

THE EQUITY.

VOL. XIII, No. 30.

SHAWVILLE, CO. OF PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, JAN. 9, 1896.

SUBSCRIPTION:
One Dollar a Year in advance.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized .. \$1,500,000
Subscribed .. 1,487,000
Paid up .. 1,304,980
Reserve .. 587,116.50

HEAD OFFICE, Ottawa

Branches .. . Arnprior,
Carleton Place,
Keewatin,
Pembroke,
Winnipeg.

A Savings Bank in connection with each branch. Deposits received of \$1.00 and upwards. Interest allowed.

A General Banking business transacted.
GEO. BURN, Cashier. CHARLES McGEER, President

R. S. DOWD,

M. D., C. M. TRINITY: L. R. C. P. & S., EDINBURGH
LICENTIATE OF FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND
SURGEONS, GLASGOW.
Residence—over H. S. Dowd's Store, Q. Yon.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

DR. T. C. GABOURY,

(Formerly of Bryson.)
Has removed to Quyon and has his office in the residence of the late Dr. Astley.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 12 a. m., and 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

JAS. HOPE & Co.

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, Bookbinders, Printers, etc. Depository of the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society, Ottawa, Ont.

ARTHUR McCONNELL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Main St. Hull, Que., will, at request, attend all courts in the district. All correspondence promptly answered.
Will be at Shawville first Thursday of each month.

S. A. McKAY, B. C. L.

NOTARY PUBLIC. Clerk of the Magistrate's Court at Shawville. Agent for the Credit Foncier Franco Canadian. Money to lend on easy terms.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT

BAILIFF OF THE SUPERIOR COURT Shawville, Que., respectfully solicits engagements for any business in connection with all Courts in the County. Collections made and prompt returns assured.

L. A. HENAU, L. L. B.

ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, ETC., ETC.
ATTORNEY FOR THE REVENUE DISTRICT OF PONTIAC.
Bryson, Que.

Mr. Henault will regularly attend the Courts at Shawville, Quyon, P. D. Fort, Bryson, Coulonge and Chapeau.

HENRY AYLEN, ADVOCATE

Hull, - - - Que.
Mr. Aylen will regularly attend the sessions of the Courts at Bryson.

JOHN COYNE.

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT AND MAGISTRATE'S COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF PONTIAC AT PORTAGE DU FORT, P. Q.
All business entrusted to him will receive immediate attention.

ST LAWRENCE HALL.

D. M. McLEAN, Proprietor, Main St. Quyon, Que. This house is in every way furnished to afford excellent accommodation for the travelling public. Commercial men will find the sample rooms second to none on the road. The Bar is always supplied with the best brands of Liquors, Wines, and Cigars. Good Connection.

GRAND CENTRAL HOUSE,

H. P. Turpin - - Prop.
BRYSON, Q.
THIS hotel has been recently opened for the public accommodation, and has been equipped in first class style with all necessary requirements.
Bar furnished with choice liquors and cigars. First class table, good yard and stable, and large commodious Sample Rooms. Hair Dressing Parlor in building.

PONTIAC HOUSE,

Shawville, - - - Que.
THIS HOUSE is first class in every respect, being roomy, neat, comfortable and equipped with every necessary convenience. Commercial men will find the accommodations for their business all that can be desired. Guests treated with courtesy and civility. Bar supplied with only the best brands of liquors and cigars. Good livery, and free bus to and from all trains.
C. CALDWELL, - - - PROPRIETOR.

OTTAWA BUSINESS COLLEGE

For Practical Training in Bookkeeping, Office Work, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and Penmanship. Come to us. We have helped thousands. Can't we help you? Write for circular describing the courses and methods of teaching.
Address JOHN KEITH, Principal,
152 Bank St., Ottawa.

"THE EQUITY"

Is issued from the office of Publication at Shawville every Thursday.

Subscription, \$1.00 per Annum.
Advertising rates made known on application.

Correspondence of local interest solicited from all parts of the country.
Birth, Marriage and Death Notices inserted free; but obituary lines, or "poetry" will be charged at the rate of 5 cents per line money to accompany the manuscript in every case.

J. A. COWAN, Publisher

Capital City Business College.

COURSES . . .
INSTRUCTION.
RESULTS . . .

By our NEW WAY of teaching Bookkeeping students learn twice as fast as by the old plan.

Why? Because they keep books. They find the work interesting and they work hard. If you are interested in getting a thoroughly first-class Business, Shorthand or Penmanship Education, write for catalogue. Specimen of penmanship free.

Address, A. N. GRIMES,
78 Rideau St., Ottawa.

R. H. KLOCK, M. D. C. M.

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER,
Office next door to Masonic Hall, -
Main Street, Shawville, Que.

DENTISTRY.

DR. STACKHOUSE, Sr., Dentist, will visit the undermentioned places on the dates named:

Quyon, Tuesday, January 21st.

Shawville, Wednesday, Jan. 22nd.

Campbell's Bay, Thursday, Jan. 23rd.

Artificial teeth reduced 25 p. c. Teeth extracted by a new process, almost painless. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Local and General.

Mr. Alf. Wildman has his open air skating rink on the mill pond in running order now.

Highest cash price paid for hides and sheep pelts at G. E. Wainman's tin shop, Shawville.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Taggart, of Ottawa, spent a few days last week, with Mr. James Hodgins, of this village.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills stimulate the appetite and regulate the bowels. Try them. Have you seen Ayer's Almanac?

Mr. Ed. Hanlan, leader of the Shawville Band, was presented with a purse and an address by the members on New Year's day.

If afflicted with scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, do not use grease or alcoholic preparations, but apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

The Hamilton Times records the death of Miss McNab, sister of the late Sir Alen McNab, and the last member of that celebrated family. She was 94 years of age.

The Shawville Marble and Granite Works, Alex. McDonald, proprietor turns out a superior class of work in Monuments, Headstones, etc. Prices reasonable.

How is this for a record in pressing hay? On the farm of Mr. John Thompson, Litchfield, on New Year's day 13 tons were pressed by Mr. Edward Graham's press. Ned must be a hustler!

WHEAT WANTED AT THE CLARENDON ROLLER MILLS.—The undersigned wants a few thousand bushels of good milling wheat for which he will pay the highest price in cash. He would rather buy local wheat if he can get enough, otherwise he will have to get it shipped in.

JAS. WILSON.

It may not be generally known, says the Carleton Place Herald, that we have living in Carleton Place at the present time a family in which there are five distinct generations, but such is the remarkable fact. There is the great-grandmother, the great grandfather, the grandmother, the mother and the infant.

Honor Rolls.

No 1 SCHOOL, N. ONSLOW, FOR DECEMBER.

V Class.—1 Mary J. Major.

IV Class.—1 Willie Woolsey, 2 E Mooney, 3 H Mooney, 4 A Alexander.

III Class.—Janet Woolsey, 2 G Woolsey, 3 R Rutledge, 4 F Barber, 5 M Mooney.

II Class.—1 G Woolsey, 2 M Woolsey, 3 F Woolsey, 4 E Armitage, 5 J Rutledge.

I Primer.—1 Robert Campbell, 2 Horace Woolsey, 3 E McFet, 4 C. Alexander, 5 J Armitage, 6 G Murray.

1 Primer.—1 K Woolsey.

Conduct.—1 M J Major, 2 G Woolsey, 3 J Armitage, 4 R Campbell.

M. J. HORNER, Teacher.

First class cheese only 9c per lb., at G. Fred Hodgins' Clearing Sale.

Fur Caps, Muffs, Coats and Rubbers at cost price until 18th Jan., at G. Fred Hodgins'.

Miss H. Andrews, of Escott, Ont., is at present visiting her sister, Mrs. T. A. Wainman, this village.

Miss Mabel Campbell, of Elmside, and Miss Townsley, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. A. Smiley for a couple of days during the past week.

Mr. George McCagg, of Clarendon Front, celebrated the closing day of 1895, between the plow handles. George says he spent the whole day at this kind of exercise, and that the soil turned easily until towards evening.

In the treatment of croup and whooping cough, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has a most marvellous effect. Thousands of lives are saved annually by the use of this medicine. It frees the obstructed air-passages, allays inflammation, and controls the desire to cough.

Marriage at Keewatin.

Dec. 27.—A very pleasant event occurred at the residence of Mr. James Fraser, it being the marriage of his youngest sister, Alice, to Mr. Andrew P. Baird, one of Keewatin's popular young gentlemen, who has been in the employ of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company for the last three years. A large number of friends assembled to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Wm. McKay Ormond. The many valuable and costly presents bespoke the popularity of the bride and groom. Com.

Boy's Deer Skin Moccasins at 50c a Pair at G. F. Hodgins' Clearing Sale.

Upper Thorne Centre Notes.

A very enjoyable time was spent at the English Church Parsonage, on New Year's evening, by the friends and members of the Thorne congregation. The evening was spent in games and singing, the grand finale being a very appetizing repast, supplied by the thoughtfulness of the ladies of the congregation, and at about 10.30 all left, wishing the Rev. Mr. Coffin and his good lady a very prosperous New Year.

Jan. 2.—Thursday, a Christmas Tree was held at the parsonage for the benefit of the children, and upwards of 35 were sent home happy and thankful for the kindness of the reverend gentleman and his good lady. I understand that the presents on the tree were sent by the W. A. S., of Montreal, (through Rev. Mr. Troop), whose kindness is greatly appreciated. Com.

You can by G. Fred Hodgins' regular 25c Tea at 21c during Sale. Its a bargain anyway at a quarter.

Christmas Exams.

Grade IV, Senior Division.—Louisa G. Craig and Harvie Young, (equal) 1; Logan Russell, 2; Betsey Glenn, 3; W. B. Nelson, 4; Mabel Mayhew, 5; G. Mayhew, 6.

Grade IV, Junior Division.—Willie McFarlane, 1; Bella Warren, 2; Lilly Dilworth, 3; Percy Nelson, 4; Lilly Thompson, 5; A. McCredie, 6; Harvie McCredie, 7.

Grade III.—Jessie McLeod, 1; Milton Russell, 2; John W. Russell, 3; Hilda Russell, 4.

Grade II.—Lucy Glenn, 1; Susan Campbell, 2; Clara McFarlane, 3; Eliza Orr, 4; Robert Laird, 5.

Grade I.—Fred Morris and Maggie Thompson, (equal) 1; Edwin Reid, 2; Frank Morgan, 3; L. McLeod, 4.

E. W. HODGINS, Teacher.

G. Fred Hodgins' big Coat Clearing Sale is attracting the crowds.

St. Paul's Church Tea Meeting.

The Masonic Hall was comfortably filled on New Year night—the occasion of the annual tea meeting in connection with St. Paul's church, and there is no doubt had there been good sleighing, the assemblage would have been much larger. All considered, a very pleasing as well as profitable evening was spent. Following is the programme:—

Anthem.—All ye Nations.
Address.—Ven. Archdeacon Naylor.
Song.—Holy City—A. Wildman.
Chorus.—Moonlight on the lake.
Duet.—A. B. C.
Quartet.—Come where the Lillies Bloom.
Address.—Rev. J. L. Flanagan.
Xmas Anthem.
Solo.—Miss A. Lang.
Anthem.—How Beautiful upon the Mountains.
Intermission and Tea.
Address.—Rev. C. Wright.
Chorus.—See the Conquering Hero.
Song.—The Jovial Farmer Boy.
Anthem.—I will Sing of the Mercies of the Lord.
Song.—Banbury Cross—A. Wildman.
Chairman's Remarks.
Song.—Maple Leaf.
God Save the Queen.

4 lb. Mixed Candies for 25c at G. Fred Hodgins' Clearing Sale.

4 lb. Ginger Snaps for a Quarter at G. Fred Hodgins' Clearing Sale.

Waltham Bids.

Jan. 4.—The weather for the past week has been very changeable.

Miss Nicholas of Sheenboro, has been visiting the Misses Neddo for the past week.

Miss Rose Neddo, who has been in Ogdensburg for the past two years, has returned to her parent's home looking fine.

To say that Xmas passed off quietly in this vicinity would be putting it very mildly indeed, and it might be remarked there was a general expression of gratification among some of the young people when they heard of the dance which was held in the house lately erected for Mr. Flood. But what happened that so many of our young ladies were dissatisfied and were in such a flurry to get home? Too bad gals, but I could not attend to you all.

Who had to seek shelter in the house by the river on account of the wind, and in the meantime witnessed such a scene? ONE OF THE PARTY.

Quyon Notes.

Christmas and New Year are over and I must say they were two of the quietest days that we have ever had,—no snow or ice.

We are very much pleased to report the rapid recovery of our worthy merchant, Mr. P. Clarke.

Mr. Jesse Smith, formerly of this place, but now a resident of Uncle Sam's domains, is around renewing old acquaintances. He is looking hale and hearty.

While looking over the Arnprior Chronicle I noticed an item which I was very much surprised to see. I did not think we had in Quyon anyone who would lower themselves so much as to cast a slur on any church entertainment; but it appears that we are mistaken this time as our fair correspondent of the Chronicle in reporting the entertainment of the Methodist Sabbath School has shown us that it can be done, and that without a blush or any particular regard for truth. The item states that the Methodist S. S. program was poor. Now if this was a report of some of the tramp shows that from time to time appear here we would not be surprised. Now, as I attended the M. S. supper, Xmas tree and entertainment, I might say that the program was good; it was gotten up by the children and everything was carried out without difficulty. The recitation rendered by Miss Clara McLean was grand and something that the people of Quyon very seldom hear. The program was not too long, being all gone through with before 2 a. m. Perhaps that is the objection our fair correspondent had to it.

One of our young men wears a broad smile since the ice came.

Our city fathers will have to look sharp or they will be left at home on election day, as some of our young men are aspiring to office. Perhaps it would be as well to wake them up, boys.

The U. O. I. Co. are anxiously awaiting snow so that they can get their new boat down from the P. P. J. station.

Wossy's Shadow.

Elmside Notes.

Dear Ed.—It appears that "Dolly" and "Myrtle" and all the rest of your correspondents from Elmside have given up, or, perhaps, as the old chorus has it, "They have all dispersed and wandered," for even at this season of the year, none of them have appeared in your columns to say it was Xmas times; or even to tell us that we were having cold weather. However, although we did not quite forget that "Xmas comes but once a year," yet both Xmas and New Year passed off quietly,—perhaps the fact of us not having any snow was the principal reason.

A few entertainments in the surrounding neighborhood made us feel for a time that it was really holiday time, supposing we were having unseasonable weather, but we now feel that we have a fair start into '96.

Mr. Jesse Smith, of Brainerd, formerly of Quyon, and Mr. Sylvanus Richards, of Arnprior, are visiting friends in Elmside at present, also, Mr. Alex. McKeche, of Carrington, N. Dak., and notwithstanding that Alex. has experienced several blizzards in the west, yet the severity of the last few days' frost has obliged him to dissolve partnership with the "hat."

Our school teacher, (Miss Barwash,) has left on account of the illness of a sister, and the school has been re-opened by Miss Grace Fraser, of Montreal, and we are happy to think that the rising generation of Elmside are going to be favored with six months of grace.

We wish that our telephone central would take in his ground wire and keep it beside the stove until the cold weather is over, or try some other experiment by which we might be able to reach him occasionally. However, at any time about the quickest way to get him is to just put on your cap and take a bee line for the station. When such is the case now, what will it be when clikshone time comes? I D'AVN'T KNOW.

REID BROS.

The Arcade Store—
Arnprior, Ont.,
Direct Importers.

WE DON'T ASK

Anything but your honest judgment on the lines we carry. Satisfy yourself by an honest inspection elsewhere as to whether you can beat our values in

FURS, DRESS GOODS,
SILKS, MILLINERY,
MANTLES,
FLANNELS, YARNS,
COTONS, SHEINGS,
CURTAINS, QUILTS,
COMFORTERS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY,
UNDERWEAR,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS, LACES,
NOVELTIES,
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS,
OVERCOATS & ULSTERS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
GENTS' FURNISHINGS,
AND GROCERIES.

We know if you consider the question seriously you'll buy here. Not a mean buy, but a smart buy, and a cheap one.

Remember there is no Fair with prices more uniform.

REID BROS. THE ARCADE.

