

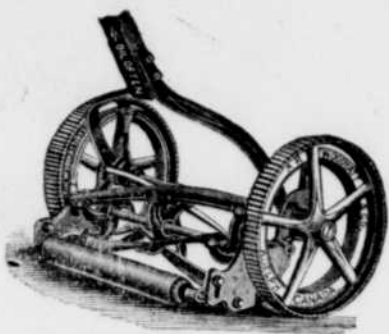
The Sherbrooke Examiner.

VOLUME XXI. NO. 42

SHERBROOKE, QUE., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1899.

WHOLE NO. 1082

A. & W. Mowers



—ARE THE—
BEST MOWERS.

THE MOWER * * *

that will kill all the weeds in your lawns. If you keep the weeds cut so they do not go to seed, and cut your grass without breaking the small feeders of roots, the grass will become thick and weeds will disappear.

The A. and W. will do it.

SIZES—12, 14, 16, 18 and 20.

PRICES—\$3.25, \$3.75, \$4.50 and \$5.00.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

J. S. MITCHELL & CO.

The Prejudice Against Prepared Paint

Yes, prejudice is the right word; that is, an opinion before trial. When one investigates fairly he is simply forced to the conviction that a paint composed of the best possible ingredients, selected by those who have special knowledge of their nature and their use, and then thoroughly ground and mixed by special machinery, is better than any one man and one stick can supply. Such paints are

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

They are not patent paints, nor chemical paints, but simply the best paints that unusual care, skill and experience can produce. "Paint Points" will make painting easier. It is sent free on request.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.,
PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS,
Canadian Dept.,
21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal

For Sale by J. S. Mitchell & Co. Sherbrooke.

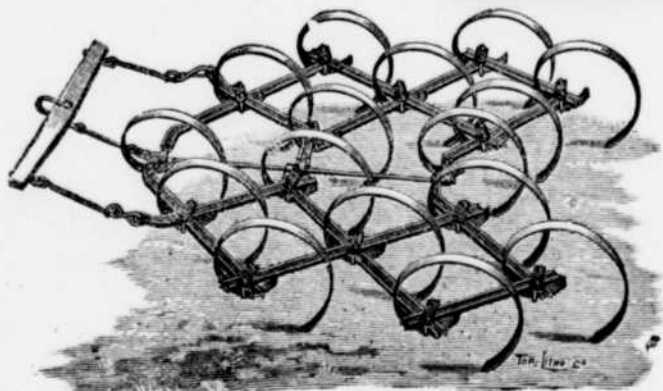
Furniture

If you want to save money
Buy your Furniture from Us
as we carry the Largest Stock in the Eastern Townships.

BEDROOM SETS, PARLOR SETS, DINING ROOM SETS,
HALL STANDS, WARDROBES, CHIFFONNIERS in Oak and Mahogany
BOOK CASES, SILVER & CHINA CLOSETS,
REED & RATAN CHAIRS & ROCKERS, CENTRE & FANCY TABLES,
SPRING BEDS & MATTRESSES, &c. Terms and prices easy.

STEEL & BRUNET,
J. H. BRENT, Manager,
77 WELLINGTON STREET, OPPOSITE the Q. C. R. OFFICES

There is a time
For Everything.



Now is your time to drop in and look over our stock of

FARM IMPLEMENTS,

Consisting of the largest assortment of Plows, Harrows, Seeders, Double and Single Farm Wagons, Express Wagons, Open and Top Carriages ever offered before.

We have enlarged our show rooms and are now in a better position than ever to meet the necessary demand for our goods.

We have just received five car loads of Carriages and Farm Wagons, others under order. Also two cars of Plows, Harrows and Seeders just arrived.

We are in it for Hand-made Harnesses and Harness Repairing. A full line of spring Blankets, Brushes, Lap Robes and Turf Goods always on hand. Churns, Washing Machines and Wringers.

Have you looked over the Massey-Harris Silver Ribbon Bicycle for 1899. They are daisies. We are also agents for the Crescent and Monarch Bicycles.

We are also in the Awning business; anyone wishing a new Awning or their old one repaired, would do well to call and get our prices.

No trouble to show goods. Everybody welcome.

W. N. IRWIN & CO.

130 to 134 Wellington Street.

Bell Phone 186. Peoples' Phone 11.

SHERBROOKE.

The Battle of Omdurman

AS SEEN FROM THE DERVISH SIDE.

Some interesting details concerning the battle of Omdurman, from the dervish side, have been furnished by a youth named Abdullah, who was formerly in the personal service of the Khalfa. According to this authority, there were two black flags among the dervishes, which accounts for certain discrepancies in published accounts of the conflict. It was the Khalfa himself, it appears, who led the first attack against the zereba defended by the British division under Gen. Gatacre. Moreover, Abdullah says that the redoubtable Osman Digna was in command of the reserve force of Haden-dowas, against which the Lancers delivered their brilliant but unpremeditated charge. It is almost unnecessary to add that Osman, as usual, managed to escape in safety, although he lost the large supplies of cattle which he had brought with him. It was Yacoub, the Khalfa's brother, with his personal staff of the Mahdi and picked Sudanese fighters, who led the assault repulsed so brilliantly by Macdonald's brigade. The Khalfa, when this attack failed, mounted his white donkey, and retired to his house outside Omdurman, where he made a futile effort to rally his shattered forces. It appears that the dervishes had a most profound respect for the Maxim guns. They declared that it was impossible to stand before these machines, which blinded them with shot and sand. They called them "Goolah Gedidsh," because the noise of the firing reminded them of the sound made by water bubbling out of the neck of a new goolah.

PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME.

ATTITUDE OF SIR MICHAEL
HICKS BEACH TOWARDS IT.

London, May 16.—The correspondent here of the "Associated Press" learns on undoubted authority that the "Chance for the Exchequer," Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is responsible for the somewhat niggardly financial support offered by the Imperial Government to the Pacific cable project but that the High Commissioner of Canada, Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, and the other interested agents-general are apparently satisfied, from the development of the last few days, that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who is prepared to do far more towards fostering the scheme than some of his colleagues, will ultimately prevail on the home government to contribute a considerable portion to the capital required for expenditure in establishing the projected cable.

SEAL HERDS ARE PLENTIFUL

Victoria, B. C., May 16.—The spring sealing season has closed with a catch of 11,396 for the nineteen schooners engaged. This season is said to have been the best on record. Every returning captain reports that seals were plentiful, big herds seen from off Middleton Islands, away north of the Fairweather group. All the captains laugh at the idea of Dr. Starr Jordan's vanishing seal herds, declaring that the seals are increasing rather than vanishing.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TEMPERANCE ACT.

Mr. M. K. Cowan, M. P. has prepared an amendment to the Dunkin Temperance Act of 1864, in which local option is provided for. In townships where there are 400 voters two days are allowed for voting which is open, and the time is proportionately extended in municipalities with larger populations. A few days ago Mr. Justice Meredith handed out a judgment declaring void the vote in the Township of South Colchester, in which the act carried, on account of the ballot having been used and the time of voting lasting only from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. on a single day. Mr. Cowan seeks for a passage of an amendment which will alter the provision for voting on the act so as to provide for the use of the ballot, and for the adoption of the usual time of voting in the various provinces. In Quebec voting on local affairs in municipalities other than those possessing characters is in the old-fashioned style, so that Mr. Cowan's amendment, if it should carry, will not affect that province.

Women get used to being sick. They come to consider back-ache, head-ache, side-ache, dragging, dreary, bearing-down feeling, hot flashes and nervous



irritability as a part and parcel of their womanhood. They get used to being half dead all the time. They forget that they ever were anything else. If they don't have to go to bed and stay there they don't try to get well.

Nine-tenths of all the sickness of women is due to some derangement or disease of the organs distinctly feminine. All such sickness can be cured—it is cured every day by

**DR. PIERCE'S
FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION:**

It Makes Weak Women Strong,
And Sick Women Well.

It acts directly on the organs affected and is at the same time a general tonic for the whole system. It cures female complaint right in the privacy of home. It makes unnecessary the disagreeable questioning, examinations and local treatment so universally insisted upon by doctors, and so abhorrent to every modest woman.

I, a Gerrit of Hagerman, Washington Co., Florida, writes: "For five years my wife was in an almost helpless condition, suffering from female weakness. Last September I decided to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his Favorite Prescription. I am now a happy man, whereas I thought for four years that I would be left in this unfortunely world without a companion. Dr. Pierce's medicine is truly worth a thousand times the money they cost and every suffering woman in the world should try them."

MISSION OF WATERVILLE.

Service at St. John's, Whit Sunday, May 21, at 11 a. m. with celebration of the Holy Communion.

The 24th will be celebrated as usual under the auspices of St. John's Guild. There will be a sale of fancy and useful articles during the afternoon, followed by a supper (from 5 to 7) and an entertainment in the Town Hall.

NORTH HATLEY.
Service at St. Barnabas Church, Whit Sunday, May 21, at 3 p. m.

Service at Christ Church, Whit Sunday, May 21, at 7 p. m.

COL. AYLMER LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

Lieut. Col. Aylmer, Adjutant-General, leaves on Saturday for England. Col. Aylmer will be absent four months, during which time he will be attached to the staff of Sir Redvers Buller at Aldershot for a short course in tactical fitness for commanding.

MORE GALACIANS FOR CANADA.

