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

# JAMES ARMSTRONG. Veterinary Surgeon

Next to Methodist Parsonage, ALBERT STREET. GORRIE. ONT.

## N. McLAUGHLIN,

1 STUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
witnesses required.
Office:—At the Drug Store, Gorrie.

#### DENTISTRY.

JEROME, L. D. S., Wingham, will visit orrie, the 1st and 3rd Monday of each Teath artracted without pain. All work



Scientific American

# Executors' Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person or persons holding any claims against the estate of Alexander Johnston, late of the Township of Howick, in the county of Huron Province of Ontario, shall send to the undersigned Executors a verified statement of such claim, on or hefore the 1st clay of Merch.

A.D. 1893.

And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to settle said indebtedness on or before said ist day of March, 1893.

Dated at Howick, this 3rd day of January, 1893. SAMUEL JOHNSTON. JAMES DOWNEY, Executors.

## FOR SALE.

A Neat and Comfortable Country Homestead,

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

## Estray Calves.

CAME onto the premises of the subscriber, lot 30, con. 9, Howick, about the middle of October, four heifer caives. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take them away.

8. JOHNSTONE.

# Holstein Calf Lost.

OST.—From the premises of the subscriber, a nine about the about the 20th of July last a Holstein Steer Spring Calf, spotted,black andwhite. The finder will be suitably rewarded on gw.ng information as to its whereabouts to HENRY WILLITS, Lot 18, Con. B., Howick, Wfoxeter P.O.

### MISS FLORA JAMES;

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

"This is to certify that Miss James, having completed in a creditable manner the course required for a certificate, is duly qualified for planoforte teaching, and is hereby recommended to those who require thorough instruction is that branch."

PROF. A. HUBBARD, Niagars Falls, April 21st, 1892.

# Vanstone Bros.,

### WINCHAM

Marble & Stone

WORKS

Parties requiring work in the above ines will do well to call on us.

We carry a large stock of marble and

We guarantee to save you money and give first-class work.

Call before purchasing elsewhere and

MR T T WATSON

W represent us on the road.

# City Grocery.

AVING bought out the stock of MR. JAMES

## GROCERIES

Contectionery,

-Staple and Fancy-

Crockery, Silverware and

Fancy Goods,

## -SER THE ELEGANT-Breakfast Sets. Dinner Sets,

Everything Fresh and Guaranteed of the Finest Quality.

Tea Sets.

No use to enumerate prices, but call

will sell as Cheap as the Cheapest.

T. F. MILLER, WROXETER.

TXT

Slaughter In Boots And Shoes

Everything at Cost

Now!

Rubbers, Lumbermen's Sox,

Trunks, Valises. Etc.

正

EVERYTHING GOES!

I beg to return thanks for the liberal patronage received during the past year and will try to merit your future favors.

W. J. GREER.

R.

# The Lion Store



Fur Goods

COSC PRICE.

Lion Store, Wroxeter

J. W. Sanderson.

Shareholders' Met-

ing.
Belmore Cheese and Butter Company A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Belmore Cheese and Butter Company will be held in the Temperance Hall, in the village of Balmore

SATURDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY,1893, At the hour of One o'clock in the atternoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and any other business that may be brought before the meeting. PETER TERRIFF, JAMES RITCHIE, D. N. McDONALD, Shareholders.

Belmore. Jan. 23, 1893.

Farm for Sale. OT 1, 9th Con., Turniberry. The farm is an excellent one, containing 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good hardwood bush. Stone house and large orchard, plenty of water. Situated about seven miles from Wingham, and five from Wrogeter.

For particulars apply to the Proprietor,
WM. SANSON, Wroxeter, P.O., Out.

Sows for Sale. THE undersigned has six Sows about six months old, fit for breeding purposes.

If not sold in about ten days they will be put up to fatten.

ROBERT DOUGLAS,
Lot 1, Con. A, Turnberry.

Wroxeter P. O. Feb. 15th, 1863.

R. H. FORTUNE.

VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST, WEOXETER, ONT.

Will visit Fordwich every Monday from 1:30 to p. m., at Brown's Hotel. All diseases of domesticated animals treated after the latest and most scientific teachings of the Veterinary Act.

Calls promptly attended to.
No charge for examining horses. for examining horses.

Dentistry a Specialty.

# Mortgage Sale

Overshoes, Rubbers, Planing Mill and Sash and Door Factory.

UNDER and by virtue of powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage from L. C. Dicks to Benjamin S. Cook, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold by public auction at Fordwich, on the premises hereinafter described, by W. H. Newton, auction-

Tuesday, the 28th day of March, '93

Did.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. on the sale and the balance in one month the without interest. Arrangements may be with the vendor to leave a portion of telase money upon mortgage upon the pr For further particulars and conditions apply to

apply to Or to MEYER & DICKENSON, Wingham, Vendor's Solicitors.

Have You? What? Why, paid your subscription to the GAZETTE for 1893.

William's Royal Crown Remedy greatest corn cure on earth. Guaranteed to cure general nervous debility. rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis. For sale by N. McLaughlin, druggist,

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

#### Local Affairs.

heavy loads.

Mr. John Kaine's school, just north of Gorris on Friday.

Several from Gorrie attended the East Huron Conservative Association meeting in Wingham on Monday.

The Howick Conservative Association held its adjourned meeting in Fordwich last Saturday when officers were elected and other business attended to.

An auction sale of farm stock, etc. Winter Goods will be held on Lot 16, con. 10, Howick, on Thursday, March 16th. Samuel Howard, prop. G.A.Barton, auctioneer.

The pancake social at Mr. A. Smith's drew out a large gathering last (Wednesday) evening. A splendid time was enjoyed and a fine program rendered. Over \$15 was realized.

Notice.—My accounts have all been sent out and all those who still owe will please settle. If any have not received their accounts they need not be offended but come and pay the same as if JAS. ARMSTRONG, V. S. they had.

Resolution of Condolence.

At the regular meeting of the mem-bers of Maitland Lodge, No. 216, A. O.

U. W., it was moved by Bro. Richard Ross, seconded by Bro. Cowan, and Recolved, that we, the members of Maitland Lodge, No. 216, A. O. U. W. desire to express our deepest sympathy with Bro. J. R. Williams and his bereaved family in the removal, by death, of his beloved wife; and we desire to convey to them our heartfelt expression of profound sorrow in this sore bereave-

We feel it unnecessary to remind Bro. Williams and his bereaved family that in seasons of trial God is a Refuge and Strength to his people, and we most sincerely pray that the God of all consola- Se tion will most graciously sustain you and them so that you may be enabled to bow submissively to His wise though mysterious providence.

Signed on behalf of the members of Maitland Lodge, D. Sanderson, Robt. Toung, Master Workman. ROBT. TOUNG, Secretary.

Fordwich. The following is the report of the Fordwich public school for the month of February. It is based on a written examination. The names arranged in the order of merit:

Fifth. (Marks possible 500.)

Attend-ance. Marks.

	H. Braden17	372
	D. Mahood20	363
1	W. Rowe20	856
į	W. Mahood20	289
Ŗ	Senior Fourth. (Obt. 630.)	
ı	Robt. Cook20	490
ı	Allie Cole	490
ł	Hardie Fallis20	890
1	Junior Fourth. (Obt. 500.)	
ı	Lavina McGrath19	396
1	Tena Brown19	393
ı	Victor Wiggins20	385
ı	Susan Rowe20	857
ŀ	Jennet Cook19	340
ı	Lavina Harding20	324
ı	Lizzie Hainstock18	308
ı	Senior Third.	
1	Fred Edwards20	419
ı	Frank Donaghy20	402
l	Ida Gibson18	374
ľ	Berdita Williams17	846
1	Wm. Downey 20	343
١	Etta Fields20	842
l	Anthony Holt18	808
١	Junior Third. (Obt. 270.)	
ŀ	Willie Carter15	195
l	Frank Edwards17	166
l	Omar Cole16	116
l	Robt. Gibson12	107
۱	Fred Becker10	104
I	Blake Cook16	100
ı	W. WATTERS, Te	
l	III II ALIANS, IC	woner.
ı		

Laklet.

will be held in the house of Mr. John terest for the amount invested.

The thaw of the past couple of days as rendered the roads impassable for at the East Huron Teachers Associa-

Mrs. Clinkinbloomer, of Toronto, and put of this factory, thereby giving a Miss Corbett of Manitoba, were guests larger dividend to all. at Mr. S. Nay's during the latter part of

Three or four teams at a time is no rare thing to be seen in Mr. Carleton's bush while his fellow man was giving shop at a time. He and "Alex" can his life for his country, and would be shoe all the horses and pound all the ready to share the spoil or shout the iron needed for the service of all the farmers in East Huron.

Mr. Kesang, the weaver, is doing well here. Carpets and cloths of all kinds are turned out weekly in 50 and 100 yards each week. Call round everybody, the old people deserve your patronage.

#### North Howick.

month of February:

	Att.	Mks.
nior Fourth. Obt. 400. Grace Taylor		
Grace Taylor	20	890
Wilbert Ferguson	12	860
Minnie Halladay	19	885
Susie Bell	18	885
William Bell	17	880
Fred Rush		885
Wm. J. Finlay		875
Jenne Finlay	20	890
Martha Cathers	12	855
Wm. Dane		895
nird.		
Cassie Dane	00	895
Maggie Harvey		840
Maggie Harvey	10	865
Ida Rush	90	880
Mary Gallaway	10	840
Lizzie Cathers	12	895
Rachel Finlay	20	875
John Finlay	20	ALTON TO THE REAL PROPERTY.
Henry Dennis		875
Geo. Johnston	20	890
Frank Douglas	18	
Wesley Tremble	20	890
Walter Dennis	19	875
Stewart Finlay	19	880
Jas. Douglas	19	365
Findall Ritchie	17	865
John Bell	17	875
econd.		
Geo. Pomeroy	16	380
Jno. Pomeroy	15	875
Wm. Sangster	6	880
Etta Burs	15	825
Mary Cathers	9	850
Annie Rush	18	875
Emma Rush		870
Jessie Galloway	20	890
Wm. Finlay Alex. Stewart	20	890
Alex. Stewart	18	875
Bertha Dennis	16	875
econd Part.		
Wm. Tremble		895
Wm. Cathers		850
Alex. Sangster	4	815
Wm. Burns	18	840

380 390 315

Jennie Stewart ...... Lizzie Gallaway....

The Binder Twine Question. of his business abilities, also as a phil-shoe one and in a moment his leg was

pany. I would just here say that no plainer, the result being that he lost the such inducement has been held out to four fingers of one hand. the men of this township; but notice a little more than the cost of manufac- among the poor of the parish. Te-day (Monday) a young man from turing—which would be about 6c. per Rev. E. W. Hughes having received a Harriston, named Napoleon Valee, rented pound for the best manilla. Now the parental call to England to settle some more people; hence to our new man we extend a welcome, the surface of the single singl A social in aid of the Methodist Church | their money back with a pretty good in- McNaughton of Brussels, took place on

programme will be rendered, and doubt- misleading when he says in the event of yards.

the depreciation of stock to the amount Fresh oysters at Allison's.

Rev. Mr. Nugent, of Palmerston, occupied the pulpit here on Subbath next.

Rev. Mr. Potter going to Palmerston to attend the anniversary services.

School was closed last Thursday and Friday, the teacher being in attendance large shareholders to deal fairly with the smaller ones (who are all consumers) in order that they may increase the out-

> Let us now take a look at him as a philanthropist. He is certainly a man who would lie behind the fence in amshout of victory. The Patrons are working for the good of this nucharit-Halladay's sale and concert is sure to able Cannie who is afraid to risk \$10say nothing of his own life—in a scheme that is bound to take millions of dollars out of the grasp of greedy monopolists and give it to the industrious tiller of the soil, to whom it properly belongs.

Perhaps the part which is the most worthy of admiration is the quantity of cheek displayed in his letter. The in-The following is the school report of School Section No. 1, Howick, for the of counsellors is wisdom." This scheme has been discussed in all the Patron As sociations, and although we have not all taken stock we unanimously agreed that it was the proper thing to do; yet this Solomon of the nineteenth century, undertakes to dictate to a company of Canada's shrewdest business farmers who could teach our leganed friend for some years to come, and thereby prevent him from showing his ignorance, as is manifest in his letter to your es-teemed paper where he plainly contradicts in his own words the very idea he tries to convey to others: I refer to the paragraph where he says "such a cortingency might arise," to say nothing of the insult he offers to honest, intelligent business men. Oh, no, Mr. Farmer, the Patrons of Industry are capable of attending to their own business, and if that does not meet with your approval we would recommend you to weigh your ideas before you send them broadcast over the land.

A PATRON.

Glenfarrow.

