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BEAVERTON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER, 1894.

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PATENTS. CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a patent adviser and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business.

Tomatoes Filled With Mayonnaise of Celery.—Select firm, good sized, ripe tomatoes. Cut a lid from the top, ride scoop out all the seeds and soft pulp with a spoon, being very careful not to break the tomato.

Fruit Salad.—Fruit salad can be one of several kinds. Oranges and bananas are often served with mayonnaise dressing, as are apples, the latter being chopped very fine before dressing.

Horsemanship has been practically abandoned in Paris. The Bois de Boulogne is now crowded daily with cyclists. The toilet of the woman riders are of the brightest and prettiest kind.

Household

House Plants.

What the winter house plant likes best, after it is properly established, is pure, reasonably cool air. The sort of atmosphere that human beings ought to breathe is also good for plants. Do not expose them to draughts, but give them clean air.

If You Want to be Loved.

Don't find fault. Don't contradict people, even if you're sure you are right. Don't be inquisitive about the affairs of even your most intimate friend.

NAPOLION'S NARROW ESCAPES.

He Had a Score of Horses Killed Under Him. Napoleon had many narrow escapes at Rastation. At one time one of his aides, who had arrived to make known to him a position of the enemy, while in the act of communicating his errand had his arm torn from his body by a shot which passed close to the emperor's head.

We Are All Blind at Birth.

At birth no infant can see. Professor Preyer, who has carefully worked on a single subject (a boy of his own), considers that though sensibility to light exists from the moment of birth, yet this sensibility is more alive to the sense of feeling than to that of sight.

A Hint to Life-Insurance Men.

Said Charles F. Ritter, the insurance man: "A funny thing happened in this office to-day. A young man came in and said that he wanted to get a lifetime life policy for \$5,000."

Useful Recipes.

Graham Gems.—1 pint of graham flour, one egg well beaten, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful baking powder. Mix with sweet milk into a stiff batter and bake quickly in cam pans which have been both greased and heated before the mixture is put into them.

Pity the Men.

Men are becoming scarcer year after year. So says a German statistician, and he predicts that 3,000 years hence there will be only one man to 220 women.

IN THE GRASP OF A BEAR.

A Hunter Carried Over a 2,000-Foot Precipice Escapes with His Life.

A hunting party has returned from the Sierra Nevada mountains with a thrilling story. The party consisted of five old hunters and they took Indians along with them for the purpose of performing the hard labor. For the first few days out very little game was found, but they finally camped in what is known as Clear Creek canon.

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered From Various Points From the Atlantic to the Pacific. Wellesley village has a vocophone band. Wyoming is trying to reorganize its band.

BOW AND ARROW.

The Alleged Feats of the Ancient Archers—Mahmoud Effendi's Shot.

From their perishable nature the bow and arrow shaft have utterly disappeared, but the arrow-head has come down to us by thousands in the river drift and cave deposits which experts place at a hundred thousand years ago.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S KIND ACT.

Taking Up a Destitute Countryman and Making Him Independent. Sarah Bernhardt is as kind-hearted as she is capricious, it appears, and as willing often, to use her influence and talents for the benefit of others as herself when rightly appealed to.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now. "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 'Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

not the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHI ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal

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Her eyes are homes of silent prayer.—Temnyson

THE HOME.

Patching Stockings.

"I want to know how you patch stockings," said the visitor.

"I don't patch very much," I replied.

"Darning is better for holes unless very very badly worn, and then it is best to cut them down."

"But look at these," and she held up a pair of fine hose, minus heels entirely.

"Those could be patched if you wear them so," I said, and then cut her a pattern by which she might mend heels. These are cut as nearly like the real heel as possible, and are sewed up in an over-and-over stitch; this leaves a flat seam and one that will not be likely to hurt a heel unless rather sensitive. The made heels are then slipped under the right place and are sewed down firmly without turning the patch in, as this would make a seam that would be too bungling and most likely prove trying to the wearer.

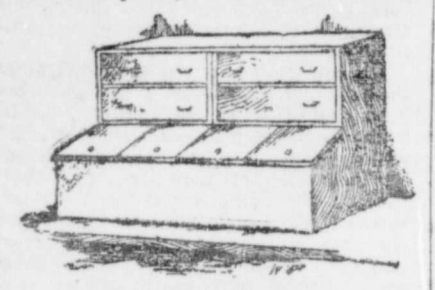
This is a good way to mend hose for the farmer boy, whose boots seem to wear mostly at the heel of his hose. The patches may be made from heavy cloth, and the firmer the texture the more durable the patch. Remember to sew the seam in the heel in over-and-over stitch and do not turn the cloth in when felling it to the stocking. The heels are the only places that will bear patching, unless it may be the knees to long hose.

Cutting over holiness is quite an accomplishment, which is too useful to the mother of small children to be overlooked. One way—and this is perhaps the simplest of all—is to place a well-shaped little stocking on the larger one which is to be cut down.

Let the heel of the tiny stocking come opposite the real heel in the larger one and let the curve in the instep form the curve in the little stocking "to be." Simply cut the stocking out whole—this will give a seam down the back of the leg and on the under side of the foot. This does very well for tiny stockings, but larger ones can hardly be managed that way.

A Handy Pantry Cabinet.

The illustration shows a handsome cabinet that will be found exceedingly convenient in the pantry. The drawers above are



HANDY PANTRY CABINET.

for bread, cake, pies, etc., while the receptacles below that have covers, hinged so that they can be raised as for sugar, Graham flour, oatmeal, etc., all right at hand, so that steps are saved the housekeeper. Let the work be well done and flies, ants, and other pests, will not find access to the contents of the cabinet.

Useful Recipes.

Pilaw.—Boil a piece of lean veal until tender. Take it up, cut it into strips three or four inches long, and put it back into the pot with the liquor it was boiled in, with a teaspoonful of rice to three pounds of veal. Put in a piece of butter the size of a hen's egg; season with salt, pepper and sweet herbs; stew it gently until the rice is tender, and the water nearly stewed away. A little curry powder in this converts it into a curry dish.

Prune Pudding.—After the prunes have been soaked and cooked until tender and the sugar added, stand them aside to cool. Cover a quarter of a box of gelatine with a quarter of a cup of water and soak for half an hour. Stand it over the teakettle until dissolved and then add it to the prunes. Press them through a colander to remove the stones, or, if you have the time, the prunes are a little better whipped up with an egg beater and the stones taken out, as in this way they are not so fine. When in this way they are not so fine. When this begins to stiffen stir in the well beaten whites. The gelatine must not be added to the whites, but to the prunes. The mixture must be cool when the whites of the eggs are added and the whole turned into a mould to cool.

Egyptian Pudding.—Cover two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatine with one cupful of cold milk. Let soak twenty minutes. Stand it over the teakettle until the gelatine is thoroughly dissolved. Whip one-half pint of cream, add to it half a cupful of powdered sugar, one cupful of chopped dates and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Add the gelatine, stir until it thickens and turn out to cool. Marshmallows can be used as a garnish or chopped pistachio nuts may be sprinkled thickly over.

To Clean Alabaster.—In reply to a subscriber I give the following recipe for cleaning alabaster figures, and add an excellent suggestion for bleaching ivory. Remove any spots of grease with spirits of turpentine, then dip the article in water for about ten minutes, rub it with a painter's brush and let it dry. Finish by rubbing it with a soft brush dipped into dry and fine plaster of Paris.

To Bleach Ivory.—Ivory that has become discolored may be brought to a pure whiteness by exposing it to the sun under glass, having first brushed the ivory with pumice-stone, burnt and made into a paste with water. To conceal the cracks in antique ivory, brush out the dust with warm water and soap, and then place the ivory under glass. It should be daily exposed to the sun and turned from time to time that it may become evenly bleached.

Rice Pudding.—There is but one sort of rice pudding that can be made perfectly, and if these directions are followed you will have a creamy, delicious pudding as a result. Put one quart of milk into a pudding pan, add about a quarter teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, quarter of a cupful of layer raisins, unseasoned, two tablespoonfuls of rice, and two tablespoonfuls of sugar.

AGRICULTURAL.

A Cheap Poultry House.

A building for wintering a flock of laying hens, as shown in the accompanying illustration.

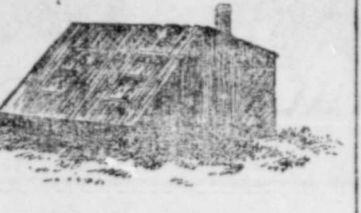


FIG. 1. POULTRY HOUSE.

tration, will accommodate fifty hens. The building (Fig. 1) is six feet high by thirty feet long, and twenty feet wide, the space for laying and roosting being separated by a wire netting partition, where the feed and heater is located. A farmer's wife will find that a small building of this kind

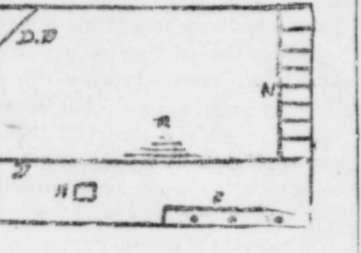


FIG. 2. GROUND PLAN OF POULTRY HOUSE.

costing not over twenty-five dollars, will meet all the requirements. The kitchen door in cold weather when the barn is a long distance away. The ground plan (Fig. 2) shows the arrangement, which is very simple. The nest boxes N, the dust box A, the roost R, the doors D, the heater H, and the feed box F, are shown in the diagram. This house is practical and cheap. The roof is covered with tar or felt paper, to shut out the rain and snow.

A Living in the Poultry Yard.

Raising poultry, for meat or eggs, is a trade which requires apprenticeship and experience to make a profit, not taking into account a living for one's self and family. To be sure there are thousands of small flocks, in the yards of mechanics, clerks, bankers, and clergymen, from which, if so money profit is realized, a large profit in pleasure and recreation is secured. As a rule a small flock will pay a better profit than a large one, proportionately, for the reason that the waste from the kitchen—bread, meat and vegetables—from an ordinary-sized family will nearly feed a flock of a dozen, while it would be so small an item, in a flock large enough to make a living from, that its benefit would be hardly felt. The small flock will also have better care in various ways. This house can be kept in the best sanitary condition, and the roof and sides proof against rain and wind; if a fowl is ailing it is quickly discovered, and the cause found, and the remedy applied. If the number of eggs suddenly falls off, the reason for it is sought for, and change made in feed or management to right the wrong. It is this personal care and oversight, acquaintance with each bird of the flock, that makes the small flock pay better than the large one. If it were possible to give flocks of one hundred or one thousand the same care and attention that is given to one, there is no reason why equal returns should not be realized. Peculiar qualities are needed by those who go into poultry raising, and a view to make it a life business. One, and the most important, is love for the work, a willingness to work day and night, a thorough system that no detail may be neglected, that every part of every day's duties shall be attended to promptly and at the proper time. A little neglect in one part to-day, another in some other tomorrow, will turn certain success to a certain failure. The location is not the most important factor, though if one can choose it, it will add materially to the chances for success as well as to the amount of profit. To be near a good market is very desirable, but in these days of quick transportation, one place, especially suitable, is better, even if one hundred miles from market, than one unsuitable and only ten miles away. Some of the largest and most successful market poultrymen send poultry and eggs more than two hundred miles, and the birds killed one afternoon are in the market early next morning.

To be successful one must be something of a merchant as well as a poultryman, and must keep posted on the markets for what he buys as well as for what he sells. Any turn that enables him to save on his feed bill, is so much profit made at the start. It is often possible to get better prices in one market than in another, and he should know it and take advantage of it. In the management of the flock, especially the feeding, a sharp eye should be kept; a little waste in each feed trough will amount to many dollars in the course of a year. A good crop of live in any house will end the egg crop, and all hope of profit from that house. A hen with the crop, not taken care of, will spread the disease to the others, and the profit and the fowl's health should never attempt to go into the poultry business with the expectation of making it a means of livelihood.

Washing Butter.

A. Baker, in Jersey Bulletin, says that he does not know of a single maker of gilt-edge butter who does not wash the butter. The objects of washing are to remove the buttermilk and to harden the butter. The latter effect is produced by a small quantity of cold water added just after the butter has come. After this cold water is added, the churn should be agitated or turned a few times then the buttermilk drawn off. After this, when the butter seems to have given up all of its milk, add about half as much water as there is buttermilk and give a few turns of the churn, and the pure water or will have changed almost to the color of milk. Repeat the washing until the water comes off almost clear. Often when a small quantity of salt is so to make a weak brine, will bring out considerably more buttermilk. Mr. Baker uses brine for the third washing, not for the purpose of salting the butter, but of completing the washing. Butter treated in this way and properly washed, to get the water out, will keep sweet a long time.

Shot at a Rabbit—Killed a Boy. A despatch from Bradford says:—A sad and fatal shooting affair took place near Kelvinton Saturday last, when the 5-year-old son of William Thompson lost his life by a bullet from a Winchester rifle in the hands of Amos Chapman. Saturday, armed with his Winchester repeater, Chapman was on the lookout for rabbits on a property about 300 yards from the house of Mr. Thompson, when a rabbit jumped up and ran rapidly in the direction of the house. Mr. Chapman immediately sent a ball after it. The bullet passed through the house and struck the boy in the neck, killing him almost instantly.

Brig. Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook will be retired next spring on account of age, otherwise he is as fit to command as ever. With the exception of Gen. Schofield and Gen. Howard, this last of the fighting "McCooks" is the only officer in the regular army who commanded an army corps during the rebellion.

Temperature is king in the dairy room, and the man or woman who does not make every possible provision for keeping the temperature under control, need not expect to make or keep a high reputation for gilt-edge butter. Different operations call for different temperatures. No one temperature will suit all. Cream ripening and churning, washing and packing the butter, each has a best temperature in every dairy; these it is the first business of the butter maker to learn, and ever after to be guided by the thermometer.

Field Dried Fodder.

There is a great many instances of putting field-dried fodder into the silo with a fair degree of success and good results from the feeder's standpoint. The most serious objection to the practice, is that the field-drying takes out a certain amount of feeding value, and later when the fodder goes into the silo, there is a certain amount of additional loss, but of such a varying percentage that it seems as yet difficult to determine to exactness. But there is a saving of labor, and of further loss of food value and a "handiness" about it, that siloing field-dried fodder corn may be set down as a good practice.

