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As I have No Expense of Travelling Agents, or Rent of Store. Kowl Washing Machines and Extention Ladders.

OFFICE at my house, cor. Sussex and Peel Sts. J. J. WETHERUP

She Tictoria Avaraer

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1897.

Out in Klondike.

He had just roturned from the top of the Chilkoot Pass and was apparently glad of it, says the Washington Star. "How was the weather when you

"How was the weather when you left!" inquired a friend. "Cold?"
"Yes, but not so cold as it will be along in January, after the mesquitoes get out of the air and let the wind have a chance. Then it gets good and cold. A man told me who had wintered up there seven years that it was so cold in January that they from the filmes of their candles and sold them for strawberries. He said they kept their fires over night by putting them out in the air and letting them freeze and then thawed them out in the morning. He said he had seen four men die of colic from eating whiskey that was frozen so hard it wouldn't thew inside of them. He said he knew a clerk in an hotel on the Yukon that got rich selling the diamonds he wore, said diamonds being nothing on earth but foe crystals that didn't thaw till after the clerk had got out of the country. He said he had seen a man fall off the roof of a barn and freeze so stiff before he lit that he broke in two when he hit the ground. He said he had seen smoke freeze in a chimney till the fire wouldn't draw, and he knew of one case where the smoke froze after it got a hundred feet up and fell back on the house, knocking a hole in the roof big enough to drive a yoke of steers through. He said the reason the nights were so long in that country was that the dark got frozen so hard that the daylight couldn't thaw its way through in less than aix months. He said—" couldn't thaw its way through in less than six months. He said..."

"Excuse me," interrupted the friend, "did this party have affidavits with these state-

"He said he had, but I guess he must have frozen to death hunting for them, because he never came back when I asked him to go after them for me," and the returned Chilkcoter smiled a smile that was childlike and bland.

Are You Going to Dye?

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Thousands Dye this month. The yest majority make the work profitable and pleasant, while others are confronted with disappointment, despair and ruin.

The happy and successful dyers are those who always use the Diamond Dyes that produce the brightest, fastest and most lasting colors. The discontented and unhappy ones are the few that use the common and crude package and soap grease dyes, giving muddy and blotchy colors.

If you desire to make your costumes, dresses.

blotchy colors.

If you desire to make your costumes, dresses, capes, jackets, blouses, etc., look like new garments, buy some fashionable dark color of the Diamond Dyes, and you will be astonished with the results. Now is the time to look out the men's end boys' light colored and faded clothing and make them ready for another season's wear. Fast Diamond Black, Seal Brown, Indigo or Navy Blue will give magnificant shades on all garments. Insist upon your dealer giving you the Diamond Dyes every time you buy; then, and only then, is success assured.

A Tale of a Uross.

STORY OF THE DESTRUCTION OF THE JESUIT MISSION AMONGST THE

By Wm. A. Laughlin, Toronto, Ont. Often as I gaze upon the crumbling

The forts to which I allude were built

among the fierce tribes of this country.

About the year 1647 the mission was at the height of its prosperity. The principal station was at St. Marie, on a little Thus did Manfred excite the triends to the height of its prosperity. The principal station was at St. Marie, on a little river, new called the Wyr, that falls into Matchedash Bay. There the kind fathers dispensed a bountiful hospitality; these scattered parties of the Algonquin's of the Ottawa region fied for shelter from their apathy, also resolved to go on an expedition. They did so, and met with success, but their joy was dampened when they found, on their return, their village destroyed, and their wives and considered massacred. Thus was the mission of St. Joseph extirpated. river, now called the Wyr, that falls into with alarm the apathy of their allies, who lived, careless and supine, although the welfare of their nature depended on their sonstant vigilance. However, the Hurons, or "the noblemen" as the French called them, relied on a treaty recently framed between them, and their bitter enemies the Iroquois. Their faith in this treaty caused with other events their

now New York state, they became established as the life long toes of their kin, the Hurons. When the French arrived in Canada they found that the Iroquois were not to be desired but a ring to a were not to be despised, but owing to a great error of judgement on the part of Champlain they won for themselves the could not bind these savages, allied thumselves to the Huron Indians. The Iroquois in their turn entered into close
alliance with the English on the Atlantic
seaboard. Hence war was not uncommon in the early days of this country.