Toronto, May 16.—(Globe Cable)—A thousand Galacians are on the way to Canada on the S. S. "Phoenix" and another thousand are on the point of sailing. The tide of European emigration seems turned strongly towards the Dominion; in fact, some authorities profess to think that it will prove embarrassingly large.

CANADIANS HAVE BEEN FREED.

AMERICANS WILL OCCUPY MIN-DANAO.

Manila, May 16.—Messrs. Carrick and Holmes, the American and Canadian civilians captured at the Calumpit rice mill, have been released by the rebel General Luna, who saw them through his lines with several Englishmen, who received 48 hours' notice to leave rebel territory. General Lawton's advanced force has left San Miguel and is moving in the direction of San Isidro. A rain storm impeded the progress of the troops and severed the line of communication when the force was within seven miles of its destination.

Madrid, May 16.—General Rios in command of the Spanish troops remaining in the Philippine Islands, has cabled to the War Office here announcing that he has entered into an agreement with Major-General Otis, the American commander, for an immediate Spanish evacuation of Zamboanga and Jolo. Consequently, the despatch adds, the steamer Leon XIII, has started with American troops who will occupy Jolo and render honors to the Spanish flag on the departure of the Spanish troops.

THE ANTICOSTI MATTER.

London, May 16.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question put by Mr. James Francis Hogan, anti-Parnellite, who asked for information regarding the Anticosti Island question, explained that the matter was before the courts, and that the Government did not contemplate any action in the case.

SOME FINE HORSES

Mr. Robert Ness, the well-known exporter and importer, has arrived in Montreal, with three superior Clydesdale stallions, by the Donaldson liner "Tritonia." They are of good weight and nicely made, with the best of breeding. The oldest, seven years old, is half-brother to the best horse in Scotland to-day, "Baron's Pride," both being got by the Darleybred horse "Sir Everard."

1. "Durward Lily," by "Sir Everard," dam by "Prince of Renfrew." This horse weighed 2,212 pounds at Kilmarnock public scales the day he was shipped.

2. "Full of Fashion," three years old; sire, the celebrated stallion "Prince of Kyle," costing £1,750 at age of one year.

3. "Merchiston," five years old. Sire, "Prince Alexander," brother to "Prince of Kyle," costing £1,500 and an excellent breeding horse. Dam, "Lothian Lass," by "Lothian King."

Mr. Ness also imported three Ayrshires.

MCGILL STUDENTS MAY BECOME GRADUATES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

The outcome of some correspondence between the authorities of McGill University and those of Oxford and Cambridge universities have offered to admit to the privileges of affiliation, graduates of McGill, and all matriculated students who have completed two academical years of study in McGill, and have passed the intermediate examination for the degree of bachelor of arts. These terms are as favorable as those given to any university. If accepted by the McGill corporation, as they doubtless will be, they will permit an undergraduate who has passed the intermediate examination, to take his degree at Oxford or Cambridge in two years.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING YUKON LIQUOR PERMITS.

Ottawa May 16.—A return placed on the table of the House yesterday, shows some interesting correspondence that took place between Hon. F. Peters of Victoria, who is Sir Hibbert Tupper's law partner, and the Federal Government. A private telegram in cipher from Mr. Peters solicited permission for a client to take in a quantity of whiskey. To this despatch Sir Louis Davies, to whom it was addressed, answered:—"Sir Minister Interior. Regret exceedingly; absolutely impossible to grant permit." Hon. Mr. Peters was evidently determined not to give up the fight easily, and on July 28 last wired to Hon. Mr. Sifton as follows:—"Governor Northwest issued license to G. A. Strickland to take 3,000 gallons liquor into Yukon, May 22 last. Liquor has been sent and is now on way up Yukon River. Great loss will result if liquor stopped. Will you kindly telegraph me an order to let it pass and be sold. (Signed) Fred. Peters." The answer to this despatch was:—"Yukon authorities already instructed re permits issued by Northwest Governor. Strickland's insured. (Signed) T. G. Rothwell, Acting Deputy Minister."

Fire Sale!

Saturday, May 20.

We will sell all the goods damaged in the fire, consisting of the following:

6 dozen SHOVELS, round and square point.
5 dozen MANURE FORKS, 4, 5 and 6 prong.
Three or four dozen HOES.
CATTLE CHAINS, PAILS, KETTLES,
Children's GARDEN SETS, BRUSHES,
3 dozen RIP SAWS, large size and good stock, to be sold at 50 cents each.
4 dozen HAND SAWS,
2 dozen narrow CROSS CUT SAWS,
5, 5½, and 6 ft. with pair of handles, \$1.15 each.
Remember these goods have not been heated, they got wet and the handles are blackened a little with paint. This is a chance to get good goods cheap.

JOHNSTON & FOSS!

WELLINGTON SQUARE. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

BURNED HER CHILDREN.

A MULATTO WOMAN'S CRIME.

Atlanta, Ga., May 16.—Winnie Roach, a mulatto woman, came near being lynched by a mob of negroes last night. The crime with which she and her husband were charged was brutally burning their four children nearly to death by igniting paper saturated with kerosene, with which their bodies had been wrapped. One of the children had all the flesh burned from her legs in several places, and will die. The other three are badly burned.

Our Sheet Steel Pressed Brick

Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings.



It gives Fire and Lightning proof protection—keeps out winter's cold and summer's heat—is uniformly handsome in appearance—can be most easily applied and costs very little.

You'll find it most desirable for use in either old or new buildings.

If you're interested, write us about it.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited

TORONTO

CODERE FILS ET CIE,
Selling Agents, Sherbrooke.

Canned Goods

which we offer at the following prices:

CORN, PEAS and BEANS, 3 tins for 25 cents. Every can guaranteed.
"Little Chief" STRAWBERRIES, put up in a rich, heavy syrup, 15c tin.
Dessert PEACHES, 2 lb tins 15c each.
Dessert Black RASPBERRIES in 2 lb. tins, 15c.
Dessert LOMBARD PLUMS, large tin, 20c.
Dessert LOMBARD PLUMS, in 2 lb tins, 15c each or two tins for 25c.
A fresh lot of GINGER SNAPS, 3lb. for 25c.



KID GLOVES,

in all the new and fashionable colorings, in two buttons, also laced in 5 and 7 button lengths. Prices the lowest.

T. BELANGER, 145 Wellington Street, Sign of the Maple Leaf.

THE BANK ROBBERY.

THREE TRAMPS ARRESTED WHO HAD STANDARD BANK BILLS.

Peterboro, May 16.—Three tramps were arrested here who gave their names as follows—Wm. Brooks, painter, Cornwall, age 30; Wm. Reilly, painter, Ottawa, age 26; and James Dean, iron worker, Toronto. Standard Bank Bills were found on Brooks, but he claims he earned the money working on the canal near Cornwall. Nothing was found on Reilly and Dean. All were drunk when arrested. They were remanded for a week.

CRIMINAL CAREER OF A RUSSIAN NOBLE WOMAN.

BANISHED TO SIBERIA.

St. Petersburg, May 16.—A trial which has caused a good deal of excitement here, owing to the high station of the prisoner, has just been concluded. The evidence disclosed that the accused Maria Merzhwika, a woman of noble birth, had led an extraordinary career of intrigue and crime. The Court found her guilty of poisoning her lover and two women, owing to jealousy; with kidnapping a child, and with forging documents and bills of exchange. She was sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude in Siberia and to be deprived of her title of nobility.

BROCKVILLE, ONT., February 1st, 1899.
JOHN R. REID, Esq.,
Manager East, Ont.
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,
I hereby acknowledge the receipt of the Company's cheque, in settlement of my policy No. 25317, being a ten year Endowment for \$5000 with profits. The payment of the amount on the exact day of maturity, and the added fact that the investment has exceeded the estimates given when I assured, renders the settlement an entirely satisfactory one and increases the good opinion I have always entertained of the Sun Life.

Yours very truly,
J. H. GILMOUR

Flavor, delicious and rich, distinguishes the finest domestic made cigar, the famous El Presidente, clear long Havana filled, from the host of various blended brands now on the market. There is a pleasing uniformity of quality found in this cigar that is lacking in others.

W. R. WEBSTER & Co.,
Cigar Manufacturers,
Sherbrooke.

The "Webster House," near the Bona venture Depot, Montreal, is a good and convenient stopping place for travellers from the Townships. Rates \$1.50. E. C. Perkins, proprietor. tf-82

JAS. P. McCALL

(SUCCESSOR TO H. SAMUEL.)

SHERBROOKE'S GREATEST STORE!

Summer Skirts and Blouses.

These excellent Skirts in White Duck or Pique, blue duck trimmed with white braid and linen crash, plain or trimmed with white braid, are cool and comfortable, the correct thing for hot weather wearing. My large assortment of Shirt Waists and Blouses in Percale, Dimity, Satin and Muslin, show up beautifully beside the summer skirts, completing a smart, up-to-date summer costume.

A large assortment of Summer Wash Fabrics

Another large shipment just to hand of Dainty Wash Fabrics, which go to make up the most complete stock ever shown in the city, comprising

Fancy Colored Muslins, Scotch Ginghams, Dimitys, Scotch Zephyrs, etc.

These goods are brighter, better, more effective, more stylish and more economical in prices than ever before.

Ladies Sunshades, Parasols and Umbrellas.