The late Henry Talcott, of Ohio, made a regular practice of drying one and often two silos in the winter with fodder that had been in the shock at least three months. With a large dairy, he had a good demand for feed for them, as they were in winter milk; so he would raise nearly twice as much corn as the silo would hold and begin feeding at once, and as soon as one silo was empty, he would fill it at once with the fodder that had stood in well-kept shocks for weeks. It was often rather cold work to bring the fodder to the engine and cutter and there was often ice and snow enough attached to it to make the wetting down unnecessary, but the silage came out in good condition, and was eaten with avidity by the stock, and he could not see but that a little more silage than it did from the green cut fodder.

Hints in Feeding.

Profitable feeding in the dairy must always be somewhat in the nature of a compromise. The straw stack, without much of anything else, is the one extreme, and the other is the frequent use of highly concentrated food. The profitable medium lies in giving a diversity of good, bulky food, which is very digestible, with, say, not exceeding six pounds of grain a day. Concentrated feeding upon a ration largely composed of grain, is an expensive process, and few dairies can "pay out" where that method is followed, unless they are receiving considerable more than the average price for their products. Aside from that, such feeding is very apt to enlargethe health of the cow, and this frequently results in a loss which requires a large amount of milk and butter to compensate. Avoid extremes, but feed well and steadily.

In no department of farm life has there been a greater change for the better during the past few years than in the dairy and dairy management. The improvement has been in every branch—in the breeding of high class dairy stock, in its dissemination generally among the farming community, in the feeding and care of the cows, and in the processes of butter making.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

British Marines Transported From Atlantic to the Pacific. The transportation of 157 marines across the continent from Montreal to Vancouver last week would not excite much interest in the public mind, but the particulars of it would be carefully noted in the British Admiralty Office. A circumstance that is required for the overland journey. The marines left a vessel on the western shore of one ocean and went by rail to a vessel on the eastern shore of another. Such a transfer might be necessary in time of war, and it is important to know how long it takes, that is why it was being observed by the British war authorities. The utility of the C. P. R. as a military highway was tested satisfactorily a few years ago. On this occasion also the men were moved across the continent without any hitch, and completed their journey in one day less than the scheduled time. A sudden call upon the road to move a body of men is like a sudden call upon a subsidized merchantman to get itself in readiness for service and take on board its complement of marines. Whether the call is dictated by convenience or official curiosity, the results will have the lesson of an experiment, and will not be lost on the Admiralty. Since last summer there has been a large British squadron in Corea, Korea. If a force of marines had been required to serve on the vessels of that squadron, the bluejackets would no doubt have been sent by way of Canada. The outbreak of war in the East has undoubtedly raised the Canadian route in military importance.

An Early Banknote.

The earliest banknote in the possession of the Bank of England is one dated December 19, 1699, for £555. It is printed on an engraved plate, but it has blanks for the amount, date, number, and signature. Across it are written memoranda showing that it was repaid in three instalments. It appears to be not altogether unlike the modern note. It is noticeable particularly that in the words "For the Govt. and Comrs." the word "company" is thus abbreviated, and not into "compy," which would be more in accordance with the usual practice. In the bank library is another note for £5, which was not presented for 111 years. Another curiosity, said to be unique, is a note for no less than a million sterling, dated 1782. Only four such an amount has ever been issued. A singular one was made of a £5 note, now in the bank archives, which bears the following inscription:—

"If this note gets into the hands of John Dear, of Longhill, near Carlisle, his brother, Andrew, is prisoner in Algiers." This was copied into a Carlisle paper, by which means John Dear became aware of his unfortunate kinsman's fate. There is a pathetic interest, in the light of subsequent events, in the following memorandum on a £1,000 note by the gallant Commodore Lord Dundas, who was himself after his death of the crime of which he had been adjudged guilty in his lifetime:—"My health having suffered from long and close confinement, and my oppressors having resolved to deprive me of property or life, I submit to robbery to protect myself from murder, in the hope that I shall live to bring the delinquents to justice.—Cochrane."

FLOTSAM OF ANTIQUITY.

Some Curious Specimens of Ancient Manuscripts Which Have Lately Been Found.

The British Museum has on its shelves of every Roman Emperor. Roman ladies had safety pins closely resembling the modern article. Many Roman bracelets have the form of serpents coiled about the arm.

The Chinese claim to have specimens of writing dating from B. C. 2280. Plates for table use are among the articles dug from the soil of Rome. Breastplates inlaid with gold were found in an armorer's shop in Herculaneum. Ancient needles were all of brass, and in size approximated our darning needles.

Over 600 breastpins in the shape of shields have been dug up in various parts of Rome. Several dozens of wooden and metal spoons have been found in Roman graves. Needles of bone, very delicately made, have been found in the Swiss lake dwellings.

Schliemann found at Troy three silver vases, each 6 inches high and beautifully engraved. An onyx seal ring, belonging to an ancient Athenian, was lately dug up near Athens.

A drum of wood, with one drumstick, was not long ago found in a royal tomb near Thebes. Blacksmiths' tongs and pinces, together with hammers, have been unearthed at Pompeii. Many pairs of sandals have been recovered from Pompeii. The soles are fastened with nails.

Scenes of amulets, evidently worn to keep off evil spirits, have been found in the ruins of Nineveh. Loaves of bread charred to a mass of black coal have been taken from the Pompeian events. A pair of iron tongs has been found in Athens, and generally very plain. They were not made for show, but for use.

Several knives, evidently intended for table use, have been found in the catacombs near Memphis. The Imperial Museum of Paris contains over 20,000 stone implements collected in various parts of France. The wooden rollers on which the Egyptians moved their blocks of stone are to be seen in the Cairo museums.

Several flutes, still perfect and capable of producing musical tones, have been taken from the Egyptian catacombs. Helms recovered from Pompeii are of iron, and generally very plain. They were not made for show, but for use. Keys of bronze and iron have been found in Greece and Italy dating from at least the seventh century before Christ.

The oldest known coin comes from China. It is brass or copper, is a block nearly cubical, and weighs about a pound. Some of the little bronze images of Chinese deities are supposed to have an antiquity of 2000 years before Christ. Many Persian drinking cups have been found in the ruins of Persepolis. They are shaped almost exactly like our saucers.

A pair of shears, with blades 10 inches long, is among the spoils of Pompeii. The instrument belonged to a tunic-maker. A portrait of a man scratched on bone, apparently the shoulderblade of a shearer, was found in 1857, in a Swiss lake dwelling. The swords of the ancient Mexicans were composed of bits of flint or obsidian, set in a stock about the length of an ordinary dagger.

"Pria's bottle," found at Troy, is of pure gold, and shaped almost exactly like the show bottles seen in druggists' windows, and weighs one pound. Amulets are now worn by royal noble families in India that are believed to have been made by the crown from father to son for nearly 2000 years.

Several sacrificial knives have been recovered from the Mexican pyramids. They are pieces of flint, fashioned into the shape of a butcher-knife. Over 400 diamonds are known to have been recovered from the ruins of Babylon. Many are uncut, but most are polished on one or two sides only.

One street in Pompeii was called "Street of Dried Fruits" and in the shops considerable quantities of figs, raisins, plums and other fruits were found. Many glass ornaments found in Etruscan tombs contain small objects or images in the interior. How the ornaments were made is still a mystery.

Dozens of bronze knives and spearheads were found at Mycenae, showing that the time of the Trojan war was contemporaneous with the bronze age. Several Egyptian harps have been recovered from the tombs. In some the strings are intact, and give forth distinct notes after a silence of 3000 years.

Dozens of cows' heads, in terra cotta, bronze, gold and silver, were found at Mycenae. They are believed to be the symbol of the goddess of the city. A bronze shield with central boss, a large copper chalice, bronze knives and several vases were among the treasures found by Schliemann in the ruins of Troy.

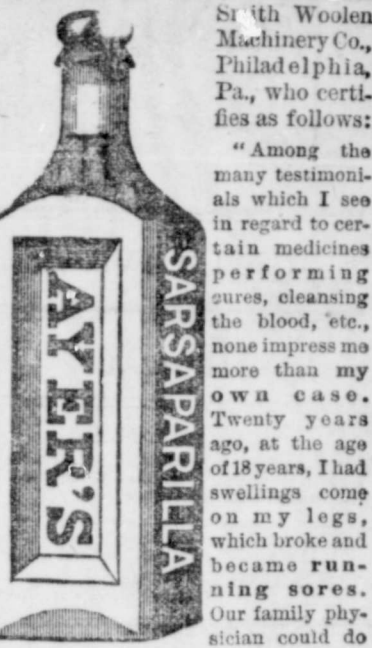
An examination of the earthen vases found at Troy and elsewhere shows that they must have been turned on a potter's wheel, just as those nowadays. Over 1000 yards of linen cloth have been unrolled from one mummy. The cloth in texture resembles the cheesecloth of the present somewhat; it is finer in quality. A frying pan with legs about 6 inches long is among the curios recovered at Herculaneum. It belonged to Docilia, who had scratched her name on the handle.

The signs of wine merchants in Herculaneum and Pompeii have been recovered. They generally represent a Bacchus pressing grapes, while the juice flowed into a vase. The Roman soldiers must have been powerful men. Many of the swords that have been recovered from tombs weigh 6 to 10 pounds, while the battle axes often weigh 20. "Why should we mow each other, fight not against the enemy, but against ourselves, from mere difference of uniforms?"—H. W. Beecher.

It may be well to smile in the face of danger, but it is neither well nor wise to let danger approach unchallenged and unannounced.—Garfield.

"Only the Scars Remain."

Says HENRY HUDSON, of the James St. 4th Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who certifies as follows:



"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc., none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings, that swelled me up on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old

Mother Urged Me

to buy Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the good Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

Cures others will cure you

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

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

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.

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

AMEY'S Musical - Emporium,

CANNINGTON, ONT.

Do you want to buy A PIANO

Do you want to buy AN ORGAN

Do you want to rent A PIANO

Do you want to rent AN ORGAN

If so write C. H. AMEY,

Cannington, Ont

Every thing in the music line in stock

on 23 1894.

NELSON McLEOD,

Leading Watchmaker and Jeweller of North Ontario

Cannington, Ontario.

For handsome WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS McLeod is showing a beautiful line of SILVERWARE at close prices. I have now to hand a job lot of Cut Glasses, Silver Pins, Chains, &c., which I offer at my own price to clear.

Cannington, Nov. 23 NELSON McLEOD.

G. J. HOYLE,

Post-Office Book Store,

CANNINGTON.

HIGH and PUBLIC SCHOOL BOOKS

COPY, DRAWING and SCRIBBLING BOOKS.

Full lines of SCHOOL SUPPLIES and STATIONERY

MUSIC and MUSIC BOOKS,

—SECULAR and SACRED.—

AGENT for the Montreal and New York Allan Line of Royal Mail Steamship

THE PILLS
Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders
of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels.
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions.
In all Female Complaints are invaluable.
For Children and the aged they are preferable.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT
Is an infallible remedy for all the above complaints.
For the cure of the Clap it is the best and most certain.
For the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and all other Venereal Diseases it has no rival, and is perfectly safe and reliable.

Li-Hu
Oh Li-Hung-Cha
And he lived in
Such a woeful
And peacock's feet
And letters of
He was up in knee
And they gave
An honor great
But Li-Hung-Cha
He really did
He went on a
And whooped
He called about
And drank of
Then they gather
And they took
They disregard
Because he ha
Deep he smokes
But he feels a
Little, indeed, I
For still he is
CHECKMATE
"By the way,
am to have yet
ney, of Montreal
an old friend of
lovable girl. P
of how perfect a
in fact, I have a
you two united,
pleased with her
Having delive
long speech Min
back in her mai
reply of her ne
who is at this m
the ears of his a
"SUCH BEING
oblivious of all
At last a how
animal recalls
slowly rising h
which he stand
tache.
At length he
"To-morrow
Clarissa.
"Such being t
the 6 a.m."
"What!" sh
amazement.
"I mean to sa
when I select a
any other ad."
Next morning
Clarissa's up, a
hail, perceives I
as has just br
"So he is rea
self. "Ungrate
going back to t
and stopping do
tack and res
thereon. "We
you would out
you! We shall
"Good mornin
nets, I see. Sha
morning!" says
The speaker i
tired in a dark
made in severe
her form. Up n
a straw hat, wh
a broad brow r
her chin, and i
little bow upon
The old fisher
ing his nets for
as his shadow
spreads over his
"And it's my
Why, you be we
and us as lo
"Many than
sweat, and w
swift, even ste
She stoops, a
mo-rred near,
a regular stroke
blue waves.
"A bonny I
Calvin, as he w
fair occupant,
"A bonny lass,
says. Why, t
hat walks up a
longing, can't
Some of the li
ting further up
the girl's depart
lounging near
their conversat
"Oh, horrors
lady, pointing
figure. "Do lo
the water! Ho
idea of it makes
"She is used
imagine," snave
near. "At least,
handles the oar
pretty girl, do
have seen her
sitting on a larg
of wild flowers,
lost in thought,
sons of the pre
I, who stood wa
fully."
"Indeed, how
Oh, Mr. Ev
other lady." C
than his s'ylp
them seem so i

Li-Hung-Chang.

Oh Li-Hung-Chang was a wonderful man
And he lived in the land of tea;
You have seen him pictured on many a
fan.

Such a wonderful man was he,
And peacock's feathers he wore,
And letters of State he gaily wore;
He was up in knowledge and martial lore
And they gave him the yellow coat.

An honor great in the land of Ching,
This omelet robe to wear,
But Li-Hung-Chang, of whom I sing,
He really did not care.

Off he went on a royal spree,
And whooped things up sky high;
He sailed about on the blue 'Valer'
And drank of the Chinese 'eye.

Then they gathered his peacock's feathers
And they took his coat away;
They disregarded his loud "chin-chin,"
Because he had got too gay.

Deep he smokes till the air grows dim,
But he feels not a single pang;
Little, indeed, it matters to him,
For still he is Li-Hung-Chang.

CHECKMATED BY FATE.

"By the way," begins Aunt Clarissa, "I
am to have yet another visitor, Miss Courtney,
of Montreal. She is the daughter of an
old friend of mine, and is indeed a most
lovely girl. Philip, I have often thought
of how perfect a wife she would make you;
in fact, I have set my heart upon seeing
you two united. I am sure you will be
pleased with her."

Having delivered herself of this rather
long speech Miss Clarissa Montacute leans
back in her chair, and calmly awaits the
reply of her nephew and her presumptive,
who is at this moment abstractedly pulling
the ears of his aunt's pet poodle, seemingly



"Such being the case I leave by the
oblivions of all else."

At last a howl from that much injured
animal recalls him to the present, and
slowly rising he crossed to the window,
when he stands pulling his long mous-
tache.

