DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

FIFTH SESSION—SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

FRENCH TREATY.

Mr. Foster, in answer to Mr. McMullen, said there was a bill now before the House for second reading which was necessary to be passed before the ratification of the French treaty could take place and the treaty be brought into operation.

LANGEVIN BLOCK.

Mr. Foster, in answer to Mr. Mulock said no money had been allowed or paid in respect of the claim of Charlebois for extras for work on the Langevin block, and the Minister of Public Works had not made any report to the Council respecting such claim.

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

Mr. Haggart, in answer to Mr. Lister, said the Sault Ste. Marie canal was not yet opened for traffic, and would not be until the channels approaching the canal at each end were cleared of obstructions in the shape of rocks. The managers of the Canadian Pacific railway and Beatty line of steamers had not refused to use the Canadian canal so far as his knowledge went.

IMPERIAL HONOURS.

Mr. Foster, in answer to Mr. Landerkin, said it was presumed his Excellency acted in accordance with well-established practice in making the recommendations to the Imperial authorities for Imperial honours.

ROYAL MILITARY CADETS.

Mr. Dickey, in answer to Mr. Mulock, said the total number of cadets now in attendance at the Royal Military College was 54.

THE NOBLE CASE.

Mr. Landerkin moved for copies of all orders-in-Council, letters, documents, papers, petitions, reports, commissions, and evidence in reference to the withdrawal of the fishery license and the seizure of the fishing fleet and plant of the Noble Brosson the Georgian bay. He said he understood that during the long term of 35 or 40 years the Noble Bros. had been engaged in the fishery business, there had never been a charge against them that had been sustained. In March last, as was their custom, they sent in their application to the proper authority for a license, accompanied by the fee of $280. When the time arrived the boats of the Noble Bros., who had no idea a license would not be granted, were sent out for fishing operations on the Georgian bay. The license had not been received when they commenced to do this, but the Nobles were in the same position as other fishermen who were at work at the same time. From the fact that the fishery overseer sent back the cheque in order to get the bank exchange, the Noble Bros. had no doubt the license would be forthcoming. The fishery officer came along, however, and seized four tugs and several skiffs belonging to the firm, without, however, interfering with any other vessels on Georgian bay, although there were some 30 or 40 in the same position as the Noble craft. The boats were carried off without even allowing the nets to be lifted. A fine of $270 and costs was imposed, and a license refused, and the result was that the business of the firm, in which they had invested $50,000 capital, suffered a serious loss, and several hands were thrown out of employment. This spring, he understood, the tugs were returned, and the fishing license was renewed. The tugs had been damaged while they were in the Government's possession, and a number of articles were missing. Some of the boats were so badly damaged that the Nobles refused to take them back.

Sir Charles H. Tupper said the hon. gentleman had totally misapprehended the case. The fishery officer had exercised no function except that of a constable in seizing the outfit. The Noble brothers had been tried before the Police Magistrate of the district. The time was not opportune for producing the papers before the House. With respect to the sentence imposed, he had to say that he, when Minister of Marine and Fisheries, in common with his predecessors, had had to contend with the rapacity of fishermen. If the department dealt leniently with violations, the abuses became enormously flagrant and widespread, and the Department was accused of being lax in its administration. The Department in the Noble case had had to contend with all sorts of obstacles, and with financial backing of Montreal, Toronto, and Hamilton merchants, among others. Sir Charles H. Tupper made the further statement that on one occasion, when interviewed by one of the Messrs. Noble and Mr. Long of Collingwood, the former stated that he first became aware that the Department was vigorously administering the fishery laws, and that the firm could not in the future fish without a license as in the previous fall. At that very interview, in the presence of these gentlemen, he (Sir Charles) was handed a letter from the fishery officers in the Georgian bay district informing him that the Noble tugs were out fishing without a license. Under all the circumstances, he could not avoid coming to the conclusion that the Nobles were poachers and not fishermen, and that they had been engaged for years in setting at defiance the fishery laws and regulations. Under every circumstance, he would have been unfit for the position he held had he not acted with a firm hand. When the Nobles appealed, not against the conviction, but for another investigation, he did not hesitate to consent to this being granted, in order to give them every opportunity of clearing themselves.

An amendment to strike out letters, documents, papers, and reports was carried, and the motion as amended was adopted.

TOBACCO DUTY.

Mr. Wood (Brockville), in answer to Mr. Jeannotte, said the Government was still considering what course would be pursued in the matter of encouraging Canadian tobacco manufacture. The Canadian producer was now protected to the extent of 400 per cent., as against the manufacture of imported leaf, and though personally in favour of protection, he was not disposed to recommend any further degree of protection to this industry.