P. S.—Special values now in Furs, Mitts, and Moccasins.

The closing days of the old year saw the filling up of four of the vacancies that existed in the Senate. The appointments are: Mr. Wm. Owens, of Montreal, for the Division of Inkerman; Mr. J. O. Villeneuve, of Montreal, for De Salabery Division and Sir William Hingston, also of Montreal, for Rougemont Division. Lucky Montreal! All the Government New Year plums go to her, and this directly following the slap in the face given the Administration by the election of "The People's Jimmy."

As to the fitness, from an intellectual point of view, of the gentlemen who have been called to give their services to the country in the Upper House, there can be no doubt, but there is room at least for argument whether these gentlemen are fully qualified to represent the interests, and give expression to the views of the people who comprise the inhabitants of the districts for which they have been chosen.

With reference to the Division of Inkerman, (of which this county forms a part,) we contended at the time of Sir John Abbot's death, that the next appointed should be selected from either the county of Ottawa or Pontiac, Argensteuil having enjoyed that honor, it may be said, since Confederation. But it would appear that the Quebec representatives in the Dominion Cabinet,—like their friends at the ancient capital—will not allow their vision to carry them to any point west of Montreal. Away up here in Pontiac, of course, we are not supposed to look for any favors of this kind, we are so far removed from the great commercial centres of the country, and should be content with our destiny, without questioning the right of individuals who take upon themselves the privilege of fixing matters up for us—to suit themselves.

Shawville Produce Quotations.

Oats 24 to
Peas 48 to
Rye 40
Eggs 15
Wool 20 22
Lard 9
Butter 13 15
Wheat, (standard) at mill .. 68 00
Buckwheat 33
Potatoes per bag 25 30
Turkeys per lb 7 to 8
Geese " 5 5 1/2
Chickens " 5 6
Ducks " 6 7
Pork per cwt. 4.25 to
Beef
Hay per ton 10.00 11.00
Calfskins 00 to 08
Hides 3.25 to 3.50

MY DARLING'S RANSOM.

CHAPTER I.—(Continued.)

When at last the rain ceased and his daughter and little Fritz had gone away, the old man went up to resume his watch. At first he observed nothing unusual. After sitting a while, he thought he noticed cold air descending on his head. He rose, and to his horror, found the trap-door of the roof open. In rushing to give the alarm he stumbled against Aubyn's camera, and knocked it down, so that it lay completely covered in its own black cloth. In a few minutes lights were brought, and the extent of the robbery was ascertained. The police were at once communicated with. Before dawn the news of the robbery had been flashed all over Europe. But the thief was not found, nor the slightest clue to him.

For a little while—a few hours—the eyes of the police were fixed with something more than curiosity on Walter Aubyn, the young Englishman, who had got leave to photograph the crown and because of whom the crown had been taken out of its cage of ordinary safe keeping. But next morning Aubyn, having heard of the theft, came to the jewel-tower and asked that he might have his camera back.

As may be supposed, the people about the tower were in no very good humour, and did not regard Aubyn or his request with much favour. But they had nothing to say against him; and it had been ascertained that he had spent the night before with the family of the Chancellor of the Grand Duchy, so that he could have taken no active part in the robbery. Accordingly they could not, in common justice, keep his camera; and, wrapping it up in its own black cloth, they bundled it out to him with maledictions. He carried it away at once, just as it was, to his own lodgings, where he discovered it had been a good deal damaged by its fall, and that the brass cap of the lens was missing.

He mourned a while over his dilapidated camera, then began idly developing the plate, locked the door of his room, and did not open the door for two hours.

When he came out he went to the assembly rooms, where the talk was all of the Fuego del Animo and the robbery. No trace of the thief had been discovered up to that hour, and it was then four o'clock in the afternoon.

By this time everyone knew the history of the gem, and the eventful career it had run. Aubyn listened eagerly to all that was said. The general belief was that the thief would try to make his way to America, there have the stone cut into several pieces so as to destroy its identity, and then dispose of the spoil.

To all this Aubyn listened in silence. There was one old gray-bearded man who seemed to know much about the Grand Ducal jewels. Towards him Aubyn gradually worked his way, and, finding a seat near the old man, he said, when the crowd had drifted away, and they were left alone.

'You, sir, seem to know a great deal about the jewels of his Serene Highness.'

Aubyn spoke in German. The old man answered in the same language.

'Well, my friend, I ought to know a good deal about the jewels. I (tapping himself on the chest) am the historian of those jewels. I wrote their history in a fat pamphlet. If you are interested in them, I shall be most happy to present you with a copy of my big pamphlet.'

'I am deeply interested, and should feel very much indebted to you for the loan of a copy.'

'You shall have no loan, my friend. You shall have the book out and out.'

He pulled a thick paper-covered volume from his pocket, and presented it to the young Englishman, who thanked him, and, after some more talk of no moment, went away with the thick pamphlet under his arm.

As Aubyn was leaving the assembly rooms, he heard the people saying that the Grand Duke had offered a reward of two thousand marks (a hundred pounds) for information of the Fuego del Animo.

When Aubyn got home he turned to the account of the Fuego del Animo, and selected, without hesitation, the Oriental legend of the gem. Here he read that the belief in Lassa, the capital of the province of U. and of Tibet, was, that the gem would ultimately find its way back to the convent whence it was stolen, and that it would come back by a route in no way coinciding with the way it had taken in its flight; and in order that it might not be polluted by contact with profane hands which had so long hidden its glory, and kept it from the service of the Grand Lama, a way of water should be opened for it where now was land, and that it would come on the wings of the blessed cool winds of the north, borne like a star upon the forehead of a holy man.

When Aubyn had finished reading, he again went out. He sought the assembly-rooms once more, and there pored over a number of foreign newspapers for a while. He devoted all his attention to the advertisements, and at last seemed to find what he wanted. He wrote down a name and address in his pocket-book, and went direct to the Chancellor of the Grand Duchy.

'I have occasion to telegraph on urgent business to Port Said, and I wish to know if you can give me a reference there. I am telegraphing to a complete stranger, and I want him to incur a little expense on my account. Can you manage this for me?'

'O, with pleasure! Give me the name of your man; telegraph to the German consul there. That will be all right.'

'I am infinitely obliged to you. This is the name of the man. The whole affair will not be more than twenty or thirty pounds.'

'Ah,' said the Chancellor, reading, 'M. Jules Leriviere, photographer, Port Said. A French photographer, I presume? I know you are much interested in photography.'

'Yes, I am, and never more than at this moment.'

The Chancellor looked at him under his gray eyebrows for a moment.

'You are excited my young friend. Not unpleasantly excited, I hope?'

'No. The fact is I leave Odenwald to-night.'

'For where?'

'England.'

'Is not this a sudden resolve?'

'Yes. I had not decided upon it two hours ago.'

'And what do you go to England for, my young friend?'

'You will respect my confidence? I will, dear young friend, Aubyn, respect your confidence, as I respect many confidences of your father when he was British representative here.'

'Well, I am going to England to sell out the last few hundred pounds' worth of property I have left in the world.'

'And what do you intend to do with the money? Not gamble, I hope?'

'Yes; I am going to put down my last shilling on a desperate venture.'

'I am very sorry to hear that. And what may this venture be?'

'I am going to put down all I have against the stolen ruby.'

'Eh?' cried the old Chancellor, holding his hand behind his ear, as though he was not sure he heard aright.

Aubyn repeated his words.

'And, may I ask, have you any reason to hope you will succeed?'

'Yes, very good reason. I am the only man in the world who has a clue to the robber, and whether he has fled, and that clue is'

'My secret,' answered Aubyn, rising.

'True, true! I should not have put that question, but I was over-anxious about that stone. By the way, I may tell you that, if the stone is not found by morning, we purpose increasing the reward to twenty thousand marks.'

'A thousand pounds? Well, even that won't pay; but I'll do my best. I will take time, a long time; but I shall bring that stone back here, as sure as you're name is Von Brinken.'

And after a few words of courtesy and good wishes, Aubyn took his leave.

CHAPTER II.

CLAPHAM COMMON.

That night Aubyn set out from Odenwald for England. He had business of two kinds to transact in London, and he wanted to lose as little time as possible. His first business lay in the house of Mr. Henry Stamer, whose warehouse was in the City, and whose private house stood on the edge of Clapham Common.

Mr. Henry Stamer was a moderately prosperous City man of about sixty years of age—stout, fresh-coloured, bald, hospitable, and good-humoured. There was nothing of the City pomp or importance or staidness about him. He had a large family, and he loved his family dearly. He had as good a wife as any in London, and he knew it, and would upon occasion boast of it. He had no less than five sons and three daughters. All the boys were unmarried, and lived at home. They were, taken from the eldest down, Charles, Bill, Mum, Paul, and Fred. The eldest girl, Alice, was married to Wilfred Marston; the other two girls were unmarried. The elder of the two was Lizzie, and the younger Loo.

Mrs. Marston was a tall, lithe, amiable matron of eight-and-twenty. She had never been a beauty, but the kindly expression of her face made it seem as though beauty would be an impertinence. Lizzie was short and plump and dark, had a saucy turned-up nose, quick hazel eyes, and round chin with a dimple in it. Loo, the youngest, was like her elder sister, tall but she had a better figure, and was by far the best-looking of the family. She had golden-brown hair, large quiet hazel eyes, a straight nose, with delicate nostrils, a mouth that always wore a happy contented smile, and a wonderful complexion of white, with blue veins in the neck and temple, and delicate pink in the soft round cheeks.

The elder three of the boys were at business in the City; the younger two were at a day-school; and the girls lived at home, and helped to keep house with their mother.

One afternoon in February the two girls, Lizzie and Loo, were sitting in the drawing-room, which was on the first floor, and over-looked the Common. The Common looked damp, dreary, deserted. It was not raining, but the air was filled with a very thin fog, which made everything in and out of doors sodden and sticky. The two girls had been busy about the house all the morning, and were now resting a while before luncheon. Each had a book in her hand, but neither was reading.

At last Miss Stamer put down her book, and said wearily,

'Can you read to-day, Loo? I can't.'

'Not a bit,' answered Loo, closing her book, and turning her eyes from the bright fire to the dingy green Common.

'I wish to goodness 'twas dinner-time, and father and the boys were in. I hate the house on a dull day, when all the work is done and there are no men in it. When there's a man in the house there is always something to do; you can tease him, or you can get him to abuse you.'

'Yes; or you can get him to drive in nails, or climb a step-ladder, or something. What a funny thing it is that no woman can drive in a nail straight!'

'Ah, my dear Loo, women aren't really much use at all, if the truth were only told! Look at you and me now, Loo. What earthly good are we?'

'I don't know about you, Liz, for you know you're awfully clever; you can do nearly everything. But look at me; I'm always breaking something, or burning something. If I was a servant, they wouldn't keep me a month in a place. You could be a governess, but I'm too stupid to be of any use to any one.'

'Don't be such a silly, darling!' said Lizzie, going over to her sister, and putting her arm round Loo's waist. 'You know every one loves you, and that father or the boys would do anything for you; and that there is another person—'

'O! but, Liz, dear Liz, that is what is breaking my heart, darling—breaking my heart! That can never be. He—be never will be able to get any money. Father says so; and father knows all about money.'

She threw herself into her sister's arms, and cried hysterically.

She had never spoken before about this affair. The matter had never been alluded to in the house. They all loved Loo dearly. She was the pet of all. Neither of her sisters ever felt the slightest pang of jealousy when they knew that their father, mother, and the boys looked with peculiar, though not unjust, tenderness on Loo. All who knew her loved her with the soft and tender love we give a fragile

child. And yet there was no suggestion of physical weakness about her; on the contrary, she was a model of youthful health. It was the fine ethereal spirit of her nature that subdued all. She was always happy merely to be and see others happy around her. Her sympathy went out to meet every one she met, and yet her sympathy seldom took the practical form of action.

The Stamers were a most united and affectionate family; but, as in all other families, now and then hitches and difficulties appeared. In all such cases both sides went to Loo, and although she never openly took the part of a peace-maker, the hitches and difficulties began to disappear after both sides had talked to Loo. She had a large, tolerant, forgiving nature. No matter what befell herself, she never resented it; and those who came to her in heat were shamed out of the anger by the gentle spirit of the girl. She was not, with all this by any means meek; her spirits were as high as the gayest could desire.

Lizzie held the weeping girl against her breast and soothed her; and when she grew a little calmer, said,

'Has father said anything to you about the matter?'

'No, no. I have never spoken to any one until now, Liz. Father never said anything since that day at dinner after he went away, when he told all that he was a young man of honour and good principles, and a gentleman, but that—that—that you remember the point of view father said it—that he would be too romantic a turn of mind ever to be able to make enough money to marry and settle down?'

'Yes, child, I recollect. But you are only twenty, and he is only twenty-five. We must hope, Loo, that father was not right. I am sure we all like him very much, and the boys think there is no one like him alive; and mother likes him, and father himself likes him, in spite of his being poor. And you know, Loo, that although father may talk that way, he isn't a bit mercenary.'

'Yes; but I'm sure father will be very firm about this. He spoke as if he meant all for me.'

'And did he—you know who I mean—say anything before he went away?'

'Yes.'

'And what did you say?'

'I told him—O Liz, told him—what could I tell him but the truth?'

'That you cared for him, darling?'

'Yes, Liz.'

'And has he written to you from abroad?'

'No; he said it would not be fair to write until he had spoken to father—'

'A gentleman to see Miss Stamer,' said the new parlour-maid, opening the door.

'What name did he give?' asked the elder sister.

The younger rose hastily to escape just as she reached the door, and before the maid had time to answer, a man stood in the doorway, blocking it up, and a man's voice said,

'I heard you were here, Miss Stamer, so I thought I'd come up in person. I am Mr. Walter Aubyn, at your service.'

He stepped into the room. The parlour-maid closed the door.

'O Mr. Aubyn, is it you?' exclaimed Miss Stamer.

'Yes, no less a personage than I, just returned this morning from foreign parts. And how are you and all the good folk here?'

He took the hand of the elder sister, and then turning to Loo, said,

'Will you not give me your hand in welcome?'

She held out her hand in silence to him. She could not yet trust her voice. She durst not lift her eyes from the floor, lest he should see the trace of tears upon her face.

Miss Stamer saw the awkward position in which her sister was placed, and said briskly,

'Loo, run and tell mamma Mr. Aubyn is here. She will be delighted to see him.'

Without raising her head, the young girl glided out of the room.

He was a tall fair, loosely-made young man, with regular features and an audacious sparkling blue eye. Now, without his hat, he looked much older than his years, for his light hair had begun to recede from his tall shapely forehead, and already a small bald patch had appeared at the crown. But in spirits and manner he was still boyish and full of fire. His father had been an artist, and he too thought of earning his bread by his pencil. But his most loyal friends (and there was not a more popular man in London) did not dare to say he could ever paint or draw anything worth looking at. He could not work eight, ten, or twelve hours a day in one room. He could box, ride, row, shoot, play cricket and football, and would much rather take an hour's 'punishment' from a prizefighter than make a study of a head or a foreshortened arm. Action was what he always sought; and if he had been a soldier in active employment he would have come to the front, if he did not lose his life too soon, in leading a forlorn hope, or defending an untenable position.

'Liz, what's the matter with Loo?'

he asked, when the younger girl had gone. He had known the Stamers long, and called them all by their Christian names.

'O, nothing! She'll be all right in a few minutes.'

Then they began chatting about indifferent subjects until Mrs. Stamer came in. She received Aubyn very cordially, and invited him to stay for dinner. He consented to stay, and while he was giving Mrs. Stamer an account of the time he spent abroad, Lizzie slipped out of the room. She sought Loo, and found her in her own room. The young girl was greatly excited; and it was not until she had had a slight attack of hysterics that Lizzie could get her to listen calmly, or answer coherently.

Mamma has asked him to dinner, dear; and, bad as the day is, we had better go out than stay in the house until father and the boys come home. Let us put on our black hats and our waterproofs, and stroll about the Common for an hour or two. I have to buy a few things and the air will do you good, and I want him to carry the things home for me.'

So, in less than half an hour from his girls, and he found themselves on the entering the drawing-room, the two skirt of the damp, dreary-looking Common. Loo had recovered by this time, and walked in demure happiness by the side of Aubyn, Lizzie being at the other side.

They walked towards the end of the Common, and when they found themselves opposite the shops, Lizzie said,

'Now I want to go and buy a whole lot of things, and can't have you young people dawdling at my heels; so take yourselves off for an hour or so,

and then come back, for I want Walter to carry all the awkward parcels that I can't wait to have sent.'