At length he breaks the silence.
"When does her ladyship arrive?"
"To-morrow on the 4 p.m.," answers Aunt
Clarissa.

"Such being the case I shall depart on
the 6 a.m."

"What!" she cried, staring at him in
amazement.

"I mean to say, most emphatically, that
when I select a wife I shall do so without
any other aid."

Next morning, bright and early, Aunt
Clarissa's up, and upon going out into the
hall, perceives Philip's luggage which Tho-
mas has just brought down.

"So he is really going," she says to her-
self. "Unfortunate fellow! I wonder if he is
going back to the city this hot weather?"
And stooping down she lifts the placard at-
tached and reads the directions written
thereon. "Well, well, my fine fellow, and
you would outwit your old auntie, would
you? We shall see! We shall see!"

"Good morning, Uncle Calvin! Mending
nets, I see. Shall you need your boat this
morning?" says a sweet, musical voice.
The speaker is a tall, fair-haired girl, at-
tired in a dark blue dress of serge, that is
made in severe simplicity, and clinging
about her, brings out the perfect lines of
her form. Up in her head she wears a dainty
straw hat, which appendage is fastened by
a broad blue ribbon that is passed under
her chin, and is tied in a very coquettish
little bow upon the side.

The old fisherman, sitting so quietly mend-
ing his nets for to-morrow's haul, looks up
as she addresses him, while a genial smile
spreads over his broad, good-humored face.
"And it's my boat as you wants, is it?
Why, you be welcome to it. Take it, lassie,
and use it as long as ye likes."

"Many thanks, Uncle Calvin," she an-
swers, and walks down the beach with a
swift, even step.

She stoops, and loosening a tiny boat
moored near, steps in, and with a firm,
regular stroke pushes far out over the dark
blue waves.

"A bonny lass she be," muses Uncle
Calvin, as he watches the boat, with its
fair occupant, dancing over the waves.
"A bonny lass, with her gentle, kindly
ways. Why, the laddies from the hotel,
that walks up and down the beach of an
evening, canna hold a candle to her."

Some of the laddies he mentioned are sit-
ting further up the beach, idly watching
the girl's departure. Some gentlemen are
lounging near ever and anon taking part in
their conversation.

"Oh, horrors!" exclaimed one young
lady, pointing at the girl's fast retreating
figure. "Do look at that girl alone upon
the water! How can she? Why, the very
idea of it makes me shudder!"

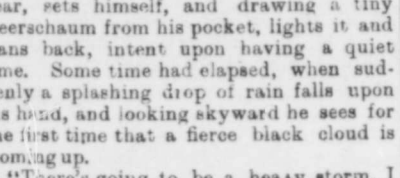
"She is used to that kind of thing, I
imagine," answers a young man standing
near; "at least, I judge so, by the way she
handles the oars—and she is a remarkably
pretty girl, don't you think? I, for one,
have seen her closely. She was at the time
sitting on a large rock, with her hands full
of wild flowers, looking far out at sea as if
lost in thought. She was no doubt uncon-
scious of the pretty picture she made, but
I, who stood watching her, appreciated it
fully."

"Indeed, how delightfully romantic!"
"Oh, Mr. Eversleigh!" exclaimed an-
other lady. "Can you tell me anything
about this sylph in blue, in whom you gen-
tlemen seem so interested?"

THE FARM.

A Clean and Secure Well House.
The advantages of a tight, well-made
well house are so many that it is a wonder
that so few are seen upon the farms of the
land. They shelter the pump and make

its period of usefulness much longer than
where it is exposed to the weather, and
they especially aid in keeping the pump
from freezing in winter. Moreover, where
cattle or horses are watered at such a pump,
they oftentimes set their noses into such
contact with the spout that one's pleasure
in drawing drinking water from the same
channel is lessened, to say the least. Such
a house as is shown in the illustration is
inexpensive, but capable of serving its pur-
pose admirably. It is just large enough to
inclose the platform of the pump, and is con-
structed of matched boarding, nailed upon
a light frame, two-by-two stuff being suffi-
ciently stout for this purpose. A trough is
located outside, which keeps the pump,
and the platform of the pump, entirely out
of reach of cattle or horses.



A WELL-PROTECTED PUMP.

A POSTMASTER'S STORY.

A Strange Attack and the Dire Re-
sults That Followed.

Mr. Robert Sharpe, of Starville, tells of
his sufferings—Lost the East, Bath
Hands and Feet and Was Forced to
Give up Business—The Timely Action
of a Friend Pointed the Way to Renew
of Activity.

From the Bowmanville News.

Mr. Robert Sharpe is a well known
resident of Starville, Durham county,
who has been living in Canada for about
thirteen years. He is by trade a black-
smith, and on coming to this country
located in the township of Haldimand,
in the county of Northumberland. After
working there for a time he purchased a
residence and shop at Starville, where
he worked at his trade and established a
nice business. Being both courteous
and obliging he was well liked and was
appointed postmaster for the place. He
was in the best of health and with the
exception of a slight asthma trouble had
no complaint of any kind. In the month
of March, 1892, he attended an auction
sale in the neighborhood and came home
in the evening apparently all right, but
during the night was taken with a chill,
accompanied with a violent pain which
gradually grew worse and before morning
he went into convulsions and became un-
conscious. A doctor was summoned who
bled him freely, which seemed to relieve
him for a time, and next day he seemed
better, and the doctor told him he would
be all right in a few days. This, however,
was not verified, and although he could go
around he was fast falling in health and at
times would be in an agony of pain. One
doctor said he had sciatica, and another
told him that his trouble was rheumatism
of the spine and that he would never
be better. He tried many medicines
but all failed to do him any good. At
this time he was so weak that he could
only hobble around with the assistance
of two sticks, and had to give up work.
The pain continued day and night and
finally he lost the use of both hands and feet
and often longed for death to relieve him
of his sufferings. About this time Mr. Sharpe
wrote a letter for him to a friend for whom
he had worked when he first came out to
the country, and this friend sent him a couple
boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urging
him to give them a fair trial. Before the
second box was done he felt somewhat bet-
ter and purchased another supply. To his
surprise, Mr. Sharpe continued the use
of the Pink Pills until he had taken fourteen
boxes, at which time he had completely
recovered and is now as well as ever he
was and has lost all the asthma trouble as well.
He is now able to do a hard day's work,
and is loud in his praises of Dr. Williams'
wonderful Pink Pills. As the reporter was
leaving Mr. Stark, an intelligent farmer
who lives close by, called, and verified all
that Mr. Sharpe had said, and referred the
reporter to others in the neighborhood who
had purchased another supply. One who
had never seen Mr. Sharpe before would not
think, looking at him to-day, that he had
come through the ordeal he has, as he seems
the very picture of health and both he and
Mrs. Sharpe attribute the whole cure to
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the
root of the disease, driving it from the system
and restoring the patient to health and
strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles,
locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism,
erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these
Pills are a specific for the troubles which
make the lives of so many women a burden,
and speedily restore the rich glow of health
to a pale cheek. Men broken down by
overwork, worry or excess will find in Pink
Pills a certain cure. One who has been
sick at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50,
by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine
Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady,
N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes
alleged to be "just as good."

Fall Calves the Best to Raise.

There is no longer any use disputing the
extra value of fall calves for raising. And
they constitute one of their chief sources
of profit to the butter dairymen, who has his
skin milk and raises his own cows, finely
bred. It is no wonder that such wise men
estimate the value of skim milk at one
cent per quart. And they have learned
how to employ it to the best advantage.

"I always feed it with bran," says one.
But bran alone would not do, although it
is essential to rapid growth because of its
bone producing elements. A little flaxseed
properly prepared, returns to the milk a
part of the fat removed by skimming, and
keeps the bowels in order. Boil it in six
times its bulk of water for 20 minutes, or
until it makes a jelly. Two tablespoonsful
of this jelly placed in each gallon of milk
fed the calves with a handful or two
of bran, according to the age of the calf,
will make large, sleek, choice animals.
Too much bran fed to very young calves is
not desirable. There is no comparison be-
tween fall calves carefully reared in the
barn in this way for the first six months
and spring calves turned out to battle with
flies inside of two months after birth. The
evidence is wholly in favor of the fall
calves. And it is surprising how soon they
begin to eat hay. Give them the best
early cut. Many are beginning to find a
similar course satisfactory for veal produc-
tion, slightly increasing the jelly with full
rations of milk, but not enough to cloy the
appetite. Some feed a little corn meal in
conjunction with the ration when fattening
veal. This must be used judiciously—not
more than half a pint at a meal to the oldest,
biggest calves. Such veal at this season
will sell as readily and for as much money
as veal fattened on expensive butter fats.
Look out for well-bred heifer calves.

Cheddar Cheese.

Get whole of milk to 84° Fahrenheit by
heating milk in warmer to 90° Fahr-
heit.

In cold, clear weather use one gallon of
yesterday's whey dipped off as soon as the
curd is broken (one gallon to 50 gallons of
milk), add rennet, stir the milk from five
to 10 minutes.

The curd ought to be fit to cut in 45
minutes, then let it remain till the whey
rises between the cuts.

It requires 30 minutes to be slowly but
thoroughly broken to about the size of a
pea. In cold, clear weather a gallon of
more of warm sour whey is necessary,
similar to that used with rennet.

Now allow to settle five minutes, dip off
whey and heat to 110 degrees Fahrenheit
in warmer to make 88 degrees Fahrenheit
in tub; stir for 15 minutes.

Allow to settle five minutes, dip off and
heat in warmer, making 94 degrees Fahr-
heit in tub; stir during heating of whey
and half an hour afterward.

Allow to settle 15 minutes.

Draw off whey, cut curd in squares, piling
in centre of tub and allow to remain for 30
minutes.

Take curd from the tub and tie it in
cheese cloths, breaking it in pieces; tie
about fifty-six pounds in each, place on each
other, on the rack, cover over with milk
tin, warm cloths and weight for pressure.

Open every thirty minutes, cutting curd
into two-inch squares, to let whey and
gas out.

When curd has become very greasy and
sour to taste and smell, dry and leathery,
solid cutting—the whey draining acid—
grind curd and salt it, using two and a half
pounds salt to 112 pounds of curd. Vat it
up quite warm immediately. The cheese
is to be turned next day; no whey should
come second day or cheese is either too sour
or put away too cold. From the room for ripen-
ing cheese should be from 80° to 88° Fahr-
heit.

Something That Won't Do at Whist.

Oh, no, it would never do to have a hus-
band and wife partners at whist table. It
is a well-known fact that people who
have played partners at whist are forever
after either open or covert enemies. Think
then, of the terrible consequence in case,
the partners were man and wife! The
wife would lecture her husband all night and
every night on how he ought to have played,
and the husband would make a bear of
himself, and all because she happened to
trump his trick or failed to return his lead.

Oh, no, "would never do. The divorce
courts are overworked as it is.

A Dutch mechanic, named John Lofting,
introduced thimbles into England in 1605.

FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Busy
Business Man.

The Union Bank of Canada is opening a
branch at Viridien, Manitoba.

The price of consols has been advancing
steadily for some days past and the quotation
now is 102 1/2.

Canadian Pacific has recovered part of
the late decline. It sold in London the
other day at 65, an advance of about 2 per
cent.

The aggregate production of anthracite
coal in Pennsylvania for the year 1893 was
47,179,563 tons, an increase of 1,444,189
tons over that of 1892.

In London there is an improved demand
for American securities, the feeling being
that Tuesday's election in the United States
will favor sound financial legislation.

The Preston & Berlin Street Railway
Company have definitely decided to con-
struct a street railway line from Preston to
Berlin, and are at present negotiating with
the township council for the franchise. The
company already have a franchise from Berlin.

The German Finance Minister had a
"pour-parler" with Herr Dr. Wackerle, and
it has been arranged that no unforeseen and
heavy calls for gold shall be made on the
money market there, in order to keep a
uniform and moderate price through the
whole year.

The tables of the Iron Age show in blast
on Oct. 1st in the United States, 22 char-
coal furnaces, with 4,889 tons weekly cap-
acity; 30 anthracite, with 16,265 tons weekly
capacity, and 118 coke, with 138,575 tons
weekly capacity. Total, 172 active furnaces,
with a total capacity of 159,729 tons.

The condition of the anthracite coal trade
has not improved since the meeting of the
sales agents, which abandoned the policy
of restricting production. Small sizes of
coal sell at \$3 per ton in New York harbor.
A protracted period of cold weather might
save the trade from complete demoraliza-
tion, which many claim to be threatened.

The wool business in the United States
is dull with no improvement at any market
east or west. Manufacturers have low
stocks, but are buying only for actual needs
and are not disposed to take stocks ahead
until it is known what the conditions will
be after January 1st. Prices continue about
the same, though at the West it is com-
plained that wool goods begging at prices
below the cost of similar foreign wool on a
scored basis. Sales at Chicago were only
400,000 pounds. At the three Eastern
markets sales were 4,004,900 against 4,-
458,500 last year, and 7,056,953 in 1892.

The sales for the past five weeks have
been 23,456,610 lbs. against 16,490,152 last
year, and 23,801,705 in 1892.

Railway securities have advanced this
week. The Republican victory in the
United States has apparently created in-
creased confidence, inasmuch as their view
on finance are in accord with a sound cur-
rency and good banking. On the other
hand, the Populists (inflationists) have
suffered a severe defeat. The market
capitalist, therefore, feels more secure and
is encouraged to buy. . . . There is
a possibility of the United States issuing
bons and this has allayed the feeling with
regard to large shipments of gold. Sterling
exchange is a severe deficit. The demand
for gold has stimulated the demand
for dry goods and furs, but there is little
change in other wholesale departments in
Toronto. Shipments of hardware and iron
have been far in consequence of the near
approach of the close of lake navigation
and the going into effect of winter railway
freights on the 15th inst. Sugars are re-
ported easier this week; but generally the
changes in prices of merchandise are unim-
portant. Remittances are likely to im-
prove with the freer movement of farm
produce. . . . Beers are being
dressed hogs, but as yet the receipts are
light. A weaker market seems to be ex-
pected.

According to the report of the Bureau of
Industries, Algoma led the Province of On-
tario last year in the production per acre of
fall wheat, as well as in peas and potatoes.
The yield in that district was: Fall wheat,
23 bushels per acre, spring 16, peas 27,
potatoes 135. Perch led in oats and rye
with a yield of 38 and 19 bushels per acre.