The Huron tribe, owing to the efforts
of the Jesuit fathers soon became to a

great degree civilized, and turning their attention to agriculture they became skilled tillers of the soil. Their store. In the store i from many of the diseases attending civilization. Thus the Hurons were eager to be instructed, and they were faithful to the last to those who befriend

Marie and Manfred, as the days went by, grew more intimate, and as they were both possessed of many accomplishments this intimacy soon grew, on his part at least, into a passionate affection. But his overtures were ecoly received by Marie, for although she loved Manfred with a deep, silent love, yet ahe did not betray her weakness to him. Marie would seen return to France, where she had rich relatives, take her vows, and become a nun. This was her intention, and she had taken an oath never to dis-

In the Iroquois country all is prepar-In the Irequois country all is preparation, for the warriors have agreed to go forth on an expedition to the Huron country. They had given up all thoughts of such an undertaking for some time to some, but their intentions were soon changed by a late arrival in their cautons. This arrival was Manfred, the Italian, who came hoping, by means of the Irowho came hoping, by means of the Iroquois, to gain his revenge on his late
entertainers. Marie, he knew would
seen leave for France, hence he made
haste in his base designs. He addressed
an assembly of the chiefs; told them that
in his travels he had penetrated into the
Huron country, and had been much
honored by the Hurons, who rested in ruins of old Fort St. Ignace, I ask myself why it is that the true story of the fate of the Huron Mission of 1649 has never yet been written. Conscious that this is the case, I humbly take up my pen to chronicle the events that have transpired within those same old walls.

The forts to which I allude were built the true of the constant of the senses. The sun, and the stars, mountains and rivers, lakes and forests, between themselves and the Iroquois. His oratory was studied and elaborate; this language was vigorous and at the same time highly imagination; all ideas were expressed by figures addressed to the senses. The sun, and the stars, mountains and rivers, lakes and forests, between themselves and the Iroquois. perfect security as a result of a late treaty about about two hundred and fifty years ago, in what is now Simeoe county. The builders were the Jesuit fathers who left with almost oriental art and richness. their good homes in France to labor His eloquence was assisted by action, or war. War followed as a result, and the

grave consultation. The country had mission of St. Joseph extirpated.

grown peaceful, yet the fathers viewed The Iroqueis during the autumn, lurked in the woods. On a dark morning in ed in the woods. On a dark morning in March, 1649, the village of St. Ignace was surprised, and its sleeping warriors murdered. Then in the grey dawn they stole upon St. Louis and, bursting through the palisades, they slaughtered the people. Here Manfred displayed much tact, and, as a result, won the highest esteem of his warriors. Here he found Fathers Breboeuf and Lallemant, and, reserving them for future tortures, he sent them Their enemies, the Iroquois, had in long years gone by, been united with them; but, owing to quarrels between the tribes, they separated from the mother tribe, and travelling to what is now New York state, they became established as the life long toes of their kin, the Harron William of Harrons throw the mother tribe. ingly a party of Hurons threw themselves before the advancing tide of victorious warriors. All day long the battle raged. Fort Marie was captured and the heroic Fathers Breboeuf and Lallemant were bound to the stake. The fiends tore the enmity of the savage Iroquois. The bound to the stake. The fiends tore the rails from the fingers of Breboauf, they hacked his body with knives, hung red hot hatchets about his neck, seared his gums, and finally cut his heart out, yet

to a happy release.

seager to be instructed, and they were faithful to the last to those who beriend of them. They all, therefore, loved the good fathers who labored so faithfully among them, but they adored Marie, the heroine of this story.

Marie was a French git whose parents hab both been murdered by the Lorqued by the Lorqued with kind parents. At length tidings reached Quebec that the little girl, lastly blessed with kind parents of the Income. A length tidings reached Quebec that the little girl, lastly blessed with kind parents. At length tidings reached Quebec that the name of the consequence of his story.

Marie was a French girl whose parents had both been murdered by the Lorqued with kind parents. At length tidings reached Quebec that the little girl, lastly blessed with kind parents. At length tidings reached Quebec that the last the consequence of his story.