Aubyn winked with solemn gratitude at Lizzie, looked ruefully at Loo, shrugged, his shoulders, sighed, and said, in a resigned voice,

'Well, I suppose there is nothing else for it but to banish myself from the sweetness and light of those shops, and seek the dreary deserts of the southern alone.'

(To Be Continued.)

THE SULTAN AND HIS RULE.

Members of Imperial Family Lead a Life of Rigorous Seclusion.

Mr. Richard Davey—who is well acquainted with and is an authority on Turkish affairs—has contributed a statesmanlike article in the Fortnightly, in which he explains some of the numerous failings of the Turkish Government. Three hundred years ago, the then Sultan made a law condemning all the members of the Imperial family to a life of rigorous seclusion, thus practically preventing them from acquiring any real knowledge of life or of the art of government. That evil law has been the greatest curse of the Empire. By Turkish law the eldest male of the House of Othman succeeds to the throne, and the present heir—Raschid Effendi—who is now practically a close prisoner in the Sultan's palace, is not allowed to receive a single letter, book, or newspaper, nor a single visitor from the outside world. Possibly he may clandestinely learn a little, but at great personal risk to everyone connected with the attempt. To expect a Sultan thus reared, kept in ignorance and surrounded from childhood with ignorant and bigoted Mussulmans, to rule wisely is like expecting a Chinese lady—after having had her feet bandaged and compressed from infancy—to be an active and vigorous pedestrian. During the last 450 years nine Sultans have been either murdered or

FORCED TO ABDICATE

—practically almost synonymous terms. The Sheikh-ul-Islam ranks next to the Sultan in the Mussulman hierarchy, occupying the position in the Mohammedan world that the Archbishop of Canterbury does in England; but with this difference, that the Sultan can displace him and appoint another. Thus, if he is a mere tool, the Sultan is safe (except from assassination), for the latter cannot be deposed without the written consent of the Mufti. Hence arises one of the difficulties in the way of the more enlightened Turks who wish to dethrone the present Sultan, for outside the palace clique he is disliked by all classes and religions. One trouble is, that he insists upon doing everything himself, with the result that much is left undone, and most of the rest is ill-done. Another trouble is, that he mistakes cunning for statesmanship. But matters are in such confusion that in all probability sooner or later he will be dethroned.

Apart from the terrible sufferings to which the Armenians have been subjected, and which have called forth the indignation of the civilized world, these tormented people have a legitimate claim on the six powers arising out of the stipulations of the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. A good deal has been said about the action of the Armenian Revolutionary Committee seeking to attain their ends and to obtain reforms by incitements to crime in order that Turkish retaliation might horrify the world. All that can be said in this direction, however, is as a mere drop in the bucket compared with the unprovoked atrocities that have been inflicted by the devilish Turks. The London Spectator, in the last issue to hand, says that there is grave reason to believe that if the Consular reports of the massacres had been published they would have made the boiling indignation of Europe force the hands of statesmen who wish to wait. It is probable that the half of the recent Armenian atrocities have not been told.

FORMER NAVAL TACTICS.

The English Fought to Destroy the Enemy, the French to Preserve their Ships.

The line of battle simply meant that, upon coming in touch of an enemy, an Admiral formed his fleet in one long line, in which each ship followed in the wake of the one immediately preceding it, sufficient distance to allow room for maneuvering. In this order the two fleets ranged alongside of one another, discharging their broadsides as they passed, until one line was thrown into confusion, whereupon the commander of the other hauled down his signal for "a line head," and hoisted that for "a general chase," which meant that his ships were to close with those of the enemy, and finish the business with the grappling-iron and the cutlass. This was a naval battle in theory; and, supposing the antagonists really in earnest, the theory was capable of being converted into a tremendously good practice. But in the eighteenth century that was just what the French rarely were. The tradition of the English service was that a commander should destroy his enemy's ships; the French, that he should preserve his own. Consequently, a French Admiral would never accept battle until he had gained a position in which he could, at any moment, run out of action before the wind, and, as an English Admiral would never break his own line to force him, most actions ended in the fleets defiling past one another, the French bringing down the English spars, the English hulling the French with every shot, until the French, having as they considered, made pursuit impossible, put suddenly about and ran before the wind to fulfill their destiny of living to fight another day.

Of course, it was always open to a determined officer to disregard "the line ahead," and close with the enemy pell-mell by means of a "general chase." Anson fell back on this in his battle with La Jonquiere and St. George, when he saw the Frenchmen playing their old game of waiting upon the night; Hawke made use of it on that winter afternoon when, with a gale howling on a lee shore, he followed Combarieu through the shallows and between the granite reefs into Quiberon Bay, and Boscawen adopted it when M. de la Clue showed him his heels along the Barbary coast.

THE HOME.

Hou sewives Should Remember

That impure water may be rendered pure by filtering through charcoal.

That brooms should be hung in a cellarway to be kept soft and pliant.

That to wrap cutlery in coarse brown paper will keep it from rusting.

That lemons are improved by keeping in cold water until needed for use.

That a pan of hot water in an oven prevents the contents from scorching.

That all corks should be washed thoroughly dried and kept for any future call.

That a spoonful of grated horseradish will keep a pan of milk sweet for days.

That bouilli is not a soup, but is the beef which has been boiled in making broth.

That roaches and creeping things are best destroyed by the use of hot alum water.

That ink spots on clothing may be removed by the use of spirits of turpentine.

That an old newspaper cleans a looking-glass more effectually than linen or chamois.

That herbs should be gathered when beginning to blossom and be kept in paper sacks.

That kerosene oil will make tin tea kettles as bright as new. Rub with a woollen rag.

That the fibre of a baked apple will cook evenly only when the core is removed before cooking.

That a spoonful of vinegar put into the water in which meat or fowl is boiled makes them tender.

That windows may be kept free from ice by rubbing the glass with a sponge dipped in alcohol.

That most "instantaneous" chocolates are greatly improved by being brought to the boiling point.

That a paste of crude potash and whitening brushed over a grease spot on marble will remove the stain.

That furniture may be relieved of ink stains by applying a solution of nitre and water with a brush.

That broiled young turkey should be thoroughly done through, and that it is almost equal to chicken partridge.

That if grease spots appear on the wall paper they may be eradicated with a piece of blotting paper and a hot flat-iron.

That a papered wall may be cleaned and freshened by rubbing down with bread, or by applying cornmeal with a cloth.

That oilcloths are made much more durable by applying a coat of linseed oil. Brush with varnish when thoroughly dry.

That the taste of fish may be effectually removed from knives and forks by rubbing them with fresh orange or lemon peel.

That silverware may be kept bright by the use of water in which potatoes have been boiled. Kept bottled for the purpose.

That a sponge may be cleansed by rubbing half a fresh lemon thoroughly into it and rinsing several times in lukewarm water.

That to build a coal fire successfully small coal should first be laid on the paper and kindling wood and large coal placed on top.

That if the refrigerator is not in use during the winter, it should be given three or four good scaldings and scrubbing during the season.

That every scrap of tissue paper that comes into the house should be saved for wiping looking-glasses. It gives a peculiar lustre to the glass.

That the truest economy can only be attained by preparing such foods as contain the requisite proportions of nitrates, carbonates, and phosphates.

That oyster shells should be washed and kept on hand, as two or three boiled in the teakettle once a week will prevent the formation of iron rust.

That when a baked potato is done it should be wrapped in a towel and pressed until it bursts open. The potato will always be mealy in this way.

That hard water may be rendered soft and rival distilled water by dropping a two-ounce vial into the kettle. The impurities will adhere to the bottle.

That the whites of two eggs beaten to a froth may be eaten by a person with delicate stomach just before retiring. The yolks are less easily digested.

That in long spells of damp weather the jellies should be inspected, as a very little dampness in the place in which the jellies are kept will often spoil them.

That the woman who goes to cooking lectures and continually quotes the lecturer in warning her family not to eat this and that article makes herself disliked.

That black berry cordial, thick with spices, is far better as a home remedy than blackberry brandy, which seldom fails to relieve an attack of cramps caused by indigestion.

That all worn out cotton garments should be washed and cut up into convenient pieces for use in scrubbing or about the kitchen. Old under flannels make good kitchen floor rags.

That all the ashes made by the fires in the house should be sprinkled and sifted to save half burnt coal, which can be used in the kitchen range, especially when a slow fire is wanted.

That when a filter is introduced into the household it is a duty to see that the water is always used, and not the coffee as well as for cooking and drinking purposes.

That to less a coal fire press it from the top so as to make the mass more compact, giving less room for air. To revive it lay on small pieces tenderly and add larger pieces of coal when needed to replenish.

That only the very best olive oil should be used for frying and cooking. According to a recent cooking lecture the oil used for frying may be strained and kept for use again. If it has been scorched it must be thrown away.

THEIR NAVAL STRENGTH.

HOW JOHN BULL AND UNCLE SAM COMPARE ON THE SEA.

Great Britain's Naval Superiority—More Than Three Times the Number of Men in the British Navy Than There Are in the American Army—American Coast Cities Would Be Blown to Pieces—Some Interesting Figures.

What if war were declared to-morrow? Where would the first gun be fired? They are pertinent questions now. Everyone is asking them, and many are trying to answer. The experts agree that it would be a sea fight, and they agree that the first gun would probably be fired in the Caribbean Sea.

If it be a sea fight, how are the United States prepared for it? How is England prepared? These figures will tell you:

The United States has in commission sixty-four vessels, thus:

Battle ships.....	3
Coast defense vessels.....	16
Armored cruiser.....	1
Unarmored cruisers.....	23
Protected cruisers.....	8
Gun vessels.....	1
Torpedo vessels.....	1
Torpedo boats.....	2

The United States has under construction twenty-five vessels as follows:

Battle ships.....	5
Armored coast defense vessels.....	4
Armored cruiser.....	1
Gunboats.....	9
Torpedo boats.....	7

Great Britain has in commission 172 vessels, thus:

Battle ships.....	15
First-class cruisers.....	12
Second-class cruisers.....	13
Third-class cruisers.....	31
Screw sloops.....	11
Gunboats.....	27
Torpedo boats.....	15
Coast guard vessels.....	4
Coast guard cruisers.....	4
Port guard battle ships.....	5
Dispatch boats and troop ships.....	53

Great Britain has under construction 184 vessels, thus:

Battle ships.....	22
First-class cruisers.....	14
Second-class cruisers.....	10
Third-class cruisers.....	10
Screw sloops.....	3
Gunboats.....	17
Torpedo boat destroyers.....	13
Coast defense vessels.....	13
Special service ships.....	3
Dockyard reserve.....	55

ENGLAND'S NAVAL STRENGTH.

In England's navy there are 88,850 enlisted men available—more than three times the strength of the United States army. England has at present on fleet duty 14 flag officers, 3,073 commissioned officers, 568 subordinate officers, 1,101 warrant officers, 51,995 petty officers and seamen, 5,194 boys, making in all on ships with the fleet 61,945. For coast guard she has available 89 commissioned officers, 231 chief officers of station, 3,880 petty officers and seamen, making a total of 4,200. In the royal marines she has for service, but at present on shore, 358 commissioned officers, 28 warrant officers, 1,173 sergeants, 602 buglers and musicians, 13,202 rank and file making in all 15,363. In other service such as naval cadets, engineer students, pensioners, boys under training and various other services, there are 7,342 giving a grand total of 88,850 men.

The total strength of the United States navy in officers, men and boys is 13,460, of which 1,010 are marines.

These comparisons do not look healthy for the United States. Great Britain however, would not put all of these ships in action in American waters. She could not have her remote borders unprotected. Possibly not more than half of her ships could be sent to the war, while all the United States vessels could be pressed into service.

COAST CITIES IN DANGER.

The experts who have been taught the theories of war without much of the practice, say the United States, after the first flurry on the Caribbean, would assume the defensive. The fighting would radiate from the Caribbean Sea. While the contest there was going on Great Britain's coast cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and San Francisco, New York and Boston would be shining marks for British guns.

It is generally conceded that the coast of the United States would be poorly defended. No one believes that the 4,000 miles of American coast line can be protected by a navy. Torpedo plants are useless without batteries to protect them. Of all the coast cities containing many billions of dollars of accumulated wealth, San Francisco and New York are alone protected, and their protection is insufficient and somewhat unsettled. Some years ago a definite plan of defense was adopted for San Francisco, but it is not completed. A few modern high-power guns and some rifled mortars are in position—a bare beginning of the work required for adequate defense. For this reason the Golden Gate, the greatest harbor in the Pacific coast, would be an early object to attack.

Puget Sound would be an easy prey, too. It is an inland sea, practically. Olympia, Tacoma and Seattle are of great commercial importance, and all are defenseless, and Fort Ludlow, Fort Madison and Fort Townsend are within reach of long-range guns. The Northern Pacific Railroad terminates there. So do the Oregon and California Coast Line, the Oregon Short Line, the Great Northern and a branch of the Northern Pacific. A hostile fleet once in possession of Puget Sound, the control of these railroads would be an easy step.

OBsolete GUNS ON THE PACIFIC.

The Columbia River, furnishing means of approach to Astoria and Portland, is guarded by guns that are obsolete and practically harmless to an armored warship. San Diego is unprotected. There is more than \$500,000,000 worth of destructible property along the Pacific coast within reach of the batteries of ships of war.

Galveston is unprotected; New Orleans is unprotected; Mobile is unprotected; Key West is unprotected; Savannah is unprotected; Charleston is unprotected;

Wilmington is unprotected; Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia are unprotected, excepting by obsolete and old-fashioned guns that could not be expected to successfully resist a single modern battle ship, to say nothing of a fleet. Recently a modern battery has been placed on Sandy Hook. There are two forts—one with twelve-inch disappearing guns of the most modern pattern, the other with mortars. There are sixteen of the twelve-inch guns. At each charge they send a shell weighing 800 pounds a distance of three and one-half miles. They are so accurately rifled that the shell can be directed with precision. The sandy Hook defenses are superb. Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton, farther up the bay, have recently been equipped with some modern guns. The arrangements for protecting New York City, however, are not considered adequate, and the plans of the government are by no means matured. A modern war vessel, like H.M.S. Terrible for instance, could do no harm to New York until she had passed Sandy Hook and the two forts. If a fleet ever accomplished this there would be no way in the world of saving New York from destruction unless it was by means of torpedoes.

BRITAIN'S SUPPLY DEPOTS.

In case of a declaration of war the first move would be made toward La Guayra. In two weeks the British could assemble its Atlantic fleet in the harbor there and, while there are no battleships in the fleet, the cruisers are numerous, and good ones at that.

England has within a few days' sail of La Guayra several supply depots that are practically inexhaustible. At St. Lucia, in the West Indies, England has one of the most powerful military stations this side of Europe. It has a landlocked harbor of sufficient depth for the anchorage of the fleet of the largest battleships. It has adequate quarters and protection for large bodies of men, and in case of war would no doubt develop into a western Gibraltar. In two years the British has converted St. Lucia into a great naval station. It is Great Britain's strategic point in the West Indies. It has a station for the repair of ships. Three great forts guard the narrow entrance to its harbor, about two miles from the ocean. Submarine mines, torpedo outfits and all the paraphernalia of defense are in place and ready for immediate action. Of late the island has been used as a station where insubordinate troops and those whose services at home have not been satisfactory have been exiled for three or four years.

St. Thomas, until St. Lucia became Great Britain's station of great importance in the West Indies, was her main military point, and carries a garrison still of several thousand well organized and equipped men.

The United States has no such station near Venezuela. It has not a single possession for the refuge of ships or supplies or for the mobilization of troops. It has no place in these waters for the docking of war ships. It is not in the West Indies alone, however, that England is strong and the United States weak. Look at Halifax, Bermuda, St. Thomas, Kingston and Vancouver. At Vancouver England has one of the finest naval stations in the world. She has the same at Halifax. Besides all these strategic points England has on the western hemisphere to-day an army as large as the standing army of the United States.

None of the United States vessels now building could be made ready for service until two or three months, while quite a number could not be finished within a year under the same favorable conditions.

On the other hand nearly all the British ships under construction are so far along that they could be sent to sea in six weeks or less. There is an engineer on every one of them, and on the larger ones, at least, a line officer and a carpenter and enough men to keep the machinery in order.