Prescott was in the lead in barley, with a
yield of 25 bushels. Essex topped the list
corn, with a record of 76 bushels. Har-
ton's return of 25 bushels per acre was the
best for buckwheat. York county was in
the van for beans with 23. Barry sound
carried the banner in mangold wurzels,
with the phenomenal return of 599 bushels
to the acre. Wentworth scored for carrots,
with 406. Durham headed the turnip list
with 504 bushels, and Carleton won the
prize for hay with a yield of 2.15 tons to
the acre. From the above it appears that
Algoma produced the largest yield for the
province in four different kinds of crop.
Perch in wheat, while the other winners had
to content with supremacy in one line,
Middlesex has a greater area devoted to
orchard and garden than any other county
in Ontario—10,263 acres. It is as much
owing to this fact as its comparatively large
area that the value of farm lands here is
given at nearly \$4,000,000 above any other
county in the province. Farm land in
Wentworth commands, so says the Bureau
of Industries, the highest rental paid in
Ontario—\$4.40 per acre. York comes
next, at \$3.60. Brant follows with \$3.58,
and Erie and Oxford, with \$3.56 and \$3.50
respectively.

CRUSHED BY FALLING TIMBERS.

Many Men Killed by the Cave-in of a New
Building in Course of Erection in
Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says:—A large
seven-story office building being erected
by the Montreal Street Railway Company
here at the corner of Craig street and
Place D'Armes Hill collapsed interiorly at 3:15
o'clock on Friday afternoon, and Remi
Zausse, a widower with a fourteen-year-
old daughter, and Joseph Marquis, mason,
married, with seven children; were instantly
killed, while Joseph Montette, mason, had
his leg and nose broken, and Remi
Cadioux, unmarried, is so injured internal-
ly that he will die. Another man is sup-
posed to be buried in the debris. The col-
lapse is supposed to have been caused by
the giving way of a girder or supporting
beam. There were thirty men at work at
the time, and most of them saved them-
selves by taking refuge in the windows
from which they were rescued by the fire-
men. Mr. A. R. Brunet, son of A.
Brunet, is the contractor, but could not be
seen.

THE BROTHERS WEPT.

Sidney Lobb Acquitted on the Charge of
Murdering His Wife.

A despatch from Vancouver says:—
"George Lister, my wife's brother, oh, my
God!" Those are the words Sidney
Lobb shouted to a neighbor on the night
of the 8th of June, as he rushed in frenzy
from the house. Sidney Lobb was subse-
quently charged with the murder of his
wife, and stood his trial at the present
Westminster Assizes. The case lasted
four days, and created wide interest, owing
to the social standing of the accused and his
late wife. The evidence was all circum-
stantial. Four experts, on the strength of
numerous experiments, swore the shot was
not self-inflicted. Seven other doctors swore
that results from pistol shot wounds were
wholly unreliable for the purpose of arriv-
ing at any conclusion. The jury returned a
verdict of not guilty, after deliberating 10
minutes. The accused collapsed on hear-
ing the verdict, and was supported from
the court house in the arms of his brother,
Arthur Lobb, of Toronto, who was assist-
ing in the defence. In the corridor the
brothers wept on each other's shoulders.
Justice Boie, who presided, informed the
jury that the verdict was a correct one,
according to the evidence.

Chinese Good for Something.

According to a telephone authority the
eastern language for telephoning is Chinese.
It is principally monosyllables and is made
up of rising and falling inflections. German
it seems, is not at all bad a language for tele-
phoning as might be thought. French is
not bad, but it is almost as silbastic as Eng-
lish.

MR. VANDERBILT'S \$15,000 PIANO.



MR. VANDERBILT'S \$15,000 PIANO.

A POSTMASTER'S STORY.

A Strange Attack and the Dire Re-
sults That Followed.

Mr. Robert Sharpe, of Starville, tells of
his sufferings—Lost the East, Bath
Hands and Feet and Was Forced to
Give up Business—The Timely Action
of a Friend Pointed the Way to Renew
of Activity.

From the Bowmanville News.

Mr. Robert Sharpe is a well known
resident of Starville, Durham county,
who has been living in Canada for about
thirteen years. He is by trade a black-
smith, and on coming to this country
located in the township of Haldimand,
in the county of Northumberland. After
working there for a time he purchased a
residence and shop at Starville, where
he worked at his trade and established a
nice business. Being both courteous
and obliging he was well liked and was
appointed postmaster for the place. He
was in the best of health and with the
exception of a slight asthma trouble had
no complaint of any kind. In the month
of March, 1892, he attended an auction
sale in the neighborhood and came home
in the evening apparently all right, but
during the night was taken with a chill,
accompanied with a violent pain which
gradually grew worse and before morning
he went into convulsions and became un-
conscious. A doctor was summoned who
bled him freely, which seemed to relieve
him for a time, and next day he seemed
better, and the doctor told him he would
be all right in a few days. This, however,
was not verified, and although he could go
around he was fast falling in health and at
times would be in an agony of pain. One
doctor said he had sciatica, and another
told him that his trouble was rheumatism
of the spine and that he would never
be better. He tried many medicines
but all failed to do him any good. At
this time he was so weak that he could
only hobble around with the assistance
of two sticks, and had to give up work.
The pain continued day and night and
finally he lost the use of both hands and feet
and often longed for death to relieve him
of his sufferings. About this time Mr. Sharpe
wrote a letter for him to a friend for whom
he had worked when he first came out to
the country, and this friend sent him a couple
boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urging
him to give them a fair trial. Before the
second box was done he felt somewhat bet-
ter and purchased another supply. To his
surprise, Mr. Sharpe continued the use
of the Pink Pills until he had taken fourteen
boxes, at which time he had completely
recovered and is now as well as ever he
was and has lost all the asthma trouble as well.
He is now able to do a hard day's work,
and is loud in his praises of Dr. Williams'
wonderful Pink Pills. As the reporter was
leaving Mr. Stark, an intelligent farmer
who lives close by, called, and verified all
that Mr. Sharpe had said, and referred the
reporter to others in the neighborhood who
had purchased another supply. One who
had never seen Mr. Sharpe before would not
think, looking at him to-day, that he had
come through the ordeal he has, as he seems
the very picture of health and both he and
Mrs. Sharpe attribute the whole cure to
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the
root of the disease, driving it from the system
and restoring the patient to health and
strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles,
locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism,
erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these
Pills are a specific for the troubles which
make the lives of so many women a burden,
and speedily restore the rich glow of health
to a pale cheek. Men broken down by
overwork, worry or excess will find in Pink
Pills a certain cure. One who has been
sick at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50,
by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine
Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady,
N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes
alleged to be "just as good."

A \$15,000 PIANO.

Mr. Vanderbilt's Latest Purchase in the
Musical Way.

Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has just pur-
chased a piano valued at \$15,000. So far
as the essential parts of its mechanism are
concerned it is no better than the first-class
pianos which any man can buy or rent. But
as an art object it is unique, and the case
alone would be prized by any museum.

In general terms it is a Steinway concert grand
piano, straight along one side and curved
on the other, with three legs and a top
which lifts from the side. The legs of this
piano, which are specially designed, are
flat, and decorated with elaborate carvings
of palm leaves. The groundwork of the
whole instrument is in four shades of green,
ranging from the delicate pistachio to the
darkest chrome green. The top is of
Vanderbilt's home. It is not supposed that
this instrument will be placed in a Louis
XIV. room or by mistake be set up against
a Charles X. sideboard. The stool which
accompanies this magnificent instrument is
also gorgeously made. It is said to have
cost \$2,000.

A man in Topeka, Kan., is a member of
forty-one secret societies.

Robbed by an Adopted Criminal.

A despatch from Buffalo, N. Y. says:—E.
W. Holmes, the foreman of the grand jury now
in session, will think twice before he tries again
to reform a criminal. He became interested
in fifteen-year-old Michael Ryan, brought
before the jury on a charge of burglary.
Ryan had a face that was the personifica-
tion of innocence, and promised, after
acknowledging his crime, to reform if
given another chance. Holmes adopted
the boy, and last Sunday he went to church
with young Ryan in charge of the house.
When Mr. Holmes returned he could not
find Ryan or his cash box, which contained
\$110. Mr. Holmes reported the matter to
the police, but they have been unable to
find Ryan, and the indications are that he
has left for Toronto.

One of the curiosities of Brazil is a tree
whose wood and bark contain so much
silica that they are used by potters. Both
wood and bark are burned in equal propor-
tions with clay, producing a very superior
ware. The tree grows to a height of 100
feet, but does not exceed a foot in diameter.
The fresh bark out like sandstone, and
when dried is brittle and hard.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PUBLISHER'S ADVERTISING RATES

Table with columns for advertisement type (e.g., One column, Half column) and duration (e.g., 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year). Includes a DISCOUNTS section for longer terms.

LEGAL AND SPECIAL NOTICES

All legal and Special Notices inserted at a rate of 6 cents per line each insertion. A discount of 10 per cent. allowed on contracts of 100 lines and over.

MONTHLY "GAZETTE"

Table showing rates for the Monthly Gazette, including Col. 24 inches per annum and Half Col. 11 inches per annum.

THE EXPRESS PLATFORM

Freedom of trade. Tariff for Revenue only. Non-partizan redistribution of the constituencies. Manhood suffrage, one man one vote and one voters' list.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Hobbs, the Government candidate was elected in the election to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. W. R. Meredith, in London, on Tuesday last over Mayor Essery, the candidate of the P.P.A., by a majority of over 500.

Mr. Marter and Prohibition.

Mr. Marter, as the new leader of the Provincial Conservative party, has taken the Prohibition question severely by the throat, and in a recent address at London appeals forcibly and earnestly to temperance workers on behalf of the temperance candidates, especially of the Conservative party.

The Patrons and Sir Richard Cartwright.

While the two great Canadian parties are watching with interest the progress of the new organization which is expected to prove a power in politics, the general public is also viewing all three with no slight degree of attention.

GRASS HILL

We are pleased to state that Mr. Arch. Spence, who two weeks ago fell from his wagon and received two severe scalp wounds in recovering and will soon be all right.

OAKWOOD

We regret to lose Mr. Wm. Hewson, who is leaving for Barrie, where he has secured a situation through the influence of one of our commercial travellers.

ORILLIA

Mr. Thos. Wellman, while out for a day's shooting last week, had the misfortune to trip a log, which, in some manner, discharged his weapon, the charge passing through the palm of his hand and making a bad wound.

SUTTON

One day last week a deer appeared in a pasture near Sutton and a local hunter was sent for, but he arrived on the trail and was conveying the venison home when he appeared.

CANAL

Robert Brown appeared before the council last week asking aid for injuries received from falling off the sidewalk. The council has settled with him for \$15.

SALEM-MARIPOSA

The Temperance lodge in this place is in a most flourishing condition. New members are constantly being admitted and soon we expect to have one of the strongest temperance organizations in these parts.

MIDLAND

This town was visited by another large fire on Monday night by which the fine block of buildings owned by Mr. Bennet M. P. P., were totally destroyed.

COLDWATER

Mr. Wm. Brotherton, the G. B. L. Co's foreman, met with a fatal accident near Coldwater, Wednesday afternoon. While handling his gun, it was discharged by some means, the ball passing through his heart, causing instant death.

STONEYVILLE

A serious accident occurred at Evesley in Kingsdown on Monday. Melville, the 13-year-old son of Hugh Mitchell, had a revolver, and after trying several times to discharge the weapon, he held the muzzle toward his breast while examining it. While in this position it accidentally went off, the bullet passing through the lungs.

TORONTO

The Westwood mystery has assumed a still more mysterious aspect by the confession of a colored girl who masquerades in male attire, of being the slayer of young Westwood.

GRAVENHURST

Purser McKinnon was off this week for a few days' deer shooting. Yesterday the Kenzie brought down a fine deer which had fallen before the purser's rifle.

KIRKFIELD

It is our sad duty to chronicle the death of Mr. Colin McRae, one of the oldest settlers in Eldon, at the age of seventy-five. His death was kind of sudden, having been confined to bed a little more than two weeks.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

What they are Doing Round About us.

Interesting Jottings by Correspondents From Many Places.

ORILLIA.

Scarlet fever still sticks to Orillia. Jas. French, of Orillia pulled a radish out of his garden of the following dimensions, 4 feet in length with top, circumference, 1 1/2 inches, weight 3 1/2 lbs.

BRADFORD

The Holland river was frozen over on Monday and the venturesome boys had their first skate.

THE GLEN

Things are somewhat quiet in this land of McCrimmon's, but once in a while something startling, transpires which relieves the monotony for a short time.

ARGYLE

Close on to 100 turkeys and geese were disposed of at the shooting match which took place here yesterday. The weather was in every way favorable and a large number turned out.

VICTORIA ROAD

The cracking of the frost among the branches of the trees tells the woeful tale of winter, and like other people, we northerners dread the approach of the winter season.

ISLAY

Miss Lillie Gilchrist, of Woodville, has been spending a few days in this place. We are sorry to say good-bye to Mr. Peter Sinclair, who leaves next week for Bexley, where he will start business in the blacksmithing line.

KIRKFIELD

A committee is now in Toronto arranging for the starting in Kirkfield of a Mechanics Institute. This will prove a very useful institution in the village.

SONYL

We regret to state that we have lost Mr. Alec McLean, who has looked after the interests of the G. T. R. at this place for a number of years. He has been transferred to Prince Albert.

UXBRIDGE

Uxbridge has become quite a convention town. This year, four or five conventions have held their sessions here.

BEAVERTON MARKET

Fall Wheat, per bushel, 45c. to 52c. Spring wheat, per bushel, 45c. to 52c. Barley, per bushel, 35c. to 38c. Oats, per bushel, 25c. to 28c. Peas, per bushel, (small) 50c. to 58c. Peas, (large) 60c. to 65c. Rye, 40c. to 45c. Beans, 90c. to \$1.00. Buckwheat, per bushel, 40c. Butter, per lb., (table) 16c. Butter, (tub) 16c. Eggs, per doz., 14c. Potatoes, per bushel, 25c. Hay, per ton, (timothy) \$5 to \$7. Straw, per ton, (clover) \$4 to \$5. Dressed H. ggs, per cwt., \$1.75 to \$5.00. Geese, per lb., 4c. to 5c. Turkeys, per lb., 7c. to 8c. Chickens, per pair 25c. to 30c. Beef, per cwt., \$1.50 to 5.25. Hides, per cwt., \$2 to \$3.

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA

BEAVERTON BAKERY

FOUNTAIN'S

FRESH OYSTERS

BULK or PLATE

CONFECTIONERY OF ALL KINDS, ALSO FRUITS

MUSIC

WANTED

COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND

MONEY REMITTANCES

CANADIAN EXPRESS

WANTED

HEALTHY READS

BIRTH MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TORONTO MAIL

WATCH FOR OUR CHANGE IN NEXT ISSUE

A WRITING CLASS

Monday and Thursday Evenings

AT 8:00 O'CLOCK P.M.

