



JOS. J. CAVE, Publisher,

BEAVERTON, ONTARIO, MARCH 1895.

25 Cents Per Annum in Advance.

BEAVERTON HARDWARE STORE H. WESTCOTT & SON.

We would call the attention of the public to the fact that we have just completed stocktaking for the opening of spring business and have placed in stock large consignments of goods in the following lines:

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

CARPENTERS' TOOLS and other Supplies. We warrant our edged tools. New Novelties in the tool line—labor-saving devices of many kinds in stock.

Blacksmiths and Carriage Builders' Supplies BAR, BAND and HOOP IRON, STEEL &c., all sizes. AXLES, WAGGON SKEINS and SPRINGS.

COAL OIL! BEST AMERICAN WATER WHITE BEST CANADIAN OIL LUBRICATING OILS—(Several Brands) Cylinder and Castor Oils.

FOR HOUSE-CLEANING TIME We have NEW WINDOW SHADES and FIXTURES in various designs. CURTAIN POLES and RINGS.

PRICES RIGHT IN EVERY LINE. H WESTCOTT & SON. March 12, 1895.

Important to Farmers!

First-class, OAK-STAVED, LAND-ROLLERS! Which I will sell at the unprecedented low price of \$21.00 NET CASH ON DELIVERY!

No Truck, Trade or Time on above rate—Nett cash. WM. SMITH, Phoenix Foundry, Beaverton. March, '95

Clearing Sale

Boots and Shoes!

The balance of the LAPP shoe stock has been moved to our own store and is being sold at a

Great Reduction NEW and STYLISH SHOES is what the people want and we keep them. Give us a call. All accounts must be paid by the 21st of March.

GORDON'S Beaverton, Mar 12th, 1895.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

What an apparently enviable position the Roman Catholic church occupies in Canada to-day but what a whirlwind of sorrow she is laying out for herself and this young nation if the present course of her clergy be continued.

Within the past two weeks we have it by the newspapers that her bishops in Ontario and Quebec have been interviewed respectively by the leaders of both great political parties—by the Premier, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, in behalf of the Conservative and by Hon. Wilfred Laurier, in behalf of the Liberal party, presumably looking for the political support of the church in the coming elections. It is also stated that on behalf of the Conservatives a guarantee is offered that if the priestly influence is exercised their way and the government is sustained it is prepared to deal generously with the Roman Catholic minority in the Province of Manitoba in the granting of government lands for separate school purposes.

What we set out to consider, however, is the very hazardous result of such a compact made with either party and which cannot fail to bring forward an antagonism greatly to be deplored. With fanatical faction and creed interests at the front it is almost inevitable that the greatest and most important national question—the unification of the people, may be lost sight of in the struggle and the ultimate object towards which all national effort should tend be overlooked.

As our readers know the EXPRESS has no sympathy with organizations which have as their result the keeping alive the flame of bigotry and religious prejudice and distrust, at the same time we are free to confess we believe a crisis of no mean importance threatens our young nationality when, if as asserted, the two great political parties feel it incumbent upon them to discuss conditions involving the transfer of the influence of a large portion of the electorate for stipulated advantages to be advanced to a particular denomination.

What the ultima thule of the Roman catholic church is to be in Canada from a clerical standpoint is, of course, only known to those who dictate its policy, what it actually will be depends on the prudence exercised in the advancement of its interests. So far everything has been with the church and politicians have one and all hastened to support even doubtful claims rather than antagonize what has been considered of paramount importance, the Roman catholic influence and vote.

We are now on the verge of another political contest, possibly the most important the country has met for many years by reason of the vastness of the interests involved and although these interests are in the largest degree economic and with really no bearing upon the church yet from the action of the leaders of the great political parties it is apparently recognized that nothing can be done even in this without first securing the goodwill of the clergy by placing themselves in line with the policy of this particular church.

While many doubtful concessions have in the past been made to stimulate a spirit of harmony and patriotism among the people it may, after all, be questioned if much real good has been accomplished, or the object intended attained. The cry is ever give! give! and that without much concern as to the interests of others. We have watched this phase of church policy with deep interest as marking the real basis for hope along these lines and must confess ourselves as utterly despairing of results herefrom. The whole fabric is apparently founded on selfishness and not on the broad, intelligent principles of a strict development. The Manitoba school question is perhaps, the latest phase of this principle. While not entering into the merits of the case we may see the spirit of coercion being exercised in

the intended compact by the political parties, to override the expressed wishes of the western province in the proposed compromise and this is to be effected as the price of party adherence.

Where will it all end? As we have before remarked, we consider the present a crisis in our history and apparently without a strong character on the political stage to direct a course. The best hope of the country we believe lies in the election to the new House of a class of members who will be independent and who, instead of the church will hold the balance of power. With such an influence in our national councils would pass away the necessity for distinct representation of Roman Catholic or Orangeman which have in the past been a scandal and an insult to us as an intelligent people. Mediocrity has been tolerated and charlatans have been elevated to the highest position in the land because they presumed to represent these elements and appealed by secret methods to the passions and prejudices of the people.

CHARACTERISTIC IMPUDENCE.

We have for a long time known Mr. John A. McGillivray, Q. C., as being one possessed of monumental cheek and so far as his personal ends are concerned, quite unscrupulous. It remained for that gentleman to eclipse himself in the following letter, the receipt of which surprised us not a little: Uxbridge, March 7th, 1895. Editor of the EXPRESS.

DEAR SIR,—Owing to a reference in your paper the other day I am led to think that you would have published the recent letters I have been furnishing the Conservative press of our county with had they been sent to you for publication. Understanding that you are the editor of a newspaper I did not send my letters to you or did I send them to the organ of the said party in Uxbridge, Port Perry, Whitby or anywhere else. I only wish to show you that I simply treated you as I did the others. But some of my Toronto friends inform me that you claim to publish an independent paper and to take an independent stand, and indeed I notice that you are, apparently, in this connection supporting Mr. Brandon and I notice also that you published his letter in reply to mine and I only now write you to ask whether you would kindly insert my letters if I would forward them to you for publication or to indicate to the others at least not to the fullest extent. Hoping that I may hear from you saying that you will be willing to have my letters appear in the EXPRESS from time to time to suit your own convenience.

I am, yours, truly, JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY. By the above Mr. McGillivray assumes to believe that the EXPRESS is in alliance with the Liberal party. Why? Because we have found it necessary frequently to criticize his actions and that of the Conservative administration adversely and he assumes no doubt for the same reason that his letters would not have received attention had they been sent to us. For Mr. Gillivray's information (although he should be aware of the fact already) and that of others interested, we beg to state the EXPRESS is not in alliance with the Liberal or any other party and never has been. This journal is published in the interests of the PEOPLE and so long as the present management control it will continue to be so. This to hide-bound partisans of the McGillivray-pattern is an anomaly not easily understood. It remains a fact, however, in so far as that gentleman's letters are concerned, if they are sent to this office they will receive the same treatment as those from any other source and if their subject-matter is of sufficient interest to the public to warrant the expense of composition they will appear. The surprising feature of this case, however, is, that after the contemptible treatment of us on a former occasion he would ask us to publish his letters—Some time ago Mr. McGillivray found fault with some remarks we happened to make and asked us to publish his explanation or refutation of the charges we had made against him, which we willingly agreed to do. We waited patiently for the said reply but it did not appear, when we inferred the gentleman had changed his mind as to its production. Some five months later we were surprised to find in the Cannington Gleaner the letter which he had proposed addressing to us and with it the intimation that it was sent to the Gleaner because he did not expect it to receive fair treatment at our hands.

OUR LETTER BASKET.

Another Mare's Nest Gone.

Mr. Henry Glendinning of Manilla, to Mr. John A. McGillivray, Q. C., of Uxbridge—A Refutation, showing the means taken to be-leave a Great Movement.

MANILLA, MAR. 11, 1895.

To the Editor of BEAVERTON EXPRESS. SIR,—Absence from home and press of business have prevented me from replying to Mr. John A. McGillivray's letter of the 11th, ult, on the "Patron Movement."

Permit me to state in the first place that I only wish to place the facts so far as my name has been brought into the controversy in the plainest possible light as I have no desire to take any part in the personal abuse that has been indulged in by some correspondents of late.

I regret to see the mud throwing that has appeared in the public press which is a marked contrast with the elections that have been fought in North Ontario for many years past where the participants have been noted for extending that courtesy to each other which, marks the gentleman.

I am enraged with going over into West Victoria in the interests of a lawyer to work against Mr. Cruise, who was a member of the Congress. In this Mr. McGillivray is mistaken as I took no part in that election whatever, nor did I in Mr. Cruise's second election except one evening at Manilla when some of Mr. Cruise's friends put my name upon their programme to speak in his interest against my consent with the object of placing me in a false light before the public. I trust this explanation will be accepted by Mr. McGillivray.

It is charged that I attended the Courts of Revision in the interests of the Liberal Party. Permit me to explain that I was informed by Mr. Joseph Thompson (Patron Conservative Secretary of the Township of Brock Patron Association) that at a meeting held in Sunderland, at which I was not present, a motion was passed that Messrs R. C. Brandon, Wesley Jackson (Patron Conservatives) with myself, had been appointed a committee to attend the courts at Sunderland and Cannington and look after the interests of the Patrons. I accordingly attended the court at Sunderland and succeeded in having several Patrons and sympathizers named, and I did not attend the courts at Sunderland and Cannington and look after the interests of the Patrons. I accordingly attended the court at Sunderland and succeeded in having several Patrons and sympathizers named, and I did not attend the courts at Sunderland and Cannington and look after the interests of the Patrons.

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But the burden of his complaint appears to be a dread that some of the hitherto Conservatives will vote for the Patron Candidate then the old time Reformers. If Mr. McGillivray will spare the time I will drive him through the township of Mariposa and canvass the votes given Mr. Campbell. I think it will dispel his fears on that point, for so far as I have any knowledge the majority of those who voted for him were Reform Patrons. Surely Mr. McGillivray sees the insult he has offered to his old-time Conservative friends, in charging that a few men who have been Reformers can so null the wool over their eyes when they have been deceived by the Patron candidate comes and the ballots are counted he will find that old-time Grits and Tories alike have stood shoulder to shoulder, and marked their ballots for the Patron Candidate. I am, yours, truly, HENRY GLENDINNING.

From Distant India.

An Interesting Letter from the Mission Field—An Appeal for Workers.

From Miss Kate Calder, formerly of Beaverton.

MHOW, INDIA, Feb. 7, '95

DEAR MR. CAVE,—Since my 'trip out to Dhar I have been very desirous of giving a number of my friends, through THE EXPRESS, the benefit of my experience while in that city.

During the cold season, November, December and January, the missionaries itinerate and in this way the village people have the gospel brought to them. The ground covered by our missionary Rev. W. H. Russell, of Mhow, and his assistants, is very great, when one takes into consideration the number of villages, towns &c. reached. I don't know the number but there are dozens and dozens of them. One of the principal places in this district is Dhar, a town of thirty thousand inhabitants. It is entirely native but many of the higher classes speak English quite fluently. The people are chiefly Mahratta Brahmins, one of the hardest class of people among whom one could work and yet all the time Mr. Russell remained there crowds came to hear the gospel tidings. At an invitation from the Maharajah, we (Mrs. Russell, Dr. O'Hare, Miss Dongan and myself) went out to Dhar and were met by an exceedingly happy and profitable crowd together. Which there we were entertained in the Maharajah's tents pitched in a very fine garden of fragrant roses and numerous other lovely plants, quite a charming spot. The tables were large and furnished with everything we required. A few days after our arrival the old Maharajah sent us an invitation to visit him at his city palace (he has a number of palaces outside the city) at 1:30 p.m. on a certain day if convenient for us, and he would send a carriage to convey us there. He also requested that the baby organ should be brought that we might entertain him with music and we accepted the invitation with pleasure. We arrived at the Maharajah's on the day and at the hour appointed the carriage arrived and we were driven off to see the Maharajah of Dhar.

On reaching the palace we were received at the entrance by the Maharajah's private-secretary who speaks English very well and is fond of being like the English in his manner, so much so, that often he is very amusing. He conducted us to the audience hall, a roomy place, hung around with portraits of old Maharajahs and a number of English photos also. In this room was a chair draped in purple and which represented the throne. Here we had to wait a few minutes when we were again led through another room into a still another, where reclined the poor old Maharajah on a couch, as far as we could see, made of silver. He wore no king-like robes, simply a white woollen shirt and a little black silk smoking cap. The rug covering him was of some white material, not very clean looking. After being introduced and shaking hands, we were seated in a row before the old man and although the room was very dim to us, he seemed to be able to take us all in perfectly. The private-secretary acted as interpreter during conversation with the Maharajah. His language is Mahratta and we knew only Hindi. We were seated on the floor and the Maharajah sat on the throne (a lad of 12 entered, was introduced, then seated on the right of the Maharajah. We sang a number of hymns in both English and Hindi accompanied by the organ, presided over by Rev. F. H. Russell, the musician of our party and in fact, of the mission. The gentlemen were then requested to leave the room while the Maharajah came in (he being in Purdah could not appear before gentlemen). She was quite pretty, wore many costly rings in nose and ears and wore also necklaces and bracelets of gold. Her sari dress, (they are all one piece) was of silk, and had a train (the first I've seen since I came to India) after which she had shaken hands with her, she wished for some music of course she did not say so but one of the followers informed us, and we sang in English and Hindi. She then presented Mrs. Russell, Dr. O'Hare, Miss Dongan and myself each with a pretty brooch of silver; made her adieus and was summarily dismissed by the Maharajah. The gentlemen then returned, we had garlands of fragrant white blossoms hung on neck and wrists, our handkerchiefs perfumed with attar of roses by the young prince, plates of pau and other stuff presented (but which we had only to touch) shook hands again with the old man who was apparently very much pleased to see us and conducted by the secretary made our way through the line of retainers to the carriage and were soon back to our tents after a visit of an hour-and-a-half with the Maharajah. We enjoyed it after a fashion and they apparently enjoyed it very much for we received another invitation to pay another visit the same week but the night arranged for, the Maharajah took ill (he is quite an invalid, being paralysed), so, of course could not see us. We were very much pleased that he was interested enough in us to wish to see us again, for most of these native kings do not care to know of their subjects and His Majesty's city affords a splendid opportunity of making known the love of God through his "son Jesus, as all, from the king to his lowest subject are ready to listen to the Gospel but there is no one to enter this widely open door, no one to be placed permanently in the station to carry on the work; which fact is indeed sad. How little comparatively is our church at home alive

to the great need of workers in the Master's vineyard here where daily hundreds are perishing without hope. I sometimes think that few of Christ's children fully realize the greatness of the work He, our Saviour, has done for us and so we are not willing to give our wills more up to Him because by so doing our lives would have to be so entirely different from what we would like them to be. I imagine it's human nature to love flowery paths and beds of roses but it doesn't pay in the end. I wish I could ship a little piece of India out to Beaverton as it is so impossible to convey a proper idea of the state of things there.

With best wishes, I am Yours Sincerely, KATE CALDER.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Last week two deputations waited on Sir Oliver Mowat, one to curtail the issue of liquor licenses and to shorten the length of hours of its sale. The other, to have the number of licenses increased and restrictions removed. The singular feature of the affair is that while representatives of the liquor interests were present at the audience of the temperance delegation, when their deputations came coupled scene they asked that the press be excluded from the conference with the Government, a request which was promptly refused by the Premier.

