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VOL. XII.

ALEXANDRIA ONTARIO, FRIDAY OCT. 4, 1895.

NO. 3

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Agents wanted in the counties of Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott and Russell.

EVERYBODY SURPRISED!
A. H. ROBERTSON
—THE—
MAXVILLE JEWELLER
Has employed MR. E. SADDLER, late of Montreal, who will take full charge of his business October 1st, 1895. If your watch is out of order now is the time to have it done at home as well as it could be done in Montreal.
P.S.—All accounts must be settled at once.
A. H. ROBERTSON,
MAXVILLE, ONT.
BROCKVILLE BUSINESS COLLEGE.
It is not what a College promises to do for you, but what it has done for others that ought to guide you in the selection of a College in which to secure your business training. Send for new catalogue that you may see what we have done for others.
We have secured the co-operation of an agency in New York which assists materially in locating graduates.
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W. C. GAY, Principal.

MCLENNAN'S CHEESE BILL.
The late lamented libel on Canadian cheese, which rose and collapsed very like the show balloon at an Autumn Fair, has done this good service, at all events—it has called attention to the wisdom of Major McLennan's bill for the branding of cheese. The member for Glengarry introduced, last session, a bill requiring every cheese and cheese box to be marked legibly and indelibly with the word "Canada," the date of manufacture, the registered number of the cheese factory and the initial letters of the province in which it is made. Such a law would make it impossible to again confuse our cheese with the American product. It would also, by crediting each cheese factory with its own output, create a wholesome desire to put on the market nothing but the best possible article; and thus prevent the standard from being lowered by anonymous incapacity or slovenly work. We are told that Major McLennan has canvassed the cheese makers themselves upon the subject, with the result that out of the 778 replies received from Ontario and Quebec, only 64 declared against his bill. The British importers, too, have long favored a system of marking which would enable them to know with accuracy the date and place of manufacture.
If there be any good reason why this bill should not pass next session, it should be brought out at once that we may all get a good look at it. The proposed bill appears to be founded on common sense and plain business honesty. We make good cheese in this country, and we have everything to lose and nothing to gain by permitting any doubt to exist as to which is the Canadian and which the American product.—"Star," September 23, 1895.

7th Annual C. E. Convention of Ontario.
(Reported for the GLENGARRIAN.)
In the City of Brantford, Ont., the 7th annual C. E. Convention of the Province of Ontario was held on the 24th, 25th and 26th days of September. This was one of the largest, most enthusiastic and successful conventions of C. E. ever held in Ontario. A large delegation was present, representing over 1300 societies scattered throughout Ontario. The reports in every case were most gratifying. This grand aggressive movement seems to be taking deep root in Canadian soil and rich spiritual harvests are being gathered yearly into the church through its instrumentality. The citizens of Brantford left nothing undone which would add to the comfort and convenience of all the delegates. They opened their homes and their hearts to the earnest young Christians who gathered from every quarter of the land. The headquarters of the Convention were Zion Presbyterian Church, of which the eloquent and well known Dr. Cochrane is the worthy pastor.
In this church the delegates registered and the meetings were generally held. On Tuesday evening the members and friends of Brant Avenue Methodist Church gave a very warm reception to all the delegates in their beautiful S. S. Hall. Here the physical wants of the delegates were attended to, and after a sumptuous supper, of which all partook quite heartily, old and young repaired to the body of the church where addresses of welcome were given by the Mayor, Mr. Watts, in behalf of the citizens; by Mr. Hopkins in behalf of the Local Union, and by Dr. Cochrane in behalf of the pastors of the churches of the city of Brantford. A suitable reply was given by Mr. E. A. Hardy, of Hamilton.
On Wednesday, the meetings were thoroughly arousing and interesting throughout. In the evening delegates occupied the pulpits of the various churches in the city and discussed the subject "Relating the C. E. S. to the Local Church." The addresses and discussions which followed were highly stimulating, and there can be no doubt but much good will result from them.
On Thursday forenoon the various "Denominational Rallies" were held in the churches set apart for that purpose. These meetings were most enthusiastic, and while they will help to deepen the loyalty of each Endeavorer to the local church or denomination, the feeling of inter-denominational fellowship will be in no wise impaired.
On Thursday evening the large Presbyterian and Baptist Churches were packed with eager listeners to hear the last words of the 7th Annual Convention.
Dr. Clarke, the honored founder and president of this great movement, gave one of the ablest and most spiritual addresses ever delivered at a Provincial Convention. He emphasized the great need of deepening the spiritual life of each member of the C. E. S. This he thought was the great object of God in calling into existence such a movement as the C. E. S. Having delivered this able address to the 1500 or 1600 who crowded into Zion Presbyterian Church, he repaired to the First Presbyterian Church where a similar crowd awaited him.
The closing Consecration service was ably conducted by the Rev. Dr. MacTavish, of Toronto.
This large and interesting Convention was brought to a close by singing the well-known hymn "God be with you till we meet again." If there were any feature of this Convention which seemed to come out prominently, it was the earnest longing expressed for a truer consecration to God. All seemed to feel this to be the chief need and the most difficult thing to do. It is easier to give a little talk or service or activity to God than a heart, and yet without this there can be no true service rendered to Him. How difficult to give ourselves living sacrifices to God!

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly a remarkable preparation and nothing like it has ever been produced. No matter how wiry and unmanageable the hair may be, under the influence of this incomparable dressing, it becomes soft, silky, and pliable to the comb and brush.
"Five years ago, I was taken so ill with rheumatism that I was unable to do any work," writes Peter Christensen, Snerwood, Wis. "I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time, I always keep them in the house." They are easy to take.

Glengarry Presbytery.
A special meeting of the Glengarry Presbytery was held in the Presbyterian church, Alexandria, on Tuesday, to take into consideration the call from Huron congregation, Ripley, to Rev. A. K. McLennan, of Dalhousie Mills.
The Moderator, Rev. N. McKay, was in the chair, and Rev. A. Givan, acted as Clerk, in the absence of Rev. M. McLennan. On the matter being called up, Rev. Mr. McLennan stated that after a prayerful consideration, he had resolved to leave the matter in the hands of the Presbytery, and to be guided by their decision.
After some remarks by several ministers, it was resolved not to entertain the call, and Rev. Mr. McLennan remains at Dalhousie Mills, which will be a matter of gratification to that congregation and to the Presbytery.
A request was made from the congregation of South Finch, for permission to sell the old Manse, as they are building a new one. The request was on motion granted. The Presbytery then adjourned.

PERSONAL.
A. D. McPhee was in Montreal yesterday. Ed. Charlebois left for Montreal on Monday.
John Tyo, of St. Raphaels, was in town on Saturday.
R. A. Mansell, of Cornwall, was in town on Saturday.
Jas. Jamieson, of Glen Roy, was in town on Saturday.
C. W. Cresswell, of Apple Hill, was in town on Saturday.
D. W. Fraser, of Montgenais, was in town on Tuesday.
Eugene McDonald, left for the Ottawa College on Tuesday.
Allan Jos. Kennedy, of 3rd Kenyon, was in town Wednesday.
D. McNaughton, of Dalhousie Station, was in town on Tuesday.
Mary Belle McDonald returned from Ottawa, Monday evening.
A. Grant, of Glen Donald, registered at the Commercial on Monday.
Miss M. Bennett, of Ottawa, is visiting Miss M. Smith (station) for a few days.
A. W. McLeod, of McCrimmon, was a guest at the Commercial on Monday.
John K. Urquhart, of Maxville, was a guest at the Commercial on Monday.
F. E. Charron, of Hawkesbury, was a guest at the Commercial on Monday.
Jas. McKenzie, of Glen Sandfield, was a guest at the Grand Union on Tuesday.
Rev. A. McLennan and wife, were registered at the Grand Union on Tuesday.
F. J. McLennan, of Apple Hill, was a guest at the Grand Union on Saturday.
Misses Christy and Annie Kennedy, of 15-5 Kenyon, left on Monday for New York.
J. W. Liddell, barrister, of Cornwall, registered at the Grand Union yesterday.
P. Boileau, contractor, of Ile Bizard, was registered at the Grand Union on Tuesday.
We noticed Joe Corbett, on our street yesterday, on a short visit to his friends.
G. A. Perry, merchant, of Dalhousie Station, was in town on Tuesday, and gave us a call.
J. D. Robertson and wife of Maxville, were registered at the Grand Union on Saturday.
Mrs. Wm. McLeod of Summerstown, spent a few days in town this week, visiting friends.
J. J. McIntosh and M. J. McCuaig of Peveril, were registered at the Commercial on Tuesday.
D. P. McDougall and P. McDougall, of Maxville, were guests at the Grand Union on Saturday.
John McCormack, of the Cornwall "Standard," was in town on Wednesday and gave us a call.
Misses Bessie McMillan and Margery McDougall, of 4th Kenyon, left on Monday night for Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Norma McRae, returned home after spending two months at the White Mountains, New Hampshire.
Miss H. Mundy, of Montreal, returned home on Monday evening, after visiting friends in town for some weeks.
Wm. Wightman, D. B. McLennan and D. L. McLennan, of Lancaster, were registered at the Commercial on Wednesday.
Mrs. Ed. Hodgson, of Hudson, on her return from the Ottawa Exhibition, was a guest at the Commercial Hotel for a few days last week.
Mrs. Wm. McIntosh, of Ottawa, are visiting friends in this part, this week the guests of Mrs. John McIntosh.
Revs. J. McKenzie, Roxboro; C. McKelcher and N. McKay, St. Elmo; N. McPhee, Apple Hill; and A. Givan, Williamstown, were registered at the Grand Union on Tuesday.
Ben Helps, of Bainsville, who was married on Wednesday of last week, to Miss Crawford, of Monkland, has been with his bride, spending their honeymoon here, the guests of Mrs. J. F. McGregor.
John P. McDonald, son of A. K. McDonald, 13-3 Kenyon, left on Wednesday of last week for Wisconsin, accompanied by his cousin, Jas. R. McDonald. Their many friends wish them "bon voyage."

An order-in-council has been passed appointing Mr. D. Girouard, Q. C., M. P., to the Supreme Court Bench in the place of Justice Fournier who retired recently. Mr. Girouard was first returned to Parliament at the general election of 1878 for Jacques Cartier, and has continued to represent that constituency ever since. He is a native of the County of Beauharnois, and is 59 years of age. His salary will be \$7,000 a year.

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IS THE GENUINE
Cook's Friend
Ask Your Storekeeper for
McLaren's Cook's Friend
AND TAKE NO OTHER.

GLENGARRY AND DISTRICT.
LOCH GARRY.
Mr. and Mrs. Angus McDonald, of Monkland, are the guests of John O'Brien, of the 3rd Kenyon.
ST. RAPHAELS
John Tyo, is putting new windows in his house.
A husking bee was held at John McIntyre's, on Thursday night of last week; about 70 were present, and all had a good time. James McKillop furnished music on the organ.
On Sept. 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. Angus McNaughton, a daughter.
On Monday next, one of our young men will be joined in wedlock at St. Raphaels, to one of St. Andrews fair daughters.
COTE ST. GEORGE.
The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was dispensed at Cote St. George, on the fourth Sabbath of Sept. (22nd). The weather was all that could be desired, and on Sabbath the church could not accommodate the large congregation which assembled from every part of the community. The services throughout were very impressive, and a large number sat down at the Lord's Table. The Pastor was ably assisted by the Rev. John MacKenzie, from Roxboro. On Monday after the Communion the pastor Mr. MacLennan, left for Brantford, to attend the seventh Annual Convention of the C. E. S. of the Province of Ontario.
DALHOUSIE MILLS.
A gaelic sermon will be preached (D. V.) in St. Andrews Church, Dalhousie Mills, next Sabbath, Oct. 6th, at 3 o'clock p.m. by the Pastor, Mr. MacLennan.
NORTH LANCASTER.
Rev. A. K. MacLennan will preach in the Presbyterian Church, North Lancaster, next Sabbath evening, Oct. 6th, at 7 o'clock.
KIRK HILL.
There will be no service in the forenoon on next Sabbath in Mr. McLennan's church. Communion will be dispensed there on Sabbath, Oct. 13th, preparatory services commencing on Thursday, the 10th, at 11 a.m.
EAST LANCASTER
Husking bees and pearling bees are all the rage.
J. Snider left on Monday for Queen's College, Kingston.
Miss Libbie McNaughton is visiting friends in Ottawa.
Miss Inie D. Wightman left on Tuesday for Maxville, to attend the fair there.
Miss Tassie Downey leaves in a few days for East Saganaw, Mich., on an extended visit to her sister, Mrs. McDonald.
R. R. Edgar, of Los Angeles, California, is visiting friends here.
On Wednesday, the 25th ult., Henry Esdon bade farewell to his companions in bachelorhood, and joined the noble order of bachelors. He carried off one of Huntington's fairest daughters, Miss Craig. Their many friends wish them a life of perfect bliss.

LANCASTER.
The funeral of Alexander Fraser took place on Tuesday morning last from his late residence, on Mair's street. The deceased gentleman was returning from church on Sunday last and when only a few yards from his own door suddenly fell upon the street and expired from heart disease. He was 73 years of age and was one of the most highly respected men in the community.
Angus Fraser, barrister, of Ottawa, is in the village this week.
William Stewart, barrister, has purchased the residence on the corner of Pine and Victoria streets formerly owned by Duncan Fraser.
LOCHIEL.
Husking bees are all the go. Our friend, Miles McMillan, had a large crowd at his "husking" 1st Tuesday night. After the work was done, the hostess spread a bounteous repast, and then an enjoyable time was spent singing songs.
Among those who attended the Ottawa fair from here, were:—Miss C. Cameron, Peter and Johnie Morris.
J. A. McDonald paid a flying visit to Crooked Creek on Tuesday evening.
The Forty Hours' Devotion will begin in St. Alexander's church next Sunday.
Dr. McDiarmid paid his official visit to schools No. 5 and 6 last Friday.
An old resident of this place, Alex. W. McDonald, died recently at Fort Arthur. We extend our sympathy to the relatives, a number of whom reside here.
REWARD.—The undersigned will pay the sum of Ten Dollars for any information that will lead to the recovery of his horse, which was stolen from the Glencoe House stables, Williamstown, during the night of Thursday, the 12th of September. The horse may be described as follows:—A dark bay, with black points, black mane and tail, (not heavy); stands about 16½ hands high, weighs about 1250 lbs., high boned, and interferes on front and high legs. HUGH A. McDONALD, Glencoe House, Williamstown.

STORIES OF ADVENTURE.

Massena was a thin, sour little fellow, and after his hunting accident he had only one eye, but when it looked out from his cocked hat there was not much upon a field of battle which escaped it. He could stand in front of a battalion, and with a single sweep tell you if a buckle or a garter button were out of place. Neither the officers nor the men were very fond of him, for he was, as you know, a miser, and soldiers love that their leaders should be free-handed. At the same time, when it came to work they had a very high respect for him, and they would rather fight under him than under anyone except the Emperor himself, and Lannes, when he was alive. After all, if he had a tight grasp upon his money-bags, there was a day, as you must remember, when that same grip was upon Zurich and Genoa. He clutched on to his positions as he did to his strong box, and it took a very clever man to loosen him from either.

When I received his summons I went gladly to his head-quarters, for I was always a great favourite of his, and there was no officer of whom he thought more highly. That was the best of having with those good old generals, that they knew enough to be able to pick out a fine soldier when they saw one. He was seated alone in his tent, with his chin upon his hand, and his brow as wrinkled as if he had been asked for a subscription. He smiled, however, when he saw me before him.

"Good day, Colonel Gerard."

"Good day, Marshal."

"How is the Third of Hussars?"

"Seven hundred incomparable men upon seven hundred excellent horses."

"And your wounds—are they healed?"

"My wounds never heal, Marshal," I answered.

"And why?"

"Because I have always new ones."

"General Rapp must look to his laurels," said he, his face all breaking into wrinkles as he laughed. "He has had twenty-one from the enemy's bullets, and as many from Larry's knives and probes. Knowing that you were hurt, Colonel, I have spared you of late."