On Friday avening last about one hundred guests assembled at the box social, held in Mr. Thos. Bolt's new house. A very enjoyable evening was

spent by all present. Mr. David Gemmill, jr., who has been travelling for some time, and will have a sale of his farm stock on Thursday,

March 16th. Mr. Jos. Kitchen, of this place is at resent visiting friends at Galt. Mr.and Mrs. Jno. Campbell. of Wel-

lesley, are visiting friends here.

[Too late for lost week.] One of the saddest accidents which has happened in Wingham for a long time occurred on Tuesday morning of last week in the furniture factory of Mr. Editor Gazette:—Having noticed a Thos. Bell, the unlucky victim being communication in Feb. 23, headed Mr. Jno. Bell, brother of the proprieter. 'Binder Twine," it created in me a de- It appears that a belt had come off a sire to draw the attention of your intel- revolving rulley and Mr. Bell, as he had ligent readers to a close scrutiny of this often done before tried, to put it on with farmer's letter. The writer is certainly his foot, as the pulley was low down. The a man worthy of admiration on account belt caught his foot, which had a rubber anthropist, and not less worthy for the whirling around in the spokes of the amount of cheek which he displays. wheel smash'n; the bone in such a We notice that he informs the farmers manner as to cause amputation of the and Patrons that they may be led into a fractured member, just below the knee, trap by the promoters of this scheme. necessary. Just the week before, in the who, he says, are showing large dividends for the shareholders in this com-

A charity social was held in the tenthe business tactics of the writer when perance hall, by the relief committie of he shows how that by the establishment the Y. P. S. C. E. of St. Pauls Church of this factory in the city of Brantford, on Thursday evening of last week and and the government manufacturing it in was very well attended. A neat little the Central Prison, will reduce twine to sum was realized which will be divided

the east blacksmithshop from Mr. John average farmer, a year like last year. business affairs of his widowed mother, Moore, of your village. Mr. Valee comes highly recommended from a town of land, for which he pays 12c. per lb St. Paul's Church, in consequence of in which there are some of the most ef- If the price is reduced, as he says it which a vestry meeting was called ficient blacksmiths in the Province. It will be, by this undertaking, to 6c. per and his resignation was reluctantly acappears Lakelet cannot exist if there is not stern opposition in all lines, and if there is a living for two smiths our burg can stand the ingress of a few to \$6 gained on a dividend of 60 per c. hearts of every person in the neighborhood and his absence will be keenly felt.

will be held in the house of Mr. John Scott on Thursday evening. A good He also sets forth ideas which are and was won by the latter by about ten

Many Rouses Wrecked and Scores of Peo-ple Buried in the Rains—The Prison Roof Falls upon the Convicts—Scores of Families Camping in the Fields-

Medics Found.

Medics Found.

A despatch from Athens says:—The Isle and of Zante has been shaken by an earthquake. In the town of Zante many business houses were wrecked, and the occupants ran in their night clothes into the street. The roof of the prison fell in and many prisoners were wounded. The guard was doubled to prevent the prisoners escaping and to suppress disorder consequent upon the panic among them. The walls of the prison which had been sprung and cracked, were braced. The hospital was shaken partly from its foundations. All the floors settled and the roof sank several feet. The attendants ran from the building, and were induced, with difficulty, half an hour later, to return and help remove the patients to another part of the town.

I wo hours later the town was shaken by repeated shocks, houses fell in all quarters, and the prison became so unsafe that many prisoners were removed. The people, in a panic fled from the houses and crowded the streets and market flace. Scores of families left the town to camp in the fields on the outskirts.

Many dead bodies have been found in the

outskirts.

Many dead bodies have been found in the ruins, and a hundred or more are reported to have been injured severely. It has been impossible to get further details. The Government has sent out troops with tents and provisions for the relief of the homelass.

and provisions for the relief of the homeless.

Zante is the Italian name for the island which is still known to the Greeks by its ancient name, Zakinthos. It lies off the north-west coast of the Peloponnesus, is a part politically of the district of Elis, and is the most important of the Ionian islands. All the 45,000 inhabitants are Greeks, except about 2,000 Jews. The eastern part of the island is a truitful plain, while the western part is mountainous. According to the above despatch, a phenomenon frequently observed in earthquake regions has been repeated, that is, the soft alluvial regions have suffered more severely from the earthquakes than the rocky mountainous districts. The island has only a single stream, and suffers for lack of good drinking water.

In many places are found evidences of subterranean fires, and the island is free quently shaken by earthquakes. Herodotus mentions the island as a sort of asphalt, which is still collected in the southwest part.

The Capital Zante, which has just suffer-

which is still collected in the southwest part.

The Capital, Zante, which has just suffered so severely, has over 160,000 inhabitants, and is the seat of a Greek Archbishop and of a Roman Catholic Bishop. It lies on the plain at the foot of the mountain, upon which is still seen the fort built by the Venetians centuries ago. The town has a safe harbor with a lighthouse and quarantine station and many churches.

#### The Forbidden City of Thibet.

#### NEWS OF PLECTRICITY.

ELECTRIC STAMPING MACHINES.

The electrical stamping machines, which have been adopted in sc many post office departments, are capable of effectively stamping 39,000 letters in an hour. The letters are placed upon their edges in a horizontal hopper, and carried, one at a time, between two feed rollers. After the first separation is thus effected a second set of feeding rollers carry on the envelope to the inking rollers where each letter is stamped singly, and then passed on to the stacking table. A register shows the number of envelopes concealed. The date and hour in the die must be changed by hand. The various rollers are run by belts, passing over different sized pulleys, which are in turn connected by gearing to the axle of the actuating motor.

TELEGRAPHING AT SEA.

TELEGRAPHING AT SEA.

The telephete, or sea-telegraphing instrument, which has been placed at the disposal of the United States Government, and the working of which will be shown at the World's Fair, is well spoken of by experts who have examined it. The instrument consists of a series of wires and electrical connections operated by a keyboard, by which 106 incandescent lights are controlled and made to produce the signals of the Morse alphabet. The wires number over 5000, and occupy a space of only 11 by 12 inches. The dots of the telegraph quarters are represented by two illuminated, and dashes by twelve illuminated lamps, the spaces by twelve unilluminated, and dashes by twelve illuminated lamps. The inventor claims that 32 candle-power lamps can be seen at a distance of ten to fifteen miles.

A NOVEL ELECTRIC METER

A NOVEL ELECTRIC METER.

A somewhat original scheme for recording the supply of current to the customers of central stations has been proposed by Prof. Garnett. The method is based on the Scott meter system. It is proposed to devise an automatic control over the ceptral or governing clockwork which would make the duration of the registering gusts of current dependent upon the station output at the time. Thus more or less would be charged at different times, according to the load on the station. It is clear that a meter subjected to this system could not be expected to register Board of Trade units, nor would it afford any fair indication of the energy actually consumed, as any consumer, by turning on several lights at once, could alter the price considerably for all his neighbors on the same circuit.

ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE.

ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE

An electrical journal calls attention to the limited extent to which the possibilities of electrical application to agriculture are taken advantage of by farmers, and suggests that a series of articles should be written and distributed throughout the agricultural districts of the country showing how easily and how profitably the electric motor could be applied to homestead and farm work. A bit of a stream somewhere near (providing it has a fall), with a small turbine and dynamo, should supply, besides lights, the motors for washing, churning, milk separating, cider presses, as well as heat for ironing, baking and other purposes. An equally good suggestion is, that electrical engineers should study house-warming, pumping and dairy requirements, with a view to making those arrangements a distinct branch of their profession. The tendency to specialize is growing every day in the various departments of electrical work, and no branch of electrical work offers just now more promise than its application to agricultural purposes. It has been stated, and the statement is well advised, that if any electrical house would make for exhibition a thorough and complete homestead installation, where everything was done by electricity from top to bottom, and throw the same open to the public, it would be not only a profitable investment for the firm, but would be far more effective in educating the general public than any number of exhibits of single appliances. An electrical journal calls attention to

HOW HAREMS ARE RECRUITED. The High Prices Paid for Girls in the

The slave trade is the chief source of recruits for the Turkish harem. All assertions to the contrary notwithstanding, it still flourishes in the city of the sultan. The headquarters of the white slave trade are in the Bostanchi quarter, which comprises a number of small, narrow streets between Pera, Galata, and Tophane. The trade is conducted almost exclusively by a tribe of Tcherkesses known as Tessirdehis. Families generally work together. One brother, for example, stops at home and minds the shop while the others go abroad and purchase and forward the raw material of the commerce. Negotiations with purchasers are conducted through the intermediary of Arab brokers, who call regularly on their patrons to inquire if they are wanting anything in black eunuchs or white girls—just as Manchester commission agents drum for orders among merchants and shippers, and like them they are remunerated by percentage on sales. The slave trade is the chief source of re-

on sales.

The rendezvous of these gentry is a coffer The rendezvous of these gentry is a coffee-house in the Bostanchi quarter, the entry to which is strictly forbidden to all save follow-ers of the prophet. To obtain trustworthy information as to current price is naturally in these circumstances attended with some difficulty, but approximately, and as nearly as can be ascertained, they are as follows: A white boy in good health, from 8 to 14 years old, costs \$8 to \$10; if he has any ac-quirement, such, for instance, as a knowl-edge of cookery or other housework, he will command twice as much.

quirement, such, for instance, as a knowledge of cookery or other housework, he will command twice as much.

A girl under 10 years old may be had for \$4, while a maiden between 12 and 16, especially if she can read or write and strum a little on the zitter, is worth \$4,000. A female slave of exceptional beauty, young, white, and a virgin—the style most in vogue are blondes with black eyes—fetches from \$5,000 to \$7,500. For a very choice specimen, with a smattering of French and able to play a few airs on the plano, a rich amatter has been known to pay as much as \$13,500. But, as may be supposed, the demand for articles of this description has greatly fallen off since the haloyon time of perpetual loans and profuse expenditures. Black slaves, who are brought principally from Africa, are either sold direct by the importers to the proprietors of harems or dealers, two of whom have extensive private marts in Stamboul. These two generally keep on hand 100 to 220 each. There are also depots in Scutari and in several villages on the Bosphorous. A strong, black slave sells for about \$100; a black maiden, \$75 to \$99.

The Turks themselves see no more wrong in slavery than in polygamy. It is permitted, by their religion; and enjoys the sanction of ancient custom; it is inseparably associated with their social habits, and, in spite of all the protests of the Christian powers, will endure as long as the Osmali rule in Stamboul. But let us do one justice the unspeakable. He treats his slaves well. He not rarely marries them, and many a man born in bondage has risen to the highest offices of the state.

Some Fuel Figuring.

whether is still seen the fort built by the water and the states and many observeds.

The Forthelden Gity of Thinks.

The well-known explores of Thinks, "The well-known explores of Thinks," The well-known explores of Thinks, "The well-known explores of Thinks, "The well-known explores of Thinks," the well-known explores of the maximum and the well-known explores of the proposed of the maximum and the well-known explores of the well-known ex Some Fuel Figuring.

"The day is not far off when we will get heat and power without the intervention and assistance of fire," says Civil Engineer Marston McGrath. "The solution will come when we get electricity direct from coal without the loss of any part of the wonderful energy that there is in the fuel. I never knew fully the value of coal as a power-producer until I saw it exemplified on a recent trip across the Atlantic in the steamer Majestic. The vessel carried 2,400 tons of coal, and it used up 290 tons a day to maintain a speed of about twenty-three miles an hour. This seems like an awful lot of coal, doesn't it? But the Majestic is a big boat, 582 feet long, and it requires an expenditure of 18,000 horse-power to drive it at top-speed through, and you will see that 1½ pounds of coal, which is less than a good handful, furnishes one horse power for one hour, and one horse-power represents the lifting to a height of one foot of 300 pounds, so that your 1½ pounds of coal lits 300 pounds one foot, and sustains it for one hour. Or take this illustration: It would require 100,900 galley slaves rowing night and day to carry the Majestic at a speed of twenty-three miles an hour. Dividing 18,000 horse-power into 100,000 galley slaves, we find that over 1½ pounds of coal represents the work for one hour of about six rowers. Of course, there wouldn't be room for the placing of more than 400 oars on the Majestic, and ten bushels of coal would do an equal amount of work, while the 100,000 galley slaves, if they averaged would do an equal amount of work, while the 103,000 galley slaves, if they averaged 150 pounds each, would be five times as much as the 1,740 tons of coal required by the Majestic for a six days' trip."

mark can only relate to the side of the moon which is always turned toward us. Nearly one-half of her surface has never been seen by mortal eye, and never will be unless the lunar globe should be tilted by collision with a comet or some such erratic body. Otherwise it is a fact that photography has done more for the earth's attendant than for the earth itself. It is analogous to the further fact that the only things which man can predict with certainty are not those that happen on the sphere he inhabits, put the movements of worlds immensely distant.

