,000 damages for the alienation of his husband's affections.

From information received by the Dominion Department of Trade and Commerce, it appears that there are prospects for good stiff prices for export cattle during the coming season. Invitations have been issued by Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh to the Governors of several States to be present at the opening of the Territorial Exhibition at Regina as his guests. The Fisheries Department denies the report that Canada is objecting to the enforcement of the Behring sea award. What is objected to is the regulation providing for the sealing of arms.

At the Winnipeg Trades and Labor convention prohibition was rejected as a plank in the platform of the labor party, and a memorial was adopted opposing General Booth's colonization scheme. During the coming season the completion of the Toronto Island breakwater, as far as covered by the contract of Capt. Murray, is to be vigorously pushed, and in all probability accomplished this year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mrs. Leonard Jerome, mother of Lady Randolph Churchill, died at Tunbridge Wells on Tuesday. Mr. Gladstone is writing a work on extinct forms of life, with the object of reconciling Darwinism and the Bible. Mr. Stead is writing a novel dealing with social problems, under the title of "The Modern Maid of Modern Babylon."

A special commissioner has been despatched from London to enquire into reports of severe distress in the south of Ireland. The engagement of the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Mrs. Hammsley of New York, and Lord William Bessborough, is again announced. The British War Office has not received any advices in regard to the alleged firing upon the British steamer Eshelred off Cape Mayai, Cuba, by a Spanish gunboat.

The British Board of Trade returns for March show that the imports increased £633,558, and the exports increased £424,127, as compared with those for the corresponding month last year. For more than half a century a greenish glass has been used at the famous Kirk gardens near London. The British steamers, one of which was carrying French troops and munitions of war to the Island of Madagascar, was due to England's mail.

In reply to Sir Edward Grey's statement regarding French claims in Africa, he said France would demand an explicit statement of British claims in the Upper Nile, but made no reference to the expeditions now in that territory. The reply was dignified in tone, and not unfriendly. NEW RAILWAY ENTERPRISES. Line to Run Between Batavia, Alibon and Oak Orchard—To Carry Coal From the Pennsylvania Mines into Canada.

A despatch from Buffalo, N. Y., says:—Work had been begun to-day on the new railway which is to run between Batavia, Alibon, and Oak Orchard. This is the result of a favourable report from the Board of Railroad Commissioners on the application of the Northern Batavia and Oak Orchard Railway Company for permission to operate this line. The business of the road will consist mostly in the carrying of coal from the Pennsylvania fields to Oak Orchard, thence to be transported by water into Canada.

According to Marie Tempest, the finest opera house in the world is at Bath. The woman suffrage clause in the proposed State constitution of Utah has been passed. Five men were killed by a boiler explosion in Loring & Jones' factory at Woburn Highlands, Mass. A boat left Detroit for Cleveland on Thursday, which marks the opening of navigation on Lake Erie.

A report is current in New York that Sir Charles Rivers Wilson has agreed to accept the Presidency of the Grand Trunk. A Baltimore & Ohio passenger train went off a trestle fifty feet high at Bellare, Ohio. Four persons were killed and seven injured. The test of one of the big, 5,000 horsepower dynamos recently placed in position in the power-house of the Niagara Falls Power Company proved satisfactory.

PROF. JOHN S. BLACKIE.

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MEDICAL.

A. GRANT, M. D., PHYSICIAN, SURGEON and Accoucher, 205 Campbell's Hotel, Kingston, Ont. DR. GRANT & MEKAY, PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS Etc. Offices—Woodville, Ontario. W. GILPIN, M. D., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon and Accoucher, Beaverton, Ontario.

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AT HEAVEN'S GATES.

ANOTHER SERMON OF RARE POWER
BY REV. DR. TALMAGE.

Twelve Gates and All of Pearl—The Doorkeepers and the Passward—A Few Words About Bigory and Sectarianism—Some Rare Pearls.

New York, April 7.—Rev. Dr. Talmage took for his subject to-day "The Gates of Heaven," the text being Revelation xxi, 18: "On the east three gates; on the south three gates; on the west three gates; on the north three gates."

The Cashmere gate of Delhi where converged a horde of nations, the Persian gate, the Lucknow gate still dented and scarred with sepoj bombardment, the Madeline gate, with its embazonary in bronze, the hundred gates of Thebes, the wonder of centuries, all go out of sight before the gates of my text.

One subject speaks of a great metropolis, the existence of which many have doubted. Standing on the wharf and looking off upon the harbor and seeing the merchantmen coming up the bay, the flags of foreign nations streaming from the topgallants, you immediately make up your mind that those vessels come from foreign ports, and you say, "That is from Hamburg, and that is from Marseilles, and that is from Southampton, and that is from Havana," and you suppose is accurate. But from the city of which I am now speaking no weather-beaten merchantmen or frigates with scarred bulkhead have ever come. There has been a vast emigration into that city, but no emigration from it so far as our natural vision can descry.

"There is no such city," says the uneducated astronomer. "I have stood in high towers with a mighty telescope and have swept the heavens, and I have seen spots on the sun and meteors on the moon, but no towers have ever risen on my vision, no places, no temples, no shining streets, no massive wall. There is no such city." Even very good people tell me that heaven is not a material organism, but a grand spiritual fact, and the Bible descriptions of it are in all cases to be taken figuratively. I bring in reply to this what Christ said, and he ought to know, "I go to prepare"—not a theory, not a principle, not a sentiment, but "I go to prepare a place for you."

The resurrected body implies this. If my foot is to be reformed from the dust, it must have something to tread upon. If my hand is to be reconstructed, it must have something to handle. If my eye, having gone out in death, is to be rekindled, I must have something to gaze on. Your adverse theory seems to imply that the resurrected body is to be hung on nothing, or to walk on air, or to float amid the intangibles. You may say if there be material organisms then a soul in heaven will be cramped and hindered in its enjoyments, but I answer, Did not Adam and Eve have plenty of room in the garden of Eden? Although only a few miles would have described the circumference of that place, they had ample room. And do you not suppose that God, in the immensities, can build a palace large enough to give the whole race room, even though there be material organisms? Herschel looks out into the heavens. As a Swiss guide puts his Alpine staff in the crevices of the glaciers and crosses over from crag to crag, so Herschel planted his telescope between the worlds and glided from star to star until he could announce to us that we live in a part of the universe but scarcely stretch with words, and he peers out into immensity until he finds a region no larger than our solar system in which there are 50,000 worlds moving. And Professor Lang says that by a philosophic reasoning there must be somewhere a world where there is no darkness, no everlasting sunshine, so that I do not know but that it is simply because we have no telescope powerful enough that we cannot see into the land where there is no darkness and where there is a glimpse of the burnished pinnacles, but no conquering army marching on to take a city come at nightfall to the crest of a mountain from which, in the midst of the landscape, they see the castles they are to capture, and rain in the night, and halt to take a good look before they pitch their tents for the night, so now, coming as we do on this mountain top of prospect, I commend this regiment of God to rain in their thoughts and halt, and pitch their tents for the night, and he takes one good, long look at the gates of the great city. "On the east three gates; on the north three gates; on the south three gates; on the west three gates."