PRINTING THE VOTERS' LIST.

Mr. Somerville, on the item of $40,000, further amount to pay the expenses of the revision of the voter's list, said a vast amount would be saved the country by having the printing of the original final lists entirely done through the country, and apart from the bureau.

Mr. Montague said the Queen's Printer, who was a practical man, was convinced that he was pursuing the most economical course.

The item was carried.

CREAMERY BUTTER.

Mr. McMillan, on the item of $3,000 to meet the expenses for sending Canadian creamery butter to the British market, said he had supported a resolution in committee last session to this effect, but was not aware that the Government intended to purchase butter and dispose of it on their own account.

Mr. Montague said the Government had no apology to make for their course with regard to the butter industry. (Hear, hear.) That industry had been developed from $6,500,000 a few years ago to $15,000,000 last year. Notwithstanding the keen competition in the British market last year, Canadian butter had held its own. The whole loss on the introduction of the butter into Great Britain only amounted to a little more than 1-2 cent a pound. Furthermore, the course of the Government was endorsed by the Farmers' Institutes of Ontario. He had received a letter from Messrs. Clement, of Manchester, to the effect that the Canadian butter in the British market was now considered better than the Australian, and would, in a year or two, doubtless crowd Danish butter hard. Nine vessels were now being fitted for carrying butter to Great Britain, and the only extra expense to the Government would be for cold storage, as the shippers would pay the freight. The Government would only act as an agent, in so for as it provided for the proper transportation of the butter.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

Mr. Casey brought up the subject of the price of wheat. He quoted from a newspaper a list of persons who were alleged to have made money out of the rise in price, the aggregate of the gains by Montreal operators being $1,250,000. As a general rule, he said, the National Policy could have no effect upon the price of farm produce. The farmer did not benefit from the increase in the price of wheat, but it was the speculators and monopolists who had brought up all the wheat and then sold it when the change in price took place. He appealed to the Government press not to aid speculators by publishing reports of alleged advances in the price of wheat, which eventually must drop to the detriment of the farmer.

GENERAL HERBERT.

Mr. Gibson asked: Did Major-General Herbert tender his resignation last year as commander of the Canadian militia? If so, what was the date of his resignation, and the reasons given? Was the late Premier, Sir John Thompson, notified while in England by any member of the Government of General Herbert's resignation, and what action, if any, was taken thereon? Is General Herbert absent on leave, from what date, and how long? Is he expected to resume the position he occupies? Who is now discharging the duties of the general commandant of the force. Does the Government contemplate any change in the law so as to permit the appointment of a Canadian officer as general commanding?

Mr. Dickey—In reply to the first question, I may say there is no record in the Department of Militia of the resignation by General Herbert of his position as general commanding the Canadian militia. As to the second question, the answer is no. To the third, fourth, and fifth questions grouped together, I may say that General Herbert left Canada on leave granted 25th February last, and he has been doing some work in England. His duties in the department as general officer commanding are now being discharged by the adjutant-general. To the sixth question the reply is no.

THE ROYAL STANDARD.

Mr. Martin—What persons in Canada have the right to hoist the Royal Standard and on what occasions?

Mr. Dickey—The Royal Standard is only authorized to be hoisted at a military station in Canada where a member of the Royal family is present. This regulation does not, however, apply to Halifax, N.S., at which station the flag is hoisted by her Majesty's troops under Imperial regulations.

SEDUCTION AND ABDUCTION.

Mr. Charlton moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Criminal Code, 1892, for the purpose of making more effectual provision for the punishment of seduction and abduction. The bill proposed to raise the age of consent of females from 16 to 18 years of age, and to lower the age of which males may be liable to conviction from 21 to 18 years; also to make it a criminal offence to abduct females up to the age of 21 years, instead of 16.

Sir Charles H. Tupper thought there was nothing to warrant the passage of such a bill, and he moved that the bill be read a second time six months hence.

Mr. Davies concurred in the view of the Minister of Justice, and thought Parliament should not be tinkering with laws that worked fairly well.