A NEW VIEW OF THE SAHARA.

hills of granite, sandstone, limestone, or gypsum; deep ravines, breaking into huge cliffs; vast depressions of land and broad valleys forming temporary lakes when rain is abundant; immense barren plains of sandy, pebbly, or hard soil, intersected by beds of former rivers; large tracks of sand hills, rising to considerable proportions, form the character of the face of the Sahara.

beds of former rivers; large tracks of sand hills, rising to considerable proportions, form the character of the face of the Sahara.

The rare clusters of life called the oases, so distinctly scattered throughout the dead waste of the Sahara, are unconnected by any road or any regular means of communication, and are only visited by caravans three or four times a year. Each is a little world in itself, like an island in the midst of a trackless sea, They are generally situated in a depression of land or valley where water may be more easily procured by natural or artificial means. In the winter running streams are filled and, if rain has been somewhat abundant, even small lakes are formed round the oasis, which, however like nearly all the rivers of the Sahara, may be crossed dry shod in summer. But "necessity is the mother of invention," and the people of these oases of the desert prove in their system of water-works that, although isolated from the world, they are not without ingenuity. They provide for their streams subterranean beds, which are roofed over with flat stones and covered with sand, which absorbs the sun's rays and keeps the water from evaporating.

The depth at which water is found varies considerably. The subterranean sheet is generally found at a depth of five to fifteen feet, and the artesian wells touch water at from 100 to 150 feet deep. I observed in

colonization, who live in the desert waste like tigers in their dens, considering it as their traditional property, their safeguard and natural refuge against the Northern in-

vaders.

The establishment of a rapid means of transport to replace the slow "ship of the desert," as the natives term the camel, is the first step to be taken. A Transsahara railway is the only factor by which we can break through all the natural obstacles. This medium will give a formidable impulse the commerce.

THESE ARE PRETTY BIG FOGS.

The Earres Sands of Sammer Time Are in Winter Green With Vegetation.

The general idea of the Sahara, is, that it is an immense plain of shifting sand, entire is an immense plain of shifting sand, entire is the Winter Green With Vegetation.

The wildest of that immense belt of a deserts which, intersected only by a few water courses, extends uninterruptedly from the Atlantic Ocean to the east of Siberia, it supports a population, settled or nomadic of about 3,500,000, the settled population being distributed over 125 cases. We remark that it is an immense of the other of the wildest of the wildest of the wildest of the wildest of the same of the wildest of t

In May the nurning sun scorches the wild greas, rain no longer enriches the roil, and as a result the Bedouins are compelled to drive northward and sell the greater part of their cattle, with which they supply the markets of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Tripoli, and many of Europe.

The strong saline quality of the water found underground, the presence of fossils and shells belonging to strictly marine families, the character of the tertiary strate and the flatness and sandiness of the soil are strong evidence for the theory that the Sahara was formerly the bottom of an il land, sea.

It conformation is convex in the center, rising about 4,000 feet above the sea and sloping northwardly and southwardly in a gentle gradiant, All its confines are barred by mountains or prominent lands, and its level averages 1,000 feet higher that the outlying seas; whence we conjectured that the waters, closed on all sides, stagnated until its midmost crust heaved up, when they flowed off southward through the Niger to Timbuctoo, and northward through the Gulf of Gabes. The now dried-up Wad Massaura, whose bed forms an uninterrupted channel through almost the entire Sahara from Twat to Timbuctoo, where once it probably joined the Niger, seems to give weight to this hypothesis, as it appears perfectly logical that thatriver drained the last remaining water.

The physical configuration of the general surface exhibits also many diversified features. Raised mountain regions, rocky hills of granite, sandstone, limestone, or gypsum; deep ravines, breaking into huge cliffs; vast depressions of land and broad valleys forming temporary lakes when rain the Rhondda and Swances Bay Railway. There is also a merakable development in coal buttle of the ill near regions, rocky hills of granite, sandstone, limestone, or gypsum; deep ravines, breaking into huge cliffs; vast depressions of land and broad valleys forming temporary lakes when rain is level and continuous coal was also discovered on the acclivity of the hill near regions and the same true was reached in first-class condition at a depth of nearly 200 fathoms. Then we had the announcement of the discovery of a rich vein of coal between Dungannon and Cookstown, in Ireland. Later on a rich vein of coal was discovered at Eccleshill, near Derwen. The coal seam is of very fine at excellent seam of bituminous coal was also discovered on the acclivity of the hill near the Blaengwynfi Railway Station on the Rhondda and Swansca Bay Railway. There is also a remarkable development in coal mining going on in South and West Yorkfishire, where numerous important pits are their in course of being sunk or are about to be sunk, and other colliery extensions are being made, which, when completed, will largely increase the present output of the South Yorkshire coalfield."

#### Windfalls.

In 1888 a lady named Burch, then living in Kensington, went like a thousand others, to see the fine ladies pass on their way to attend a drawing room at Buckingham Palace. While gazing at the show, which, though not democratic, is an exceedingly prettyoneshe noticed an old gentleman faint and confused with the pressure of the crowd, which, being composed of Englishmen, pronounced him drunk. Discerning with better insight that he was not drunk, but very ill, Miss Burch led him to a seat, but very ill, Miss Burch led him to a seat, to fine the minutes restored his scattered energies. He thanked her warmly, asked her name, and departed—to be heard of no more till a few days ago, when a solicitor called to inform Miss Burch that the old gentleman had bequeathed her the immense reward for such a service of £150,000.

That story—if it is true, which we see no reason to doubt—is the most striking instance we can remember of the true and perfect windfall which all men, it is said, expect in their hearts, but which so rarely occurs to any one. Stories of unexpected fortunes, of course, are as common as black berries. Somebody is always making or finding or inheriting a heap of money which seems to himself almost to have come from the clouds. Worthless shares become valuable, as happened to more than one man in the history of Devon great consols. A In 1888 a lady named Burch, then livin

generally found at a depth of five to fifteen feet, and the artesian wells touch water at from 100 to 150 feet deep. I observed in general that the deeper the artesian wells were the less saline was the water. Will the Sahara at some future time be fertilized? It may be if the proposed Transsahara railroad be constructed and if the process of irrigation by artesian wells inaugurated by the French in the northern part continues to be successful. Besides vast tracts may be wooded with natural forests, for many trees and plants are indigenous to the climate. And, as a matter of course, the wider and denser the forest area the more rain will be attracted.

But to achieve a peaceful settlement of this great desert it will be necessary to put a stop to the depredations of the Arab nomads and Tuariks, those bitter enemies of colonization, who live in the desert water in their hearts, but which he cornected in their hearts, but which he fortune, for tunex, of course, are as common as black fortunes, of course, are as common as black of the traines. Somebody is always making or sinding or inheriting a heap of money which seems to himself almost to have come from the clouds. Worthless shares become valuable, as happened to more than one man in the history of Devon great consols. A workingman discovers a rich mine, as Mr. Graham did in South Australia; or a relative from whom nothing was expected, within our own knowledge in a southern county. Only last week a pauper in a porhouse was declared heir to £300,000, a sum which he probably could not have put down accurately on a slate, but which had been earned in Australia by a relative who down accuratel

# PIGEON TELEGRAPH.

The Carrier Birds Set to Work in a British Election.

The establishment of a rapid means of transport to replace the slow "ship of the desert," as the natives term the camel, is the first step to be taken. A Transsahara railway is the only factor by which we can break through all the natural obstacles. This medium will give a formidable impulse to commerce.

A Good Idea.—It is getting to be a fashion to address and stamp envelopes on the back, With the direction written across the folds, the letter cannot be opened by an unauthorised person without the fact being detected, and such an opportunity is made detected, and such an opportunity is made detected, and such an opportunity is made then to the Didden and other articles, and also with a service in carrying the matter to neighboring cities or telegraph centres, as they had been trained. On several occament, was charged with burglary by entering a residence at Thames Wharf and stealing a watch and other articles, and also with maliciously wounding Mr. Tucker, who resided there, by striking him on the head with a bar of iron. Prisoner bore a bad character, having been previously convicted, as and the judge, in sentencing him to twenty years' penal servitude, said he was a thorough scoundrel.

The Carrier pigeons played interesting parts in the newspaper work of the recent elections in Great Britain, Important candidates in the newspaper work of the recent elections in the newspaper work of the recent elections.

Carrier pigeons played interesting parts in the newspaper work of the recent elections in the newspaper work of the recent elections.

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Carrier pigeon man with the natical cannot in the newspaper work of the recent elections.

Carrier pig

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT LON-DON.

its Population, Expenditures, Taxoble Property, Paupers, Etc.

London is so huge and many-sided that it is beyond the comprehension of most of us, and the difficulty of understanding it in many of its aspects is rendered all the greater by the deficiencies in its statistics. The chaos of local government has hitherto prevented anything like a complete representation of the conditions of its existence; but since the establishment of the London of County Council an attempt has been made to collect and collate the required information, and present it in some concrete and intelligible form. In the second volume of statistics just issued by that body an enormous amount of material has been gathered together, and, although the information is not complete, it is in a fair way to become so, and at no distant date it should be possible to compare London with other cities in the various phases of its existence. London is so huge and many-sided that it

other cities in the various phases of its existence.

The total population of the County of London, April 6, 1891, was 4,231,431, the increase of ten years being 397,237, or 16.36 per cent. The number of inhabited houses was 557,134, an increase on 1881, of 68,249, or 13.96 per cent.

The total expenditure on the local government of London in the year 1889, 90 was £10,726,000, or as much as an Australian colony. This was equal to £2 10s. 8d. per head of population, which was met by—

Per Head.

Per Head.

Sundry receipts. £0 7 10
Imperial taxation £0 7 10
Imperial taxation £0 5 10
Rates in London 11 64

The rates were levied upon a ratable value of £31,586,000, so that the amount per £1 was 6s 9d, but the ratepayer only paid 4s 10d of this amount. The central rates fall equally upon all the parishes, but the rates for parish purposes are very unequal, ranging from 3s 94d down to 1s 4d.

Included in the total ratable value of London are the following items:

Railways.....£1,882,000
Gas and electric light mains..... 735,000 Water mains.

Hydraulic, telegraph, and other pipes and wires.

Land. Total.....£3,102,000 The following is an estimate of London's ontribution to imperial taxation: London . . . . . . £ 9,300,000 — 23.45 The rest of England . . . 30,366,000 — 76.55

Total.....£39,666,000 — 100.00 Thus for imperial and local purposes combined London pays in taxation approximate-ly £17,000,000. The inland revenue returns ly £17,000,000. The inland revenue returns show that the total incomes exreed in London amount to £123,513,000, so that the burden of taxtion amounts to 14 per cent. The balance of the loans outstanding at the end of 1891 was £47,032,000.

Jan. 1, 1891, the paupers numbered 112,-547, and the cost of pauperism was in 1889-790 £2,340,000, the cost of each pauper being £21 16s. 1d.

The number of persons committed for trial during 1889-790 was 2,906, while 109,-748 were convicted summarily. The habit ual offenders known to the police, not com-

trial during 1889-'90 was 2,906, while 109,748 were convicted summarily. The habitual offenders known to the police, not committed during the year, numbered 2,392. The total represents a percentage of 2.7 to 
the whole population. The cost of the 
police was £1,799,000, or £15 12s 9d. per 
head of the incriminated class. Industrial 
schools cost £20,652.

In the schools of the metropolis the pupils 
numbered in 1890-'91 652,351; che total 
cost of the Board schools was £1,960,000, of 
which £1,272,000 was thrown on local 
rates.

which £1,272,000 was thrown on local rates.

The death rate in London in 1891 was 21.4 per 1000 of the population, which compares favorably with other large towns, Liverpool rising as high as 27 per 1,600.

The open spaces in London, without reckoning the disused burial grounds, extend to 5,449 acres. Besides there are open spaces on its borders which bring up the total of parks accessible to Londoners to 22,000 acres.

The fires in the metropolis in 1891 numbered 2,892, of which 193 were serious. The lives lost numbered 61, 31 of these having been taken out alive. The total cost of the brigade was £120,723, or 63 pence per head of the population. The fire insurance companies contributed £27,196. Property was insured for no less a sum than £805,000,000.

## Postal Damages in England.

Postal Damages in England.

It was recently announced in the London Gazette that the Postmaster General would, on certain conditions, pay as much as \$250 by way of compensation for mishaps to a registered packet or parcel. Ten years ago the postoffice paid nothing whatever for the most grievous damage to any article it gave no more than \$10, and that only when the article was registered. At the present day the compensation for registered articles of all kinds sent by inland post runs as high as \$250, and applies to damage as well as loss; while in the case of parcels certain moderate compensation is given even without registration. It was, indeed, the parcels post that led the Postmaster General to establish the present system of compensation. Before the postoffice carried parcels, no goods of any great value, except a few watches and articles of jewelry, were ordinarily sent by post. A certain amount of coin was sent by registered post, and to provide against the occasional abstraction of the small sums so sent, a possible indemnity of \$10 was provided. It was not intended to encourage the sending of large sums through the post, and therefore the compensation was kept low. But with the introduction of the parcel post the Postmaster General became a carrier of goods, and, coming thus into competition with common carriers who were held responsible for danage, it became necessary to consider the question of compensation.