Besides, there is the enormous merchant marine of England. She possesses something like 123,000 ships, sail and steam, and many of these would be fitted out under her flag. The gross tonnage of these vessels is over 13,000,000. The United States possesses less than one-fifth the number that England has, and their tonnage is proportionally less.

THE ABERDEEN MEDAL.

The Governor-General of Canada Rewards a Member of the Boys' Brigade of Brooklyn, N.Y.

A despatch from New York, says:—About a year ago the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, visited the Mayflower Mission of Plymouth church, Brooklyn. The Boys' Brigade had just been organized, and the Earl reviewed it. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Boys' Brigade all over the world. In an address at the Mayflower he offered to give a medal to the boy who should have the best record for the ensuing year.

True to his word, the Governor-General sent the medal after his return from the Western coast, where he spent most of the summer and fall. It is a beautiful one, about the size of a half-dollar, with an appropriate inscription. A week from next Sunday it will be presented to the winner by Dr. Abbott. The boy will probably be Bertie Baker, although another boy has a nearly perfect record that another medal of equal value may be presented to him at the same time.

The Earl wishes to present such a medal each successive year, and it is likely that his offer will be accepted and the Aberdeen medal become an annual institution at Plymouth church.

A Great Dinner.

The bill of fare at the recent dinner of the Lord Mayor of London was truly gargantuan. To say nothing of the colossal baron of beef, the fancy dishes, and the sweets, there were 180 gallons of turtle soup, 50 lobsters, 300 large soles, 950 turkeys, partridges, pheasants, plovers and chickens, to be washed down by 2,880 bottles of wine among 850 guests. The remnants of the feast went to the subordinate officials, handsmen, waiters, etc., with a goodly portion for the poor.

Time Makes a Difference.

I do not understand it, said the philosopher. What is bothering you now? inquired the other.

If a man is two hours late arriving at home his wife raises a row, while if he is gone two years she will give him a royal welcome. Women are peculiar.

AGRICULTURAL.

Treatment of Dairy Cows.

From all my observation I am prepared to say that there is no animal on the farm from which we expect so much and furnish such inadequate accommodations, writes J.S. Woodward. As a rule, to which there are exceptions, and I am glad to say these are becoming yearly more numerous, the stables are low, dark, damp, ill ventilated, and many are so cold that a pick or crowbar has to be used on winter mornings to clean out the manure, and into these the cows are crowded so closely that they have no more air space comparatively than a man would have if confined in his coffin. For fear the reader may think this a fancy sketch, let me give a few instances taken from actual measurement: Last spring I was in a stable thirty feet wide, 105 feet long, and seven and one-half feet between floor and ceiling, and in this stable seventy cows were confined. Yes, confined is the word, for they were kept in rigid stanchions. Not very long ago I was in the stable of a noted Holstein-Friesian breeder where the cows would average more than 1,200 pounds in weight, and that stable was twenty-six feet wide, fifty feet long and only seven feet in the clear, and in that stable he kept in swing stanchions twenty-seven cows and the bull. In the first of these the cows would average between 700 and 800 pounds, and had only 337 1-2 cubic feet of air space and without a single ventilator, except the two doors through which fodder was thrown from the loft.

In the latter they had only 318 1-2 cubic feet and only one small ventilator fit for inches square. I have in mind several stables fully as faulty as these in other States, but I will not fill space by mentioning their data. As a rule, the dairymen with such stables are great sticklers for "a breath of fresh air, a bit of sunshine, and a little daily exercise," and no wonder. If my cows had to occupy such quarters I would simply leave them out all the time. Better by far have pure air, all the sunshine there is, and a chance to run around to keep warm, than be shut up in the "black hole of Calcutta." But no one must expect their cows to do their best, or to make dairying pay, with cows treated in that way. Milk is a "by-product." It comes from consumption of food beyond the necessities of the animal, and in order to get the largest production from minimum of food, the cow must be made just as comfortable as possible, be kept warm and quiet, and have all the pure water she wants to drink, and have it just when she needs it.

Men with such stables as I have described make more money to feed their cows, or raise up the building so as to give greater height, and then double or move the windows, put in good ventilators, and keep only half the number on same floor space. No cow should have less than one cubic foot of air space, counting her own body, to each pound of live weight, and even then there should be ample ventilation. And then the stable should be warm and light and well ventilated. It is simply absurd—it is worse; it is idiotic to crowd cows into these unhygienic quarters and think that by turning them out a few hours they will be all right. I am a firm believer in close housing of cows. My cows never go out of doors from the first cold of autumn until the cold, raw days of spring are passed, and the grass is large enough to afford some nutriment. But, mind you, my cows have ample quarters, have plenty to eat, a good bed to lie on, plenty of fresh air to breathe, and fresh water to drink, and they are never confined with their necks in stanchions. It is twenty years since I have had one of these "relics of barbarism" in my stable.

I would quarrel with any man who would attempt to put even a swing stanchion in my stable. I like to see my cows lie naturally with their head around upon their side, and no stanchion, even the best of swinging ones will be allowed. This, the ideal, is a nice little box stall for each cow, but they do fairly well tied with a chain or rope around the neck. I am perfectly willing to risk my cows to be kept in the way that has resulted in developing the Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, only when the industry on these methods by giving a little more space, light, and freedom.

Clay Soil and Sandy Soil.

"After all, our heavy, clayey soils are to be depended upon more than the light, sandy ones. With proper handling, there is no reason why heavy soils should not continue to produce large crops forever. A sandy soil is apt to lose its fertility, parting with it so rapidly that continual fertilizing must be kept up. A heavy clay soil is rich in vegetable material as a rule, and if this is well drained, cultivated and every three years clover seeds sown and allowed to grow until nearly two years old before plowing under, there is no reason why excellent crops should not be cropped annually," says the Wisconsin Agriculturist. "A clay soil that is once run down is much easier to bring up to fertility again than a sandy one. The latter contains not only less fertilizing material, but it parts with that applied to it every year far quicker than the clay soil. The prosperity of the sandy soil is against it, and not a recommendation. A rich, sandy soil was once considered the highest type of farming soil. Water never collected on it in the spring, and it was ready for working just as soon as the warm weather appeared. It was always easily turned over and pulverized. Heavy clay soils, on the contrary, held water, turned over its clods, and pulverized only after repeated plowings and harrowings.

"But to-day, with our knowledge of underdraining, there is no reason why the heavy soils should not be put in fine condition in the spring. Underdraining and thorough cultivation and plenty of vegetable material in the heavy soils will make them far superior to the sandy. When vegetable matter is exhausted from the clay soil, it becomes harder to work. Water stands for a long time in the spring, no matter how

well drained, and the texture becomes so close and thick that heavy clods roll over before the plow. When a clay soil acts like this, the best thing to do with it is to seed it to clover immediately, fertilizing it beforehand with barnyard manure. It is nature's sign that its fertility has been robbed by a succession of heavy crops.

"The sandy soil requires more fertilizers than the clay for any given crops, and if the manure is applied and the land not used, the strength is apt to be carried away into the subsoil. There is consequently a constant loss on sandy soils, and it does not pay to store up fertility in such earth too far ahead. On clay soils all manure and vegetable material will be retained there until used by crops. The fertility can be stored up for half a dozen years in advance, and the amount of loss will be very little. The richer the soil gets, the better it can be worked for crops, and more satisfactory in all ways will the results be. While sandy soil may be of great advantage for strawberry and small fruit culture, the heavy clay soil, well cultivated, underdrained and manured freely with clover, will in most cases of farming, prove the most satisfactory and lasting."

Cementing a Cellar.

Now is when many people are cementing their cellars, either because they have new ones or because the floor of the old one has never been cemented or become broken or unsatisfactory. To lay a cement floor is a very simple thing to do when you know how. Waldo F. Brown says: If the cellar is deep enough so that it can be filled six inches, and is at all inclined to be wet, I would put four inches of gravel on the bottom. This should be leveled and tramped solid, and then two inches of cement placed on it. This concrete is made with eight parts of gravel to one of cement, if Portland cement is used, and four of gravel to one of cement if the cheaper grades are used. Mix this thoroughly dry, by shoveling or with a garden rake and then as it is shoveled over, sprinkle from a fine rose waterpot, so as to thoroughly dampen, but not enough to saturate it.

In putting down this cement use a level and make a slight fall toward the side where the cellar drain is located, and along the wall leading to the drain make a depression or gutter six inches wide and two inches deep. This concrete should be laid in sections three feet wide, and the topping applied at once before the next section is laid. Lay down a 2x4 scantling three feet from the wall for an edge to work to, and fill with concrete and tramp solid with a broad-faced rammer. We cut a piece of 2-inch oak plank two inches square, and put an upright handle to it, and it makes just the kind of a rammer you need.

Now mix one part of Portland cement with two of sharp, clean sand, or if the common cement is used, equal parts. Make the mortar quite thin and pour it down and level it with a straight-edge. One-half inch will be sufficient of Portland, or one inch of common cement, so if the former is used you will tack a half-inch board onto the scantling, or an inch strip for the latter, and fill to the level of it. So soon as it begins to harden trowel to a surface, and then take up your edge strip carefully and move it three feet and lay the next strip, and so on until you finish.

The cost will depend somewhat upon the convenience of sand and gravel. A barrel of Portland cement will lay about 150 square feet with two inches of concrete and a half inch of topping, and it will take about double the quantity of the cheap grades. If the cellar is spouty, or will ever freeze, I would use nothing but Portland cement, and, as it takes a better finish and makes a harder floor, it will give the best satisfaction.

ODD AND INTERESTING.

About 40,000,000 pounds of prunes were produced in the Santa Clara valley, California, this year.

An Arizona prison has an extensive apiary, which is under the charge of the inmates. A single hive is said to have produced 200 pounds of honey last year, and it is expected that the industry will prove exceedingly profitable.

The huge Bruce telescope started Saturday from the Harvard observatory on its long and hazardous journey to the observation station in Arequipa, Peru. This is the famous photographic telescope, the largest and most efficient instrument of the kind ever constructed.

Jean Francois Blondin, the famous rope-walker, who crossed the Niagara Falls on a rope, carrying a man on his back, has quite recently married again. The last week of November the wedding occurred at London, the aged rope-walker marrying a pretty brunette. Blondin is well off, and lives in a pretty country house, which he calls the Niagara house.

A peculiar incident occurred in New York on a recent Sunday. While a policeman of that city was trying to see what was going on in a "suspected" saloon he soiled his hands; he noticed a sink in the ante-room of the saloon, and when he turned on the faucet he was surprised to find that he was washing his hands in beer. The keeper of the saloon, was, of course, arrested.

Seventy-six years is a good age for a schooner. The Julia Ann, of Winter Harbor, Me., has been in active service for that period, and is said by her captain to be even as good as she ever was. The insurance companies back up the captain's statement, too. In her long life the schooner has sailed over a good part of the world's salt water, and is well known in every harbor on the Maine coast.

London is to have another Oriental visitor, the Nizam of Hyderabad. He rules fifteen million subjects and owns hundreds of thousands of miles of territory. His highness, Asaf Jah, is a man of small stature, very reserved, but most hospitable to all Europeans who visit Hyderabad. He entertained the late Duke of Clarence with great magnificence six years ago. He is a strict Mohammedan, and about one-tenth of the people of his territory belong to that faith.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborly Interest in His Doings—Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered from His Daily Record. Cincinnati papers sell at one cent per copy now.

The New York Police Commissioners have just appointed a bicycle squad.

Harvey Doolittle died in a Brooklyn church Sunday while engaged in prayer. Senator Dubois has introduced a bill to make the Indian subject to the game laws of the several states.

Two lady factory inspectors for Philadelphia have been appointed by the Governor of the State last week.

Delegate Flynn, of Oklahoma, will press a bill for compulsory allotment of lands in the Indian territory.

While sinking a shaft for a tunnel in Chicago recently a flow of gas was struck at the distance of 100 feet.

Dr. O. Tower, of Wilson, has evolved a bicycle tire composed of rubber, and canvas, which he claims cannot be punctured.

Mayor Jewett, of Buffalo, has signed the Niagara Falls power franchise, providing for the introduction of electric power into the city of Buffalo.

Milton M. Woodward, the new treasurer of the commonwealth of Mississippi, is the youngest state official in the country. He is only twenty-one years old.

The Southern Pacific has decided to require each conductor on all its trains to furnish a bond of \$1,000 as a measure of self-protection against dishonesty.

Miss Phoebe Lincoln, the favorite cousin of the martyred President of the United States, died at her home in La Harpe, Ill., recently at the age of 67.

Elba, Genesee county, a little settlement of 400 inhabitants, is reported to have 43 widows, all of whom have money and several of whom are willing to marry.

From the late election it appears that no less than 10,265 electors were disfranchised in New York city by casting defective ballots, four per cent of the total vote.

It is asserted that, with the Canadian Pacific brought under the Interstate law, the traffic of American lines would be increased between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 tons annually.

William Marshall, aged 84, and Miss Minerva, aged 74, were married about a month ago at Chester, Pa. Last week Marshall said he was tired of his wife, and has not been seen since.

John Rochford, a popular young Canadiana resident, has gone insane from the effects of over-study. Rochford aspired to become an actor and this is supposed to have had a contributing effect.

Four professors of the University of California, after listening as judges to a public debate on the new woman movement, voted solidly against the new woman, deciding that the movement "is not for the best interests of her race."

Wholesale druggists of New York State, except those of New York city, will form a permanent organization. One of the principal questions to be discussed is how to avoid the competition in patent medicines with department stores and cut rate retailers.

Fannie Tinsley has brought suit for \$25,000 damages against the Central Medical College, at St. Joseph, Mo., for having caused the body of her husband, T. J. Tinsley, to be removed from his grave and used as a subject for dissection in the college.

The two largest radiator manufacturing concerns in the world, the Standard Radiator Company of Buffalo, and the St. Louis Radiator Manufacturing Company of St. Louis have consolidated. The new company will manufacture one-third of the total output of radiators in the world.

Some of the Chicago churches have abandoned holding Sunday evening services. Rev. J. H. Barrows predicts the ultimate failure of the evening service, on the ground that the American people are beginning to recognize more and more that Sunday evenings should be devoted to the home.

When birthday offerings were called for at the Methodist Sunday school at Hooick Falls, N.Y., recently, and each person whose birthday had occurred during the week deposited a penny for each year of life, Mrs. Marguerite Hootman walked up and laid down a dollar. She was 100 years old.

Henry Villard, the railroad magnate, who is spending the winter in Washington, has given a large fund for the State University of Oregon, made liberal donations to the University of Washington, endowed a hospital in his native town, and spent a good deal of money on industrial art schools in Rhenish Bavaria.

The body of Edgar Pratt, said to be the most completely ossified man in the world, has been stolen from the grave at Wichita, Kas. A medical society offered him a pension of \$1,000 a year while he lived and his widow \$5,000 at his death if he would consent to give his body to the society after death, which was refused.

The Central Labour Union at Cleveland, O., have been granted a temporary injunction restraining County Treasurer Hubbard from collecting the tax levied for the construction of the big central armory, on which work has been going on for over a year. Bonds to the amount of \$225,000 have already been sold, and the money spent on the structure.

A newspaper is soon to be published away upon the edge of the Arctic circle, in Circle City, the new mining town of Alaska. Up to now people on the Yukon have had to depend for their news on their neighbours, the nearest newspaper office being many hundred miles away. The paper is to be a weekly, and the printing plant is to be shipped in shortly.

To prevent further crossing accidents between cable and trolley cars in Chicago, through misunderstandings among the employees of the roads, an agreement has been made between the West and North Division Street Railway Companies and the Chicago City Railway Company, giving cable cars precedence over trolley cars at crossings when the two trains arrive at the same time.

The Equity.

SHAWVILLE, JAN. 9, 1896.

Everything now points in the direction of the ultimate success of the rebel forces in Cuba.

Much deplored though it would be, there is a very grave probability that England and Germany may become embroiled in a military conflict over certain disturbances which have arisen between the British South America Co. and the Boers, with whose cause the German Emperor is displaying more than ordinary sympathy.

Mr. Robt. S. White, ex M. P. for Cardwell, has been appointed to the Collectorship of Customs at the port of Montreal. This important position has been vacant for a considerable length of time, but it has been pretty generally conceded that Mr. White would finally drop in for it. The wonder is that it has not been filled at an earlier date.

It is likely that Great Britain has a larger population than France for the first time in history. At the last census in 1891, the United Kingdom had 37,797,000 inhabitants against 33,343,000 for France, and since then the deaths have regularly outnumbered the births in France, while the opposite has been the case in England.