BELL, THE PHOTOGRAPHER

BEAVERTON

HEALTHY READS

BIRTH MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS

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BIRTH MARRIAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TORONTO MAIL

Westcott & Son
BEAVERTON.

Shot and Ball Cartridges,
Shells, Etc.,
Guns, Rifles, Game Traps

FALL GOODS.

For
Axes and Handles,
Crosscut Saws,
Leather Belting, Etc.,
For
Locks, Hinges, Bolts,
Building Paper, Glass,
Paints, Brushes Etc.,
go to Westcott's.



New Store.

Apple Parers,
Grain Measures and Scoops
Lanterns and Lamps,
Rope, Cattle Chains,
Halters, Etc.

H. WESTCOTT & SON.

November, 1894.

Hands holding a measuring tape

Fall Goods, 1894

STYLISH AND CHEAP!

H. LOGAN,
FASHIONABLE
TAILOR,
BEAVERTON.

Nothing in this District to compare with the values we are offering at present. Don't buy until you visit our store.

HEAVY WINTER OVERCOATINGS,
SCOTCH TWEEDS,
CANADIAN TWEEDS,
HEAVY STOCK.

Underwear For Ladies and Gentlemen

In endless variety at Prices that cannot be Beaten.



J. J. HOLMES.

Beaverton.

November, 1894.

THE BEAVERTON EXPRESS—The best local paper in the district will be sent to any address from now till January 1896 for \$1 in advance.

Nothing Better

FOR
COUGHS,
COLDS,
HORSENESS &c.

Than

SYRUP of HOREHOUND

LARGE BOTTLE 25cts.
PREPARED ONLY BY
A. T. ELLIOTT,
THE DRUGGIST, Beaverton.

Beaverton, Nov. 7, 1894.

TEACHER WANTED!

TEACHER wanted for S. S. 2, Mara. Female with experience preferred. Apply, stating salary, to
DAVID BRUCE,
Point Mara, Cambridge P.O.
Nov. 15, 94-4

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MY WIFE, Sarah Barber, has left my bed and board without cause or provocation and I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her.
W. H. BARBER,
Nov. 21st, 1894. Beaverton.

APPLICATIONS WANTED

APPLICATIONS will be received for renting the Skating Rink for the season '94-'95 until Dec. 1st. For particulars apply to
McMILLAN BROS

Cradle, Altar and Tomb.

DIED.

On Nov. 5th, William Bruce, of the town of Helmsdale, Scotland, aged 95 years. The above is a brother of Mr. John Bruce, of Thorah, who is now in his 93rd year and still active and hearty.

BEAVERTON.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Commercial items in this column cost a line each insertion.

30 Highest price paid for all kinds of Hogs.—G. F. Bruce, Beaverton.

45 One of the best assorted stocks of fall dry goods can now be seen at Holmes, Beaverton.

47 Williamson's Hair Tonic is guaranteed to be the best invigorator for falling hair. Put up by W. Williamson, Druggist, Beaverton.

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

49 A good assortment of Dry Wood delivered to any part of the town. Apply to J. J. Glover.

It is proposed to organize a Young Liberal Club in Beaverton shortly.

Bread has been reduced to 8 cts per 4lb loaf in Barrie and Orillia.

The lake is frozen out some half a mile from land.

The recent revival services in the Methodist church here have been blessed with great results.

N. F. Paterson, Q. C., having returned from England, has resumed practice in Toronto.

The grist-millist present undergoing extensive alterations and cleaning preparatory to the winter trade.

Misses Ritchie and Logan were doing the town on Tuesday in behalf of the Bible Society. They report times as being very hard in Beaverton.

The approaching municipal elections have not as yet induced much enthusiasm. No names have so far been mentioned as possible candidates for the Reeveship.

A largely attended party was given at the residence of Mr. Alex. McRae, 4th Con. Thorah, on Friday of last week. A very pleasant evening was spent.

Things in the building line ought to "boom" in Beaverton next summer. Thirteen summer cottages of a superior class have already been contracted for and several others are anticipated. A summer hotel is also spoken of.

Geo. J. Early, late of Peterboro', now of Cannington. We are now ready for business. Come and see our new styles of scenery. The latest money can buy. Our work speaks for itself. Come and see.

A cup of muddy coffee is not wholesome, neither is a bottle of muddy medicine. One way to know a reliable and skillfully-prepared blood-purifier is by its freedom from sediment. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is always bright and sparkling, because it is an extract and not a decoction.

The address by Rev. Mr. Bethune on Sunday evening to the Y.P.S.C.E. was particularly interesting especially the biography of D. L. Moody, the famous evangelist, and was earnestly listened to by a large audience. The basement was crowded to overflowing.

The weather of the past week has been pretty cold and sharp for November. On Monday the thermometer indicated 8° above zero: in sympathy

with a cold wave from the north-west where on Monday in the Saskatchewan valley the thermometer showed 22 and in the Lake Superior region 26 below zero.

"I escaped being a confirmed dyspeptic by taking Ayer's Pills in time. This is the experience of many. Ayer's Pills, whether as an after-dinner pill or as a remedy for liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, water brash and nausea, are invaluable.

Before another issue the EXPRESS will be installed in its new office built on the site of the old one. We have erected a building specially adapted to the necessities of a country newspaper. We pride ourselves on once more being able to introduce our customers to the best equipped and most convenient country printing office in Ontario.

The dedication of their new hall on Wednesday evening next, will be made the occasion of a pleasant gathering of the brethren of Beaverton Lodge 240, I.O.O.F., and some of their friends. The spacious hall has been elegantly furnished and is one of the finest north of Toronto. Grand-Master Hoyle, of Cannington, will officiate.

We are sending out this week accounts to all those indebted to us. This is the usual time of year for this event but unfortunately for us it is this year vested with more than ordinary importance. Owing to the recent disastrous fire we have been forced to build a new office and buy new plant, it is necessary therefore that all those indebted to us pay promptly. In most cases the amounts are small and no difficulty should be experienced. It is a case of necessity and we cannot afford to wait, we therefore intend after two weeks to place them with a solicitor for collection in the promptest possible manner. If you are a subscriber to this paper and not paid up please consult the label on your paper which records the date to which it has been paid and remit the amount without delay. It will pay your debt, relieve our necessity and prevent annoyance.

SOCIETY CARDS.



A. F. & A. M.

MURRAY LODGE No. 408,
—BEAVERTON, ONT.

Meets 1st Tuesday on or before full moon in their hall, Simcoe St., Beaverton.

A. GRANT, M. D. F. S. KING,
Wor.-Master. Secretary.



Independent Order Odd-Fellows.

BEAVERTON LODGE, No. 219,
—BEAVERTON, ONT.

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

PEACEFUL DOVE LODGE, 135,
—CANNINGTON.

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



Loyal Orange Association.

BEAVERTON LODGE, No. 127,
—BEAVERTON, ONT.

Meet in their hall, cor. Simcoe and Mara streets, 2nd Friday of each month.

T. TRELEAVAN, G. RILEY,
Master. Secretary



Sons of Scotland.

DOUGLAS CAMP No. 27,
—BEAVERTON, ONT.

Meets in Sons of Scotland hall, Beaverton, first Wednesday after full moon, each month, at 8 o'clock.

P. McMILLAN, E. C. H. TISDALE
Chief. Secretary



Ancient Order United Workmen

BEAVERTON LODGE, 378,
—BEAVERTON, ONT.

Meets in the Orange Hall, Beaverton, 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month. Visiting brethren welcome.

D. McMILLAN, J. J. CAVE,
M. W. Recorder

Independent Order Foresters

COURT BEAVERTON, 188, I.O.F.
—Beaverton, Ont.

Meets last Friday of every month, in the Orange Hall, at 8 o'clock, P. M.
T. TRELEAVAN,
C. R. Fin-Secretary

BEAVERTON FOUNDRY.



Straw Cutters, Grain Crushers, Root Pulpers.

MOST USEFUL AND PROFITABLE MACHINES TO THE FARMER.

Call at Beaverton Foundry before buying. Examine our Patterns and compare with other makers.

PRICE & QUALITY CAN'T BE BEAT IN CANADA

LAST WARNING!

All Accounts not settled by 20th inst. will be placed in other hands for collection.

R. DUNSHEATH.

SLAUGHTER SALE —OF— BOOTS AND SHOES

The sale that eclipses all others. This is the chance of all chances. Now, is the time of all times to

BUY YOUR WINTER FOOTWEAR!

We have just received a large stock of **Rubbers, Overshoes Felt Goods &c.**

Bought by auction from the leading Rubber house of Canada at a great reduction and will be sold to suit hard times. The best assortment and largest stock in town.

Remember this sale will continue for this month only.

Men's Overshoes \$1.35; Jersey Cloth, waterproof worth \$2.00; Ladies' Rubbers 25cts., worth 45cts.; Ladies' Button Overshoes, \$1.50; Ladies' Overstockings, \$1.00, (something new.)

Repairing and Ordered work as usual!

J. M. GORDON,

Pork Wanted.

Beaverton

November 17th, 1894.

Elegant NEW GOODS Just to Hand!

SEE OUR HANDSOME

SIDE-BOARDS, — EXTENSION TABLES, — BED-ROOM SETTS,

AT ALL PRICES.

See the Upholstered Pew Cushion we are offering. Samples in Stock.

JAS. B. WARREN.

Beaverton, Nov. 18th, '94.

DEFENDS JOHN CHINAMAN

WRITER WHO THINKS HE IS MUCH ABUSED.

His Sole Ambition is To Lay By a Store For His old age—His Ability To Make Money Where Others Would Starve.

According to a writer in the October number of *The Nineteenth Century*, John Chinaman is a much abused and greatly misrepresented individual. Unfair industry, patience, and perseverance, extreme thrift, the inborn habit and faculty of saving a little day by day, however scanty his earnings—these are the very qualities that have turned against him the hands of men belonging to a less industrious, less frugal, and less provident race.

But the Chinaman, although proverbially meek and mild, is a man of dauntless courage and unflinching fortitude. Voyages over vast tracts of stormy seas, extremes of heat or cold, prolonged separation from home and all he holds most dear and sacred, and contending with the hands of the men among whom he casts his lot—nothing of all this can turn him from his own purpose in life, namely, the accumulation of the little store of dollars which twenty years forward will make him a rich man in the country of his birth, will enable him to provide for his parents and erect monuments to the honor of his ancestors, and will cause him to be looked up to and envied by his fellow-villagers. To achieve this he goes everywhere—everywhere, at least, except to lands whose hostile laws of recent years look him at the ports of entry; and in every fact shows that the Mongolian has already

quarters, and after drawing the pay due to them, take to the road. A night later I again meet them. They are "knocking down" their checks in a villainous bush public-house a dozen miles away. A week will not elapse before every man-jack in the party will be penniless, and will be compelled to tramp onward on the outlook for another job, or to "stage his tucker" by walking from station to station and begging the night's quarters in the travelers' hut and the twenty-four hours' rations which are never refused the wayfarer on an Australian sheep station. And these are the men who find cause for quarrel in the employment of a Chinaman to grow vegetables on a spot where no one else could make them grow, and denounce him for not spending his earnings in the country as they themselves do."

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

War news by cable from China costs the English papers \$1.87 a word, and from Japan \$2.00.

Napoleon's campaigns made 1,000,000 French women widows and 2,000,000 children fatherless.

According to Muller the total number of words, or rather ideas, expressed by Chinese characters is 43,500.

In June of the present year 16,000,000 children were found to be enrolled in the schools of the United States.

Nearly every grammar school in the city of New York has an anti-cigarette league, to one of which 700 boys belong.

The phosphorescence near the Cape Verde Islands is at times so bright that one can easily read the smallest print.

Swallows have been met with at sea over 1,000 miles from any land. They were probably driven seaward by storms.

A New York city photographer delights some of his patrons by marking their handkerchiefs with their photographs.

Japanese workmen bathe the whole body once a day, and some of them twice. Public baths are provided on every street.

The swell visiting card in China is an oblong piece of paper about four inches wide and eight inches long, with the name in black characters.

In San Francisco there is a circle of King's Daughters in which there are eight Chinese, two Japanese, two Syrian and two American women.

A cubic foot of average newly fallen snow weighs five and a half pounds, and has twelve times the bulk of an equal weight of water.

The celebrated Sphinx, the figure of the crouching monstrosity near the Great Pyramid, is 172 feet and 6 inches long and 52 feet high.

An eccentric southern woman dated her life 1789 instead of 1889, but the court has decided that this does not impair its validity.

Mohammedan widows find it difficult to remarry. An association to assist them in finding husbands has been organized in Turkey.

In 1635 during the great "tulip craze," in Holland, a single bulb of the "Semper Augustus" sold for a sum equal to \$2,200.

Authorities say that a fatal fall from a great height is absolutely painless. The mind acts very rapidly for a time, then unconsciously ceases.

According to Gray, Michels and Dobby, three eminent botanists, there is not a single known species of marine plant containing vegetable poisons.

A French woman who had lost her lip has had another one supplied by an expert surgeon, who took the needed piece of flesh from the arm of his patient.

A devilfish, having a mouth with a lateral spread of over five feet, was recently captured in the Gulf of Mexico about twenty miles from Brownsville, Tex.

The most valuable clock in the world is one made by the hands of Louis XIV. of France. It is now owned by a member of the Rothschild family, who bought it for \$18,000.

Three tenths of the earnings of a Belgian convict are given to him on the expiration of his term of imprisonment. Some of them thus save more money in jail than they ever saved before.

Five and one-half tons of diamonds, valued at \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000, have been taken from the famous Kimberley, South Africa, diamond mines since their discovery in 1871.

In August, 1894, there were 5,735 steamers flying the British flag, 810 the German, 510 the Norwegian, 503 the French, 462 the Swedish, 430 the American, 359 the Spanish, 215 the Italian and 1,382 the flags of other nations.

On the field of Waterloo a topaz seal set in gold was recently found, bearing the arms and motto of Viscount Barrington. It belonged to Ensign Barrington, who was killed at Quatre Bras, June 16, 1815, and had lain undiscovered for eighty years.

The Hollanders will hold at Amsterdam next year an international exhibition of hotel arrangements and accommodations for travelers. Among the features of the exhibition will be an "electric restaurant," without waiters, in which visitors will be served automatically with a complete dinner on pressing an electric button.