The amendment was carried.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Clarke Wallace, replying to Mr. Casey, said F. S. Belton, William F. Atkinson, and T. J. Hawthorn, who were not members of the permanent Civil Service, had been employed by the Customs department. "Mr. Belton," said Mr. Wallace "has been employed for the last eight years as secretary or assistant to Mr. Chief Inspector McMichael, and a portion of his duties has always been to investigate prices of various classes of merchandise. Mr. Atkinson was employed from the 3rd to the 30th April, 1895, and Mr. Hawthorne on several occasions during the period between the 17th July and the 13th November, 1894. Mr. Belton has made investigations and reports in regard to a great variety of goods. Mr. Atkinson was employed to investigate the prices of bicycles, information on that subject being necessary, and the officers usually employed at such work being otherwise engaged. Similarly, Mr. Hawthorne was employed to investigate the prices of scythes and axes in the United States. Mr. Belton's pay for a portion of the time was $2 per day, and later $2.50 per day and travelling expenses. Mr. Atkinson's pay was $2 per day and travelling expenses. Mr. Hawthorne received an allowance of $110.70, including traveling expenses. As to Mr. Belton and Mr. Atkinson, I am not aware what business they were engaged in at the time they were employed in the Customs service. As to Mr. Hawthorne, I understood that he was connected with the manufacture of scythes and axes and harvest implements, and it was because of his technical knowledge of the values, qualities, and markings of the various brands of scythes and axes that the department secured his services. Though having no particular knowledge of the matter, I presume that Mr. Hawthorne resumed his former employment as he was engaged in the work of the department for only a few weeks. Mr. Atkinson is making no further investigation."

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Sir Charles H. Tupper moved the second reading of a bill to amend the Penitentiary Act. The bill is mainly to enable the Federal Government to enter into an arrangement with the various local authorities in regard to the care of criminal lunatics. It was proposed some time ago to ask for a vote to enable the Federal authority to arrange a suitable building in connection with the penitentiary at Kingston for this purpose. That expense would be saved, however, and every desirable purpose accomplished, by the adoption of this bill. Should a criminal lunatic be found to be feigning insanity, or recover his senses before the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he will be taken back to the penitentiary, where the remainder of his term would be served.

The motion was adopted, and the House went into committee on the bill.

Sir Charles H. Tupper, in reply to Mr. Davies, said the powers asked for in the bill were contingent upon an arrangement being made with the provincial authorities. In case no arrangement was made, the lunatics would be cared for at Kingston, as at present. The Ontario authorities had been already most obliging under the circumstances, but the trouble had been in the case of some lunatics where a pardon had to be granted in order to permit of their removal.

Mr. McGregor urged the need of a careful medical examination of criminal lunatics. He cited a case where a man was convicted, but feigned insanity, and was pardoned, when he appeared in public once more.

Sir Charles H. Tupper replied that a gross fraud was perpetrated in that case. Representations were made by reputable persons to the department that the treatment at the penitentiary was inadequate, and his friends promised to have him placed in an asylum. A pardon was granted, and it was then discovered that insanity was feigned. To this extent the case was a scandal.

The bill was reported.

PERMANENT CORPS.

On the item of $45,000 for pay and allowances to the permanent corps and active militia,

Mr. Mulock asked if the department had adopted a policy as to the expenditure upon the permanent corps. There was a feeling throughout the country that too large a portion of the grant for militia purposes was being spent upon the permanent corps. The belief entertained in fact was that this corps formed a small standing army, which was gradually eating up the militia grant. The object of these centres of instruction was to qualify men to take commands, but it had failed to accomplish that aim. Under the old system it was possible for a man to continue his employment and at the same time undergo training at the schools. Now a man, when he did this, had to give up his calling for the time being, and was subjected to considerable expense.

Mr. Dickey said: I am indebted to the hon. member for North York for the suggestions and remarks made. I can tell the hon. gentleman who has just spoken that his suggestions with reference to incorporating the old system of schools upon the new will receive my earnest attention when I have time to make some reforms in the Militia Department, as I sincerely hope to be able to do. With respect to the permanent corps, I can tell the committee that my present intention is to reduce them to the number of 800 men and officers, which the committee will see is a very material reduction. I also hope to make them more generally serviceable in the drilling of the active militia and the furnishing of drill instructors. I do not know at the present time that it is necessary for me to say any more, except that the vote asked for is a vote for the current year, as to the policy of which I am not personally responsible, that is to say, it does not apply in any way to the reduction of the permanent corps that I propose to make. That will come in next year's estimates, and this is asked simply to enable the Government to discharge their obligations to the present establishment in the permanent corps.

THE SAULT CANAL.

The next item taken up was that of $310,000 for the Sault Ste. Marie canal, which passed after some explanations by Mr. Haggart.

On the vote of $6,700 to cover the enquiry into the Lachine canal expenditure,

Sir Charles H. Tupper stated that an application under the criminal code was pending before the assizes at Montreal to lay the evidence taken against Mr. St. Louis in the police Court before the grand jury.

Mr. Mulock declared it was an outrage that a robbery approaching the amount of $250,000 should have taken place without some one being placed behind the bars. The Government's attitude was an invitation to other contractors to do likewise.

