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for your Fall Suit or Overcoat go to

E. ARMITAGE

for reliable work and a good fit.

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THERE'S BUT ONE WAY

To get a Correct Idea of the completeness of our Stock of FOOTWEAR. Our talk won't do it nor will any one else's.

Come and See

Men's Boys' Youths' Women's Misses' and Children's BOOTS, are made by the most reliable manufacturers in Canada.

FELT and RUBBER Goods of all kinds - TRUNKS and VALISES.

M. H. SISSON

One Door East Daily House.

The Watchman.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14th, 1897.

Local and General.

Blank receipts for sale cheap at this office.

Thursday, March 14, is the probable date for the assembling of the Dominion parliament.

The Messrs. Bradshaw will spend the winter in the northern part of the county developing showings of gold, corundum, etc., which they recently located.

"I never saw so many persons walking about town with their hands in their pockets, as there are these times," remarked one of our citizens to another. "And that is about all they have got in their pockets, too," quipily observed the other.

The new buildings of R. Hepburn and John Marshall, in the north ward, will soon be ready for occupation. Mr. J. D. Stubb's is pushing the carpenter work towards completion. The Marshall building will be bricked in the spring.

A Bowmanville man named Alfred Heart was so fond of his beer that he took enough of it just Christmas time to do him the rest of his life, unless it sours on him. The Rev. W. J. Jullie assisted on the occasion, when Miss Lizzie Beer became Mrs. Heart.

A group of small boys were discussing school matters on Kent-st. the other evening, when the following remark was overheard: "Say, our new teacher don't know nothing. What do you think she wanted to find out from me the other day was discussed America?"

The mild weather on New Year's day proved a number of Orillia boys to hold a picnic at Geneva park, and otherwise celebrate the first day in the new year. The boys had a lunch put up at home, and what over in the morning, they eat dinner on the grass.

Mr. John Cross is planning for the erection of a two-story brick cottage at Lindsley Valley, Mariposa, next summer. He is now completing arrangements for the necessary material. Mr. L. D. Staples has given the contract for the carpenter work.

Mr. Laurier addressed his constituents in the drill hall at Quebec last week on the canal question. He defended the settlement, and said he would not lose a livid fight for civil liberty on a clerical non-interference in matters political. A resolution approving of the government's policy was adopted.

At the North Ontario reform convention, held on the 6th inst., Mr. Daniel Graham was again chosen as the standard bearer to contest the riding, made vacant by the retirement of J. A. McGillivray. On the 10th, the conservatives held their convention at the same place, when Mr. Angus McLeod was unanimously chosen to contest the riding in the conservative interests.

The first white settler in West Durham landed at Barker's Creek, now Darlington, in the year 1794. There were three families, those of John Burke, John Trull, and Roger Cannan. They had two cows and a horse with them. The party came into Canada by crossing the Niagara river. It was forty years later before any municipal government was organized, at which time the population numbered a trifle over one hundred.

It is proposed by the educational department to make practical child study a part of the teachers' training in the normal schools, and a register will be issued to all Ontario teachers for the purpose of recording the results of child study by them. This innovation is the result of an interview between the

minister of education and a committee composed of Prof. Tracey, T. Kirkland, M.A.; W. Scott, M.A.; S. B. Sinclair, M.A.; and Inspector Hughes, who waited on the minister in this connection.

The Owen Sound Times says: "A deplorable case was ventilated in the police court this week, when a couple of young girls, aged fourteen and fifteen years respectively, were sentenced to a year each in the Industrial Refuge for Girls, Toronto. They were arrested in the postoffice while intoxicated, and the Children's Aid Society took hold of the matter with the above result. A terrible condition of affairs has existed in Owen Sound for some time, many boys and girls dissolute, in most cases as the result of criminal negligence and indifference on the part of parents."