SECURED A FOOTHOLD.

For the development of new countries the presence of the Chinaman is an essential condition of success. To show what the Chinaman is capable of accomplishing in a country, the writer recalls two scenes witnessed by him, which he regards as illustrative of the Chinaman's traits. One of these scenes we reproduce as follows:

It is a period of partial drought, and a broiling day at Christmastide, the mid-Summer of the Antipodes. I am driving over the parched plains of Riverina. Not a single tree or patch of brushwood breaks the horizon. Although I am right in the center of a vast sheep-run, no flocks are to be seen; the animals have been driven to the dried-up watercourses, where there is, perhaps, enough grass left to sustain life a few days longer. I have once during a day caught a glimpse of a small flock of sheep, far away in the distance. On two or three occasions I have drawn rein to watch a group of "native companions," dancing and courting on the plain in the peculiar graceful manner of all the cranes, tribes, at other trace of animal life, during a long six hours' drive, there has been none.

At last, through the quivering heat haze, I spy a green spot in the desert. Is it a spring? I keep asking myself, and the more I look at it the more I feel that I am not at the vision, with its promise of water, before them. When I drive nearer an answer that the scene is no mirage. It is a beautiful God's acre of fruit-trees, vegetables and flowers, enclosed on all sides by a hedge of living green. I look around for an explanation of this seeming miracle. The creaking of a wheel falls on my ear and directs my eye. The riddle is solved.

JOHN CHINAMAN AND A DRAW-WELL!

"He has not heard the footfall of my horse, but when I 'cooey' he looks up, looks from his work, advances to the side of the hedge, and answers my kindly greeting by a broad smile. 'Vely waimy,' he acquiescently replies, in his soft, broken English which I once heard a Chinese man apply to describe as a 'velly lady-like way of speaking.' He fetches a bucket of water from the horses, and of his own good-will brings upon me a couple of large and beautiful oranges. As I drive off after the brief, pleasant interlude to my monotonous drive, I hear the creaking axle of the draw-well again in operation. The industrious Chinaman is once more at work!

"Now this man lives amid these lonely and uninteresting surroundings from one year's end to the other. He has no companions, and sees no human face except that of the lad who twice a week rides out from the head station with his rations of flour, sugar, tea, and mutton, of his employer, occasionally, or of some rare passer-by like myself. I venture to say without fear of contradiction that no man other than a Chinaman could endure such an existence. He should certainly wish to condemn no white man to such a lot. Yet the Chinaman is perfectly contented and happy, for week by week he saves money, and he will return to China to make himself to Hong Kong, with ample provision for the remainder of his days, and for this end he is told cheerful for twenty long years, amid the solitude of

A MID-AUSTRALIAN SHEEP-RUN.

"When, a few hours after my encounter with the Chinese gardener, I reach the station, I find that trouble is in the air. The hands have struck work at the building of a traveling delegate from their labor union. The cause of complaint is that the owner of the station has a Chinaman in his employment. The Chinaman in question is my friend the gardener! Ye gods! can there be such a thing as a Chinaman making prejudice among a sane body of men? I engage in conversation with one of the malcontents. With this particular Chinaman in the concrete he has no fault to find whatever, and his only objection to the Chinaman in the abstract appears to be that they don't spend their money in the country like other men. To such a man there is little use pointing out that, even if John does save a pound a week to carry away with him from the country, the product of his labor is far in excess of that which his industry adds immeasurably to the wealth, comfort, and well-being of the whole community, and in the end he leaves a rich legacy behind him. Arguments are of no avail. But the squatter stands firm; for the family's sake alone, if not for that of the station hands themselves, who are under no compulsion to eat the Chinese-grown cabbage, he absolutely refuses, be the cost what it may, to dismiss the gardener. After a couple of days, when the union delegate has ridden away, a few of the older hands come to reason and return to work, despite the

THREATS OF EXTREME UNIONISTS.

Early adversity is often a blessing.—Sharp.

Wasted Energies of the Season.

A father in the suburbs recently took in a hammock that had swung on the veranda for the season. Some carpenters doing repairs around the house found the following articles near the place where the hammock hung: Thirteen suspender buttons, eleven toothpicks, three buckles, two shoestrings, four rings, one hair curler, two lockets, three links of hair, forty-three peppermint lozenges, one bottle of hair restorer, four hair ribbons, five collar buttons, one whisky flask, two gun drops, eighteen pieces of chewing gum, one shave ticket, and eight hairpins. The girls are still unmarried.

Early adversity is often a blessing.—Sharp.



FASHIONABLE ULSTER.



COSTUME FOR GIRL.



COAT AND FROCK FOR GIRLS.



SLEEVE FOR WALKING DRESS.

PUSHING THE QUEER.

HOW COUNTERFEITS CARRY ON THEIR LITTLE GAME.

One Gang Has Been at Work for Years and is so Slick at the Business That the Police Cannot Catch Them.

Ninety-nine people out of one hundred imagine that the distribution of counterfeit money, no matter how nearly perfect the spurious money may be, is the most difficult part of the counterfeit's business. Those ninety-nine people rest under a misapprehension. The hardest work is to get the perfect moulds for the silver, the plate for the currency and the paper to print the bills on.

Any old-time criminal in this particular line of crooked business will tell you that his first genuine sign of relief is given when he sees the coins out of the moulds and in bags, and the paper money packed tightly together in bundles.

While the money is in the process of manufacture; that is, when the engraver is busy over his work and, later on, while the other members of the gang are busy with presses and moulds manufacturing the "queer," the danger of detection and arrest is greatest.

COUNTERFEITERS OF ALL CLASSES, condition, and kind are known to the detectives, and just as soon as they or any of their allies or cronies appear in any part of the country the word is flashed in some mysterious way—often by a keen-eyed stool pigeon—and a "shadow" is put on every member of the gang.

For days, weeks and, in many cases months, they are kept under the closest kind of surveillance. A night and day watch is constantly over them. Their habits, general modes of life and the time they go out and return to their houses is accurately noted. If circumstances warrant it a raid follows in due course. These raids are not always successful, but in the majority of cases the counterfeiters are caught "dead to rights," as the police phrase has it, with the tools in their hands and the white metal sizzling in the clean-cut moulds.

WHEN THE COIN COMES OUT.

It is when the stuff is ready to be handed out that the voice of the counterfeiters is raised in a shout of joy and congratulations. He knows that all his labor is not in vain, and that unless some untoward event occurs he will reap a harvest of some kind for his pains. It all depends on luck and good management whether it be large or small.

Counterfeiters always work in gangs. As a rule five men are in the partnership. One of them is the plate engraver, another the mould designer, a third the metal pourer, the fourth the distributor of the spurious money after it is turned out, and the fifth general overseer, director and handler of the finances. The last named is usually the captain of the crowd. He is either an old hand at the business or a bright hustling young man with a thorough knowledge of the business, some capital at his disposal and an ability to direct, command and hold his crooked companions in check.

It is he who maps out the plan for the distribution of the coin. This plan is laid before the distributor. If the latter has any amendments or suggestions to offer they are, if worthy, freely accepted.

THE "PLUGGER'S" SMALL TASK.

On the gang's special staff in small gangs are what are known as a number of "pluggers." These are the men to whom lots of the counterfeit money is given to get rid of. They are given a liberal percentage on all they dispose of. They are supposed to work a certain territory and flood it with every bit of money they have. The old methods of making a small purchase and getting big change are still in vogue. Inside of an incredibly short time the country is fairly saturated with the bogus money, the agents are paid their commission and the manager divides up the net profits among the inside members of the gang.

Each one goes his separate way after this division to enjoy his ill-gotten gains and wait until the storm, if any arises, blows over. They are, however, always in communication with the leader of the gang, and whenever he has a new game to spring they are again called together and preparations made for the launching of another

AVANCEMENT OF QUEER MONEY.

For years a number of these small operators have defied the law. They have been in the business for years, but so quietly do they work that suspicion never attaches to them.

It is the big men who go in for big coups that take the biggest chances. They never trust the work of distribution to several agents but do the small fry. They never touch anything but bills of big denomination. As soon as the money is "off the plates" each member of the gang takes a bundle—it may be \$50,000 or as high as a million—and launches out on the extended territory that it is understood he is to cover.

They "run out" as much of the green stuff as they can, and then when the first cry of alarm or detection goes up they fly to Europe and hide in some out of the way place for months. Sooner or later the whole gang assembles on the other side and compare notes.

SHOCKING FATE OF A BOY.

Caught by a Falling Window and Slowly Strangled to Death.

A despatch from Marion, Ill., says.—A 12-year-old son of R. J. Morray, met his death in a singular manner, at a schoolhouse a few miles south-east of this place. Upon his arrival home from school the lad discovered that he had left his gloves at the schoolhouse. He immediately returned for them, but found the door locked. From the surroundings it is supposed he procured a piece of timber, which he placed against the wall of the building to assist him in climbing in through the window. When he found his way through the window, he was hanging from the window, the neck having been caught between the sash and the sill. He had evidently climbed upon the timber, raised the lower sash and tried to gain an entrance, when the timber slipped from under his feet, and the sash fell and caught him on the neck, producing death by strangulation. He had struggled hard to free himself, as his boots were kicked off his feet when found.

What is CASTORIA

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

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| <p>Castoria.</p> <p>"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."</p> <p>Dr. G. C. Osmond, Lowell, Mass.</p> <p>"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."</p> <p>Dr. J. F. KINCHELOE, Conway, Ark.</p> | <p>Castoria.</p> <p>"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."</p> <p>H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.</p> <p>"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outdoor practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."</p> <p>UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, Boston, Mass.</p> <p>Allen C. Smith, Pres.</p> |
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The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

THE LATE CZAR'S FUNERAL.

Great Preparations and Most Elaborate Drapery at St. Petersburg.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The inhabitants of this city awoke on Tuesday morning in a state of feverish expectancy. The last touches were being put at daybreak upon hundreds of thousands of general drappings, crape streamers, mourning flags and banners of black and white, made out of every conceivable material, in honor of the memory of the late Czar. The facade of the Anichkov palace, in which Alexander III. lived, was completely draped with black, and the Hotel de Ville and the Newsky prospect were shrouded in mourning emblems of the most elaborate descriptions. The high tower of the Hotel de Ville was mantled with black not a stone showing, and the building itself was a mass of black streamers. Throughout the city the stores were decorated with mourning emblems, and in the windows of all the prominent shops there were beautiful displays of palms, evergreens or flowers in the centre of which, as a rule were pictures of the dead Czar, surrounded by crape. The weather was dull and foggy.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

The funeral train, with the body of the late Czar on board arrived at the Nicholas station in the middle of the night, and it was shunted upon a siding until this morning, in order to enable the imperial family and their relatives to finish their night's rest.

As soon as all preparations for the procession were completed, at about 10.20 a. m., the imperial train re-entered the railroad station, the body was transferred to the hearse in waiting, and was conveyed to the cathedral through the densely crowded streets, guarded by thousands of troops.

THE MOURNERS.

Behind the hearse came the Czar and the imperial household. They were followed by the King of Greece and by the Prince of Wales. Then came a long line of Grand Dukes and Princes, followed by their various military suits. After the latter marched a detachment of Grenadiers and following the Grenadiers came the imperial and royal families.

In the first coach was the Czarina, Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the Grand Duchesses Xenia and Olga, daughters of the late Czar. The second coach contained the Queen of Greece, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The other mourning coaches contained all the other royal and titled ladies, who have journeyed from Livonia with the body of Alexander III. After the carriages came thousands of troops of all arms, who brought up the rear of the funeral procession.

Prior to the arrival of the body at the cathedral a short service was held there in the presence of the Czar, the diplomatists and many of the Russian nobility. The hearse arrived at the cathedral a few minutes past 2 o'clock. Four of the chief pall bearers removed the pall. The Czar and other Russian imperial personages and foreign princes then carried the coffin into the church with the same ceremony as had been observed in Moscow, and deposited it on the catafalque. Metropolitan Palladius of St. Petersburg, then conducted the impressive service.

Irrevocably Gone.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

What loneliness is more lonely than disfigurement?—George Eliot.

Who overcomes by force hath overcome but half his foe.—Milton.

ST. WINEFRIDE'S WONDERFUL WELL.

Legend of a Wonder-Working Shrine in North Wales.

The Saint (Winefride) lived in the Seventh Century. She was of noble family, distinguished for the piety of her disposition, and, at an early age, decided to renounce the world and devote her life to the service of the Church. Before she had taken her vows, her hand had been claimed in marriage by a Welsh prince, Caradoc, and, on her refusal to comply with his wishes, the barbarian, in a fit of ungovernable rage, cut off her head. As the head fell a miracle was performed; water gushed from the ground, though hitherto the region had been noted for desolation and barrenness, and the flow has continued even unto this day, and shows no sign of diminishing. Ever greater marvels followed the decapitation; the severed head rolled down the hill among the people who were attending the celebration of Mass by St. Beuno. Amusement and horror overcame the people, followed by a natural feeling of indignation when they saw the perpetrator of the crime on the hill-top, calmly wiping his sword on the grass, and, apparently, glorying in his deed. St. Beuno reverently picked up the head, and, approaching the murderer called forth divine vengeance. His appeal was answered immediately. Caradoc fell dead, and the Earth, opening its mouth, swallowed him up. Returning to the altar the priest fixed St. Winefride's head on her shoulders, covered the body with his cloak, and again called on Heaven. This time he prayed that God would restore the virgin to life; and again his prayer was answered. St. Winefride awoke as from sleep, and lived many years a life of surpassing sanctity. For a long period she ministered at the spring which her decapitation had miraculously called into existence.

Such is the legend which has been handed down to these times. For more than a thousand years, the fame of the Well and its power of healing those afflicted both in body and soul have been widely known; and the records show that several of the English kings, beginning with William the Conqueror and ending with James II., have lived in these blessed waters. The well is situated in the crypt of a fine Gothic chapel, situated on the side of a hill commanding views of the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey. Its basin is enclosed by eight artistically wrought pillars, which rise to a richly tracery canopy of stone. On all the pillars are hung crucifixes. An altar, surmounted by a plaster figure of St. Winefride, stands in one corner of the shrine. Brilliantly lighted by hundreds of candles, the old crypt is wonderfully picturesque, and not less striking, as the intense devotion and supreme faith of the bands of pilgrims, many of them mere wrecks of humanity, who have come to St. Winefride's shrine when all other help has failed.