RAILWAY ESTIMATES.

The House went into Committee of Supply and passed the items in supplementary estimates of 1894-5 in the Department of Railways and Canals.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Sir Charles H. Tupper moved the House into committee on a resolution making provision with respect to the salaries of judges of provincial courts, to be as follows:—Two judges of the Circuit Court of the district of Montreal each $3,000 per annum; five County Court judges in Manitoba each $2,000 per annum during the first three years of service, and after three years of service each $2,400 per annum. The local judge of the district of British Columbia $1,000 per annum.

The motion was reported.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

INDEPENDENCE OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Mulock introduced a bill better to secure the independence of Parliament. The bill was directed against the presence of placemen in the House and against the custom which prevailed of members of Parliament applying for positions of emolument, which, if accepted, would at once disqualify them for remaining members. A very considerable number of members of the House were applicants for public offices from the Government they were supporting, and a great many more had received promises of such positions. The men who occupied such positions, he contended, were not free to vote against the will of the Government upon which they depended for positions of emolument.

The bill was read a first time.

PUBLIC WORKS.

On the item of $3,000 for general repairs and improvements to harbour and river works in the Maritime Provinces,

Mr. Davies charged the Minister of Public Works with stating at a meeting at Guysboro', Nova Scotia, that in the expenditure of money on public works those localities which supported the Conservative Administration would meet with special favour.

Mr. Ouimet replied that in the speech referred to he expressed regret that the amount at his disposal was insufficient to do justice to that part of the country. Being in that position, if all things were equal, he should be surprised if he had said if their friends were not served first.

Mr. Mills observed that the Minister was frank, and had taken the position that in the expenditure on public works his friends would be served first.

Mr. Foster said the Opposition had talked lofty of political morality, and ignored the facts right under their own noses. Under the heading of harbours and rivers there was a vote of less than $10,000 and $5,000 of that was intended for a Liberal county represented by a Liberal member.

The item passed.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

Mr. Davies, on the item of $4,000 additional amount for legal expenses, including prosecutions re fishing bounty frauds, said that thousands of dollars were taken out of the pockets of the people either through gross negligence or willing connivance of the fishery officers. Many of them were induced to put in their claims by officers of the Government. The administration of the department had been such that huge frauds existed in the payment of these moneys.

Sir Charles H. Tupper asked the hon. gentleman to name an instance of fraud. The fishery officers did not deserve the aspersion cast on them by the hon. gentleman, and he called upon him to withdraw the charge or make it specifically in proper form.

The item was carried, and the committee rose and reported progress.

Probable Suicide at the Falls.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—Considerable excitement was occasioned on Monday by the finding of a note on the river bank between the whirlpool and Foster's Flats indicating clearly that a suicide had taken place. Later the body of some person was seen floating around in the whirlpool, which gave more colour to the note which was found. An Indian named Joe Frances, of Queenston, Ont., while walking along the bank picked up a piece of cardboard, on which was pencilled in a large hand the following:—"I am in the land of the blest. I came to the Falls June 6th, and will end my life June 9. My home is in Philadelphia, U. S. I leave a wife and three small boys. Geo. Hamilton. I have been drinking. Good-bye." Written in another corner was, "My body will be found at the whirlpool." The note was handed to Officer Mains, of the Ontario police, and he made a search of the hotels to see if he could find any such man. When the body was seen in the whirlpool it was conjectured that he was the person who wrote the note. The body has not been recovered.

A Coloured Man Lynched.

A despatch from Lufkin, Texas, says:—Will Johnson, coloured, who criminally assaulted the 7-year-old child of Robt Chaffner, was captured and taken to the gaol, where the little victim identified Johnson as the guilty man. Within 15 minutes 500 quiet and determined men were marching to the gaol. The sheriff made no resistance, and the prisoner was taken to the public square, where an improvised gallows had been erected. The sides of the square were packed with men women, and children. The trembling brute was quickly seized and suspended in the air, where he remained many hours, the curious standing about gaping at the corpse.

The Dog Understood.

Professor Owen, a noted English scientist, tells a story of a dog named Lion, who accompanied him and his master on a walk once on the coast of Cornwall. The master picked up a piece of seaweed covered with minute animals, and Mr. Owen observed to his companions: "If this small piece contains so many treasures, how rich must the whole plant be. How I should like to have one!" The dog instantly leaped into the water and returned with a plant of seaweed, which he laid at Professor Owen's feet.

The Modest Maid.

Mistress—You have always been so careful, Mary, that I can't understand how you happened to break that vase this morning.