They are telling a good story around Toronto at the expense of a young lady in the office of the Orange Sentinel, Rev. Father E., a well-known priest, is a subscriber to the Sentinel, and went in the other day to renew his subscription. The name, please, said the young lady in charge. "Father E.," responded the subscriber. The young lady looked distressed. "I'm afraid," she said, "you are in the wrong office. This is the Orange Sentinel, and the Truth office is downstairs. Isn't it that you want?" "Oh, no," quoth his reverence, who likes a joke. "Oh, no; if I had wanted the Truth, I never have come here." The young lady renewed the subscription without further observations.

Under the terms of the law no person shall sell, expose, or have in his possession for sale cheese of any factory in Canada, "Canada," and the day and month of manufacture, and the registered number of the factory are branded, marked or stamped both on the cheese and on the box, before leaving the factory, in letters not less than three-eighths of an inch by one-fourth of an inch. The registered number must be obtained from the Commissioner at Ottawa, to whom particulars as to name, location, owner of factory, etc., are to be sent, as per schedule provided. The penalty for violation of this act is a fine not more than \$20, or imprisonment for every such cheese sold, etc., with costs, or, in default, not more than three months in goal. The law came into effect Jan. 1st, 1897.

Interesting News Items.

A man from White River, Ont., is at Bay City, Mich., searching for Lizzie Bannan, who went six months ago. He wants to locate her, as her parents have died in Ireland and left her a fortune.

The best analgesic and expectorant for the cure of colds, coughs, and all throat, lung, and bronchial troubles, is undoubtedly Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the only specific for colds and coughs admitted on the exhibition at the Chicago World's Fair.

The island of Juan Fernandez, known to all boys who speak the English language as the scene of Robinson Crusoe's adventures, is said to have disappeared from view as the result of a volcanic wave.

"Sold, yet ever new, and simple and beautiful ever," sings the poet, in words which might well apply to Ayer's Sassa-parilla—the most efficient and scientific blood-purifier ever offered to suffering humanity. It is a medicine of superior merit, keeps it so long at the front.

The attention of the department of finance has been called to the fact that a number of mutilated Canadian coins are in circulation in this country. It is desirable that it should be destroyed generally that coins so mutilated not only cease to be legal tender, but persons so mutilating them are liable to imprisonment under the criminal code. It may not be generally known that a person is punishable by imprisonment for a person to deface a coin by stamping on it any name or words.

Mr. Justice Falconbridge has handed out a decision which is of interest to all concerned in insurance matters. Can. Krantz is the agent for the Keystone Fire Insurance Co. in Berlin. While Mr. Krantz was ill, William Cosgrove, a merchant of Toronto, took over the policy, and received an interim receipt from a clerk in the office. The risk was in the prohibited list, one which, by the rule of the company, had to be submitted to the head office for acceptance. In the very day that the interim receipts reached the head office the report of the destruction of the property insured was also received. Mr. Cosgrove brought action against the company for the amount of the policy, but the Justice Falconbridge holds that the company is not liable, as the agent had no power to delegate his authority. This decision follows on the heels of the Supreme court in a similar action.

Health and strength carry us through dangers and make us safe in the presence of peril. A perfectly strong man, with rich pure blood, has nothing to fear from disease, and so supplies the tissues with the food they need. It builds up strong, healthy flesh, and puts the whole body into a disease-resisting state. Send thirty-one-cent stamps to cover cost of medicine, and so supply the tissues with the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, absolutely FREE. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Ninth-st., Buffalo, N.Y.

Literary Notes.

The leading feature of the January number of the Cosmopolitan is Conan Doyle's new story, "The Hound of the Baskin's," elaborately illustrated by Samber, which is to be concluded in the March number. It is interesting, and promises to be one of the author's best productions. (German Students and Their Absurd Duels," by Farnell Reihard; "Some Types in Dixie," by Mrs. D. B. Dyer; and "The Family Feud at Vaux," by Elizabeth W. Guanoquey, all well and profusely illustrated, and well worth reading.