During the hours devoted to bathing, the scenes at the well are strange and unique. Adjoining the basin, into which the water is continually bubbling, is a narrow bath, and outside the building, an open-air bath of larger dimensions. Some of the pilgrims content themselves with drinking the water in the basin, others strip and enter the bath. Nothing is more impressive than witnessing helpless invalids carried into the water by stronger relatives, and there is something extremely pathetic in the spectacle of blind men leaving their eyes. The bath completed, all the invalids kneel at the altar, and implore the saint to have mercy upon them and remove their affliction.

Irrevocably Gone.

"I set four pies out on the window sill to cool," said Mrs. Hunker to her husband "and they have all been stolen."

"Then we must number them among the lost tarts," was the philosophical reply.

A trolley car runs through the streets of Jerusalem!

In the museum at Mayence, Germany there are several iron-tipped piles which were used by the Romans 2,000 years ago in the construction of a bridge near the place.

REAL REFORM MOVEMENT

WOMEN WHO CAN HANDLE A FOIL OR STRIKE FROM THE SHOULDER.

If duelling were still the fashion many a fatless man would have to face a foil instead of trying to foil a bunch of promise bait.

The physical culture of women is a subject that, starting as a fashionable fad, has attained the dignity of a real reform movement. Gymnastics are taught in numbers of the schools and colleges for girls both in Europe and America. Private classes for instruction in physical exercises have of late been formed in many of our large cities. Physical culture goes hand in hand with dress reform—the one helps on the other. Women find it impossible to fence, or turn somersaults, or climb ladders, or perform any of the other unwarlike feats that they are encouraged to attempt by their mentors for the development of muscle, so long as they are



clad in the clinging petticoats and waist, squeezing corset of their mothers. The successful experience with short skirts, baggy knickerbockers and loose blouses, gained in exercise hours, will probably encourage the girl of the period to gradually adopt hygienic dress altogether. On the other hand, the young lady who starts, at the dress end of the combination and arrays herself in the divided skirt and new fangled gowns advocated by the pioneers of dress reform, will be recommended physical exercise as a means of training long-neglected muscles to perform their natural office



AT IT HOT AND HEAVY.

of supporting a form hitherto dependent upon the stiff and ugly corset. THE BODILY FREEDOM AND EASE derived, according to the dress reformers, from the novel costume, will also be likely to awaken women to a sense of their physical possibilities, and regular healthful exercises may become a form of recreation as popular with the fair sex as with men. Enormous strides have already been made in the direction of athletics for American women, and although it has been left to the physical culture "craze" to popularize systematic exercise, especially in the world of society, numbers of girls have of late years "gone in" for outdoor recreation with a vigor that has probably already brought its own reward. In England the majority of healthy young women think nothing of a ten-mile walk. They will play lawn tennis for hours against a well-matched



RESTING.

ed opponent, row a boat up stream, and swim half a mile or so without dreaming that they are doing anything extraordinary. In America, too, many girls climb mountains, go fishing or hunting, and play lawn tennis in a way that would have made their predecessors of a few years ago shudder. Dumb-bells, Indian clubs and gymnastic apparatus of various kinds are familiar to more women in the present day than ever

before. Lots of girls can double themselves up into bow-knots with the aid of the hand-rings, swing up poles like schoolboys after apples, or swing from hand to hand along a horizontal ladder. The gymnasium begets a love for out-door exercise that is always impracticable the gymnasium is a very good substitute.

Of course, the chance to become especially proficient in some one branch of sport or recreation has induced many fair physical culturists to take up that mode of exercise which seemed to offer the most attractions or to promise the most beneficial results. Bowling is the delight of some women. Billiards attract quite a number of others. Even boxing is said to have its adherents and proficient among the fair sex. Whether the twentieth century will witness the development of the girl pugilist is AN INTERESTING PROBLEM.

A Chicago physician is credited with introducing a set of boxing gloves into the faculty of one of his patients and the result was said to be extremely satisfactory. Although bruised foreheads and bloodshot eyes were the first evidence of the operation of the novel tonic, the children for whose use the gloves were intended are now the hardest and healthiest set of youngsters in the neighborhood. The only girl of the family is nearly fifteen years of age, but, animated by the example of her brothers, she went into training and in a very short time became champion of the household, despite the thoroughly exacting efforts of her eldest brother, aged sixteen, to knock her out. She is one of the prettiest girls in Chicago, too, according to her fond father, and her sparring bouts are multiplying her strength without in the least impairing her modesty or her manners. Perhaps the time is coming when the idea of a manly escort will be laughed to scorn, and the "big brother" will no longer be needed to avenge slights upon a sister amply able to avenge herself.

If duelling were yet the fashion many a woman might substitute a challenge for the commonplace proceedings of the breach of promise or divorce suit to which she now has recourse for satisfaction when betrayed by faithless man. Hundreds of ladies to-day

CAN HANDLE THE FENCING FOIL or duelling sword with a skill that many a gallant of bygone times might have envied. The Berkeley Athletic Club in New York has a ladies' fencing class, many of whose members could hold their own with some of the best known amateur swordsmen in the country, and the number of women who can fence is constantly growing. Exercise with the foils is a capital thing for reducing superfluous adiposities and making the body supple. Actresses discovered that fact long ago, and the stage favorite, whose beauty charms all who meet her and for whom time seems to have no terrors, admits that most of her health and endurance is due to fencing, which she learned some years ago and practices daily. Another well-known actress attributes the suppleness for which she is noted to the same exercise. It is in numerous private houses, however, that the clash of the foils is awakening an echo that will soon be ringing throughout the homes of the land. Matron and maid fence together, the one to avert stoutness, the other to attain agility. Women prominent in society, in science, in literature and in art, are making the best notes of the foil. Attired in suitable costumes they lunge and parry in a way that would captivate the hearts of all the world, if the world could only witness their bouts. Men, however, are strictly

barred from such exhibitions, and nothing is more abhorrent to lady fencers than publicity in their diversions.

\$1,000 IN THEIR BED.

A Nongenarian Couple Victims of Brutal Masked Burglars.

Chauncey Russell, aged 90, and his wife, aged 86, live alone a mile from the village of Gainesville, N. Y. General rumor has long credited them with keeping a large sum of money secreted somewhere in the house. Monday night two masked men broke into the house. Old Mrs. Russell slept in the kitchen and her husband in an adjoining room. The burglar dragged Mrs. Russell from the bed and threatened to kill her unless she told them where the money was hidden. In spite of his great age and feebleness her husband, awakened by the noise in the kitchen, made his way upstairs, seizing a milk pan attached to the burglar, striking one of them on the head with it. The burglar then knocked both the old man and his wife senseless. Next morning a neighbor passing by the Russell open and its bunk filling scattered about. The door of the house was open and no one astir. The neighbor entered, and found the nongenarian and his wife lying apparently dead on the floor. He summoned aid and the old couple were restored to consciousness. As soon as she was able Mrs. Russell told about the burglary. She said she had nearly \$1,000 sewed up in the mattress. In a baking-powder can. The can was found in the mattress. There were \$500 in it. How the burglars had happened to overlook it is a mystery. Old Mr. Russell is in a critical state from injury and shock. He says that Henry Smith, who worked his farm last summer, was the only one who knew of the money being in the bed besides himself and his wife.

Still in the Swim.

Neighbor—"How did your daughter's marriage with that foreign count turn out?"

Mrs. Bricrow—"Her last letter from Europe states that he has spent all her money, and she is taking in washing; but, then, I presume she washes only for the nobility."

THE HUDSON BAY ROUTE.

THE PROJECT OF A FAR NORTH GRAIN-CARRYING RAILROAD.

From Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan and Thence to Fort Churchill on Hudson Bay—A Saving of Seven Hundred Miles Over the Montreal Route—The Rail Road can be Easily Constructed.

To Europe via Hudson Straits has a queer sound, but English and Canadian capital seems to be at last interested to make such a route familiar. A company just now has its representatives at Ottawa for the purpose of getting a charter to construct a railroad from Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan, and thence to Fort Churchill, on Hudson Bay, a distance of 700 miles in all.

The project is fully a dozen years old, and as early as 1884 the Dominion Parliament, in response to solicitations for a subsidy for the proposed new railroad, sent out observation parties to report upon the navigability of Hudson Bay and Straits. A section of railroad has even been built north from Winnipeg for many miles, but the idle rails have gathered rust and the ties are overgrown with the grass of the prairie. It was the first practical step taken in the earlier days of the Hudson Bay project, but its advocates have never quite lost heart, in spite of the difficulties of interesting capitalists in it, and now are pushing it in earnest once more.

The central fact upon which the project depends is that the Hudson Bay route to Europe is the shortest for the grain and other food products not only of Manitoba but of the United States north western border. The distance from Winnipeg to Montreal is about 1,400 miles, while from Winnipeg to Fort Churchill it is

ONLY HALF AS GREAT;

and as the remaining distance to Liverpool from each is about the same, there is evidently a saving of 700 miles by the new road. From Pembina in North Dakota the distance is about 1,000 miles shorter to Liverpool by way of Hudson Bay than by way of New York. Winnipeg, too, is only the beginning of a large wheat area in Canada's northwest territory. Settlements are found scattered nearly a thousand miles west to Calgary, on the Canadian Pacific road, and through the North Saskatchewan region to beyond Edmonton. The saving a distance from Edmonton to the Fort Churchill route over the Montreal, with proper rail and river facilities, would be, it is said, about 1,300 miles. For grain could come down by river to Lake Winnipeg, and only 400 miles of rail would then be required to reach Fort Churchill, the point of shipment to Europe. All along the valley of the Saskatchewan River this same double advantage would prevail. In some parts of North Dakota and Montana, by connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway to Winnipeg and thence to Hudson Bay, the gain in distance over the New York route is reckoned at least 1,000 miles.

There are really two elements, however, in the undertaking. One is the railroad, for the construction of which the money is chiefly required, while the other is the water route, on which, after all, the question of success may chiefly turn. Beginning with the former, two points have been at times proposed as the Hudson Bay terminus, one of them being Fort Nelson and the other Fort Churchill. The former is at the mouth of the Nelson River, in latitude 57, and about 350 miles from the head of Lake Winnipeg, or 650 from Winnipeg. This is the nearer of the two termini, and the route would be along the north shore of Oxford Lake to the Sea River Falls, on the east bank of the Nelson River. Nine years ago a party under Major Jarvis, a Canadian engineer, and Mr. Major an engineer sent out by English capitalists, surveyed this route. They found that there were

NO ENGINEERING DIFFICULTIES

in the way of easy construction. The route is a wide, level plain, with a sandy soil and gravel formation, a small portion being rocky and broken. Little land suitable for farming was found, and for a hundred miles this side of the main body of country was covered with small spruce and tamarack. There was plenty of deer and other game. There were no heavy grades, and, except for a single rock cutting, the country was comparatively level. At Nelson River, a flat, well-drained locality, twelve feet above high water level, was selected as the terminus. The party left Winnipeg in October and returned about the middle of January, travelling the whole way on foot, but found little more to report concerning the route.

Nevertheless, Fort Churchill, though considerably north of Fort Nelson, would probably be chosen for the terminus, because, although it would require fifty miles more of rail from Lake Winnipeg, it has a good harbor, well sheltered, with plenty of water for deep-draught steamships, whereas at Fort Nelson the harbor is not sufficiently good. For two centuries the Hudson Bay Company has been sending vessels in summer both to Fort Churchill and Fort Nelson, and its Captains have found that the former could be relied upon for open water from early in May to the end of October. This is all that would be required for the grain season.

But the real question of practicability for the new grain-carrying route is the transportation by water rather than by land. As has been seen, the railroad can be easily constructed, and although it is in a rather high latitude, for inexpensive maintenance, and also more than that, the route, or from the mouth of the Saskatchewan to Fort Churchill, it passes through wilderness, yet between Winnipeg and the rapids of the Saskatchewan some of the land might be comparatively narrow Hudson Straits. Repeated observations show that at almost the straits, which at some points are less than seventy miles wide, and are more than 500 miles long from Cape Churchill to the bay, are navigable for three or four months each year. Reference has been made to the observation parties sent out by the Dominion Government in the Neptune in 1884. They were stationed along the bay and straits; but the following summer the Alert, being sent to relieve, was caught in an ice pack near the entrance to the straits by the middle of June and was held for three weeks, being then forced to put back to Newfoundland for a fortnight in August. They tried again, and in spite of ice fields and a strong tidal drift, found an open passage, ran from the straits to York Factory in five days, reached all the stations, and brought off most of the men. Capt. Gordon considered the straits as navigable by suitably built steamers for four months in the year by following winding courses or by driving with the ice, as the whalers do.

Can the shorter distance, with the admitted lack of ice-travel along most of the land route, not to speak of the existing competition of the Canadian Pacific on the Montreal route and of American railroads, lake steamships, and canals on the New York route, overbalance these great disadvantages attending reliance upon getting through Hudson Strait? Certainly the Hudson Bay Company have for two centuries used the straits in July, August, and September, as also do the whaling vessels. But the question of time of transit, provided they are not held fast for years, is of minor importance to them, whereas time amounts to distance for a new grain route trying to compete in expense with old ones. The danger of detention, which would reduce the most advantageous position increased cost of provisions, and the rate of insurance on vessels and cargoes, from the greater risk of injury through ice and other causes, must be taken into consideration. A very important element, too, is the short time and labor could be saved. Every mile compared with that of the other railroads. The entrance to the straits from the bay is over 200 miles north of Cape Farewell, in Greenland.

Still in the opening of Hudson Bay region to railroad communication would be an event of importance in the onward march of civilization, the progress of the new scheme will be observed with much interest.

RUSSIA'S CONTRASTS.

A Country Where There is Magnificence, But Not Much That is Cheerful.

What a country of contrasts this is! writes a correspondent. The educational authorities in the large towns have strict orders to curtail as much as possible the number of children of parents in a humble rank of life who seek to enter the high schools. It is not poverty that is to exclude a boy or girl from the benefits of a first-class education. If an officer's son applies to be admitted, although his parents have barely the necessaries of life, he is accepted; but the son of the rich house porter or washerwoman is excluded. On the other hand, we have the Minister of Education straining every nerve and exhausting the means at his disposal to improve the condition of the village schools. Some of these have become model establishments, far ahead of similar schools in countries with great pretensions. It is now fast becoming the rule to supply every new village school with a piece of land, where the pupils will learn the rudiments of agriculture and horticulture. A friend of mine recently returned from a visit to the Province of Plovdiva speaks of the wonderful effects of these schools in that region, where they have long been established. Cottagers trained in them carry their notions into their mature manhood, and the villages can now be numbered by the hundred where the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables flourishes as the result of the tastes acquired by children in the school.