The commissioners appointed by President Cleveland to enquire into the Venezuelan boundary dispute will consist of five members as follows: David J. Brewer, of Kansas, associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Richard Havely, of Maryland, Chief Justice of the Court of appeals of the District of Columbia; Andrew D. White, New York; Daniel C. Gilman, of Maryland, President of the John Hopkins University.

Jacques Cartier, which is essentially a French Canadian constituency, and therefore one in which the emphatic pledges of the Government regarding remedial legislation, would naturally be expected to have an effective influence, in the by-election last week, elected a supporter of Hon. Mr. Laurier, who has neither pledged himself to any particular action, nor defined what would be his policy in the event of his having to deal with the question; all of which goes to show that Jean Baptiste de Quebec, is very much less concerned about his compatriots in the prairie province, than the public have been led to suppose.

TROUBLE IN THE DOMINION CABINET.

A very serious disruption has occurred in the Cabinet of Sir McKenzie Bowell at Ottawa. Although the exact nature of the trouble has not transpired, it is certain that seven of the ministers have seen fit to send in their resignations. These are: Hon. John Haggart, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Sir C. H. Tupper, Hon. W. B. Ives, Hon. W. H. Montague, Hon. A. R. Dickey and Hon. John F. Wood. A great deal of speculation is rife as to what prompted the honorable gentlemen to abandon their trusts at this particular juncture, but opinion generally seems to indicate they arrived at the conclusion that the Conservative party must inevitably go to smash if the present premier remains longer at the head of the Government. It is mooted that this view was laid before the veteran statesman a day or two ago, and that he stoutly declined to relinquish the helm of the ship of State, hence the serious break in the ranks. The dissident ministers, who, it is perhaps needless to remark, include the foremost men in the Government, seem to think that the only chance the Conservative party has of continuing to hold the confidence of the country, is to be found in a reconstruction of the Cabinet, with either Sir Charles Tupper, or Justice Meredith at its head, and by inducing, Hon. J. A. Chapleau to come in as leader of the Quebec wing, in order to check the advances which the Liberal leader is making in this province. Despite the serious turn which matters have unfortunately taken, it is stated that Sir McKenzie Bowell is taking the situation complacently, and that, moreover, he is making an effort to fill up the gaps which the late move has occasioned. But that he will get together a successfully working Cabinet seems scarcely probable, under the embarrassing circumstances. It will therefore occasion little surprise if an appeal is made to the people in the near future.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The sixth session of the seventh Parliament of Canada, was opened at 3 o'clock on Thursday last, by His Excellency the Governor-General, with the usual forms and ceremonies: The attendance of members was unusually small, owing no doubt to the understanding that the House would, after the opening, adjourn till Tuesday of this week.

The usual speech from the Throne delivered in the Senate Chamber by His Excellency was as follows:

"Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In accordance with the announcement made during the last session, Parliament has been summoned somewhat in advance of the usual period.

"The bountiful harvest with which Canada has been blessed is a cause for the deepest thankfulness to the Giver of all good.

"I congratulate you upon the evident

cess of increased activity in the various branches of commerce and industry.

"Several such indications have come under my personal notice during a tour made recently in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. In particular, I notice the extension of mining enterprise in British Columbia, where the vast mineral resources are in certain localities being now developed and utilized upon something like an adequate scale.

"A special feature of the same tour consisted in the opportunities obtained for visiting a number of the Indian Reservations and also the Indian Industrial Schools. On the former I was received with hearty demonstrations of loyalty and good will. While in connection with the latter the proofs of proficiency and intelligence on the part of the children, were highly encouraging.

"As to the work of the Indian Department, as a whole, the manner in which it is directed and administered appears to be very satisfactory.

"A reference to those topics would be incomplete without an allusion to the valuable services of the Northwest Mounted Police, which may justly be regarded by Canadians, generally, as indispensable, under present conditions, to the well being of those extensive and promising portions of the Dominion in which they are stationed.

"Immediately after the prorogation of Parliament my Government communicated through the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba with the Government of that province, in order to ascertain upon what lines the local authorities of Manitoba would be prepared to promote amendments to the Acts respecting education in schools in that province, and whether any arrangement was possible with the Manitoba Government which would render action of the Federal Parliament in this connection unnecessary. I regret to say that the advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor have declined to entertain favorably these suggestions, thereby rendering it necessary for my Government, in pursuance of its declared policy to introduce legislation in regard to this subject. The papers will be laid before you.

"I am happy to inform you that the representations of my Government and the suggestions of the Ottawa Conference respecting steamship communication have resulted in an announcement by the imperial authorities of their willingness to grant a substantial subvention towards the Atlantic portion of the scheme. This will, I trust ensure the successful establishment of steamers between the United Kingdom and Canada, which, in point of speed and equipment, shall fully meet all requirements.

"My Government have also learned with satisfaction that it is the intention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to appoint a committee to consider a proposed Pacific Cable to connect Canada with Australia. You will, I am sure, share the gratification with which my advisers welcome these announcements as affording further evidence of the desire of Her Majesty's Government to draw closer to each other and the motherland the outlying portions of the Queen's domains. The papers on these subjects will also be submitted to you.

"Your attention will be asked to measures intended to provide for the better arming of our militia and the strengthening of Canadian defences.

"The growth of population in the North-West Territories as disclosed by the last enumeration calls for additional representation in Parliament. A bill for the purpose will be laid before you.

"I am happy to be able to inform you that the commissioners appointed by Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of delimiting the boundary between Alaska and Canada have concluded their labors and have signed a joint report for presentation to their respective governments. This report will be laid before Parliament in due time.

"At the request of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the colonies a delegate of my Government visited England last summer to confer with the Imperial authorities upon the question of copyright. His report will be laid before you, and I doubt not that this subject will again receive your earnest attention.

"You will also be asked to consider measures for the extension and development of our trade in agricultural products with the United Kingdom, and other markets.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts of the past and the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. The latter have been framed with every regard for economy consistent with the requirements of the public service.

"You will be pleased to learn that the revenues of the country show a gradual and continuous increase, and that the promised equilibrium between income and expenditure in Consolidated Fund account for the current year bids fair to be realized.

"Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"I commend these subjects and others which may come before you to your earnest consideration, relying upon your wisdom and prudence under the Divine guidance to discharge with dignity and effect the high trust committed to your care."

Tenders Wanted.

The undersigned will receive Tenders at his office, Thorne Centre, for the building of a School House in District No. Three, Cole's Creek, Greymount, up till ten o'clock in the morning of Saturday, the first day of February, 1896.

Tenders must be carefully enclosed and on the outside in writing these words: "Tender for building School House."

Specifications may be had at the office aforesaid.

S. M. LOGAN, Sec.-Treas.

Thorne Centre, Jan. 7, 1896.



W. H. Ward.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured, and I believe it saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

Public Notice.

Province of Quebec, Municipality of Shawville.

Public Notice is hereby given by J. R. Horner, the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer of the aforesaid Municipality, that a public meeting of the Municipal Electors of said Municipality, qualified to vote for Municipal Councillors, will be held at the Council Hall, in the said Municipality, on Monday, the 13th day of January next, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of then and there electing two Councillors of the said Municipality, pursuant to the provisions of the Municipal Code, to replace Messrs. Hugh Hobbs and John A. Beckett, retiring Councillors.

Given this thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. R. HORNER, Sec.-Treas.

Public Notice.

Province of Quebec, Municipality of Clarendon.

Public notice is hereby given that a public meeting of the proprietors of real estate and resident householders of this Municipality will be held in the town hall in the village of Shawville, on Monday the thirteenth day of the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at the hour of ten of the clock in the morning, to proceed with the election of three Councillors in the room and stead of James Hart, Alexander Workman and William C. McDowell, Esquires, whose term of office have expired.

Given at Shawville this twenty-sixth day of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

H. MATHESON, Sec.-Treasurer.



New Furniture arrived this week at Jas. McArthur's, Shawville, Q.

Call and inspect, it is a beautiful selection and will be sold cheap.

Pulpwood Wanted!

1,000 Cords of Pine, Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood wanted, delivered during sleighing time along the line of the P. P. J. Railway, at any of the stations or sidings between Clark's and Wyman's, also,

1,000 Cords of Pine and Spruce Pulpwood 12½ feet long, delivered on either banks of the Ottawa River, between Grand Roché and Ross Point Ferry. The latter will be culled and paid for before it is rolled into the water.

Further particulars as to prices etc. may be obtained by calling on or communicating with

A. N. WILSON, Shawville.

Dec. 16th, 1895.

THE CASH STORE.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

We are offering the balance of MEN'S and BOYS' OVER-COATS at

Exceedingly Low Prices.

Anyone wanting a good overcoat will save money by procuring one now.

In fact we believe our prices for Clothing is the lowest in town.

Our Bargain Counter.

For the past month we have been putting our odds and ends of stock on this counter and marking them at half price. If you are on the hunt for Bargains take a look at our counter. It would be useless enumerating articles as probably the ones we would mention in our advertisements would be the first sold out. But the public may rely on our keeping this department. Brimful of useful bargains.

Terms:—

Cash or Trade. No Credit.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

ANYTHING YOU REQUIRE IN THE LINE OF HAND-MADE FOOTWEAR

Manufactured by

P. NOLIN, QUYN, Q.

(MAIN STREET.)

Beef Moccassins on hand and made to order..... Custom Work and Repairing promptly attended to.....

3 Points in which he excels:

1. Good Material,
2. Good Fit,
3. Good Workmanship.

YOUR ORDERS SOLICITED.

A. J. JACKSON.

SHAWVILLE, QUE.

House & Sign Painter, Gilder, Glazier, Decorator.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ORDERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Success.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, bad roads and so-called cheap sales, we have no reason to complain of our holiday trade. and beg to thank our many friends for their generous support.

Our customers know that they cannot do better than trade with us the year round, as they are certain of getting the highest quality of goods at a fair, reasonable price, and are not influenced by the spasms with which some traders seem to be afflicted.

You are safe trading here from January to December.

Our Guarantee—The best Goods at right prices.

J. H. SHAW.

Jno. G. McGuire, BUTCHER,

Dealer in

All kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats, Fruit & Confectionery.

SHOP OPPOSITE J. H. SHAW'S NEW STORE.

We Keep...

Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Canned Peas, Canned Corn, Canned Tomatoes, Canned Salmon, (Ocean Brand.).....

A full line Fresh Confectionery always on hand.

New Process Canadian DIAMOND

—AND—

American Water White, Pratts Astral, Photogene, Primrose, OILS.

These are our brands and we ship our goods in good, sound, fresh filled barrels.

Our prices are low and shipments prompt.

The Rogers & Morris Co., (LIMITED.)

...Successors to...

The Samuel Rogers Oil Co. Ottawa and Brookville.

HARD TIMES.

Everybody seems to be complaining of hard times, and why they do so it is hard to say, because everything in the Harness line can be procured from me for less money than has heretofore been heard of.

A FULL LINE OF
ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS

—WITH A STOCK OF—

Bells, Whips,
Bridles,
Blankets, &c.,
always on hand.

REPAIRING neatly and quickly
executed.

B. W. YOUNG.

Shawville, Jan. 6, 1896.

Sleighting will come

So prepare for it by purchasing
a new rig-out from

JOHN LESTER,

who has just received
a stock of

Cutters and
Driving Sleighs

—of the—
Very best make and finish,

Make a point of inspecting these rigs
before purchasing elsewhere.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
AND HORSE-SHOEING
promptly attended to as usual.

SLEIGHS, CUTTERS

AND EVERYTHING IN THE LINE
—OF—

Winter Conveyances
supplied on the most reason-
able terms by....

J. A. BECKETT,
SHAWVILLE.

Any style of Rig you require got
up in good style.

None but best Material used.

Now is the time to order.

J. A. BECKETT.

Morrison's Factory

Is still running
on time.

We are still running on time
and endeavoring to serve the best interests
of the public by turning out the most satis-
factory work.

Lumber Planed & Matched
on the Shortest Notice.

BLACKSMITH WORK
AS USUAL IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Hiram Morrison,
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Presentation.

The annual meeting of the Presby-
terian church of Bristol was held on Tuesday
Dec. 31st. A social and tea occupied the
time from 5 to 7 p.m. Shortly before 7
the meeting was called to attention, and
Mr. D. J. Craig, who has within the last
few months left Bristol to engage in
evangelistic work, and who happened to
be home for the holidays, was requested,
along with Mrs. Craig, to come forward
to the platform. Mr. D. W. Campbell
then, on behalf of Mr. Craig's many well-
wishers, read the following address:

Mr. D. J. Craig,

Dear Sir.—As you have entered upon
a line of Christian work which has neces-
sitated your resigning the superintend-
ency of the Sabbath School at this church,
withdrawing from active participation in
the congregational work of the Presby-
terian church in Bristol and its vicinity,
as well as other Christian efforts in this
section, and severing that connection and
association with us, which we have so
much enjoyed and appreciated in the
past; and inasmuch as this separation
may assume a form of some
permanency, we, the undersigned, feel
that the present is an appropriate time
to tender to you some expression, however
feeble or insignificant it may appear
of our appreciation of your unremitting
efforts to advance the cause of God,
truth and righteousness within the con-
gregation, and in the vicinity.

These efforts were visible in the Sab-
bath School of which you were for years
the worthy and respected Superintendent,
in supplying religious services at the
Bristol Mines, in conducting and assist-
ing prayer meetings and other religious
efforts at the village and elsewhere, in a
readiness to lead, stimulate and encourage
in the work of missions, home and for-
eign and in contributing of your time,
money and influence towards the main-
tenance of the ordinances of the gospel
within and beyond congregational lines.
In all these lines you will be greatly
missed, and in some of them your depart-
ure has created a blank or gap which it
seems impossible to fill. We would also
testify to the fact that whenever called
upon to associate with you in the promo-
tion of any good work, we have always
found you an agreeable, kind, consider-
ate and unassuming co laborer, ever true
to what appeared to you to be in harmony
with the mind and will of God, but never
ensorious or arbitrary towards those
who might hold different views as to
modes of work or methods of reaching a
common object or end.

Under these circumstances we need
scarcely say that it is with extreme regret
that we contemplated your departure and
separation from us.

We could almost wish that God would
so order events that you might see your
way to remain in Bristol. If on the other
hand, He is opening other and wider
avenues of usefulness for you, fields in
which you can gather larger and richer
harvests for the Master, spheres for the
more extended exercise of your gifts,
then we should try to be reconciled, and
recognize that what is our local loss is
gain in a more comprehensive aspect.
We hope that God, the Great Ruler and
Governor, may continue to bless your ef-
forts in His service whenever you are per-
mitted or called to go. And here, dear
Sir, we must acknowledge our indebted-
ness to Mrs. Craig, for the very generous
and efficient services and important
assistance which she rendered in several
departments of your work in Bristol.
These services we have neither forgotten
nor ignored; and now coupling her name
with yours, and extending our thoughts
and feelings to your whole household, in-
cluding your children and your aged
mother, we would only say that we sin-
cerely commend you to God and to the
Word of His grace.

We are well aware that it has been
with no selfish end in view and no wish
for recompense that you labored here in
Bristol and vicinity. It is therefore to
us so much the more a source of pleasure
to request you to accept from us, as a
small, perhaps unworthy, token of our
esteem and kind regard, this writing desk
and purse, and for Mrs. Craig, this dress-
ing case.

It will be to you, as it is to us a source
of gratification to know that as your
labors were not conducted on strictly de-
nominational lines, others than those of
your own church have given evidence of
their appreciation of your services by
contributing towards this testimonial.

In conclusion we would, in addition to
wishing you the compliments of the season,
a new year filled with usefulness and con-
sequent joy, pray that God may make
your path like the shining light, that
"shineth more and more unto the perfect
day," and in the words of the hymn we
would say "God be with You till We meet
again."

The gifts were presented by Misses
Mary Duff, of Maple Ridge, and Nettie
Graham, of Elmside.

Mr. Craig made a most appropriate
reply for himself and Mrs. Craig, stating
that they had only done that which was
their duty, and that they themselves were
the greatest gainers.

The presents were very pretty and
much admired by those who inspected
them.