## Sensible Cows.

Aunty-"You are very fond of meat aren't you?"
Little Nicce—"Yes, indeedy, if its lean 1
Where does meat grow?"
"It comes from cattle."

"Yes."

"And do they have to be killed so that I can have meat?"

"Yes."
"I didn't know that, but I guess the cows does, 'cause they act awful mad when I comes around."

## Smart as His Patient.

Old Doctor-'You look quite well to-day Did you take the pills I left for you?" Young Knowital (triumphantis)-"Not one of 'em."

one of 'em."
Old Doctor—" Well, it does a matter.
They were made of bread."

A CHAPTER OF SCOTTISH HISTORY. A ST. CATHARINES MIRACLE.

Aprille of the William of the Control of the Contro

dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against all other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. William's Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. William's Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pilts may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold hakes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as, compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

All lovers of gardening will revel in the handsome catalogue of seeds, bulbs, roses, plants, etc., just issued by the Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co., of Toronto. This firm stands at the head of their profession in the Dominion, and are noted for the reliability of the seeds they sell and for fair dealing. This year they have added Greenhouses to their already immense business and offer for '93 everything new in roses, carnations, ralms and other plants. Novelties offered by American Seedsmen can be procured from this firm and so save express and duty. The latest nivelty, "Datura" or "Horn of Plenty," a grand flower, is illustrated on front cover of their catalogue and it is a marvel of beauty. We recommend our farmers and gardening friends to write for a copy and to be particular in mentioning this paper.

The yeast cake and the negro's favorite weapon are both raisers.

weapon are both raisers.

Women are not slow to comprehend.
They're quick. They're alive, and yet it
was a man who discovered the one remedy
to their peculiar aliments. The man was
Dr. Pierce.

The discovery was his "Favorite Priscription"—the boon of delicate women.
Why go round "with one foot in the grave,"
suffering in silence—misunderstood—when
there's a remedy at hand that isn't an
experiment, but which is sold under the
guarantee that if you are disappointed in
any way in it, you can get your money back
by applying to its makers.

We can hardly imagine a woman's not
trying it. Possibly it may be true of one
or two—but we doubt it. Women are ripe
for it. They must have it. Think of a
prescription and nine out of ten waiting for
it. Carry the news to them!

The seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets arethe Little Regu

The socialist is generally a man you would not like to have on your socialist.

# A Veteran's Story



Mr. Joseph Hem-merich, an old soldier, 529 E. 146th St., N. Y. City, writes us volun-tarily. In 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, lasting several years, was discharged as incurable with Consumption.

with Consumption.

Doctors said both lungs were affected and he could not live long, but a comrade urged him to try Hood's Sarsaparlla. Before he had finished one bottle his cough began to get loose, the choking sensation left, and night sweats grew less and less. He is now in good health and cordially recommends

#### Hood's Sarsaparilla as a general blood purifier and tonic medi-sine, especially to his comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are per feet in composition, proportion and appearance. Publisher, Toronto Books, BIBLES

PECIAL OFFER, beautiful design with your name in fancy colors. Executed with the Automatic Shading Pen, for 10 ets., silver. Complete stock of .en manship supplied Circulars a dress W.A. THOMPSON, Toronto Box 523.

thoroughly prepare them and women who will thoroughly prepare themselves in Shorthand Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Type writing, etc. Address College of Correspondence, Toronto.

### DO YOU IMAGINE

That people would have been regularly using our Toilet Soaps since 1815 (forty-seven long years) if they had not been GOOD! The public are not fools and do not continue to buy goods unless they are satisfactory.

IF YOU WOULD SAVE TIME AND MONEY BUYA

NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE Agents everywhere.

### IMPORTANT. The preparation of delicious and wholesome cond is necessary to our happiness. To accomplish this fine materials must be used. We

EMPIRE BAKING POWDER

As containing strength, purity and safety Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Manufactu ed only by ELLIS & KEIGHLEY, Toronto Sold a 25cts pound tin. Ask your grocer for i



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

## CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

nvested Captial - \$12,000,000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ST., TORONTO.

The ample and increasing resources of this Company enableits Directors to make advances on REAL ESTATE securities to make advances without delay, at the lowest current rate of interest, and on the most favorable rems.

Loans granted on improved farms and on productive town and city properties without delay, at the lowest productive town and city properties.

Mortgages and Debentures purchased.

Application may be made thorough the local Appraisers of the Company or to

J. Herbert Mason,
Managing Director, Toronto.

Have You Ast hma?

DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure free to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

send address.

If the conceit was taken out of some people there wouldn't be enough of 'em left to hang clothes on.

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

Kate Field asks: "How many women marry a good man?" One at a time, Kate, except in Utah.

GISBONS' TOOTHACHE GUM acts as temporary filling, and stops toothache instant ly Sold by druggists.

A mother may have taper fingers, but her little boy, when corrected, does not consider her hand lighter on that account.

SHILOH'S TAKE . CURE. OUGH CUR

SHILOH'S CATARRH Have you Catarrh? This Remedy will relieve and Cure you. Price 50tta. This Injector for its successful treatment, free, Remember, Shiloh's Remedies are soid on a guarantee.



become listless, fretful, without energy, thin and weak. Fortify and build them up, by the use of

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND
HYPOPMOSPHITES
Of LAme and Soda.
Palatable as Milk. AS A PREVENTIVE OR
CURE OF COURS OR COLDS, IN BOTH
THE OLD AND YOUNG, IT IS UNEQUALLED.
Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.
\$1.00.

KOFF NO MORE

WATSONS' COUCH DROPS WATSONS COUGH DROPS
WILL GIVE POSITIVE AND INSTANT RELIEF TO THOSE SUFFERING
FROM COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE
THROAT, ETC., AND ARE INVALUABLE
TO ORATORS AND VOCALISTS. R. &
T. W. STAMPED ON EACH DROP, TRY THEM

ORTAST'S
ASTHMALEN
Gives a Nights
Gives a Nights
CURES
Sweet Sleep and

# Fountain of Youth

A man may afford to be ugly, but no wom-

an can.
St. Leon Mineral Water has a magical effect upon the skin in removing wrinkles, blotches and pimples. It clears up the complexion left heavy and sallow from sickness or the excessive use of cosmetics.
For sale everywhere.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co., (Limited) 1011 King Street West. Br an ch, 449 Yonge Street.

## Tel. 132 I CURE FITS! /aluable treatise and bottle of medicine sent Free to any Sufferer, Give Express and Post Office address. H. G. SURGIDAL MACHINIST, 134 King STREET W., TORONN





IF SO, USE Dr.CLARK'S CATARRH CURE. It never fails. IT CURES CATARRH IN THE HEAD THROAT AND MOSE, COLD IN THE HEAD, HAY FE'ER, INFLANCE PALATE AND TONGUES, restores the some of Palate Fang Tongues, the bord of the some of

# "German Syrup"

We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from pa-Croup. freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup to their children in the emergencies of Croup. You will credit these, because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack—a medicine containing no evil drug, which mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours safe and gure most critical hours, safe and sure

most critical hours, safe and sure that it will carry them through.

Rb. I. Willits, of Mrs. Jas. W. Kirk, Alma, Neb. I give it to my children when troubled with Croup and never saw any preparation act like it. It is simply miraculous.

Fully one-half of our customers are my hers who use Boschee's Germany Syrup among their children. A medicine to be successful with the little folks must be a treatment for the sudden and terrible foes of childhood, whooping cough, croup, diphhood, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria and the dangerous inflammations of delicate throats and lungs. @

## CONSUMPTION Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent Free to any Sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. T.A. SLOCUM & CO., 186 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.

Banjos, Violins, Accordeons and all kind of Band Instruments. The largest stock is Canada to chi

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., S YONGE STREET TORONTO, CM



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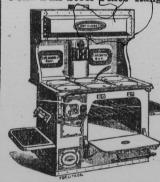


IMPROVED THE LAST 20 YEARS NOTHING BETTER UNDER THE SUN

RUPTURE

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LET ME SHEET WAS THE REQUIRED, WILL SEND YOU
PRICE. GOODS ARE SENT BY MAIL, REGISTERED
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Plate Range.



FOR COAL AND WOOD LATEST AND BEST. EVERLASTING. UNBREAKABLE. Be sure and see the elegant stove before buy ing any other. Sold by all leading dealors. Mani'd by F. & C. Cuincy Co., Tores

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#### NEWS TOPICS OF A WEEK

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN FEW WORDS FOR BUSY READERS.

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

CASUALTIES.

Charles Emon was killed while at-tempting to open a can of dynamite at Ashland, Wis.

Fireman Lee and Brakemen Walker d Donnelly were fatally injured in actinate by a collision.

Two men were killed and two probably fatally injured by the explosion of a locomotive at McKinnes, Pa.

John Glaspie, a millionaire lumberman and horse owner of Stillwater, Minn., was killed in a railway accident. The 2-year-old son of H. I. Kenny, Conlonge, Que., was choked to death, by a small screw nail which lodged in his throat.

In a mill near Amherst, N.S., Thursday, Andrew Olsen became entangled in a belt and received injuries from which he died in four hours.

The family of Alexander Kennedy, Kemptville, were poisoned by porridge of which they partook Saturday morn-ing. Mr. Kennedy died and the others are in a critical condition.

The ground under the town of Sandgate, county of Kent. England, sank several feet Saturday and great terror was caused among the inhabitar. Many houses were destroyed or badly damaged, but nobody was killed.

A very destructive cyclone visited various parts of Georgia and Mississippi on Saturday. Nine bodies had been recovered from the ruins in Mississippi up to last night, and eighteen dead and many injured are reported in Georgia. SUICIDES.

Thomas White of Toronto killed him-self Sunday night by taking carbolic

Mr. John Dingle, a well-known resident of Oshawa, committed suicide yesterday by hanging.

At Sheet Harbor, N.S., Capt Fred. Henry committed suicide by hanging himself with a skate strap.

A man giving the name of Frank La Page shot himself through the head at Niagara Falls, Ont., Sunday and died in a short time.

Augusta Erricson, a Swedish servant, 25 years old, threw herself before an engine on the elevated road at Third avenue and Twenty-third street, New York, and was instantly killed.

A young private who had been struck several times by a corporal on the parade ground jumped from a high rock at Ehrenbreitstein, and was dashed to pieces on the enormous boulders below.

on the enormous bounders below.

The 7-year-old son of Mr. Henry Cook,
of East Selkirk, Man., playing with a
b.o h r. twisted around his neck a rope

b. b. r. twisted around his neck a rope that was hanging from the ceiling, and jumped from the oradle. When found by his mother he was dead.

At Bridgeport, Conn., Alex. P. Hetherington, a young Greek, shot Miss Emma Klaus, a young lady to whom he had proposed marriage and was refused, and then shot himself through the heart. The young lady's injuries will not prove serious.

WORK OF THE FLAMES, The Royal hotel at Point Edward was burned Monday morning.

Wm. Bouter, of Marmora, lost \$1,000 in the destruction of his house.

Jesse Card's bootstore at Bayfield was damaged to the extent of \$150 Friday. The Queen's Hetel, Milbrook is in ashes. Loss \$3,400; insurance \$4,800.

Joseph Myers' house, Fingal, has gone owing to a defective chimney. Insurance \$300 covers loss.

The house of Mr. John McKenzie, at Crow Harbor Guysboro', N. S., was burned and McKenzie perished in the flames.

A faulty stovepip caused the burning of three houses at Laprairie, Que., Thursday. Eight persons are homeless. Loss and insurance unknown.

The warehouses of D. & A. MacDonald at it. John's, Que., were destroyed by fire Saturday. The loss is \$10,000 and the insurance \$54,000. Some 225 persons are thrown out of employment. on Saturday afternoon fire destroyed the woo lenware workshop of the Centlal Prison, Toronto. This is the fourth time the prison has been visited by fire. No prisoners escaped. The loss will be about \$55,000, and there is no company but only self-insurance by the Province.

THE CRIMINAL RECORD. Thomas Dolan, charged with burglary as sentenced at the Falls to five years in

Kingston penitentiary. Judge Martine in New York has sentenced Col. W. B. Hayes to eight years'

imprisonment for perjury.

An old man named Riley, living near Belmont, N.Y., was murdered by his son, Martin Riley, aged 25.

A Crow Indian terrorized Wilsey, Montana, for several hours Friday, but was finally shot dead by a ranchman.

Keepers in the Insane asylum at Austin, Texas, are said to have beaten a patient named W. H. Culpepper to death.

About 115 post-office officials at Bucharest have been implicated in a systematic robbery of the mails. A cable states that fifty of the accused persons have been arrested.

At Pittsburg, Pa., on Saturday the convicted participants in the Homestead poisoning case were sentenced. Dempsey and Beatty, to seven years; Gallagher five years, and Davidson three years.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Bobcaygeon has granted a bonus of \$11,000 to the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon & Pontypool Railway.