In the first place I want you to examine the architecture of those gates. The doorkeepers of large estates are very apt to have an ornamental gateway. Sometimes they spring an arch of masonry, the posts of the gate flanked with lions in statuary; the bronze gate is a presentation of interesting foliage, bird-haunted, until the band of architectural genius drops, exhausted, all its life frozen into the stone. Gates of wood and iron and stone guarded nearly all the old cities. Moslems have inscribed upon their gateways inscriptions from the Koran; the Moslems of Medina. There have been a great many fine gateways, but Christ sets his hand to the work, and for the upper city swung a gate such as no eye ever gazed on, untouched of inspiration: With the mail of his own cross he cut into its wonderful traceries stories of past suffering and of gladness to come. There is no wood or stone or bronze in that gate, but from top to base and from side to side it is all of pearl. Not one piece plucked up from Ceylon banks, and another piece from the Persian gulf, and another from the island of Margarete, but one solid pearl plucked up from the beach of everlasting light by heavenly hands and hoisted and swung amid the shouting of angels. The glories of alabaster vase and porphyry pillar fade out before this gateway. It puts out the spark of celestial diamond. You know how one little precious stone on your finger will draw under the gaslight. But, oh, the brightness of the great gate of heaven swung, struck through and dripping with the light of eternal noonday!

Julius Caesar paid 125,000 crowns for one pearl. The government of Portugal boasted of having a pearl larger than a pear. Cleopatra and Philip II doted on the World's vision with precious stones. But gather all these together, and lift them, and add to them all the wealth of the pearl fisheries, and set them in the panel of one door, and it does not equal this magnificent gateway. An almighty hand heaved this, swung this, polished this. Against this gateway, on the one side dash all the splendors of earthly beauty.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, APRIL 21

"Watch" Jesus. Matt. 24:42-51. Golden Text. Matt. 13:35.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

On the afternoon of the Tuesday before the passover, Jesus turned from the temple for the last time. Followed by his disciples he walked out of the Beautiful Gate, and across the marble floor of the Court of the Gentiles. Once more he passed under the columns of Solomon's Porch, out of the Gate Shushan, and into the valley of the brook Kedron. The disciples called his attention to the gigantic stones in the eastern wall, and the Saviour solemnly answered that the time was near at hand when every stone should be overturned and the stately house of God should become a desolation.

Slowly the little group climbed the Mount of Olives at its summit paused to look once more upon the city, glowing under the setting sun. In that hour Christ gave to his disciples an extended prophecy of his own coming, of the fall of Jerusalem, and of the end of the world. In his address events near and far are brought together, for his words reach from the coming desolation of the city down to the final judgment. The keynote of his warning was "watch." He bade his followers be ready at any moment for the sounding of the trumpet and the summons to the elect; but declared that of that day nothing man nor angel, not even the Son himself, knew the time, who was looked in because we know not when he will come. He bade them remember that his kingdom was to be like a household, whose Master is absent in a distant land, and whose servants are asleep, with their several duties which they may not obtain advantage over us; in the duty which our Master has entrusted to us; and for the coming of the Lord. For we know not, that Christ will come in an article of the true Christian creed; and I have been told that when he comes is an argument for being always ready. Your Lord doth come. There are three senses in which this expression is used: (1) Christ came in the end of the Jewish state, when the Jews took the place of the old. (2) He will come in the final success of the Gospel, when all the earth shall be evangelized. (3) He will come finally in the judgment day, to be seen by all eyes. In all these senses, the place of Christ's coming or advent mentioned in these chapters. 1) He who lives aright is ready to meet his Lord.

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While I speak an increasing throng is pouring through the gates. They are going up from Sengalia, from Patagonia, from Madras, from Hongkong. "What," you say, "do you introduce all the heathens into glory?" I tell you the fact is that many of the heathens in those climes die in infancy, and the infants all go straight into eternal life, and so the vast majority of those who die in China and India, the vast majority of those who die in Africa go straight into the skies—they die in infancy. One hundred and sixty generations have been born since the world was created, and so I estimate that there must be 15,000,000,000 children in glory. If at a cost of 2,000 children a year, your soul is raptured within you. Oh, the transport when 15,000,000,000 little ones stand up in white before the throne of God, their chanting drawing all the stupendous harmonies of Dusseldorf and Leipzig. Pour in through the twelve gates. Oh, you redeemed, banner lifted, rank after rank, saved battalion after saved battalion, until all the city of God shall hear the tramp, tramp! Crowd all the twelve gates. Room! yet Room on the thrones. Room in the mansions. Room on the river bank. Let the trumpet of invitation be sounded until all earth's mountains hear the shrill blast and glens all the glens of the world. In his address events near and far are brought together, for his words reach from the coming desolation of the city down to the final judgment. The keynote of his warning was "watch." He bade his followers be ready at any moment for the sounding of the trumpet and the summons to the elect; but declared that of that day nothing man nor angel, not even the Son himself, knew the time, who was looked in because we know not when he will come. He bade them remember that his kingdom was to be like a household, whose Master is absent in a distant land, and whose servants are asleep, with their several duties which they may not obtain advantage over us; in the duty which our Master has entrusted to us; and for the coming of the Lord. For we know not, that Christ will come in an article of the true Christian creed; and I have been told that when he comes is an argument for being always ready. Your Lord doth come. There are three senses in which this expression is used: (1) Christ came in the end of the Jewish state, when the Jews took the place of the old. (2) He will come in the final success of the Gospel, when all the earth shall be evangelized. (3) He will come finally in the judgment day, to be seen by all eyes. In all these senses, the place of Christ's coming or advent mentioned in these chapters. 1) He who lives aright is ready to meet his Lord.

43. Be ye also ready. We are not to look upon the coming of the Lord as that of an enemy to be feared, but of a friend whom we would welcome, and for whom we would be prepared. One of the duties of the Church should be to require that Christians should always be talking or thinking of the Saviour's coming, but that they should live as if he were always ready for it. The extravagances and follies of some of the enthusiasts of the Church should not lead us to ignore it. Just how Christ will come, whether in body or in spirit, we do not know, but that he will come is certain. As ye think not, it is idle then to say that he will come either the day, the year, or even the century when Christ will come. But it is more foolish, in the light of Scripture, to declare that he will not come.