"Which hurt me most of all?"

"Tut, tut! Since the English got behind those accursed lines of Torres Vedras, there has been little for us to do. You did not miss much during your imprisonment at Dartmoor. But now we are on the eve of action."

"We advance?"

"No, retire."

"My face must have shown my dismay. What, retire before this sacred dog of a Wellington—he who had listened unmoved to my words, and had sent me to his land of fogs! I could have sobbed as I thought of it."

"What would you have?" cried Massena, impatiently. "When one is in check, it is necessary to move the king."

"Forwards," I suggested.

He shook his grizzled head.

"The lines are not to be forced," said he. "I have already lost General St. Croix and more men than I can replace. On the other hand, we have been here at Santarem for nearly six months. There is not a pound of flour nor a jug of wine on the country side. We must retire."

"There is flour and wine in Lisbon," I persisted.

"Tut, you speak as if an army could charge in and charge out again like your regiment of hussars. If I could have been here with thirty thousand men—but he will not come. I sent for you, however, Colonel Gerard, to say that I have a very singular and important expedition which I intend to place under your direction."

I pricked up my ears, as you can imagine. The Marshal unfolded a great map of the country and spread it upon the table. He flattened it out with his little, hairy hands. "This is Santarem," he said, pointing. I nodded.

"And here, twenty-five miles to the east is Almeida, celebrated for its vineyards and for its enormous Abbey."

Again I nodded; I could not think what was coming.

"Have you heard of the Marshal Millefeurs?" asked Massena.

"I have served with all the Marshals," said I, "but there is none of that name."

"It is but the nickname which the thesaurisers have given him," said Massena. "If you had not been away from us for some months, it would not be necessary for me to tell you about him. He is an Englishman, and a man of good breeding. It is on account of his manner that they have given him his title. I wish you to go to this polite Englishman at Almeida."

"Yes, Marshal."

"And I to hang him to the nearest tree."

"Oh, certainly, Marshal."

I turned briskly upon my heels, but Massena recalled me before I could reach the opening of his tent.

"One moment, Colonel," said he; "you had best learn how matters stand before you start. You must know, then, that this Marshal Millefeurs, whose real name is Alexis Morgan, is a man of very great ingenuity and bravery. He was an officer in the English Guards, but having been broken for cheating at cards, he left the army. In some manner he gathered a number of English deserters round him and took to the mountains. French dragoon and Portuguese brigands joined him, and he found himself at the head of five hundred men. With these he took possession of the Abbey of Almeida, sent the monks about their business, fortified the place, and gathered in the plunder of all the country round."

"For which it is high time he was hanged," said I, making once more for the door.

"One instant!" cried the Marshal, smiling at my impudence. "The worst remains behind. Only last week the Dowager Countess of La Ronda, the richest woman in Spain, was taken by these ruffians in the passes as she was journeying from King Joseph's Court to visit her grandson. She is now a prisoner in the Abbey, and is only protected by her—"

"Grandmother," I suggested.

"Her power of paying a ransom," said Massena. "You have three missions, then: To rescue this unfortunate lady; to punish this villain; and, if possible, to break up this nest of brigands. It will be a proof of the confidence which I have in you when I say that I can only spare you half a squadron with which to accomplish all this."

My word, I could hardly believe my ears!

I thought that I should have had my regiment at the least.

"I would give you more," said he, "but I commence my retreat to-day, and Wellington is so strong in horse that every trooper becomes of importance. I cannot spare you another man. You will see what you can do, and you will report yourself to me at Abrantes not later than to-morrow night."

It was very complimentary that he should rate my powers so high, but it was also a little embarrassing. I was to rescue an old lady, to hang an Englishman, and to break up a band of five hundred assassins—all with fifty men. But after all, the fifty men were Hussars of Confians, and they had an Etienne Gerard to lead them. As I came out into the warm Portuguese sunshine my confidence had returned to me, and I had already begun to wonder whether the medal which I had so often desired might not be waiting for me at Almeida.

You may be sure that I did not take my fifty men at haphazard. They were all old soldiers of the German wars, some of them with three stripes, and most of them with two Oudet and Papillette, two of the best sub-officers in the regiment, were at their head. When I had them formed up in four, all in silver grey and upon chestnut horses, with their leopard skin shabacks and their little red panaches, my heart beat high at the sight. I could not look at their weather-stained faces with the great moustaches which bristled over their chin-traps, without feeling a glow of confidence, and between ourselves, I have no doubt, that was exactly how they felt when they saw their young Colonel on his great black war-horse riding at their head.

Well, when we got free of the camp and over the Tagus, I threw out my advance and my flankers, keeping my own place at the head of the main body. Looking back from the hills above Santarem, we could see the dark lines of Massena's army, with the flash and twinkle of the sabres and bayonets as he moved his regiments into position for their retreat. To the south lay the scattered red patches of the English outposts, and behind the grey smoke-cloud, which rose from Wellington's camp—thick, oily smoke, which seemed to us poor starving fellows to bear with it the rich smell of seething camp-kettles. Away to the west lay a curve of blue flecked with the white sails of the English ships.

You will understand that as we were riding the east, our road lay away from both armies. Our own marchers, however, and the scouting parties of the English, covered the country, and it was necessary with my small troop that I should take every precaution. During the whole day we rode over desolate hill-sides, the lower portions covered by the budding vines, but the upper turning from green to grey, and jagged along the skyline like the back of a starved horse. Mountain streams crossed our path, running west to the Tagus, and once we came to a deep strong river, which might have checked us had I not found this ford by observing where houses had been built opposite each other upon either bank. Between them, as every scout should know, you will find your ford. There was none to give us information, for neither man nor beast, nor any living thing except great clouds of crows, was to be seen during our journey.

The sun was beginning to sink when we came to a valley clear in the centre, but shrouded by huge oak trees upon either side. We could not be more than a few miles from Almeida, so it seemed to me to be best to keep among the groves, for the spring had been an early one and the leaves were already thick enough to conceal us. We were riding then in open order among the great trunks, when one of my flankers came galloping up.

"There are English across the valley, Colonel," he cried, as he saluted.

"Cavalry or infantry?"

"Dragoons, Colonel," said he; "I saw the gleam of their helmets, and heard the neigh of a horse."

Halting my men, I hastened to the edge of the wood. There could be no doubt about it. A party of English cavalry was travelling in a line with us, and in the same direction I caught a glimpse of their red coats and of their flashing arms glowing and twinkling among the tree-trunks. Once, as they passed through a small clearing, I could see their whole force, and I judged that they were of about the same strength as my own—a half squadron at the most.

You who have heard some of my little adventures will give me credit for being quick in my decisions, and prompt in carrying them out. But here I must confess that I was in two minds. On the one hand there was the chance of a fine cavalry skirmish with the English. On the other hand, there was my mission at the Abbey of Almeida, which seemed already to be so much above my power. If I were to lose any of my men, it was certain that I should be unable to carry out my orders. I was sitting my horse, with my chin in my gauntlet, looking across at the rippling gleams of light from the further wood, when suddenly one of these red-coated Englishmen rode out from the cover, pointing at me and breaking into a shrill whinny, and half a minute later a fox. Three others joined him, and one who was a bugler sounded a call which brought the whole of them into the open. They were, as I had thought, a half squadron, and they formed a double line with a front of twenty-five, their officer—the one who had whooped at me—at their head.

For my own part, I had instantly brought my own troops into the same formation, so that there were, hussars and dragoons, with only two hundred yards of grassy sward between us. They carried themselves well, those red-coated troopers, with their silver helmets, their high white plumes, and their long, gleaming swords; while, on the other hand, I am sure that at they would acknowledge that they had never looked upon finer light horsemen than the fifty hussars of Confians who were facing them. They were heavier, it is true, and they may have seemed the smarter, for Wellington used to make them burnish their metal work, which was not usual among us. On the other hand, it is well known that the English tactics were too tight for the sword-arm, which gave our men an advantage. As to bravery, foolish, inexperienced people of every nation always think that their own soldiers are braver than any others. There is no nation in the world which does not entertain this idea. But when one has seen as much as I have done, one understands that there is no very marked difference, and that although nations differ very much in discipline, they are all equally brave—except that the French have rather more courage than the rest.

Well, the cork was drawn and the glasses ready, when suddenly the English officer raised his sword to me as if in a challenge, and cantered his horse across the grass-land. My word, there is no finer sight upon earth than that of a gallant man upon a gallant steed! I could have halted there

just to watch him as he came with such careless grace, his sabre down by his horse's shoulders, his head thrown back, his white plume tossing—youth and strength and courage, with the violet evening sky above and the oak trees behind. But it was not for me to stand and stare. Etienne Gerard may have his faults, but, my faith, he was never accused of being backward in taking his own part. The old horse, Rataplan, knew me so well that he had started off before ever I gave the first shake to the bridle.

There are two things in this world that I am very slow to forget the face of a pretty woman, and the legs of a fine horse. Well, as we drew together, I kept on saying, "Where have I seen those great round shoulders? Where have I seen that dainty jetlock?" Then suddenly I remembered, and as I looked up at the reckless grin, and the challenging smile, whom could I recognize but the man who had swelled me from the brigands and played me for my freedom—he whose correct title was Milor the Hon. Sir Russell Bart!

"Bart," I shouted.

He had his arm raised for a cut, and three parts of his body open to my point, for he did not know very much about the use of the sword. As I brought my hilt to the salute he dropped his hand and stared at me.

"Halloa!" said he. "It's Gerard!" You would have thought by his manner that I had met him by appointment. For my own part I would have embraced him had he but come an inch of the way to meet me.

"I thought we were in for some sport," said he. "I never dreamed that it was you."

I found this tone of disappointment somewhat irritating. Instead of being glad at having met a friend, he was sorry at having missed an enemy.

"I should have been happy to join in your sport, my dear Bart," said I. "But I really cannot turn my sword upon a man who saved my life."

"Tut, never mind about that."

"No, it is impossible. I should never forgive myself."

"You make too much of a trifle."

"My mother's one desire is to embrace you. I ever you should be in Gascony—"

"Lord Wellington is coming there with 60,000 men."

"Then one of them will have a chance of surviving," said I, laughing. "In the meantime, put your sword in your sheath!" Our horses were treading head to tail, and the Bart put out his hand and patted me on the thigh.

"You're a good chap, Gerard," said he. "I only wish you had been born on the right side of the Channel."

"I was," said I.

"Poor fellow!" he cried, with such an earnestness of pity that he set me laughing again. "But look here, Gerard," he continued, "this is all very well, but it is not business, you know. I don't know what Massena would say to it, but our Chief would jump out of his riding boots if he saw us. We weren't sent out here for a picnic—either of us."

"What would you have?"

"Well, we had a little argument about our hussars and dragoons, if you remember. I've got fifty of the Sixteenth all chewing their carbine bullets behind me. You've got as many fine-looking boys over yonder, who seem to be fidgeting in their saddles. If you and I took the right flanks we should not spoil each other's beauty—though a little blood letting is a friendly thing in this climate."

There seemed to me to be a good deal of sense in what he said. For the moment Mr. Alexis Morgan and the Countess of La Ronda and the Abbey of Almeida went right out of my head, and I could only think of the fine level turf and of the beautiful skirmish which we might have.

"Very good, Bart," said I. "We have seen the front of your dragoon. We shall not have a look at their backs."

"Any better?" he asked.

"The stakes," said I, "is nothing less than the honor of the Hussars of Confians."

"Well, come on!" he answered. "If we break you well and good—if you break us, it will be all the better for Marshal Millefeurs."

When he said this I could only stare at him in astonishment.

"Why for Marshal Millefeurs?" I asked.

"It is the name of a rascal who lives out this way. My dragoons have been sent by Lord Wellington to see him safely hanged."

"Name of a name!" I cried. "Why, my hussars have been sent by Massena for that very object."

We burst out laughing at that, and sheathed our swords. There was a whirr of steel from behind us as our troopers followed our example.

"We are allies," he cried.

"For a day."

"We must join forces."

"There is no doubt of it."

And so, instead of fighting we wheeled our half squadrons round and moved in two little columns down the valley, the shakos and the helmets turned inwards, and the men looking their neighbours up and down, like old fighting dogs with tattered ears who have learned to respect each other's teeth. The most were on the broad grin, but there were some on either side who looked black and challenging, especially the English sergeant and my own sub-officer Papillette. They were men of habit, you see, who could not change all their ways of thinking in a moment. Besides, Papillette had lost his only brother at Busaco. As for the Bart, and me, we rode together at the head and chatted about all that had occurred to us since that famous game of scoute of which I have told you. For my own part, I spoke to him of my adventures in England. They are a very singular people, these English. Although he knew that I had been engaged in twelve campaigns, yet I am sure that the Bart thought more highly of me because I had an affair with the Bristol Busier. He told me, too, that the Colonel who presided over his court-martial for playing cards with a prisoner, acquitted him of neglect of duty, but nearly broke him because he thought that he had not cleared his trumpets before leading his suit. Yes, indeed, they are a singular people.

At the end of the valley the road curved over some rising ground before winding down into another wider valley beyond. We called a halt when we came to the top; for there, right in front of us, at the distance of about three miles, was a scattered grey town, with a single enormous building upon the flank of the mountain which overlooked it. We could not doubt that we were at last in sight of the Abbey that held the gang of rascals whom we had come to disperse. It was only now, I think, that we fully understood what a task lay in front of us, for the place was a veritable fortress, and it was evident that cavalry should never have been sent out upon such an errand.

"That's got nothing to do with us," said the Bart; "Wellington and Massena can settle that between them."

"Courage!" I answered. "Pire took Leipzig with fifty hussars."

"Had they been dragoons," said the Bart, laughing, "he would have had Berlin. But you are senior officer; give us a lead and we will see who will be the first to flinch."

"Well," said I, "whatever you do must be done at once, for my orders are to be on my way to Abrantes to to-morrow night. But we must have some information first, and here is some one who should be able to give it to us."

There was a square whitewashed house standing by the roadside, which appeared, from the hush hanging over the door, to be one of those wayside tabernacles which are provided for muleteers. A lantern was hung in the porch, and by its light we saw two men, the one in the brown habit of a Capuchin monk, and the other girl with an apron, which showed him to be the landlord. They were conversing together so earnestly that we were upon them before they were aware of us. The innkeeper turned to fly, but one of the Englishmen seized him by the hair, and held him tight.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OUR CHILDREN'S EYES.

Reduction in the Percentage of Defective Vision Where Hygienic Rules Have Been Enforced.

So many children within the past few years are wearing glasses for the correction of optical defects, that a brief recognition of the causes which have led to this condition, and the mention of a few hygienic principles with a view to its prevention would not be out of place.

We are living in an age of rapid advancement and feverish restlessness. The incessant turmoil, worry, fiery competition in business, and the excessive brain work in our scrambles for the almighty dollar are leaving their mark upon us. The modern inventions, the advent of steam, and the wonders of electricity, together with all the new luxuries and conveniences attending them, have been thrust upon us more rapidly than our physical natures can endure. Our eyes are called upon to do work greatly in excess of what was done fifty years ago. The mechanic at his tools, the artist at his canvases, the business man at his desk, are all compelled to a prolonged and continuous use of these delicate members, despite their frequent calls for relief and rest.

Should we wonder then that nature with her remarkable tendency to adapt herself to every condition, here, under this forcing process, sometimes failed in her work, and as a result produced many instances of abnormal development, or optical defects, in the eyes of our children?

The question arises, how may we retard the progress of these hereditary tendencies?

Experiments and statistics in a large number of European schools show a very marked reduction in the percentage of defective vision where strict hygienic rules have been enforced, and our adoption, even of some of the simplest principles, would certainly go a long way toward lessening the evil.

It is decidedly unwise to hold bright objects or playthings close to the eyes of infants. Many a case of cross-eye has received its first impetus from this practice.

Children should be encouraged as far as consistent to play out of doors games, or, if seated round a table their toys should be of proper dimensions and they should sit with their heads as high as possible above the table.