Maid—Well you see, mem, I never have broke nothing, and I was afraid you would be thinking that I might want to get above my station.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Comfort in the Kitchen.

"The first thing I am going to do is to have a large closet put in the kitchen to hold stores, so you will not have to go up and down stairs so much," Kathy told her mother a few days after her return home from school.

The kitchen was a long room with three windows on each side, and a door opened into the yard at the end. Like too many kitchens, it had few conveniences. For $5 the carpenter built a large closet in a corner, taking in a window for light and air. Then the walls and ceiling were painted a light brownish yellow. When soiled or smoked, they could be washed with soap and water. All the woodwork, except the closet and dish shelves, was painted vermilion. Two shelves were put up with brackets over the stove for the clock, irons, stove-lifter and other small kitchen belongings that are always getting out of sight. A broad shelf was built between two windows to be sacred to the rites of pie and cake making. On the wall above it Kathy hung a fancy calendar and slate and pencil so her mother could write down the things wanted from town as they occurred to her.

Kathy next turned her attention to the dish shelves. She had a pair of doors put to the lower part. In these were to be kept the pots and pans. Pinked oilcloth was tacked on the edge of the upper shelves and upon them arranged the tins, earthen and china ware. The closet was stained oak and the shelves covered with manilla paper. Then Kathy brought down pickles, preserves and other provisions from the garret storeroom. The buckets and bins were large enough to hold flour, meal and sugar, etc., to last at least two weeks. A tin bucket with a cover was used for bread—it cost much less than the regulation bread box—and stone crocks for cake and crullers. The dried fruits, vegetables and herbs hung around the walls in bags. In the closet was room for baskets, buckets and brooms, as well as clotheslines and pins and ironing board. Mrs. Stone was delighted with these new arrangements, which saved her many a weary step from garret to cellar. Kathy then tacked on the door leading into the hall a large square of brown linen with 10 capacious pockets bound with red braid. One pocket held balls of cord, twine, tape line and spears, and paper bags neatly folded. A box of buttons, cotton, needles, pins, thimble and scissors filled a third. Its neighbor had a little tablet, pencil and knife, and a box of tacks, some nails, screw hammer, gimlet and tack drawer occupied still another. A roll of old linen, a bottle of ginger and one of turpentine, and a packet of court plaster turned the next pocket into an emergency hospital, and would prove very useful, as there were four small children in the family. The seventh held the cook books, and the eighth several pleasant books to cheer the housewife's spare moments. The two lower pockets were left empty. Scrim curtains were put to all the windows, a piece of carpet mended and dyed made a good rug. A high-backed rocker completed this kitchen.

Kathy now carried her labors out of doors. The brick walk outside the kitchen door was extended until 8 ft. wide. Posts were put down and a slanting roof built over the spot. "When it gets hot," Kathy explained to her wondering parents, "all the washing and cooking can be done out here on an oil stove. It will be pleasanter and will keep the kitchen cool. Mother suffers so with the heat. The slanting roof has a plank ceiling straight across, leaving a good space between it and the roof, you will observe. I've planted beans, morningglories and other vines, and mother will be a queen in her bower."

To Iron a White Shirt.

It is absolutely necessary to have the shirts just as clean as they can be made. Dry them before starching. Then procure the starch made especially for such work, and dissolve a tablespoonful in one pint of water for each shirt; it will not need cooking. The quantity of starch varies somewhat with the kind of shirts, and a little experience will be necessary to get it just right. More starch will be required for an old shirt than for a new one. Dip the wristbands and bosom two or three times, rubbing them between the hands until you are sure that every thread is saturated with the starch. Wring them, and roll the shirt up tightly. It will be ready to iron in half an hour.

Your ironing board or table should be covered with three or four thicknesses of old blanket, and a sheet that is perfectly clean. In addition to this, there should be a bosom board about a foot wide and a little longer than a shirt bosom. Cover with two thicknesses of felt or flannel, and one thickness of old linen or muslin. These must be stretched so tightly that there are no wrinkles, and fastened firmly on the underside of the board. Any pieces containing seams must be discarded.

Iron the sleeve and body of the shirt first. Place the bosom board inside the shirt under the bosom, which is drawn smoothly over it. Press and rub it with the iron until it is dry; then rub it lightly with a soft cloth wrung out of cold water, and with your smoothest iron, iron it again, rubbing hard. This will put the polish on. Iron the wristbands in the same way, and bend them in the shape you wish them to retain. Hang the shirt up out of the wind until thoroughly dry, then fold it with the bosom uppermost. Collars and cuffs are starched and ironed in the same way. After turn over collars are ironed almost dry, turn them in the proper shape and press lightly, to insure their remaining so after they are dry.