44. Be ye also ready. The question comes to every disciple as a matter of faithfulness. A faithful and wise servant. Faithful in the trust left to him, and wise in watching over his master's interests. Whom his lord hath made ruler. His lord here is the Saviour, who is the head of the Church, and the servant is that professed follower of Christ who by appointment social position, or by ability yields an influence in the Church. Over his household the household of Christ is his Church on earth. To give them meat. That is, food. Let it be remembered that the rulers in the Church do not live for their own gain or honor or ease, but for the good of the Church.

45. Verily, the sentence with which Jesus was wont to preface an important declaration. He shall make him ruler. Reviser's Version, "I will let him out at my hand." Thus in the parable of the talents the faithful servant has his reward. But how can each of the faithful ones be ruler over all? Simply in the fact that in the kingdom of God each recipient enjoys the benefit of all the others' blessings. (2) In the riches of Christ no one loses by another's gain.

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BLONCO, THE STRANGLER.

A WOMAN HATER WHO TERRORIZED NEW ORLEANS.

Tragedies of the Famous French Quarter Recalled—An Adventurer Finally Escapes the Police and Brings About Her Own and Her Death.

About a generation ago New Orleans was terrorized by a number of mysterious murders, which occurred with alarming frequency, and in the very heart of the "French Quarter." The victims always were women. They were strangled to death, and their bodies were found upon the sidewalk, and frequently in the open court of some dwelling, which circumstance cast suspicion upon the occupants, who, upon more than one occasion, had considerable difficulty in proving their innocence to the police. The poorly lighted streets, with their iron braces, afforded little protection to pedestrians, and, as there was little visiting after nightfall, gas at \$3 per 1,000 feet was considered a useless expenditure. "Look Out for the Strangler" became the watchword. Even children were threatened with the "Strangler" and babies were lulled to sleep under the promise that the "Strangler" would not come.

Down on Bourbon street, near St. Peter, is a tumble-down, deserted house, perhaps a century old, with rickety staircases, broken shutters and a damp, darkened court of broken tiles covered with rubbish. The superstitious of that neighborhood say that the old house is haunted. The small boy passes on the opposite side of the street and keeps up his courage by whistling. Those of mature growth hurry past—not that they are afraid, of course. Several dead bodies were found at intervals in this putrid, filthy court, and each victim was a woman. Around the throat were the finger marks of the strangler.

The old house had not been occupied within the past quarter of a century.

The shrewdest detectives failed to find a clue to the identity of the murderer, and the relatives of the victim had no reason to suspect any of their acquaintances. Neither of the victims had known each other. Evidently, the work was not that of a vendetta. Then, what was the motive, and who was the murderer?

There had been in the city for a number of years a mysterious character known as Blonco, confidence operator and supposed assassin in Cuba before his "expatriation" to the United States. The haunted houses had been shadowed by detectives for a number of months, and on one occasion it was thought he was seen to enter.

On another night, while the detectives were creeping through the cracking doorways, a dim light was seen to flicker through a dusty window pane of one of the rooms. A stifled noise was heard within, like a smith at work—but the detectives investigated no further, as they had been told by the neighbors that an old crazy man had taken up quarters in the house, so as to be away from troublesome neighbors and escape payment of rent. He was described as having a long gray beard, stoop-shouldered from age, and walked with a shuffling gait. A boy, who seemed to be more observant than all the others, stated that "Sometimes the man looked as if he was old, and sometimes he walked as good as anybody can." This, naturally, would have suggested that the "crazy man" was Blonco.

And, considering that the city had been recently flooded with counterfeit coin, the detectives should have made an inference and reasoned upward.

Blonco dressed well, and was almost always seen around the abstinence saloons and poker rooms with the other creole gamblers of town. He frequently called upon one Dona Nadira, whose "pass" was the best in the city. A Cuban gambler, and had deserted him, however, until she had secured the funds of the monte bank. Soon after her younger sister, Josefa, and the family came, and they rented a case within a few blocks of the haunted house.

Blonco represented himself to Dona Madira as being wealthy, the owner of several sugar plantations on the island of Cuba.

The adventuresome Dona, whose greed for gold and diamonds was only equalled by her treachery, pretended that she was unmarried, or, rather, that she was a maid, and heart free. Notwithstanding, she had found a wealthy "protector" in the person of Clayburgh, a Jewish merchant with a family. She lied and blackmailed him only as a designing female can.

Blonco was a woman hater. When he had become infatuated with this fair deceiver. He was not shy enough to go to a woman who was willing to flirt with him, and that her scheme was only to obtain his supposed fortune, even if she had to marry him. For could she not desert him, as she had her partner of the monte game?

When he called upon the serpentine conspirator one dark, rainy evening he brought the matter to a climax, as he had intended, by speaking of his affection for her.

"Why you have never given me any diamonds, and yet you say you love me!" sighed the mercenary coquette.

"It is only for diamonds that you love me; must I buy your affections?" said Blonco, in a tone of disgust.

This stung the serpent, and she tauntedly replied:

"How presumptuous to believe that I love you; and you, a man of the world, are able enough to believe everything that a man whispers into your ears?"

"No, I do not believe everything, nor anybody, but I believe you in this house. Why, I was only flirting. I heard that you were a woman hater; that you did not believe there was constancy in those of sex, and I wanted to humble you," said Blonco.

"Take care; do not go too far," hissed the serpent Blonco.

"I like to see some men in a rage, especially women hater. Now, that I have humbled you, I shall tell you that I never care for you, and that my sole purpose in the beginning was to flirt with you and to get your sex," said the Dona, with a malicious smile, that only enraged Blonco the more.

"Then you do not love me!" said Blonco, slowly crossing the room to where the Dona sat, and kneeling in front of her.

"How ridiculous the ideal!" replied the Dona, with a look of scorn.

In a moment Blonco had arisen and grasped her around the throat. The movement was so sudden, and his hold so firm, that she could only faintly cry out, which was just distinguishable to Mita in an adjoining room. She had been a witness, as pre-arranged, for the scheme was to entrap the supposed wealthy Blonco, the alleged planter.

"You will never deceive another; you are alike, all of you; false-hearted devils with innocent-looking faces!" hissed Blonco as he pressed his hands more firmly, unto the object of his rage.

CEASED TO BREATHE.

Then he released his hold, and she fell upon the floor dead.

Blonco took her jewels and fled to his room in the haunted house. His entrance was noticed by detectives and officers, who were in close pursuit from the scene of the murder.