In our schools let us have rooms well lighted and ventilated. See that the books are printed in large type, on good paper and with black ink. Insist that the pupil read, write and study in an erect position as possible, thus preventing congestion of the ocular tissues consequent upon stooping. Seat them according to their size, at desks where their work will be at a distance of twelve to fifteen inches from their eyes. Let them frequently rest their backs and eyes by straining up and looking away toward some dark or shaded spot; and let us renounce once for all the badly constructed, old-fashioned seats and benches, still so prevalent in the country schools, and do for our schools, desks built upon approved hygienic principles with a view to the health and comfort to the little student.

RAPID GROWTH OF A CHINESE CITY.

Hongkong's Great Progress in Trade in the Last Half Century.

It is only fifty-two years since Hongkong was occupied, as Singapore had been thirty-three years previously, under the idea that it might be made an emporium of trade. It was then a barren rock. Today it contains a quarter of a million of inhabitants; it is the entrepot of a trade estimated at £40,000,000, and there pass through it annually some 14,000,000 tons of shipping. But the essential condition under which the progress has been achieved, and under which only it can be maintained, is absolute freedom of the port. If you tax trade you drive it away, for the island is only an entrepot. The trade is the trade not of Hongkong, but of the south of China and Japan. It is because their trade is free, while Saigon is heavily taxed, that Hongkong has beaten the latter as a depot for the trade even of French Indo-China. Nine-tenths of the population are Chinese, who occupy every walk of life. They are bankers, boatmen, domestic servants, chaunters, storekeepers, and clerks; but the great majority are employed in the portage of cargo and incidental labor at wages of less than £1 a month.

You cannot get blood out of a stone nor revenue from granite rocks; nor obviously, can you extract much here, from the working class. The annual revenue of £2,000,000 is derived, accordingly, from house and land tax, stamps, licenses, and similar imposts; and it represents probably the limit of discreet if not of possible taxation. Nor has her Majesty's treasury, to do it justice, pretended to apply here the extreme principles of self-maintenance without self-government which it precepts in asserting in the Straits. The Hongkong garrison is larger than that of the Straits; but it is so admittedly maintained for imperial purposes and the colony itself is so small that it would have been gratuitous to conceive of a duty which it could not fulfill. It was needed, however, in its degree. It had paid, previously, £200,000 a year. This was raised in 1891 to £400,000, and it was required, moreover, to provide fortifications which have cost £120,000.

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

Mr. B.'s Mad Revels With A Little Balloon.

"Now what are you going to do?" queried Mrs. Bowser as dinner was finished the other evening, and Mr. Bowser removed coat, vest, collar and necktie.

"Mrs. Bowser," he solemnly replied as he returned from the front hall with a pasteboard box in his hand, "it's no wonder that medicine doesn't do us any good! The wonder is that we are not in our graves!"

"We are not ailing—we don't need medicine!"

"We don't eh? I haven't said anything to you about it, because I didn't want to hasten the climax by scaring you half to death, but as a matter of fact this pair of us have been heading for the tomb at a gallop for the last six months! I wouldn't say anything about it now, only I think I have found the remedy."

"Remedy! Why I thought both of us were in perfect health!"

"What you thought and what was and is are three different things, Mrs. Bowser. Here is what the doctor recommended for both of us."

"A toy balloon! Are we to eat it, smell it, or what?"

"No, ma'am, we are not to eat of it, smell it or what! If you had done less gadding and more reading you might have heard of the Delarte movement. You might have heard that this little balloon has been the means of drawing thousands of people back from the yawning grave."

"Oh! yes! You let it float around the room and follow it up and strike it? I was reading in the paper the other day about how many people had broken their arms and legs and necks. You think you need the Delarte movement, do you?"

"I don't think anything about it, but know it!" hotly exclaimed Mr. Bowser as he rolled up his shirt sleeves. "If you want to sit around and die for the want of a little common-sense exercise, all right, but I propose to regain by lost health and live on as long as I can. The Delarte movement is the simplest and most beneficial of all athletics. I permit the balloon to float away—like that. Then I step forward and strike it—like this."

"Mercy on me, but you'll knock the whole house down!" exclaimed Mrs. Bowser, as the chandelier rattled and a vase toppled off a bracket. "Let me get out with the baby! If some one should tell you to come and play ball with dynamite bombs I suppose you'd do it! The idea of any such nonsense benefiting your health?"

"Nonsense, eh?" shouted Mr. Bowser, as he jumped forward and led with his left and kicked a chair over. "That shows how much you know about anatomy! In delivering an upper-cut like this you bring into play the muscles of the neck, shoulder, arm and leg. The blood also—"

But Mrs. Bowser and the baby retreated to the library.

"Fgad, but if she wants to die, let her die!" growled Mr. Bowser as he dropped his suspenders off his shoulders to give his arms more play. "Anybody with the sense of a canary knows that you must have exercise to keep your health. Here I am in the prime of life, and yet I'm lopsided, humped back and as weak as a—"

He had been following the balloon about and punching at it. A right-hand swing missed the floating object and brought down a gas globe from the chandelier.

"What on earth has happened now?" exclaimed Mrs. Bowser as she stuck her head out of the door.

"Nothing! When I want you I'll knock on the door."

Mrs. Bowser retreated and he gathered up the fragments of the broken globe and deposited them on a chair, and squared off to his work again, saying:

"I dunno who old Delarte was, but he was a corker on exercise. Couldn't have started a movement better calculated to bring out all the—"

He simply knocked over a rocking-chair and brought down a stand as he made a vigorous spring, but Mrs. Bowser's head appeared to view again, and she demanded:

"Are you going to wreck the whole house, Mr. Bowser?"

"Who's wrecking anything? I think I've a right to move about in my own house in search of health. Go back and sit down and wait for consumption and the grave!"

Young Bowser began howling, and his mother withdrew to quiet him. Mr. Bowser lifted up the stand and chair and wiped the perspiration from his forehead and got ready for more health. He felt that he ought to have a little more leg exercise with it, and he blew the balloon away from him and then rushed for it. His legs were doing nobly when his toe struck a hassock and he took a header. What occurred during the next fifteen minutes will never be clear to him. He knew that his head struck the library door and busted a panel, but after that all was blank. When he opened his eyes there was a wet towel on his forehead, a camphor bottle at his nose, and three or four of the neighbors were in the house. In a far-away voice he heard Mr. Henderson say:

"It is curious what a fool a man will make of himself over these fads! He'll have a sore head for the next three months!"

And in another far-away voice he thought he heard Mrs. Bowser reply:

"I tried to argue with him but it was no use. Of course, his lawyer will see my lawyer in the morning and arrange about the divorce and alimony!"

Language of Insects.

Another learned man has been studying the "language" of insects. He says he has discovered satisfactory evidence of telepathy among them. Telepathy is described as a sixth sense, by which the insects are able to communicate ideas to one another at a great distance.

Mr. Poochappe—Wouldn't you be willing to live in a lovely little vine-clad cottage, with a cricket on the hearth?

Miss Cithelle—No, Mr. Poochappe, I would much prefer a brown-stone front.

Mr. Poochappe (angrily leaving)—I have my opinion of a woman who prefers roaches to crickets.

The New Woman.

The woman that is new begins To more or less prevail, But up to date she is not new Enough to drive a nail.

AGRICULTURE.

Feeding the Calves.

Calves ought to have milk until they are at least six months old, and where there is sufficient to do so, even longer writes E. E. Rockwood. When in the stable it is easy enough to give each its share, but when out at pasture it is a different matter. The common way is to pour the milk into a trough and let the calves "go it" the best they can. As a result of this rule the stronger ones get more than their share and the weaker ones become runts.

The best way to manage this, and one which will be satisfactory, is to drive posts in the ground so as to make a stall for each calf. If the fence is such that places can be made for the calves to put their heads through it, a rail for each stall can be easily fastened in place so that there will be no spilled milk, and each calf get what it is desired to feed it. If not, a few boards nailed in position will fix it so the stalls will be set just inside the fence, but not so the calves can get to them except by way of the stalls.

There is usually a permanent calf pasture on every farm and it will pay to make some such arrangement whereby each calf will get his own feed and no more.

Speaking of pasturing calves reminds me to say that unless under exceptionally favorable circumstances I believe it is better to keep calves in the barn through the first Summer. There they are quiet, free from flies, and if fed hay will do far better on this milk ration than if turned out in the broiling sun to fight flies and grub for a poor grass, for it is not a fact that this calf pasture on the average farm is grown up to weeds and thistles other than otherwise? So I say that of two calves the same age and equally well started, the one kept in a roomy, well littered box stall with plenty of good hay beside his milk, will in the Fall look far better than the one turned out to pasture.

Calves at pasture should be provided with a darkened shed to which they may retire during the heat of the day when flies are most troublesome.

Modern Hog Feeding.

It has been our experience that the purer, fresher and sweeter the food given to our hogs, the better the results. We know that for age it has been taught by precept and example that anything was good enough for a hog; and as a result every hog-breeding country is losing thousands of dollars annually through losses from cholera and other diseases, says E. L. Harrie.

It is high time that the breeders and feeders were beginning to comprehend that success in hog raising can no longer be obtained under the methods of long ago.

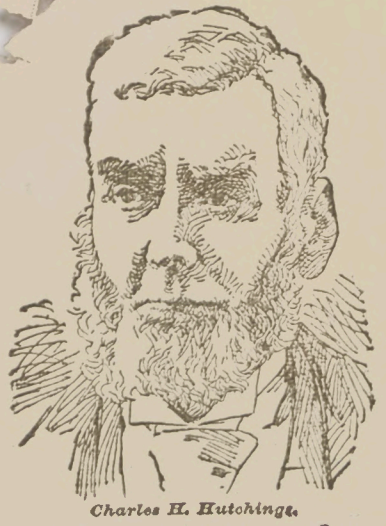
The hog of to-day has been so bred as to turn the immense crops of grain into meat in the shortest time and at a profit to the feeder. His digestive tract has been reorganized, and its capacity to make a hog has been reduced from two years on grass, mast and corn, to eight months on grain, grass and milk.

To do this the hog must retain a healthy condition, sound food, irregular meals and a surplus of too strong food always tends to produce indigestion, and indigestion always eats away the profit of swine feeding. The hog should always have the sweetest of foods; should be allowed to masticate at least two meals a day; should never be over-fed or under-fed; should have fresh water at all times; should have shelter both Winter and Summer, and a good, warm dry bed to sleep and rest at will.

The beds should be kept as clean and free from dust as possible; should be cleaned as often as necessary and air-slacked lime put in each time before putting in fresh bedding. We sometimes use carbolic acid, but we find time cheaper and more lasting. We also give our hogs the run of a grass lot when possible, for grasses and exercise are both essential to health.

Training Colts.

The usefulness of a horse depends upon its early training. The first part of this training should be completed before the colt is a year old. During this early period its disposition is formed and its future character is fixed. It will be docile, tractable and gentle, precisely as it has been raised during the first few months of its life; and whatever vices it may develop in the future will all be due to errors made now. The education of the young colt should be such as to teach it subjection to its owner from the first. This is done by using it to the halter, to lead, and to be tied up, by the gentlest treatment, firmness and force gently used if needful, but punishment in anger is to be strictly avoided. If necessary, a light touch may be given with a switch, but never so hard as to be painful. The whip should be discarded in all cases. A wilful colt may be brought to subjection in other ways. It may be hauled down by means of straps and laid down on a bed of straw, and then handled gently until all fear is allayed, and in this manner it may be taught that its owner is its master. By and by it may be used to the bit, to a saddle, and to carry light loads on its back; to carry a child while it is led and thus to



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Honest Times.

At one time in the Highlands of Scotland to ask for a receipt or promissory note was considered an insult, and such a thing as a breach of contract was rarely heard of, so strictly did the people regard their honor. The Presbyterian Witness tells a story of a farmer who had been to the Lowlands and had there acquired worldly wisdom:

After returning to his native place he needed some money, and requested a loan from a gentleman in the neighborhood. The latter, Mr. Stewart, complied and counted out the gold, when the farmer immediately wrote a receipt.

"And what is this, man?" cried Mr. Stewart, on receiving the slip of paper.

"That is a receipt, sir, binding me to give ye back your gold at the right time," replied Donald.

"Binding ye, indeed! Well, my man, if ye canna trust yourself, I'm sure I'll na trust ye! Such as ye canna hae my gold!" and gathering it up he returned to his dook and locked it up.

"But, sir, I might die," replied the needy Scot, unwilling to surrender his hope of the loan; "and perhaps my sons might refuse it ye, but the bit of paper would compel them."

"Compel them to sustain their dead father's honor!" cried the enraged Celt. "They'll need compelling to do right, if this is the road ye're leading them. Ye can gang elsewhere for money, I tell ye; but ye'll find nae about here that'll put more faith in a bit of paper than a neighbor's word of honor and his love of right."

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

THE GLENGARRIAN

OUR RULES.

Transient ads. must be paid for in advance. Rates—10c per line first insertion, 8c per line each subsequent insertion.

Changes for ads. must be in the office by Tuesday to insure insertion.

When remitting, send money by REGISTERED LETTER OR MONEY ORDER and not by EXPRESS. Mention if you are a new subscriber. If changing your address, kindly name former post office.

Subscriptions received are acknowledged by changing date on labels. Notify us at once if this is not done.

A non-mouse correspondence not even read. Obituary notices cost 10c per line, and so do items of an advertising nature.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year; 50c discount when paid in advance.

Should you wish your paper discontinued pay it up to date and then stop it. Those who take a paper out of post office are legally responsible for its payment.

The "Glengarrian" has the largest circulation of any village paper in America. Business men should remember this fact when advertising. We give value to our patrons.

Subscriptions should when possible be sent by money order. If a money order office is at hand, then register the letter. Several letters containing money that were not registered have been intercepted of late. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the amount lost.

Job printing of all kinds done at the shortest notice, and reasonably, at the "Glengarrian" office.

UNION BANK OF CANADA.

**CAPITAL \$1,200,000.
RESERVE \$280,000.**

ANDREW THOMSON, — President.
F. E. WEBB, — General Manager.
J. E. BILLET, — Inspector.

A general banking business transacted. Special attention given to Collections. Remittances made on day of maturity at lowest rates.

Current rates of interest allowed in Savings Bank Department and on Deposit Receipts.

Accounts of Merchants, Traders, Manufacturers, Farmers, Corporations and Individuals received on favorable terms.

ALEXANDRIA, ONT., BRANCH,
J. R. PROCTOR, MANAGER.

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Leitch, Pringle & Harkness,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

SOLICITORS FOR THE ONTARIO BANK.

CORNWALL, ONT.

Jas. Helps, Licensed Auctioneer
Dalhousie Mills

Sells in French and English. 12-77

DON'T FOOL

With a cough, cold or sore throat. Use a remedy that relieves from the start, soothes and heals the inflamed tissues of the larynx or bronchial tubes.

PYNY-PECTORAL

Is a certain remedy based on a clear knowledge of the diseases it was created to cure.

LARGE BOTTLE 25 CENTS.

CURRENT NOTES

The British Parliament has voted \$100,000 for the preliminary expenses of the Uganda railway project, and Mr. Curzon announced, just before Parliament was prorogued that the Government would press the work with all possible energy, so that it will be completed in three or four years. The line is to be built between Mombasa, on the Indian Ocean, and the Victoria Nyanza, 630 miles; and the estimated cost of putting it in operation is \$8,775,000. The preliminary survey has been completed for some time. A few public men in England and headed by Sir Charles Dilke are strongly opposed to saddling this additional burden upon the taxpayers, but they can do nothing more than protest. The late Rosebery Government declared, just before it went out of office that the railway must be built; the present Government has assumed the obligation with alacrity and with the approval of the Parliament, press, and people. The railway will be the first to reach central Africa.