"The Angel of Murphy's Gulch," a Passion Study, "Massachusetts and Her Open," "The Story of the Farmers' College," "One of Many," "An Etching," with other articles, and several first-class poems, make up a very complete and high class magazine, worth double its price of the a copy, or \$1 a year. Address, The Cosmopolitan, Irvington, New York.

Of late, numerous periodicals have come to the wall. The audience was not large enough to support all the magazines, and some are not very much alive. Among those that have come to stay is Sutherland's Magazine, a five-cent Philadelphia publication. The January number is to hand, and, judging by it, this magazine should find numerous patrons among short story connoisseurs. This number contains capital stories by such authors as A. H. O'Brien, W. Bert Foster, Warren K. Moorhead, Cordelia Odenheimer, J. W. Mitchell and Weston Henderson.

"John Jacob Astor and Madame Bonaparte," Eugene L. Didier portrays the American millionaire as a messenger between the most lovely woman in Europe and the most unfortunate woman in

America. I can Thompson writes a good story in "The Maiden and the Masque."

Good Housekeeping for January is to hand, and is an exceptionally interesting number. Rev. Dr. Henry Tucker, who last month wrote of "The Model Wife," passes to the other side of the house and writes of "The Model Husband," taking for a text the injunction of Paul in his epistle to the Ephesians, "Husbands, love your wives, as I love the church, and myself, but one so good and true and helpful that it should be read from the first line to the last by every husband in the land, for any may find in it something of fruit and suggestion. Next week we propose publishing this article in THE WATCHMAN. "The Fat of the Land and How to Live on it," gives some of the excellent receipts contained in a notable book quite recently offered to the public. An interesting story, with a moral and a considerable element of humor, is "Miss Higgins' Mi-take," told in a pleasant way by Ellen Van Hook. "Rest, Sweet Rest," forms the topic of an essay by A. S. Brendle, who pleasantly points out the golden mean between wearing out and rusting out. Neither extreme, he declares, is advisable, since it is almost as bad to wear out, prematurely, as to rust out through purposeless inertia. Original verse, Sunday readings, etc., mark up a capital number. Published by Charles W. Bryan, Springfield, Mass. The subscription price is \$2 per year; 25c a number.

TRY IT.

Many Useful Hints Are Here Given in Short Paragraphs.

A handful of hops in the brine in which hams and bacon are pickled adds to the flavor of the meat and keeps the brine sweet.

To clean a sewing machine cover all the bearings with kerosene, run the machine rapidly a few minutes, then with a soft cloth remove all the kerosene and apply machine oil.

Wash silver that is not in daily use in soapy water, wipe and dry a few minutes in a warm oven, then wrap in tissue paper. Do not allow one piece to touch another. Place tissue paper between. Put the teaspoons and other small pieces in a quart can and hermetically seal. Put knives, forks and tablespoons in a two-quart can. They will not tarnish, and will require no polishing when wanted for use.

Keep a box of powdered borax near the work table, add a little to the water in which the dish towels and dish cloths are washed. They will wash easier, keep sweet longer, and the borax will aid in keeping the hands soft.

To remove iron rust spots in the absence of sunshine, soap them well, place a wet cloth on a very hot iron, when the steam rises lay the spots on the cloth and immediately rub with a crystal of oxalic acid, or a damp cloth dipped in powdered crystals. When the spots have disappeared, wash at once in several waters. Guard the acid well, as it is a deadly poison.

Use carbor oil for burns. It is made of equal parts of lime water and linseed oil. Drop a quantity of stone lime into water, stir well, let settle and pour off the top. When mixed with the oil shake well before applying.

Put a tiny bottle of flaxseed in the traveling bag. Should a cinder be blown into the eye, a drop will soothe it, and may save a great deal of pain and an inflamed eye.

At this season of the year close the mouth on going into the open air from a warm or crowded room. If this were generally practiced colds and pneumonia would be less prevalent.