When they succeeded in breaking down the door they found him upon the floor dead. He had committed suicide in the same manner that he had killed a score or more of women—by strangulation. On the table was this note:

"To the police: You will find the bodies of three women in the closet; I hate the sex, for the wrong they have done me; I only wish I could kill more of them. The woman whom I have just killed is my sister, whom I have known since childhood, but she is like the rest, because she is a woman."

In his hand was a locket in which was engraved: "To Lila; from your brother." The locket contained the miniature of the murderer and of his victim.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

How the Late Czar of Russia Narrowly Escaped Assassination.

Alexander III. of Russia, though incessantly haunted by the fear of assassination, died a natural and not a violent death. He had good cause to feel anxious. On several occasions his life was saved by what seemed the direct intervention of a supernatural power. Once his life was preserved by the "second thought," itself an inspiration, of an officer of the czar's body guard.

A writer in Kate Field's Washington Star tells the story. Shortly after General Gourko had been called from Odessa to act as military governor of St. Petersburg, a policeman, posted at the top of the Nevsky Prospect, caught sight early one morning of an equipage coming up the thoroughfare at a trot. It bore armorial devices familiar to everybody.

It was driven by a coachman recognized as the servant of Prefect Gourko, who presided in being wiggled in defiance of his master's orders, to the great meriment of the other St. Petersburg Jehus; and on each side rode the regular escort of six mounted Cossacks, each holding his lance in rest and wearing his ball of forage slung over his shoulder, more as if he were campaigning on the Don than engaged in police service in the streets of the capital.

General Gourko and his escort—four of the guard of the peace had easily recognized and hastily saluted his chief, the new Prefect of Police—made their way to the mansion on the Nevsky and the general alighted and rang. To the doorkeeper—an officer of the body-guard—he briefly stated the object of his visit; he desired an immediate conference with the czar. The door was early, but his business brooked no delay, for it concerned the safety of Alexander himself.

The janitor was at first incredulous, expostulating that his imperial master had been in bed only an hour; but at last he yielded. Up the broad staircase they went together, pausing in their ascent only when they had reached a landing giving access to one of the capacious saloons. At this point General Gourko was instructed to wait. At this point, too, the peace guardian seems to have repented of his decision.

Closely scrutinizing the Prefect of Police, and proceeding in the direction of the emperor's sleeping apartments, he did not arouse the czar at all. What he did was to descend to the guard-room and dispatch a messenger. During his absence the czar calmly slept on.

A quarter of an hour later the messenger returned. He had been sent to General Gourko's residence, and he brought back the information that the Prefect of Police was at that moment in bed. The czar's visitor, therefore, was an impostor.

He was something more; for from his pockets, after he had been seized and pinioned, was drawn forth a six-barreled revolver and a two-edged hunting-knife. The czar's life had been saved, yet it had hung for a few minutes in the balance.

The made-up Gourko—the Prefect of Police imitated down to the minutest details of hair, complexion and wig—might have deceived even the czar himself. Not a whit less perfect was the art which had reproduced the Gourko coach and escort.

Only the sham prefect was secured, however, his confederates escaped. Simultaneously with the arrest, guards had rushed from the palace to seize them, but their equipage had gone. No sign of them was ever found.

As for the chief actor in the plot, his personality has never been disclosed. He is the one mystery which the nihilists themselves have never been able to penetrate. His secret remains with him, and he keeps it to the present moment, for he is still—or was at last accounts—a prisoner in the island fortress of Peter and Paul.

Alarmed.

The physician was so surprised to find the head of the household at the door with a blood-stained handkerchief.

Why—what's the matter? stammered the doctor.

That there medicine you give my wife, she says is makin' her feel like a new woman. And I want you to understand that no new woman business goes in this house. First thing I know, she'll be out makin' speeches.

Reasoning By Deduction.

Eleanor—What makes you so sure that he's an English nobleman?

Madge—His clothes are such frightful mistakes.

Between March 31 and April 2 Prince Bismarck received 8,290 telegrams, 50,000 letters and 120,000 postal cards.



EVENING AND DINNER GOWNS.

Household.

The Sealding Word.

At last, my baby sleeps, and I soft wipe the tear-gilded lashes dry. And kiss the rosy grief-plashed cheek. And try to still the sob that seeks To sink themselves in tremulous sighs; I know the sleep-sealed baby eyes Hold in them now no look of pain. The heavy, heart-burst sob release, That my dear babe might sleep in peace.

Did we but stay the sealding word 'Till baby sleeps, 'twould never be heart.

Serving Meals.

That which adds or detracts from the general well-being and good nature of the family more than any other thing is the manner in which the food is cooked and served. Some wise person has said: "The way to a man's heart lies through his stomach." The saying is not far wrong. If the meals be on time, the food well cooked and nicely served, and the table scrupulously neat, in nine cases out of ten the man will be healthy, good-natured, and contented. This may also be said of the rest of the family. There are few men who will come in from hard work expecting to find dinner ready, and have to wait for it, without more or less grumbling. It does not increase their amiability if the meal, besides being tardy, is badly cooked, and placed haphazard on a table covered with a soiled cloth.

An Economic Ice Box.

This consists of two boxes, the larger about three feet square, the smaller of sufficient size to allow a space of 2 or 3 inches between the two at the bottom as well as

on each side of the centre in front. Have a high stock collar of silk with big wings or rosettes on the sides. Take a piece of black, white or cream lace and sew on V shaped over the front and back in yoke effect. Have large, pretty sleeves a draped top may be used if preferred. Make the lower part tight-fitting from the elbow to the wrist. Put on a wide, smooth fitting cuff of the lace, and the sleeve is finished. If it is wished to turn the sleeves back, an opening can be left on the inside seam. Fasten with hooks and eyes. Great care must be taken with the sleeves while sewing them in. If this is not done well, the effect of the sleeve will be spoiled. The seams should be hemmed on to the waist lining to make the sleeve fit well.

This makes a very pretty dress and one comparatively inexpensive. It is well if there be some one at home capable of making it, for it is a well-known fact that the making of a dress usually costs more than the material of which it is made.

Household Hints.

To Remove Vinegar Stains.—Some time ago I spilled vinegar on a light-colored burlapine; I thought sure it was spotted for good, but I carefully sponged the streak with borax and warm water, using the borax until the streak disappeared, leaving no traces, writes "Phyllis." I have removed orange stains from delicate goods with boraxine, applying cautiously and allowing spots to dry in order to see whether they had disappeared. If not, I continued to remove rust on iron or steel. I think this will remove any dark stain from goods—at least such is my experience—because it simply bleaches it out. Boraxine is a washing powder that comes in packages. Possibly any washing powder would do as well.