England's interests in the lake regions require the enterprise. There is no prosperity or development for the country without it. It recently cost \$100,000 to carry a steamboat from the sea to Victoria Nyanza, at least twenty times as much as transport by rail would have cost. England is now paying \$185,000 a year for the carriage of Government stores to the lake. The enormous cost of freightage stifles commerce, and under present conditions there is no possibility of developing the agricultural and other resources which Sir John Kirk, Capt. Lugard, and other men say are well worth attention.

The Government does not propose to give this work to a construction company, but will undertake the enterprise itself, employing Indian labor under the direction of engineers in the Indian public service. The proposed railway is the best result, thus far, of the past fifteen years of effort for the ultimate development of tropical east Africa. It will be civilization's foremost agent in doing all that can be done to turn this vast region to good account for Africa herself and for the world at large.

EXPLORING LABRADOR.

Latest Researches of Mr. Low in That Little Known Land.

More information about the physical features and great mineral wealth of the interior of Labrador is in preparation by Mr. A. P. Low, the Canadian Government explorer, who in 1893 and 1894 traversed the interior of this huge peninsula from South to north and from east to west. He has now just returned from an exploration of that portion of the height of land in which the rivers flowing through Labrador into the Gulf of St. Lawrence take their rise. He was nearly four months absent on this last trip, upon which he entered in May last, going into the interior from the coast just north of Anticosti, and then ascending the Bersimis and Manicouagan rivers, subsequently, from their head waters, portaging to other streams that led him some 400 miles further to the north and to a point near to a portion of his big tour of two years ago. The rapids of the rivers were the wildest and the weather the worst ever experienced by the explorer, and after having had many narrow escapes from destruction, he had the misfortune to lose one of his Indians.

A portion of the party was going over a portage, when the unfortunate Indian undertook to run his canoe down the rapid. He had miscalculated its violence, struck a rock, and was swamped. The supplies of the party were saturated by water and rendered useless. The country through which they travelled, like the rest of Labrador, is principally valuable for its mineral resources. Mr. Low says that there is abundance of iron ore everywhere, and good beds of copper. Indications of silver were also seen. Forests were seen but the timber is principally small in consequence of the severity of the climate. All the waters passed through swarm with trout and other game fish of the largest size and finest quality. One result of Mr. Low's last exploration will be to materially change the face of the map of the country.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Surely happiness is reflective, like the light of heaven; and every countenance bright with smiles, and glowing with innocent enjoyment, is a mirror transmitting to others the rays of a supreme and ever-shining benevolence.—Irving.

A man with a half volition goes backward and forward, and makes no way on the smoothest road; a man with a whole volition advances on the roughest, and will reach his purpose, if there be even a little wisdom in it.—Caryl.

What laborious days, what watchings by the midnight lamp, what rackings of the brain, what hopes and fears, what long lives of laborious study, are here sublimized into print, and condensed into the narrow compass of these surrounding shelves.—Horace Smith.

Real merit of any kind can not be long concealed; it will be discovered, and nothing can depreciate it but a man's exhibiting it himself. It may not always be rewarded as it ought, but it will always be known.—Chesterfield.

If ever household affections and loves are graceful things, they are graceful in the poor. The ties that bind the wealthy and the proud to home may be forged on earth, but those which link the poor man to his humble hearth are of the true metal, and bear the stamp of heaven.—Dickens.

It is manifest that the power of kings and magistrates is nothing else but what is only derivative, transferred and committed to them in trust from the people to the common good of them all, in whom the power yet remains fundamentally, and can not be taken from them without a violation of their natural birthright.—Milton.

That is Worse.

Mr. Snodgrass (sneeringly)—Women are always changing their mind.

Mrs. Snodgrass—All the men I know have no mind to change.

HOUSEHOLD.

Hair Mattresses.

A hair mattress may be satisfactorily renovated at home by the following method: Select a mild, sunny day, so that the work may be conducted out of doors, and the hair dried in the sun if possible. Have ready two or three washtubs filled with warm (preferably) or cold water. Carefully remove the hair from the ticking, so as not to stir up the dust which it contains. Put it, a small quantity at a time, in the first tub of water, sousing it up and down, then remove to the other tubs, rinsing it thoroughly. Proceed in this manner until all the hair has been washed. Lay it upon a sheet, cover with another sheet, pin them together, and either spread on the grass or hang it upon a clothesline to dry. In the meantime either wash the old ticking or make a new one, using the old as a pattern. The ticking should be left open on three sides of the top. When the hair is thoroughly dry and the tick in readiness, lay the latter on a bedstead from which all accessories but the slats have been removed. Spread the hair evenly on it, pressing it down firmly all over. This is not an easy task, as it will appear next to impossible to get all the hair in. However, care and patience will accomplish it. Now lay the top, or upper portion of the tick, which is already sewed on one side to the sides and under portion, over the hair and baste strongly the edges all around without removing the mattress from the bed. The next feature of the operation is best done by two persons, one, preferably, a small child who will get under the bed. Take a long mattress needle and strong twine, tack through the mattress between the openings of the slats and instruct the party under the bed to push the needle back again, catching at the same time small bits of ticking folded up, or wads of raw cotton, securely on the under side before returning the needle. Now tie the twine tightly and fasten with another little wad on the upper side. Proceed in this manner until the whole mattress has been tacked. When this is done, with a bent mattress needle, tack the sides of the mattress in two rows by running the needle in and out along the sides at intervals of four inches. Now remove it from the bed and bind all the edges with mattress binding tape which comes for the purpose. This is a successful and practical way of cleansing and making over mattresses, and in many respects exceeds the renovation done in factories. In the country, where such establishments are not near at hand, and the expense of transportation heavy, the above method is a boon to economical and thrifty housekeepers.

To Use the Luscious Grape.

Spiced Grapes: Five pounds of grapes, three pounds of sugar, two teaspoons cinnamon, one of allspice, half teaspoon of cloves. Wash the grapes and take the skins off, boil the skins in water until tender, cook the pulp until the seeds separate, mix together and pour in a colander or sieve, when squeezed through, add the sugar and spices and cook slowly, watching them closely that they do not burn. These are very nice to use with meats.—M. J. Ashton.

Grape Preserve: Wash the grapes and pick over carefully. Slip the pulp from the skins, cook the skins—in water to cover—in one kettle and cook the pulp in its own juice in another kettle till soft and free from seeds. Then rub pulp through hair sieve and when skins are boiled nearly dry add them to the pulp. Allow equal portions of sugar and fruit. Put fruit on to boil for 20 minutes, stirring often, add $\frac{1}{2}$ of the sugar, boil 5 minutes, then add another portion and boil again. When all the sugar is used cook till the skins are soft and turn into small jars.

Canned Grapes: The Isabella is the best for canning, as the skin remains soft after boiling. Pulp them into a dish (putting the skins into another), cook the pulps till the seeds separate, then strain through a colander, add the strained pulps to the skins and sugar to taste. If you prefer them preserved, use 1 lb. of sugar to 1 lb. of fruit.—Alma Pickering.

Grape Catsup: Take 5 lbs of grapes, after they are off the stems, cook and sift through a colander, add 3 lbs of sugar and 1 pint of vinegar, 1 teaspoon of ground cinnamon, one of cloves, one of allspice, one of ground pepper, boil one hour; bottle when hot and seal in the corks.—M. J. Ashton.

Grape Butter: Take a quantity of grapes, wash and pick off the stems, put in a porcelain kettle, cover with water and cook slowly until very soft, pour into a sieve and squeeze through, return to the kettle and cook $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, then add about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb of ground lard sugar for every pint of pulp, cook together until thick, put in glass jars. This is a very good way to use grapes which fall off the stems in the bottom of the basket and it makes a nice relish to eat with meats.—M. J. Ashton.

Grape Syrup: Mash the grapes and place aside in a warm place for 4 days, keeping well covered. Turn into a jelly bag and let drip slowly and filter through filtering paper. To every pint of juice allow 2 lbs of granulated sugar. Mix the juice and sugar together, then pour into a farina boiler and the heat of the water as it boils around dissolves the sugar. Take off and stand aside to cool. When cold put into small bottles, fill to the top, cork tightly and seal. Keep in a dark cool place. Use a wooden spoon in making all fruit syrups and remember that boiling or too strong heat destroys the flavor and color of the syrup.

Grape Marmalade: After washing and picking over carefully the grapes mash them, beat slowly and boil till very soft. Turn into a fine sieve and rub with a wooden potato masher till all but seeds and skins have gone through the sieve. Put what remains in the strainer into a little cold water and rinse well till all the pulp is free from the skins. Strain again and add the water to the pulp. Boil for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour slowly. Measure the pulp and add equal amount of sugar; cook again for ten minutes until it boils up in thick bubbles. Turn into small jars and cover tightly. This is very nice with cold meats.

Some Useful Hints.

The delicately tinted lunch cloths and napkins that are again being fashionably used, are looked upon as very difficult to keep fresh and unfaded from laundrying.

A friend gives the following directions which she says are really infallible if followed to the letter:

"Wash your table linens on a different day to the usual family wash, and be sure that the day is a clear, sunny one. Examine every piece before it is put into water, and if there are any coffee, fruit or wine stains wash them out in a weak solution of borax and hang them in the sun. Take a tub of water with $\frac{3}{4}$ or 4 tablespoonfuls of pulverized borax thrown into it and wash your tinted linens in it without soap. Do not use a washboard, but dip up and down in the water till the pieces look clear and clean. Then work out the borax from the pieces by placing them in clear, hot water. Rinse in cold water to which you have added a very little starch, and to which a very small amount of borax has been added. Wring them carefully and stretch each article each way square, placing them to dry on a line in the shade. Take down when dry, pulling them free of wrinkles. Sprinkle them evenly, fold them squarely, and lay them in the clothes basket for about two hours. Iron with care." This has been faithfully tried and not found wanting.

Wide over-turned collars are a special feature of all the latest "separate" or "shirt" waists. The best finish of this kind for a wash waist is to finish with an upright collar to fit the neck, and the long pointed collar sewed into and turned back from this band. For silk, crepon and other "evening" waists the turn-over collar may be of very fine muslin embroidery, of lace, or of the dress material edged with lace. In this style of waist these turn-over collars are often cut with square ends in front instead of pointed ones, and made long enough to hang to the bust line or longer.

Red Crepon Dress.

Bright red crepon bouillonne is the material of this dress. The skirt is made with pleated front and golet back. The



full round waist has a notched yoke and standing collar of perforated black velvet mounted over red silk, and is completed by a bias black velvet belt.

The accompanying hat is a wide-brimmed capeline of black fancy straw edged with plaatings of black mousseline de soie, and trimmed with black satin ribbon bows and fan plaatings of mousseline de soie, with a mass of red poppies lifting the brim at the back.

Sunlight and Colors.

Every one knows the danger of mistake in attempting to select colored articles in artificial light. Only the white light of the sun, containing all the elements of color known to us, can be trusted in such cases to reveal the actual hues possessed by the objects under examination. Some interesting scientific experiments on the effect of light in revealing or concealing color were lately made by Dr. H. W. Vogel, the distinguished physicist and astronomer in Berlin.

Starting with the fact that in a photographic "dark room," filled with ruby-colored light, bright scarlet cloth appears white, it was shown that when no white light whatever is admitted to a dark room, the power of the eye to distinguish colors is temporarily lost, and all objects appear of various shades of white and black.

By mingling blue or green with red light, the colors of objects can be made to undergo remarkable changes. The quantity of light alone also affects the appearance of a color, particularly certain tints of blue and violet, for which reason, even in the absence of artificial lights, a person purchasing colored goods in a dark store must carry them to the door or window, where a strong illumination be obtained, in order to make certain of the precise shade.

Crocodiles are very apathetic, and fights among them are rare. A short time ago, however, two of the six crocodiles in the zoological garden at Antwerp had a serious disagreement, and one of the saurians, with a vicious snap, closed his iron jaws on the upper jaw of the other. During the ensuing battle the locked jaw broke in the middle. The assailant swallowed the "fragment," teeth and all. This ended the unpleasantness; both at once assumed their former listless attitude. The vanquished animal now presents a horrible sight; part of its tongue and the front half of the lower jaw, bristling with teeth, are exposed to view. But the maimed beast shows no sign of suffering, not even a sign of the proverbial crocodile's tears.

DR. CHASE'S CURES
ITCHING PILLS, ECZEMA, SALT RHEUM
OINTMENT

H. J. Lisle, representing Ganong Bros., St. Stephen, N.B., says: "Chase's Ointment cured me a very stubborn case of itching eczema. Tried everything advertised, several physicians' prescriptions without permanent relief. Know of several cases of itching piles it has cured."

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

I suffered with piles for years. Chase's Ointment completely cured me. Mrs. Jas. Garrie, Perth.

BRADFORD, JULY 4, 1894.—I consider Dr. Chase's ointment a God-send to anyone suffering from piles, itching, or soreness, or any itching skin disease. Its soothing effects are felt from the first application.—JNO. KROGAN.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Edmundson, Bates & Co.
PRICE 60c.
45 Lombard St., Toronto

NERVE BEANS

NERVE BEANS are a new discovery. They cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor, and failing memory, restore the weakness of body or mind caused by over-work, or the effort or excess of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obstinate cases when all other treatments have failed even to relieve. Sold by drug stores at \$1 per package, or six for \$5, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing THE JAMES MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. Write for pamphlet. Sold in—

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USE IT FOR MUSCULAR PAINS AND ACHES.

Menthol Plaster

EACH IN AIR-TIGHT TIN BOX 25c.

Breathing In Stifling Smoke.

A patent respirator has been put to a severe test by a board of naval officers. A quantity of combustibles consisting of coal and tar was placed in a crematorium and set on fire. Cayenne pepper was thrown on the fire, threw out flames which it was not possible to breathe under ordinary conditions. A respirator was fitted to an officer, and another to the inventor of the apparatus. The apparatus formed a tight joint around the nose and mouth without any inconvenience to the wearer, and outside atmosphere was prevented from mixing with the air inhaled. Respiration was carried on through suitably arranged valves without effort, the valves being so adjusted that the air to be inhaled passed through purifying materials before entering the valve chamber, and the exhaled air was ejected through a special passage, so that in no case could any vitiated air mix with the pure purified air for breathing. The officer stayed in the suffocating thick smoke for eleven minutes, the inventor stayed twenty-eight and half minutes. Taking off the respirator, the officer placed a wet towel over his head, and re-entered the room. He was out again in seventeen seconds. The apparatus has been adopted by the English and German navies.

A Brute of a Husband.

Mrs. Jinks—My husband is a regular brute, and that's all there is about it. Her Mother—Dearie me! What's he been doing now? I had to sit in the station for six mortal hours, waiting for a train, and it was all his fault. Didn't he have a time-table? Yes, You see, we wanted to take the limited express, but we missed it, and had to wait six hours for another limited. Of course, we couldn't travel a thousand miles on a way-train, you know. Of course not. Well, it was just my husband's obstinacy that made me miss the first limited. We were late in starting because I couldn't find my button-hook, and finally he said we'd miss the train if we didn't run. Of course I couldn't run with corsets and a dress on, you know. Of course not. Well, so I told him to just run, and he told the conductor that I'd be along in ten or fifteen minutes or so; and would you believe it, the man who had sworn at us to start to love, honor, and protect us wouldn't do it.

Cuts, Scratches, Sprains, and all pains, external or internal, are instantly relieved by PERRY DAVIS' Pain Killer.

This old remedy is known, used and sold everywhere. Get it and keep it by you.

The Glengarrigan.

Isaac Wilson, Editor and Proprietor.

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 4, 1895.

The estimate for 1895 for pensions to be paid by the United States government is \$145,000,000, which enormous sum is paid in a great part for fraudulent claims. No wonder the American government is hampered, and has to borrow so much money to meet the expenses of the nation. This amount does not come very far short of the British government for its army and navy for the same year, which was \$185,500,000.