A large assortment at prices not to be equalled elsewhere is what I claim for this department. Dainty Shot Silk Sunshades with or without frills, in all shades, from 55c to \$3.50. Black Sunshades in Plain and Fancy, from 75c to \$4.00. Black Parasols, colored or black handle, from 40c to \$9.00. Black Umbrellas, an endless variety, ranging from 50c to \$6.00.

Jas. P. McCall,

Mail and phone orders receive prompt attention.
Samples on application.

147 Wellington Street.

Just a Cough

Not worth paying attention to, you say. Perhaps you have had it for weeks. It's annoying because you have a constant desire to cough. It annoys you also because you remember that weak lungs is a family failing. At first it is a slight cough. At last it is a hemorrhage. At first it is easy to cure. At last, extremely difficult.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

quickly conquers your little hacking cough. There is no doubt about the cure now. Doubt comes from neglect.

For over half a century Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has been curing colds and coughs and preventing consumption. It cures Consumption also if taken in time.

Keep one of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters over your lungs if you cough.

Will you send you a book on this subject, free?

Our Medical Department.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

THE FLOWER GARDEN OF EUROPE.

The South of France is the flower-garden of Europe. Flower farming is extensive in the Var Valley, and covers about 115,000 English acres. These gardens produce over 3,000 tons of flowers annually.

In St. Petersburg is the largest bronze statue in existence—that of Peter the Great, which weighs 1000 tons.

A SERIOUS TIME.

A QUEBEC FARMER SUFFERED FOR NEARLY TEN YEARS.

HAD THE BEST OF MEDICAL TREATMENT, AND TRIED HOT SPRINGS WITHOUT RECEIVING BENEFIT—DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS CURED HIM.

Mr. John Story, of Maryland, Bontice Co., Que., is well known to all the residents of that section, and his cure from an unusually severe attack of rheumatism, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, after all other remedies had failed, has, if possible, added to the popularity of this favorite medicine. Mr. Story gives the following statement of his suffering and cure. He says:—"Some ten years ago I was engaged in railroad work on the Lake Superior section of the C. P. R. I was exposed to all kinds of weather, and as a result sustained a severe attack of rheumatism which all but crippled me, and from which I suffered much agony. I suffered much agony. I spent more than a hundred dollars on doctors and for medicine, but was gradually getting worse and finally had to quit work. At this juncture the doctor told me that he did not think medicine could cure me, and advised me to go to some hot springs. I took his advice and went to the Harrogate Hot Springs, in British Columbia, where I remained for eight weeks under the care of the house physician, but experienced no benefit. I then went over to Tacoma, and took a course at the Green River Hot Springs, but with no better result. Completely discouraged I returned to my home in Quebec, and went to fishing, but the rheumatism bothered me so much that I could scarcely do my work. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me and I decided to give them a trial. After taking a few boxes I found they were helping me and I continued their use until I had taken sixteen boxes, by which time every vestige of the trouble which had bothered me for years, and had cost me so much money, had disappeared. It is now more than a year and a half since I discontinued the use of the pills and during that time I have not had the slightest symptom of the trouble, which I regard as the very best evidence that the cure is permanent.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood or a shattered condition of the nervous system, such as St. Vitus' dance, locomotor ataxia, rheumatism, paralysis, sciatica, the after effects of a gripe, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, chronic erysipelas, scrofula, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressing all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sorrow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

Protect yourself against imitations by insisting that your box you purchase bears the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. If your dealer does not have them they will be sent, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Brockville, Ont.

LARGEST SWANNERY IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

The largest swannery in the British Isles is that at Abbotsbury, in Dorsetshire at the western end of the Fleet estuary. The swannery belongs to Lord Ischester, and contains over 1,000 swans. At one time the swannery held as many as 6,000.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF DAMON.

BY JAMES RAYMOND PERRY.

COPYRIGHT, 1892 BY THE AUTHOR.

CHAPTER I.
"Have you seen the new boarder?"
"No."
"There he is over there—the man with spectacles and gray hair."
"Who is he?"
"Professor Gilman, the famous astronomer; also a famous detective. He's worked up several cases that professional detectives had given up. Didn't you ever hear of him?"
"No, I don't think so."
"Well, that's funny. But you will hear about him if he stays here long. He's one of the fellows that other people talk about."

This conversation, uttered in low tones, passed between two young men—medical students of Rusk college—in the dining room of Mrs. Boal's boarding house in Somerset street.

At the table with the professor sat two women, mother and daughter. They were friends of Professor Gilman, and it was through them that he had come to Mrs. Boal's board during his stay in the city. He found it cheaper than staying at a hotel and likewise more agreeable.

"I expect to be here about six weeks," Mrs. Maxwell said. "The professor was saying in answer to a question from the elder lady 'I had hoped to finish my work here inside a month, but Professor Loomis tells me it cannot be accomplished in that time. So you will have to endure me six weeks longer, probably.'"

And one of the professor's characteristic wistful smiles flitted across his face and was gone.

"I'm sure we shall be delighted to have you here so long—the longer the better," said the younger woman, a bright looking girl of 20. "I want to ask you lots of questions about astronomy—nebulae, double stars, sun spots and all those things. It must be awfully fascinating to know all about the universe. One likes to know about his next door neighbors, but to know all about a neighbor billions and billions of miles away must be a great deal nicer."

Again the professor smiled, and this time the smile was not quite so wistful. There was a look on the girl's face sometimes that reminded him of a girl he had known 30 years ago.

"I shall be very glad, Miss Josephine," he said. "I shall be glad to answer your questions—if I can." "There are a few stray facts in odd corners of the universe that thus far have escaped me. I don't quite know it all, but what I do know shall be at your service." The professor felt quite gallant when he said this and almost young once more.

"I want you to tell me, too, how you ever solve those deep mysteries. We've heard so much about your abilities as a detective. There was a gentleman here from New York one time who got to talking about you, and he said that one of the police inspectors there told him there wasn't a detective in the service who could equal you."

"You mustn't tell Professor Gilman such things. It will make him vain," said the older woman.

"No," said the professor. "It doesn't make me vain to hear about my abilities as a detective. I'm not proud of them. In fact, while there's really no reason why I should I always feel a little ashamed when I am referred to as a detective."

"You see, it all started from that unfortunate affair at the university, when one of the attendants at the observatory was killed under suspicious circumstances. An ingenious detective reasoned out a theory involving a falling meteorite as the instrument that caused the man's death, and I, reasoning a little beyond him, hit upon the true theory, showing that the man was murdered after all, though not at all in the manner the police authorities had conjectured."

"My work on the case got noticed abroad in police and detective circles, and soon after, and again for personal reasons, I was induced to undertake the solution of another man's mysterious death. I was fortunate enough in this case to build up a theory that seemed to fit the circumstances and dissipate its mysterious aspects. Then I engaged myself in one or two other cases out of mere love of solving perplexing problems. Out of all this, quite without premeditation on my part and, in fact, rather to my disgust, grew up a considerable reputation as a detective."

"Among my astronomical colleagues I have been bantered not a little on account of my work in detecting crime, and one of the astronomical journals—which, by the way, differs with me in its views very materially on questions pertaining to the science—is in the habit of referring to me as the 'detective astronomer'."

"So I am not really proud of my reputation as a detective. My fame as an astronomer—such as I have—does very well for a modest man like me. I have no ambition to shine among detectives and dim the fame of good men in that profession with my overpowering brilliancy."

Josephine asked the professor many questions about the wonderful things that astronomy has to tell, for she was a girl of an inquiring mind, and the professor, always glad to talk to a person genuinely interested, told her many curious things. But with these our story has nothing to do.

"And now, professor, tell me how you unravel the tangled threads of mystery. Since you came I have been reading about those cases you worked out, and it seems to me quite wonderful. I don't see how you do it."

"Why, it is simple enough, my dear!" The professor was old enough to be the girl's father and could venture to address her as "dear."

"Well, it doesn't look so. I could never do it," she said.

The professor's wistful smile was on his lips. "Answer me a question or two, Miss Josephine," he said. "Does the third intersecting street toward which we are walking run down hill or up, on the left hand side?"

"I'm sure I don't know," she said. The question seemed quite irrelevant to her, and she could not imagine why he had asked.

"It runs down hill," he said. "I have never walked out here before and know nothing of the topographical character of this part of the city. But I can tell that the street runs down hill, for some distance at least, notwithstanding. The intersecting street two squares beyond runs up hill."

"But how do you tell?" she asked.

"The houses and trees hide the cross streets so that you can see nothing of them and nothing on them. How do you know that one runs up hill and another down?"

"It is quite simple. There are very few people on the sidewalk in front of us. The eye travels along it easily for several squares. Now, at each street intersection the curb to the sidewalk turns at right angles with itself to follow the intersecting street. Our eyes are at a sufficient height above the ground to observe several of these cross curbs ahead of us. The first two or three are very plainly visible, and a half dozen or more beyond them are more or less easily distinguishable. You observe them, don't you?"

"Yes," she said.

"Now, if you observe closely, do those stone curbs appear to be quite level to the eye—all of them?"

The girl gazed for a moment. "No," she said. "The one at the third crossing slants down a little toward the left."

"Yes, and the one two squares beyond it slants up a little toward the left. It is reasonable to suppose that the one slanting downward is the beginning of a downward slanting street, and that the one slanting up is the beginning of an upward slanting street. Is it not?"