The irons must be kept perfectly clean and free from rust to insure good results. Rubbing them while warm with a piece of flannel tied in a cloth, or passing them over a paper wet with coal oil will do a great deal toward keeping them smooth.

Strawberry Shortcake.

Put one quart of flour into a bowl, add two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt and sift twice. Rub into this one tablespoonful of butter, and then add sufficient milk to make a soft dough, about one and a half cupfuls. Take this out on the board and roll it out in a sheet about one inch thick. With a knife make it perfectly square, and put in a square, greased pan and bake, having the centre a little thinner than the edges. Have ready three boxes of berries, stemmed and mashed. Take a potato masher and mash in the bowl, and then stir in a cupful of sugar. This should be done before making the cake. After the cake is baked thoroughly, about twenty minutes, take it from the fire, and with a knife strip the edges and pull apart. Put one portion in a large platter and butter it thickly. Then cover up with strawberries. Put on the crust, cover it with strawberries, and serve at once with a good sized pitcher of cold milk or cream. This will be quite enough to form a whole lunch.

A NEGRO'S GRATITUDE.

An Old Slave's Generosity to His Old Mistress.

A wealthy slave-owner entered the Southern army, fought bravely and brilliantly, and died in one of the closing battles of the civil war in the United States. His widow was left penniless, with large plantations encumbered with mortgages, and a hundred or more emancipated negroes who had ceased to be her property.

Her business affairs were mismanaged by agents and lawyers, and she lost one plantation after another. Her health failed, and in her old age she became wholly dependent upon one of her former slaves.

This negro was grateful to her for having given him a start after the war. Learning from experience that she could not manage her plantations successfully, she had rewarded the fidelity of a small group of emancipated slaves by deeding over to them outright small farms. This negro received in this way a farm of twenty-six acres with a cabin.

He prospered from the outset. He made a living out of his ground, and saved every year a little money. In the course of a few years he bought another farm and doubled his resources. Other purchases followed until he was a truck farmer with considerable wealth.

He did not forget his old plantation mistress in his prosperity. When she had lost all her property, and there was no other friend to take care of her in her old age, this negro rescued her from destitution. He became her most faithful friend.

Both are still living. On the first day of every month the negro farmer draws a check for one hundred dollars, and sends it to the aged lady whose slave he was in his boyhood. At first she was unwilling to become his pensioner, but he pressed help upon her with tears in his eyes, telling her that he would never have got on in the world if she had not generously aided him by giving him the first farm.

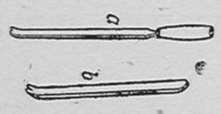
His bounty is now her only resource, and no millionaire in the land is happier than he is when "pay-day" comes around, and he can send his check to his kind-hearted "old missis."

The other negroes whom she befriended after the war have been either improvident or ungrateful, but one at least had the energy and thrift required for making him a well-to-do farmer, and the heart to take compassion on a friendless and unfortunate woman who had once been kind to him.

This is a true story, which illustrates the tender feeling sometimes existing between the negro and his former master, and the gratitude which good treatment may inspire even in a despised race.

Tack Pullers.

One of the simplest and best of tack pullers is made of an old file three-quarters of an inch wide, the end slightly flattened, and turned up, and a V-shaped opening made in it as shown herewith. Where the



tacks are driven down firm'y the plan in 6 is best, as then a hammer can be used to drive the claws under the head of the tack. For common use the one provided with a handle as in a will prove very convenient and easier on the hands, the long leverage allowing shingle nails to be readily pocened.

As to Snake Bites.

That no less than 23,000 people should have perished last year in the Indian province of Bengal from snake bites shows how little progress has been made by science toward the discovery of some antidote for the poison of these reptiles. The trouble is that the poison of nearly every species seems to affect a different organ of the body. Thus the bite of a cobra seems to paralyze the lungs, while the daboia produces terrible convulsions. From time immemorial physicians of every clime and race have devoted their energies to the discovery of cures for these bites; but judging from the heavy list of casualties from this source alone in Bengal, the most highly civilized province and possessed of the best system of medical supervision of all English colonial dependencies, it would seem that all efforts in this direction have been abortive.

Solemn Truth.

One business man met another on the street. The second man seemed downcast, and had a look as if he were ashamed of himself.

What is the matter? asked the first man

Well to put it briefly, said the other, I have been speculating in stocks.

Indeed! Were you a bull or a bear?

Neither—I was an ass.