No greater snub to the novel loving and morbid-minded women of to-day could have been given than was that which Judge Wurtelle gave the women who attended the Demers trial in Montreal last week. When the proceedings had arrived at a stage that the lovers of excitement were drinking the poison which makes evil and depravity, then the learned Judge asked that "If there were any women in the room who had any respect for themselves, they will at once rise and leave the place." Only three women arose out of a large number. Then his Honor with folded arms said: "As to the women who have no respect for themselves I will order the police to put them out." We respect a woman for her purity, her homelike ways, her love and duty to her home and her kindred, but we do not wish to see her descend to methods which lead to the gratifying of a morbid curiosity, and the thoughts which lead her to a coarse and common life, and eventually to her ruin.

The Fenian Convention in Chicago last week, was a repetition of the love-feasts of the same order. We feel sorry for the Irish people for they are a brave and whole-souled race, but they have been sold out by their cowardly leaders many times, and the same thing is being tried again. The men who have worked the rank and file of the Irish party up to fever heat, and caused them again and again to place their money and their lives in the fore front for Irish independence, have sold the fools for their own aggrandisement, and have lived in luxury on the hard earned money of the Irish servant girls and labourers of the United States, while advocating a cause they dare not personally maintain on British shores. Away with such cowardly ruffians, who sacrifice their own flesh and blood that they may be great, and live in idleness and debauchery. Who sold the Fenian heroes in Ireland, and who gave Dr. Cronin, in Chicago, to the assassins hand a cowardly greed, but the leaders of Irish Union in America, and who are waiting to-day to cause the hopes of the enthusiastic lovers of the Green Isle to fade, to wither, and to die, but the same dastardly cowards who have sold their own Green Isle for a mess of pottage. This is hard to say, but it is too true, and the patriotic Irishman, who loves his country for its memories and associations knows it too well, and feels the iron burn into his soul that his country is to be guided to ruin and infamy by such rascals in human shape. No more can we respect a United Ireland while we have such representatives, than that the rivers can flow up from the sea.

Justice Field of the Supreme Court of the United States, who has just returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, by C. P. R., has the following kindly words for our country, as reported in an interview with a representative of the Montreal Witness:—

"You have a magnificent country, a most wonderful country. I have never seen finer scenery. The Selkirk is grand. I had no idea you had such a heritage. Canadians have a right to be proud of their country. There is none richer in possibilities and resources."

"You have beaten us in the race for population, at any rate."

"There are special causes for that. But you are bound to prosper. Greatness will come in time. It always does where England plants her foot. And that not because of her might, but for a nobler reason. Wherever England plants her flag she at once establishes order; she makes laws; she protects life; she protects property. And those who place themselves under that flag stay under it, assured that they can sit under their own vine and fig tree."

"That is the secret of the British Empire—that it stands for order; for the sacredness of human life; for the protection of every interest, however humble. Yes, you have a grand country and a grand railway. And to my mind the fact that you have a cold climate is in your favor. The cold climate is friendly to the home, to the domestic virtues, to loveliness of character. Have you ever noticed that? Ah, when I think of my young days, when we, in New England, would all gather round the fire, a happy family, opening up our minds to another, I feel that the freide makes the home, makes the nation, I might say. Your cold climate is a blessing. It establishes the home, which is the great power that moulds nations. You have a great country, and you are part of a mighty empire. When I think of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and this great country to the north of us, I am filled with wonder."

"Do you think this unwieldy empire will last?"

"Justice and righteousness will make it last. The dew of fooling came into the judge's eyes. These form the cement which binds nations together. These make for peace and sobriety. But if they be absent no nation can prosper. It may appear to be great for a time, but it will eventually go down in ruin. English rule, in the main, is for justice and righteousness, and therefore I would safely predict permanence for her great empire."

Dr. A. D. Cameron has his office in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Boyd, Agin street, Alexandria, where he can always be found between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A self-evident truth is one which needs but to be stated to be accepted by candid, unprejudiced minds. We hold the following to be self-evident:

First.—If the Canadian people purchase from the United States ten million dollars worth of goods, Canada gets the goods and the United States get the ten million dollars in cash, but if we buy the same goods from Canadian producers, then Canada has both the goods and the money and is ten million dollars better off than by the former transaction.

Second.—If the production of these goods in this country would give a year's employment to twenty thousand of our own people, then buying the goods abroad will leave twenty thousand of our own people idle who might have been employed had we purchased the goods at home, and if these twenty thousand people would have earned on an average \$400 each, then we, having destroyed their purchasing power, have reduced the demand for all goods in this country and damaged our home market to the extent of eight millions of dollars, less what our people will buy, and give to these idle people as charity to keep them from starvation.

Third.—Just in proportion as we destroy the home market or demand for goods, we throw other thousands of people out of employment, and this still further reduces the purchasing power of our people and leads on and on to the indefinite impoverishment of our people individually, and of the country at large.

Fourth.—If such goods can be produced and shipped into this country from abroad cheaper than they can be produced at home, then our people will surely buy from abroad, and there are but two known ways of preventing it; one is by a tariff which will shut the goods out of this market, the other is the reduction of the cost of home production. And as the chief cost of production is wages, if such cost is reduced to any appreciable extent, it must be through a reduction of wages, which not only impoverishes the laborer, but also every other person of whom the laborer is accustomed to purchase both the necessities and the luxuries of life.

These truths cannot be denied. But in presenting them to Free Traders we are met with the answer, "Oh, but we must increase our own foreign trade; we must enlarge the foreign markets for our own productions."

We know of but one way that this can be accomplished with any appreciable extent, and that is by so reducing wages in this country that we can produce the goods at a cost which will enable us to compete with all foreign manufacturers and producers in the markets of the world. And then, suppose it does happen that by allowing ten million dollars worth of goods to come into this country from abroad, we are thereby enabled to sell ten million dollars of our productions in foreign markets, which we could not otherwise have sold, where will we have gained anything?

It is simply an exchange of our commodities for a like amount of foreign products. It is like taking a dollar out of one pocket and putting it into another, and to accomplish this result we have reduced our workmen to starvation wages, greatly damaged our home market by reducing the purchasing power of our people, and thus strike a fatal blow at the hitherto wonderful prosperity of this country.

Conclusion.—If we are legislating for the benefit of the people of other countries, Free Trade is the proper thing for that purpose. But if we are legislating for Canada and her people, then Protection is what is required.

BRITAIN may be slow, but when she makes a demand, it is respected by the Powers. Lord Salisbury's government made a demand that the Viceroy of Sze-Chuen, who was responsible for the outrages on the missionaries in China, should be degraded, and sent a number of vessels up the Yang-Tse-Kiang River to enforce the demand. We are informed by late despatches, that China has acceded to the demand and the Viceroy has been degraded, and can never again hold his office. Such cowardly murders of innocent British subjects cannot be allowed to go unpunished.

GLEN ROBERTSON

Messrs. N. McCallum, S. Mooney and B. Kelly, of Vankleek Hill, were in the Glen on the 1st inst.

Married on the 1st inst. in the R. C. Chapel here by Rev. Father D. McDunnell, A. Poirier, son of Alex. Poirier, drover, of North Lancaster, to Miss L. Larocque, dressmaker, daughter of A. Larocque, of this village.

Two car loads of live stock were shipped from here to-day for the Montreal market. L. Sauve, E. Brabant, L. and M. Candian and J. and L. Brabant, shipped a car between them, and D. J. McCulloch shipped a car of good stock, some steers being the heaviest shipped from here this season.

Some of Mr. Schell's lumber is being shipped from here this week, also a few car loads of pressed hay, price \$9 per ton. Duncan Campbell, of the Ridge West Hawkesbury, was in the Glen on the 1st inst. on his way to Maxville exhibition.

F. Thistewaite, solicitor, of Vankleek Hill, was in our village on Tuesday on his way to Montreal.

D. W. Fraser, merchant, of Mongeneais, was in the Glen on Tuesday.

A big force of workmen are at work to-day on our new church.

The Northwest Assembly, now in session at Regina, has adopted the following resolution: "That it is desirable that the parliament of Canada be memorialized to cause a plebiscite on the question of prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor in the territories, to be taken at the time of voting at the next general election of representatives for the Dominion Parliament."

Attention to the fact that D. J. McCulloch, of Glen Robertson, who arrived home from the Old Country, had brought out with him the first horse ever brought into Canada from the Queen's stables. From the following notice which we copy from the "Cattle Exporter's and Butcher's Advocate," it will be seen that Mr. McCulloch has secured a fine animal, and the farmers of this county will fully appreciate the effort made to improve our carriage horses:—"Buckler is a magnificent animal, seal brown, standing about 16½ hands high, and weighing about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds. A snre foal getter, the winner of thirty first prizes and several gold cups, and acknowledged by the best judges in England to be one of the best horses in the country. This is the class of horses to get the right kind of stock for the English market."

Gananoque, Ont., October 2.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock last night, Carl Herman, from Ogdensburg, N.Y., who is over here buying horses, was attacked by three men on the road between here and Lansdown, about 2 miles from Gananoque, and robbed of \$620 in bills and a gold watch. While one of the men held his horse, another jumped up at the back of the buggy and seizing Mr. Herman threw him to the ground. Mr. Herman was severely ill-used and was rendered unconscious by the treatment he received. Upon regaining consciousness he returned to the house of a party whom he had called upon respecting the purchase of a horse, only five hundred yards from the place where he was attacked. He was driven into the town where medical attendance was secured, and it was found that he had been injured internally. There is an improvement in his condition to-day. The town constable, on learning of the robbery, set out in a buggy and travelled the road between here and Morrisburg without result.

On Sunday morning last, while service was being held in the churches at Lancaster, the new fire bell which has just been erected, rang out an alarm. The Presbyterian minister asked those who wished to leave and assist, as the village had no fire brigade. Many did so, and amongst the number Alex. Fraser, who on turning the corner discovered that the fire was at his own house. The shock was too much for him, he fell, and on being picked up, gasped once and expired. Mrs. Fraser was in the church and the sad news was broken to her after being taken home by friends. The deceased was an old and respected resident of Lancaster.

We regret to know that one of our old and respected citizens, Alex. R. McDonald, better known as Alex. Sadler, was stricken with paralysis on Wednesday evening, and is very low having lost the use of the right side of his body, and almost the total loss of speech. The deceased is 77 years old, and his recovery is doubtful. Dr. A. L. McDonald was called in and did all he could for the relief of his patient.

The Texas Legislature has railroaded through the bill to make prize fighting in the state a crime, and Messrs. Corbett and Fitzsimmons will have to seek elsewhere for a place to pound each other's faces in. In getting the law passed Governor Cullinson has shown himself to be so good a man for the place he is in that he can safely be depended on to make the new law respected.

Nervous

People should realize that the only true and permanent cure for their condition is to be found in having

Pure Blood

Because the health of every organ and tissue of the body depends upon the purity of the blood. The whole world knows the standard blood purifier is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And therefore it is the only true and reliable medicine for nervous people. It makes the blood pure and healthy, and thus cures nervousness, makes the nerves firm and strong, gives sweet sleep, mental vigor, a good appetite, perfect digestion. It does all this, and cures Scrofula, Eczema, or Salt Rheum and all other blood diseases, because it

Makes Pure Blood

Results prove every word we have said. Thousands of voluntary testimonials fully establish the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

Creates An Appetite.

"My husband was feeling miserable and had no relish for food. He began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills and felt better at once. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave him a good appetite." Mrs. JOHN STEWART, Barclay, Ontario.

Suffered 20 Years.

"I have been a sufferer from liver and kidney complaint for twenty years. I was advised by my druggist to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and did so, and I am thankful to say that it has given me great relief. I confidently recommend it to any sufferer from these complaints." JAMES EXRIGHT, 121 Robinson St., Toronto, Ont.

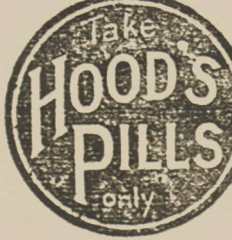
Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Best Little Purgative

I ever used," writes one lady in regard to Hood's Pills. They are so mild and do their work without any griping. I recommend them to all suffering from constiveness. They will certainly bring your habits regular. We use no other cathartic." Hood's

Pills are rapidly increasing in favor. 25c.



Eternity.

Died at Lochiel, County of Glengarry, on Sept. 14, Flora J. McDonnell, daughter of the late James McDonnell, and Mary McDonnell of St. Andrews, Ont. May her soul rest in peace.

NOTICE.

All parties having accounts against me will oblige by rendering them at once, and all indebted to me will call at my office and arrange about the settlement of their accounts before October 21st, 1895; after which date my books will pass into other hands for collection. Oct. 1st, 1895.

R. A. WESTLEY, M.D.

3-4w.

BY-LAW No. 169.

WHEREAS IT IS EXPEDIENT TO CON-struct a system of Waterworks in the Village of Alexandria.

Be it enacted by the Corporation of the Village of Alexandria, that

1.—That a system of water-works, not to exceed in cost the sum of \$23,000 shall be constructed in the said Village of Alexandria.

2.—That the Corporation of the Village of Alexandria shall be authorized to borrow the sum of \$23,000.00 to be expended in the construction of said water-works.

3.—That the amount of the whole rateable property of the Village of Alexandria, according to the last revised assessment roll is \$206,815.00.

4.—That the amount of the existing debenture debt of the Village of Alexandria is \$1,65, of which no principal or interest is in arrears.

5.—That the amount required to repay said debt, with interest thereon at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during each year is as follows:—

	Interest.	Principal.
1895	\$1150 00	\$350 00
1896	1152 79	353 50
1897	1155 59	357 00
1898	1158 39	360 50
1899	1161 19	364 00
1900	1163 99	367 50
1901	1166 79	371 00
1902	1169 59	374 50
1903	1172 39	378 00
1904	1175 19	381 50
1905	1177 99	385 00
1906	1180 79	388 50
1907	1183 59	392 00
1908	1186 39	395 50
1909	1189 19	399 00
1910	1191 99	402 50
1911	1194 79	406 00
1912	1197 59	409 50
1913	1200 39	413 00
1914	1203 19	416 50
1915	1205 99	420 00
1916	1208 79	423 50
1917	1211 59	427 00
1918	1214 39	430 50
1919	1217 19	434 00
1920	1219 99	437 50
1921	1222 79	441 00
1922	1225 59	444 50
1923	1228 39	448 00
1924	1231 19	451 50
1925	1233 99	455 00

6.—That the Reeve and Treasurer are hereby authorized to borrow said sum of \$23,000, to issue thirty debentures of said Corporation for the aforesaid sum of \$23,000 each, conditioned for the due payment thereof by means of said instalments annually on the 15th day of December in each year, one of said debentures to be payable in each year.

7.—That the votes of the electors shall be taken on the 9th day of August, A.D. 1895, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon.

8.—That the polling places shall be for sub-division No. 1, at Angus D.R. McDonald's house, west of Main Street; sub-division No. 2, at the Council Chamber.

9.—That James Thompson be Deputy Returning Officer for polling sub-division No. 1, and Alex. L. Smith for polling sub-division No. 2.

10.—By-Law No. 169, to borrow the sum of \$23,000 is hereby repealed.

11.—This By-Law shall take effect on, from, and after the 16th day of September, A.D. 1895.

Done, passed signed and sealed in open Council, at the Village of Alexandria, this 20th day of August, A.D. 1895.

(L.S.) ALEX. L. SMITH, (Clerk.) D. A. McDONALD, (Reeve.)

NOTICE.—The above is a true copy of a By-Law passed by the Municipal Council of the Village of Alexandria, on the 20th day of August, A.D. 1895, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such By-Law, or any part thereof quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the High Court at Toronto within three months next after the publication of this notice once a week for three successive weeks in the newspaper called the GLENGARRIAN, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

ALEX. L. SMITH, Municipal Clerk.

3-3w

MILLINERY OPENING!

MRS. TROMP

Has returned from New York and Toronto, where she has attended the Millinery Openings, and has all the Latest Designs and Shapes. She will have her Millinery Opening on

OCTOBER 2nd and 3rd

And following days, when all the ladies are invited, and will do well to attend.