Russell Sage has bought the New York and Massachusetts railroad at auction for \$50,000. Its original cost was \$1,500,000.

The Hendrie syndicate has taken possession of the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg electric railway, having paid the balance of the purchase money, \$136,000

Mr. Thomas Tait has been promoted to be assistant general manager of the L.P.R., and Mr. J. W. Leonard succeds Mr. Tait as superintendent of the Ontario and Quebec division.

The C.P.R., having secured running powers over the L. & P. S. R., is endeav-

MUNICIPAL. The fire company of North Bay has een reorganized.

Kingston's rate of assessment this year will be 17½ mills on the dollar.

Toronto Public School Board ask the city council to furnish the sum of \$430, 000 for carrying on the schools next year. The reeves and deputy reeves of Dur-ham county met at Bowmanville and passed a resolution in favor of separat-ing from the county of Northumberland.

The cost of the new court house of Oxford county is \$109,049.77. A. J. Brown, contractor, of Toronto, has put in a bill for \$16,368 for extras, over which there is a dispute.

is a dispute.

At a special meeting of the Toronto council Friday, Dr. Allen the medical health officer, was dismissed from his office by a vote of 14 to 9, on the ground that his conduct of the department had not been in the interests of the city.

MARITIME MATTERS The overdue steamship Naronic has not yet been reported.

The steamship City of Paris hereafter sails under the United States flag, and will be known as the "Paris."

A vessel called the Cacique was sunk in a collision in the English channel on Thursday night. It is thought thirteen lives were lost.

A new company has been formed of Toronto and American capitalists to run four steamers between Toronto and Montreal during the coming season.

News has reached San Francisco of the loss of the barque Lady Sampson, bound from Sydney, N.S.W., to Hono nulu with coal. The captain, his wife and part of the crew reached Honolulu by a small boat, and were almost starved to death. The balance of the crew are supposed to be lost.

TARIFF TOPICS.

At the meeting of the Patrons of Industry in Toronto a resolution in favor of the removal of duties on British goods was introduced and adopted.

The government has made a concession to the binder twine combine by reducing the duty on rove, their raw material, from 20 per cent. to 10 per cent.

The U. S. Judiciary committee has recommended that the duty on imported liquors be reduced from \$2.50 to \$1 per gallon, and that the tariff on all goods be reduced whenever it is found that they are influenced by a trust or combination

A Paris despatch says that the Government commission appointed to in-quire into the matter has discovered that since the high tariff came into effect, about a year ago, over four million francs worth of Swiss watches have been smuggled into France.

MISCELLANEOUS. The Lingham gold mine in Belmont, Hastings county, is proving highly profitable.

The divorce application of Mr. James Balfour, of Hamilton, has passed the Senate Committee.

A census of the emigrants in the Central prison shows that 9 are English, 3 Irish, 3 Scotch and 39 natives of the United States.

The census record shows that during 1891, 23 males and 42 females died who were over 100 years old. One man lived to be 118 and one woman was 112.

A bin Said, sultan of Zanzibar, is dead. The British have declared Hamid his successor. An attempt by Kalid, son of deceased, to seize the throne was

FOREIGN POLITICS. It is said the Imperialist flag is again to be hoisted in Brazil.

In Ottawa \$950 has been subscribed to the Irish home rule fund.

The net debt of the United States increased \$615,699.14 during February.

The Irish Nationalists of New York on Friday celebrated the 115th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet.

M. Thebaut urges the French Government to grant, annually from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 francs for operations on the Panama canal until the work is completed.

The Imperial Federation league's proposal to summon an Imperial conference to discuss Imperial defence and other matters will not be accepted by the British government.

Jack Dempsey defeated Billy Keough, a heavyweight, at Portland, Oregon.

At the New Orleans pugilistic carnival Friday night Smith beat Goddard in 18 rounds.

The police authorities of Brooklyn have decided to prohibit professional boxing matches.

The backer of John Graham, the Toronto skater, offers to match him against any man in the world. The New York Times says indications are that a trust is to be formed for the promotion of prize fights.

At Minneapolis John S. Johnson cut the 100 and 120 yards skating record from 10 1-5 and 11\(\hat{g}\) to 9 4-5 and 11 3-5 seconds respectively, standing start.

THE DAUGHTERS OF EVE. Princess Kaiulani, of Hawaii is in the

traces.

The Legislative Assembly of Arizona as passed a bill authorizing woman suf-

frage.

In the Manitoba Legislature the proposal to grant woman suffrage was defeated by a vote of twenty-eight to

The South Dakota legislature held a stormy session Thursday, and the bill granting woman nunicipal suffrage was lost by 50 to 27.

One hundred leading society people of Columbus, ladies and gentlemen, have been summoned to appear in court charged with gambling, having played progressive euchre at their homes.

OF MILITARY INTEREST.

A military institute has been formed in Montreal. Severe fighting has taken place in Brazil, and atrocious cruelties are re-

Brazil has ordered 70,000 small calibre rifles and 35,000,000 cartridges from a

Berlin firm. The arms and accourrements of the St. Thomas Cavalry Company have been transferred to London.

It is the intention of the Government to repair the old stone magazine at Fort George, and to take steps to prevent further decay.

an Uring Wieter is upon us; again we must bestir ourselves to wir stand is attacks.

MEMORIES of past winters and by-gone experiences have taught us what is needed, and we have secured

TAPLE and fancy Dry Goods, Fine Boots and Shoes, Men's and Women's Rubbers & Overshoes, etc., that the market affords, and at prices that keen competition and stern necessity always offer to the cash buyer.

O YOU KNOW that the word "CASH" has a wonderful influence in the world of commerce! Often and often goods are secured at far less than the cost of production. This is a lesson we learned long ago, and have constantly used our lest energies and cash to secure the bargains offered from time to time; and we still adhere to the rule of sharing the advantages we receive with our customers.

# lead the Van in the MILLINERY BUSINESS in this section of the country.

Our Stock is fully assorted for Winter, and MISS KINSEY will undertake to satisfy the most fastidious in this line

We keep constantly on hand a well-assorted stock of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Our specialty is TEA. We say without fear of successful contradiction that our 25c. and 85c. Tea cannot be beat.

Do not forget the place, and don't be afraid to ask to see any line, whether you want to purchase or not, as we consider it no trouble to show goods.

REMEMBER-One Price to all; and right down to the limit below which honest goods cannot be sold.

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FORDWICH, ONT.

Money to Loan on Farm Security at the Lowest rate of Interest.

GOOD NO S DISCOUNTED.

pecial Attention given to

CONVEYANCING.

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North of the Post Office,

FORDWICH

Fordwich Roller \*

WILSON BROS., Props.

First-class Manitoba Wheat Flour manufactured and always kept in Stock and sold in any quantities.

FLOUR......per cwt. \$1 90 to \$2 00 BRAN.,....per ton. 10 00 SHORTS.....per ton.

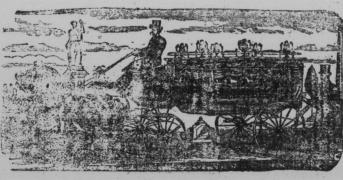
Special attention given to GRISTING, which is done on the shortest

possible notice. Highest Price Paid

for Grain. The mill is fitted throughout with the very best roller process machinery and appliances and we are confident of being able to give perfect satisfac-

PATONAGE SOLICITED.

WILSON BROS.



# Special Announcement.

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

J. R. WILLIAMS,

ember of Untario Sch el al Fred In irg.

# East Huron Gazette.

Home News,

Discrict News,

Miscellany,

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Have You Renewed Your Subscription for 1893 ?

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Jobbing Department

IS REPLETE

With the Latest Faces of Type, Most Modern Conveniences, Rapid Presses and every facility for turning out first-class work on the short. est notice and at the low



sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behoves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insiddious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor.

It cannot be doubted that our stupendous schievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can no more syade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and to the benefith purposes of our Government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to solvity the most enlightened statesmantain, and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precautions. In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust diff nees of opinion we should be free from tolerance of passion and our judgment — I be unmoved by selfish interests.

I am canfident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and of-

alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests.

I am confident that such an approach to the subject will result in prudent and offective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the Government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit acceptance of the maintain our national oredit processary to maintain our national oredit acceptance in our country's greatness which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us not less serious—I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of the Government especial and direct individual advantages.

The verdict of our voters which condemned the injustice of maintaining protection for protection's sake, enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of Renub.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

Delivers a Message Bristling With Aggressiveness.

TARIFF REFORM HIS MAIN SUBJECT.

Abuses of the Pension System to be Corrected-Combines to be Swept Away—A Tariff for Revenue Only Promised—The Silver Problem to be Bodly Stet.

Washington, March & Groved Clevelland, of New York, was on Saturdly successfully inducted into the high office ond term, with all appropriate occasiones, amid the gathering of a mighty multitude. In his insagural address he epoke as follows—My fellow-clizons: In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen, I am about to dedicate myself to their service deem it stiting on this occasion while indicating the opinional hold concerning public questions of present importance to briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and studencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their Government. While were American eithern must contemplate growth and expansion of our country, the service will provide the continuation of the contemplate growth and expansion of our country, the service will prove the service of the growth and expansion of our country, the service will be continued to the properties of the growth and expansion of our country, the service will be continued to the properties of the country o

shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their Government and its legislative and executive branch shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accompishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises, not less than by the command of their masters, to devote themselves unremittingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and wishout violicitiveness.

Our mission is not punishment, but the

wisely and we hout vindictiveness.

Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unruly advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an brest distribution of the fund of gove mental beneficence treasured up for all, we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the Government farmishes the only justification for taxing the people we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing powers, and when we seek to reinstate the self-centident and business enterprise of our citizens by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor we stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement.

Anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust the people have reposed in us constrains me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If in lifting

If You want to Save Money for

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BUY YOUR

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We have made our money on all Winter Goods.

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> See Our All Wool Tweeds, 40c. Former Price 60c " " 50c. Dress Goods 11c. " " 12½c.
> " " 8c.
> Double width Cloakings 60c. 10c. 90c. Suitable for Sping " 65c. " 75c. " \$100. "All Wool Undershirts 50c. " 75c. \$8.75 " 4.50 " 6.00 \$5.00. 6.50. 8.00. Overcoats at

I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task we shall hardly be excused, and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

Space will not permit us to mention all the Bargains, but the goods are here and must be sold and we are here to sold them, and prices won't hinder us.

PRICES DOWN destroying the brood of kindred originate papers of the property of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred originate paternalism. This is the buy per low of correct the consumeration of our tart as we had been as the cost attain part of our town must be proven the consumeration of our tart as we had been originated to the part of the consumeration of the tart as we had to a part of the consumeration of the tartest to on faint or neglect we may had been to a pittle of the manner. It makes the most on the better lesson to the better lesson in and see what we are offering See Me about Getting a Furnace.

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I stick my head out of a car window and they say to me

"LOOK OUT!"

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

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For the Dining Room. For the Hall,

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PRICES DOWN TO BED-ROCK.

Lamp Goods, Cutlery.

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Repairing Done to Order and in First-Class Style Don't burn your fingers making toast. Get a Toaster, for only 15c. At SUTHE At SUTHERLA N

Get an adjustible cover for boiling kettles. It fits any size
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Lvely things in FancyLamps and Shades AT SUTHERLANDS

Outlery of all styles. Some-thing nobby in this line,

Does that mouse in the pautry
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You'll be surprised at the number and variety of besuti-ful and useful articles, just suitable for X-mas presents, At SUTHERLANDS.

Lanters, granite iron tea pots, flat-irons, cutlery holders, trays, scoops, skates or any-thing, At SUTHER

JAMES SUTHERLAND, Tinsmith, Gorrie.

\* Sheep Skins Wanted. \*

# A Remarkable Oriental Experience

A THRILLING STORY OF CHINESE TREACHERY.

CHAPTER VI.

CHAPTER VI.

Tientsin, Ist July.—I arrived here yesterday and am now the guest of Mr. Boasol, a German gentleman, to whom Mr. James Diesy furnished me with a letter of introduction. He is a gentleman with whom, from the first moment of meeting, I felt friendly; and having the assurance of my Shanghai friends that I could trust him to the ultermost, it was not long ere he was in possession of all that I, myself, knew regarding the quest upon which I am bent.

Mr. Bonseln advice to me is sound and good, and I have declared to follow his suggestions that I should make further inquiries in Tientsin before I proceed to Pekin.

suggestions that I should make turener inquiries in Tientsin before I proceed to Pekin.

He remembers, he says, having heard something, some eight or nine months ago, of the strange disappearance of an Englishman in Pekin; but he can have made no friends in Tientsin, for no one knew even his name, and the story appeared to have been of Chinese origin, and therefore was treated as a fable by the little colony.