To Brighten Dinky Teakettles.—Rub with a woolen cloth saturated with kerosene; it will brighten them. Kerosene will also soften boot-leather that has been hardened by water-soaking. It is also excellent to remove rust on iron or steel. If your knife should turn up after a spell of being lost, soak it in kerosene to get it rust in hinges and on blades. It will also remove rust from stovepipes.

Good, Reliable Home Cookery.

Cruellers.—Three eggs, 6 tablespoonfuls white sugar, butter size of a small egg; 2 tablespoonfuls saleratus dissolved in 2 tablespoonfuls of milk, flour to thicken.

Dressing for Cabbage and Lettuce.—Four tablespoonfuls vinegar, 1 tablespoonful salt, 1 tablespoonful mustard, 1 tablespoonful sugar. Put into dish of boiling water and add piece of butter size of an egg. Beat egg and stir into this, which makes it thick; add cream to thin it a little and a pinch of cayenne pepper.

Sponge Cake.—One cup of sugar (not heaping), 1 cup flour, the grated rind and juice of 1 lemon, 3 fresh eggs, beaten well; beat whites and yolks separately 15 or 20 minutes. After stirring in the flour put into oven as soon as possible. One small loaf, bake in deep pan, and break the cake instead of cutting.

Minnehaha Cake.—One cup sugar, 3 cup butter, yolks of 2 eggs and whole of one, 2 cups flour, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, 3 teaspoon soda. This makes three layers. Filling: Boil 1 cup sugar with little cold water until it will crack when dropped into cold water, then remove from the stove and stir into the white of 1 egg beaten to a stiff froth, then stir in one cup of raisins chopped and stoned.

Vanilla Wafers.—One cup of sugar, 3 cup butter, 4 tablespoonfuls milk, 1 tablespoonful vanilla, 1 egg, 1 1/2 teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, 3/4 teaspoonful of soda, flour enough to roll out well; roll very thin.

Jellied Oranges.—Four large oranges, juice of 2 lemons. Cut the oranges into halves and be careful not to break the peel when you remove the juice. Soak 1 box of gelatine in cold water for an hour, add the juice of the lemons and oranges. One cup sugar, 1 pint boiling water, strain and pour in the peels, which should be put in so that they may be upright. A platter is good for this purpose. Serve with whipped cream on top when it is ready for the table.

Helps in the Household.

A box of washing soda in the kitchen and another in the bath room closet are great aids in cleanly housekeeping. The washing of greasy pots and pans, or of those to which something has burned or fastened itself so firmly that scraping is a disagreeable necessity, are easily cleaned if a small lump of the soda is put in the pan and covered with cold water. Set the utensil over the fire until after dinner and you will find that all the grease or crust is loosened and no time has been wasted. Granite ware and tin last much longer when cleaned in this way, which is preferable to the pot cleaner that is a network of iron or steel rings. The soda is also excellent to cleanse and whiten unvarnished and unpainted floors, tables and other surfaces, and quite indispensable in flushing the waste pipes in the bath room and kitchen sinks once or twice a week. In this case the soda should be dissolved in boiling water and used at once. In washing china a good soap without much soda in it is better than the soda, unless one uses plain white dishes, as both soda and cheap

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

China eats 10,000,000 dogs annually. Cape Colony exports ostrich feathers. England has women sanitary inspectors. Bradford, Eng., will make artificial silk. The Rothschild family is worth \$2,000,000,000.

Alexandria possesses the largest artificial harbor in the world. Of the 51,000 breweries said to be in the world, 26,000 are in Germany.

Russia's standing army, which comprises 800,000 men, is the largest in Europe. Germany's proportion of suicides is larger than that of any other European country.

James Tyson, the richest man in Australia, began as a farm laborer at \$12.50 a month. According to recent statistics, 2,200 trains leave the stations of London every 24 hours.

Chancellor Bricco, whose death was recently reported, has left about £10,000 for the poor of Holyhead.

Some one has calculated that 10,000,000 colored photographs of the Queen and the Prince of Wales are sold every year.

Jamaica threatens to increase the customs taxes on American imports in retaliation for the differential sugar duty.

Germany's proposal for the establishment of international postage stamps is being examined by the British post office authorities.

Many of the pleasure gardens and castles of the Japanese nobles are now turned into parks and schools, and used for other public purposes.

The present Sultan of Morocco is descended from an Irish girl, who became a member of the harem of the Royal harem more than 100 years ago.

Prince Bismarck, on his birthday, received eight thousand telegrams, fifty thousand letters, and one hundred and fifteen thousand postal cards.

Czar Nicholas has established a fund of \$250,000 to relieve journalists and authors in distress and to provide for their widows and orphans when they die.

Lord Rosebery has conferred a civil list pension of £100 on William Watson, the poet, whose name has been repeatedly proposed for the vacant laureateship.

It is said that there are at present in the south of France four queens, two empresses, one emperor, three kings, 23 grand dukes, and countless princes, dukes, counts, etc.

Ireland sent out 35,959 emigrants in 1894, 12,287 less than the year before. It is the smallest number recorded since 1851. The statistics of emigration were first collected.

The Matabele Times relates that an Englishman in the Transvaal, in his joy over a successful speculation, took a champagne bath, which cost him two thousand dollars.

A coroner's jury in London on the 21st ult., found that James McDougall, tobacco dealer, known as the "halting miser," died a natural death. It is stated that he was a son of Sir James McDougall, physician extraordinary to Queen Caroline, and was originally a chemist.

The British railways are very costly, the average approaching £40,000 per mile. The average in the United States is less than one-third as much, the difference being due, not altogether to cheaper construction, but largely to the great cost of way in the more thickly populated country.

Members of the House of Commons have heretofore reserved their seats in the House by leaving their hats in them during prayer time. The Speaker has introduced an innovation by allowing a seat to be reserved by leaving on a visiting card, "provided that the member has attended prayers."

A million florins was the penalty recently paid by the Austrian Baron Königswater for changing his religion. He was a Jew who married a Catholic wife; his father in his will imposed the condition that if he became a Christian he should pay 1,000,000 florins to Jewish public charities. He has now become a Catholic and has paid the forfeit.

Custom but had not law in France recognize the right of a traveller to reserve a seat in a railway carriage by depositing some article thereon. The Minister of Public Works has approved a plan which authorizes a guard or some other employe to furnish the traveller with a large card, showing the same destination as his ticket, which will hold the seat whenever he wishes to leave it.

The Sultan of Turkey is more interested in Americans who visit his palace at Constantinople than in guests of other nations alike, and frequently extends to them special courtesies. A party of them recently received with the Sultan's compliments, bouquets of fresh flowers that he had cut for their benefit. He is said to consider American women the best dressed of those who invade his palace.