MRS. TROMP,

Main Street, Alexandria

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF THE Powers of Sale contained in a certain Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of Sale, there will be sold on

Saturday, the 5th day of October, 1895,

At One o'clock in the afternoon, at the

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

IN THE VILLAGE OF ALEXANDRIA,

By DONALD JOHN McDONELL, the following Valuable Property, namely:—

The North East quarter of Lot number 11, in the 8th Concession of the Township of Lancaster, in the County of Glengarry, containing 50 acres of land, more or less.

The excellent farm is almost adjoining the Village of Dalhousie Mills, convenient to Churches, School and Cheese Factory, and within a short distance of Dalhousie Station. The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid.

TERMS:—One tenth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale; liberal terms for the balance will be made known at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

J. A. MACDONELL, Vendors' Solicitor, Alexandria.

52-4

A. D. CAMERON, L. D. S.,

DENTIST,

Office in Mrs. Boyd's House, Elgin Street.

Expert crown and bridge work and art dentistry my specialty. All decayed and broken teeth can be restored to their former usefulness and beauty by my new method.

Teeth inserted without plates, occupying no more space than natural ones; no extracting required, no pain, no inconvenience; they are durable, natural, and firmly set.

HEAVY STEEL PLATE Range.

For ...

Coal or Wood.

Made in various styles from the ordinary family to the largest hotel size.

Are constructed in the most substantial manner and after the most approved patterns.

ARE STRICTLY UP TO DATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

It will pay you to investigate the good points of these ranges before purchasing others.

The McClary Mfg. Co. LONDON, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER.

For sale by R. McLENNAN, Alexandria.

BURGLARS

DID NOT SCARE

B. SIMON, Greenfield,

As he is Selling Cheaper than ever. He has a splendid stock on hand, and it will be a treat to the visitors at the Pic-nic to try

B. SIMON'S TEA.

They will be satisfied, and never want to use any other.

He sells the BEST GOODS as Cheap as other people sell inferior goods. Stay right with him, as B Simon has proved in the past four years that his word is as good as his bond, and he leaves it to his customers to prove it. Stay right with him and you will get satisfaction.

B. SIMON, Greenfield.

Two Exhibitions

FOR MAXVILLE THIS YEAR.

One, the Annual Exhibition of the Kenyon Agricultural Society, will be held on OCTOBER 1ST and 2ND, but the other. The Exhibition of New Goods at THE PEOPLES' STORE is now going on and is largely attended every day, and many are the words of praise and admiration we hear from our customers for our immense stock of all the Latest Goods shown for FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

We have not space here to mention the different lines and prices, but would just refer to our leader this season "LADIES' READY-MADE JACKETS AND CAPES.

Our stock of GENTS' FURNISHINGS is complete in all lines.

Special Value in Ladies', Children's and Gents' Underwear.

Our STOCK OF FURS will arrive this week, and we will be pleased to have a call from you when in town on 1st and 2nd, and we feel confident you will be pleased with our stock, in Style, Quality and Price.

The Peoples' Store is the place for New Goods and Good Values.

J. J. WICHTMAN, MAXVILLE.

N.B.—We have the agency for our town for the Celebrated Myers' Royal Horse and Cattle Spice. 25 cents for a sample package.

MAXVILLE, SEPTEMBER, 1895.

GRAND MILLINERY OPENING AT MAXVILLE.

OCTOBER FIRST, SECOND AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

Having spent a week very profitably at the Toronto Millinery Openings, and also had the privilege of selecting from the newest and choicest lines, I will be prepared to show a large and varied stock of TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED MILLINERY far in advance of our efforts in the past.

Hoping to be favored with many calls at our opening, and also with a continuance of the kindly patronage with which we have always been favored.

MRS. JAS. BURTON, Maxville.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

That's the tide we are trying to take advantage of, and we want our customers to be in the same ship with us.

We are constantly adding new and interesting features to our DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT. A lot of Ladies' Jackets just received up to date in Style and Moderate in Price; just the thing for Fall and Winter Wear.

Our DRESS GOODS are very attractive, and we have a Dress-maker on the premises ready to execute all orders in the Latest and most Fashionable Styles.

We have an enormous stock of BOOTS AND SHOES. Notwithstanding the recent heavy advances in all kinds of leather goods, we are still selling at most reasonable prices. We cannot replace many of the lines for what we are now selling them for.

EDWARDS TRADING CO., Ltd.

MAXVILLE, ONT.

SALES!

During the NEXT 30 DAYS

Look out for general Cutting in Prices in SUMMER GOODS to make room for FALL GOODS.

If you're after

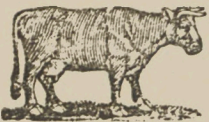
Dress Goods, Prints, Gingham, Muslins, Gloves, Hosiery, Ties, Art Muslins, Tweeds, Coatings, Flannel-ettes, Cottons, &c., &c., come right along and be convinced you can Save Money.

As usual, will be found at LOW PRICES, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glassware, Preserve Jars, Butter Crops, Nails, Tar, Felt, Oatmeal, Flour, Salt, &c., &c.

Butter, Eggs and Wool wanted.

P. OF I. STORE.

JOHN McMILLAN



I call the attention of the public to an advertisement which appeared in the "News" last week, in which CHARLES McDONALD AND BOUGIE were offering

20 POUNDS
of first-class family meat for \$1, whereas I AM OFFERING

30 POUNDS

Of first-class meat for \$1. And the

30 POUNDS

of Good Soup Meat which they are offering for \$1, I am now offering and selling

40 POUNDS

Of the same meat for \$1.

NOTICE THE DIFFERENCE

Any person seeking a bargain in meat will do well to call on me, for I am bound to undersell any and everyone in the business.

I have always kept the prices down, and if I was out of the way you would have to pay higher prices for your meat.

Always on hand a fresh supply of all kinds of meats.

Orders carefully taken and promptly delivered.

F. SABOURIN,
BUTCHER.

EVERYTHING GOES!

Goods must be sacrificed as we are constantly receiving NEW GOODS.

Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware,

AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

A. CINC-MARS & CO.

GLEN ROBERTSON.

VILLAGE PROPERTY
FOR SALE OR RENT.

The undersigned offers for sale that valuable property in the Village of Alexandria, having a frontage on Lochiel Street of nearly four hundred feet and a depth of over three hundred feet.

There is erected on said premises a New TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 22 x 28, having a first-class stone foundation, with cemented cellar under the whole main building. The cellar contains two large vats which can be used for a cistern, pickle eggs, or arranged for wintering bees. The house is well finished outside and inside, partitioned and plastered, and made very warm. There is a good stable, 12 x 30, on the premises, and the entire lot is well fenced. It is a desirable lot for a man with a family who wishes to keep a few horses or cows. Desirable for gardening. If the entire lot is not required, a portion can be divided off into Village Lots and sold at good prices.

This property is known as the estate of the late T. B. McGillivray, located on what is known as the Island, down by McPhee's saw mill.

Also 100 acres of best farm land, Richland County, North Dakota, Sec. 4, Township 132, Range 52, northeast quarter. It is 2 1/2 miles west of Wabapeton and the Minnesota line, in Red River Valley. It is within 3 miles of Wymdare, which has an Elevator and is half a mile from the Railroad.

The same can be purchased on easy terms. For particulars apply to ALEX. L. SMITH, A. R. MCGILLIVRAY, Solicitor, Executor.

WANTED, A MAN.—Honest, bright, hard-worker, to sell our goods, and we're willing to pay him well. Ability more essential than experience. You will be representing a simple line and given the double advantage of furnishing both Canadian and States grown stock. The position is permanent although we are prepared to make an offer to part time men. Salary and Commission, with expenses. Exceptional chance for experienced men. Write us for particulars.

E. P. BLACKFORD,
Toronto, Ont.

WOMEN IN DOUBT

SHOULD TAKE

PENNYROYAL WAFERS

To correct irregularity and weakness, keep the organs in healthy condition. The Wafers are "Life Savers" to young women, aid growth development, provide painless, regular periods. Ask for The Pennyroyal Brand. All druggists sell them at 61 per box. No better remedy for women known.

PITTAWAY'S PHOTO STUDIO

58 SPARKS ST.

OTTAWA

The leading House for Photos. Crayon Portraits Framed, only \$15.00; sent to any address by express with privilege of examining before buying.

A. C. PITTAWAY

A. L. MACDONALD, M.D.,
ALEXANDRIA.

Residence and office—Corner of Elgin and Main streets.

The Glengarrian.

ALEXANDRIA, OCT. 4, 1865

LOCAL AND OTHERWISE.

DENTISTRY.—See Dr. Leggo's dental advertisement in 1st column on first page.

McPhee & Burton shipped a car load of fine stock on Tuesday.

Mr. John McLenaghan, Perth, has in his garden an apple tree that has on in at the same time a crop of apples and some blossoms.

N. Pilon is offering bargains in all kinds of goods. Flour, Salt, &c., cheap. Give him a call.

A trial shipment of Renfrew Creamery butter, for India, where it will compete with Danish butter, left lately from Montreal via England and the Suez Canal.

A. B. McDonald, late of the Commercial Hotel, took possession of the McRae Hotel, Lancaster, on Tuesday. He deserves success, as he is a good fellow and an honorable man.

FOR SALE.—The estate of the late Thomas McGillivray. See advertisement.

A SHOOTING MATCH will take place on Tuesday next, October 8, at west half 14-6 Kenyon, for fowl and sums of money. To commence at 1 o'clock p.m. Angus S. McDonnell 14-6 Kenyon.

Next Sunday will be observed as Children's Day in the Presbyterian Church here, and Rev. D. McLaren will conduct a special service for the occasion in the morning.

At a meeting of Public School supporters held on Saturday evening, the Trustees were authorized to issue bonds for \$3000 for the erection of the new school-house.

The swearing season has arrived, and the air will be blue for some time, as the man of the house undertakes to handle the stove pipes, and get ready for winter.

Teeth extracted painless by Dr. A. D. Cameron.

The street commissioner has received orders that all cattle found running at large in the town after this week will be impounded.

By an order in Council issued by the Dominion Government, Thursday, Nov. 21, has been proclaimed as a day of thanksgiving throughout Canada.

It is a pleasure to have a tooth filled or extracted by Dr. A. D. Cameron, Alexandria.

Rev. John Armstrong, Methodist Minister of Valleyfield, held a service in the Temperance Hall over Huot's store on Tuesday evening.

Monday morning, the men on the water works drain come upon a live frog with but three legs. The place where the other leg should have been, had only a small mark or raise.

Barrett & Co. are selling out their entire stock of furniture, groceries, &c., at cost, and everything must be sold. All accounts either note or otherwise, must be settled during the month of September.

We have received a number of a new magazine for Scottish Canadians, published in Ottawa, entitled "The Fiery Cross." It contains articles of interest to Scottish Canadians, and is well edited and arranged, and should succeed.

A. D. McPhee & Co., have been busy fixing up their mill, and in addition to other work, have placed two new smokestacks in position. The mill started up on Monday, and is kept quite busy filling orders, and getting out stock.

If you want first-class teas with strength and flavor, fruits and vegetables fresh, and groceries the best, call at McEvoy & Co., Main street.

Ronald Chisholm has the contract for building the Kenyon town hall, at Greenfield, and he is pushing along the work, and the council will soon be in their old quarters again.

J. J. Anderson, of Dominionville, has again been fortunate in obtaining first prize and sweepstakes at the Ottawa Exhibition, for his carriage stallion "Sunlight" in a class of good horses, of which several were imported stallions. He has no doubt one of the finest carriage stallions in Ontario to-day.

Charity at home. Japan Teas at 15c per lb. with no profit, 40c Japan Tea for 25c per lb., is what pleases you at The Good Luck Store, Alexandria.

The Catholic Church and Presbytery at Glen Robertson, are being pushed along by the contractor. The church being on high ground, presents a fine appearance from the railway trains. When the buildings are completed, the parish of Glen Robertson may well feel proud of their church and presbytery, as for solidity and beauty they are superior to those of larger places.

D. H. McIntosh, whose family have been residing on Kenyon street, for some months removed from town on Tuesday, to Trout Creek, in the Parry Sound District, where Mr. McIntosh has built a dwelling, and where his lumber interests engage his time. We regret their departure, but wish them every success in their new home.

A SHOOTING MATCH for turkeys will take place at Angus McDonald's, Lot 4, 5th Kenyon, on Friday, Oct. 11th.

The contractor for the new Public School is making fair progress in the erection of the building. The brick work was commenced on Wednesday, and if the fine weather keeps on will be pushed rapidly forward.

PROTECT your Farm Buildings and Live Stock by taking a fire policy in the Glengarry Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Why? because it is a farmer's company, therefore the cheapest, and offers better inducements than stock companies, and because it is governed by a Board of Directors, who are all successful farmers, who want to save money.

There are over fifty Companies like this doing a safe business in Ontario, thereby saving thousands of dollars annually to farmers.

V. G. CHISHOLM, J. A. McDONALD,
Sec. Treasurer. President.
40-41

Dr. A. D. Cameron has the finest equip-

ped dental office in Eastern Ontario.

On Sunday, the wife of A. G. F. MacDonald, editor of the "News," of a daughter. Hand-made Balmorals \$1.50. High water Boots for wet weather, all hand-made, \$3.00. Sidney Grain Long Boots water proof, \$2.50 Good Luck Store, Alexandria.

We regret to learn that Miss Nellie Urquhart is very ill, but we trust to hear of her speedy recovery.

An old man named Darby, who had lived to be 103 years old, died here on Tuesday, and was buried in St. Finnan's burying ground on Wednesday. He was without doubt the oldest inhabitant.

FOR SALE.—Shropshire Ewe Lambs and sheep also, one old and several young Rams. Apply at the Good Luck Store, Alexandria.

A. D. Cameron, L. D. S., dentist, has opened his office at his residence in Mrs. Boyd's house, Elgin street, and is prepared to attend to all who require his services.

We learn that Chris. McRae, 24-1 Lochiel, has been confined to his bed for a few weeks. We trust to hear of his speedy recovery.

On Sunday, the wife of Don. McDonald, and daughter of Don. Urquhart, of a son.

We regret to learn that Arch Campbell, son of our respected townsman, Angus B. Campbell, is confined to his home by an attack of typhoid fever.

Cash is king to-day, you can buy Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes and Rubbers, Ready-made Suits, Crockery, Glassware, cheaper than ever before at The Good Luck Store.

The Misses McDonnell had a very successful millinery opening this week displaying the Toronto, New York and Montreal styles.

We notice that J. J. Lomax, formerly of Alexandria, but now of Montreal, was appointed one of the official Court stenographers for the Shortis trial.

If you desire to have your teeth saved, no matter how bad they may be, Dr. A. D. Cameron will do it for you and he does it without pain.

Mrs. McMaster, proprietress of the Commercial hotel, has commenced a thorough overhauling of the building, and the carpenters, painters, &c., are now at work, and when they get through this popular hotel will be as good as new, and the patrons of the house will be pleased to see it.

The work of laying the pipes for the water works main is being rushed by the contractors, who have a large gang of men at work. The pick and shovel gang are away up on Main street south, while the pipe is laid to the bridge.

Rev. W. A. MacKenzie, of the First Presbyterian Church, in Brockville, preached two excellent sermons on Sunday, morning and evening, in the Presbyterian church here. About 15 years ago Mr. McKenzie was assistant in the Alexandria High School, and this is his first visit to our town since that time. He expressed himself as highly pleased at the progress and growth of the village. His many friends were delighted at his visit. His popularity as a minister has resulted in his having received many calls in Canada and the United States.

We regret to hear of the very sudden death of Patrick Morris, son of Michael Morris, of 14th Lochiel, which occurred by an accident in a mine in Montana on Tuesday of this week. It appears that Mr. Morris was coming up out of the mine about noon, when by some means he fell over a distance of 200 feet, and was instantly killed. The deceased left here about 19 years ago. The relatives have our sympathy in their bereavement.

Don't you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla will overcome that tired feeling and give you renewed vigor and vitality.

A MONTH OF DANGER!

October Weather Dreaded by Rheumatic Sufferers.