A two-quart can of boiling water is an excellent warmer for a washbasin in a little flannel bag. It can be refilled easily, and is of easy application where dry heat is to be used to relieve pain.

Use a candle in the sick room in place of the kerosene lamp which emits a disagreeable odor when turned low. A small, steady light may be secured by placing tapers in a tin can, and covering the tin until the charred part is reached.

To remove mildew from white cloth in the absence of sunshine, dip in a hot solution of a teaspoonful of chloride of lime in a quart of water. As soon as the spots disappear wash thoroughly in warm water.

Brighten the rug in a carpet by sweeping it with a broom dipped in salt and water, shaking well to remove all surplus water. The broom should be removed, not wet. Use damp earth to remove the dust when carpets are lifted.

Before broiling steak open all the drafts to make the coals bright and clear. Hold the meat a few minutes at first, close to the glowing coals, then turn; this will seal the juices, when it may be finished at a distance of several inches above the coals. From a broiled steak little or no juice should escape.

A dress worn on the street, in a crowded railway or trolley car, should be well brushed and aired before being consigned to a clothes press. This is a hygienic as well as an economic measure.

To every fifteen pounds of sausage meat add with the usual seasoning a tablespoonful of ginger. It will add dimension and prevent the unpleasant sensation experienced by those who eat after eating highly seasoned meats.

Fruit coming from a cellar to be eaten unpared should be rubbed vigorously with a damp cloth to remove the invisible germs or bacteria which flourish in a damp, close atmosphere.

An ounce of carbolic acid in paste of water and alcohol, which will check the ravages of vermin which infest papered walls. A little carbolic acid used in cellar whitewash will prevent the unpleasant flavor which is apt to impregnate milk, meat and other edibles when kept in a close underground room.

Clean finger marks from painted walls with a damp cloth dipped in whitening. Rub discolorations caused by scratching matches with a cut lemon, followed by the damp cloth dipped in whitening.

Sprinkle coal liberally with salt, as it will burn to the stove or furnace; it will burn more evenly, less senger, and there will be fewer cinders.—Sara E. Wilcox in Ohio Farmer.

Notes Older Than Zoroaster.

Moses was born in Egypt in 1570 B.C. Very little trustworthy record exists regarding the history of Zoroaster, the time in which he lived is very uncertain. Some authors assign him to 1500 before the Christian era. The first Greek writer that mentions him is Plato, but according to Eudoxus and Aristotle he lived 500 years or more before the time of Plato. A Babylonian historian makes him a Babylonian king and the founder of a dynasty which began to reign about 200 B.C. over Babylon. The Pharisees place him at 500 B.C.



USING QUICK LIME.

Hoard's Dairyman Gives Reasons Why It Works Injury.

The New York Tribune answers an enquirer to the effect that if quick lime is added to the manure when piled up it will hasten decay of cornstalks. The Dairyman would advise that under no circumstances should lime be mixed with manure, as it has the damaging effect of setting the ammonia free. This will prove a serious loss, as ammonia is one form of nitrogen, and every effort should be made to hold it in the manure until the desired plants can take it up. For this purpose land plaster should be used in the manure heap and stables in place of lime. Speaking of the use of plaster in stables, he reminds us of an incident which occurred in our own experience a few days ago. A dairy farmer of many years of experience in keeping cows, near this city, left his farm, not long since, and moved into town. He keeps a horse and one cow. While in his stable the other day, we noticed the strong rank stable smell which prevailed and called his attention to it. He confessed that he could not detect it. It seemed all right to him, for he had always been used to it. We asked him to step over to our own stable where we kept two cows, two calves and a pair of horses, and note the difference in the smell of a stable where land plaster is daily used. He did so and expressed himself as greatly surprised. We then informed him that a barrel of the plaster we used was sufficient, and the cost was a mere trifle. It was the fact of his being used, all his life, to a foul smelling stable that prevented him having a sound judgment as to the value of a clean, wholesome one. We consider that the increased value of the manure, the health of the animal, and the sweet, clean milk that we get, pay a dozen times over the cost of the plaster. We wish every one of our readers would try this use of plaster in their stables. A handful to each animal per day is sufficient.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Facts About Corn.