If we can not live so as to be happy, let us at least live so as to deserve happiness. —Fichte.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY FOR MAN OR BEAST.
Certain in its effects and never blisters.
Read proofs below:

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

BOX 33, Carman, Henderson Co., Ill., Feb. 26, '94.
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.
Dear Sirs—Please send me one of your Horse Books and oblige. I have used a great deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with good success; it is a wonderful medicine. I once had a mare that had an Occult Spavin and five bottles cured her. I keep a bottle on hand all the time.
Yours truly, CHAS. POWELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. CANTON, MO., Apr. 5, '91.
Dear Sirs—I have used several bottles of your "Kendall's Spavin Cure" with much success. I think it the best Liniment I ever used. *Have removed one* Curb, *one* Blood Spavin *and filled the two* Hose Spavins. Have recommended it to several of my friends who are much pleased with and keep it. Respectfully,
S. E. RAY, P. O. BOX 315.

For Sale by all Druggists, or address
Dr. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT.

WE WANT A MAN AT ONCE

in this community to sell specialties in our line. Trees that bear seedless Pears. Apple Trees hardy as oaks. "Excelsior" Crab as large as an Apple. Cherry trees proof against black-knot. Plum trees not affected by Curculio. Tree Currants. Gooseberries which do not mildew. Blackberry Bushes without thorns. Tree Roses, etc.

A SURE THING

Space will not allow us to further enumerate. BUT our stock talks for itself. Prices right. Handsome book of plates and complete outfit furnished free of charge. Write for terms and particulars.

CHASE BROTHERS' COMPANY, Colborne, Ont.
THE "OLD RELIABLE" NURSERYMEN.

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Cure *SICK HEADACHE* and Neuralgia in *20 MINUTES*, also Coated Tongue, Dizziness, Biliousness, Pain in the Side, Constipation, Torpid Liver, Bad Breath, to stay cured also regulate the bowels. *VERY NICE TO TAKE.*
PRICE 25 CENTS AT DRUG STORES.

Sash and Door Factory.

Having Completed our New Factory we are now prepared to FILL ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY.

We keep in Stock a large quantity of Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Flooring and the different Kinds of Dressed Lumber for outside sheeting.

Our Stock of DRY LUMRE is very Large so that all orders can be filled.

Lumber, Shingles and Lath always In Stock.

N., G. & J. McKECHNIE.

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CHAS. LEAVENS, Jr.,

Is still in his old stand on Lambton Street, near the Post Office, where he is ready to fill all orders for

HEAVY AND LIGHT HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, Etc.

New Stock Horse Blankets.

A complete stock of Whips. Combs, Brushes, Bits, etc kept on hand.

Repairing promptly attended to.
First-Class Workmanship guaranteed.

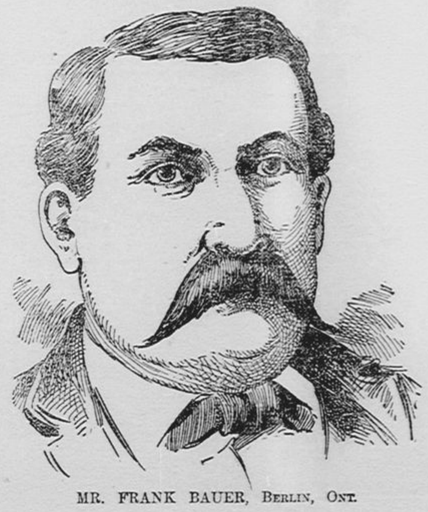
Highest Price paid for Raw Furs

CHARLES LEAVENS.

Durham, Jan. 20th, 1892.

When the Nerve Centres Need Nutrition.

A Wonderful Recovery, Illustrating the Quick Response of a Depleted Nerve System to a Treatment Which Replenishes Exhausted Nerve Forces.



MR. FRANK BAUER, BERLIN, ONT.

Perhaps you know him? In Waterloo he is known as one of the most popular and successful business men of that enterprising town. As managing executor of the Kuntz estate, he is at the head of a vast business, representing an investment of many thousands of dollars, and known to many people throughout the Province. Solid financially, Mr. Frank Bauer also has the good fortune of enjoying solid good health, and if appearances indicate anything, it is safe to predict that there's a full half century of active life still ahead for him. But it's only a few months since, while nursed as an invalid at the Mt. Clemens sanitary resort, when his friends in Waterloo were dismayed with a report that he was at the point of death.