Sudden Changes in Temperature Bring Agonies and Suffering.

Paine's Celery Compound should be Freely Used this Month.

The Only Medicine that Cures Rheumatism and Sciatica.

We have just entered on the month of October, a time fraught with tremendous dangers to all rheumatic sufferers. It is terrible to contemplate the agonies that thousands will have to endure. The victims are many; they are old and young, rich and poor. Some wealthy sufferers will betake themselves to climes with fewer dangerous changes of temperature; but the vast majority are obliged to face and endure the evils that must surely come, unless they seek the help of Paine's Celery Compound, that medicine that never fails in the most terrible cases of rheumatism.

In the complete banishment of rheumatism and sciatica, Paine's Celery Compound has more wonderful cures to its credit than can be shown by all other combined medicines.

It should be remembered that Paine's Celery Compound does not simply relieve for a few days or weeks; this wonderful medicine goes straight to the root of the trouble and takes away the seeds of disease forever. Medical men know well of its value in rheumatism, and endorse its use. It is therefore folly on your part to go on suffering when such a cure is within your reach. If you are a rheumatic sufferer, and wish a complete cure, see that you are not influenced to take something else, even if your dealer recommends it; your safety depends entirely on Paine's Celery Compound and its miraculous cures.

THE ALEXANDRIA ROLLER MILLS

Are the Best Equipped Flour and Grist Mills of their capacity in Ontario to-day. (Formerly we used to confine ourselves to saying in Eastern Ontario, but we now throw down the gauntlet to the Whole Province.)

The above statement is backed to the extent of \$1,000.00, or in other words, we are prepared to put up \$1,000.00 with any one who thinks otherwise.

We have BETTER MACHINERY, a BETTER SYSTEM, and BETTER FACILITIES for making Flour than any other mill of our capacity in Canada.

And well we might, as it has cost us Thousands of Dollars to make our Mill "The Best." We are running every day, and Farmers bringing in Grists of Wheat or Provender may expect to receive same back within a few hours.

We have lately put in the Best American System for making Buckwheat Flour, and consider that our facilities for grinding Buckwheat are unequalled, not only in Ontario or Canada, but America.

The foregoing may be considered as PRETTY LOUD TALK, but it is the TRUTH, and in business people are obliged to blow their own trumpets.

BRING IN YOUR GRISTS, CLEAN OR DIRTY,

If clean, so much the better for you and us, but if dirty, we have the machinery to clean it.

BEST FLOUR! BEST YIELDS! PROMPT RETURNS! AT

The Alexandria Mills,
J. O. & H. MOONEY.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING!

And with it the cold weather; and although it may seem a long way off, still we are now making room for that season's stock, by running out our present stock of Summer Goods at something like half-price. Here is a sample of what we will do:

Ladies' cotton undershirts, worth 10 cents, for 5c. Ladies' striped cotton undershirts, worth 25c., for 15c. Ladies' undershirts with short sleeves, worth 25c. for 15c. We will sell any handkerchief in our window for 5 cents each. Also, a large assortment of trunks just in, to be sold cheap. Our stock of

CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES,
And other lines must be greatly reduced in the next month. Don't forget the place,—the store on the bridge.

LOUIS J. MATTS.

G. I. Nichols,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

MAIN STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

My stock of Spring and Summer goods is now complete. (AN INSPECTION INVITED.)

See my Business Suits, all Wool, \$11.00.
See my Black and Blue Cheviot Suits, \$14.00.
See my Blue Dongola Serge Suits, \$13.00.

TEA! TEA! TEA!

A GREAT SALE OF TEA
IS NOW GOING ON AT
THE POPULAR STORE.

Our Teas have just arrived, and we are going to sell them at
VERY LOW PRICES!

Please come and examine our
4 lbs. Japan Tea for \$1.00.
5 " " " \$1.00.
7 " " " \$1.00.

OUR SIFTINGS

3 lbs. for 25 cents.
4 " " "

A. MARKSON,

MAIN STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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

CANADA.

Natural gas has been struck at Irberville, Quebec.

Hamilton now proposes to terrace part of the mountain.

Typhoid fever is reported to be on the increase in Chatham, Ont.

Mayor Stewart of Hamilton, is expected home from Florence at the end of next month.

Constable Kenysote of the Northwest Mounted Police, at Wapella, was fatally killed by a horse.

Mr. Abner Matthews, an old man of 70 years, was killed on the Michigan Central track near Welland.

Hon. Mr. Dickey has ordered 1,500 Lee-Metford rifles and 800 Lee-Metford carbines for the Canadian militia.

Hamilton veterans propose to celebrate the 30th anniversary of Ridgeway on the battle ground in June next.

The statue of Sir John Macdonald has arrived in Kingston, and it is possible that it may be unveiled next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Shortis, the parents of Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, arrived in Montreal on Saturday night.

Orders have been issued to have the Sault Ste. Marie Canal kept open on Sundays until the end of the season.

The International Radial Railway Company ask for houses of \$20,000 from Waterdown and \$50,000 from East Flamboro'.

Hunt's Opera house at St. Catharines was burned on Saturday morning. The building was valued at \$18,000, and was insured for \$8,000.

Over four hundred of Winnipeg's citizens attended the farewell reception at Government House given by Sir John and Lady Schultz.

The Queen's Hotel property at Montreal was sold by the Sheriff to Mr. William Hanson, acting on behalf of some of the creditors, for \$21,000.

Forty-four cents a bushel is the price buyers have fixed for Manitoba wheat at points where the eighteen cent rate to Fort William afloat exists.

Lord Dufferin has acceded to the request for his portrait for the National Gallery at Montreal, accompanying it with a very complimentary letter.

A sharper who gave his name as Fred Wilson of Montreal was arrested at London after he had bamboozled Mr. James Blakie, a White Oak farmer, out of \$50.

Mr. Joseph Limoges, while driving with Mr. Nadin at Montreal, was struck and killed by an electric car. The horse was killed and Mr. Nadin was badly hurt.

The C. P. R. is opening new stations, putting on night operators and employing additional train crews to handle the big wheat crop in Manitoba and the North-West.

A landslide occurred at St. Luce, Quebec, which carried away the house of Mr. Normandin and buried five members of his family. The Champlain River is completely blocked.

Two of the women employees of the W. C. McDonald tobacco works at Montreal who were injured in the recent fire have entered actions for damages against Mr. McDonald.

The Peary relief steamer Kitehas arrived at St. John's, Nfld., with Lieut. Peary and his companions from Greenland. The expedition was a failure, and a repetition of last year's work.

The Medical Health officer of Chatham, Ont., stated on Saturday that the carcass of a cow afflicted with an aggravated type of lump jaw, or cancer, had been cut up by a city butcher and sold over the counter.

The services of Rev. Prof. B. Warfield, D. D., of Princeton University, have been secured by Knox College, Toronto, for a course of lectures on the general subject of systematic theology during the month of October.

The Montreal Company contemplates holding a grand fair in Montreal next year, covering between May 24 and October 12. The exposition will be called the British Empire Exposition and International Display of All Nations.

An agitation is being worked up amongst the Germans of the Northwest Territories to have the use of the German language allowed in the schools. Mr. Peter Glaassen of Rosthern has written a strong letter in support of the movement.

The Toronto City Council at a special meeting held on Thursday afternoon by a vote of 13 to 8 decided to engage Mr. Mansergh, the eminent water works expert, of London, Eng., to come to Toronto to report on the best system of water supply for the city.

Mr. Hayter Reed, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, has returned to Ottawa from the West. Regarding the rumoured uprising among the Blackfoot Indians, Mr. Reed says there is no trouble whatever. In fact, he contends that there never was anything serious or unusual.

A memorial service to the Rev. Robert Stewart and his wife, who were murdered recently in China, was held on Sunday evening in St. George's church, Ottawa, when the Rev. G. O. Troop, of Montreal, declared that Robert Stewart is as nearly a martyr as Stephen, who prayed for his murderers, and as much deserves to wear the martyr's crown.

The Belgian Consul-General in Canada will demand that the Canadian Government take action against the Monde, which republished an article from the New York World, making an attack upon the King of the Belgians, stating that he had squandered the immense fortune of the ex-Empress Carlotta of Mexico at the establishment of the Congo Free State.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Sims Reeves is reported to have married again at the age of 73.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science has decided to meet in Toronto in 1897.

Forty thousand pounds' worth of jewels belonging to Mrs. Langtry were taken from the Union Bank, London, on a forged order.

Cable despatches state that it is understood that the British Government has decided to introduce legislation in favor of sectarian schools.

The British ship Stoneleigh, from Melbourne for London, is now 210 days out,

and fears are entertained that she may have foundered off Cape Horn.

The steamers Constantine and Trevethick collided on Friday off the entrance of the River Tyne. The Constantine was cut to the water's edge, and foundered, but her crew were rescued.

Geoffrey Perkins, an American, who represented himself to be a lawyer and journalist, was sentenced in London on Tuesday to ten years' penal servitude on the charge of levying and collecting blackmail.

The news that an American sugar planter has obtained the exclusive right to land a submarine cable in Hawaii is the occasion of much discussion in London among the advocates of a British cable to the island.

The successor to the Marquis of Salisbury as the president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is Captain Sir Douglas Galton, who has been for the last twenty years the secretary of the association.

Discussing the revival of the rumor that Italy may be induced to sell a small territory to the Pope, a Paris correspondent telegraphs to London that the project for the Pope's ransom by the Catholic world is no secret in the Cabinets of Europe.

The highest speed ever attained upon the water is credited to the new Russian torpedo boat Sokol (Russian for hawk), which launched in England, which went thirty-five miles an hour on her trial trip. At that rate an Atlantic liner would cross the ocean in three or four days.

According to correspondence from Cowes several prominent yachtsmen, including the Prince of Wales, have formed a syndicate to build a yacht to beat the world. The preliminaries have been arranged, but nothing definite will be decided upon until the end of October.

Among the new members of the English House of Commons is the Indian Bhowm-ah. He is the son of a Bombay merchant, and has been a lawyer and an editor in England, and a judge in India. He is the only one of his race in the House. His colleagues refer to him as the "member for India."

The prompt denial of the Dominion Government that Canadian filled cheese were placed on the English market has had the desired effect. The editor of the North British Agriculturist admits and regrets the grave error made in using the word Canadian instead of American, and promises an editorial explanation, and the publication of evidence showing the purity of the Canadian product.

UNITED STATES.

Three men were burned to death in a fire at Pittsburgh.

Dr. Talmage will go to Washington as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, denies that Miss Vanderbilt is engaged to the Duke of Marlborough.

There are twenty-four creameries in Maine that do nothing but manufacture butter the year round.

A Wabash, Ind., jury has decided that kissing a woman against her will does a constitutional assault.

A true bill has been returned against Mrs. Mack at Buffalo for uttering counterfeit American stamps.

Steps are being taken to hold an Occidental and Oriental Fair in Tacoma, Wash., in the summer of 1900.

A man in Gilesum, N. H., while cleaning out a raceway recently found a gold ring which his wife had lost seven years ago.

William J. Hollis, formerly private secretary of Sir Joseph Hickson, was arrested in Boston on a charge of robbing his employers.

About 1,000 Grammar school graduates of Brooklyn were unable to find places in the high schools, so crowded are those buildings.

A herd of 7,000 horses was bought on a Washington ranch the other day by the Portland Horse Meat Canning Company at \$3 a head.

Boston is said to have spent \$75,000 to entertain the Knights Templar, and the knights left behind \$1,000,000 in the city of baked beans.

A movement has been projected at Vincennes looking to the establishment of a university at Lincoln City, Ind., on the site where Lincoln spent his boyhood.

The record of attendance at the Public schools of the United States during the last year gives a total of 15,530,268 pupils, a figure larger than that of any other nation.

The battle-field of Chickamauga, in Tennessee, where, thirty-two years ago, thirty thousand dead and wounded lay, was on Thursday dedicated as a pleasure park.

The story that the sum of one billion dollars is to be raised by the faithful Catholics of the world to celebrate the Pope's temporal power is utterly discredited in Washington.

The Kansas City Board of Education has promulgated an order forbidding the smoking of cigarettes by pupils during school hours (on penalty of expulsion) and instructing teachers to rigidly enforce the rule.

The Cotton States Exhibition at Atlanta, Georgia, opened on Wednesday with much ceremony. President Cleveland started the machinery at a set time by touching the electrical connection at his residence, "Grey Gables."

Daniel Spraker of Fonda, N. Y., is the only president the Mohawk River National Bank has ever had. He has held the office for forty years, and although he is 97 years old, goes to the bank daily and attends to business.

General Greely who has been interviewed on the proposed balloon polar expedition of Mr. Andree, does not believe the plan is feasible or likely to be successful. Engineer Melville is of a like opinion and regards Mr. Andree's scheme as foolish.

Business in the United States this week has been to a certain extent influenced by the financial situation, but the volume of trade, while not up to expectations, shows an increase of twenty per cent. over last year, though still behind the showing of 1892. The cotton market has been unsettled, and stocks are large. The Stock Exchange at New York has fluctuated considerably all the week, and dealer money is probable. Iron continues to increase in price, and there is a noticeable shrinkage in the home demand; the mills are loaded down with orders for months ahead, notwithstanding a lessened export. Cotton mills are advancing the price of goods, though demand just now is easier. There is a falling off in the enquiry for some lines of woollen goods, and a few mills have closed.

GENERAL.

Chili has renounced the commercial treaty with England, concluded in 1854.

Fifty houses and the Dominican Monastery at Friesach, Carinthia, Austria, were burned.

A second Chinese loan guaranteed by France and Russia will be undertaken in November.

Several cases of cholera have been reported in Constantinople, and one of them has resulted fatally.

A military train returning to Paris on Thursday night was wrecked, and thirteen were killed and sixty injured.

There are indications that the powers may be invited to interfere in the affairs of Belgium and the Congo Free State.

A lot of rifles and military stores intended for the Cuban insurgents have been discovered on the British island of Andros.

Two gunboats have been ordered to Kucheng, China, to enforce punishment of the rioters who attacked the missionaries there.

In the Province of Volhynia, Russia, during one week towards the close of August there were 5,849 cases of cholera, with 2,134 deaths.

The Japanese Parliament has voted a credit for the building of four iron-clad battleships, ten coast defence vessels, and fifty torpedo boats.

A Spanish warship was sunk in collision near Havana. Admiral Parejo, Captain Banez, three other officers and 30 of the crew were drowned.

St. Petersburg despatch says that from a good source it is learned the Porte has accepted the demand of the powers with regard to reforms in Armenia.

It is reported that a rebellion has broken out on the border of the Province of Fokien. A detachment of Imperial troops are advancing to give battle to the insurgents.

The Brazilian Government has decided to present the British Minister at Rio Janeiro with his passport if England establishes a cable station on Trinidad Island.

During a review of the Sultan's troops at Fez the soldiers made an attack upon the tribesmen who were among the spectators, killing nine and making prisoners of seventy.

The National Zeitung has authority for declaring that the rumours that Prince Hohenlohe is about to retire from the post of Imperial Chancellor are utterly devoid of foundation.

A Paris inventor named Turpin claims to have authority from the Porte to fortify the Dardanelles, and to be able to make the straits impassable to the united fleets of the world.

It is reported that five British cruisers are ascending the River Yang-tse-Kiang in consequence of information that foreigners are being threatened with violence in the interior of China.

After a suspension of fifteen years the meteorological observatory on the Brocken, in the Hartz mountains, where witches hold their Sabbath on May day night, is to be re-established this fall.

A report from China, brought by a returned American traveller, states that cholera is making frightful ravages in that country, and that the deaths in Peking average two thousand a day.

A Spanish court-martial in Havana has condemned the captain of an American vessel to eight and the firemen to ten years' imprisonment at hard labour for landing cartridges in Cuba for the insurgents.

In honour of the fete commemorating the entry of the Italian army into Rome in 1870, King Humbert has granted a pardon to all the Sicilian rioters who were undergoing sentences of imprisonment for less than ten years.