"Yes, of course. Why, how simple!"

"You were saying a moment ago that you didn't see how I unravel mysteries. I brought the problem of the streets to your notice as an illustration. Such abilities as I have in that line—I

"I see your mother was not here to dinner," he said.

don't claim that I have extraordinary ones—lie in exactly this direction—the power to see things plain enough to any eye, and also the power to see the meaning of things that are plain enough, or should be, to any mind. Summed up, it is the power of observation and the power of deduction; that is all."

"Many people look right at things which they never see, and others who see the things fail to note their meaning. Yet it is not because it is difficult or because it requires a mind and eye especially adapted to that sort of thing; not at all. It is simply that the mind and eye are indifferent—have grown callous to things. Children see many things that we old fellows miss, and they often detect the meaning of things when older persons fail to, which is another way of saying that their eyes and minds are not indifferent to the things around them. They are not yet old enough to have become callous to things."

"I see your meaning," said the girl. "But the power of observation and deduction, as you call it, doesn't seem nearly so easy to me as it seems to you. I think it must be a special gift, after all. Just as some men are gifted with wonderfully keen eyesight."

any one since you returned who could tell you. How did you know?"

Professor Gilman smiled. "Observation and deduction," he said. "It appears that on Sundays we are provided with fresh napkins—at least I perceive that a fresh one is here at my place. I also see a fresh one at your mother's place, with her napkin ring beside it. But yours, I noticed, was rolled up and in your napkin ring, and likewise those of the other boarders, which argues that they have been used. If your mother had been here to dinner, hers would have been rolled up in her ring the same as the others; but not being, I conclude that she was not here."

"I begin to see," said Josephine. "how you unravel mysteries. You seem to see always all there is to see."

CHAPTER II.
At the breakfast table the following Friday morning the medical students were discussing a disappearance.

"I can't imagine what has become of Damon," said Ben Rice. "His friends haven't seen or heard anything of him since Wednesday night. It looks to me like foul play. Damon was a man of steady habits and the last fellow you would expect to drop out of sight this way. I don't believe he has done it intentionally."

Professor Gilman was eating breakfast over at his table. He happened to be alone at the table, and the students spoke loud enough for him to hear what was said.

Just then Mrs. Maxwell and her daughter came in to breakfast, and Rice, after saying good morning to them, asked, "Miss Maxwell, did you hear about Luther Damon's mysterious disappearance?"

The girl turned quickly and faced Rice. "No," she said. "Tell me about it."

"Why, he hasn't been seen at college nor at his boarding house since last Wednesday night. He boarded just around the corner, at 828 W. alliance street. I don't know. The servant there says that about 9 o'clock Wednesday night a man called at the door and asked for Mr. Damon. She says he stood in the shadow while he was talking and that he can't describe his appearance. She wouldn't know him if he saw him again. She called Mr. Damon, who was up in his room, the man waiting for him outside meanwhile. Damon put on his hat and went out, and that is the last that any one has seen of him. The police have been notified and are searching for him, but have found no trace of him so far."

Rice, who had finished his breakfast, now came over and sat down in one of the vacant chairs at the other table.

"What gives an ugly look to the business," he continued, "is the fact that the day before Damon disappeared he quarreled with a student named Nutt, who boarded at the same place and whose room was next to Damon's. Just what the quarrel was about isn't clear, but high words between them were exchanged. Nutt's roommate, who was in the room, he says he heard one of them say 'Take care! Don't go too far or you'll be sorry for it!' But he can't tell which one it was."

"The next night Nutt left the house directly after dinner and didn't return till 12 o'clock. One of the other boarders who came home about the same time saw him and thought he looked as if he had been drinking. The servant who saw the unknown man about 9 o'clock is quite sure it was not Nutt, whose face and voice she is perfectly familiar with, though she denies that she should know the man if she saw him again. The police have no idea the man was Nutt, but what they want to find out now is who was the man. They believe Nutt knows, and that he and the unknown man can tell what became of Damon."

"Nutt is popular among the students, and we don't any of us like to think he has done anything criminal. But circumstances make it look rather bad for him."

Josephine Maxwell had listened intently, and when Rice paused she said, "Why, isn't it awful! Luther Damon was such a nice young man too."

"Yes," said Rice. "He was a very bright fellow. Of course we all hope he will turn up again safe, but there is apparently no reason for his absconding himself from college, and altogether it is very puzzling."

Professor Gilman had listened to all that Rice said, and now he asked, "Where does this Mr. Nutt claim to have spent Wednesday evening—the time that he was absent from his boarding place?"

"He says that when he left the house after dinner he went to the Lincoln hotel, where a friend of his was staying and spent the whole evening with him in room 43. This friend, a man named Mason, was in the city for only a short time, and he left for Mexico the following morning. He told Nutt the name of the place he was going to, but Nutt says it was some difficult Mexican name, and he can't remember what it was. That makes it impossible to communicate with him."

"The hotel register shows that a man named Matthew Mason, who registered from New York, occupied room 43 that night, and that Thursday morning he was taken in one of the hotel carriages to the station of a railroad that has connection with a road running to Mexico. Nothing further is known of this man Mason at the Lincoln hotel. He had never been there before, so far as the hotel people know. The clerk describes him as a young man with smooth face, blue eyes and brown, curly hair, of medium height, and says he wore a brown check suit and brown derby hat. No one at the hotel remembers seeing Nutt there that night, but Nutt explains that he knew the location of No. 43 and went right up to the room without speaking to any one."

(Continued on page 3.)

It is stated that fourteen thousand Armenians are suffering from famine in the province of Van.

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Perhaps you've suffered with constipation for years, tried all the pills and purgatives you ever heard or read of, without getting any more relief than the one dose of the medicine afforded.

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That's where it differs from all other remedies. It makes a thorough renovation of the whole intestinal tract, tones the bowel wall, acts on the liver and stomach, and causes all the digestive and secretory organs to so work harmoniously and perform their functions properly and perfectly that constipation, with all its attendant sickness, suffering and ill health, becomes a thing of the past.

Miss Arabella Jolie, living at 409 Carrière Street, Montreal, Que., bears out all we say in regard to the efficacy of Burdock Blood Bitters in curing constipation permanently. This is her statement:

"For over a year I suffered a great deal from persistent constipation and could only get temporary relief from the various remedies I tried until I started using Burdock Blood Bitters. I am thankful to say that this remedy has completely and permanently cured me and I have had no return of the constipation."

BEEBE PLAIN.

Rev. J. E. Starr delivered his patriotic lecture "The Old Flag," in the Methodist Church on Wednesday night, and was a much enthusiasm.

The annual Board meeting of the Methodist Church was held last Monday and the finances were reported to be in the most satisfactory condition for many years. For material support and superannuation fund the Board raised about \$850.

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Correspondents for the RECORD in all parts of the Townships, who supply the latest news while at Court, school, village and Richmond there are correspondents to furnish the latest news from these localities every day.

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Ask for Free Sample OF OUR 30c. BLACK TEA

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We carry a full line of Coffins, Caskets and all funeral requisites. Charges moderate.

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Eastern Townships Bank

ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held in their Banking House in the City of Sherbrooke, on

Wednesday, 7th day of June next.

The chair will be taken at 2 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board.

WM. FARWELL, General Manager.

Sherbrooke, 6th May, 1899.

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No washing. Apply to Mrs. W. H. Wilson, 14 Queen Street, Sherbrooke.

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Situating about two miles from Waterville on the road leading to Milby, and is known as the "Willie McIntosh Place." There is about 100 acres, a good part cleared and under good state of cultivation, the remainder well wooded. Good farm buildings. For further particulars apply to JOHN MCINTOSH, Sherbrooke.

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Farm for Sale.

IN THE TOWN OF COMPTON.

FINE FARM, under good state of cultivation only two miles from Waterville, and eight miles from Sherbrooke. Contains 140 acres, with a Sugar Bush of 100 trees, and an Apple Orchard of 100 trees. Good house and barns, also house for help. Water in all the buildings. Will be sold at a bargain. Good reason for selling.

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Farm for Sale in North Hatley

The farm known as the Nathaniel Hawse place, comprising one hundred acres of land under good cultivation, good house and barns. Will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms of payment. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

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150 ACRES—Situating 14 miles from Bulwer (C. P. R.) station, on road to Martinville—3 good barns, hog pen, carriage house, good dwelling house, running water to house and barn. Good apple orchard, also sugar place. Farm in good state of cultivation. Pasture well watered. Farm will carry 25 head of cattle and flock of sheep. Farm near church, school and mill. Apply on farm or write to CHAS. SMITH, Bulwer, P. Q. 2m31.

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120 ACRES in the Township of Ascot, on the road from Johnville to Compton, 1 mile from C. P. R. Station, Johnville, near school, church, and mill separator. Farm is well watered, has good dwelling house, 2 barns, 40 acres under good state cultivation, abundance of lumber for farm use, extra good pasture land, good apple orchard, farm well fenced. Will be sold at a bargain. Payment to suit purchaser. Apply or write to G. A. MANNING, on farm Johnville. 4x40.

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The Examiner.

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FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1899.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, May 13.—(One of the most useful of the various departmental volumes annually published by the Government is that containing the reports of the Experimental Farms which has just been brought down by the Minister of Agriculture.)