Government House and its expenditures are obnoxious to the Patrons in the Local Legislature but in spite of this His Honor Lieut.-Governor, Kirkpatrick invited them up to the official mansion last week to help him eat a State dinner. They declined. This calls to our remembrance the last occasion in which the abolition of Government House was in question. Mr. D. J. McIntyre, M.P.P., of South Victoria was its promoter. His Honor, Lieut.-Governor Campbell promptly invited the worthy M.P.P. to dinner, when it is said the mellowing influence of the gubernatorial wine coupled with the persuasive eloquence of His Honor's turtle thoroughly subdued the iconoclastic member and Government House exists to this day. Mr. Haycock and his supporters are wise in keeping aloof from the charmer, charm he never so sweetly.

Mr. Mowat has once more placed himself and his Government on record as favouring Prohibition. Mr. Harcourt in his recent Treasurer's speech complimented the Province on the substantial progress made in the direction of temperance, pointing out that with the decrease of licenses had come a corresponding decrease in commitments for drunkenness throughout the province, while Sir Oliver Mowat in receiving the delegation of the Methodist Young Peoples' Societies and the Union of Temperance said he believed public sentiment to be with them and although he could not promise legislation at the present session, being anxious to learn the decision of the courts as to the powers of the Province in this direction, he assured them the Government were anxious to promote legislation in the direction of temperance, and were glad they had been able to do so much in the past and hoped they could do more in the future.

Ottawa, March 12.—(Special.)—The Department of Railways and Canals is busily engaged in preparing for the next set of tenders that will be invited for construction of the Trent Valley canal. In the Lakefield and Peterborough division contracts for six and a half miles have been called for and three more miles have to be dealt with in the Lake Simcoe and Balsam lake division. Eleven miles have yet to be undertaken. Preparations for the work are in an advanced state, and in a short time tenders will be asked. Valuers have gone to the districts to arrange for acquiring necessary property.

BORN At Woodville, on Sunday, March 10, the wife of A. E. Staback of a daughter. At Brechin, on Sunday, March 3rd, the wife of J. J. Barker, of a son.

WOODVILLE. An attempt was made last week to burn down the Royal Hotel in this village by some miscreant who poured coal oil over an adjoining shed and set fire to it. The reflection happened to be seen, however in time to prevent a very serious conflagration.

Mr. M. McEwen, of Brock has bought the Queen's Hotel, and takes possession at once. The framework of the new livery stable was placed in position on Monday.

Rev. A. Jamieson will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian church here on Sabbath next.

It is rumored that at least six new houses will be built here during the coming summer. The fourth, and last skating carnival of the season will take on the rink here to-morrow evening, and will be held under the auspices of the lacrosse club. We hope the boys' efforts will be crowned with success.

ANNA GOULD'S WEDDING.

THE MOST BRILLIANT EVENT EVER SEEN IN NEW YORK.

A Scene of Magnificence—The Decorations, Costumes and Presents All Splendid and Beautiful.

A despatch from New York says—At high noon on Monday, his Grace Archbishop Corrigan officiating, Miss Anna Gould became the Countess de Castellane, and the fortunes of one of America's richest heiresses was linked with those of a French nobleman of ancient name and proud connections. The wedding, which took place at the home of George Gould, Fifth avenue and 67th street, will be marked with a white stone in the chronicles of magnificent society events. The palatial dwelling of the head of the Gould family, with its spacious rooms furnished in oriental splendor, was a fitting place for the ceremony, which could not be held in the Cathedral, owing to the fact that the bride is a Protestant. The canons of the Church of Rome prescribe baptism in that faith before solemnizing of the rite of matrimony at the altar of the church. The bride is an Episcopalian, and while she consented to the Catholic ritual she declined to join that church. A special dispensation was therefore obtained, and the nuptial mass was omitted from the ceremony.

THE INVITATIONS

were accordingly limited to the relatives and about 50 intimate friends, making less than 100 in all, as the house would not accommodate more. Numbers of curious people gathered about the residence. The scene within was gorgeous in the extreme. The hallway was banked with palms, ferns and potted plants. The East India room, in which the ceremony was performed, the music room opening out of it, and the library upstairs were elaborately decorated, the prevailing tone being pink and white. American beauty and bridal roses, Japan lilies and lilies of the valley were used by thousands. At the rear of the hall palms and exotics were used to transform a recess into a rustic grotto, in which electric lights glowed. The heavy oak paneling of the staircase was covered over with a groundwork of palms, foliage and similar, white Japan lilies and white roses. Over this garland of pink and white roses were draped the garlands of the dome over the stairway garlands of asparagus plumes, entwined with white roses and lilies of the valley, were hung like the ribbons of a Maypole. The ends of these garlands were extended to form a canopy over the bridal walk, which led from the foot of the stairs across the hall through a doorway into the music room, the ceiling of which was turned to the right into the East India room, and ended at a raised dais placed at the front of the room, and over which a canopy of royal purple was suspended. White ribbons attached to potted plants enclosed the walk. The chairs, which were formed by the tower at the Fifth avenue corner of the East India room was

A DREAM OF FAIRLAND.

It was panelled with lilies of the valley, over which hung garlands of pink and white roses. Suspended from the ceiling of the alcove was a mammoth horn of plenty showing lilies upon those beneath. An orchard of striped instruments, concealed behind a bank of palms, an organ in the hallway and a quartette furnished the musical program. The guests were all assembled at 11.45 a. m. Mrs. George Jay Gould, assisted by her mother, Mrs. Kingdon, received them.

Promptly at 12 o'clock all was in readiness. Organist Pecker of the Cathedral, touched the keys and the strains of the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin" floated through the house. There was a brief delay as the procession was being formed in the library on the second floor. Archbishop Corrigan and two assistants from the Cathedral took their places on the dais. Grouped about in the front of the room were the relatives of the bride and the Marquis and Marquise de Castellane, who were followed by Count de Castellane entered from the hallway a moment later with his best man, Count Jean de Castellane. They took positions at the side of the dais. The bridal procession ascended the stairs and passed along the floral walk through the music room and into the East India room in the following order—First came the ushers, Prince Del Drago, Raoul Duval, Brockhurst Cutting and Howard Gould. Then came the bridesmaids, all in white. They were Miss Helen Gould, Miss Beatrice Richardson, Miss Catherine Cameron and Miss Adelaide Montgomery. Following them went George Jay Gould with the bride. The two nephews of the bride, Masters Kingdon and Jean Gould, carried the bride's train, which was of great length. The ushers parted when they reached the dais and stepped back, the bridesmaids took positions in front of them and Mr. Gould and the bride walked between on the two lines, up the groom stepped forward and took his place at the side of the bride. Mr. Gould remained close at hand and

GAVE HIS SISTER AWAY.

The Archbishop read the brief Catholic ritual, the bride and groom made the responses promptly in firm tones, the quartette chanted an anthem, his Grace pronounced the couple man and wife and gave them his benediction. Then the Count and his bride stepped across to the room to the alcove in the corner, where they stood beneath the shower of lilies of the valley and the horn of plenty and received the congratulations of their relatives and friends. When this was over the doors of the dining room swung open and small tables were placed in the music room and the East India room and breakfast was served. The orchestra and singers rendered several selections while the breakfast was in progress. Then the guests were taken to the library in parties of a dozen at a time, and the presents, which had been arranged on a number of small tables, were shown.

The bride, who is small and dark, with jet black hair, wore a gown of heavy ivory white satin, high in the neck, and supplied in effect with one side of shirred satin and the other in real old thread lace in Duchess pattern, falling over the right shoulder and meeting the folded belt on the left side. The sleeves were very full at the shoulder and fastened at the wrist with four small satin buttons. The skirt was circular in shape and falling in deep folds from the belt. The train formed a double box plait at the waist line and flared with graceful folds. It measured 40 yards in length. Clusters of

orange blossoms were fastened at the belt and at intervals on the lace garniture of the corsage and on the skirt. The bridal veil was fastened with a magnificent diamond pin, a gift of the groom. The veil itself was brought by the Castellanes from abroad, and is an heirloom of the family.

THE BRIDESMAIDS

wore costumes of cream white cloth trimmed with sable. The bodice of these costumes was made in blouse effect. The sleeves were very full and the flare skirt of walking length was trimmed with sable. A broad rash of moire with loops and ends fastened at the back completed the costume. Masters Kingdon and Jay Gould, the nephews of the bride, who carried her train, were simply and prettily dressed. They wore knee breeches of white corded silk, white silk stockings, white kid slippers with rhinestone buckles, white liberty satin coats over white silk shirts, with large square cut pale pink silk collars. Each wore a pair of diamonds and amethysts, the gift of the bridegroom.

Among the rarest and most costly of the bride's presents was a brooch fastened in the shape of a heart; in the center was the rare and world famous Esterehazy diamond. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gould's present was a collar of superb pearls. Frank Gould presented a chain of 200 diamonds. Howard Gould gave a large knotted cluster of diamonds. The Marquis de Castellane presented to the bride a superb and unique necklace, consisting of five ropes of pearls, each string of which has historic interest. Another present by the Marquis de Castellane was a ring of two stones, a superb ruby and sapphire. Count Jean de Castellane's present was a diamond hat pin of exceeding beauty of design. Prince Del Drago presented a diamond horseshoe pin. Gen. and Mrs. Eckert presented a superb diamond star. One of the finest presents was a magnificent tiara of diamonds presented by Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould.

LONDON CLOCKS.

One on the Royal Exchange is Said to be the Best in the World.

In these latter years some very wonderful clocks have been constructed, but the useful rather than the curious have been the guiding principle in their construction. London boasts of two very wonderful clocks. The one is on the Royal Exchange, and is said to be the best public clock in the world. The pendulum, which is compensated, weighs nearly four hundred weight. It has what is known as a remonator escapement, its pallets are jeweled with large sapphires and it has a chime of fifteen bells, which cost £500.

Another famous modern clock adorns the Palace of Westminster. The dial is 22 feet in diameter, the largest in the world, with a minute hand. The great wheel is 27 inches in diameter; the pendulum is 15 feet long and weighs 680 pounds, while the escape wheel, which is driven by the musical box spring, weighs about one-half ounce. This is the end of two great bells. With the application of the spring to the clock it became apparent that the timepiece could be made portable. Watches were but little known, if known at all, before the sixteenth century. Francis I. gave the master clockmaker of Paris in 1544 the exclusive privilege of making clocks and watches within that city. Henry VIII. seems to have spent much money on watches. Edward VI. had at his Palace of Westminster "one large iron watch of iron, the case iron gilt, with two plummet weights of lead." Elizabeth was fond of watches, of which she had a large collection. She had "a clock of gold, garnished with diamonds, rubies, emeralds and pearls." "One garnet or shakell of gold, all over fairly garnished with rubies, and diamonds, having on the closing the air of a clock," was a gift to her in 1571-72 by the Earl of Leicester, master of the horse. Mary of Scotland had her watches. In those days there was great variety in the shape of the watch. A favorite shape was that of a skull, another was that of a coffin. Descriptions exist of several of Mary's watches. There was one coffin-shaped with a crystal case. There was another in which caught supplied the place of the interior chain in the modern watch. One very marvelous piece of workmanship in the form of a skull is the property of the Duke of Devonshire. It was originally the property of Mary Queen of Scots, and was bequeathed to Mary Seton, her maid of honor, February 7, 1587. On the forehead of the skull are the symbols of death, the scythe and the hour-glass. At the back of the skull is Time, and at the top of the head are the gardens of Eden and the crucifixion. The watch is opened by reversing the skull. Inside are the holy family, angels and shepherds with their flocks. The works, which are the brain, the dial-plate is the palate. Another skull-shaped watch which belonged to Mary was the gift of her husband, Francis II.

Arnold of the strand presented George III. in 1764, a watch of his own manufacture set in diamonds. Later, in 1770, he presented the King with a small repeating watch, also set in a ring, the cylinder of which was made of an oriental ruby. The Czar of Russia, when he heard of these mites of watches, offered Arnold 1000 guineas if he would make one for him, but the artist would not consent.

Electric Railway for Egypt.

Arrangements have been made for the construction of a trolley road in Cairo, and Egypt will be invaded by the modern Juggernaut. Doubtless when, in the near future, the tourist traverses the valley of the Nile, views the monument of Karnak and Thebes, observes the grandeur of the Pyramids, and gazes upon the features of the Sphinx, he will be soothed by the melody of a dusky motorman's gong. The slaves of the Pharaohs and possibly the Sphinx itself may frown in disapproval, but modern science marches onward among the monuments of the ancients with as little compunction as a modern male mortal would have in using his razor.

A Fad Follower.

Burglar Bill—Wat's become of Slickfinger's sister?
Sneaky Sam—Servin' time for followin' a fashionable fad.
Wat fad?
Kleptomaniac!

A Little Too Regular.

St. Peter—I hardly know whether to let you in or not.
Mrs. Veragood—You don't! I never missed a church service, no matter what the weather.
St. Peter—Yes, and your husband worked himself to death paying doctor's bills. Wait, and I'll see if he wants you.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

TO SECURE \$25,000 THREE MEN ARE SHOT DOWN.

The Paymaster of the Valleyfield Cotton Mills and His Two Clerks Were Making the Payrolls When a Discharged Employee, Frenzied and With the Office Revolver Shot Down Two of Them—The Watchman Coming to the Rescue Was the Third Victim.

A despatch from Valleyfield, Q., says—The bustling little manufacturing town of Valleyfield was on Friday night the scene of a terrible murder, by which the lives of John Loy, a clerk in the employ of the Montreal Cotton Company, and Maxime Lehouf, the night watchman, were sacrificed at the hands of a discharged employee named V. C. K. Shortis, while High Wilson, another clerk, was wounded and may not recover. The murderer is now in Beauharnois jail.

Shortis, who was lately secretary to Mr. Simpson, the manager of the mill, had been discharged for his drinking and dissipated habits, and either robbery or revenge prompted his terrible deed. The details of the crime are most sensational.

PICKED UP THE PAYMASTER'S REVOLVER.

Mr. Loy, paymaster of the mill, and two clerks had just about finished making up the pay rolls about 11 o'clock. Although Shortis had made threats of violence against Mr. Simpson and others, no steps had been taken to disarm him. Shortis entered and loitered around the office, while Mr. Loy was at work. He nonchalantly reached over the counter, picked up Mr. Loy's loaded revolver, which was lying on his desk, and shot the clerk Wilson, the bullet taking effect in the side.

SHOT THROUGH THE HEART.

Mr. Loy, a clerk, thinking it was an accident, made for the telephone to call a doctor, but Shortis took deliberate aim and shot Loy through the heart, death being instantaneous. Mr. Loy had been attending to Wilson, and a shot aimed at him struck Wilson in the forehead.

TOOK THE \$25,000 INTO THE VAULT.

Loy, seeing how matters were, grabbed the pay boxes, which contained \$25,000, and ran into the vault with them, pulling the massive door after him. Shortis then came to the door and said to Loy to come out, as he did not wish to injure him. Loy replied that he was locked in and could not get out, though that was not the case, the door being simply shut.

SHORTIS SAID, "GIVE ME THE COMBINATION."

Mr. Loy replied, "Just give me the knob sharp turn and it will open."

THE MURDERER DID SO, AND, OF COURSE, LOCKED THE SAFE, WHICH WAS WHAT MR. LOY WISHED.