Whole corn is the hardest of all grains to digest, as it is also the cheapest carbonaceous food. It has less husk in proportion to size of kernel than any other grain. Neither is the corn made more digestible by being ground and fed in mush, cooked or uncooked, as is often done. Then it packs the acids in masses too large for the gastric juices to penetrate, and, of course, the corn ferments or sours. Old-fashioned farmers used to theorize about this in very queer ways. The acid from the stomach they often attributed to eating sour apples, as both the apple feeding and the corn feeding came about the same time. Then when the acid rose to their mouths and made their teeth sore, they attributed that to chewing hard corn off the cob. So they fed soft corn, or had the corn ground and fed meal. But the teeth continued just as sore as before until the time for butchering came, and the poor, overfed hog was mercifully put out of his misery by the butcher's knife.

It was while suffering the distress of a stomach full of sour meal that many farmers found that feeding charcoal is a good remedy. Hogs will eat charcoal readily. It contains besides its carbon some ask which neutralizes acids. A little soda mixed with their feed will do the work still better. But this is only a temporary remedy. The stomach will demoralize anything else. The true remedy is, never to overfeed even a fattening hog, and to give him variety especially when corn fed.

Wood Ashes.

A correspondent of The Boston Cultivator writes that about 1833 some near Phillips, Me., came into his possession. It was the very day, before the advent of stoves, when much hardwood was burned, and there were many pot and pear ash buildings, where ashes costing 10 to 12 cents a bushel were leached, and then dumped anywhere to get them out of the way. The works in question had been built close to a river to get rid of the ashes. Still there was a large accumulation of rubbish that could neither be sold nor given away. Finally a 4 1/2 acre lot of hard-up land was bought (oats or barley would not grow over a foot high on it), and dressed with 600 to 800 bushels to the acre. The grain was a heavy yielder, and next year 18 tons of hay was cut, first mowing, nearly 3 tons per acre; second mowing, 1 1/2 tons. A less quantity of ashes was used in succeeding years, and a little manure. It was mowed and dressed once in three or four years, and averaged 12 to 15 tons of hay up to three years ago. Some poor, rocky soil that had produced only bushes or ferns was heavily dressed with the ashes, and has given good pasture for 50 years. Another piece of ground so treated, and used as pasture, still shows the good effects of the ashes. The State of Maine would be worth to hay millions of dollars more if all the ashes she produced had been used on the farms instead of being wasted or shipped away to enrich other States.

A BEETLE'S EYE.

Successfully Used as the Lens to a Photographic Camera.

The marvelous feat of taking a photograph through a lens composed of a beetle's eye is the discovery of Dr. G. F. Allen of Aurora, Ill.

This is the first instance where anything of the sort has been accomplished. It all came about through a curious statement made at a meeting of the British Scientific Association, which Mr. M. W. Stine of the Armour Institute of Chicago called attention to a very curious and interesting lantern slide in his possession. During a discussion of the properties of the Roentgen rays a leading scientist suggested that as certain insects had eyes seemingly unadapted to see by ordinary sunlight they might visualize by means of the X rays. Dr. Allen is one of the few men of scientific mind who has taken a special interest in the wonders that

nature of photography can be made to reveal. So he chose the eye of a beetle to demonstrate to the satisfaction of everyone that the X ray was no aid to visualization whatever.

It is curious study that this photograph lays open to the laymen of science. The beetle has the curious projecting eye, very similar to the sort one sometimes sees in man himself. The eye is large and round, or almost so. It can hardly be called a perfect sphere, for it is slightly convex in shape. Such insects have eyes called compound, formed not of one lens but of several hundred, set side by side like cells in a honeycomb. How does the world appear through such eyes? is a query of unusual interest.