It contains the reports of Dr. Saunders, the Director, Dr. Fletcher, the entomologist and bacteriologist, the chemist and the poultry manager to gether with those of the superintendents of the branch farms at Nappans, N. S., Brandon, Man., Indian Head, N. W. T., and Agassiz, B. C.

In his introduction, Dr. Saunders touches upon the attention given to such important subjects as the maintaining of the fertility of the soil so as to provide for a succession of good crops without exhaustion, the determining of the best methods of preparing the land for different crops in the several climates of Canada, the finding out the best time of sowing the seed, and the ascertaining, by repeated tests, which are the most profitable varieties of grain, fodder plants and roots to grow, taking into consideration productivity, quality and earliness of ripening.

SPLENDID RESULTS IN THE TIME.

We are accustomed to-day to hear of the work of the Experimental Farms that the younger generation of Canadians scarcely realize that it is only about twelve years since they came into existence, and the marvellous progress that has been made in the science of agriculture during the past decade is eloquent of the intrinsic value of their work.

The Superintendent aptly observes:—"The occupation of farming has been elevated in the eyes of the community. It is no longer looked upon as a sort of drudgery suited to the dull and slow-going, but is now regarded as a suitable field for the higher intelligence of more cultivated minds. It is recognized as a calling requiring much skill to conduct it successfully and as giving ample scope for the exercise of the most earnest and active intellects."

He adds in another place:—"The large and constantly increasing demands by the farmers of the Dominion for the publications issued from the Experimental Farm is a great evidence of the desire for information among this class of the community and the high esteem in which these records of the work of the farms are held."

A feature of this year's volume is the report of the manager of the dairy, and the increasing favor with which bee-keeping is regarded gives special interest to the account of the practical experiments made, particularly in the wintering of the bees.

EMPIRE DAY.

The celebration of the Queen's Birthday this year will be especially memorable in at least three provinces of the Dominion by the fact that for the first time, the day proceeding it will be recognized and observed as "Empire Day."

"Empire Day" is to be particularly a school children's demonstration. The idea of instituting it originated with Hon. G. W. Ross, Ontario's Minister of Education, who proposed that the forenoon of the anniversary be devoted to a talk by the teacher upon the British Empire, its extent and resources; the relation of Canada to the Empire, the unity of the Empire and its advantages, the privileges which, as British subjects, we enjoy, the extent of Canada and its resources, readings from Canadian and British authors, interesting historical incidents in connection with our own country. The aim of the teacher in all his references to Canada and the Empire being to make Canadian patriotism intelligent, comprehensive and strong.

In the afternoon it is suggested that a school entertainment be given, the programme consisting of patriotic songs, recitations and recitations by the pupils, and speeches by trustees, clergymen and others.

The idea has been enthusiastically taken up in Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, and there is good reason to believe that it will spread to the other Provinces; indeed it is not unreasonable to anticipate that it will eventually find favor in other parts of the Empire.

ABOUT TIME THEY DID SOMETHING.

Incredible though it may appear, no notice what ever is taken of Her Majesty's Birthday in the Old Country, beyond the firing of official salutes, the ringing of a few church bells, the giving of one or two State dinners, and the flying of a few flags. There is no popular demonstration and no public holiday. A ready attention has been called in the London Times to the Empire Day movement, Lord Heath having written a letter in which he remarked:—"This appears to me such an excellent idea, and one (especially if connected with a half holiday) so well calculated to advance the cause of unity within the Empire, that I venture to suggest her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he could not see his way to use his great influence unofficially, to push this movement throughout other portions of the Empire, so that ultimately the anniversary of her Majesty's Birthday throughout the length and breadth of her dominions might be associated in the minds of her subjects (especially of the young) with that vast empire which has in so large a measure been the product of her long and glorious reign. It may be added that Mr. Chamberlain has expressed his cordial approval of the scheme and when the energetic Secretary for the Colonies interests himself in any matter it generally leads to practical results."

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN SECEDES.

The news that Hon. John Costigan had severed his connection with the Conservative party as it exists to-day, will not occasion very much surprise to close observers of current events. In announcing his retirement he is reported to have said:—"I do not think that the men who now pose as representatives of the old Conservative party to which I belonged, and still belong, are by any means the representatives of the Conservative instinct in Canada in politics. Indeed I may say that in my opinion they are the men who have wrecked the Conservative party. Their tactics and their principles are entirely at variance with my own, and for that reason I voted against them. There is little doubt that Mr. Costigan is representative of a not inconsiderable section of the old Conservative party, but he is the first to have the courage of his convictions and come out in denunciation of his former colleagues whom he believes have not been true to their principles. It is unfortunate, though not unexpected, that the Opposition leader chooses to impute unworthy motives to his former colleague for the action he has taken, but it is somewhat absurd to pretend, as Sir Charles Tupper does, that the Liberal party has gone out of its way to secure the ex-minister's support. A Government with a majority of nearly sixty in its back is not likely to be anxiously casting about for proselytes from the ranks of its opponents."

NOTES.

An interesting visitor to the Capital this week is Kang Yu Wei, a Chinese statesman of high standing in the Celestial Kingdom, who has been compelled to flee from his native land because his advanced views on political reform were distasteful to the imperious old Empress who at the present time seems to be pretty well running things in the far East.

Kang Yu Wei has been escaping with his life, but he is spending his days of exile in gathering information on the latest developments in western civilization, so that when he returns home he will be in a position to yet more energetically prosecute these measures of reform and provide which he has at heart.

The remarkable degree to which the American iron and steel industries are ousting their British competitors from the markets of the world, and even beating them hollow in their own territory is attracting considerable attention and creating not a little consternation in the Old Country. The trade conditions are being seriously discussed an every hand, but so far it has occurred to no one to blame the Government for it all. Sir Charles Tupper should give Imperial statesmen a few pointers.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Obstruction Tactics of the Opposition.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER SPEAKS FOR FIVE HOURS.

Ottawa, May 17.—Sir Hibbert Tupper made another five-hour speech in the House of Commons yesterday. His theme was a whole catalogue of the government for the delay in calling the Public Accounts Committee, and of the Minister of the Interior, for the latter's action in connection with the investigation of the election frauds in Manitoba, in the election of 1896. The debate took up the exclusive attention of the House till the hour of adjournment.

From the tone which Opposition members are assuming, it is plain that obstruction will be the order of the day till the Redistribution bill is brought down. The Drummond County Railway resolution was the order of the day set down for yesterday, and will be taken up to-morrow the next government day, unless, as the Premier remarked, obstruction is again resorted to.

SIR HIBBERT'S CHARGES.

Upon the orders of the day Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper moved the adjournment in order to lay before the House a complaint as to the delay in calling the Public Accounts Committee. The matter is one which Sir Hibbert referred to once before this session, and now proposed a second time chiefly by reason of the investigations in progress last session, and which were not then concluded.

MANITOBA ELECTION FRAUDS.

Sir Hibbert devoted the bulk of his speech to recounting the case of the Manitoba election frauds investigation, and going over the evidence taken at the enquiry of last session. Some time before Mr. Sifton entered the federal ministry, as it is a story well known, wrote the Prime Minister that he had reason to believe that gross fraud had been committed in the interests of the Conservative party in Manitoba, in connection with the federal elections, and further asking that the Dominion Government should pay for the prosecutions, the local government not being financially able to do so. A sub-committee of Council gave the Prime Minister power to agree to this. Mr. Sifton had Pinkerton detective at work on the case, and the result was a single conviction. Sir Hibbert Tupper's argument was that the administration of criminal justice is a matter for the provincial and not the federal government, and that in any case the work should have been handled by the Minister of Justice and not the Minister of the Interior. Further than this, Sir Hibbert found fault with the way in which the appropriation had been put through Parliament for the payment of the obligation, it being voted as "unforeseen expenses" when Sir Hibbert alleged the government was aware of the expense. Why, too, had the sub-committee of council not reported the whole matter to His Excellency?

Sir Hibbert made very free use of the name of the Minister of the Interior in the matter, and expressed the opinion that a prima facie case had been made out against that gentleman. Moreover, Mr. Sifton had not yet furnished the information in detail which he had promised. When Mr. Sifton had stated in his letter to the Premier that there was abundant evidence of fraud it seemed strange to Sir Hibbert that \$8,000 should have to be spent on fishing expeditions.

Sir Hibbert from the evidence taken last session were satisfied that there had been gross illegality and irregularity in the proceedings and misappropriation of funds without the most ordinary checking. Before resuming his seat, he intimated that the government must not expect to have their own supplies voted until an investigation has been allowed in this and other matters. The government had had its own witnesses before the committee in this matter of the election frauds, and the Opposition now desire to have a say.

MR. McMULLEN'S REPLY.

Mr. McMullen (North Wellington) who acted as chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of last session, replied briefly. He considered it plain that Sir Hibbert Tupper had been talking against time. Moreover, the charge made by him that the delay this session in calling the Public Accounts Committee was of an unprecedented nature, was a plain misstatement of facts. In 1893, for instance, when the late government was in office and Sir Hibbert Tupper a member thereof, the Public Accounts Committee was not called for seven weeks after the opening of the session. In returning to the charge against the Minister of the Interior, Sir Hibbert would find that the effect would be to help further discredit on the Conservative party and would show up the

tricks resorted to by that party, its means of retaining office prior to 1896.