Lehouf, the night watchman, entered at this juncture and was shot dead. Wilson, by a superhuman effort, managed to crawl about 200 yards and touched the electric fire alarm button. Shortis made renewed efforts to enter the vault in which Mr. Loy was, but in the meantime the firemen entered and overcame the murderer, after a terrible struggle.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest on the bodies of the victims, Loy and Lehouf, was held on Saturday and resulted in a verdict in each case that the deceased came to his death at the hands of the prisoner Shortis. The funerals of the victims took place Monday and were attended by all the directors of the Cotton Company. At the inquest, at the prompting of reporters, Shortis denied counsel, but consented to wait for the preliminary trial, which opens Monday.

THE PRISONER INTERVIEWED.

Shortis was a cigar and dime novel fiend and had several firearms in his room. A correspondent had an interview with him at the inquest. He was asked if he had any friends in Canada?
"No I have not," he said.
"How long have you been in Canada?"
"I came over here about two years ago, to come over to make my fortune. Nice, kind fortune, is it not? I was born in Waterford, Ireland, and educated in a college there. Am going on 20. In the Cotton Company's employ I was learning the business, and was first with the Globe Cotton Company, and then came here. I got no money for what I did."
"Do you care to speak of last night's occurrences?"
"No, I do not. I do not know what to think. I seem to be just recovering from a nightmare. I have telegraphed for a lawyer, and until he comes I cannot do anything."
The accused seems to take the affair very coolly, and as far as external appearance is concerned does not feel at all the horrible crime of which he stands accused.

Mr. Loy, who rushed to the vault with Arthur Lehouf, told a most graphic story of the shooting. At the vault door Shortis buried paper to try and frighten them out, and remained for about 1000 minutes at the door, ready to shoot them if they emerged. The scene was visited by Mr. D. McMaster, Q. C., who represents the crown, and Mr. Loy went over the whole scene. By actual test, it was ascertained that he could, as he says, hear in the vault all that transpired.
Wilson may recover.

A despatch from Beauharnois, Que., says—The murderer Shortis was safely lodged in goal here on Tuesday morning, having been brought from Valleyfield in a sleigh. Shortis is apparently unconcerned, and seemingly is more interested in his personal comfort and toilet than anything else. It is said that the Beauharnois goal will not hold him long, as a change of venue will be applied for, and may be granted. This is not by any means certain, however. Shortis will be very carefully watched, and Sheriff Leberg will not allow anyone to see him unless by an order from the Attorney-General. A special guard will be asked for. The goal in which he is confined is a very old building, and during its existence there have only been two deaths, that of a man in each case the accused being acquitted. Shortis will be fed on porridge and bread and water principally, though he will be allowed soap and meat fat dinner on alternate days. Beauharnois is much excited over the fact that the celebrated murderer is at last in the neighborhood. The woman in the case, Miss Millie Anderson, is said to be quite ill to-day. Her attachment for the murderer has been quite pronounced, and she has sent him tender and loving messages since his incarceration.

HER CORSETS KILLED HER.

LEONIE MERCIER OVERCOME WHILE DANCING AND SOON DIES.

She Wore the New Kind of Stays—A Paris Doctor's Realistic Method of Proving the Evils of Tight Lacing for Beauty's Sake—A Technical Discussion of the Case—Dancing to the Greatest Physical Exertion Women Can Undergo.

Paris has recently had a remarkable object lesson in the evils of tight lacing. Two dead women, both young and both beautiful, but in a different way, contributed to the lesson, and by their respective anatomies—one as an example of a non-corset-wearing woman, the other as a terrible example of the woman who, by using the fashionable stays, tempts nature to do her worst—afforded a text for a Paris physician at a lecture at which no men were admitted.

The woman who wore no corsets was a barmaid, and the other woman, she who had died from tight lacing, was a society girl. By some means or other this realistic physician—Dr. Henriquez, of the Rue de l'Opera—had secured their skeletons for exhibition.

The doctor had been telling his hearers who numbered several hundred, of the celebrated beauties of ancient Greece and Rome, who wore no corsets and whose figures have been immortalized by sculptors as the highest type of female loveliness.

Then, drawing a curtain, he disclosed the skeleton of the barmaid, who, he said, had been as beautiful and had had as perfect a form as any of the great beauties of antiquity. The barmaid, had died at a guinette, or drinking place in the suburbs frequented by the lower classes. Fashion habits before its doors and its inmates and habits make a point of being primitive in attire and manners.

"The deceased barmaid," said the physician, "was an extremely healthy specimen of humanity. Too bad that one of her admirers shot her in."

THE FRENZY OF JEALOUSY!

But what I desire you to know and to consider is that she never wore a corset in her life, and like many people of her class, affected suspenders, man-like, thus making her shoulders carry the weight of her skirt. I learned that by persons highly among her female relatives and friends, whom I visited after making the autopsy on the body. The very perfectness of her figure, its graceful and classical outlines, prompted me to this departure from ordinary custom.

Three corpses of the attendants at the lecture had disgusted. A barmaid and a perfect beauty! It could not be! M. Henriquez went on: "As I said, the dead woman's form was as perfect as that of the Greek sculptor's immortal model. The various organs in her chest were all in their proper places and the healthful performance of their functions was not impaired in the least by want of room. Poor Leonie, she would have been the mother of healthy children, such as our country need, and would have lived to a ripe old age but for that accursed belt!"

"But I see from your faces that I was right when I surmised that a Pyrene, even if it be sanctified and of correct morals, would not be appreciated nowadays, except perhaps, by the patrons of a guinette. So I beg to draw your attention to the skeleton of a lady of fashion such as you are, mesdames—a woman devoted to the requirements of polite society and subjected to the standards of art set up by tailors and milliners of high degree."

Another curtain was drawn aside and there was on a nickel-plated frame.

"Mlle. Leonie Mercier," said the doctor, by way of introduction. "She was the belle of Boulogne-sur-Mer two seasons ago, twenty-three years of age and of excellent figure. She became the leader of society and naturally devoted most of her time to dressmaking and millinery. Coming from healthy stock, this girl leaped somewhat to embonpoint, and as her physicians failed to arrest the course of nature,

she was committed to do so with the tailor to assist."

"I calculate that this young lady's waist measured twenty-three to twenty-five inches. It was not the breadth she would have had if her mother and grandmother had not been so devoted to the dress habit, but to the extent of deforming, from a medical standpoint, the shape of their breast bones."

"Now I venture to say that a young woman of comely face, having a waist of twenty-three to twenty-five inches and a well-rounded figure, is a beautiful object to look upon—a classic times girl so favored were the delight of artists and of the Greek masters immortalized their enchanting forms. Indeed, even you, mesdames and mademoiselles, admire them—in the Louvre, poised on a block of granite or marble. But Mlle. Leonie, the real mad English girl with a waist of fifteen inches, she decided that she must bring her down to eighteen. Mademoiselle had worn corsets almost from infancy."

"Now, being twenty-three years old, she had to be married, and to read an English girl, it was deemed necessary that she should still more 'improve' her figure. The corset-maker decided that it could be done by the 'compressor stays,' the side-bones of which are warranted not to break. The compressor, I believe, is a sister to the small waist corset, which is warranted to

hold any young woman's waist in a murderous fifteen-inch grasp.

"Leonie looked divine when she entered the ballroom, incased in 'the compressor.' All eyes were upon her. The slope of her neck, her sylphlike waist were admired by all. But at the same time, her friends noticed that she was indisposed; she complained of cold hands and feet. The dancers who had the honor of whirling mademoiselle around, observed that their partner was

SHORT OF BREATH.

and danced with less spirit than usual. After an hour or so Leonie told her mother that she would have to stop round dances, as the quick motion made her feel dizzy.

"It was during a few waltz steps, following a quadrille, that the catastrophe occurred. The young lady, without a breath of warning fell heavily upon her partner's arm, who was scarcely able to support her.

"She has fainted—water, air!" These cries arose on all sides. "Quick, remove her to the conservatory!" There the door was opened to admit the fresh night air. The patient was laid flat on her back, her hands were held across her chest, and she was made to breathe comfortably. But as meanwhile a deadly pallor had overspread her face, her mother, becoming alarmed, tore open Leonie's dress in front, and some friends loosed the strings and hooks of her skirts.

"A minute later a physician took charge of the case and ordered the stays unhooked. But the compressor was a good stayer. All attempts to get a finger under the steel and satin cuirass proved unavailable. So

she died with less spirit than usual. After an hour or so Leonie told her mother that she would have to stop round dances, as the quick motion made her feel dizzy.

THIS IS THE SKELETON OF A WOMAN DEFORMED BY TIGHT-LACING.

the doctor called for his instrument case, and with a quick dash of the knife cut open the corset. At that moment a last respiratory motion seemed to vibrate through poor Leonie's body, the diaphragm rose perceptibly and the breath was expelled with a little cry.

or at least a sigh, that was interpreted as an exclamation of relief.

"Whether the witnesses to this tragedy were correct or incorrect in their surmises—at any rate it was the last manifestation of her mortal life. The physician saw at once that his offices would avail nothing—the 'compressor' had done its work."

Dr. Henriquez entered upon a technical discussion of the case. Leonie Mercier, he said, had died of heart failure, induced by compression of the breathing organs. The heart had failed to send up the proper supply of blood to her brain and that ended it. The autopsy proved that the lungs of the unfortunate young woman had been compressed, whereby the motions of the diaphragm had been obstructed. The liver, stomach and vascular glands were crowded out of shape and much further to the rear than their functions called for. Other internal organs were pressed out of position in a downward direction, all of which had a tendency to prevent the normal and equitable circulation of the blood.

"The compressor stays worn by this lady diminished the area occupied by some of the most important life organs by five to eight inches," continued the physician, "squeezing them together, rendering them immobile and compelling great structural changes not only in the position but also in the shape of her organs of respiration, circulation and digestion."

"If Mlle. Mercier had not died as she did, and as any woman trying to squeeze twenty-five inches of her flesh and bone into eighteen or thereabouts may do at any moment, she would surely have become a victim of

VARIOUS CHRONIC DISEASES."

For hundreds of women, the doctor declared, dancing is the greatest physical exertion they undergo. The ordinary ballroom dress, or under dress, with its tight corsets, impairs the heart's ability to send blood into the arteries. The heart is the pumping station of the human body. In its state it should keep up such a pressure within the arterial section as will suffice for the maintenance of the circulation and the organic functions of the body depending on it. Excessive action of the heart is, in nervous and susceptible persons, induced by moderate exertion; it may even occur while the possessor is at perfect rest. It has been demonstrated that the heart, during a waltz, contracts twice as often as in a condition of comparative repose; that is, it sends twice the quantity of blood to the lungs.

A medical authority has reckoned that the extra pumping imposed upon the heart by this exertion in an evening's dancing amounts to lifting one metre high 14,496 kilograms of blood; that is, a weight of nearly thirty-two thousand pounds. These astonishing figures easily explain why so many society girls have fainting fits in the ballroom. A superheated atmosphere is not the correct, though it is the usual explanation.

The first principle of ballroom hygiene, therefore, is to dance with a loose corset, or no corset at all. It is also important to keep the mouth and throat dancing. At the slightest symptom of weakness or numbness the dancer should retire.

Cold and Calculating.

See—Mr. DeCad has such a cold and calculating look.
Ho—And no wonder. His landlady has just given him a fire, and he is calculating how he can get his trunk out of the house without paying his board bill.

Neatly Done.

Ho—De Smith—By the way, Hostetter have you two lives for a ten?
Ho—Hostetter Me Ginniss—I have.
Gus De Smith—Then lend me one of 'em

THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

NO LESS THAN 25,000 LETTERS WENT DOWN WITH THE ELBE.

Divers to Search for Mail—How the Lost Letters Will Be Treated if Recovered—The Sea Post Office—Hard Work for the Postal Clerks.

Twenty-five thousand letters at the bottom of the sea! No fewer, and possibly, twice that number went down with the Elbe. O these at least a couple of thousand were registered, and perhaps as many more contained money or other inclosures of value, though not registered. The damage and distress involved by the loss of those 250 sacks of mail matter may hardly be calculated. How often do life and death hang upon the prompt arrival of a written message! The delay of such a communication for a week may cause the failure of a firm. Drafts and other paper representing large sums are in some of the missing letters. Only the other day a man wrote from Germany inquiring about a missive containing \$4000, which he had sent by post to this country. Fortunately, it had already been returned to him, the address being defective. Divers will seek for the mail of the Elbe. Presumably only a part of it will be recovered. The ship sank in water no so deep as to make the quest for the missing letter bags a hopeless one, but some of them are not unlikely to drift away with the currents of the tempestuous North Sea.

When the Oregon went down in the harbor of New York, skillful men in diving gear had no difficulty in fetching up from the wreck 215 of the bags of mail which she carried. There were 598 sacks in all, but most of them floated off and out to sea. They were picked up during the next six months at various points along the Atlantic coast from Portland, Me., to Cape Hatteras.

IF RECOVERED.

Such mail as may be recovered from the Elbe will be forwarded immediately to New York, where it will be examined with a view to its delivery to the recipients at the earliest possible moment. Much of it will be reduced to the condition of paper mache; wrappers will have disappeared, and addresses will be beyond deciphering. What can not be made out will be treated by experts who have had experience in this sort of business. They accomplished wonders with the stuff that was brought from the Oregon, but few of the letters recovered falling to reach their intended recipients. The letters were first dried by furnace heat, while the packages and printed matter were spread out in the sun. The Oregon disaster occurred on March 7, 1886. All but 134 of her sacks of mail were saved by divers recovered as follows: 100, saved incidentally to their inspection of the water-soaked stuff, it was discovered that the stuffing of jewelry and other dutiable articles in newspapers was being carried on to an extent previously unsuspected. Loose, fine handkerchiefs, and, more particularly, clean shirts, were being carried in this fashion in enormous quantities, evidently. No doubt the same sort of practice goes on to-day, for the Post Office authorities can do very little toward preventing it. It is not possible to examine every newspaper and parcel of printed matter for contraband goods.

ANOTHER GREAT LOSS.

Another great loss of mail at sea occurred in 1892, when, on the 31st day of January, the steamship Eider was wrecked off the Isle of Wight. She carried 387 sacks of postal matter, some of which would have been recovered probably but for the heroic behavior of William H. Hall, the postal clerk in charge. While the vessel was sinking and all was confusion, the passengers taking to the boats anxious only to preserve their own lives, he stood at the post office and got out the mail bags, all of which save forty-seven were safely landed. For this act Hall received a testimonial from the German Government. Two postal clerks lost their lives on board of the Eider. The men who do this kind of service have no easy life. They are chosen from among the clerks who have had experience at post offices in the handling and sorting of foreign letters. The clerk in charge of a post office is usually ill-treated and too small for the sport—a ventilator and the screw or opposite the steerage kitchen. Perhaps the quarters will measure 2x10 feet, with a case of sixty boxes for distributing mail at either side. Every ship that carries the mail across the ocean has a completely equipped post office. Though crowded into small space, it is provided with everything of importance that is to be found in a post office on land. The clerk in charge is the postmaster of the sea post office. He must be proof against seasickness, and it is preferred that he shall be unmarried. On an average trip he has to sort 75,000 letters, and, in addition, the contents of perhaps fifty boxes of printed matter. With plenty of room and better facilities he could accomplish this task in a day or two, but conditions being unfavorable, more time is required. The sacks, on being placed aboard the ship, are put in the storage rooms, from which they are brought by the deck hands as they are wanted.