Writing of this photograph Mr. W. M. Stine, previously referred to, says in a letter to The Cincinnati Enquirer of Allen's picture of the insect's sight world:

"To make it Dr. Allen took the corner of the eye of a beetle (hydrophilus picus) and employed it in place of the usual photographic lens of the camera used for making photographs of microscopic objects. A silhouette of a head was pasted on a piece of ground glass and a lamp placed behind it. A photographic dry plate was placed to the light, coming through the beetle's eye from the silhouette and developed in the usual manner.

"The resulting multigraph was circular, and contained several hundred images of the profile, one indeed for each facet of the eye. The camera used for taking a large number of simultaneous photographs and objects is the physical analogue of such an eye. The relation of the eyes of such insects to those of mammals with the single focus or snap-shot camera to the ordinary form in which the focus is adjustable.

"It seems reasonably clear that insects form their judgments of distance from such multiple images, depending upon the power of each facet to reflect light rays. The nearer the object the greater would be the area covered by the images on the retina. It is scarcely conceivable that rays not capable of refraction or of being focused, which is the case with X rays, can by simple shadow effects enable a judgment to be formed on the distance of an object."

Although the image is shown 100 or more times in every instance, it is clear and perfect. Very fine and delicate are the lines to be sure, and the features are only distinguishable clearly by the aid of a microscope, but nothing is omitted, and the wonderful handwork of Nature has never been more clearly shown than when this eye with artificial stimulus carries out the part for which it was created.

It so happens that in this instance, as stated, a silhouette was used instead of the ordinary photograph. Other and similar experiments, however, have demonstrated the truth of the statement as to the accurate production of every lineament of the human face. To gain an adequate idea of exactly what a photograph through the multiple facets of a beetle's eye accomplishes, look carefully into the eye of some person who is close to and looking steadfastly at you. You will see reflected in the eye of the other your own face, clear and distinct, with not a vestige of a line missing. Now this is just what happens when the beetle looks at you, only your eyes are reflected several hundred times.

This is what the photograph taken by Dr. Allen shows.

Early Coinage.

The early methods of coining money were exceedingly imperfect. The metal, having been brought to the required standard of fineness, was melted and cast into small bars, which were reduced into thin plates under the hammer. Square pieces cut from these plates were rounded at the forge and then by means of rude dies—once fixed like an anvil to a block and the other held in the hand and struck with a mallet like a punch—the round lump of metal was flattened and coined at the same time. The difficulty of thus placing the two dies exactly opposite suggested occasional improvements; but it was not till about the sixteenth century that the forge and hammer gave place in France and England to the mill and screw, a method by which the bars were reduced to their proper thickness by rolling and the pieces were coined by the pressure of a screw. In the British mint screw presses impelled by steam are still used, while in the United States, in France and in some other countries, the lever presses have been substituted.

TROUSER UP!

An extra pair of Trousers is a good thing to have around the house, for trousers need rest as well as a man; and then do you ever think that would happen if the pair in use should get lost or stolen? We make trousers to measure—trousers that fit and hang well, and never lose their identity. ALL PROPS, ALL QUALITIES. They're cheaper than ready-made.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

In 1897.

With the issue of 1896 Harper's Weekly will have lived forty years. In that time it has participated with all the zeal and power at its command in the great political events of the most interesting and important period in the history of the country, and it has spread before its readers the accomplishments of science, arts and letters for the instruction of the human mind and the amelioration of human conditions a-d of sinners.

What the Weekly has been in its spirit and purpose, as these have been manifested principally in its editorial pages, it will continue to be.

It is impossible to announce with precision all the news that will be contained in the issue of the 12th inst. It was as easy to announce what is about to happen in the world, what triumphs the government are to win, what advances the people are to make, what is to be the history of the country, and it has spread before its readers the accomplishments of science, arts and letters for the instruction of the human mind and the amelioration of human conditions a-d of sinners.

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