Mr. Bonsel has accordingly set inquiries on foot to discover, in the first place, with whem this story had origin, and his Chinese boy, who seems a reliable fellow, has instituted a system of search amongst his fellows which I have hopes may be productive of some information within the next few days, though in the mean time my patience is sorely tried for I long to proceed to Pekin, to be on the spot, to be near this man, though I may fail at first to find him; for (if he be still alive) I can conjecture to myself the terrible nature of the prolonged suffering he must have endured in a solitary and apparently endless captivity, and my very presence, as seeking him, must surely, ty some hidden means, communicate with him and give him hope.

as a clope, a tream of water appears to be concusionally in the habit of coursing—though all is now as dry as in the desert.

Likely of the attent and road as something the same of the same days as the desert.

Likely of the same of the attent and road as something the same of the

and the satisticy to be found; and if he had by guide, then surely his boatmen, or his carters, or some others who accompanied him from Tientsin to Pekingmay now be in Tientsin.

I can not think that he has been kidnapped, as it were, by the men with whom he set out for the capital; for then no one had ever heard of him, and as it is there has been a whisper of his disappearance, and this whisper has had origin with some of the Chinese.

And yet, strangely enough, this boy of the Chinese, the content in search, and a syet there is no result in search, and a yet there is no result in search, and as yet there is no result in search, and as yet there is no result in search, and as yet there is no result in search, and as yet there is no search in search and as yet there is no search in search and as yet there is no search in search and as yet there is no search in search and as yet there is no search in search as a search that may have to remain for days in Tientsin without coming any nearer to the point at issue than I now am.

I in search, and as yet there is no search in search has resulted in something tangible at length. A trace of W litun Norris has been found—a trace which, I hope, may lead to something tangible at length. A trace of W litun Norris has been found—a trace which, I hope, may lead to something tangible at length. A trace of W litun Norris has been found—a trace which, I hope, may lead to something tangible at length. A trace of W litun Norris has been found—a trace which, I hope, may lead to something tangible at length. A trace of W litun Norris has been found—a trace which, I hope, may lead to something tangible at length. A trace of W litun Norris has been found—a trace which, I hope, may lead to something tangible at length. A trace of W litun Norris has been found—a trace which, I hope, may lead to something tangible at length. A trace of W litun Norris has been found—a trace which, I hope, may lead to something tangible at length. A trace of W litun Norris has been found—a trace which, I

by the guide's name had been discovered was, in the end, simplicity itself. The guide having made inquiries throughout Tientsin regarding his master subsequent to his disappearance, it was thus clearly recollected by certain of his friends that he had done so, and from this, so soon as those now inquiring upon the matter came upon these men, it was at once and easily established as a fact that the man for whose return to Tientsin I now wait was the guide of William Norris.

By what means the two became separated a year ago I can not as yet tell. Mr. Bonsel has suggested several ways in which it was possible for him to have missed his guide, and all are more or less probable; but the truth we can only ascertain when the guide himself returns, and how far this guide will be useful to me is questionable.

Will the irritation of the delay he now causes me by his absence be recompensed by the information he has to give me? It is extremely doubtful to my mind, for the man has himself long ago given up the search, and the story he has to tell must bear but indirectly upon the imprisonment of William Norris.

I have written to acquaint my Shanghai friends of the autening delay, which I was

of William Norris.

I have written to acquaint my Shanghai friends of the annoying delay, which I yet feel it a necessity to bear, and I have asked them to write me, on the chance of the letter still reaching me here before I leave, to inform me whether either of them is acquainted with my host's Chinese friend in Pekin, Shan-min-yuen, and, if so, to what extent I may rely upon him, taking into account the fact that I shall naturally be somewhat reticent with a Chinese.

spot, to be near this man, though I may fail at first to find him; for (if he be still alive) I can conjecture to myself the terrible nature of the prolonged suffering he must have endured in a solitary and apparently endless captivity, and my very presence, as seeking him, must surely, ty some hidden means, communicate with him and give him hope.

Every step which I take, bringing menerer to my destination, seems to call to life within me renewed desire for haste in a way that I cannot explain.

Tientsin is a quiet town, and the settlement I am inclined to like, whilst all who live here are upon that footing of friendship which i inmediately arises from a temporary evile in a small remote town.

But it is too quiet for me in my present state of disturbed nervous excitement. Were danger before me, I should be cool and calm. It is the looking forward to what may come that is the trying point. I have been to-day in the native city—a city so vast as to change my opinion entirely of Tientsin. I had fancied it a small place: I found myself indeed mistaken.

It have been to-day in the native city—a city so vast as to change my opinion entirely of Tientsin. I had fancied it a small place: I found myself indeed mistaken.

It have procured an equipage of any kind. What I have ultimately procured is a slope, a stream of water appears to be occasionally in the habit of coursing,—though all is now as dry as in the desert.

Many of the streets and roads are somewhat reticent with a Chinese.

It him is demonstrated by rebelle that, all chough neither of the Diceys may have met this man, they may at some time this it man, and its man way the matter in a sones prejudiced regarding his friend, I should like an outside opinion, onewer vague, upon the man whose quest, and if, as I understand I am likely to be uses, and if, as I understand I am likely to be used, and if, as I understand I am likely to be the river in a sone prejudiced regarding his friend, I should like an outside opinion, and if it is now understand I am likely t

the hope of discovering him now.

To a certainty, were I do so, we should pass each other on the road; for I understand there are many ways of transit be tween the capital and its port, and it is not at all a likely thing that he and I should meet upon the road.

Whilst I reached Pekin he might have returned to Tientsin; and as it has now become a matter of utmost importance that I should see this guide, I am now tied down to remain in Tientsin for, so far as I can see, an unimited period of time.

It appears that the means where

way to the Northern Court, in all probability to report himself and have his freedom ratified. Whether this comes anywhere near the truth or not, however, I can not say. I hasten to write to you at once, in order to catch the steamer, which will take my letter in a few hours' time from now, to ask you if you have any objection to my seeing this man, with a view to inquiring if he will endeavor to assist you as far as lies in his rower when he reaches Pekin (if he will endeavor to assist you as far as lies in his rower when he reaches Pekin (if he altimately intends going to the capital), for I feel confident that if there is one man in the whole world who can be of use to you it is this man, whom, from mere seeing, I have taken a liking to, and whom the Chinese call by the name Chin-chin-wa.

He is a tall man, dressed in the clothing of his adopted land; and what was strangerest to me, he bore himself like a king and what changer than was that of his adopted fellows; and this after, I believe, some seventeen years of solitude in Formosa, which do not seem in any way to have impaired his knowledge as to how to treat his fellows.

Very seldom have I seen a crowd so excited. The arrival of this extraordinary man, and, as it were, the glory of his bearing, seemed to influence one and all. I myself caught the fever, and a feeling came over me that if ever I looked upon a man who was a king by nature's right I looked upon him now.

Will you leave the matter in my hands, to do as I judge best? I have consulted James upon the subject; and had it not been for your express desire that we should do nothing until hearing from you, I should have already approached this Anglo-Chinee. I should like to sound him to ascertain if he can and will really be of any use to you; we can trust him, I am certain. If you doubt this, remember that he has suffered penal servitude at the hands of his countrymen, and consider whether it is not more than likely that the old English blood rose to the top during those years. Though

If you doubt this, remember that he has suffered penal servitude at the hands of his countrymen, and consider whether it is not more than likely that the old English blood rose to the top during those years. Though he is a Chinamen still to all appearances, we can not see his heart.

In what capacity I shall put the matter before him, as I propose to do with your permission, I am very doubtful. If he did in the end prove useful, could you offer a reward? I do not know but that he may be a poor man unless the Government have taken him up.

Now if, as you have conjectured, Norris is confined in the palace grounds in Pekin, this seems to me the truest and indeed the only means to ascertain the truth. Let me, as your ambassador, approach this man Chin-chin-wa, and you may rely I shall do my utmost to get him to agree with my views; and if he doos so—well, I feel that you will have a powerful ally.

Believe me to be, yours faithfully.

ally.

Believe me to be, yours faithfully, -I trust this may some you at Tientsin.

To,

Herbert Vanscombe, Esq.,

c/o L. Bonsel, Esq.,

Tientsin.

The Liverals Beaten in Huddersheld, Which
They Won Last Time.

The Conservatives have won a signal victory by capturing Huddersheld, which has gone Liberal in 1885, in 1886, and in 1892. The contest was for the seat made vacant by the death of the late William Summers, Liberal. It was bitterly contested, and largely on the home rule issue, Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett having declared in a speech in behalf of the Conservative candidate, Sir Joseph Crosand, that any legislative body in Ireland would be controlled by those who in the past had threatened vengeance upon Ulster loyalists, and had threatened to tax British imports and establish Roman Catholicism.

Crosland was elected by 7,068 votes to 7,033 for Woodhead, Liberal. At the late general election Summers, Liberal, had 7,098 votes to 6,837 for Crosland.

In order that they may have no colour In order that they may have no colour-blind men in their service, the directors of the North-Eastern Railway Company, Eng., have decided that all their servants holding responsible positions shall undergo the sight-test examination.

#### ALL THE WORLD OVER.

The extensive premises of Messrs. Cantrell & Coohran, the well-known mineral water manufacturers, Nassau Place, Dublin, were completely destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The damage was very considerable.

British soldiers will wear seamless socks in future because they insure greater marching efficiency. The old style of seamed socks chafed the skin and made the soldiers footsore; the seamless socks do not. Tenders for the supply of 900,000 pairs, a year's estimated requirements have been invited by Government.

#### TOLD BY A TIGER SLAYER.

Thinks no More of Killing Man Eaters than a Canadian Boy of Shooting Wood-

chucks.

For years Frank Leyburn has been known as the tiger slayer of Amoy. There is not a village along the coast of China, no matter how remote from the great centres of population, to which his tame has not extended. With him the killing of the great man eaters who infest the jungles is looked upon as a pastime, and he has shot them under almost all imaginable circumstances.

ALL THE WORLD OVER

The company of the property of the control of

#### AUSTRALIAN MONOTONY.

Vast Stretches of Grass and Gum Frees of the Journey From Melbourne to Bris

#### FOR THE LADIES

A Hard-Working Woman.

all day she hurried to get through,
the same as lots of wimmundo;
four stimes at night her husban' said:
Ats. ain't you goin' to come to bed i'
an' then she'd kinder give a hitch,
an' pause haif way between a stitch,
an' sorler sigh, an' say that she
Vas ready as she'd ever be,
She reckoned.

An' so the years went, one by one; An' somehow she was never done; An' when the angel said as how "Mis' Smith, it's time you rested now," She sorter raised her eyes to look A second, as a stich she took; "All right! I'm coming now," says she, "I'm ready at I'l ever be, I reckon."

#### Home-Made Tooth Soan.

A nice tooth soap, or a sweet-smelling tooth powder, may be reckoned among the toilet articles which are the delight of every well-organized woman.

But the best tooth soaps, in the language of the little girl "cost money," and mary a woman has been compelled to buy something less dainty than she wanted, because she could not afford to buy the gilt-edged variety.

thing less dainty than she wanted, because she could not afford to buy the gilt-edged variety.

Here is a tooth soap which may be highly recommended. It is sweet smelling, nice tasting and cleansing without having in its composition an ingredient which could possibly harm the teeth. Indeed, it is so mild that those who require a "gritty" soap must add pumice stone to the compound.

For the tooth soap get of powdered orris root a quarter of a pound, of powdered myrrh two ounces, of powdered white soap three ounces, of powdered saffron one cunce and of oil of lavander two drachms. Mix with one pound of precipitated chalk.

This makes quite a large quantity. But the soap keeps well. Should you not feel equal to mixing the ingredients yourself a druggist will toss them together for you, without charging you any more than the separate ingredients would cost if bought singly.

For the delicate teeth of children a good powder can be made from two ounces of Castile, sans, rowdered, and dried, one

powder can be made from two ounces of Castile soap, powdered and dried; one ounce of cuttle fish bone, powdered; four ounces of honey and a dash of lavender for perfume.
Try these.

#### Interior Novelties.

Interior Novelties.

An attractive dining room lately furnished shows the walls covered with an embossed paper of a light olive brown with Venetian damask design, outlined by a raised gold tracery, inclosing the soft old olives, dull blues and greens, harmonizing nicely with wood-bronze and oak trimmings. The frieze is of a soft leather color and scattered over it are architectural design heads. This design consists of garlands festooned from rosettes and knots of ribbon in soft hues and inclosed between gold flutings; in groups of three rosettes are set between and a molding is set above a row of pearl ornaments in gold. The effect is very beautiful.

The surface of the ceiling is panelled and divided into squares by beams of carved oak coming from carved oak bracket supports. Each of these panels is filled with canvas and treated in solid mat gold. The floor is hard wood and inlaid. Over it are scattered a number of handsome rugs.