Lord Rosebery believes in luck. Not long ago he picked up from the muddy pavement, just outside the House of Commons, a battered sixpence. He was just about to hand it to a shivering little match girl, who happened to be near, when he noticed that it was a "lucky one" having a hole in it. He quickly substituted another and a perfect coin from his pocket, and stowed the other away as a talisman.

A magnificent wreath, nine feet in circumference, composed of lily of the valley, eucharis lilies, lilies of the Nile, white roses, camellias, lilacs, deutzias, and palm leaves was sent by the Scottish Conservative Club to Lord Randolph Churchill's funeral. On a broad white ribbon was written in silver letters:

"The trumpet's silver sound is still, The warbler silent on the hill." Five million francs in a warming pan was the lucky find of the prefect of the Seine the other day. An old lady of 83 named Tancas had died in her country house, leaving the key to the warming pan in her property, which, she said, amounted to 5,000,000 francs. After her death the country house and her flat in the rue de la Boetie were searched, without anything being found; she was not known to have any banker, and the authorities were coming to the conclusion that they were the victims of a mystification when someone opened an old warming pan without a handle, stowed away under a sink, and found the sum there in gold, bank notes and bonds.

CHINA FOR THE CHINESE.

The Empire is Ample able to Develop her Own Industries.

Whatever may be the diplomatic settlement of the Chinese dilemma one result can scarcely fail to come about. The walls in which the Chinese mind has been built as in a tomb will be so far shattered that light and air and growth will come to the resuscitated mummy, shrouded for so many thousand years in cements of tradition and bigotry. Celestial conceit has been so terribly flailed that even the literati will accept the inevitable fact that their civilization is a decrepit anachronism. The new "pouso" is clearly indicated by the clear-sighted leadership of such forward thinkers as Viceroy Li, Marquis Tseng, Chung Chi Tang and others who have been struggling for twenty-five years to lift China by the boot straps out of immobility. It needed just such a plough of slaughter and humiliation to break through that rigid crust into the subsoil. Li ceased to be a bigot in those days when, with the assistance of Englishman Gordon he extinguished the flames of the Tai-Ping rebellion. He has since been the main factor

But Li and his school established certain object lessons in the movement he has built. Two railways on the mainland, and one on the island of Formosa; telegraph lines radiating through 20,000 square miles; great government iron and steel works at Hang-Chai; arsenals, dockyards, corporate companies, organized on the joint stock plan and eminently successful; the manufacture of glass, cotton cloth, linen, bricks and cutlery—all these things were effectively called into being. They remained solitary facts, because four hundred millions of men, including the so-called "literate" class, stood at them and were wedded to their ancient idols. It is understood now that there has been a great revolution in the opinions of the literati who are really leaders of public opinion. Of course progress for a time will move slowly. But the opening of the Chinese mind to new impressions will have been accomplished.

How far China will be willing to grant the capital of the west a share in her regeneration is dubious. Whether she borrows to pay her way, indemnity, or dies into the stocking legs and chimney corners of her peasantry, as France did, the empire is amply able to develop her own industries. She will need and can purchase the directing genius of western teachers and engineers. But to that dangerous complication, which involves foreign ownership of her new enterprises, it is not very likely that China will easily assent. The speculative man of the west may look to a golden future in concessions and subdivisions of the gates now being unbarred. But if intellectual stupidity, against which the gods themselves even strive in vain, is overthrown, it will not make any less vehement the feeling, "China for the Chinese." Even Viceroy Li, the most progressive man of his people, expresses it with passionate earnestness. The moral attitude of the empire to the foreigner will probably be even more obstinate than the old mental stagnation, and for a long time to come.

Mrs. Stowe's Mind is Gone.

A despatch from Hartford, Conn., says—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who is approaching her eighty-second birthday, has been growing weaker progressively every day since now there is rarely a flicker of reason in her once bright mind. She is childish and happy and sings over and over again hymns warbled in her school days, seventy years ago. Mrs. Stowe's mind began failing about four months ago, the almost increasing gradually until now her partly lucid intervals are very few.

To Decorate Your Table.

If you have a beautiful blossoming plant that you wish to place on your dinner-table, and in an conspicuous place, and have no pretty jardiniere in which to place it, do you want to know what you may do?

Wrap the crock in which the plant is growing in craped tissue-paper, and tie it with a satin ribbon. Bring the edge of the paper above that of the crock, and pass it over the fingers to stretch it, so that it will form a grill. Moss-green and white papers are the prettiest to use, and the choice of the ribbon must depend upon the color of the flowers and the surroundings. Tie the ribbon about the centre of the crock, making a jaunty bow. You have no idea how pretty your plant will look in the improvised case.

Useful Recipes.

Ginger Cake.—One pint good molasses, 3/4 pint of butter, 2 eggs, butter size of walnut, nutmeg, ginger, heaping teaspoon soda, flour enough to make too thick to run, bake in a long pan.

Doughnuts.—One pint of sour milk, 2 well-beaten eggs, teaspoon of soda, 2 teaspoon salt, a little card nutmeg, flour to make stiff enough to handle. Cut in strips and rings and twist together; fry in hot lard.

Rusk.—Boil 1 pint of milk and pour it over a teaspoon of flour. Add 10 or white sugar, 4 or 5 yeast, and 2 of lard. Add 1 teaspoon of yeast, when the milk is not scalding; make a soft dough at night. In the morning knead it over and when light roll the dough upon a pie board and cut in small cakes, let rise very light before baking. Bake 20 minutes. Any of these articles with a little meat, a pickle, apple or orange is substantial and nutritious.

Bread Cake.—Bowl of light breadsponge, 3 cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 cup raisins, spices to suit; beat well, add flour to make a stiff batter, put in the pan with a steam and let rise till light. Bake in steady oven one hour.

In an Inland Town.

Country Landlord—I say, Mr. Haystack, what's a lighthouse tender?

Guest—Dinged if I know. Guess it must be something like a beefsteak tender—mighty scarce in these parts.

Marital Amenities.

You are a peach, said Mr. Darby to his wife. You are a peach crop, replied she. What do you mean by that? A perennial failure.

More Accurate.

Mrs. Gazeman—What a spectacle Mr. and Mrs. Gild make of themselves. Mr. Gild says—You mean a pair of spectacles, don't you?

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DIVISION COURTS, 1894.

County of Ontario.

1. WHITBY: Clerk, D. C. Macdonell, Whitby, Jan. 2, Feb. 2, Mar. 2, Apr. 2, May 2, Jun. 2, July 2, Sep. 2, Oct. 2, Nov. 2, Dec. 2.