The Governor General has exercised
his prerogative in the case of Valentine
Shortis, the Valleyfield murderer, and
has commuted his sentence to imprison-
ment for life. The action of His Excel-
lency in this particular case, is not likely
to increase his popularity, if an opinion
can be formed from the wide spread dis-
approval it has called forth. This fur-
nishes one of the instances where the
uses for a Governor-General, at all, are
decidedly open to question.

Choice stock of Evaporated Apples,
Peaches, and Apricots just opened at G.
Fred Hodgins.

Ritualism in New York.

OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH OF ST.
MARY THE VIRGIN.

The opening of the new church of St.
Mary the Virgin in Forty-sixth street
last Sunday, was remarkable as indicating
the very great progress which the ritual-
istic or Catholic movement has made in
the Episcopal church since the organiza-
tion of that parish in 1868. The new
edifice is one of the largest in New York
and it was crowded at the high mass
with which its opening was celebrated.
The choice of last Sunday as the occasion
for the imposing and elaborate ceremonies
was also significant.

Sunday, the 8th of December, is in
the Roman Catholic Church the feast of
the immaculate Conception, or of the
Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
On that day in 1854 Pope Pius IX. pro-
mulgated the bull Ineffabilis Deus, mak-
ing the doctrine of the Immaculate
Conception an article of faith. Accord-
ingly, while Bishop Grafton of the Epis-
copal Church, was officiating at the high
mass at St. Mary's, Cardinal Gibbons
was presiding at the high mass with
which the feast was celebrated at the
Roman Church of St. Francis Xavier in
Sixteenth street; and in their details the
two ceremonies were very similar. The
Cardinal wore a white mitre emblazoned
with gold crosses and a chasuble of cloth
of gold. Bishop Grafton wore a red cope
of embroidered satin and a red velvet
mitre. At St. Francis Xavier's the acolytes
were in red cassocks and white
lace surplices, and the vestments of the
acolytes at St. Mary's were substantially
the same. Symbolically the two ceremo-
nies seem to have been identical. Out-
wardly they were equally imposing, the
attention to Catholic usages being as close
in the Episcopal Church as in the Roman
Catholic church. The substance of doc-
trine shadowed forth was not essentially
different, or the line of separation was
generally so faint as to be undiscoverable
by even an observer not unfamiliar
with theology. Incense was burned at
both churches. At St. Mary's our report
reads, "when the host had been conse-
crated, Bishop Grafton, with his chaplain
and acolytes, advanced to the middle of
the altar and genuflected, then returned
to his place." At the moment of conse-
cration, the sanctus bell on the altar steps
was rung three times and simultaneously
"the bell in the roof of the church pealed
forth."—New York Sun.

Remedial Legislation.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Mon-
treal Gazette, in giving a forecast of the
work of the session which opened on
Thursday, has this to say with reference
to the proposed measure of remedial leg-
islation, which is to be introduced in behalf
of the Roman Catholic minority of Man-
itoba:

"While it is impossible to forecast what
the bill will contain, it is but reasonable
to suppose that it will be as moderate as
can be, commensurate with the pledge
of the Government to grant relief
to the minority. Your correspondent
may go further than this, and say that he
has reason to believe that, whatever the
scope of the bill may be, it will contain a
clause, the insertion of which was urged
in the Gazette last session when a bill
was expected to the effect that the act
shall not come into force for at least one
year after its passage, and not come into
force at all if, within that period, the
Manitoba Legislature amends its school
laws so as to meet, at least partially, if
not wholly, the wishes of the minority.
In other words, the Dominion Govern-
ment, as I understand the matter, is
most desirous that the Manitoba Legis-
lature should take the advice given by the
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,
and itself remedy the wrong which it has
done the minority, and, in order that
every possible opportunity should be
given the Manitoba Legislature of doing so,
the door will be left open for the
Legislature to act even after the remedial
bill is passed by the Dominion Parlia-
ment. Such a clause as has been suggest-
ed would do much to facilitate the pas-
sage of the bill through the House, would
nullify the cry that the Dominion is try-
ing to "coerce" Manitoba, and would
throw on the local legislature the onus of
refusing to ally or remove a grievance
which has been declared by the courts in
the land exists, and the existence of
which was admitted by the Counsel of the
Province of Manitoba, while he was argu-
ing the question of appeal before the
Canadian Privy Council."

STRAYED.

Strayed from the premises of H. S. Elliott
about August 1st a year old heifer (dark red).
Information that will lead to her recovery
will be thankfully received. Anyone found
harboring the animal after this notice, will
be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.
JOSEPH BRODLEE,
Shawville, Dec. 26, 1895. P. O. Box 38.

NOW GET

your Suits

made at

A. R. McGUIRE'S,

SUCCESSOR TO
BURROUGHS & CO.

SHAWVILLE DRUG STORE.

Prescriptions carefully filled.

A well assorted stock of
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes,
Toilet Articles, and Patent
Medicines.

H. H. KNOX, M.D.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be
made to the Parliament of Canada at its
next session for an Act to revise the Act to
incorporate the Kingston and Pontiac Rail-
way Company, and to extend the times for
commencing and completing the works there-
by authorized.
Solicitor for the Applicants.
Dated 23rd Dec., 1895.

AVIS

EST donné par le présent que demande
à être adressée au Parlement du Canada, à
sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir un acte
revisant l'acte constitutif de la compa-
gnie de chemin de fer Kingston et Pontiac; et
aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour com-
pléter l'entreprise de la Compagnie.
A. FERGUSON,
Soliciteur des requérants.
Daté, 23 décembre 1895.

WOMEN DOUBT

THEY TAKE
THEIR OWN WATERS
In the city of Montreal, the women of the
city, who are the most intelligent and
progressive, are taking their own waters.
They are not content with the water of the
city, but they are taking their own waters.
They are not content with the water of the
city, but they are taking their own waters.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will
be made by the Pontiac Pacific Junction
Railway Company to the Parliament of
Canada at its next session, for an Act to re-
vise its power to extend its railway to Pem-
broke and to build over the Ottawa River
the bridges necessary therefor; also to re-
vise its powers or to extend its time to con-
struct its railway to Sault Ste. Marie and to
Wawa; also to authorize it to amalgamate
or make running arrangements with any
other Railway Company, to sell or lease
its franchises, railway and other works to
any other Railway Company; or to pur-
chase or lease the franchises, railway and
other works of any other Railway Com-
panies; also to extend the time for the con-
struction by the Company of a bridge over
said river at the City of Ottawa, and for
other purposes.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secretary,
Pontiac Pacific Junction
Railway Company.
Dated 4th December, 1895.

AVIS

EST donné par le présent que la Compagnie
du chemin de fer Pontiac et Junction
du Pacifique s'adressera au Parlement
du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin
d'obtenir une acte renouvelant son pouvoir
de prolonger sa voie ferrée jusqu'à Pem-
broke et de construire sur la rivière Outaouais
les ponts nécessaires à cet effet; aussi
renouvelant ses pouvoirs ou prolongant
son délai pour construire sa voie ferrée jusqu'à
Sault Ste. Marie et jusqu'à Wawa; aussi,
l'autorisant à se fusionner ou faire
des arrangements de circulation avec toute
autre compagnie de chemin de fer; vendre ou
louer ses privilèges, chemin de fer et autres
travaux à toutes autres compagnies de che-
min de fer; ou acheter ou louer les privilèges
chemin de fer et autres travaux de
toutes autres compagnies de chemin de fer;
aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour la con-
struction par la compagnie d'un pont sur la
dite rivière à la cité d'Ottawa, et pour d'au-
tres fins.

H. L. MALTBY,
Secrétaire
de la Compagnie de Chemin de fer
Pontiac et Junction du Pacifique.
Daté le 4 décembre, 1895. D12-9

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ALL PARTIES having claims against the
Estate of the late Nathaniel Brownlee
of Clarendon are requested to file the same
with me on or before the Tenth day of Janu-
ary, 1896. Claims not presented by that
date will not be acknowledged.
All accounts or notes due the said estate
are required also to be settled by the above
date.

MRS. WILLOW BROWNLEE.
Yarm, Clarendon, Dec. 18, 1895.

Farm for sale.

Farm for Sale, being the South West half of
Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Range of Bristol, con-
taining one hundred acres of good land, near-
ly all of which is cleared. The premises are
bounded on the rear by the P. J. Railway
and are conveniently situated to both the
school house and church.
Further particulars may be obtained from
WM. SMART,
Executor of the late Mrs. Byron.
Portage du Fort, Oct. 9th, 1895.

SHAWVILLE Hair Dressing Parlor

SILAS YOUNG - PROP

Hair-cutting, Shaving, Shampooing
done in first-class style.

ACALLSOLICITED.

Shop next door to Turner

Shears and Scissors sharpened at rea-
sonable prices by means of a new patent ma-
chine which does the work perfectly.
Dec 15, 1892.

Livery.

R. HOBBS, PROP.,
SHAWVILLE, - - QUE.

One of the best equipped
Liveries
in the District.

CHARGES MODERATE.

J. A. McLEAN,

—THE LEADING—

Painter and Decorator,
QUYON, QUE.

House Sign, and Carriage Paint-
ing and Paper Hanging done
at rock bottom rates.

Estimates furnished, and mail
orders promptly attended to.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS
COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a
prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to
MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years'
experience in the patent business. Communi-
cations strictly confidential. A Handbook of In-
formation concerning Patents and how to ob-
tain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechan-
ical and scientific books sent free.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive
special notice in the Scientific American, and
thus are brought widely before the public with-
out cost to the inventor. This splendid paper,
issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the
largest circulation of any scientific work in the
world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free.
Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single
copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beau-
tiful plates, in color, and photographs of new
houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the
latest designs and secure contracts. Address
MUNN & CO., New York, 361 Broadway.

THE PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

THE
FINEST TEA
IN THE WORLD

FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP
IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision
of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them
as a sample of the best qualities of Indian and Ceylon
Teas. For that reason they see that none but the
very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages.

That is why "Monsoon," the perfect Tea, can be
sold at the same price as inferior tea.

It is put up in sealed caddies of ½ lb., 1 lb. and
5 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c. and 60c.
If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write
to STEPHEN HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St.
East, Toronto.

R. MCCREDIE & SON,

SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Builders and Contractors,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Sashes,
Doors,
Cullings,
Blinds, etc.

Planing
and
Turning
Done.

Rough and Dressed lumber on Hand.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended To.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

Dr. Montague has been sworn in as Minister of Agriculture.

The convicts at Kingston enjoyed a 1,200 pound pudding on Christmas Day.

A farmer named Piche blew out the gas in his room at Montreal and died from suffocation.

Captain Frank Penney of the 9th Batt. has been appointed Chief of Police of Quebec.

Mr. T. Shewman of Winnipeg received a bequest of \$55,000 under the will of an aunt who died at Adolphustown. Bailiffs have seized the Hamilton Radial Railway Company's office furniture for unpaid rent and wage claims.

Traffic receipts on the C. P. R. show an increase for the week ending December 21 of \$56,000 over the corresponding week of 1894.

The distribution of 3,200 Martini-Metford rifles and 600,000 rounds of ammunition to the volunteer forces has been completed at Kingston.

A London West young woman named Mary Price swallowed an ounce of laudanum with suicidal intent after a quarrel with her intended. Her life was saved.

Charles Chamberlain, of Toronto, who about two years ago was sentenced to a three years' term for crookedness at the last Dominion election in Winnipeg, has been released.

Miss Hannah Macey Macnab, sister of the late Sir Allan Macnab, died on Thursday evening at the residence of her niece, Mrs. J. C. Harvey, Hamilton, at the age of ninety-four.

An inquiry is being made at Kingston penitentiary into the conduct of a number of the employees, who are alleged to have discussed with outsiders the dismissal of three of the guards.

Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada in London, is at present in Montreal, the guest of Sir Donald Smith. He is very sanguine that the fast Atlantic service will be a success.

The Canadian-Australian liner *Miovera*, which left Victoria, B. C., on the 16th Dec., is believed to be lost. She attempted to tow the disabled *Strathnevis*, and has not been heard of since she parted company with that steamer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A lifeboat was capsized in Dublin Bay and the whole crew of seventeen men drowned.

Two expeditions are being fitted out at present in England to make explorations in the Antarctic.

Lord Rosebery is said to be engaged on a new book which will be a striking contrast to his "Life of Pitt."

It is expected that Great Britain's next budget will show a surplus of five million pounds over that of the previous year.

The heavy gales continue around the coasts of Great Britain, and many wrecks, accompanied by loss of life, are reported.

London is to have another Oriental visitor, the Nizam of Hyderabad. He rules 15,000,000 subjects and 100,000 square miles of territory.

M. Emile Zola will visit England again in the spring. He wishes to study the industrial and social life in such cities as Manchester and Sheffield.

A Presbyterian church in Nottingham, England, recently celebrated the installation of electric light by a special service, which attracted much attention.

The Imperial Parliament will be asked when it reassembles to vote one thousand pounds yearly to the Duke of Cambridge, late commander-in-chief of the forces.

The young Duchess of Marlborough, nee Vanderbilt, is negotiating with a London insurance company for a large policy on her life for the benefit of the Duke.

The Glasgow ship-builders have virtually completed their arrangements for resuming operations with non-union men, who will work under Government protection.

Mr. Robert Barr, the author, who has recently bought a piece of ground on Surrey Hills, England, also owns houses in Florida and on the Canadian shore of the Detroit river.

Sir Henry Harland, M.P., in the Conservative interest for North Belfast, and head of the famous ship-building firm of Harland & Wolff, is dead. He was sixty-four years of age.

The Queen is greatly interested in the Ashanti expedition, and also in Barney Barnato's Kaffir booms. She has ordered the Colonial Office to keep her informed of the latest developments in these matters.

Notwithstanding warnings from British Consuls in China, pointing out the danger of missionary work in the interior, the head offices of the Missionary Societies are flooded with applications from young women zealous to convert the Chinese.

The Queen's celebration of Christmas at Osborne house passed off with customary gaiety. Among the visitors were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their children, and all the little Battenberg children. The Queen and court will remain at the Isle of Wight until the middle of February, when they return to Windsor for a month before proceeding to Nice.

UNITED STATES.

A negro was burned to death by a mob near Lebanon, Ky.

There were six suicides and one accidental death in New York at Christmas.

North Chicago Street Railway shareholders divided about \$3,000,000 in bonuses and rights.

A Canadian coloured saloon-keeper in Detroit was fatally shot by his bartender on Friday morning.

The condition of the United States Treasury is represented by Secretary Carlisle to be very serious.

By the burning of the saw mill of the

Sutherland Lumber Company at Ashland, Wis., three men lost their lives.

A duel was fought in Berea, Kentucky, in which both the principals were killed. They were named Mitchell and Johnston.

A Buffalo commission firm has engaged to supply four of the largest "bus and cab companies in London with 6,000 horses, to be shipped during the year 1896.

Joseph L. Ingalls, of Bridgton, Me., never was in a barber's chair for a shave till last week, although he is a nonagenarian.

A lift span four hundred and twenty-one feet long is proposed for the new Kansas City bridge. The thing works on weights, like a window shaft.

Lieutenant Peary has learned to speak the Eskimo language with all the ease of a native. It is almost as easy to reach the pole as to acquire that tongue.

A bill has been introduced in the House at Washington authorizing the construction of a bridge or tunnel from Grand Island, on the Niagara River, to a point in Canada.

Poker playing for money is not gambling, according to Chief Justice Beatty, of the California Supreme Court, or at least there is no criminal act committed in playing the game for money stakes.

The United States Senate has repealed the act prohibiting Confederate officers who had held commissions in the United States army from being appointed to places in the army or navy.

A despatch from Chicago says that the army which the "Irish National Alliance" places at the disposal of President Cleveland in the event of war between the United States and Great Britain is a patriotic fiction. There is no army.

At Boston one day recently Mrs. Ballington Booth made three addresses, reviewed the local Salvation Army, and attended a reception in the evening. She was at work again next day before ten o'clock.

Archie Turpie, a pier watchman in New York, has rescued his twenty-first individual from drowning. He keeps a coil of rope handy to throw to those who jump or walk off the pier. The last man saved was a drunken marine.

John O'Donnell, of Lowell, formerly a railroad commissioner of New York State, has devised a cheap form of tramway for rural roads, to facilitate hauling big loads on ordinary farm wagons. The estimate for the tram-alone is \$2,500 a mile.