"There's no telling where I would have been had I kept on the old treatment," said Mr. Bauer, with a merry laugh, the other day, while recounting his experiences as a very sick man. "Mt. Clemens," he continued, "was the last resort in my case. For months previous I had been suffering indescribable tortures. I began with a loss of appetite and sleepless nights. Then, as the trouble kept growing, I was getting weaker, and began losing flesh and strength rapidly. My stomach refused to retain food of any kind. During all this time I was under medical treatment, and took everything prescribed, but without relief. Just about when my condition seemed most hopeless, I heard of a wonderful cure effected in a case somewhat similar to mine, by the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and I finally tried that. On the first day of its use I began to feel that it was doing what no other medicine had done. The first dose relieved the distress completely. Before night I actually felt hungry and ate with an appetite such as I had not known for months. I began to pick up in strength with surprising rapidity, slept well nights, and before I knew it I was eating three square meals regularly every day, with as much relish as ever. I have no hesitation whatever in saying that the South American Nervine Tonic cured me when all other remedies failed. I have recovered my old weight—over 200 pounds—and never felt better in my life."

Mr. Frank Bauer's experience is that of all others who have used the South American Nervine Tonic. Its instantaneous action in relieving distress and pain is due to the direct effect of this great remedy upon the nerve centres, whose fagged vitality is energized instantly by the very first dose. It is a great, a wondrous cure for all nervous diseases, as well as indigestion and dyspepsia. It goes to the real source of trouble direct, and the sick always feel its marvellous sustaining and restorative power at once, on the very first day of its use.

For Sale by McFARLANE & CO., Wholesale Agents for Durham and Vicinity

One of the most remarkable churches is to be found at Freudenthal, in the Black Forest. It is built on such a plan that the men are unable to see the women, and vice versa, for it is composed of two wings, which meet at an angle where the pulpit stands. The right wing is allotted to men, and the left one to the women of the congregation.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stiffes, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted by McFarlane & Co.

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We call the special attention of Postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws:

1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the published continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon be ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

DURHAM DIRECTORY

TRINITY CHURCH.
W. J. CONNOR, PASTOR.
Sabbath Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Bible class at 9:30 a.m. Church Wardens, W. B. Vollet and T. M. Whitmore.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
REV. A. G. JANSEN, PASTOR.
Service every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
REV. W. McGREGOR, PASTOR.
Sunday Services, morning at 11 a. m. Sabbath School and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Preaching at 7 p. m. Week evening Service—Thursday evening, regular prayer meeting at 8 p. m. Young Peoples Union on Monday evening at 8. p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH.
J. C. POMEROY, PASTOR.
Service every Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 p. m.

R. C. CHURCH.
REV. R. MALONEY, Pastor.
Durham Services—11 a. m. first Sunday of every month. Glenelg Services—9 a. m. first Sunday of every month, 10:30 a. m. third Sunday of every month.

S. G. REGISTRY OFFICE. Thomas Lauder, Registrar. John A. Munro, Deputy-Registrar. Office hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

POST OFFICE, Office hours from 8 a. m., to 7 p. m. Arch. MacKenzie, Postmaster.

DURHAM LODGE NO. 306 G. R. & A. M. Night of Meeting, Tuesday on or before full moon of each month. Visiting brethren welcome. Thos. Brown, W. M. Geo. Russell, Sec.

GREY LODGE NO. 169 I.O.O.F. Night of Meeting every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting brethern welcomed. W. B. Vollet Sec.

DURHAM L. O. L. NO. 632. Night of Meeting, on Thursday or before full moon in each month. Wm. A Anderson, Sec.

SONS OF SCOTLAND, BEN NEVIS CAMP NO. 45, meets in S. of S. Hall, Friday on or before full moon. George Binnie, Chief, Geo. Russel, Sec.

SAUGEEN TENT, K.O.T.M., No. 154, meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month. Thos. Brown, Com. F C. Hamilton, R. K.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. New Hall—open every Tuesday evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, it is open every Saturday from 2 to 4 p. m. Annual fee $1. Dr. Gun Pres. C. Ramage Sec. Mrs. MacRae, Librarian.

Monthly Fairs

Durham—Third Tuesday in each month
Priceville—Monday before Durham
Hanover—Monday before Durham.
Mount Forest—Third Wednesday in each month.
Guelph—First Wedesday in each month
Harriston—Friday before the Guelph Fair
Drayton—Saturday before Guelph.
Elora—The day before Guelph.
Douglas—Monday before Elora Fair.
Hamilton—Crystal Palace Grounds, the day after Guelph.
Listowel—First Friday in each month.
Fergus—Thursday following Mount Forest
Markdale—Saturday before Orangeville
Orangeville—Second Thursday in each month.
Flesherton—Monday before Orangeville
Dundalk—Tuesday before Orangeville
Shelburne—Wednesday before Orangeville
Walkerton—Last Wednesday in each month.

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And when you have 25 Ammonia or 10 Puritan Soap Wrappers send them to us, and a three cent stamp for post