J. E. FARWELL, Clerk of the Peace.

Seasonable Articles.

Syrup of HOREHOUND

for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis &c. We are receiving numerous testimonials as to the efficacy of this reliable medicine.

ELLIOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL and HYPOPHOSPHITES;

MALTINE with HYPOPHOSPHITES, both in bulk and bottle.

OIL CAKE, HERBAGRAM and CONDITION - POWDERS for Horses and Cattle;

PURE SULPHUR, Salt Petre &c. at lowest prices consistent with quality.

A. Y. ELLIOTT, DRUGGIST and STATIONER, Beaverton.

Free! Free! Free!

GIVEN AWAY

With every \$10.00 worth of pictures purchased from us we will give the purchaser the following articles:-

20 Large Loaves of Bread, (delivered as you wish)

20 Yards of Cotton.

Pair Gent's Fine Shoes.

Pair Ladies' Fine Shoes.

To parties contemplating matrimony and engaged to marry at a fixed date, we will give

A Marriage License, or any goods amounting to the same per centage on amount of pictures purchased.

W. S. BELL, THE PHOTOGRAPHER, Beaverton.

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.

FORGE, or COMBINATION PUMPS, PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

I place no pump without thoroughly testing its working capacity and guarantee it to do all claims for it with reasonable care.

BRASS and IRON CYLINDERS, Galvanized Lining also supplied when ordered

THOS. HODGSON, Beaverton Pump Factory.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

The Great English Remedy.

Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all forms of Nervous Weakness, Indigestion, Spasmodic, Insomnia, and all effects of Abuse of Excesses, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Imbecility, Consumption and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 35 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, be sure you get the real thing. 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

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies. It is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitutes, or include \$1 and 6 cents in postage in letter and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full-sized packages in plain wrapper, to ladies only, 2 sample. Address The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

For Sale by W. Williamson, Beaverton, Ont.

BEAVERTON LODGE, 578, -BEAVERTON, ONT.

Meets in the Orange Hall, Beaverton, just Wednesday of each month. Visiting brethren welcome.

ALEX. McRAE, J. J. CAVE, M. W. Recorder

Cradle, Altar and Tomb.

BORN

At Mariposa, on April 16th, the wife of Jno. Pogue of a son.

At Lorneville, on April 7th the wife of Mr. P. J. Sproule, of a son.

At Beaverton, on Monday, April 12, wife of T. W. Graham, of a daughter.

DIED

At her residence, lot 23, con. 13, Brock, on April 7th, Mary, beloved wife of Mr. Alex. C. McLean, aged 46 years and 2 months.

At Thorah, on April 12th, Mary Westcott, wife of the late Geo. Westcott, aged 83 years.

At Gamebridge, on Sunday, April 14th, Bessie Graham, aged 34 years 2 months.

At Thorah, on Monday, April 15th, Jane Isabella, infant daughter of Henry and Margaret Morison, aged 3 months and 9 days.

BEAVERTON.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Commercial items in this column set a line each insertion.

People requiring dry wood can be supplied by J. J. Holmes.

Miss Hopper has returned to the Millinery department of J. J. Holmes and is prepared to show the ladies all the latest novelties of Spring Millinery.

If you want Bargains in Spring Suits see Logan's Scotch Tweed Suits from \$12.00 up.

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.

Do not forget the Millinery Opening at J. J. Holmes' Beaverton, on Saturday and Monday next.

When in need of good harness call on G. H. Williamson, at the same old stand. No. 1 stock speaks for itself.

For the Boys—Logan's Salvage Goods equal to the best at less than half price. Come while they last.

School reopens on Monday next.

Miss Allie Watson spent Easter at home.

La Grippe has again laid hold of many of our citizens.

The latest thing in socials developed in Barrie last Friday—an egg social.

Mr. J. R. Ritchie, of Toronto, spent Easter with his parents in Beaverton.

Mr. W. J. Curran, of Toronto, spent Good Friday in Beaverton renewing old friendships.

Mrs. F. R. Morri on and daughter, of Burk's Falls are visiting at her sister's Mrs. J. G. Diamond.

Mr. Jas. Snegrove has been absent from home for a few days attending the funeral of his father which occurred at Lakeland last week.

The Band made its first public appearance in 1895 on Good Friday, rendering a programme from the balcony of Mr. A. D. Morrison's block.

Mr. D. M. Smith is busy building a bakery in connection with his premises. A large portable oven has been purchased and a first-class baker will be employed.

Mr. P. McMillan jr., left on Monday for Niagara, to attend the meeting of the Grand Camp of Sons of Scotland as the representative of Camp Douglas No. 27, Beaverton.

Misses Annie Logan and Lottie Morrison left on Monday for Oshawa where they enter the Demmill Ladies' College. Miss Nellie Gunn left on Wednesday for the same institution.

The number of tramps who are wending their way to the Trent Valley Canal looking for work is legion. Scarcely a day passes without some of these unfortunates putting in an appearance.

The Presbytery of Lindsay met in Knox church on Tuesday. The meeting was not as large as usual several of the congregations of the Presbytery were not present. Minutes of the Proceedings will appear later.

Rev. M. N. Bethune preached two excellent missionary sermons on Sunday last. The Rev. gentleman in his interesting discourses reviewed the mission field the world over, showing how promising is the outlook but how few the workers.

Mr. E. Gallagher who was bartender for the late proprietor of the Ontario House, Mr. D. J. McDonald, died on Thursday last at Brechin. Mr. Gallagher went hunting last fall and caught cold which quickly developed into consumption.

Henry Ward Beecher once informed a man who came to him complaining of gloomy and despondent feelings, that what he most needed was a good cathartic, meaning, of course, such a medicine as Ayer's Cathartic Pills, every dose being effective.

The great favor in which Ayer's Pills are held all over the world has been well earned. They are easy and very pleasant to take, and for all complaints of the stomach, liver, and bowels are the safest and most thorough medicine in pharmacy. Every dose effective.

The social of the Women's Foreign Mission Society of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church on Friday evening was not the success it deserved to be owing to the heavy rain which fell during the evening, preventing many from being present who otherwise would. Considering the weather the attendance was good. Excellent refreshments and an interesting programme were disposed of.

The Easter vestry meeting of St. Paul's Episcopal church was held in the church on Tuesday afternoon last. The annual report of the Treasurer was presented showing the finances to be in a flourishing condition. The report of the Women's Auxiliary was also presented showing enthusiasm among the ladies for the interests of the church highly flattering to them. Their labors have added largely to the appearance of the church and to the interest in its ordinances. The election of church warden resulted in Mr. J. B. Warren being returned as People's Warden. Capt. C. A. Patterson was appointed Minister's Warden, Mr. J. J. Cave was elected Synod representative of the congregation.