THE SEA POST OFFICE.

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"Ayer's Sarsaparilla is without an equal as a blood-purifier and Spring medicine, and cannot have praise enough. I have watched its effects in chronic cases, where other treatment was of no avail, and have been astonished at the results. No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

Ayer's Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

The sea post office on board of a ship of the North German Lloyd Line, such as the Elbe, has two clerks, one who speaks English and the other a German. The Elbe on her ill-fated voyage carried mail not only from Germany, but also from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Russia and Austria. The British stuff was not to be taken on board until the ship reached Southampton, and this it is a peril. It was the business of Clerk Hall to sort all of the letters and other materials, making them up in packages for the various cities, so that they might be forwarded by fast trains without delay as quickly as the steamer should arrive at New York. The clerk of the sea post office must get along with a berth in the room where he does his work. The bad air is made worse by the smell of the mail, some of which is not over clean. He must sort his letters frequently when the ship is rolling and pitching so that it is difficult to maintain his footing. On the other hand, his toil is less hard than that of a railway postal clerk. He has excellent food, and many packages are carried during the day. There is plenty of jollification on board if he chooses to take part in it. Every evening there is a concert and a dance. On this side of the water and at the European end of his voyage he has from five days to a week of leisure. During this time, he does nothing except lodge telegrams which may convey orders for extra runs. If employed on the Hamburg-American Line, his board is paid at a hotel in Hamburg while he is there.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.

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

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the efficacy and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side, and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. Williamson, Beaverton.

THE JAVANICUM RED IN A DAY
South American Rheumatism's Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cured in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. Warranted S. Feed & Co.

Drew a Small Prize.
Mande—Marriage, they say, is a lottery.
Ethel—That's what Carrie thought, I guess, when she came to look over her wedding presents. Positively the entire collection wasn't worth \$50!

The half-yearly meeting of the corporation of the Manchester Ship-Canal was held on Thursday. The Chairman stated that the canal had hitherto virtually failed to secure anything like a fair share of the cotton traffic, the canal having carried within the last six months only 13,600 tons, as against 800,000 tons arriving at Liverpool. After the meeting the shares of the canal fell heavily.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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SIMCOE STREET.
FRESH and CURED MEATS, also
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—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—
I am always open to the purchase in season of Poultry, Pork, Beef, Cattle and other animals for which I pay the highest prices current.

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Sales attended, Blanks and Bills supplied at the lowest possible rates.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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J. BARNES,
WOODVILLE and BEAVERTON
PUMPS
Common and Force Pumps,
Hose, Cistern Tubs and
Pumps.
Will be in Beaverton on Wednesday and Saturday of each week for Repairing Pumps and taking orders for new ones.
WEEKLY at BRECHIN.
The undersigned well-known pump-maker will be in Beaverton every Tuesday for the purpose of taking orders and repairing all kinds of pumps.
JACOB BARNES.

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THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

Brantford will petition for a free postal delivery.
Sir Mackenzie Bowell has accepted the banquet tendered him by the Belleville Board of Trade.
Rev. Mr. Laseley has been chosen as the next pastor of Bridge Street Methodist church, Belleville.
The bye-election to fill the vacancy in Holdimaid caused by the ousting of Mr. Senn will be held March 19.
The Montreal Gazette believes that the general elections will be held after seeding time in the month of May.

The Canadian Retail Furniture Association has been formed, with Mr. John Hoodless of Hamilton as President.
No less than 80 applications have been received by the London Free Library Board for the position of Librarian.
Two prominent citizens of Calgary, Messrs. Parslow and Dalgleish, have been arrested, charged with stealing cattle.
The Manitoba Legislature on Thursday night passed a motion to cut off all Government house expenditure after this year.
The Chancery Divisional Court has decided that it is illegal to maintain a pool-room in Ontario for betting on foreign races.
The Grand Trunk Railway has lost one of its most faithful servants in the person of Mr. Edward Kingstone, train despatcher of Montreal.
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The water will be let out of the Cornwall Canal on March 10 to allow of a large amount of masonry being laid before the opening of navigation.
The labor element in Winnipeg is taking steps to form a separate political party for the purpose of running candidates of its own in the various elections.
T. J. Watters, acting Commissioner of Customs, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Ottawa for retaining possession of Government money.
Mr. Wellington Parliament, a respectable wine merchant, was near Concession, shot himself dead on Sunday morning. Ill-health is supposed to have unbalanced his mind.
Thomas McBride of Chatham has been found guilty of conspiracy and defrauding the Metropolitan Life Assurance Company, and Charles Davis has been arrested on a similar charge.
Mr. D. B. Pratt of Hamilton has issued a writ for \$10,000 against Mr. J. A. M. Cote of St. Hyacinthe, Que., for slander, contained in a letter sent recently by defendants to the plaintiff.
A prominent shareholder of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company states that there was no truth in the report that an English syndicate was likely to get control of the company.
A school teacher, named Whittington, living with his brother near Moosomin attempted to cut off his head with a carving knife, but only partially severed the neck, and will probably recover.
Thirty Chinamen from New York and Boston took the Canadian Pacific transcontinental train at Montreal the other morning for Vancouver, where they intend to make the Empire of China for their native land.
A despatch from Glasgow says that the warmer weather has caused a thaw, and the Clyde is full of moving ice. Much damage has been done to shipping, and should the ice jam there would be serious floods.
Two hundred of the new Lee-Metford carbines have arrived at Ottawa for the purpose of being served out to the Mounted Police. This weapon has been adopted by the British military authorities for the Imperial cavalry.
The London City Council have accepted the offer of the Ontario Navigation Company for an electric franchise, including a line to Spring-bank, with the exception of the clauses relating to city bridges and the working hours of employees.
Early on Saturday morning fire broke out on the premises of Arthur A. Dick, a carpenter, 225 St. Helens avenue, Toronto, and when the firemen succeeded in subduing the flames they found the remains of Mrs. Dick, burned almost beyond recognition.
In the Montreal Police Court on Thursday William Kelly was charged with impersonation at the City Hall examination on November last, and John Collins with having paid him twenty-five dollars for committing the offence. They pleaded guilty, and were fined, Kelly fifty dollars, and Collins twenty-five dollars.
At a meeting of the Ministerial Association at Hamilton it was stated that Mr. John Crear's opinion against the claim that Sunday cars could be stopped in Hamilton had been declared by Sir Oliver Mowat to be based on an incorrect interpretation of the law. The Premier of Ontario had so informed a deputation who had waited upon him, and he had further said that even if Mr. Crear's opinion were correct he would amend the law so that cars might be prevented from running on Sunday.

UNITED STATES.
Brooklyn's City Hall was damaged by fire on Saturday to the extent of \$50,000. The imports of gold at New York last week amounted to \$1,336,703; exports, \$460,000.
The steamer Ems brought \$203,000 gold consigned to August Belmont & Co., on account of the United States bond syndicate.
President Cleveland has nominated Mr. William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, to succeed Mr. Wilson S. Bissell as Postmaster-General.
George Magee, colored, met death on Friday on the scaffold in the gaol yard at Frankfort, Ky., for the murder of Charles Thomas, a fellow-convict.
The Braun Pass bill, giving free transportation to members of the Legislature and State officials, has passed the New York Assembly by a large majority.
A new wing is to be added to the Buffalo General Hospital, to cost \$150,000, and Mrs. George B. Gates has given a donation of \$10,000 to the fund for the new building.
Mrs. Coventry was burned to death at the Village of Liberty, N. Y., in a fire, which on Tuesday destroyed the home and workshop of E. A. Van Fredenburg, her son-in-law.
The Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters of Canada began mandamus proceedings in Chicago to compel the Illinois State Insurance Superintendent to allow the society to do business in Illinois.
By the explosion of a cylinder charged with carbolic acid gas, in the drug laboratory of the Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, Frank Rufin, aged 21, was killed, and Frank Dobson, aged 33 years, was fatally injured.
At Buffalo, John A. Barch, general agent of the Lake Shore and M. S. road, suddenly reeled and fell dead while doing business in the market. For two years, from 1855 to 1857, he was division clerk in the office of the general agent of the Great Western, in Hamilton.
During the past month the importations into Buffalo from the West have increased as compared with the corresponding month last year. Nearly double the quantity of Canadian barley, cattle, horses, and farm produce, taking advantage of the new tariff, were imported.
Two falling-wall accidents occurred in New York on Friday. The rear of the old six-story malt house, corner of 43rd street and 10th avenue, fell suddenly, carrying with it and burying in its ruins over a dozen workmen. Five men were killed and seven injured. A six-story brick building in course of erection at 158 Allen street collapsed. The wall fell inward, burying four workmen in the ruins.
Secretary Morton has issued a statement relative to the meat trade of the United States. He says export American beef is making strides in England, where it is frequently sold as Scotch or English beef. He asserts that the quality of domestic animals of the United States are in excellent sanitary condition, and that there has been a case of pleuro-pneumonia in that country during the past three years.
The amendment to the general deficiency bill appropriating \$425,000 to pay damages to the Paris Tribune, was at first adopted by the U. S. House of Representatives by a vote of 91 yeas to 86 nays. On the yeas and nays it was rejected, yeas 112 and nays 143. The vote was mainly on party lines, the Republicans and Populists opposing it, and the Democrats favoring it.
There are satisfactory indications of slight improvement in trade generally throughout the Southern cities of the United States, but in the East there is no noticeable change except at Pittsburgh, where more activity is felt in iron and steel chiefly. The only encouragement in the West is at Louisville, Chicago, and St. Paul. In the North-West there is no improvement. Agricultural products are somewhat better. In the leading industries there are not so many people employed as was the case last week. Activity in wire, wire rods, and barbed wire continues. The market for cotton goods is rather more buoyant, with an improvement in some lines. There has been a more active demand for the better class of woolen goods, while the enquiry for inferior brands is dull.

GENERAL.
The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia died at San Remo of consumption.
France has decided to prohibit the importation of American cattle.
It is reported in Madrid that the disturbances in Cuba are of a serious nature.
Louise Michel, the French Anarchist, is so seriously ill that her recovery is doubtful.
Influenza is epidemic in Berlin, and the recent mild weather appears to have favored its spread.
The Paris May-day Committee has decided to appeal to all Socialists to cease work on May-day.
King Oscar on his return to Stockholm on Saturday from Norway was given a most enthusiastic welcome.
Emperor William has conferred upon Emperor Francis Joseph the rank of Field Marshal General in the German army.
President Dole, of the Hawaiian Republic, has commuted to imprisonment the death sentence passed upon the four leading rebels.
A valuable painting, representing the Pallas Athena, by Battistelli, dated 1450 has been discovered in the Pitti palace at Florence.
Li-Hung-Chang has been received three times in audience by the Emperor of China, and the Viceroy has accepted the peace mission to Japan.
M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador at London, has been offered the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to the late M. de Giers.
M. Precher, one of the editors of the Paris Journal des Debats, was killed on

Friday morning in a sword duel by M. Lachateiner, an officer of marines.
News of the insurrection in Cuba has been confirmed in Madrid, and the Spanish Government has ordered the dispatch of seven battalions of troops to Havana.
It is reported in Paris that new complications have entered into the quarrel between Prince and Princess Colonna, which bid fair to prevent any compromise.
The architect who was commissioned to examine the Parthenon and other ancient buildings of Athens declares that most of them are in a dangerous condition, owing to recent earthquake shocks.
It is reported in Rome that the Pope is about to issue a condemnation of the English Primrose League, the great Conservative party organization, and will forbid Catholics belong to it.
It is reported in St. Petersburg that Count Tolstoi, the Russian novelist and social reformer, is the author of the Liberal manifesto recently issued against the Czar's localization of his will upon autocracy as earnestly as his late father.
In an accident on the Inter-oceanic Railway, which runs between Panama and Colon across the isthmus of Panama, ten cars were completely shattered, and sixty-five passengers were killed and terribly mutilated. Forty passengers were seriously injured, and many of them will die.

A SOLDIER'S RECKLESS DISCIPLINE
A Russian Captain Drilled a Soldier While the Bullets Rained Round Them.
At Sebastopol, during the siege, a Captain Samoiloff, wishing some wine, ordered an officer to send a man after it. The man, a young soldier, took the money and started to do the errand. Just then, however, a French battery had concentrated its fire upon the very spot where the young man must go outside the works. He stopped, and then turned back. "I wouldn't go out there for the world!" he said.
The officer, of course, reported the act of disobedience to the captain. The captain, in a rage, ordered the man into his presence, and demanded why he had not obeyed his captain's order.
"I beg you to pardon me, captain, but I was terribly afraid."
"Afraid!" cried the captain. "Afraid! A Russian soldier afraid! Wait a minute. I will drive the fear out of you. Come with me."
The captain led the way to the rampart, mounted it, and there, with the bullets raining round him, began putting the man through some military exercises. The soldier, in his fear, held his breath. If a bat was put on a bayonet and lifted above the walls, the bullets came that way on the instant.
No many seconds elapsed before a bullet struck the captain in the arm. He did not wince, but kept on with the drill, while the blood dripped down his hand to the wall.
Next a bullet went through the tail of the soldier's coat, and another through his knapsack. Then suddenly the firing ceased.
The soldier begged for grace, and promised to go wherever he sent. Still the captain continued his drill. When he thought the lesson had been learned, or, perhaps, when his arm grew too painful, he dismissed the soldier and went himself to the surgeon and had his wound dressed.
The French explained afterward that they ceased firing out of sheer astonishment at the sight of the two men exposing themselves so recklessly.
"If they had been English instead of French," concludes the Russian officer who tells the story, and who evidently has a prejudice against John Bull, "they would have killed our brave captain past a doubt."

THEY GET OFF EASY.
Fourteen Years in What Two Chicago Policemen Got For Killing an Escaping Prisoner.
Thomas J. Morgan and Michael J. Healy, two Chicago policemen, were found guilty the other day of manslaughter and each sentenced to 14 years in the penitentiary. The crime for which the two men, who, when members of the police force, were convicted, was the killing of Swan Nelson on the morning of Christmas Day, 1893. Nelson had just been celebrating the coming holiday, or the greater portion of the preceding Christmas, and when he started for his home he met Officers Moran and Healy, and with them entered a saloon for the purpose of getting a drink.
The three men had several drinks, and one of the officers insisted that Nelson buy more. He refused and was placed under arrest by one of the officers, both of whom were under the influence of liquor. Nelson broke away and ran toward his home for refuge, but he was followed by the bullets which he fatally and he was dragged out by Officer Healy. Nelson died in the patrol wagon while being conveyed to the morgue.
The matter was brought before the grand jury of January, 1894, but "no bill" was returned. This angered the Scandinavian element, and a determined effort was made to bring the case to trial. The second time an indictment was returned, and the Scandinavian societies spent much time and money in working up evidence against the two officers, who had, they declared, murdered Nelson. The case has been on trial in the Criminal Court for several weeks, and has been bitterly fought on both sides.

Located at Last.
Mr. Dumbleton, who is too economical to keep a collar button on hand, and who devotes a good share of his matinal moments to hunting for these wayward essentials of male attire, startled his wife the other morning by a more than usual overflow of emphatic language.
"What's the matter now?" she exclaimed.
"Matter enough!" he returned, with a series of paralytic gasps: "I've swallowed my collar button!"
"Thank goodness I snatched out Mrs. D., or one in your life you know where it is."