Mr. McMullen referred to the case of Freeborn who acted as the informer in the Manitoba frauds. This man who is now denounced by the Conservative party, is the same of whom Robert Birmingham wired to Nat. Boyd, "He was a first class man in North Bruce."

Sir Hibbert Tupper intimated that Mr. Birmingham had denied ever having sent such a message.

Mr. Richardson (Lisgar)—I have the original copy.

Mr. McMullen in conclusion, stated that in the course which Sir Hibbert had been pursuing in this and other matters he was following a line of conduct which would neither raise him nor his party in the public estimation. He advised the member for Pictou to confine his speech to more moderate length and gave the house the benefit of a little quatern, which ran:

Of Tupper young, and Tupper old,
Of belted knights of Tupper fold;
Of Tupper schemes, and Tupper bluff,
Lord only knows, we've had enough.

MR. FOSTER.

Mr. Foster taunted the government with having put up the member for North Wellington (Mr. McMullen) to reply to the arraignment of Sir Hibbert Tupper. The Finance Minister went over some what the same ground traversed by his colleagues and repeated the charges of bad faith.

SIR LOUIS DAVIES.

Sir Louis Davies was the next speaker. He submitted that Sir Hibbert, while looking for new light on the subject had spent the whole afternoon and evening in denunciation based upon partial evidence. Sir Louis intimated that Sir Oliver Mowat as late Minister of Justice, had been consulted and given his concurrence in every step of the investigation.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Obstruction Tactics of the Opposition.

SIR CHARLES HIBBERT TUPPER SPEAKS FOR FIVE HOURS.

Ottawa, May 17.—Sir Hibbert Tupper made another five-hour speech in the House of Commons yesterday. His theme was a whole catalogue of the government for the delay in calling the Public Accounts Committee, and of the Minister of the Interior, for the latter's action in connection with the investigation of the election frauds in Manitoba, in the election of 1896. The debate took up the exclusive attention of the House till the hour of adjournment.

From the tone which Opposition members are assuming, it is plain that obstruction will be the order of the day till the Redistribution bill is brought down. The Drummond County Railway resolution was the order of the day set down for yesterday, and will be taken up to-morrow the next government day, unless, as the Premier remarked, obstruction is again resorted to.

SIR HIBBERT'S CHARGES.

Upon the orders of the day Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper moved the adjournment in order to lay before the House a complaint as to the delay in calling the Public Accounts Committee. The matter is one which Sir Hibbert referred to once before this session, and now proposed a second time chiefly by reason of the investigations in progress last session, and which were not then concluded.

MANITOBA ELECTION FRAUDS.

Sir Hibbert devoted the bulk of his speech to recounting the case of the Manitoba election frauds investigation, and going over the evidence taken at the enquiry of last session. Some time before Mr. Sifton entered the federal ministry, as it is a story well known, wrote the Prime Minister that he had reason to believe that gross fraud had been committed in the interests of the Conservative party in Manitoba, in connection with the federal elections, and further asking that the Dominion Government should pay for the prosecutions, the local government not being financially able to do so. A sub-committee of Council gave the Prime Minister power to agree to this. Mr. Sifton had Pinkerton detective at work on the case, and the result was a single conviction. Sir Hibbert Tupper's argument was that the administration of criminal justice is a matter for the provincial and not the federal government, and that in any case the work should have been handled by the Minister of Justice and not the Minister of the Interior. Further than this, Sir Hibbert found fault with the way in which the appropriation had been put through Parliament for the payment of the obligation, it being voted as "unforeseen expenses" when Sir Hibbert alleged the government was aware of the expense. Why, too, had the sub-committee of council not reported the whole matter to His Excellency?

Sir Hibbert made very free use of the name of the Minister of the Interior in the matter, and expressed the opinion that a prima facie case had been made out against that gentleman. Moreover, Mr. Sifton had not yet furnished the information in detail which he had promised. When Mr. Sifton had stated in his letter to the Premier that there was abundant evidence of fraud it seemed strange to Sir Hibbert that \$8,000 should have to be spent on fishing expeditions.

Sir Hibbert from the evidence taken last session were satisfied that there had been gross illegality and irregularity in the proceedings and misappropriation of funds without the most ordinary checking. Before resuming his seat, he intimated that the government must not expect to have their own supplies voted until an investigation has been allowed in this and other matters. The government had had its own witnesses before the committee in this matter of the election frauds, and the Opposition now desire to have a say.

MR. McMULLEN'S REPLY.

Mr. McMullen (North Wellington) who acted as chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of last session, replied briefly. He considered it plain that Sir Hibbert Tupper had been talking against time. Moreover, the charge made by him that the delay this session in calling the Public Accounts Committee was of an unprecedented nature, was a plain misstatement of facts. In 1893, for instance, when the late government was in office and Sir Hibbert Tupper a member thereof, the Public Accounts Committee was not called for seven weeks after the opening of the session. In returning to the charge against the Minister of the Interior, Sir Hibbert would find that the effect would be to help further discredit on the Conservative party and would show up the

tricks resorted to by that party, its means of retaining office prior to 1896.

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Facts, Figures and Fiction

Fifty thousand tons of oysters are consumed in London during the season.

The new British torpedo-boat destroyer Albion has a speed of 33 marine miles an hour.

MILBURN'S STERILIZING HEADACHE POWDER is easy to take, harmless in action and sure to cure any headache in from 5 to 20 minutes. 4x40

The Registrar General's report estimates the population of England and Wales at over 31,000,000.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia

In Russia people must marry before 80 or not at all, and may marry only five times.

Hayward's Yellow Oil applied externally relieves pain, allays inflammation, reduces swelling, heals cuts, cures sprains, lame back, contracted cords and stiff joints. Taken internally cures colds, Quinsy, pain in the stomach, Kidney Complaint, etc. Price 25c. 2x42

It is expected that the Siberian Railway will be completed to Irkutsk in February, 1900.

To the Leaf

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to Nicholson, 177 MacDougal Street, New York. 1x7

The Irish captain was inspecting his troops in the rear, and noticed that a private had neglected to wash his ears and neck. "You dirty fellow," said he, "you haven't washed your face behind. Turn round and look at yourself, sir!"

Minard's Mitimint Cures Boreas, etc.

Lottie—"I'm afraid Fred doesn't care for me as much as he did." Edith—"Nonsense! What makes you think so?" Lottie—"I got a letter from him to-day, and there were at least a few places where he might have put in a 'dear' or a 'darling' and didn't."

Daniel Ritz, Proprietor and Publisher of the Examiner, Independent says: "I was suffering from Dyspepsia and liver trouble. I took a few bottles of Minard's Vitalizeur and it cured me. I can heartily recommend it." For sale by J. L. Mathieu, Druggist. 1x32

STEEL IN SHIPBUILDING.

Steel has been used for shipbuilding during about 23 years, yet it is estimated that 96 per cent. of the vessels built at the present day are made of steel.

DISCHARGED TO DIE.

BUT MISS FITZPATRICK DIDN'T LOSE HOPE. DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART ACCOMPLISHED WHAT THE PHYSICIANS COULDN'T.

If the thousands of people who rush to go to a remedy as a last resort would go to it as a first resort, how much misery and suffering would be spared. Mrs. John Fitzpatrick of Gannanque, after being treated by eminent physicians for heart disease of five years standing was discharged from the hospital as a hopeless case. One dose relieved a very acute spasm in less than half an hour, and three bottles cured her. Sold by J. L. Mathieu

CATABER RELIEVED IN 10 TO 60 MINUTES. One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Hoarseness. 60 cents. At J. L. Mathieu's.

THE DOCTOR'S WIFE.

A FOUR YEARS' CRIPPLE FROM ACUTE RHEUMATISM—SOUTH AMERICAN RHEUMATIC CURE WAS THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.

Mrs. J. H. Harte, of 223 Church street, Toronto, wife of Dr. Harte, suffered severely from rheumatism for five years. For four years she could not walk without the use of a cane. At times the pains were intense and she suffered tortures. No remedy or treatment gave any relief. She was induced to try South American Rheumatic Cure. She used four bottles and to-day is free from pain, and she closes her signed testimony by saying: "I am entirely cured and can move about as blithely as ever in my life." Sold by J. L. Mathieu.

A Brain Twister For Robert.

A discouraged editor asked the following question: "If Bob Ingersoll insists that there is no hell, will he state what becomes of the man who takes the paper three or four years without paying for it and then tells the postmaster that he does not want it?"—Hawkinsville (A.) Dispatch.

DEAR SIRS,—Within the past year I know of three fatty tumors on the head having been removed by the application of MINARD'S LINIMENT without any surgical operation and there is no indication of a return. CAPT. W. FITZ, Clifton, N. B. Gondola Ferry.

It is alleged that a London money lender has a £500 note which he lends to aristocratic brides to be exhibited as a wedding gift along with other presents.

For Over Fifty years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering with teething, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurse in the United States. Prices twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all the druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

DAIRY AND CREAMERY

CREAMOMETER.

Judging Milk by the Amount of Cream Shown.