Marie was a French girl whose parents had both been murdered by the Lorqued with kind parents. At length tidings reached Quebec that the little girl, lastly blessed with kind parents. At length tidings reached Quebec that the little girl, lastly blessed with kind parents. At length tide on the shores of Lake Version, and the length of the work of the

much at the sight of a weather-beaten cross erected over a lonely grave. They concluded that it was the resting place of some person of rank who had perished in the wilderness long ago. The cross stood in its old position for many years, tell some worldly pioneer descerated the sacred spot by removing the cross, and obliterating, with his rough ploughshare, all traces of the lonely grave. The gray ruins of some of these old forts still stand to attest the story of the fate of the Huron Mission, and as I gaze on them and consider life in this country over two centuries ago, I cannot forbear quoting in conclusion the familiar lines of the Ameri

can poet, Bryant: Thus arise Races of living things, glorious in strength,
And perish, as the quickening breath of
God

Fills them, or is withdrawn.

An Injustice to Ireland Ireland is often described as the island of grievanees. These, of course, may be real or imaginary, but it was altogether a bona-fide grievance which we investigated while on a recent visit to Belfast, and which, we trust, our many friends of the betray her weakness to him. Marie would seen return to France, where she had rich relatives, take her vows, and become a nun. This was her intention, and she had taken an oath never to distrespect her vows. Thus was it that Manfred's love soon grew cold for Marie.

She observed a change in him: no songs. respect her vows. Thus was it that Manfred's love soon grew cold for Marie. She observed a change in him; no songs did he sing, no compliments did he now pay the fair Marie. At length Manfred plucked up courage and asked that old, cld question which is always to be answered with a "yea" or "nay." Marie with seeming indifference dismissed him with a smile. Manfred then went to her guardian, Brebocuf, and bade him farewell. He told the priest he could no longer linger where his presence was edious. The priest bade him good-bye, and reminded Manfred that we owe a duty to God as well as to ourselves. duty to God as well as to ourselves. We think, however, that the responsibility for refusing to the flourishing Irish port his travels. for refusing to the flourishing Irish port privileges which are granted to cities on this side of the St. George's Channel must, in the main, be laid at the door of Mr. Walter Long. The President of the Board of Agriculture entertains some views on the subject of British agricultural interests which, in these days of free trade, are, to say the best for them, rather antiquated. He avows that if foreign cattle are imported at Belfast, the British native stock will be subjected to considerable risk of contagion. We cannot quite follow the argument. Foreign cattle may go to Manchester, yet the herds of Lancachire and Cheshire are not held to be jeopardised by the passage of scheduled cattle up the inland waterway. Neither are the herds of Wirral held to be endangered by the Birkenhead lairage, nor the inward cattle from Ireland by the fact that while in the Mersey they may be placed in close juxtaposition to a cattle liner inward bound from the United States. A closer examination of the case for Beltast shows that there is practically for Beliast shows that there is practically no logical reason whatever why the northern Irish port should be handicapped as it is by the Board of Agriculture. It is tolerably well known that the Head Line is mainly responsible for the foreign trade of Belfast. Twenty years ago the one vessel of the fleet carried some 830 tons; the last addition carries more than ten times that amount. These vessels run to Canada, and such are the conditions of the trade they conduct between Belfast and the Dominion, that they make the outward voyage in ballast.

By making their headquarters on this side at some other port, it is reasonable to assume that the line would be enabled to secure some outward cargo. Surely, therefore, the very fact that this firm is severely handicapped by the failure of Ireland to provide adequate cutward freight should be an argument for, not against, legislature doing something to assist, rather than retard, the enterprise of this Irish steamship company. What the Head Line want is simply permission

to land Canadian cattle at Beliast. They will ensure the provision of the requisite lairage accommodation at a site well outside that portion of the port devoted to handling home cattle in transit. All that they seek is the official permit The Harbor Commissioners are in favor of the scheme, so is the Chamber of Commerce, and so we need hardly say is the and so, we need hardly say, is the Montreal Council of the Board of Trade, Montreal Council of the Board of Trade, and yet in spite of an appeal so formulated and so powerfully backed, Mr. Long advises the Privy Council that he "views with great suspicion the appeal of Beltast." What Mr. Long's objection is we cannot say, unless he veils under his plea of "risk" his fear that the importation of Canadian eattle into Belfast might limit the market of the hama might limit the market of the heme breeder. Such a fear, however, is altogether groundless. Belfast already imports, in spite of the big export coastwise of live stock, some 1,500 tons of dead meat per annum-equal to, say CASTORIA.