The large library table is of highly polished oak. The low, broad divan and several chairs are of oak and upholstered in handsome leather.

ome leather.
In a pretty little flat where every inch of In a pretty little flat where every inch of space is utilized, one room answers for both library and living room. The library consists of a combination book case and screen, an easy chair and one straignt backed one for writing.

This screen is in three parts, the middle section being fitted with shelves for books. Small drop shelves are fastened part of the way down the sides with panels. There are used to hold a lamp, vase of flowers and quaint pieces of brica-brac.

In the angle formed by the two panels of the screen is a triangular-shaped shelf which holds an inkstand, penholder, pens and blotter.

Above this shelf on either side are fastened two large portfolio envelopes which are made o fstout buckram and covered with pretty chintz. Writing paper, envelopes, stamps, postal cards, newspaper wrappers, &c., are kept in these envelopes.

Burlap portieres are very handsome and effective. A good quality can be obtained for fifteen cents a yard.

A heavy fringe nine inches in depth with several rows of drawn work above it should be dyed a rich red.

A neavy fringe fine fines in depth with several rows of drawn work above it should be dyed a rich red.

Chrysanthemums, poppies, tulips, nasturtiums and orchids are all effective designs for these portieres and should be painted in a bold, conventional manner with palms, ferns or grasses in the background.

It is said upon good authority that not more than two of the swinging couches of India are in existence in America. One of these is in Chicago and it is a marvel of beauty and general utility. It consists of a wooden divan made of teak wood, richly carved. It is five by three feet and is covered with a mattress, and over that is thrown a large soft rug of rich hues. An adjustable pillow is placed at either end covered with a mattress, and over that is thrown a large soft rug of rich hues. An adjustable pillow is placed at either end and each is covered by a small rug. This novel divan is suspended from the ceiling and clears the floor about six mehes. The chains by which the divan is suspended are of brass, heavy and very beautiful. Each separate link is of a different size and shape and a done-like pendant, strung round with tiny musical bells which tinkle with each movement of the couch, is placed about midway of each chain. It is suprising that more Americans do not possess these novel and delightful couches. Certainly nothing could be nore truly delightful for an Oriental room.

## A Pretty Table.

A Pretty Table.

A work table, which was an original idea with its maker and owner, will bear description and copying. The table foundation was an oblong top piece with a broomhandle tripod, npon which it rested firmly. These can be bought in any furniture store, plain, gilded or white, for fifty or seventy-five cents. Over the top was fitted a flat cover of cream cretonne covered with daisies. A straight piece fourteen inches in depth, sewed to the top piece on every side, was the foundation for a double row of shirred on pockets, of the cretonne on three sides. The fourth side had only one deep pocket for large pieces of work.

The fourth side had only one deep pocket for large pieces of work.

A bow of yellow ribbon finished one corner, and to this was attached, by hanging narrow ribbons, scissors, emery and needle book. A small cushion for pins stood on the top beside a little lacquer tray as a temporary catch-all for odd buttons, spools in use, etc. An advantage of the bag cover was that it was not fastened to the table, but could be taken off, turned inside out, shaken free of dust and restored in a moment of time and with great ease.

one cup of butter, one cup of milk, three cups of flour, whites of five eggs, three teaspoons of baking powder. Bake two-thirds of this in two layers. To the other third add half a cup of stoned and chopped raisins, two tablespoons of molasses, one teaspoon of cinnamon, half a teaspoon of cloves, a little nutmeg, the yolks of two eggs and more flour. Bake in one layer and place between the other two. between the other two.

lose from the other two.

ICE CREAM CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, two cups of flour, half a cup of corn starch, whites of four eggs, two teaspoons of baking powder.

ICING FOR THE ABOVE.—Two cups of sugar, two tablespoons of cold water, the whites of two eggs. One and a half teaspoons each of rose water and vanilla. Boil the sugar and water until it threads, then add the well-beaten whites and beat well, adding the flavoring last. CHOCOLATE CREAM CAKE.—Whites of four eggs beaten stiff, one cup of white sugar, half a cup of butter, half a cup of sweet milk, two cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Bake in flat pans.

ICING.—One and a half cups of granulated

Bake in flat pans.

ICING.—One and a half cups of granulated sngar, half a cup of sweet milk. Boil five minutes, stirring constantly, then add one teaspoon oflyanilla. Stir until cool sandthick and spread quickly oncake. Have two squares of Baker's chocolate melted and pour conthe white freeting. over the white frosting.

Angel's Food.—One and a half cups of pulverized sugar. One cup of flour after sifted. One teaspoon cream of tartar. Whites of eleven eggs. Sift the flour and cream of tartar four times, then use one cup after it is sifted. Beat the eggs stiff, add the sugar, then one teaspoon of rosewater and the flour. Beat lightly but thoroughly. Bake slowly in an ungreased tin for forty minutes.

Concerning Salads.—Salads are not as universally appreciated as they used to be.

CONCERNING SALADS.—Salads are not as universally appreciated as they used to be. To many the preparing of a salad seems a laborious task. It is not as much work as it appears to be, as many of the dressings, which are the chief part, can be prepared beforehand. The dressing should not be added to a salad till just before serving, as it becomes watery if mixed long before being used. This is an excellent way to dispose of remains of fish, vegetables, poultry and meats of various kinds.

CELERY SALAD.—Separate the stalks of four heads of celery, cut in pieces an inch long and pour over it half a pint of mayonnaise dressing.

APPLE SALAD.—One quart of steamed

to directions. It is usually prepared to dry as rapidly as is consistent with its wearing

well.

If necessary a woman can paint a floor s
well as a man, and `as quickly, too, after

If you have a wide brush—three inches is a good width—the work can be more easily because more rapidly done. Keep the paint well stirred up from the bottom, and brush lengthwise of the boards, spreading it well by brushing down evenly. A thin coat is better than a thick one, for the latter will almost certainly peel up after it is used. Don't expect to cover the old floor entirely with one coat of paint. Let it stand, if possible, until perfectly bard before walking upon it. It should be ready in 24 hours. Saturday night after supper is a good time to paint it. In the morning, if you must use the room while getting breakfast, lay down pieces of lath and on these strips of board where it is necessary to walk. The floor may not be used much on Sunday, and by Monday morning will be hard and nice.

In a few days wash it well with clear cold water to harden the paint. Then in a couple of weeks give it another coat of paint in the same way.

If the floor is badly worn three coats are none too many, then you will have a floor that will last until next year without the If you have a wide brush—three inches good width—the work can be more easi

none too many, then you will have a floo that will last until next year without be

that will last until next year without becoming badly worn.

If there are cracks in the floor fill them
with putty, before beginning to paint.

A gallon of paint will cover a room fifteen
feet square with three coats, and costs not
more than a dollar and a half. No soap or
strong suds should ever be used on a painted floor.

#### BIRD LIFE.

# Wonderful Facts Recorded by a Natural ist in Southern Latitudes.

Methods with the company of a substantial production of the company of the compan Mr. Bowdler Sharpe, F.R.S., in a paper on the "Curiosities of Bird Life," speaking of the nesting of birds, mentioned the tailorbird, which makes the framework of its nest the property together, with eartern two plans.

An Ancient Birdland.

For ages before its occupation by man New Zealand swarmed with great wingless birds, which found here no carnivorons enemies, but an abundance of vegetable food. The moas not only existed in vast numbers, and for thousands of years, but had such diversity of form as to embrace no less than seven genera, containing twenty-five species—a remarkable fact which is unparalleled in any other part of the world. The commonest kinds in the North Island were only from two and one-half to four feet high.

Those of the South Island were mostly

#### CANADA'S POSTAL SERVICE.

#### ratifying Increase in all Branches o

The Report of the Post-office Department, contains many interesting items. To an untravelled Englishman, an ignorant foreigner, or an unappreciative Yankes, perhaps the most significant illustration of Canada's territory and development is the fact that Mails were carried last year on 13,303 miles of railway—an increase of 1,182 miles over the preceding year; that 45,000 miles were covered daily by the service, and over 14,000,000 miles during the year.

45,000 miles were covered daily by the service, and over 14,000,000 miles during the year.

The principal portion of this increased milage, and additional service to the public has, of course, been in the newer provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and the North-west Territories. The Northern Pacific and its Brandon branch; and the Canadian Pacific especially, with its innumerable branches and extensions, are doing much to promote this great measure of comfort and pleasure to the settler in these rapidly developing portions of the Dominion. Meautime, the external service has not been neglected. A contract for one more year has been entered into with the Allan and Dominion lines for the carrying of our Mails between Quebec, Halifax and Liverpool. And there is reason to hope that a still faster system may be in operation before very long. The Pacific Ocean Mail Service, carried by the Empress line of the C.P.R. between Vancouver, Yokohama, Hong Kong and Shanghai, shows a most Evatifying development. As compared with 61,375 letters transmitted between Canada, China and Japan in 1891 there were 109,411 in 1892, and 34,900 newspapers last year, as compared with 20,112 during the previous year.

The cities throughout the Dominion also

year.
The cities throughout the Dominion als The cities throughout the Dominion also show a marked appreciation of the free delivery system. During 1892 the Letter Carriers in our eleven cities carried 901,932 letters, post-cards and newspapers, an increase of 44,000 over the preceding year. Toronto heads the list with 372,449; Montreal comes second with 156,726, whilst Hamilton is third with 62,361. The registered letters passing by mail within the Dominion exceeded three million in number, out of which only 147 cases of abstraction of contents or total loss of letter were reported. Most of these were made good, and the number is less than last year, which seems to prove the efficacy of the precautions taken. The Reportin this connection warns persons who write to the Department complaining of loss or delay to send the envelope or cover with their complaint.

crushing. It is then pressed in a hydraulic press.

After all this it still retains a grayish tint, which must be removed. Up to within a recent period the whitening was obtained by chlorine, which was evaporated one way or another. At the Gassicourt factory the use of chlorine is forbidden. It is keplaced by an electric process. In this way no impure organic material and no trace of chlorine or any kind of salts can remain.

Powerful cylinders having finished the orushing to the point of extreme fineness, the

#### NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Some people suppose that rosewood takes its name from its colour, but that is a mistake. Rosewood is not red or yellow, but almost black. Its name comes from the fact that, when first cut, it exhales a perfume similar to that of a rose; and, although the dried rosewood of commerce retains no trace of this early perfume, the name lingers as a relic of the early history of the wood.

are lingers as a relic of the early history of the wood.

A revival interest is to be noted in the attempts started some years ago, particularly in France to manufacture silk from wood pulp, and by methods, as proposed by M. Chardonner, similar in principle to that employed for converting wood into paper. It is well known that, a few years ago, large works were built at Besancon, and preparations for manufacturing silk in this way were projected and carried out on a somewhat extensive scale; the result was that though remarkably satisfactory specimens of silk made by the process in question were shown, it was found that the fabric so manufactured could not be woven successfully in large pieces, and that it was of so highly inflammable a nature as to be a source of great danger. To overcome these difficulties very thorough experiments have for some time past been under way, and with such results that the company having the influstry in charge claims to be able to furnish a substitute for silk possessing all the essential qualities characterizing that article, and which is expected to be put upon the market at about one-half the cost of the genuine article, dress pieces, ribbons, &c., being included in the prospective goods.

In his recent work on mechanical and industrial progress of late years, Dr. Benjamin states that in no department have the improvements and advances been productive of greater results than in that of agriculture. This is seen, he declares, in the general substitution of iron and steel in nearly all kinds of farming machinery, which, with other improvements, has increased in effectiveness, and at the same time reduced its cost from twenty-five to fifty per cent. An instance is afforded of this in harvesting machiners, the binder having been perfected so that twine is used instead of wire, a simple fact which has added a vast stimulus to the grain growing of the United States, where the binder was invented, also of South America, Europe, Australia, and parts of Africa, without which invention A revival interest is to be noted in the

#### VERY INTERESTING.

Napoleon's favorite daints was bleed pud-

Trains in Russia rarely exceed twenty-two miles an hour.

niles an hour.

Greek ladies had 137 different styles of

hair. Ching Noung, B.C. 1998, taught the Chinese to make bread.

Bangs were first worn in the court of our XIV.

The peacock and swan were famous old serman dainties. The railway mileage in the United States is 170,601 miles.

Weaving was practised in China, according to tradition, B.C. 3000.

Gloves with separate fingers were un-known before the twelfth century.

It takes 100 gallons of oil a year tokeep a large sized locomotive in running order.

In the reign of Louis XVI, the hats of the ladies were 2 feet high and 1 wide. Several thousands of hair pins, in many styles, have been recovered from Pompeii.

The average cost of constructing a mile of railway in America is about 6,000 dols. Amoy, China, bears the distinction of being the dirtiest and most unhealthy city in

he world.

There are four hundred and fifty indus-tries in New Orleans in which female labor

Thirty-seven thousand women are employed in the United States as telegraph operators. The swords of Toledo and Damascus were

so popular. n the middle ages that they sold for their weight in gold. In the southern provinces of Russia a drink resembling brandy is obtained by dis-tilling the juice of the watermelon.