One Way.
Do you have much trouble with your eyes? Mr. Penguin asked Mrs. Wagium. Not a bit, said Mrs. Penguin.
Why, how do you avoid it? said Mrs. Wagium, in astonishment.
"I don't keep any," said Mrs. Penguin.

YOUNG FOLKS.

"Ana, Mana, Mona, Mike."
In an empty room we three
"Play the games we always like,
And count 'to see who'll" shall be—
Ana, mana, mona, mike.

Round and round the rhyme will go
Ere the final word shall strike,
Counting fast or counting slow—
Barcelona, boua, strike.

What it all means no one knows,
Mixed up like a medicine pack,
As from door to door he goes—
Hare, ware, frow, frowk.

Now we guess and now we doubt,
Words enough or words we lack,
Till the rhyming beings about—
Hallico, hallico, we-wiwo-wack, You are out.

Apron and Necktie Party.
We want to tell our young readers about an "apron and necktie party" that was held a short time ago. The party was for young folks from twelve to eighteen years old. All were requested to bring aprons and ties to match.

At the door stood a young man with a basket in his hand, and as each lady and girl entered she dropped a package containing a necktie into the basket.

As the boys entered they were each handed a card with a number on it. The girls remained in the dressing-room until all had arrived and were ready to go together into the hall.

It was amusing to see so many girls—there were about fifty—come marching into the hall, each wearing a gay apron. They seated themselves at one end of the platform. The boys took the opposite side of the hall. The spectators were the parents, older brothers and sisters, and a few friends of the children. There were about one hundred and fifty in all.

After all were seated and prepared to listen, a young boy sixteen years old played a pretty piece on the piano; other pieces on the piano and two songs followed. Then the young man with the basket in which were the neckties, stepped to the platform and said he was ready to call the numbers.

Each boy on getting his tie was given time to fasten it at his neck and find the apron to match it, before another was called. This was done so as to give each necktie and apron a chance to be seen.

No. 1 was called, and a beautiful boy of thirteen walked up and took a package out of the basket; he opened it, and out came a tie of red, white and blue stripes. There was enough material in it to make a good sized flag. He found the apron to match with a girl of seventeen. They took their place on the floor amid roars of laughter.

No. 2 was called; he got a long white tie with loops long enough to reach to each shoulder, and ends down to his knees. Another got a bright red, and the apron to match had such large strings that they would have made a table-spread.

One couple had tie and apron made of black cloth thickly covered with red stars. The stars were the size of a silver dollar, made of red flannel and sewed on the black. The tie was very large.

The last one drawn was gay calico. It was bright blue ground covered with gay colored flowers, roses, pinks, tulips, and long leaves; the flowers were as large as a saucer dish. The tie was large enough to reach to each shoulder and the ends to the waist; the apron was big enough for a couch cover.

The ties we have mentioned caused more laughter and amusement than the others, although they were all comical and worth describing, if we had the space.

When the boys were all decked with their gay ties and with their aprons in line around the hall, a lively march was played on the piano. They went around the hall a number of times and then marched to the supper room. There were three long tables with white table cloths, white dishes, paper napkins and a very large bowl of lovely flowers on the centre of each table. Coffee, biscuits, and cold boiled ham, were served first; then ice cream, cocoanut, chocolate, and sponge cake.

After the young folks had their supper the older ones gathered around the tables and while we were eating, the boys and girls were playing games; "the miller," "drop the handkerchief," and "ropes." As they formed in lines and marched on to the dressing-room, where each boy said good-night to his partner.

The party broke up at half past ten o'clock, and a jolly time they had, and such laughing and joking, and such overcasts, to hide their gay neckties. They said they were going to keep them in remembrance of the party.

Pitifully Humorous.
Some men's wives are too much like slaves, beings whose duty it is to be contented with plenty of hard work and something less than a plenty of board and clothes. Such a case seems to have been brought to light in southern Indiana, under circumstances half-pathetic, half-humorous.
An aged couple who had lived singly for many years, sold their farm for sixteen thousand dollars. In due course the purchaser called with a notary to close up the business. The notary had prepared a deed, which the farmer signed, and passed to his wife, whose signature also was necessary. To the surprise of all concerned, the woman refused to put her name to the document.
"I have lived on this farm for fifty years," she said, "and I'm not going to sign away my rights unless I get something out of it that I can call my own."
The husband reasoned with her; the notary did likewise. She was immovable. The purchaser grew nervous. There was no telling how unreasonable her demands might be, and he was eager to get the farm.
"How much will you take to sign the deed?" he inquired. The woman hesitated. "Finally she said:
"Well, I think I ought to have two dollars."
The man handed her the amount, and she signed the papers. Then she turned the silver dollars over and over, jingling one against the other, and chucking over her head fortune.
"Well, well," she said, "this is the first money I ever had in my life to spend to suit myself."
Paderewski will give the proceeds of his concert at Leipzig on the 19th of the fund for erecting a statue to Liszt at Weimar.

NICOTINE BLINDNESS.

A Disease That Prevails Among Tobacco Smokers.
"Did you ever hear of tobacco blindness?" said a doctor. "It is something we meet with quite freely, yet not so much as one would suppose, when the great consumption of tobacco is considered. Yet there are many who are on the threshold of tobacco blindness who have, or may not have, an experience with the disease."
"For, in tobacco poisoning, like that produced by other drugs, the system can resist the influence of the invader up to a certain point, when the smallest further dose of the poison will produce the same symptoms as the taking of a larger dose would. Thus, in the case of many people, the mere smoking of a pipe or two more a day would produce in them all the advanced symptoms of tobacco poisoning. So it is that doctors make it imperative in such cases that the smoking habit must be dropped entirely. To smoke moderately will not do. You cannot afford to take the chances of giving the system that little bit more of nicotine which would cause the case to be serious."

"Tobacco blindness can, fortunately, be cured. With the smoking habit abolished, plenty of outdoor exercise, a good nerve tonic, which would assist in the purification of the blood as well as toning up the general system, as a substitution from alcoholic beverages, there is no reason why tobacco blindness cannot be cured. Alcohol, drunk in any of its forms, is liable to produce tobacco blindness in a fairly heavy smoker."

"But the rarest part of it all is that a person does not have to smoke tobacco to become afflicted with tobacco blindness. In fact, one of the most obstinate cases I ever had was that of a waiter in a cafe. He was a nonsmoker."

"But he came to me with tobacco blindness fully developed, caused by being compelled to work all day in the atmosphere of tobacco smoke, breathing the poisoned air polluted by 30 or 40 smokers. It is a wonder why more of the disease does not develop when this is constant. But, fortunately, nature is more kind to us than we are to ourselves, so she gives us strength to throw off many evils to which we are carelessly exposed."

And the Doctor Kicked Himself.
A very eminent physician had cured a little child from a dangerous illness. The thankful mother turned her steps toward the house of her son's savior.
"Doctor," said she, "there are some services which cannot be repaid. I did not know how to express my gratitude. I thought you would, perhaps, be so kind as to accept this purse, embroidered by my own hands."
"Madam," replied the doctor, roughly, "medicine is no trivial affair, and our visits are only to be rewarded in money. Small presents serve to sustain friendship, but they do not sustain our families."
"But doctor," said the lady, alarmed and wounded, "speak; tell me the fee."
"Two thousand francs, madam."
The lady opens the purse, takes out five bank notes of 1,000 francs each, gives two to the doctor, puts the remaining three back in the purse, bows coldly and departs.

An Affectionate Mother.
The most affectionate mother I ever knew said Col. Goslington, and I believe all mothers are affectionate, is the wife of my young nephew, Claude Goslington. When their young child was sick his mother took his medicine for it. It was some sort of bitter medicine, and when it came to take it the child said, "I can't take that nasty!" "Well, you needn't take it, Regie; mamma will take it for you." And she did, and thereafter at the appointed times she took Regie's medicine for him regularly. Regie got well, notwithstanding that he didn't get his medicine; but what child could stay long sick with such a mother as that?

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

For a charity fest van Brussels, recently, the sculptors got up a novel exhibition of statues executed in snow in one of the parks.

A BOON TO HORSEMEN
One bottle of English Spavin Liniment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with extraordinary promptness in the removal of horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavin, splints, curbs, sweeny, stiff and sprains.
GEORGE ROBB, Farmer,
Markham, Ont.
Sold by W. Williamson, Beaverton.

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DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA
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COOPER WORK AND REPAIRING
Done at shortest notice.
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EXTRACTED HONEY! New Crop FROM 5 TO 10 CTS. PER POUND.

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DENTIST,
(Graduate of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario and University of Toronto.)
Office over F. Braden's store, Camington, also at Campbell's Hotel, Kirkfield, on Friday of each month, at Hamilton House, Beaverton, commencing Friday of month.

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GAS, VITALIZED AIR.
DR. NEELANDS, Dentist, Lindsay, Ex-traits teeth without pain by Gas-Vitalized Air administered by him for 20 years. He studied the gas under Dr. Colton, of New York, the originator of gas for extracting teeth. Dr. Colton writes Dr. Neelands that he has given the gas to 17,763 persons without an accident. Local anaesthetics also used for extracting. Beautiful Artificial Teeth inserted. Dr. Neelands visits Beaverton, Hamilton, House the 2nd Tuesday of every month. Call in person if possible.

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PAYING POSTAL REFORMS.

HOW TO SWELL THE REVENUE OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Increase in the Number of New Offices Since Confederation—Registration Fee Has Gone High—The Carriage of Parcels in the British Post-Office—The British Postal Order is a Great Convenience—See the Telegraph Money Order System.

The operations of the Dominion post-office for 1893 resulted in a dead loss of \$647,696. In 1868, the first year of Confederation, it only amounted to \$28,859. Though the revenue has steadily increased, from \$1,024,710 in 1868, to \$3,696,062 in 1893, the expenditure has also steadily increased in a still greater ratio, writes a Montreal correspondent. Applying the increase of both to population, we find that while the revenue has only increased from thirty to seventy-four cents per head, the expenditure has increased from thirty-one to eighty-eight cents per head. To the loss must be added a portion, at least, of the subsidies paid to mail steamships, \$413,839.

This is a heavy drain upon the resources of a young country, and suggests the enquiry whether anything can be done to augment the revenue, for is it little to hope that the expenditure can be seriously diminished, owing to the incessant demand for new offices, and more frequent mails. The increase in the number of new office since confederation has been very large, viz., from 3,638 to 8,477, while the number of letters has increased in a much greater ratio, say from eighteen to 106 millions, and post-cards from four millions, in 1876 to twenty-two millions in 1893. This is very satisfactory, for nothing affords a more convincing proof of

THE PROGRESS OF A NATION

than the number of letters and post-cards passing through its post-office. While the number passing through the Canadian post-office is larger per head than in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Norway, Italy Spain and Portugal, it is yet less than one-half the number, per head, carried in Great Britain, the United States and most of the Australian colonies, and less than in Sweden and Switzerland, Ontario however, ranking far above Quebec. No complaint can be made on the score of letter postage, considering the enormous distances travelled, and the sparse population; but the registration fee of five cents is too high; a lower charge would probably produce more revenue, especially if a small concession in case of loss were allowed, as in Great Britain.

In some respects, however, the Dominion post-office is behind the age, and far behind the Imperial post-office. In the matter of parcels this is especially the case. To great distributing centres like Montreal and Toronto this is a matter of the greatest importance. Large houses that might be mentioned send many thousands of parcels to country districts in the course of a year, and though the express companies will deliver parcels at moderate rates in towns and villages where there is a railway station, there is a vast number of villages where there is a post-office, but no railway station, or only one which is several miles from the village. It is in these latter especially that the post-office regulations as to parcels are found to be so oppressive.

IN THE BRITISH POST-OFFICE the carriage of parcels has assumed enormous dimensions. In 1867 the number carried was a little over thirty-two millions; in 1890 it had increased to over forty-two millions, and in 1894 to fifty-four millions! You can send a closed parcel weighing one pound from any post-office in the United Kingdom to any other, a maximum distance of about six hundred miles for six cents; a two pound parcel for nine cents; or a three pound parcel for twelve cents; but in Canada the charge is twenty-four cents, forty-eight cents, and seventy-two cents respectively. You can send a one pound parcel from England to China for twenty cents; but for a similar parcel for a distance of only fifty-seven miles, our post-office charges twenty-four cents! It is true that such a parcel, if "open to inspection" is only charged sixteen cents, but people will not send valuables by post "open to inspection," nor should the post-office encourage such a system, for it needlessly tempts their employees.

This is not all. In cities and large towns the British post-office will send a van, free of charge, to collect parcels from any store supplying not less than ten times, or fifty in a week, and will deliver them to your own door; should the consignee reside at a distance from a post-office they will deliver them by a special messenger at only 6 cents per mile, or by a cab if specially paid for. Then in case of loss or damage the post-office will pay up to \$10; for a fee of four cents the compensation is increased to \$25, and so on to the maximum of \$250 for a fee of twenty-two cents.

No wonder that with all those attractions THE PARCEL POST has become so popular. In Canada it is very different; for a parcel for which the post-office charges forty-eight or seventy-two cents, the express companies charge only twenty-five cents and thus they get the cream of the business, and as is well known, make large profits out of it. The result is that where in 1867 the Canadian post-office carried 820,000 parcels, in 1893 it carried only 343,000, a diminution of fifty-eight per cent, and of course, a proportionate loss of revenue. Parcel postage indeed seems to be a relic of the past, when the mails were carried by stage, or on horseback, or by hand, and weight was a matter of importance. Now the post-office pays over two million dollars a year for the carriage of mails, chiefly to the great railway companies, and they should carry any number of parcels without inconvenience or extra charge. If the obnoxious condition requiring parcels to be open to inspection were abolished, and the present rate of one cent per pound levied on small parcels with a maximum charge of ten up to one pound and five cents for every extra pound, and the rate well advertised, there is little doubt that the post-office parcel business would soon run up to the millions, especially if the \$10 compensation, and the special delivery were added; and that the

ROYAL VISITING CARDS.

GREAT QUANTITIES OF THEM USED FOR SOCIAL ATTENTIONS.

60,000,000 Made Every Year—How the Will of Napoleon III. Established a Custom for the Entire Civilized World.

Visiting cards to the number of 60,000,000 are annually put into circulation by the people of the world according to the statement of a statistician. He also says that the pro rata consumption by individuals is greatest among crowned heads and royalty generally.

The popular notion of Princes is that they travel about with so much pomp and circumstance as to preclude the necessity of carrying printed pasteboards. But the statistician bases his figures on the very best sources—royalty's copper-plate Paris.

Paris has had the monopoly of supplying the monarchs of the world with visiting cards ever since they became a social necessity under the Second Empire. Of the specimens of visiting cards of royal and aristocratic personages accompanying this article, all except the Kaiser's are the work of a GREAT PARIS HOUSE.

Wilhelm's unwieldy pasteboard is a Berlin production, done by lithography, and about fifty years behind the times in all but the paper used.

"Lithography," said a leading stationer, "was first employed in the making of visiting cards when, after the coup d'etat, Napoleon ordered pasteboards that contained his Christian name only. Things were all in a rush then, and his newly-baked Majesty refused to wait for the slow engraving process. When it leaked out that the head of the state, the most talked of man in Europe, used lithographed cards, the things became in vogue. Thus an enormous industry was due to a clever man's intention to see himself in print, royal style without any application as to rank—plain 'Napoleon,' neither more nor less."