THE MODEL VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

May it continue! Russia still remains the most cheerless of countries; her villages are still dark and squalid clusters of huts without gaiety or color or brightness. When the pupils of the village school, after the end of their term, go home to their parents, they find their cottages and their parents. They will be well on the road to freedom. Very paradoxical, perhaps; but it gives me very great pleasure to note that the rapid increase of temperance societies in Russia. A few years ago the idea of temperance reform, from the point of view of the total abstainer, would have had oceans of ridicule poured on it in the press and in society. Not so now. The force of temperance is active, and many of them influential. There is hardly a considerable town now in the empire without its temperance society, and in hundreds of villages as well the good cause is making rapid way. These societies of course, have almost a hopeless task before them; the drink interest in Russia is powerful, the habits of the people intemperate, immoderate, rather; their climate, their manner of life, induce drunkenness, but all the same the very existence of these societies and the uniform success that has attended them show that there is still a remnant who have not bowed the knee to Baal.

Another pleasing sign of the times is the cessation of cruelty to animals. Until quite lately in towns a Russian's treatment of his animals, especially of draft animals—horses and bullock's—has shocked the finer sensibilities of Westerners accustomed to better things. In country districts the condition of affairs is still worse. It is quite common for a moujik to flog his stubble horse until it falls, and I myself have seen a bullock driver in a rage

DEATH OF SIR ALFRED STEPHEN.

The first Australian member of the British Privy Council, the author of the criminal code of New South Wales, the Right Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, G. C. M. G., died recently at Sydney, at the age of 92. He was born in St. Kitts, in the West Indies, in 1802; studied law at Lincoln's Inn, and emigrated to Van Diemen's Land in 1824. In 1839 he was appointed to the Supreme Bench of New South Wales, of which he became Chief Justice five years later, resigning in 1875, after forty-four years' service. In 1876 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, and held the office till 1891; in May, 1893, he was made a Privy Councillor. He was a second cousin of the father of the late Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, who did so much toward making an English criminal code possible.

A Mistaken Idea.

It is a common impression that the great majority of American gentlemen carry a "gun" in their hip pocket, but even to threaten to shake this popular belief. When recently a number of bandits "held up" a train near Aquila, Virginia, there was no weapon among the whole train load of passengers, and the only thing to be done was to crawl under the seats, and employ the time in reckoning what horrible carnage would have taken place if even one small Smith & Wesson had been on hand. This has been followed by another train robbery in Arkansas, where the Cook gang sidetracked a train on the Missouri Pacific Railway, robbed the express car, and relieved the passengers of their valuables. The most remarkable thing about this incident was that on the train was a posse of detectives, who were on their way to capture the very gang which attacked the train. The robbers levied on the detectives just the same as if they were common mortals, and all the officers submitted to the assessment with the utmost alacrity and humility.

To Make Housekeeping Easy.

In our modern houses, with so many improvements and labor saving machines, it is hardly necessary for the life of a housekeeper to be a drudge. Easy housekeeping depends upon good management. A well laid plan is a long step toward easy housekeeping, and housekeepers will find their work simplified and lightened by following a studied plan. As the same circumstances do not exist in any two households, it is impossible to give a plan that all can follow.

One important step is to avoid, as far as possible, a great amount of work to be done in a limited time. Scatter the work along through the week so that no day will be one of continuous, hard labor. Endeavor to be systematic but do not be a slave to system. If sickness or other cause prevents the carrying out of your

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS A

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighboring Interest in His Belongs—Members of Moment and Birth Garters From O'Leary Record.

Patrick O'Leary, who, when crowned historic war kicked up at Seneca Falls, N. Y., began wearing the costume that is still known by her name, lives with her husband at Council Bluffs, Ia.

The Amelia Bloomer, who in 1851, while editing a temperance paper at Seneca Falls, N. Y., began wearing the costume that is still known by her name, lives with her husband at Council Bluffs, Ia.

In an address before the German Catholic societies in New York, Father Schweninger said against capital was justly a matter of employability, not of workman as he would a worn-out machine.

Mr. Kurino, the new Japanese Minister to Washington, is said to be an American in all but birth. He wears the clothing common to a gentleman in this country including either a Derby or silk hat.

According to recent statistics there are about two thousand women practicing medicine on the American continent among whom are seventy hospital physicians and ninety-six professors in the schools.

An ox with a natural knot in the middle of his tail belongs to Zak Olette, of Mobile, Ala. Several surgeons have attempted to untie the knot, but their efforts cast animal such pain that they desisted.

Mrs. B. F. Pierce, of Rock Springs, Wyo. claims that she is a daughter of J. Gould, by his first wife, from whom he was never divorced, and that she is legally entitled, to the estate of the late railway magnate.

The City Council of Grand Haven, Mich. has decided to enforce the Sunday law of the police have ordered the closing of restaurants, livery-stables, cigar stores, news stands and drug stores. The City of Hamilton, aged sixteen, has been granted a divorce at Muncie, Ind., from a Hamilton, aged seventeen. Gracie says her husband was too young to take care of her and she could not take him home her parents.

Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, who is in poor health at present, has offered several large corporations, wanted to give Baltimore a library, and so has spent \$300,000 without troubling his heirs with the business.

At the conclusion of her 100th birthday, a few days ago, at Topeka, Kan., M. Katherine Roberts, a grand motherly lady when she was only 18 years old, blue and white organdie, short waist, short puffed sleeves.

Miss Carrie Blood, of Charlestown, Va., is a close student of natural history. To add to her store of information on this subject, she has a dog, and a very good formation of a snapping-turtle, which is off the tip of her nose.

Mrs. Galt Smith, a New Yorker, spent every summer in Ireland, where she owns a fine castle, in which she entertains a succession of house parties. Her castle has no less than 75 bedrooms, to say nothing of other sumptuous apartments.

At Nipizig, Iowa, a watermelon vine grew and extended one of its branches into a hole that had been cut in a large hickory tree. At last accounts a melon had formed on the vine which was large to admit of being removed through the opening.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Rockmyer, St. Louis, believes that if he sends 11,000 mockingbirds to Europe to learn the nightingale's song they will remember it, and teach it to the other species, so that in a few years the mockingbirds in the United States would all be nightingales.

"A circle fish" was caught near West on Saturday. It is without scales and propels itself through the water taking its tale in its mouth and trundling with the aid of nine fins, through the water at a high rate of speed. The circle fish cannot be caught with a hook, but is taken with a net.

The farmers of Eastern Michigan complain that under the new tariff Canadian farmers can bring cabbage across line without duty and sell in competition with themselves, while the Michigan farmers find a duty of 25 cent. confront them if they choose to take their cabbage into Canada.

Thomas H. Hood, known as the "Hood Blue Man," died the other day at Jefferson, Ind. He was a pioneer of the state. The false complexion was brought on him after forty-four years' service. In 1876 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, and held the office till 1891; in May, 1893, he was made a Privy Councillor. He was a second cousin of the father of the late Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, who did so much toward making an English criminal code possible.

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Herman Gottschalk, of New York, one of the oldest and most valuable coin collectors in the world. It is one of two "holy sheldons" now in existence, the other belonging to the British Museum. They are coins of Solomon's time. So much more perfect is Gottschalk's coin that the British Museum offered to exchange and add \$10,000 cash, but Mr. Gottschalk refused the offer. This "holy sheldon" was exhibited at the World's Fair.

On Even Terms.

Baron Hausmann, the celebrated French administrator, who may almost be said to have made Paris a new city, used to tell the following anecdote by way of illustrating the feeling of many country gentlemen toward the prefects.

One of the gentry entered the prefect's office, having some complaint to make. He proceeded to state his errand in a highly lofty tone, and without taking off his hat. The officer was equal to the occasion. "Wait a moment," he said and he removed his hat. A servant answered the summons.

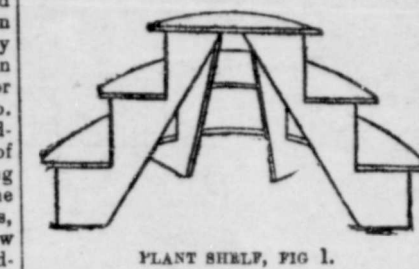
"Bring me my hat," said the prefect. The hat was brought, the officer put on, and turned to his caller.

"Now," said he, "I will hear you."

THE HOME.

Homemade Plant Stands.

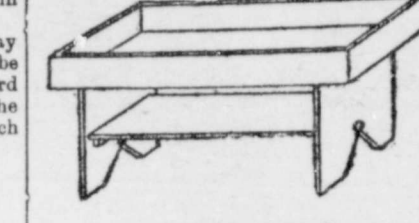
Many housewives find their greatest happiness in caring for plants during the cold winter months when compelled to stay indoors so much of the time, and many



PLANT SHELF, FIG. 1.

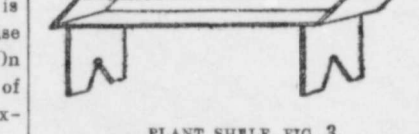
have wished for a plant stand for years. Cannot the husband or son use two or three hours some day in making one? There are a variety of models to choose from. An old pattern and probably the best, because it will hold the most, is the half circular window box (Fig. 1). It is made with two legs and two short braces between them under the lowest, broadest shelf. The rear view is shown in the illustration, as its construction can be seen thus at a glance, and this is the view exposed to the living room, also, the shelves being turned to the window. The shelves should be made as broad enough to extend beyond the frame at least two inches.

A small, strong bench to hold a large window box (Fig. 2) is quickly made as follows: Measure the depth of the box it is to hold and make the legs long enough to raise it to a level with the window sill. They are composed of boards notched at the bottom. A top board is nailed or screwed in place and a shelf firmly nailed to cleats half way between top and floor. This shelf is useful for a variety of purposes as well



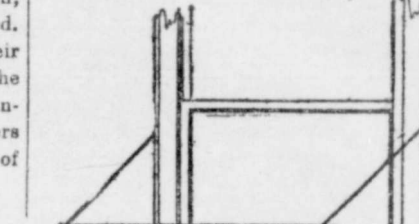
PLANT SHELF, FIG. 2.

as a brace to strengthen the bench. Another pretty stand is a rack added to the top of a bench (Fig. 3). It is faced to the window and rests upon the sill. It will hold a large number of pots on its two shelves and on the bench. The arrangement which seems to be the most perfect in every respect, because of its allowing the plants all the sunshine and being out of the way when the room is swept, is a plant rack made of hanging shelves (Fig. 4). The top shelf is 18 inches



PLANT SHELF, FIG. 3.

is two feet from the glass, while the bottom shelf is on a level with the window sill. The weight of the rack and plants is supported entirely by the window frame to which it is screwed at the bottom and held by a strong wire at the top. It is easily taken down and put aside in the spring. A neat finish to all of these plant racks is dark green paint. Nothing is so pretty and appropriate for the green foliage and bright flowers.



PLANT SHELF FIG. 4.

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plans, accept the ordeal with cheerfulness, at least outwardly. Try to arrange the work so that the afternoons may be given to sewing, mending or recreation. Alot a certain portion of work to certain days.

One day in the week should be set aside for the family wash. Monday has advantages over any other day. The washing is the hardest and most unpleasant task of the week, and the housekeeper is best prepared for it after the mind and body have been rested and strengthened by the Sabbath.

The washing can be made comparatively easy by the use of kerosene or some harmless washing fluid or compound. After the washing is done the kitchen floor should be scrubbed.

Tuesday should be devoted to baking, a general straightening up of pantry, cupboard, etc., and folding the clothes ready to be ironed on Wednesday forenoon, and if there is time part of the ironing may be done.

On Wednesday the ironing should be done. Starched clothes, table linen and handkerchiefs should be carefully ironed. Sheets, towels, underwear, stockings, etc., require but little ironing. Some housewives do not iron these garments, but fold them smoothly when taken from the line and run once or twice through the wringer.

On Thursday more baking may be done if necessary. In the kitchen floor scrubbed the clean clothes put away, and many odd jobs be done. On Friday the general sweeping and dusting should be done. This is a hard task for the housekeeper, especially if the rooms contain heavy furniture. If housekeepers could be guided into simple habits and ideas in furnishing homes, much time and labor could be saved. Every article of furniture that is not a means of comfort or convenience should be disposed of.

On Saturday enough baking should be done to last until the next morning. The dining room and kitchen should be cleaned and everything put in readiness for Sunday, which should be a day of rest. Housekeepers will find that it pays to keep the Sabbath holy.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.

A Canadian Arrested in London, Even Though on a Charge of Stealing Seven Thousand Pounds.

James Mullin, who has been arrested in London by the Scotland Yard authorities, on a charge of stealing seven thousand pounds, belonging to Mr. James Darling, of Montreal, was for a number of years employed on the Darling farm at Hochelega, which has been noted as a breeding place of valuable horses. Mullin was looked upon as the most trustworthy man about the farm, and was often given important commissions to execute by the Darlings. About six weeks ago the Darlings decided to send to London a collection of horses, and have them offered for sale. An implicit trust was reposed in Mullin, he was given full charge of the horses, with instructions to sell them for as good a figure as possible. The horses were shipped from Montreal and arrived in good condition in London, where Mullin promptly set to work to dispose of them. He succeeded in his mission, and a few days after landing had £7,000 sterling stowed away in his inside pocket. Not hearing from him the Darlings asked the Montreal police authorities to take means to arrest James Mullin, as they had been informed that he had sold the horses soon after he arrived in London, and they believed he had absconded with the money. Orders were sent from Montreal to the Scotland Yard detectives to be on the look out for Mullin, and to arrest him. For days the London detectives hunted high and low for the accused, but failed to find him. Finally, the Montreal police learned that Mrs. Mullin had received a letter from her husband, asking her to meet him in London. She was closely shadowed. When the steamship Sarnia left Montreal a few days ago Mrs. Mullin was one of its passengers. Hardly had the boat left port before a message was flying across the ocean to the London detectives, instructing them to shadow Mrs. Mullin when she arrived, as she was sure to go where her husband was hiding. But while the Sarnia is still in the ocean the detectives have succeeded in arresting Mullin. When Mrs. Mullin arrives in London she will have the misery of finding her husband under arrest. It is understood that Mullin has most of the money in his possession.

Death of Sir Alfred Stephen.

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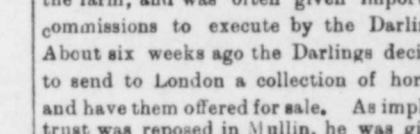
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APPLICANT—"What's the job worth?"

Proprietor—"Three dollars a week and my old clothes."

It is possible to form a good sentence in the English alphabet using every letter only once.