The uprising among the natives in Morocco is spreading and assuming a much more serious aspect. Three great tribes have made a combined attack upon the stronghold of a chief who is one of the principal adherents of the Sultan, and routed his forces.

Captain Maurice Vermont, a member of a French mission on the Upper Ubangi who has returned to France, penetrated into Emin's province of Equatoria, and explored the watershed between the Nile, the rivers flowing into Lake Tchad, and the tributaries of the White Nile.

The manoeuvres of the French army in the Vosges closed on Thursday with a grand review at Mirecourt, which was made remarkable by the presence of the Russian General Dragomiroff and Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Russian officials were received with immense enthusiasm.

Although the more humble among those concerned in the massacre of missionaries at Ku-Cheng have been punished, the utmost efforts of the British Consul have been unavailing to induce the authorities to deal with the Viceroy of the province and other high officials who are alleged to have been responsible for the riots.

WHIPPED BY WOMEN.

A Minnesota Teacher Adorned With Mo-lasses and Feathers.

A despatch from St. Cloud, Minn., says:—John Welna, a school teacher at Olding Ford, came to town and reported a case of molasses and feathers in school district No. 88, in which he was a victim. Three strong women visited the school and at once poured a pail of molasses over Welna's body, and then emptied a big bag of feathers over him. Welna's hands were pinioned behind him in the presence of the scholars by one of the women, and he was also struck on the head and face with a pail, leaving ugly cuts. Warrants were issued by direction of the County Attorney for the arrest of the three women, Mrs. Katie Zimmer, Mrs. Stephen Deterlin, and Mrs. Luther Nimrod. Welna began his term a few weeks ago, and found a warning pinned on the door of the schoolhouse that it would not be healthful for him to teach that district. The only motive for the action on the part of the women is that Welna was arrested last fall for whipping a child named Halleck, but the evidence showed the punishment was not over severe, and Welna was discharged.

Love at a Cottage.

Mrs. McOne—Biddy, stop that kissin' at th' front door, an' send Paddy Monies off about his business.

Biddy (innocently)—An' did ye hear any kissin' mother?

Mrs. McOne—I heard whar soundin' as much like a kiss as wan pig's squeal is like another.

Paddy (gallantly)—Sure, mum, it was only me a-sittin' on me hands t' get ready ur me long walk home.

What destiny sends, dear! Whoever perseveres will be crowned.—Herber.

WAS THIS MAN MURDERED?

WORKMEN UNEARTH A SKELETON IN HAMILTON.

Evidences of Foul Play, But as the Bones Had Been Buried Ten Years the Coroner Won't Act.

HAMILTON, Sept. 20.—While Contractor Faulkner was excavating for a cellar in a vacant lot north of 52 Magill street, one of his men unearthed a human skeleton on Friday morning and a fracture of the skull justified the supposition that someone had been murdered, and laid away quietly. When Alfred Green one of the workmen was about two feet below the surface, his pick struck something hard. He thought it was a stone. He dug the hard object out and found it was a human skull. Continuing to shovel away the sandy loam he found the other bones of the body, and putting them all together a human skeleton was formed. The bones were large and long, indicating the person had been big. Coroner White was notified and an examination showed that the murdered person was a man. The jaws were big and square. The skull was of ordinary size, the forehead being low, receding, while the back of the head was well developed. Over the left temple was a fracture, which had not been made recently, the only recent marks on the skull being a puncture on the back of it, made by the pick. The bones were dry, but well preserved; there was no vestige of flesh about them, and from their condition the interment took place probably from six to ten years ago.

A few years ago this locality, which is close to Vinegar Hill, was a resort for cock fights and all that class of people, who held high carnival every night. It is supposed the man was knocked on the head and laid away in this quiet little spot. The lot was, till a few years ago, owned by Mrs. James Jones, De Grassi street, Toronto, who resided at No 52 Magill, having inherited the property from her father, the late Thomas Furlong. No inquest will be held and the bones will be interred.

BRITISH MILITARY SYSTEM.

It is Much in Advance of That of the United States, Says an American Army Officer.

A despatch from London says:—The American army officers who have been abroad on leave this summer studying European military systems at their own expense, have had their eyes opened very wide, indeed, to the shortcomings of the American service. Several of the young officers in the infantry army who have seen duty in the west have taken advantage of all opportunities for studying scientific warfare. They came across the ocean with a fair idea of American military weakness and a commendable readiness to learn much from the armed powers on this side, but they have been astounded to learn, even in England, where the military is not so continually in evidence as on the Continent, that the responsible officials are deplorably delinquent in the matter of making full use of the power vested in them. No one who looks below the surface of military affairs in England can avoid being struck by the fact that England depends not so much for protection on the regular troops, as upon the excellent, far-reaching provisions in force for rapidly mobilizing well drilled and experienced volunteers, as well as the opportunities afforded general officers for learning how to

COMMAND TROOPS.

These two invaluable desiderata are secured simultaneously by the military manoeuvres. One of the brightest young lieutenants frankly told Ambassador Bayard a day or two ago that not a single general officer in the American army to-day had more than a theoretical knowledge of the 100,000 men operating under modern conditions, and possibly confronted by an army of equal size holding a more favorable position. This officer had just witnessed the New Forest manoeuvres, which were undertaken by two corps, each equal in size and armament to the entire standing army of the United States. This official was deploring that the United States did not send a few colonels of high rank, approaching promotion, to Europe each summer to study the methods by which great masses of troops are manoeuvred by officers prepared to fight at a week's notice.

At Aldershot it was noticed that the regulars appeared to be smarter in dress and appearance than American soldiers, and that the manual and drills were performed with a snap that is conspicuous by its absence in the United States. This is attributed to the "swagger stick," which while not necessary to the men, all of whom carry them, imparts a distinction and carriage to the soldier when off duty. Manual and recruit drill is much more complicated than in America.

VALUABLE DOG COLLARS.

Gold and Precious Gems Often Used in Their Decoration.

"I can assure you that you have not been misinformed as to gold and precious gems being used to decorate dogs' collars," said one of the best-known dealers in such articles to a friend, "but the craze is far more prevalent in France, Russia and England than it is here.

"Not many weeks ago I supplied to the special order of an English lady a dog collar that cost 50 guineas. It was a chain collar of silver and gold links alternately and with a gold bell to hang in front. French ladies are very fond of watch dog collars, a small gold watch being let into the front of the collar, and I have made several of these. But in scores of cases I supply beautifully made collars with name plates of solid gold, and often enough with gold 'busses' as well. Nearly all the collars of this class are intended for carriage dogs and drawing-room poodles, and in most cases the dogs do not belong to men, though the latter order and pay for the collars as presents.

"A fasion has lately had great vogue in France of putting tiny bracelets round the forelegs of poodles, and I have seen even diamonds set into these circles. At the same time, in my own stock, I have lots of dog collars ranging in price from \$15 to \$100. The most remarkable collar I have ever made was to the order of a gentleman from South Africa. It consisted of nuggets of gold and an uncut diamond, which he supplied, and it was given to a well-known lady as a present."

MARLBOROUGH-VANDERBILT.

Engagement Announced of the Duke to a Daughter of William K. Vanderbilt—Wedding This Year.

A despatch from New York, says:—Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, the daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, will, before the end of the year, become the Duchess of Marlborough. The engagement was quietly announced by the families to the friends of the parties on Friday. The marriage will be performed in accordance with the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, conforming with that of the Church of England. Bishop Potter will probably officiate, and the services, it is thought, will be in open church. The Duke of Marlborough cabled the news to the members of his family and intimate friends in England and the continent. Included among those to whom the information was conveyed was the Prince of Wales, who is god-father to the Duke. It is expected that several of the intimate friends of the Duke will cross the Atlantic to be present at the wedding. The acquaintance between the Duke and Miss Vanderbilt was formed in London about eighteen months ago. During the last two London seasons and in Paris last spring they met frequently in society, and the friendship thus formed led to the betrothal of Mrs. and Miss Vanderbilt at Blenheim early this present summer. It was but natural under the circumstances that when the Duke reached New York on his tour of the world he should have received and accepted an invitation to visit Marble House at Newport. The three weeks spent there gave him a pleasant insight into American manners and customs and resulted in the engagement. The plans of the Duke of Marlborough have naturally been changed by the engagement and approaching wedding. The tour of the world will be abandoned, but he will devote some time to seeing America. Within a few days he will join Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, the recently elected President of the Grand Trunk, and party in making a tour of that road. Thereafter he will join Mrs. and Miss Vanderbilt either in this city or Newport and without doubt participate in an extensive round of entertainments given in his honor and that of his fiancée. This will make him well acquainted with the friends of the Vanderbilt family before the date of the wedding.

A WAR SCARE.

The Franco-Russian Alliance is a New Factor—Hostilities May Break Out at Any Moment—France, Not Russia, Will Speak.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Kreuz Zeitung declares that the Franco-Russian alliance has now become a political factor of the first importance. At any moment war, which up to the present time has been avoided only by a miracle, may break out. The signal for hostilities will, however, declares the Kreuz Zeitung, be given from Paris, not from St. Petersburg, where the want of a firm hand in the Government is everywhere apparent.

A despatch from Odessa says the ships of the Russian Black Sea squadron have returned from Sebastopol, having finished their autumn manoeuvres. The ships have been ordered to be held in readiness for sea service, and it is supposed that it is the intention to have them engage in operations upon the coast of Asia Minor. A despatch from Vienna says:—Die Presse voices the official opinion of the visit of Prince Lobanoff, Russian Foreign Minister, to France, and follows it with an impartial presentation of the policy of the Cabinets of Paris and St. Petersburg. It shows the coincidence of interests between Russia and France, and the inevitable character of the relations that arise therefrom. For the last 25 years the French Government has known exactly what it wants, says Die Presse, and everybody will understand the significance of the concentration of troops on the German and Italian frontiers, and only those who desire to deceive themselves can doubt the meaning of the mobilizing of the Russian army in Poland. The entente between the Republic and Russia is a natural necessity which not even Prince Bismarck's policy of having two strings to his bow could prevent.

FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

Tremendous Obstacles to the Success of the Expedition—Impenetrable Swamps—Soldiers Suffering Terribly.

The Paris Figaro publishes a special despatch from its correspondent in Madagascar, which says that the addition of 1,500 African troops to the French forces in Madagascar is probable. Private telegrams from Madagascar assert that the entire supply of provisions belonging to the French expeditions has been spoiled by the high tides at Majunga, which submerged the stores. The despatches further state that the deaths at Majunga average 40 a day. A letter from a correspondent at Vatomandry says that the French expedition is likely to fail, as hundreds of men are becoming invalided daily from the effects of the jigger worm. Another obstacle to the success of the expedition is the fact that the railway contractor who undertook to construct a road over the proposed route of the expedition has failed to get his line through the swamps, which are, as a rule, almost, and in some cases wholly, impenetrable.

"I AM NOT ABLE TO DO MY WORK."

The Reason Given by His Son by T. H. Pratt of Toronto for Taking His Own Life.

A despatch from Winnipeg, Man., says:—There is more pathos than reproach attached to the story of Thomas H. Pratt of 103 Sussex-avenue, Toronto, at Carberry on Wednesday. He came to make an independent living by working in the harvest fields, but finding his strength unequal to the task, took his life rather than be a burden to his family. The motive for his act is explained in the following letter to his son, T. G. Pratt, Oshkosh, Man.: "My dear Tom,—My strength has failed me and I am unable to do my work, so have to leave it. I have no intention of being a burden to either you or the girls. You must do your best for your mother and the children now that I am taken from you. I trust that God will help and preserve you. I hope that your health may not fail in the country as mine has. I remain your loving father.

(Signed) T. H. PRATT.

THE FIELD OF

Some Items of Interest for the Business Man.

Exports from New York during August were valued at \$15,000,000 less than the imports at that port the same month.

The earnings of Canadian Pacific for the second week of September are \$404,000, an increase of \$15,000 as compared with corresponding week a year ago.

The money markets are unchanged. At Toronto and Montreal call loans are quoted at 4 to 4½ per cent, and prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 6½ per cent.

The net earnings of the Toronto Street Railway Co. for August are \$92,532 an increase of \$4,789 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Percentage of operating expenses 46, as against 52 the same month of last year.

The leather buying in the United States markets is extremely conservative, and for the obvious reason that manufacturers have scanty orders. No yielding in prices is seen, and the combination expects to be able to exact wherever it chooses, no matter what happens to the manufacturer. The market for hides is waiting, but there is great doubt about the future of prices, and the best offer reported at Boston for Western hides is 84 cents by tanners, though 92 cents was recently paid. The offerings are small, but the demand is still smaller.

The Winnipeg Nor'wester says, the money received for Manitoba's flax produce this year, will form a more important item in the revenue of the farmers than ever before in the history of the province. In the course of a conversation with a gentleman interested in the flax trade, he stated that the quantity exported would amount to fully one million and a quarter bushels. Of this nearly one million bushels would be taken by Mr. Livingston of Baden, Ont., who turns it into oil cake for the European markets. Mr. Livingston's agent in this country is P. Erbach of Regina. Besides this there will be a local consumption of from 60,000 to 90,000 bushels. Prices for flax will be considerably lower than last year, when it was worth \$1.25 a bushel. It is expected that the market will open this season at about 65 cents.

The trade movement in Montreal shows some gradual, if not marked improvement in several lines. City retail business, does not improve as it should at this season. There is a steady advance in cottons, and the Montreal Cotton Company has this week put up its linings, all through the list, from 5 to 10 per cent. In groceries there is rather an increasing movement reported, and between importers and jobbers there has been quite a considerable business done in teas. Sugars still run easy, and in canned goods there is evidently a good deal of cutting going on. French prunes show a strong advance. In metals and hardware visitors have done some fair buying in moderate lots, but from foundries and manufacturers the demand is still slack. Paints, glass, etc., are in fair request, but leather, hides, tallow, etc., remain quite dull. In dairy products the volume of business is also rather disappointing and values remain low. Collections rule on the slow side, but improvement is hoped when the generally good crops begin to move more freely.

Trade in wholesale lines at Toronto is much less active this week. It could hardly be expected otherwise. Since the return home of country storekeepers the trade at Toronto have been preparing samples and getting travelers again on the road. In dry goods departments the tone of the markets is very firm. Late advances in cottons have been maintained, and probabilities are that they will rule strong the whole season. Speculation in the raw material is active in the United States, the cotton crop of the South being a partial failure this year. The iron and metal markets are also strong at advancing quotations, and dealers speak hopefully as to the future. The grain movement is backward this season, probably owing to low prices. Barley at 35c to 40c, and oats at 20c to 22c per bushels, will not make any money for the farmer. The bulk of the barley crop is discolored very much, and the exports to the United States will be restricted in consequence. It will have to be fed to a great extent to live stock. There is practically no demand for flours even at the low prices of \$2.85 to \$2.90 for straight rollers. At London the rate for call money remains at 4½ to 5 per cent. Speculation in Canadian securities is fair, and prices generally are firm. An advance in Canadian Pacific is a feature of the week.

DIRECTED AGAINST CANADIANS.

Orders From Washington Which Will Hit Pretty Hard.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, N. Y., says:—Some recent orders from the Treasury Department at Washington have been directed against Canadians, and will hit pretty hard. First came the order that all baggage of through passengers on Grand Trunk or Michigan Central trains, whether in bond or otherwise, had to be examined. Now comes an order which will be a severe blow to the Maid of the Mist Steamboat Company. The new law, which it is said went into effect on July 1 last, requires that every foreign boat doing ferrying between international points shall pay a fee of 20 cents every time it touches an American port and be a manifest with the United States Customs officer. The fee of 20 cents will have to be paid to the Government whether there is one passenger on the ferry or fifty. This will certainly lessen the receipts of the Maid of the Mist Company if it keeps up its half-hourly trips, as it would entail a cost to the company of \$4 to \$5 a day. This order will also practically prohibit

NO LIVES LOST.

GOOD LUCK STORE, Alexandria, Ont.