The use of the Christian name only is a prerogative which kings and emperors share with servants. The other day a royalist in Paris showed a correspondent a visiting card inscribed "Philippe" under a crown. Ten thousand of that sort were ordered by the Duke of Orleans before his father's body was cold. The candidate for the throne intended to appeal to his supporters, or those whom he would like to win over to the cause of the lily banner, by mailing them his visiting card.

The Emperor of Germany and Austria on their visiting cards follow a German custom and print part of their title. According to fashion's dictum their visiting cards should either read "Wilhelm" and "Franz Joseph," respectively, or "Deutscher Kaiser" and "Kaiser von Oesterreich."

THE PRINCES OF WALES, almost most correct in matters of etiquette, has two sorts of cards, one reading "Albert Edward," the other "Le Prince de Galles," the French term being more often used in royal circles than the other. French being the universal language of royalty, all monarchs have their visiting cards for general use inscribed in the Gallic tongue. Some Princes use cards which give their name and title in the native language, but in most cases that is done for a purpose.

"The" in front of a royal or princely title denotes that the person is a sovereign, or at least the head of his family. In England it is employed in addressing a peer, for instance, "The Right Honorable." Only one Englishman of non-royal rank makes bold use to the prefix. "The" on his visiting card, and this reads "The Duke of Argyll." His son's and his daughter-in-law's cards, on the other hand, read: "Marquis of Argyll" and "The Princess Louise."

The extraordinary consumption of visiting cards by royalty is occasioned by its kinship to hundreds and thousands of persons, many of whom their big brothers and sisters would not know even by name, save for the Almanac de Gotha. As it is, their majesties and highnesses' secretaries are busy year in and year out mailing cards all over the civilized world, denoting "regrets," "congratulations" or "leave-taking." The adjutants and ladies-in-waiting respectively, so use a large stock of cards weekly, "repaying visits" by distinguished forgers to their masters and mistresses. They drive up to the hotel of the party to be honored, jump out, deposit the pasteboard with an attendant and continue on their tour.

SAPOLEON'S VISITING CARD was two and a third inches long and a half as broad. The ex-printer to the Tuilleries still has a sample, which he intends to present to the National Museum. It

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When the mutineers of the Rymy set adrift their captain and his sympathizers in the middle of the Pacific they evidently only wanted to palliate the odium of outright murder, but never expected that one of the thirteen occupants of the rickety launch could possibly live to betray their crime. Yet that launch reached Singapore after a trip of 4,800 miles, though her row-locks were so close to the water's edge that she could only be kept afloat by the most careful management, and in rough weather only by a constant use of oars.

The steamer Elbe, on the other hand, had been built after a plan of compartment structure which was supposed to make the total loss of a vessel almost impossible, and in the worst case guarantee its buoyancy for a period sufficient to save the crew, together with the most valuable part of the cargo. Yet a minute after the collision with the 'Cathie' the big steamer became unmanageable and went under before more than five of the twenty-four lifeboats could be launched.

At Trafalgar, half a century before the invention of the compartment system, not one of the cannon-mounted French frigates went down half as quick, and in spite of conflicting accounts it seems now wholly certain that the surviving twenty-two of the 350 Elbe victims were selected by the freaks of chance. Squire Holman, who lost his wife and boy, fiercely denounces the inhumanity of the crew who did all they could to keep the passengers out of the boats, and insinuates that the engineer who took the boy out of his father's arms, merely wanted to make room for his own bundle of valuables. Lieut. Stollberg, on the other hand, states that the engineer acted in pursuance of the strict orders by which the captain endeavored to save the women and children—the best boats—a plan in which the officers persisted at the risk of their own lives, and which would undoubtedly have resulted in the saving of every youngster on board if the steamer had not tilted on the critical moment and lifted fifteen boats half a hundred feet above the water's edge. The truth seems to be that the ladies and children simply failed to draw prizes in a lottery with a fearful preponderance of blanks, or, as an agent of the German Lloyd expressed it, "had to take their chance of luck with the rest"—like the minors and non-combatants who followed the retreat of the French army from Moscow.

At the crossing of the Beresina, a detachment of those helpless fugitives was given precedence, and an eyewitness of the fatal day records the fact that most of those who got safely across were doomed to succumb to subsequent hardships, while many of their despairing friends by falling into the hands of Commander Tschitschakoff, an unpronounced Muscovite, with a very pronounced sublimity of good nature under his shaggy mantle.

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NELSON AND MARSHAL LANNES.

THE FATE OF LORD NELSON TURNED ON THE RIGGING OF THE BOUNTIFUL.

The fate of Lord Nelson turned on the rigging of the Bountiful. The admiral came down, because her commander saw the hopelessness of further resistance, but one of them, just before beginning his descent, decided to have one more shot at an English officer, glittering with decorations, and whom he had in vain tried to hit twice before. He had no idea that his target was the formidable Admiral in person, but merely felt a hankering to ascertain whether his misses were due to the swaying of the ship, or if that Britisher with the crossed (smilets for all he knew) really bore a charmed life. Still rougher luck was that of poor Marshal Lannes, the "Roland of the French army," who seemed destined to be hit in almost every battle, though his tough constitution enabled him to recover with the promptitude of a Zulu Kaffir. In the course of the three Italian campaigns he had been wounded not less than eight times, and was almost killed at Eylau, though he kept in the saddle for fear of disappointing his men in the crisis of the final charge. At Aspern, too, he rode at the head of his grenadiers till the bullets began to fly so thick that the special aim of the hostile marksmen could be longer directed.

"They have recognized you," cried his Adjutant, "get down, quick, or you are done for!" Two musket balls whizzing close by his ears induced the advice in a manner not easy to exaggerate, and the bullet ploughed through his hat, the stout Marshal did demit, but had no sooner touched the ground when cannon ball broke both his legs just below the knee. This Adjutant caught him in his arms the next instant, and strove vainly to change the scene from a mere wound, but in the confusion of that murderous battle it took nearly an hour before a surgeon could be found to apply the proper bandages, and by that time the hero of Montecauli had bled away his strength of recovery.

MURAT'S ESCAPES.

Murat, his rival in reckless courage, had the opposite kind of luck, and survived so many desperate charges that his troops actually began to think him invulnerable, though some of them suspected that he must wear a hidden armor. The Duchess of Abrantes (the wife of his friend Junot), however, assures us that the parvenu King's love of fripperies would have left no room for that additional burden. The Parisian wit said of him: "Le Roi Franc-com"—"King Foreign-Com"—as we might translate it, on account of his dress suit of double and triple cirous jackets and fantastic head gear. That in panoply he rode into battle, too, and always kept in the front rank to give the enemy a chance to admire his embroidered velvet and 10,000-franc ostrich plumes—in short, made himself highly conspicuous target to hostile sharpshooters; but, somehow, or other, always got off without a scratch. In Eastern he got frost-bitten and so disgusted with the ill-luck of his kinsman that he retired to his Italian domains; but he returned in time for the great battle of Leipzig, and again escaped unscathed, though at one time his horse ran away with him, and he ran the gauntlet of the Austrian battle-front. During the Hundred Days he broke loose again, and would not keep quiet, even after the battle of Waterloo, till his Italian successor at last had to get him shot as a corporal's squad, a proof, as one of his countrymen said, that it took six bullets to kill the favorite of fortune.

ALFONSO'S FATAL GEM.

A Royal Opal Which Brings Death to the Wearer.

One of the strangest of the many jewels which hang around the neck of the statue of Our Lady of Almodena, at Madrid, is a ring which is believed to have brought misfortune to the royal house of Spain during the last two decades. It is a magnificent opal, surrounded by large diamonds. The late King Alfonso XII gave it to his cousin Mercedes when he was betrothed to her, and she wore it during the whole of her married life, and in time for the great battle of Leipzig, and again escaped unscathed, though at one time his horse ran away with him, and he ran the gauntlet of the Austrian battle-front. During the Hundred Days he broke loose again, and would not keep quiet, even after the battle of Waterloo, till his Italian successor at last had to get him shot as a corporal's squad, a proof, as one of his countrymen said, that it took six bullets to kill the favorite of fortune.

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British and Foreign.

MARSHAL CANROBERT'S DEATH REVIVES THE REMOVAL OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE AT BALKLAVA.

France has compulsory elementary education, yet out of 348,000 young men called out for military service 20,000 could neither read nor write and 55,000 more could only sign their names.

Alluvial and reef gold has been discovered in Madagascar at Antinabaka, north of Antananarivo. A thousand ounces were taken by native workers from a strip of ground twenty feet by three.

Sixty-five, who was Governor of Darfour when Gordon was killed, and ever since has been a captive among the Mahdists, is reported to have escaped and almost to have reached the Italians at Kassala.

A Vienna specialist was recently summoned to Temesvar to decide whether the Bishop's gold should be transported or not. The train was stalled in the snow, but he consulted with the Temesvar doctors by telephone, and the leg came off.

A miniature Gospel of St. John has been issued to the Japanese troops measuring 2 1/2 by 1 1/2 inches. It was specially prepared on very thin paper by the three Bible societies at work in Japan—the British and Foreign, the American, and the Scottish.

Herr Treitz, a Vienna hardware merchant, who died recently at 91, left 800,000 florins for his fortune to the Vienna Academy of Sciences, for the promotion of scientific research. He left a quarter of a million florins beside to charitable institutions.

At the yachting exhibition in London is shown a combined ship's buoy. It is carried on a deck, and when the ship sinks its floats and records at once the 'sur and minute of the disaster. It then automatically fires rockets, burns blue lights, shows a lamp, and rings a bell.

In Anolo, northwest of Treviso, opposite the house where Robert Bonerary wrote "Anandolo," Mr. Barrett Browning has established, in memory of his father, a school, where young girls are taught to weave the old patterns of Venetian lace. He has also revived the older industry of the place of weaving linen, by hand looms.

It is said that the weaving of threads of aluminum in textile fabrics results in a practically non-oxidizable, inexpensive material that is free from chemical action, and can be washed without fear of injury. It can be applied to the finest and heaviest fabrics, and three or four degrees of fineness, and may be made round or flat, or in any shape convenient for wearing.

London University, after limiting itself for nearly sixty years to conferring degrees upon examination, now proposes to take by instruction. The University Convocation has adopted the report of the Gresham Commission to that effect, and Lord Rosebery has expressed himself in favor of the scheme. One of the leaders in the movement is Prof. Huxley.

Gen. Barattieri, the Italian commander in Abyssinia, who recently took Kassala and routed Ras Mangassa, comes from the Trentino, which is part of the Italia irredenta, still in Austrian hands. He is 54 years old, and when a boy of 19 was one of Garibaldi's Thousand in the march through Sicily, after which he joined the regular army as a Captain. He has been a Deputy in Parliament, and was for several years editor of the Rivista Militare.

Jacobites still exist in England. On the 30th of October, at the writing desk used by Charles Dickens when he died, and presented to Yates by the family, was sold for \$925. The original letters of Dickens to Yates brought \$430, and Yates' collection of autographs, which was bought by Charles Dickens's Thousand in the march through Sicily, after which he joined the regular army as a Captain. He has been a Deputy in Parliament, and was for several years editor of the Rivista Militare.

A lot of shire 'ees bred by the Prince of Wales was sold recently to Wolfert, and this was sold for \$1000. A big net was set up, in which free lunch was served, over 1,000 people coming to it by special trains from London. The Prince and Princess, and proposed the health of the Queen; with him were his two daughters, the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Christian, and a sprinkling of the nobility. After luncheon the bidding began, and fifty horses were sold for \$27,500.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, an ingenious hot-air bath is now in use for the treatment of rheumatism, and similar affections. It consists of a copper cylinder about three feet long and eighteen inches in diameter, which will hold an arm up to the elbow, and is heated by gas burners placed underneath, so that the temperature can be raised to 300 or 400 degrees Fahrenheit. The patient is placed in an arm chair at one end of the cylinder, the limb is introduced, and the joint made airtight by a rubber band. No discomfort is felt up to 250 degrees, until perspiration sets in, when the moisture has a soothing effect, which is relieved by opening the further end of the cylinder and letting the moisture evaporate. A sitting usually lasts forty minutes. The immediate effect is a greatly increased circulation in the part treated, profuse local perspiration, and relief from pain.

A Cultivated Convict.

Prison Missionary—My friend, are you not repentant for your past misdeeds?

Convict—Repent! what! I'm better off than I was when I was in the pen. I'm going back to school 'an' finish 'y' education.

My friend, I am thoroughly familiar with the Bible.

WITH GERMA

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GIRL'S STOMACH

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—What is it?...
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nature.

THE GREAT ROTHSCHILDS.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF THE GREAT BANKING HOUSE.

Power on Earth Equals Them—They are Greater Than Nations—And Have Emisaries Near Every Kingdom—Throne-Hasty Trip From Waterloo—The Netted Millions—One of the Earliest Events.

The recent arrangement of the representatives of Rothschild for the protection of the credit of the United States is not the first time that they have come to the rescue of governments in financial embarrassment. They are now the most powerful bankers in the world, and the different branches of the family in the various capitals of Europe cordially support each other without being bound in an absolute partnership. They have seen their greatest competitors in England go to the wall—Overend, Gurney & Co., in the panic of 1866, and the Baring in 1890. So rapid has been the extension of their financial power that one of their enemies has written a book under the title "The Rothschilds, The Financial Rulers of Nations," in which he seeks to show that they have their emissaries in every cabinet, and have been able to manipulate the stock market for the extinction of their rivals.

One of the early achievements of a member of the house, Nathan Mayer Rothschild, was a hasty trip from the field of Waterloo to London, where he arrived before news of the battle had reached the Government or the bankers. He was on the staff of Wellington, and, as soon as the battle was over rode at break-neck speed to Ostend, traversed the stormy channel at

THE RISK OF HIS LIFE

by a liberal use of gold, and was on the Stock Exchange the next morning with an air as calm and indifferent as though battle fields played no part in his peaceful trade of financier. The public knew only of the events of two days before Waterloo, when the Prussian Field Marshal, Blicher, had been beaten by a detachment of the French army at Ligny. The gloomy air of Rothschild and the reports which were set in motion of the defeat of the allies caused a sudden tumble in the prices of securities. The secret agents of the house seized the opportunity to make enormous purchases of the English consolidated stocks, and Rothschild realized millions, when, a few hours later, the news of the Great British victory reached London.

It was not altogether by finesse, however, that the Rothschilds built up the strength of their house. The founder, Mayer Amshel Rothschild, was the son of a poor dealer in furniture and bric-a-brac at Frankfurt, and was a banker there at the time of the Napoleonic invasion. The elector of Hesse placed in his custody a sum of about 15,000,000 francs in coin (\$3,000,000) which was transmitted in part to the son in London, the same Nathan Mayer whose hasty trip from Waterloo has just been described. General Marbot, in his "Memoirs of Napoleon," tells of the vain efforts of the Emperor to force the old man to surrender the money. A commission went to his residence to examine the vaults and the books. Menaces and intimidation were in vain, however, in persuading Rothschild to divulge the whereabouts of the treasure, and the commission undertook to play upon his religious scruples by demanding an oath.