A government bulletin describes a very simple test and one which although not alto, reliable, is better than none. It is the judgment of milk by the amount of cream it will show. This is not an accurate test, because it may fail to show cream when it should or it may show more than it ought. However, it will not show cream if there is none in the milk. With two samples of milk having the same amount of fat different results may appear with this test as the proportion of the fat globules which rise depends somewhat on the age of the milk and the way it is handled before delivery. If fat globules have much difficulty in rising only a small part of them will get to the top and they may carry up with them so much of the other constituents that there will be a large bulk of poor cream. When the test is carefully conducted and conditions are favorable to the rise of cream, fair results can usually be obtained. This test requires a long graduated glass tube, which is filled with milk to the zero mark and allowed to stand in a cool place for 20 to 24 hours. The cream rises in the tube, and the height of the cream is measured by a scale on the side of the tube. The cream is said to be rising by warming the milk to 100 degrees F and then setting it in the tube in cold water or the tube will be filled half full of milk and the remainder with warm water, which raises the temperature and reduces the viscosity in which case only half as much cream will appear as the milk is to be given credit for. For example, if the contents of a glass are half water and show 10 per cent cream upon the scale, this means, of course, 20 per cent of the milk. If the milk is the same each day and is tested in the same way, there should be little difference in the cream shown. Tubes graduated specially for this test are sold by dairy supply firms. The cream test furnishes a good opportunity to look for sediment. If the milk is not clean, dirt can be seen in the bottom of the cylinder. Care should be taken to carry the tube quickly, so that neither the cream nor the sediment will be disturbed.

Canned Butter.

Professor Robertson, commissioner of dairying in Canada has had some packages of butter sent to Japan in this and, as the reports regarding them have been favorable, it is proposed to pack 1, 2 and 5 pound tins in a similar manner for the Klondike. The butter is wrapped up in waxed paper and then placed in hermetically sealed tins, which, it is claimed, will keep the butter good in any climate. A number of tins have been manufactured in Montreal and a shipment has been sent from Calgary to the Yukon. Tinned butter has been a great success in France, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be so here. Professor Robertson thinks a large trade may be developed with China and Japan, but, as neither Chinese nor Japanese include butter or cheese in their bill of fare, it would appear that they need education in that direction first. A large trade in tinned butter has existed for years in Ireland.

Separator Milk For Pigs.

Separator milk has a very high feeding value for pigs. These are usually fed entirely too much corn and require a food with much less fat and heat in it and nothing meets this want so well as skim milk. It is of little value to calves when fed alone, but if properly balanced with corn and fed warm and sweet it is almost equivalent to whole milk. The feeding value therefore of skim milk depends entirely on how it is fed. If sour and cold and fed alone, it is of little value for calves. If balanced up with corn, either for calves or pigs, it has great feeding value. To get the best results with calves it must be fed sweet and for young calves warm. The value of skim milk depends on the brains used in feeding it. The man who finds it worth nothing evidently does not know how to feed it. The man with experience who places a high value on it is evidently the man that has the "know how."—Live Stock

Cows' Feed at Calving Time.

Cows when expected to be fresh should not be allowed to have any grain for several weeks prior to calving says The Epitomist. It is often the case where a farmer has an extra butter producing cow that he overfeeds her at this critical time or gives her such quality of grain in hopes of "making her do a little better next time" that she is liable to have milk fever or any one of the many other diseases that cause a speedy death. It is better to be on the safe side and not feed any grain until after she has been fresh at least three days, when a small ration can be safely given. There is no question but that a cow will make just as much milk until a few or four days after dropping her calf as she will when stuffed before the lactation period begins, even if she will not the risk is much less and we prefer to be on the safe side, although it may seem a little slow sometimes.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means after suffering for several years with a severe affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers, as it is a disease which he desires it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, A. A. BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address:

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brookline, N. Y.

Pure and Clean Temples.

Now is the Time to Cleanse and Tone the Body.

Paine's Celery Compound Rebuilds and Strengthens Broken-down and Weakened Physical Frames.

On the street, in assemblies and where men and women do most congregate, the quick and critical eye can discern weakness, decay and disease. The cruel signs of disease and death are not confined to any particular class or age. There are prominent victims in youth and full age, and this is truly the season when the story of diseased people shows up in full strength.

The faces of men and women in the month of May are the true indicators of health or disease. Pale, sallow faces, cheeks bloated and full of pimples and nasty eruptions, nervous twitching of the limbs and unsteady gait, all tell of weakness and growing disease. In the great majority of cases poisoned blood is the prime cause of trouble. For such as suffer from blood and skin diseases, Paine's Celery Compound is their true rescuer—their only salvation. It is the greatest of all blood purifiers known to medical men; its marvelous cures are before the hot weather comes on will certainly effect a most blessed change for every man and woman whose blood is foul, impure and sluggish.

Miles of Advertising. No street in the world is more plastered with advertising than Broadway, New York. Even to those recognizing that fact the amount does not appear startling until it is put into figures. The combined length of the two sides of Broadway from the Battery to Central park is 52,800 feet. The amount of advertising on the buildings and in shop windows is such that it would take a man between eight and ten days of eight hours each to read his way up one side and down the other.

Not So Bad as That.

"What would you say," asked the fair theosophist, "if I should tell you that I was born in Egypt 8,000 years ago?" "Why, I should certainly say you don't look it."

It is asserted that women are on the whole cooler and more self possessed than men in cases of disasters at sea.

Korea is exactly the size of Kansas, 82,000 square miles.

Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets at all druggists—35 cents a box—60 Tablets.

CHAPTER VI.

1. O, ye of little faith in remedies and doctors.

2. How shall ye be filled with the knowledge that the tortures of dyspepsia may be relieved in an instant?

3. Try Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets, because they are prompt in erecting all derangements of the stomach and absolutely cure the worst form of dyspepsia.

4. These tablets are wonders and all druggists sell them—60 in a box, at 35 cents for the box.

Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are free from all chemicals that run the stomach to give temporary relief. The action of these tablets is soothing and healing and the fruit juice of the pineapple vitalizes the natural digestive juices to assist in a natural cure.

Sold by J. L. Mathieu.

Lovable Little Pigs.

While the raising of swine is not exactly a poetical occupation, it is said to be a paying one and one that would be practicable for a woman to engage in.

"One of the most thoroughgoing, capable business women of the day," says The Practical Farmer, "is a breeder of fine swine, and she has won a reputation that is enviable. She has made thousands of dollars from the business and is proud of and enjoys her work. Poultry and swine breeding as a part of the farm wife's business ventures forms both a happy and profitable combination. Even the word 'happy' she says, is well placed, for it is a happy work caring for and owning handsome sows and pretty, thrifty pigs, fine shots and marketable hogs. Little pigs, she asserts, are as lovable as baby chicks, and through actual ownership one takes pride and comfort in watching them grow and looking to the comforts and needs of the entire swine herd."

Mina's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Wrinkles.

Even very young women are seen with strongly marked wrinkles in the forehead which they have acquired through contracting the brows. A friend tells me that these wrinkles will disappear under the following treatment:

Bind the forehead at night with a compress of new linen soaked in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and white of egg. Allow the compress to remain on all night and continue the treatment until the wrinkles have disappeared.

Pay for the Fidler.—Mrs. Growler—"Now, grocer, you have charged me for 'things I never had.' What do you mean by such items as one handful of raisins, one pocketful of almonds, two mouthfuls of brown sugar, etc.?" "Greet it," means, Mrs. Growler, that ladies who will bring their children with them when they do their marketing must pay for all they get."

FARM GARDEN

PLANTING STRAWBERRIES.

Desirable Plants and the Right Depth For Setting Them.

All strawberry growers are aware that it is only the plants formed by the runners that should be used for the new plantation. These have yellowish white roots, and can thus be distinguished from the older plants, which have a long stem, at the lower end of which are black or brown roots (Fig. 1), many of which are dead or broken.



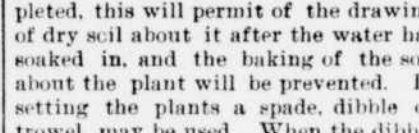
of which are dead or broken. If plants of good quality, which can be depended upon to give large crops, are desired, those selected for planting should have good crowns and well developed roots (Fig. 2). As a rule only the first plants on the runners should be used.

Dealers in strawberry plants, when picking up the plants after they have been dug, generally remove the dead or diseased leaves and runners, and at the same time straighten out the roots and the remaining leaves. Sometimes the setting of the plants is necessarily delayed until late in the season, when, if the air happens to be dry, there will be great danger of the wilting and perhaps the killing of the plants from the heat and dryness of the soil and air. Under these conditions it will be advisable to cut off the leaves except one or two of the smaller ones, as by thus reducing their surface the evaporation will be lessened. When plants have been purchased and have become dry or heated in the bundles, it will be advisable to cut the bundles and either place them in water up to the crowns in some cool, shady place, or to hold them in, so that the soil will be in contact with roots of each plant in moist soil, where they can be shaded and occasionally sprinkled. In a few days the plants that have not been killed will recover.

When the plants are being set, equal care should be taken that the roots are not exposed. Should the soil be dry, a pint or so of water should be given each plant before the planting has been completed, this will permit of the drawing of dry soil about it after the water has soaked in, and the baking of the soil about the plant will be prevented. In setting the plants a spade, dibble or trowel may be used. When the dibble or spade is used, a cut is made in the ground to the depth of six or eight inches, and the soil is pressed back in either direction by a side movement of the handle. In the opening thus formed the roots are placed, care being taken that they are not cramped and that they are so spread out that the soil can be brought in contact with each of them. When large plants, with a thick mat of roots are used, this is particularly necessary, as otherwise the soil would only be in contact with a layer of roots upon the outside of this bundle.