A Liverpool man wants a patent for "ageing" violins, and by which he claims to turn an old fiddle into a Cremona like

Cranes, storks, and wild geese fly fast enough to make a trip from Northern Europe to Africa in a week, but most of them rest north of the Mediterranean.

The salt mines of Nevada throw into the shade all others known in the United States. One bed alone covers 15,930 acres, and no bottom to this salt has ever been

The Manhattan Elevated Railway, New York, carries a larger number of passengers than any other American railway. The figures are given as 525,000 a day, or 191,-

These can be bought in any furnitura store of leaver plain, gilded or white, for fifty or eventy, the cents. Over the top was fitted a flat cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A traight piece fourteen inches in depth of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A traight piece fourteen inches in depth of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A traight piece fourteen inches in depth of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A traight piece fourteen inches in depth of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A traight piece fourteen inches in depth of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A traight piece fourteen inches in depth of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A proposal of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A proposal of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A proposal of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A proposal of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A proposal of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A proposal of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A proposal of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A proposal of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A proposal of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A proposal of the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A proposal of the cover of cream cretome covered with the cover of cream cretome covered with dasies. A proposal of the cover of cream cretome covered with the cream cr

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

▲ Digest of the Doings of Our Legislators at The Capital.

OTTAWA, March 1.—The Budget debate after dragging along for two weeks was closed early this morning with speeches by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Foster. The leader of the Opposition reviewed the trade situation and said the requirements of Canada were practical free trade with a tariff sufficient for revenue purposes only. Mr. Efecter made an eloquent speech in defence of the Conservative policy of gretection, and laid great stress on the statement made in Mr. Blake's memorable letter that reciprocity with the States meant assimilation of tariffs and ultimate political union. The exotus, which had formed a text for a portion of Mr. Laurier's address, he explained by saying that people went west for land, and south for labor; if Canada had more industries there would be no exodus southward. He claimed that the Canadian farmer was not suffering from a burden of tax ation, and drew a graphic picture of file agricultural distress in free trade England. The debate lasted until 2.15 when the division bells rang, and the vote on Sir Richard Cartwright's amendment for freer trade stood 72 for, 120 against; Government maiority 54. Mr. Calvin, of Frontenac (Ind Con.) voted with the Opposition, Messrs. McCarthy and O'Brien with the ministerialists. A motion was passed reducing the duty on the raw material used in the manufacture of binder twine.

March 2.—Hon. Mr. Patterson replying to a query said the Government's intention was to preserve the old stone magazine at Fort George. Mr. McCarthy enquired concerning the value of raw materials used in various industries, Mr. Laingelier moved to admit free of duty all foreign sugars claiming that we are paying three millions annually in sugar taxes. Mr. Kenny opposed the motion and remarked that no sugar refinery was paying more than 14 per cent. Interest. The arrival of 6 o'clock prevented discassion. Mr. Weldon's bill to simply the mainton of the sugar taxes and maters said first fine. Mr. Lister said twine sold in Port Huron for 8 cents, 10 cents in Saria, addiference of 24 per cent.

ment against combines and trusts, a substantial reduction in favor of English goods, and a willingness to reciprocate in trade matters with the United States "on fair and equitable terms." In the Senate Mr. Boulton concluded a speech on Thursday. He wished a select committee appointed to enquire into the fiscal policies of Great Britain and Canada. Mr. Bowell replied and Mr. Bowell replied and Mr. Boulton withdrew his motion.

MARCH 4—In committee Sir John Thompson's Bill relating to Witnesses and Evidence was discussed. It gives an accused person the right to testify in his own behalf, and also makes him a compellable witness; husband or wife is a competent witness in criminal proceedings affecting either. Mr. Mulock moved an amendment that a wife shall not disclose in evidence what she has heard from her husband, and vice versa. The amendment carried. Considerable discussion took place on the claure providing that a witness shall not be excused from answering a question because it might tend to incriminate him, or render him liable to civil proceedings, but the clause was adopted, and the Bill reported. On motion to go into supply Dr. Landerkin addressed the House on the enlargement of the Cabinet and compared the number of ministers with that of other countries. Mr. Foster, in answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, consented to bring down the industrial statistics as given in the recent census. The balance of the evening was spent in supply passing a number of items in the supplementary estimates, for Northwest affairs. One of \$1,500 for the governor general's traveling expenses was warmly criticised by the Opposition, \$500 for this purpose being included in the main estimate. The item passed.

MARCH 7.—Mr. Tarte brought up the Manitoba School question and spoke for

the Opposition, \$500 for this purpose being included in the main estimate. The item passed.

MARCH 7.—Mr. Tarte brought up the Manitoba School question and spoke for five hours on this motion: That this House desires to express its disapproval of the action of the Government in dealing with the Manitoba school question, and in assuming to be possessed of judicial functions conflicting with their duty as constitutional advisers of the crown, which assumption is wholly unknown to the law, and if now acquiesced in will be entirely subversive of the principle of ministerial responsibility. Sir John Thompson replied in behalf of submitting the matter to the courts. He, reviewed the case from its inception and quoted the N. Brunswick and P.E.I. cases as precedents for the government's course. He cited the fact that in 1890 on motion of Mr. Mackenzie the House resolved that such appeals should go to the courts. He contended that the government was acting as the constitution bade them. Mr. Hugh John Macdonald expressed himself opposed to remedial legislation. Mr. Larievere's aid Separate Schools were guaranteed by the B.N.A. act but the government was taking the right course. Mr. McCarthy moved the adjournment of the debate.

BUSINESS MEN.

A number of the leading firms of Leamington have declared war upon the pernicious credit system.

John O. Atkinson, proprietor of the South Freeport, Ill., sheep ranch, has failed for \$75,000, with assets of \$20,000. Siegfried Wertheim, doing business in New York under the style of A. Wer-theim & Co., importers of sulphite pulp and paper stock, has made an assignment. Liabilities said to be upward of \$500,000.

Bank of Ireland stocks show a rise of five, and several other Irish securities have risen slightly. It is believed the fall in stocks was the result of a scare started for political purposes and that a full recovery of prices will follow shortly.

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Sir John Thompson has given notice to take Mondays for Government busi-ness.

ness.
It is understood that the Ontario Legislature will meet about the first of next month.
The Conservatives of South Middlesex have selected Mr. Alex. Gray of Lobo as their candidate.

A conference of representatives of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec was held Friday in the council chamber of the new Legislative buildings, Toronto. It is expected that several long-standing accounts will be settled and that the work of the arbitrators will be facilitated.

AGRICULTURAL, A Lobo farmer marketed a load of clover seed in Parkhill the other day for \$507.

Several sections of Manitobs are infested with wolves, and a number of cattle have been destroyed.

The sub-committee of the Committee on Agriculture passed a rosolution declaring that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in Canada.

exist in Canada.

During February the Dominion dairy-station at Woodstock, turned out 2,698 pounds of butter from 63,381 pounds of milk; average percentage of butter fat, 3.88.

PRONIBITION.

The liquor question will not be submitted to the people of North Dakota for at least two years.

at least two years.

Both houses of the Washington legislature have passed a bill making it unlawful in that state to manufacture, buy, sell or give away or to have in one's possession cigarettes or cigarette papers.

The Manitoba Legislature, by a vote of 25 to 1, adopted a memorial to the Dominion Government, asking for a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in that Province.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION. It took five cars to transport the fishery exhibit of Canada to the World's Fair.

Grey County Council has voted a grant of money, and employed a collector to send exhibits from time to time throughout the season.

Three blocks of mica, one of which

weighs 800 lbs., are being mounted by McFarlane Bros. Ottawa, for exhibition at the World's Fair. They came from the mine of Mr. T. C. Watters at East Templeton.

MORTUARY RECORD.

Madame Grevy, widow of the late President Grevy, of France, died Thurs:

Mr. J. M. Ferris, ex-M.P.P. for East Northumberland, died Friday at Camp-bellford, aged 64. The death is announced in London, Eng., of Hugh Nelson, ex-governor of British Columbia.

Mr. Charles Gurney, uncle of Mr. Edward Gurney, of Toronto, died in Hamilton Friday, aged 74.

TOUCHING THE WEATHER.

A snowstorm at Port Arthur began on Wednesday. It lasted 30 hours, and the town was buried under from six to ten feet of the beautiful. There was no lo-comotion except on snowshoes.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Hon. Edward Blake dined with Mr. Gladstone the other evening.

Mr. H. M. Wilson, Q. C., of Brantford, has been appointed deputy judge of Brant county.

President Harrison has accepted a professorship in the Leland Stanford University of California.

Grover Cleveland was formally inaug-

THE WORLD OF INDUSTRY.

It is said Walkerville will secure the Canadian branch of the McCormack reaper works. The Canadian Wind Motor Company is a new industry to be established in Woodstock, Ont., under an American

A syndicate has obtained control of all the large lumber mills on the Lake of the Woods. The output of the mills absorbed is sixty-five millions of feet.

THE LABOR WORLD.

There are now 700 carriagemakers on strike in Chicago.

The tailors' strike in Winnipeg ended on the arrival from Toronto and Mont-real of workmen to take the places of the strikers.

The striking switchmen in Chicago are blamed for a number of assaults on the non-union men, and police protection has been asked.

ANNIVERSARIES.

Friday was the birthday anniversary of Pope Leo, who was born on March 2nd, 1810. All the Cardinals now in Rome presented him with a congratulatory address.

Preparations for the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Montreal are under way. The festivities will begin on June 24th and extend over four days.

WITH RELIGIOUS REFERENCE.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage says that in three years and four months he has re-ceived from his church \$628 net. The church is heavily in debt.

Rev. Dr. McMullen, of Woodstock, has been appointed a member of the Advisory Council on Religious Congresses of the World's Congress Auxiliary in connection with the World's Fair.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

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

JNO. BRETHOUR,

InsuranceAgent WROXETER.

Wellington Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

Mercantile Insurance Co. Etna Insurance Co.

Give John A Call.

Auction Sale

Freehold Property, Situate in the Township of Howick in the County of Huron.

THERE will be offered for sale by Public Auction by the undersigned
At the Albion Hotel, in the Village of
Fordwich, in the county of Huron, OH TUESDAY, THE 218T day of MARCH, 1893.

OH TUESDAY, THE 21ST day of E.ARGH, 1893, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, all tat valuable property commonly known as the hMCLean property," containing about \$4\footnote{4}\) eres, more or less, and which may be more particularly described as follows: All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premisestituate, lying and being Park Lots Numbers Tennad Eleven, also Seven, Twelty-two, together with lots Numbers Thirteen and Fourteen, on the south side of Louisa Street, all in the town of Fordwich, in the county of Huron, save and except such portions as have been sold to the Poronto, for and Bruce Italiway Company and half an acre sold to one Huchinson, containing thirty-four and a half acres, more or less.

The said property is laid out in town lots and sales suitable for farming and gardening purposes.

Fordwich. P, O, WM. H. NEWTON,

One sleighload dumped a consignment of ment of the front of the front

"What are you going to do with all the goverybody asks. But when prices are que they say "His head is level; they'll go quough!"

The New PRINTS are exquisite

In DRESS GOODS we have a greater var

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

Real IRISH POPLINS in beautiful colori

re full in all departments

We lead them all in TEA. Try our 12 c. Dried Apples and Tallow wanted.

# Fred Donaghy

Regent House, Fordwich

General Merchandize for the Christmas trade. And in Order to Catch the Crowd,

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

A Specially Fine Line of Glassware in stock. Dry Goods in every style, the Choicest Lines and the

Boot and Shoes to suit this season. Full Lines of Rub-

ber goods. Ladies' and cents' Furnishings in Large Varieties, splen-

Complete stock of Seasonable and fresh groceries always

Bargains Every Day Come and Get them.

Hunter & Henry's

Mardware \* Store.

Fordwich

# Woolen Mill Store.

AVING bought the woolen mill stock from J. W. Waterhouse and moved it into my

Furniture Warerooms,

The weather statistics for the month of February show that the general impression that the snow fall (5 feet 3 in.) of the present winter is something unusual in amount is not borne out by the meteorological record.

I will sell the same very cheap for cash to make room for Spring stock, some of which has already been put in, and more coming, and I am prepared to furnish good woolen mill goods such as

Yarns, Tweeds, Flannels. Druggits, Blankets, Shirtings, Sheetings, Underwear, Fulled Cloth, Dress Goods, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

which we will sell cheap for cash; or we will sell goods on account of next season's wool to good men at cash prices.

Our motto is "Good Goods and Fair Dealing with Everybody."

J. R. WILLIAMS,

P. S.-My Spring Stock of window shades and window poles is now on Exhibition. Come and see them.

DEALER IN

Groceries,

Confections,

Canned Goods.

Pastry.

Toys,

Notions,

Oysters, Biscuits, Notions, Etc.