REFUSED TO TAKE IT.
and there was talk of putting him under arrest. Napoleon did not quite care to venture such an act of violence, and an effort was then made to win the old man by the promise of gain. They proposed to him to leave him half the treasure if he would deliver the other half to the French officials. They promised him a receipt in full, accompanied by a certificate proving that he had yielded only to force and that the money was for the benefit of the Emperor. "But the probability of the Jew," says Marbot, "led him to reject his proposition, and they left him in peace." The elector, having returned to power in 1814, the Frankfurt banker returned to him exactly the deposit which had been entrusted to him. The Rothschilds of the present day are the direct descendants of the Rothschild who refused to take the oath.

Mortal Imperfection.
He—Jane called me a perfect idiot. You don't think that, do you?
Mary—No. Nothing human is perfect.

Held in Reserve.

Mr. Linger (at 11.15 p.m.)—You may not think it, Miss Foslid, but there is considerable go in my make-up.
Miss Foslid (with a yawn)—You don't give it much exercise, do you?

In an accident on the Interoceanic Rail way, which runs between Panama and Colon, across the Isthmus of Panama, ten cars were completely shattered, and sixty-five passengers were killed and terribly injured. Forty passengers were seriously injured, and many of them died.

THE HOSTILE ARMIES.

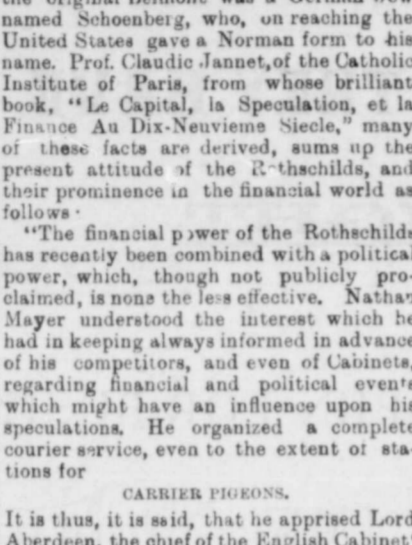
Nathan Mayer was also employed in transmitting to the continental powers the immense subsidies which were allotted them by Great Britain. They amounted in a single year to £11,000,000 (\$55,000,000). These remittances were generally made by means of exchange operations, and the Rothschilds knew so well how to handle them against loans made by the continental powers and ordinary commercial exchanges that during the entire period of exchange upon the continental capitals was nearly always favorable to England. Nathan Mayer took advantage of the many fluctuations of the Stock Exchange to swell his fortune, and it is claimed that within five years he turned over his capital 2,600 times.

After the publication of Napoleon and the general peace, Nathan Mayer had charge of the loans through the London market of large loans on account of the Kingdom of Prussia, the Russian Empire, the Empire of Austria, Hungary, the Kingdom of Naples, the Empire of Brazil and the Kingdom of Belgium. In the meantime other branches of the house were acquiring a similar position in the Continental capitals. One of the brothers, Anselm Mayer, continued the business at Frankfurt. Another, Solomon, established himself at Vienna, where he quickly attained a prominent position over the other banking houses and strengthened his hold by the negotia-

MARRIED 168 YEARS AGO.

Quant Old Certificate in the British Museum.

One of the greatest curiosities lately acquired by the British Museum is a marriage certificate bearing the date of February 21, 1727. The value of the curio is not in its age, for Bibles of that date are common enough. It is the fact that it is a marriage certificate, for, in spite of the fact that they cost money and are associated with a very important event in one's life, and often save a good deal of trouble, it is rarely they are preserved. If your certificate is all safe and sound, just compare it with the paper that certifies that Edward Skirmy and Sarah Simkins took each other for better or worse, for richer or poorer, until death do them part. Here is the certificate:



Note the coat of arms at the top, which might have been engraved with a jackknife. The wedding was at the Fleet, the debtor's prison. Maybe Skirmy was there because he couldn't pay what he owed, and Miss Simkins married him and settled up. Did he settle down? They're dead and gone more than a century ago. Save your marriage certificate. Maybe in 2064 they will hang it up in a museum and wonder what your love story was.

One of the Unemployed.

Joseph—What are you doing to relieve the unemployed in this cold weather?
James—Me?
Joseph—Yes you.
James—I'm trying every day to get a job.

It Wouldn't Matter.

Little Boy—Sister says she's never going to marry any one that's in trade. She says she's going to marry a professional man.
Old Lady—Well, it won't matter. The little dear never did have much appetite, anyway.

A Shy Man.

Banker—Well, our cashier has skipped. Mrs. B.—What, that modest, unassuming gentleman? Why I thought he was positively shy.
Banker—He was shy—fifty thousand dollars shy.

At the Breakfast Table.

Landlady—Well, I must do something to keep the wolf from the door.
Boarder—I don't know that it is altogether necessary. Let him come in and tackle one of your breakfasts, and I don't think he'll ever trouble you again.

Louise Michel, the French Anarchist, is so seriously ill that her recovery is doubtful.
Aristotle was said to have remembered "the names of all animals, fish and insects."

It is reported in Rome that the Pope is about to issue a condemnation of the English Primrose League, the great Conservative party organization, and will forbid Catholicism belonging to it.

The Carnarvon estates, Highclere Castle, Newbury, Berkshire and Finton Park, Duiverton, West Somerset, comprise some 20,000 acres, and a rent roll of £15,000 a year.

It is reported in St. Petersburg that Count Tolstoy, the Russian novelist and social reformer, is the author of the Liberal manifesto recently issued against the Czar's declaration that he would uphold autocracy as earnestly as his late father.

Many vicissitudes have befallen the house in Cheyne Row, Chelsea, which was the home of Thomas Carlyle for forty-seven years. It has come before public notice more than once lately, owing to the propensity of one of its inhabitants for crowding its rooms with cats.

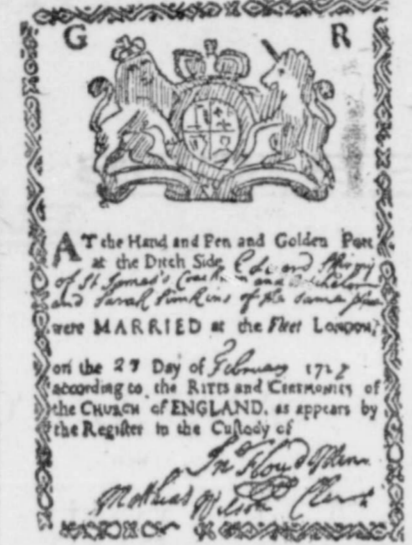
The annual report of the British South Africa Company shows that the railway lines are gradually but surely creeping up the heart of Africa. Since the last report the line has been opened from Vryburg to Mafeking (100 miles), and it is now arranged that an extension of another 100 miles shall be at once made to Gaborone, and that afterward the line shall be taken to Palpye, 200 miles further. Meantime, the extension toward Bulawayo is being talked of.

Mr. J. C. Shenstone has taken a census of remarkable oak trees in England. The five trees with the largest trunks in Great Britain, stated in London's Arboretum, are Cawthorpe Oak, Yorkshire seventy-eight feet; Merion Oak, Norfolk, sixty-three feet; Hemstead Oak, Essex, fifty-three feet; Grimstone Oak, Surrey, forty-eight feet; Salsley Oak, Northampton, forty-six feet. Among trees having the widest stretch of boughs are the Workshop Oak, 180 feet, and the Oakley Oak, 110 feet. All these trees are not, however, standing at the present time.

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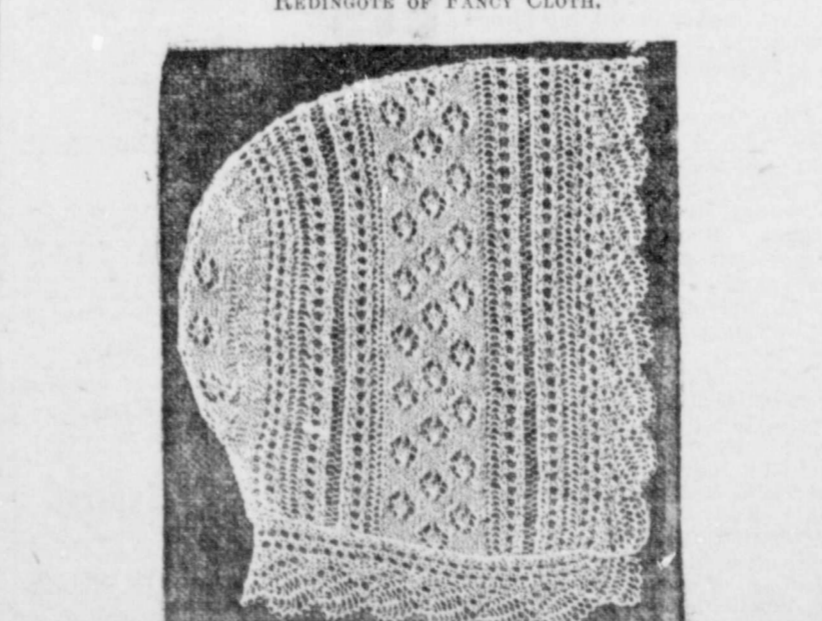
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A NATTY STREET COSTUME.



REDINGOTE OF FANCY CLOTH.



INFANT'S KNITTED BONNET.

NEW USE FOR A HUSBAND.

A Way for Bicyclists to Run Sewing Machines While Getting Exercise.

A new contrivance for making a husband and his wheel both useful and agreeable is suggested in the Album Industriel. Let the bicycle be securely fastened to the ceiling, and a used sufficiently to allow the



wheels to turn in the air. Then connect the wheel worked by the pedals with the wheel of your wife's sewing machine by means of a strap, and when she says "Go!" start off at a breakneck pace and ring the bell furiously, until she shouts "Whoa!" In this way a husband can make himself of the greatest use to his wife, and at the same time keep his muscles in splendid condition.

The Empress of Russia.

The youngest surviving child of the much lamented Princess Alice of England, she lost her mother when only six years old. From the date of that sad event the motherless children of the Hessian family became the special charge of their grandmother, her Majesty, our Queen, who has always shown a very particular interest in their welfare, so that their education has been as much English as German.

Until the death of their grand-uncle, the old Grand Duke of Hesse, the household of their father was maintained on the most modest scale, with no greater luxury than could be obtained in England with an income of some £3,000 a year. Visits to England were included among the special pleasures in the lives of the young Princesses—with the general result that the new Empress has even stronger associations with England than with Germany, and with the incidental result that English is her common language with the Czar, her husband.

Finally, as regards the German origin of the Empress, it should be noted that the Hessian Grand Ducal family suffered much from the results of the war of 1866, when the Hessians sided with Austria against Prussia, and that for many years all the Hessian people entertained very bitter feelings against Prussia.

Consumption of Alcohol.

In 1885 the consumption of beer in England was 32 gallons per head; in Scotland 16, and in Ireland 16; the consumption of cider in England 0.4, and none at all in the other two countries; the consumption of spirits in England 0.8, in Scotland 1.9, in Ireland 1; the consumption of wine 0.5 in England, 0.5 in Scotland, and 0.2 in Ireland. The English drinker's partiality for beer and the Scotch and the Irish drinker's preference for spirits is clearly shown. When these amounts are converted into their equivalents of alcohol, we see that Ireland consumes least—1.4 gallons per head, Scotland comes next with 1.6, and England leads, 'the list with 2.13 gallons of alcohol for each man, woman, and child of the population; that, by a curious and undesigned coincidence, is just under one ounce a day per head, the quantity which so many medical authorities assume can be safely taken—the physiological quantity which the country has heard so much of late years. Children seldom touch alcohol, most women take little, and many men do not take any at all; so that the habitual consumers of alcohol, whether they drink to excess or not, get through three or four times the amount which the leading medical authorities assert should not be exceeded.

ROSES IN ICE.

New Zealand Now Shipping Flowers to London.

Lord Byron pined poetically for "roses in December" as for the unattainable, says London Graphic. But the practical genius of the present generation, which is gradually taking the poetry out of our daily life, has now made roses in mid-winter possible. The P. and O. steamer Gothic, recently arrived, has brought buds in this country from New Zealand, preserved in ice—just like mutton. If the unromantic suggestion of roses with mutton should shock the nose sensation of our numerous young poets, they may find at least a pleasing suggestion of summer in the heart of winter in the idea of flowers living in a block of ice. They are said to look as if they had just been out, these blooms gathered in New Zealand and come to life again in this country. To be sure the poets will have to revise their language with reference to the rose, but the experiment should suggest some new thoughts upon the subject. At last originality has a chance.

New Method of Tanning.

It seems to be admitted that the new or Sadtler method of tanning is of peculiar value in its application to the lighter leathers. The details of this process show that the skin is first treated with a weak solution of bicarbonate of potash, sufficient hydrochloric acid being added to liberate the chromic acid. After the skins have taken up a bright yellow color through their entire texture, they are drained and transferred to a bath of hypochlorite of soda, to which some acid is added to liberate sulphurous acid, this reducing the chromic acid to green chrome oxide, while the sulphurous is at the same time oxidized to sulphuric acid, thus liberating a further portion of sulphurous acid until all the chromic acid is reduced. The leather product is of a pale bluish-green color, tough and flexible, and thoroughly resistant to water, this latter property distinguishing it from other forms of leather, as the combination of the hide fibre with the chromic oxide is apparently more stable than its combination with tannin, and yields less to boiling water. The leather can be dyed and produced in a variety of colors, but the dyeing is required to be accomplished before the leather becomes dry, its water-repellent character being such that, once dried, it cannot be wetted sufficiently to take up a full color.

The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia died at San Remo of consumption.

SHALL WE DINE ON AIR?

AND THE BREAD WE SHALL EAT WILL BE MADE FROM SAWDUST.

Possibilities for Our Epicures—Nutritive vapors with savory mouthfuls and other features of Gaseous Breads of Air—Dishes of Other Countries.

Two new inventions have recently come to the front in Europe which perhaps may revolutionize the modern science of eating. They certainly open up great possibilities. Timid people who shudder at the ill which may lurk in lobster, mushrooms, candy and in restaurant cooking, will be glad to learn that a Scotch physician, Dr. MacLewan, has invented a process which will enable them to live upon nutritive air, and thus defy adulterated foods and their concomitants, indigestion and dyspepsia.

Dr. MacLewan asserts that he has discovered a method of reducing sustenance to its simplest expression, a nutritive vapor, which he extracts from solid foods by means of an ingenious apparatus of which he is inventor. Thanks to this, a repast may soon become nothing more than a series of savory inhalations. This frugal regimen is designed for the present to aid worn-out stomachs only, and the doctor does not claim it would satisfy a hearty eater, but he will not deny the possibility of the near future of a dozen bon vivants lounging about in easy chairs and dining sumptuously upon nutritive gases.

THE PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGE

which this discovery seems to offer is the suppression of kitchens and cooks. A great nutritive vapor company will probably be organized to distribute elaborate meals about cities by means of pipes similar to those which now conduct water and gas. All that will then be necessary will be to take the tubes between one's teeth, turn the key, and leisurely inhale one's dinner. It is to be hoped that the members of this company of the future will be more above suspicion than those of the gas companies of the present. Perhaps future suicides, instead of turning on the illuminating gas, will find it more agreeable to be wafted across the Styx by the continued outpour of some gaseous menu, many times repeated.