There is also considerable danger of loss if attention is not given to the depth at which the plants are set, they should be at such a depth that the bud will be just above the surface as at C in the second cut, for if deeper than this there will be danger that, especially on heavy soil, the bud cannot make its way through the soil, while if not deep enough a part of the roots will be exposed and the plant will be very likely to dry out. If placed perhaps a quarter or half inch deeper than it grows in the field, this will be sufficient to allow for the setting of the plant and will leave it in about the right position. In planting with the trowel the same method may be used as with the dibble or spade, but with a few plants many think it will pay to take somewhat more pains with the planting. A large hole is dug, and in the bottom of this conical elevation is left, around and upon which the roots are spread.

After placing the plants at the right depth the soil is pressed against them with the dibble or hands, so that it will be in close contact with the roots.



THE SUCCESS OF THE PLANTING WILL BE INCREASED IF THE FEET ARE USED TO ASSIST IN PACKING THE SOIL. PRESSURE UPON ONE SIDE WILL GENERALLY SUFFICE, BUT IF THE SOIL IS SANDY A FOOT MAY BE PLACED AT EITHER SIDE OF THE PLANT. THE CONTINUED AND REPEATED PRESSURE WITH THE FEET ABOUT THE PLANT, AS PRACTICED BY SOME, IS NOT ADVISABLE, ACCORDING TO PROFESSORS TAFT AND GLADEN, WHO TREAT OF STRAWBERRY CULTURE IN A RECENT BULLETIN OF THE MICHIGAN STATION, FROM WHICH THE FOLLOWING EXTRACT IS MADE.

To Prevent Swarming.

R. C. Aikin says there are two ways: "Give the queen and bees in one section of the hive just as the flow comes on, making a new or strengthening weak ones with the brood or by excluding the queen from part of the hive ten days prior to the flow; then at the beginning of the flow take the queen and unsealed brood to a new stand and give the bees and sealed brood on the old stand a ripe cell or virgin queen."

Progressive Beekeeper.

Reports from the famine district in Russia are very alarming.

Lord Salisbury has as used the recentment of the Rational Dress League in Britain by making some jeering remarks upon lady cyclists' costumes.

The seafood used in the hanging of Mrs. Poirier and Sam Parslow at Scholastic, Quebec, has been sent to London, Ont., for the hanging of Marian Brown on Wednesday next.

Women Need Not Suffer

From those terrible side aches, back aches, headaches and the thousand and one other ills which make life full of misery.

Most of these troubles are due to impure, imperfectly filtered blood—the Kidneys are not acting right and in consequence the system is being poisoned with impurities.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

are daily proving themselves woman's greatest friend and benefactor.

Here is an instance:

Mrs. Harry Fleming, N.B., says: "The use of Doan's Kidney Pills restored me to complete health. The first symptoms I noticed in my case were severe pains in the small of my back and around the loins, together with general weakness and loss of appetite. I gradually became worse, until, hearing of Doan's Kidney Pills, I got a box from our druggist.

I am pleased to testify to their effectiveness in correcting the troubles from which I suffered.

WORMS cannot exist either in children or adults when Dr. Low's Worm Syrup is used. 25c. All dealers. 4x40

Taking a Walk.

Justice—What have you to say in answer to the charge of stealing this man's plank walk?

The Accused—I took it by advice of my physician, yer honor. He told me to take a long walk every day. This was the first long walk I saw today, and of course I took it. A man can't afford to employ a doctor unless he takes his advice.

Justice—The court, however, will give you advice for nothing—three months' rest. You will take it in the house of correction.—Boston Transcript

Words of all kinds are promptly expelled by Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup. Nice taste. Price 25c. 2x42

Some Queer Trees.

The breadfruit tree of Ceylon is very remarkable. Its fruit is baked and eaten as we eat bread and is equally good and nutritious. In Barbadoes, South America, is a tree which, by piercing the trunk, produces milk, with which the inhabitants feed their children. In the interior of Africa is a tree which produces excellent butter. It resembles the American oak and its fruit, from which the butter is prepared, is not unlike the olive. The great traveler, declared that the butter surpassed any made in England from cow's milk. At Sierra Leone is the cream fruit tree, the fruit of which is quite agreeable in taste.

At Table Bay, near the Cape of Good Hope, is a small tree the berries of which make excellent candles. It is also found in the Azores. The vegetable tallow tree also grows in Sumatra, in Algeria and in China. In the island of Chusan large quantities of oil and tallow are extracted from its fruit, which is gathered in November or December, when the tree has lost all its leaves. The bark of a tree in China produces a beautiful soap. Trees of the sapindus or soap berry order also grow in the north of Africa. They are amazingly prolific, and their fruit contains about 38 per cent of saponin.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Refused to Take More Pay.

A writer in Ainslee's Magazine tells how Irving M. Scott, the man who built the Oregon, once refused a raise in his salary. The firm was then building the Saginaw for the government. Donahue was at the legislature much of the time soon after Scott's arrival, and affairs at the works were at sixes and sevens. Brodie, the foreman, threatened to leave and did leave, and Scott without authority and although only engaged as a draftsman, took entire charge and directed things for two weeks until Donahue's return. He introduced system into the methods and made affairs permanent.

About this time Donahue offered to increase his wages, but Scott thought over the matter and declined.

"If I break my year's contract with you," he said to Donahue, "I'll have to take what you give me. I prefer to keep my contract, and when it's up you'll have to pay me what I'm worth."

Donahue looked agast. "You're the first man," he said, "that I've ever known to refuse a raise of pay."

Results justified Scott's foresight. At the end of the year he was re-engaged and was paid just four times what Donahue had offered him.

Advice to Consumptives

There are three great remedies that every person with weak lungs, or with consumption itself, should understand. These remedies will cure about every case in its first stages; and many of those more advanced. It is only the most advanced that are hopeless. Even these are wonderfully relieved and life itself greatly prolonged.

What are these remedies? Fresh air, proper food and Scott's Emulsion.

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Be afraid of draughts but not of fresh air. Eat nutritious food and drink plenty of milk. Do not forget that Scott's Emulsion is the oldest, the most thoroughly tested and the highest endorsed of all remedies for weak throats, weak lungs and consumption in all its stages.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

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Games, Books, Papers, etc. Open week days from 8 to 12 a.m. and 1 to 4 p.m.

SAVINGS FUND FOR WORKING MEN

Deposits received from the 1st of the month, not exceeding a total amount of \$10, when it is transferred to any local bank to name of depositors allowed on every even dollar.

Committees;

1899.

Mayor, . . . H. R. FRASER.

FINANCE.—Com. Chairman, with Couns. McManney, Jencks and Guay.

ROAD.—Com. McManney chairman, with Couns. Belanger, LeBaron and Hebert.

FIRE.—Com. Belanger, chairman, with Couns. Jencks, Fortier and Fuller.

POLICE.—Com. LeBaron, chairman, with Couns. Hebert, Worthington and Olivier.

SANITARY.—Com. Hebert, chairman, with Couns. Worthington, Olivier and Fuller.

LIGHT.—Com. Guay, chairman, with Couns. Fortier and Worthington.

WATER.—Com. Jencks, chairman, with Couns. McManney, Cate and Fortier.

REAL ESTATE AND PARK.—Com. Olivier, Chairman, with Couns. Cate, Hebert and LeBaron.

MARKET.—Councillor Worthington, chairman, with Couns. Guay, Fuller and Belanger.

CITY HALL.—Com. Fuller, chairman, with Couns. Fortier, Jencks and Olivier.

POR.—The Mayor and the Police Committee.

CITY FIRE ALARM BOXES

3. Central Fire Station.
4. Cor. Gall and Belvidere Sts.
5. Cor. Bridge St. and Bowen Avenue.
6. Cor. Prospect St. and Lockhart Road.
7. Cor. Queen and Upper Water Sts.
8. Cor. Melbourne and Prospect Sts.
9. Brewery, Melbourne and Prospect Sts.
10. Cor. Moore and Commercial Sts.
11. Cor. Montreal and Belvidere Sts.
12. Hunting Shop, Lennoxville Road, south.
13. Cor. Hall Ave. and Lennoxville Road, east.
14. Cor. Factory and Lennoxville Road, east.
15. Cor. Belvidere and Factory Sts.
16. Alexander St., near Hall.
17. Cor. Park St. and Lennoxville Road E.
18. Cor. Peel and King Sts.
19. Cor. King and Wellington Sts.
20. Cor. Hall and Wellington Sts.
21. City Hall.
22. Wellington and Meadow Street.
23. No. 2 Fire Station, London St.
24. Cor. Dominion Avenue and London St.
25. Cor. Bank and William Sts.
26. B. A. Land Company's Saw Mill.
27. Cor. Gordon and Sanborn Sts.
28. Cor. Liverpool and London Sts.
29. Cor. Commercial and Lower Water Sts.
30. A. L. Grindrod & Co. Mills.
31. High Street.
32. No. 3 Fire Station, King St.
33. Factory St., R. A. Land Co. Office.
34. Paton Mills.
35. Cor. Bowen Avenue and Morkill Road.
36. Cor. Bridge and Pine Sts.
37