Florence Mack, aged seventeen years, of Detroit, ran a small splinter under the thumb nail. A physician removed the bit of wood and told her to poultice the thumb. She disregarded the instructions. On Sunday she was taken ill and on Monday became unconscious and remained so until her death.

The body of Harry Hayward, recently executed in Minneapolis for the murder of Catharine Gilling, was taken to Chicago on Friday for the purpose of cremation to prevent the possibility of it either being placed on exhibition or given to the surgeon's knife for dissection.

A severe windstorm amounting in some places to a hurricane, accompanied by heavy rains, prevailed in many parts of the States of New York and Pennsylvania. There was a great deal of damage to property, and the telegraph service was interrupted, but no loss of life is reported.

GENERAL.

The massacre of a number of Christian missionaries in Turkey is reported.

Dr. Joseph Czakowski, a foreign bacteriologist, is reported to have discovered the microbe of measles.

Developments in the East point to an entente between Russia and Great Britain to settle the Armenian trouble.

It is rumoured that the Rothschilds have agreed to advance to Turkey two million pounds sterling against a new tax on petroleum.

Princess Frederick Leopold, while skating on the ice near Berlin, broke through, and had a very narrow escape from being drowned.

Prince Bismarck has informed Emperor William that if his health permits he will attend the State banquet at the Schloss on January 18.

The cruiser *Kwan Ping*, captured by the Japanese from China, has been wrecked. A number of officers and 60 men are missing.

A herd of Jersey cattle at Deposit northern New York, has been found infected with tuberculosis and condemned by the State inspectors.

Report comes from Newfoundland that there were in all 22 persons on the ill-fated schooner *Victory*, believed to have foundered with all on board.

An Austrian named Dr. Marmbrink, after four years' study at the Pasteur Institute in Paris, claims to have discovered a serum cure for erysipelas and puerperal fever.

A leading London musical serial says: "It is enough to make the mouths of British organists water when they read that the organist of the Marlborough-Vanderbilt wedding at New York received £500 for his services."

Advices from Aleppo say that the town of Zeitoun, which has been held by the insurgent Armenians for some time past, has been captured by the Turkish troops, and that the inhabitants fled to the mountains.

M. Weitoft, professor of bacteriology in the University of Moscow, who recently died from the poison of a scratch of a piece of glass from a broken bottle containing bacteria, was one of the most eminent of Russian scientists.

The longest Egyptian railroad now extends to Girgeh, 328 miles from Cairo. It is soon to be extended to the first cataract, 710 miles from the coast. This means, of course, an ultimate railroad connection with the British possessions in South Africa.

It is rumored that the Japanese Government has entered into arrangements with Lord Armstrong & Company, the great English firm of shipbuilders and gun-makers, for the establishment of a dockyard and gun factory in Japan.

Sergius Stepniak, the Russian author, who was in exile from Russia and has been residing in London, was killed the other day by a passing train while walking over a level railway crossing at Chiswick. He was fifty-four years of age.

Professor Archibald Geikie, director-general of the geological surveys of the United Kingdom, and author of many important works on geology and kindred subjects, intends visiting the Uni-

ted States very shortly on a lecturing tour.

The marriage of Miss Maple, of London, to Baron Eckhardtstein is likely to be one of the events of next season, for the daughter of Sir John Blundell Maple is not only a beautiful and accomplished girl, but one of the greatest heiresses in England.

The Manchester Courier says that orders have been given at the Woolwich and Devonport arsenals for a large quantity of ammunition, together with a great number of magazine rifles, Martini-Henry rifles, and other guns for shipment to Canada in January. The Courier also learns that the defenses of Canada are to be gradually strengthened.

It is reported that Gen Gomez, at the head of the Cuban insurgent army, numbering twelve thousand men, has turned the flank of the Spanish army, and is now marching direct on Havana. There is great excitement in the city over this insurgent success.

Among the conditions imposed upon China by Japan in evacuating the Liao Tung peninsula was one that neither Russia, France nor Germany should be allowed to occupy the territory and a number of ports are to be opened to international trade.

The highest mountain ascents are those credited to W. H. Johnson, of the Indian Survey between 1870 and 1885, in Cashmere. In 1885 he climbed three peaks of the Kuen Lun, one of which according to the measurement of the Indian Survey, is 23,800 feet high.

The Japanese Parliament was opened on Saturday with the Imperial speech. His Majesty said he was rejoiced at the end of the war with China, that order had been established in the Island of Formosa, and that the relations between Japan and the foreign powers were more intimate than ever.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba state that yellow fever is raging there fearfully in spite of the winter season. The death rate among the officers is very heavy. In four days a commander, four captains and two lieutenants died of the disease. In the military hospital there are more than 1,000 sick soldiers, of whom from ten to fifteen die every day.

A FEARFUL PANIC.

Twenty-Four People Killed—Terrible Horror in Baltimore.

A despatch from Baltimore, says:—In a senseless panic, caused by a defective gas-burner and a foolish cry of fire at the Old Front Street theatre on Thursday night, twenty-four people were killed, two fatally injured, and ten more seriously injured. Up to one o'clock on Friday morning but four of the dead had been identified.

The tumult attracted an immense crowd from the outside, many of whom tried to gain entrance to the theatre, thus adding to the confusion. A dozen policemen also attracted by the shrieks of the frightened crowd, hurried to the scene, and using clubs on those outside pushed through the door to the writhing mass on the landing. Among the first to reach them was Officer E. J. Kelly, whose beat is but a block away. Forcing his way in through the main doorway, he grasped a pair of arms, and pulling with all his might, dragged a woman from under the surging crowd. A glance at her face showed that she was past all human aid, dead from suffocation. Again he reached in the mass of humanity and pulled out a boy about seven years old. He, too, was dead, also from suffocation, with scarcely a bruise on his body. The other officers, by this time reinforced by a dozen of their fellows, dragged out the prostrate ones, passing them to those on the sidewalk.

Ambulances carried the dead to the morgue and the wounded to the City hospital, wherever practicable, but in many cases the most slightly injured, and in a few cases those who were badly hurt, were taken to their homes by friends. When the mass on the landing had been cleared away the frightened mob inside were quieted down sufficiently to enable the police to clear the theatre. Then it was found there had been no danger, and that not a soul would have been injured had the audience but remained sequestered. Nine bodies were taken to the morgue, all of them dead from suffocation. Of those taken to the City hospital 15 are dead. Two more will probably die, and ten are desperately hurt. The confusion at both places was indescribable, and up to midnight but four of the dead have been identified. The dead are of all ages, from mere infants to gray-haired men and women. All were killed or injured in the terrific crush on the fatal landing.

Station Agent Killed.

A despatch from Hamilton says:—At 11 o'clock on Wednesday night George Hunt, the night agent at the Stuart street railway station, was knocked down by an engine and terribly mangled, both his legs being cut off and his skull being fractured. He was taken to the hospital and died soon after midnight. He was an unmarried man, about 28 years of age.

No Use For It.

Sharper—How did that soap-sample dodge work?

Agent—Didn't work at all.

Eh? Did you do as I said—leave a cake for examination at every house, then go around in a week and demand payment for every cake which had been wet?

Yes. Every cake was handed back to me as fresh as new.

Strange! What street did you select for the game?

Blank street.

Humph! No wonder it failed. That street is chock-full of anarchists.

A Worse Calamity.

Old Gent—Young man, I have got rumors that you intend to elope with my daughter to-night.

Young Man (confused)—Sir, I—er—you—er—

Old Gent—Hold on, now, don't get rattled, or I'll lose confidence in your spunk and put a stop to it.

L. A. Hervey had his spine broken six weeks ago, and is still alive in a New York hospital.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Busy Business Man.

Money is dearer in London with discounts in open market at 1-4 per cent.

In dealing with a suit for alleged distress, Judge Morgan stated that under the laws of Ontario since May 16 last distress for rent is illegal.

The combined bonded debts of townships, villages, cities and counties in Ontario, increased from \$29,924,863 in 1886 to \$48,083,243 in 1893.

Wheat in the United States and Canada increased 2,564,000 bushels last week and the total is 69,398,000 bushels, as against 89,071,000 bushels a year ago.

The total clip of wool in the province of Ontario in 1894 was 6,235,036 pounds, valued at \$1,953,721. In 1893 the clip was 5,896,891 pounds, valued at \$1,073,234. The average annual clip for 13 years was 5,560,608 pounds, valued at \$1,085,489.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway for the year up to November 30th, was \$16,660,807, as compared with \$16,697,444 for the same period of 1894, a decrease of \$37,000. The earnings of the C.P.R. for the same periods were respectively \$17,014,396, and \$17,194,956, a decrease of \$180,000.

The note circulation of Canadian banks at the end of November was \$34,362,000, as against \$34,671,000 a decrease of \$309,000. The deposits of the Dominion Government increased from \$3,837,894 to \$5,526,905 during November, while the Provincial Government deposits decreased about half a million and are now only \$2,662,000. Current demand deposits amount to \$67,537,000 a decrease of about \$250,000 while time deposits are \$120,264,000, an increase of nearly \$1,500,000 for the month. Specie and Dominion notes held by the banks are practically unchanged, the total being \$23,000,000. There is a balance due of \$27,775,000 from banks in the United States as compared with \$26,968,000 at the end of October. Call loans amount to \$17,000,000 while current loans on commercial discounts increased from \$201,753,000 to \$202,090,000, which is over \$6,000,000 greater than a year ago. Overdue debts aggregate \$4,334,000 as against \$3,457,000 a year ago. The loans to directors aggregate \$8,401,000 a decrease of \$516,000 for the month of November.

Wholesale trade at Toronto the past week has been quiet. It was confined to orders of a sorting-up character, and the majority of travelers remained in the city, not going out on Monday on business trips. Spare time is occupied in taking stock. The leading staples of merchandise are practically unchanged in prices the year about ending has been an improvement on the previous one. In some staples there has been a steady advance in prices, while in many others the reaction has not been as great as the previous rise. The retail holiday trade has been in many respects satisfactory, the volume is probably greater than the Christmas trade of last year, but profits were jeopardized in the keen competition to get rid of the goods. The discounts of the banks are larger than those of a year ago, while deposits also have increased. The large amount of deposits is not a very satisfactory showing, as it reflects caution and an indisposition to engage in commercial pursuits. The grain trade has been dull this week, with values unchanged. There has been some enquiry from the continent for Manitoba wheat, but the export business generally is not what it should be. The money markets are a shade firmer, the decline in stocks creating an unsettled feeling. British Consols have recovered part of the decline, being now quoted at 106 5/8. The decline in Canadian stocks resulted in losses to a few speculators, but aside from that did no damage. They had been selling at too high prices and this check to the advance will do more good than harm. There has been a pretty good advance in United States railway shares since Saturday last, owing to more pacific feeling with regard to the political situation.

THE USES OF COAL TAR.

It is Employed by Chemists in Compound-ing Many Valuable Medicines.

The variety of useful products obtained in the laboratory from coal tar is amazing. This substance, formerly thrown away as worthless, serves the purpose of the synthetic chemist admirably, inasmuch as it is a very elaborate organic compound, very cheap and containing a great variety of elements. It has furnished hundreds of new and valuable medicines, particularly antifever remedies. From it are obtained the aniline dyes which give all the colors of the rainbow. Aniline itself is colorless, its salts having the brilliant hues. From coal tar also saccharine and dulcine have been derived. Each of them is more than 200 times as sweet as sugar, the latter being more pleasant to the taste.

Formerly no dye material exceeded madder in commercial importance. It was the basis of nearly all dyes and the root from which it was obtained was grown on a great scale in Europe and Asia. But alizerin, obtained from coal tar has destroyed this agricultural industry by driving the plant out of the market. Alizerin is the coloring principle of madder. From coal tar also comes purpurine, which nowadays forms the basis of many dyes. Some time ago Baeyer, a German chemist, manufactured indigo as pure as that yielded by the plant. Commercially speaking, the artificial indigo has not been a success, simply because other dyes made in the laboratory do the same work more cheaply. Everybody knows that the "artificial camphor" sold in the shape of "moth balls" is gotten from coal tar.

Society Item.

Mr. Welpho wants to take me to the gallery to see the paintings, ma," said the daughter.

To the gallery? exclaimed Mrs. Oddy-shay. If you ain't good enough to be took on the first floor you ain't good enough to go at all.

SOME LATE CABLE NEWS.

WHAT HAS TAKEN PLACE LATELY IN THE OLD WORLD.

A British Steamer in Collision—A Serum Cure for Erysipelas—Snowstorm in Berlin—The Kharpuz Massacre—The Capture of Zeitoun.

A despatch from London says:—The British steamer *Bellerophon* has been in collision with and sunk the French steamer *Emile Heloise* at the entrance of the harbor of Algiers. Thirty passengers of the *Emile Heloise*, including twenty-five natives, were drowned. The large three-masted vessel seen on Tuesday last flying signals of distress in Kingstown bay turns out to be the Russian barque *Palme*, Capt. Erikson, from Liverpool on December 18 for Mobile, Ala. A lifeboat which went to her assistance was capsized and her crew of sixteen men were drowned and a second lifeboat which attempted to assist the *Palme* was capsized, and returned to the shore with the greatest difficulty. The crew of the *Palme* cut away her masts, and all on board, eighteen souls in all, were rescued by a passing steamer. The rescued people included the captain's wife and child.

An Austrian named Dr. Marmareck, after four years' study at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, claims to have discovered the serum cure for erysipelas, puerperal fever, and all diseases due to the streptococcus microbe, and which is also efficacious as an aid to Dr. Roux's treatment for diphtheria. A terrible snowstorm prevailed in Berlin on Thursday. The streets were rendered impassable because of their slippery condition, and traffic was necessarily greatly impeded and in many cases wholly suspended. Friedrichstrasse this morning was strewn with fallen men and horses, and passengers in cars drawn by horses alighted and assisted the drivers to lead their animals to enable them to keep on their feet.

The Daily News has a minutely detailed letter describing the Kharpuz massacre. The writer declares that the evidence leaves no doubt that there was a well-understood plan, ordered directly from the Yildiz palace, to plunder and burn all the American buildings, and render the further stay of missionaries impossible. A despatch to the Times from Constantinople, under date of December 25, says:—Last evening handbills were profusely scattered and thrust into windows and carriages, and into pockets of pedestrians, announcing the imminent deposition of the Sultan. The jewellers of Stamboul, fearing a commotion, closed their shops for the whole day. As an outcome of the meeting of the Ambassadors, concerted means to prevent the massacre of the inhabitants of Zeitoun, for which the palace thirsts, and which it attempts to justify by publishing mendacious statements of atrocities committed at Zeitoun, Baron Calice, the Austrian Ambassador, went to the Porte and imparted to the Grand Vizier an earnest hope of the powers that no extreme measures would be taken against the Zeitounese.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, had an audience with the Sultan to-day. It is understood Russia refuses to join the powers in any really effective measures against the Porte. A despatch from Constantinople says:—Izzet Pasha, the chief enquiry of the Sultan, who was arrested for presenting his Majesty with a long report upon the situation of the country, which document Abdul Hamid refuses to read, whereupon Izzet Pasha resigned, is to be tried by court-martial. The report that the town of Zeitoun, held by the insurgent Armenians for some time past, has been captured and the Turkish troops is confirmed. No details, however, have yet been announced.

IRON IN FOOD.

Spinach Contains More of It Than Eggs or Beef.

Prof. Bunge, in the course of a paper on iron as a medicine, read before the German Congress of Internal Medicine, has been ventilating some ideas which are as much matter of general science (and therefore extremely important) as they are details connected with the physicians' domain. He is strong on the point that iron should reach our blood through the medium of our food, rather than through the druggist's specialties. Iron, as everybody knows, is a food element absolutely essential for the proper constitution of the body. It is as rigidly demanded by the plant as by the animal; and it is from plants that Prof. Bunge shows we should chiefly receive our iron supply. Spinach, he tells us, is richer in iron, than the yolk of eggs, while the yolk contains more than beef. Then succeed apples, lentils, strawberries, white beans, peas, potatoes, wheat, these substances being given in the order in which they stand as regards the plentifulness of their iron constituents. Cow's milk is poorer in iron, but, as balancing this deficiency in the food of the young mammal, it is found that the blood of the youthful quadruped contains much more iron than the adult. Thus, in a young rabbit or guinea pig one hour old, four times as much iron was found as occurs in these animals two and a half months old.

Little Smiles.