A Gratifying Record.

ORDER OF FORESTERS

The following interesting statement has been handed us by Mr. R. Clarke, the esteemed Court Deputy of Court Beaverton, 189. We are sure the information we give will be read with interest, not only by our many readers who are Foresters, but by all our subscribers:

Up to the present it has been the good fortune of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS to find each year's history of the Order better than any preceding year. Notably is this true of 1894; the record shows a higher gain than any other year. Allowing for deaths and lapses. The net gain in membership is 15,151. The total membership stood, on 31st Decem per at 68,468. Another fact, equally gratifying, is that although the Order is now in the 20th year of its history, an age when the death rate might reasonably be expected to be increasing from year to year, the death rate for 1894 was 5.39 per 1000, as against 5.47 for 1893. Though the Order is a year older than it was twelve months ago yet owing to the influx of new members, the average age today is 34.82 as against 35.31 last year; in other words, we are growing younger as we grow older. We know of no fraternal organization where the average age of members is as low. It is an Order of young men, for young men. One of the most gratifying facts in the year's history is the rapid growth of the Reserve Fund. After paying out all death claims and sick and other benefits, amounting to \$511,102.80, the Order has increased the reserve by \$238,367.22 and stands now at \$1,255,188.57. This rather contradicts the assertions of financial journals that have been predicting all along that the reserve could not continue to grow. Four years ago we were told the end had been reached, growth would cease, and the demands on the reserve to pay claims would wipe it out. As a matter of fact, the growth for 1894 of the reserve, shows the largest increase in its history. During 1894 the Order has been greatly extended both in America and Great Britain, the new organizations of the Order for the year being 4 high courts, and 376 subordinate courts. The Subordinate Courts instituted show an average of over one per day, and the rate is increasing. Equally gratifying is the fact that the utmost harmony prevails throughout the whole Order. The membership have the fullest confidence in the administrative ability and high integrity of Dr. Oranhyatekha, the Supreme Chief Ranger, and his colleagues on the Supreme Executive. The 26 High Courts are working cordially and heartily with the Supreme Executive. The 2000 Subordinate Courts are doing their work better than ever. And the letters of thanks, published from month to month, show that the fraternal spirit of the Order is not only professed but practised. The Executive, too, make the pardonable boast that there is not a single claim in dispute or unpaid. The \$57 claims were paid, on an average, inside of 10 days after death. A showing, such as the above, is certainly one to assure the members of the strength and permanence of the Order, as well as of the efficiency of its management. And also one well fitted to inspire the public with the fullest confidence in the I.O.F., when it appeals for support, and presents the benefits it offers in connection with membership.

Beaverton Market.

(Cash Quotations)

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 65c. to 68c.

Spring wheat, per bushel 67c. to 70c.

Wheat (Scotch) 65 to 70.

(Goose) per bushel, 65

Barley per bushel, 43c. to 45c.

Oats, per bushel, 33c. to 34c.

Peas, per bushel, (small) 52c. 55 to.

(large) 60 to 60.

(Mummies) per bushel 49

Rye, 40 to 45

Beans, 90 to \$1.10.

Ruckwheat, per bushel 33c.

Butter, per lb., (rolls) 14c.

Butter, (tub) 12c.

Eggs, per doz., 9c.

Potatoes, per bushel 30c.

Hay, per ton (timothy) \$30 to \$7.

Hay, per ton, (clover) \$1 to \$5.

Straw, per ton, (Oat) \$1 to \$1.50

Dressed Hogs, per cwt., \$5.25 to \$5.75

Beef, per cwt., \$3.60 to 4.25.

Hides, per cwt., \$2 to \$3

Lard, per lb., 10c.

Catarah relieved in 10 to 60 minutes.

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

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Tenders Wanted.

For the Erection and Completion of a Methodist Church in the Village of Cannington.

WHOLE and separate tenders for the erection and completion of a brick Methodist church at Cannington, Ont. will be received up to 12 o'clock noon, April 19th, 1895.

The lowest, or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the store of Wm. McPherson, Cannington, and also at the office of G. M. Miller, Architect, 18 King Street West, Toronto. All tenders to be marked "Tenders for church" and addressed to the Secretary of Building Committee.

WM. McPHERSON, JOHN H. SHIPMAN, Chairman, Sec'y Building Committee Cannington, April 13th, 1895.

Binder Twine - 1895.

The sut scriber begs to announce that he 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 to the best interests of every Canadian farmer to support this company which has contributed so largely towards lowering the price of twine, and which the country are endeavoring so strenuously to overtake. It is particularly to their advantage when by doing so they get the best of twine for the least money.

To those ordering early we offer this inducement, that should twine advance in price they will not pay extra, while a full rebate of any decline will be allowed each purchase.

PRICES—FREIGHT FREPAID:

Red Star (Recommended) 7 1/2 cts. per lb.

Blue Star 6 1/2 cts. per lb.

Notes payable Oct. 1st, 1895. A discount of 1/2 per cent for cash on delivery.

JOHN B. WARREN, Lot 5 Concession 1, Mara

Choice Farm Seeds for Sale!

American Banner Oats, per bbl. f.o.b. Cannington, 45 cts. per lb.

Prussian Peas, 70 cts. per bbl.

Campbell's White Chaff Wheat 70 cts.

Alsike Clover \$5.50 per bbl.

Timothy, \$3.00 per bbl.

R. C. BRANIDON, Teardale Farm, Brock, Cannington, March 20th, '95.

BEAVERTON HARDWARE STORE H. WESTCOTT & SON.

SPECIALITIES:

"DAISY" CHURNS,

CRADLE CHURNS,

CORNICE POLES,

ALABASTINE, every shade

WINDOW SHADES

Latest Designs

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)

BRUSHES — White wash,

Paint, Household, Artist and Stable Brushes.

GLASS, PUTTY, etc.

BUILDING PAPERS — Tarred and Untarred.

BUILDING HARDWARE—We make a special feature of this department and will furnish complete bills of goods for either house or barn at the closest figures. If you intend building it will be money saved in calling on us.

PRICES RIGHT IN EVERY LINE.

H. WESTCOTT & SON.

April 2, 1895.

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 CORNICE POLES —an elegant range, very nobly 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.

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.

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 exceptional value I have ever been able to offer.

We have also in hand a fine line of

IMPORTED SERGES: ENGLISH, IRISH, and SCOTCH.

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, VESTINGS, 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 whole sale's original cost.

H. LOGAN, Beaverton.