"Wooden bread," the second of these new dietetic inventions, seems unreasonable and not to be thought of, but in Berlin there is a factory which produces at present about 2,000 pounds of it per day. It is made by allowing sawdust to ferment, after which it undergoes numerous chemical manipulations. It is then mixed with one-third of its bulk of rye flour and baked like ordinary bread. Just now only horses are nourished by this product, and the street-car companies of Berlin, who are the largest consumers, are enchanted with its effects. The horses, though, have not yet expressed their opinion, nevertheless they seem to thrive on it.

The manufacturers declare that this wooden bread would make an equally satisfactory food for man, whose stomach it is claimed, is quite as capable of digesting it as is the stomach of the horse. Such Berlin scientists as have been approached in the matter say it is quite as digestible as the bread in ordinary use.

FROM A SCIENTIFIC STANDPOINT

there seems nothing improvable in this. Horses can assimilate wood even without its being submitted to chemical preparation. It has often happened that horses have been shut up in a mine by a cave-in, and have been deprived of all provender for days, even weeks. Nevertheless they have been found alive—emaciated, mere skeletons, phantoms of horses, it is true, but alive. They had been able to sustain themselves, after a fashion, by gnawing the wooden supports of the galleries.

It is not impossible that chemistry may succeed in rendering digestible and nourishing for man this cellulose of horses, if the horses are capable of assimilating in its natural state. It is well known that wood can be converted into sugar, not like that obtained from the cane or the beet root, but sugar, nevertheless, which may be used to sweeten coffee, for the lack of something better.

A Hard-Hearted Captain.

Dickens, who so often studied with delighted interest the applications of English law to particular cases, would have found a subject worthy of his grimest humor in the fact, that when the master of a fishing smack, cruising near where the Elbe went down, saw floating in the water a dead body, which was doubtless that of a victim of the great disaster, he made no effort to rescue it from the waves and carry it ashore for identification and burial. In stead, he sailed past and away from the delict bit of flotam as quickly as circumstances would permit, not, as one might suppose because he was a particularly hard-hearted and cold-blooded man, but because, "recently, after landing a body, he had been forced to pay the funeral expenses." Curious as that experience had been, and delightfully illustrative as it was of "crowners' quest" wisdom, the captain had no inclination to repeat it. One lesson had been enough to teach him the great principle that common sense cannot be allowed to interfere with consistency in the enforcement of a Parliamentary Act, and what in comparison with that, is the continued agonized uncertainty of some German wife or mother?

Well-arranged time is the surest mark of a well-arranged mind.—Rousseau.

J. B. Warren

BEAVERTON,
Leads the Trade in:
NORTH ONTARIO
For STYLE and PRICE in
FURNITURE



Prospective housekeepers would do well to call on Warren before buying. Any thing not already in our large stock obtained at shortest notice and at bottom prices. Bargains in BEDROOM, PARLOR, and DINING-ROOM SUITES, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS, FANCY TABLES, in fact everything in the House-Furnishing line at surprisingly low prices.

J. B. WARREN, Beaverton.

UNDERPAKING!

BEAVERTON.

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

People requiring dry wood can be supplied by J. J. Holmes.
If you owe anything to J. J. Holmes it is advisable to pay up.

Splendid sleighing.
Division Court sitting to day.

Look out for the Sons of Scotland Entertainment on the 20th. The best of the Season.

Mr. James Bemister who has been ill for some time is able to be about once more.

Marbles have the floor at present. "Tickers" and "toppers" are among the sure signs of spring.

Some of our young people attended the carnival at Cannington last Thursday evening.

The Famous Sim Fax is to appear for the first time in Beaverton at the Sons of Scotland Concert on Wednesday, March 20th.

The last Skating Carnival of the season is announced for this evening (Friday) at the Rink. The Band will be present.

We understand Mr. Alex Hamilton, has sold his handsome residence "Lilac Hall" to Mr. John Hodgson, who will take possession early in the coming summer.

The building which for some years was used as a "fire hall" has been moved down to the lake shore where it is to form part of a new dwelling in "Ethel Park."

Rev. Prof. Mitchell of Toronto preached in St. Paul's church on Sunday last. The Professor is an eloquent speaker and his discourse was greatly appreciated.

The eclipse of the moon on Sunday night was observed with the greatest ease. The moon was near the full and the night beautifully clear and bright. The phenomenon was much discussed by those astronomically inclined.

You are too young, no matter what your age, to lose your hair. Save it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, prevents baldness, restores grey and faded hair to its original color, and makes it soft, glossy, and abundant. No toilet is complete without it.

The young people of the village made merry, and enjoyed themselves immensely at the homes of Mr. Jas. Glover, of Bay St. East, and Mrs. B. C. Galloway, of Uxbridge, on Friday evening. A goodly company were present at both places.

The ladies' meeting on Saturday afternoon last to meet Miss McWilliams a returned missionary from India was well attended and proved very interesting. Miss McWilliams gave an interesting description of missionary life in that hazy of humanity the "great Peninsula."

At a recent meeting in a New York Hospital is the subject of a lecture to be delivered in St. Andrew's church on Thursday, March 14th by Mr. Thos. Galloway, Uxbridge, Mr. Galloway was the patient himself and his lecture is endorsed by very eminent clergymen as being both interesting and instructive.

TRULY Astonishing.—Miss Annette N. Moen, Fountain, Minn., says: Ayer's Cherry Pectoral had a wonderful effect in curing my brother's children of a severe and dangerous cold. It was truly astonishing how speedily they found relief after taking this preparation.

There was not a large attendance at the rink on Saturday evening to witness the interesting performance of Miss Mabel Davidson, the champion lady skater of the world, but those who were present certainly enjoyed a treat. The ice was in fine condition and the graceful evolutions of the skater were made to the best possible advantage. Waltzing, skipping and sundry other extraordinary achievements on skates elicited much applause, while the beautiful fancy figures performed gave great satisfaction. Miss Davidson has an elegant appearance on the ice. Messrs McMillan deserve our thanks in this presenting to the people the two most famous characters in this branch of athletics. Mr. Rubenstein the famous gentleman champion skater and now Miss Davidson the lady champion.

Photographs.
Posing and lighting of a sitter are two of the main points in getting a good photograph. This is always carefully studied by Geo. J. Early, Cannington's new photographer. His prices and work are right. Proofs shown of work. He has the best and newest fitted photographic studio in the Midland district. Go and see samples of work shown at Cannington studio.

Weekly News Letters.

What they are Doing Round About us.

Interesting Jottings from our own Correspondents or Culled from Exchanges.

ELDON.
The township Council will meet at Kirkfield on March 21st.

WILFRED.
The Patron open meeting at Wilfred on Friday evening was well attended by an earnest gathering of electors. The meeting was addressed by a number of local gentlemen and at length by Mr. Wm. Smith, of Beaverton and Mr. R. C. Brandon, the candidate of the party. Both gentlemen made effective and reasonable addresses.

LINDSAY.
From the reports received from different parts of the province it is evident that the fire-bug is abroad in the province. Not only has Toronto been visited but Lindsay and other places. Last week there were two fires which were undoubtedly the work of incendiaries. On Monday Mr. S. Perrin's drug store and the Benson House, Block had a narrow escape from a fire discovered in the cellar of Mr. Perrin's store, and on Thursday night the policeman observed smoke coming from a house in the Gore and upon investigation found a fire had been started at the foot of the cellar door and had burned its way through into the cellar. It would have assumed large proportion had it not been discovered in time.

KIRKFIELD.
Our Presbyterian friends are busy drawing material for their new church before the roads break up. The building will commence as early as the weather will permit.

One of our busiest men this winter has been Mr. John McKay. Last summer Mr. McKay purchased a Newcomb carpet-weaving machine which will weave with ease over fifty yards of carpet a day. The work turned out by Mr. McKay is excellent and orders have been coming in from all points.

Mr. John King has leased the Kirkfield factory for a number of years and is busily engaged filling orders for a number of parties who intend putting up new buildings this summer. Mr. King is an excellent workman and his prices suit the hard times.

M. Tripp of the T.V.C. engineer staff has become a resident of our village.

Mr. Jas. King, of Orillia, is helping his brother John in the factory to finish the rush of work at present on hand.

Mr. Ewen McKenzie, of Toronto, spent several days with us last week on business in connection with the T.V.C.

Master Willie McKenzie, of Toronto is spending a short vacation here visiting friends. Will is always a welcome visitor.

Mr. Jas. Dunn, of Toronto, is spending a few days here.

Mr. A. C. McKenzie spent several days in Toronto last week on business matters pertaining to the mill.

ORILLIA.
It costs Orillia over \$40 a day to run its schools.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier, is to address the people of Orillia in Kennedy's Hall, on 29th.

Orillia wants the 48th, Highlanders, of Toronto to spend the Queen's Birthday in that town.

The town is reported as nearly free of scarlet fever.

EAST SIMCOE.
The Conservatives of East Simcoe have nominated Mr. W. H. Bennett, of Midland, the present member, to contest the riding for the House of Commons.

CANNINGTON.
An "At Home" was held in the hall of the C.O.O.F. on Friday evening last. The evening was taken up with music and song and a splendid tea was served about nine o'clock and all concluded at half past ten with "God Save the Queen."

At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday last Mr. Fred Sproule was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Hattie Porter, daughter of Mr. F. Porter, Mr. A. Sproule, assisted by Miss Armstrong supported the couple through the trying ordeal. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Ross.

The Rev. Prof. Mitchell, of Wyckiffe College, Toronto, occupied the pulpit of All Saints' church in the absence of Mr. Rix, who is conducting Lenten services at the Havelock mission.

The W. A. of All Saints' church intend holding an "At Home" at the residence of Mr. Richard Purvis on Wednesday evening, 13th.

Mr. Wesley Parker, who has been visiting his mother here has returned to Chicago.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

For Sale or to Rent.

THE desirable seven-roomed Brick House and one-half acre of land with necessary out-buildings, first-class well and young fruit garden. Situated on Victoria Street, Beaverton. Easy terms of payment to a suitable purchaser. Apply on the premises to A. GILLESPIE, Beaverton.

Black Goanette Oats.

A VERY desirable variety for strong land. Out of 131 varieties tested at the Experimental Farm, Guelph, including Banner Siberian, Challenge, Lincoln, etc. the Goanette headed the list with an average yield, for five years, of 81 bushels per acre. Sets per bushel. Address J. B. WARREN, Gamebridge.

For Sale, by Tender.

A House and Lot in Beaverton.
THE undersigned will receive tenders until Saturday, March 16th, for the valuable household property Lot 10, South Main Street, Beaverton, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling with convenient access to land, more or less wooded, stable, &c. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For further particulars apply to MISS J. S. McMILLAN, Beaverton.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
A recent discovery by an old physician, successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies. Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for Cook's Cotton Root Compound, take no substitute, or induce \$1 and 5 cents in postage in letter and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full-sized particulars in plain envelope, to Ladies only, 2 stamps. Address The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

For Sale by W. Williamson, Beaverton, Ont.

PUMPS! PUMPS!

THOS. HODGSON,
Beaverton Pump Factory.

Farmers of Thorah, Eldon, Mars and Urkik consult your interests by comparing my Pumps with those of other makers. Their superiority is unquestionable.

FORCE, or COMMON PUMPS.
PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

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

BRASS and IRON CYLINDERS,
Galvanized Piping also supplied when ordered.

THOS. HODGSON,
Beaverton Pump Factory.

Beaverton March 9th, 95.

WE GUARANTEE PERFECT SATISFACTION OR NO PAY AT BELL'S

THE PHOTOGRAPHER.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE.
The Great English Remedy.
Six Packages Guaranteed to promptly and permanently cure all cases of Nervous Weakness, Distensions, Spasmodic, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses, Mental Weariness, excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, which soon lead to Insanity, Incontinence and an early grave. Has been prescribed over 25 years to thousands of cases in the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggists for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, induce price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1; six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.

The Wood Company,
Windsor, Ont., Canada.
For sale by W. Williamson, Beaverton

A PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA
THE FINEST TEA IN THE WORLD
FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP
IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is put up by the Indian Tea growers as a sample of the best qualities of Indian Teas. Therefore they use the greatest care in the selection of the Tea and it is why they put it up themselves and sell it only in the original packages, thereby securing its purity and excellence. Put up in 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lb. packages, and never sold in bulk.

ALL GOOD GROCERS KEEP IT.
If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to **STEEL, HAYTER & CO.**
11 and 13 Front Street East, Toronto.

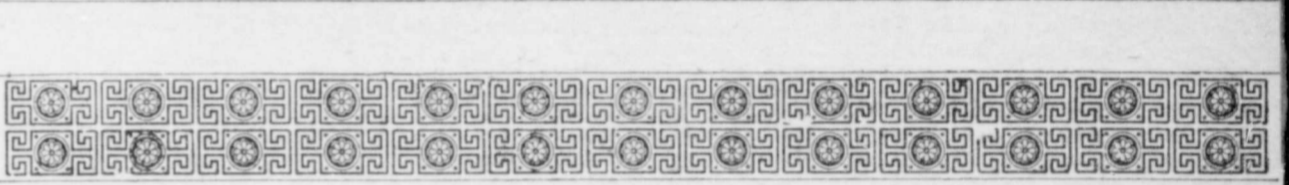
The Beaverton Express
FOR ALL CANADIAN or FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES
Address—JOS. J. CAVE, Beaverton

Cameron & Cameron!

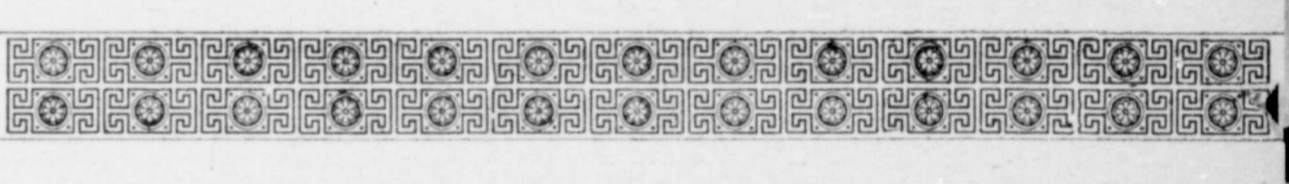
The New Hardware Firm

Wish to inform the public that for
HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
THEY HAVE
PRICES RIGHT DOWN

AND ARE OPEN FOR BUSINESS WITH
A LARGE LINE OF NEW GOODS!
Added to the stock purchased from the J. Cameron estate.



PEOPLE
Having cash can pick up some huge bargains in Tweeds, Overcoats, Gloves, Furs, etc. at
J. J. HOLMES,
Beaverton.



January 24, 1895.

Remnant Sale!
To close out remnants of cloth which are ever accumulating we offer some Great Bargains. Lengths for BOYS' PANTS, BOYS VESTS, SMALL COATS, in TWEEDS and WORSTEDS at your own prices.

Until all are Cleared!
OUR CLEARING SALE continues for 2 weeks when Spring Stock-Taking will commence.

BARGAINS all Round the Shop
And in every line of goods.

Don't be misled into believing that the goods we are offering at this sale are old or self-worn. They are New Goods and First-class in every respect—a trifle heavy, however, for summer wear and rather than carry them over, we sacrifice to secure the room. Those in need of Good, Substantial Suits would save money by placing orders right now while assortment is good.

H. LOGAN,
Beaverton Fashionable Tailoring House.
January 21, 95.