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Huron country, and the remnant of the any necessity to raise the contagion bogey. people found shelter and became incor- Canadian cattle are now scheduled. They people found shelter and became incorporated with the tribes dwelling by the porated with the tribes dwelling by the debarkation, and if diseased eattle did debarkation, and if diseased cattle did debarkation, and debarkation.

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ROYALARGANUM, No. 1105, meets on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Woods' block.

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KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABRES, Lindsay Tent No. 203, meets in the 'Prentice Boys' hall, over Shannon's liquor store, 2nd and 4th Thursdays of every month. Visiting brethren always welcome. Wm. McWatters, commander; W. H. Cresswell, record keeper. wm. McWatters, commander; W. H. Oreswell, record keeper.

Y. M. O. A. — Meetings on cor. Kent and Cambridge Sts., Saturday, 8 p.m.; Sunday, 4.15 p.m. Reading rooms open daily 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Young men always welcome. — A: R. Jackson, Gen-sec.

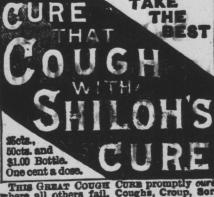
W. O. T. U. meets first Wednesday of every month in the Y. M. O. A. rooms at 8 p.m.

THE BROTHERMOOD of Locomotive Firemen meet in the S.O.E. Hall every alternate Sunday at 2.30 o'clock p.m. G. Moore, Secretary.

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Thos. Matchett, Sr., Gurney hot air, coal.
Dr. Degrassi, Gurney hot water, coal.
Geo. Martin, Bolton hot water, coal.

steam, coal.

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Father Bretherton, combination would.
David Dunoon.
Mat. Carter, Gurney hot air, wood.
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E. McKing, and many others. The subjoined is an unsolicited testimonial which Dr. Poole kindly handed me a few days olds. "Nuff seed"

Bead it. W. G. WOODS,

DEAR Siz,—I have much pleasure in stating that the Gurney Oxford Hot Water System which you set up in my house in the autumn of 1894 was fully what you represented it to be, and gave entire satisfaction. There was no dust, no smoke, no gas, no leakage, and the air seemed pleasant and agreeable to tion. There was no dust, no smoke, no gas, no leakage, and the air seemed pleasant and agreeable to teather. Notwithstanding the severity breathe, so that no one had a cough in my house during the entire winter. Notwithstanding the severity of last winter our house was so comfortable that we had to go outside to find if the day was cold, while the of last winter our house was so comfortable that we had to go outside to find if the day was cold, while the of last winter our house was so comfortable that we had to go outside and with ordinary care the temperatore with less rooms to be heated. The Furnace was easily managed, and with ordinary care the temperatore with less rooms to be heated. The Furnace was easily managed, and with ordinary care the temperatore with less rooms to be heated. The Furnace was easily managed, and with ordinary care the temperatore of the house could be kept at any degree desired. I can heatily recommend this system of heating ature of the house could be kept at any degree desired. I can be describe as "Solid Comfort," to any one who during our Canadian winter desires to enjoy what I can best describe as "Solid Comfort,"

Dr. Degrassi, Gurney hot water, coal.

Geo. Martin, Bolton hot water, coal.
Hugh Workman, Gurney hot water, coal.
Ool. Deacon, Gurney hot water, coal.
Wm. Flavelle, Gurney combination, ceal.
D. & F. Bros., Gurney hot air, coal.
Warner & Co., Howard hot air, coal.
Britton Bros., Gurney hot air, coal.
Britton Bros., Gurney hot air, coal.
Bichard Kylie, Gurney hot air, coal.
J. P. Ryley, Gurney hot air, coal.
J. P. Ryley, Gurney hot air, coal.
James Lovell, Gurney hot air, coal.
W. M. Robson, Back's hot air, coal.
Thos. Beall, hot water combination.
Geo. Beall, hot water combination.
W. W. Logas, Gurney hot air, coal.
Bilas Bigelow, Gurney hot air, coal.
Hogg Bros, Gurney hot air, coal.
W. King, Gurney hot air, coal.
B. Sylvester, Gurney hot water, coal.
G. H. Hopkins, Gurney hot water, coal.
Opera House, steam.

Give W. G. WOODS the contract of making your life a comfort

August 21st, 1895.—1889-ly.