It takes sand to propose, but it takes rocks to marry. Yes, Maude, dear lady, horses are sometimes driven to mail wagons. How is it that the deaf man can always hear somebody order a drink? A man may be a perfect Hercules and yet not be able to lift a mortgage. You can't tell how well heeled a man is from the appearance of his shoe.

A Kensington man has written a drama called "The Horse." It ought to make a god play.

Mr. Brown—What was that noise in the parlor? Mrs. Brown—I do hope it wasn't Clara breaking her engagement with young Mr. Gotrox.

The new woman has still one thing to learn, and that is to sharpen a pencil without making it appear that she had used her teeth instead of a knife.

A BROAD-MINDED DOCTOR

Relates Some Experiences In His Own Practice.

Believes in Recommending Any Medicine That he Knows Will Cure His Patients—Thinks Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a Great Discovery.

"Akron Pa., April 24th, '95.
Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.
Gentlemen,—While it is entirely contrary to the custom of the medical profession to endorse or recommend any of the so-called proprietary preparations, I shall, nevertheless, give you an account of some of my wonderful experiences with your preparation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The fact is well known that medical practitioners do not as a rule recognize much less use preparations of this kind, consequently the body of them have no definite knowledge of their virtue or lack of it, but soundly condemn them all without a trial. Such a course is manifestly absurd and unjust, and I, for one, propose to give my patients the best treatment known to me, for the particular disease with which they are suffering, no matter what it is, where or how obtained. I



J. D. Allright, M.D.

was first brought to prescribe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills about two years ago, after having seen some remarkable results from their use. Reuben Hoover, now of Reading, Pa., was a prominent contractor and builder. While superintending the work of erecting a large building during cold weather he contracted what was thought to be sciatica, he having first noticed it one morning in not being able to arise from his bed. After the usual treatment for this disease he failed to improve, but on the contrary grew rapidly worse, the case developing into hemiplegia, or partial paralysis of the entire right side of the body. Electricity, tonics and massage, etc., were all given a trial, but nothing gave any benefit and the paralysis continued. In despair he was compelled to hear his physician announce that his case was hopeless. About that time his wife noticed one of your advertisements and concluded to try your Pink Pills.

"He had given up hope and it required a great deal of begging on the part of his wife to persuade him to take them regularly.

"He, however, did as she desired, and it appears indicate health in this man, one would think he was better than before his paralysis.

"Why," says he, "I began to improve in two days, and in four or five weeks I was entirely well and at work.

"Having seen these results I concluded that such a remedy is surely worth a trial at the hands of any physician, and consequently when a short time later I was called upon to treat a lady suffering with palpitation of the heart and great nervous prostration, after the usual remedies failed to relieve, I ordered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The result was simply astonishing. Her attacks became less frequent and also less in severity, until by their use for a period of only two months, she was the picture of health, rosy-cheeked and bright-eyed, as well as ever, and she has continued so up to-day, more than one year since she took any medicine. I have found these pills a specific for chorea, or as more commonly known, St. Vitus' dance, as beneficial results have in all cases marked their use. As a spring tonic any one who, from overwork or nervous strain during a long winter has become pale and languid, the Pink Pills will do wonders in brightening the countenance and in buoying the spirits, bringing roses to the pallid lips and renewing the fountain of youth.

"Yours respectfully,
J. D. Allright, M. D."

No Mystery.

Mistress (severely)—How did this fire happen to go out?
New Girl (innocently)—I guess you forgot to tell me to put coal on.

UNSANITARY WALL COATINGS CONDEMNED BY THE BIBLE.

"And behold if the plague be in the walls of the house with hollow streaks, greenish or reddish, then the priest shall go out of the house to the door of the house, and shut up the house seven days." * * * And he shall cause the house to be scraped within round about, and they shall pour out the dust that they scrape off without the city into an unclean place."

To each of the first three persons in every city and town in the Dominion of Canada who write The Alabastine Co., Limited, of Paris, Ont. giving the chapter containing the above passage of scripture, will be sent an order on the Alabastine dealer in the town for a package of Alabastine, enough to cover 50 square yards of wall, two coats, tinted or white. To all who apply, giving us the name of the paper in which they saw this notice, will be given an ingenious puzzle, the solving of which may earn you \$50.00.

To test a wall coating, take a small quantity of it, mix in equal quantity of boiling water, and if it does not set when left in the dish over night, and finally form a stone-like cement without shrinking, it is a kalsomine, and dependent upon glue to hold it to the wall, the feature so strongly objected to by sanitarians.

This matter of looking to the sanitary nature of wall coatings seems to be considered of much importance of late. A supplement to the Michigan State Board of Health, condemns wall paper and kalsomines for walls, and recommends Alabastine as being sanitary, pure, porous, permanent, economical and beautiful. Alabastine is ready for use by mixing in cold water.

Must Not Shave Women.

A strange incident occurred in Bombay recently. A monster meeting of Hindu barbers was held for the purpose of considering the question of the propriety of shaving the heads of Hindu widows, and thereby disfiguring them for life. About 400 barbers having assembled, one of them, named Babajee More, read a pamphlet in Marhatti, in which he stated that the barbers of old were happy and contented, but latterly, as though a curse had descended on their heads, trade had fallen off and they had become poor. The curse could only be accounted for by the fact that they were committing a great sin in shaving the heads of poor, innocent widows, thus depriving them of their best ornament. It was against the Hindu Scriptures to deprive a widow of her hair, and doubtless it was the curse of the widows that had lowered their calling. The meeting thereupon unanimously resolved that no barber should shave a widow's head, and that if he did he should be excommunicated.

Sure Proof.

Mrs. Williams had put two large peppermint drops in a little box kept for such treasures on the table in the children's playroom, and told Johnny that he and Eva might each have one.

Unfortunately Eva had discovered the tempting drops before her brother's arrival, and he presently returned to his mother with a doleful face, saying that Eva had devoured both drops.

Oh, I hardly think she can have been so greedy as that, said Mrs. Williams. Perhaps she spilled the other on the floor.

Johnny left the room again, and in a moment returned with his small sister, whose mouth was filled with the missing peppermint. I wish you'd just smell her, mamma! he remarked, gloomily.

A NO-TO-BAC MIRACLE.

Physical Perfection Prevented by the Use of Tobacco.

An Old-Timer Cured After Using Tobacco Twenty-Three Years—He Gains Twenty Pounds in Thirty Days.

Lake Geneva, Wis.—(Special).—The ladies of our beautiful little town are making an interesting and exciting time for tobacco-using husbands, since the injurious effects of tobacco and the ease with which it can be cured by No-To-Bac have been so plainly demonstrated by the cure of Mr. F. C. Waite. In a written statement he says: "I smoked and chewed tobacco for twenty-three years, and I am sure that my case was one of the worst in this part of the country. Even after I went to bed at night, if I woke up I would want to chew or smoke. It was not only killing me, but my wife was also ailing from the injurious effects. Two boxes of No-To-Bac cured me, and I have no more desire for tobacco than I have to jump out of the window. I have gained twenty pounds in thirty days, my wife is well, and we are indeed both happy to say that No-To-Bac is truly 'worth its weight in gold' to us."

The cure and improvement in Mr. Waite's case is looked upon as a miracle—in fact, it is the talk of the town and country, and it is estimated that over a thousand tobacco users will be using No-To-Bac within a few weeks. The peculiarity about No-To-Bac as a medicine is that the makers, the Sterling Remedy Co., of New York and Chicago authorize every druggist in America to absolutely guarantee the use of three boxes to cure or refund the money, and the cost is so trifling as compared with the expensive and unnecessary use of tobacco, that tobacco-using husbands have no good excuse to offer when their wives insist upon their taking No-To-Bac and getting results in the way of pure, sweet breath, wonderful improvement in their mental and physical condition, with a practical revitalization of their nicotineized nerves. No-To-Bac not only cures the tobacco habit but restores vitality and nerve vigor. It is indeed a miracle worker for weak men, and the public is warned against having imitations palmed off on them, as the great success of No-To-Bac has brought out a host of counterfeits.

It has recently been estimated that a November fog in London costs for electric lights, gas, accidents, delays and damages about \$500,000.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by druggists.

Young Business man—"When do you think is the best time to advertise?" Old Business Man—"all the time young man."

Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption. They will recommend it.

Four million lobsters were captured last season on the Maine coast. This exceeds the entire catch of all the rest of the Atlantic coast, from New Hampshire to Florida.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes. One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents, sold by druggists.

"I thought marrying him would make a different man of him," she sighed. "And—" "It made an indifferent man of him."

I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy.

MRS. E. B. WORDEN.

It's a Secret

that many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The reason—beauty of form and face, as well as grace, radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air, and exercise, coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription." In maidenhood, womanhood, and motherhood, it's a supporting tonic that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating, strengthening, and curing the derangements of the sex.

If there be headache, pain in the back, bearing-down sensations, or general debility, or if there be nervous disturbances, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, the "Prescription" reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it. It dispels aches and pains, corrects displacements cures catarrhal inflammation of the lining membranes. Once used it is always in favor.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, indigestion, biliousness, headaches and kindred ailments.

Very Plausible.

Mr. Baxter—Dot spiritualism is true, Repecka. I was talk mit a medium, und she tells me truth.

Mrs. B.—How you knows?
Mr. B.—She told me my brother Shacob, vot died, was in der speerit world und has opened a sheep cash shore for misfit halos.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by druggists.

Self-Protection.

Mrs. Newed—We will have to have a speaking tube from the dining room to the kitchen.

Mr. Newed—Why?
Mrs. Newed—Well, I must have some way of talking to the cook without having her throw dishes at me.

She—"I have heard that you said I was fond of the sound of my own voice."—"Well, you have admitted that you like music."

The best cough cure is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure.

Grinnen—"What are you going to take for that frightful cold?" Barrett—"I'll take anything you'll offer. Do you want it?"

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.

South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Rheumatism and for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by druggists.

Watts—"Statesman Witts says he never pays any attention to the papers." Potts—"So I wonder how he gets hold of all his jokes?"

Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

Dr. Glade—"Do you know anybody who has a horse for sale?" Drover—"I reckon Hank Bitters has; I sold him one yesterday."

Constipation causes more than half the ills of women. Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant cure for Constipation.

A. P. 796.

Nervous

Troubles are caused by impure and impoverished blood because the nerves, being fed by the blood, are not properly nourished. The true way to cure nervousness is to purify the blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has built me up, increased my appetite and accomplished what I desired. My oldest daughter was nervous and not very rugged, but her health is good since she began using Hood's Sarsaparilla." JOHN L. FINGERS, 172 Hayden Row, Hopkinton, Mass. Get Hood's and only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. \$1; 6 for \$5. Hood's Pills are mild and effective. 25c.

DR. MURRAY MACFARLANE, Specialist—Eye, Ear and Throat. 22 Carlton St., Toronto.

SAUSAGE CASINGS. Finest imported English sheep and narrow American hog casings, at right prices. Park, Blackwell & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

We are always open to buy or sell May, Straw, Grain, or Potatoes, in car lots. WM. HANNAH & CO., Toronto.

DOUGLAS BROS., Slate, Gravel and metal roofers, metallic ceilings, skylights sheet metal workers. 124 Adelaide W., Toronto.

FREE. Write for prices paid for old stamps before 1872 or send for my offer. Highest prices. Address W. R. ADAMS, 7 Ann St., Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL, 113 Yonge St. Opening Session: young men; no better profession; easily acquired; highly remunerative; best systems taught; terms very moderate; rare chance. Write for particulars at once.

ALL USE OUR DOUGH MIXERS. No baker having any kind of trade worth while should be without this labor-saving machine. C. T. PENORITH, Manufacturer, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ont.

FLORIDA LANDS of extraordinary fertility in healthy location; immense profits on shipping winter grown vegetables to northern markets. No clearing, drainage or irrigation needed. Low prices; easy terms. W. J. FENTON, 203 Church Street, Toronto.

STAMMERING Permanently Cured by a strictly Educational System. No advance fees. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE, 65 Shuter St. Toronto.

Timely Warning.



The great success of the chocolate preparations of the house of Walter Baker & Co. (established in 1780) has led to the placing on the market many misleading and unscrupulous imitations of their name, labels, and wrappers. Walter Baker & Co. are the oldest and largest manufacturers of pure and high-grade Cocoas and Chocolates on this continent. No chemicals are used in their manufactures.

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited,
DORCHESTER, MASS.

thinness

The diseases of thinness are scrofula in children, consumption in grown people, poverty of blood in either. They thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them. Everybody knows cod-liver oil makes the healthiest fat.

In Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil the taste is hidden, the oil is digested, it is ready to make fat.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggist gives you a package in a salmon-colored wrapper with the picture of the man and fish on it—you can trust that man!

50 cents and \$1.00

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.

DOUGH MIXERS, MANUFACTURED BY C. T. PENORITH 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto. Catalogue on application. All Bakers Should Have Them. Great Labor Savers.

The Only Chemical Hand Fire Extinguisher now approved of by the Inspector of Government of Quebec and all fire department authorities. It is the simplest, the best and the cheapest and is now in use in most public buildings, factories, etc. Price \$24.00 per Dozen. HE CANADIAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO. 7-9 St. Peter St., Montreal.

TWO SCHOOLS UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT CENTRAL Business Colleges TORONTO AND STRATFORD, ONT. Unquestionably the leading Commercial Schools of the Dominion; advantages best in Canada; moderate rates; students may enter at any time; write to either school and mention this paper. SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals.

\$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure. Write at once. Address D.T. Morgan, Manager Box A. 4 Windsor, Ont.

RHEUMATISM, Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the Lungs, etc.

FOR TREATMENT AND CURE USE

Polynice Oil.

"ALEXANDER." PARISIEN SPECIALIST. 1394 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

\$500,000.

PRIVATE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT on Mortgage of Real Estate. Interest at lowest rates. Special arrangements may be made for Church Loans. Apply to Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt, Chadwick & Riddell, Bank of Toronto Offices, Church Street Toronto.

EBY'S ELECTRIC SALVE Cures Salt Rheum, Old Sores, Sore Eyes, Piles, Boils, Sore Nipples, Burns, Scalds, etc.

Stop THAT Waste

Why NOT INVESTIGATE? THE BAND IS NO EXPERIMENT! We build the new "Allis" band—acknowledged the best. Band Saw Tools, Band Saws. We will teach your circular man how to handle Band Saws successfully.

Write us to-day. WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Stylish, DURABLE, COMFORTABLE FOOTWEAR. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS. ASK FOR THEM.

THE AEROMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, galvanized-steel, and other windmills, Tilted and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Food Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

THE MONEY-MAKER KNITTING MACHINE

ONLY \$10. ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT. OR SEND A 3CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS, PRICE LIST, SAMPLES, COTTON YARN, &c. THIS IS GOOD FOR \$2.25 SEND TO CREELMAN BROS. Mrs. GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Music

We want every MUSIC TEACHER to have a copy of our NEW (1896) MUSIC CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED. It is one of the LARGEST GENERAL MUSIC and MUSIC BOOK Catalogues ever issued. Containing a TEACHER'S GUIDE for the selection of Music. NO MUSIC TEACHER can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THIS WORK. We also carry EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. WHALEY, ROYCE & Co., 153 Yonge St., TORONTO, CANADA.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

You Won't Know

Yourselves if you are one of those miserable dyspeptics and make up your mind to try St. Leon. We have the testimony of thousands to this effect, and your case is no worse than theirs. Write for abundant testimony.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co. Head office, King St. West TORONTO.

MAKE MONEY

By careful speculation in Grain through a reliable and successful firm.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO MAKE PROFIT BY OUR NEW PLANS.

FULLY EXPLAINED AND SENT FREE! HIGHEST BANK REFERENCES.

Pattison & Co ROOM C. OMAHA BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL

Our Fall Publications:

NOW READY:
Old Man Savarin and Other Stories. By Edward W. Thomsen. \$1.00
The Red Red Wine. By J. Jackson Swan. Illustrated. 1.00
A Victory Won. By Annie S. Swan. Illustrated. 1.25
Barbara Heck. A Story of Methodism. By W. H. Withrow, D. D. Illustrated. .75

READY EARLY IN DECEMBER:

Cot and Cradle Stories. By Mrs. Catherine Parr Traill. With portrait and illustrations by A. Dickson Patterson, R. C. A. 1.00
Canadian Wild Flowers. With Botanical Descriptions by Mrs. Traill. Embellished by ten full-page plates, drawn and colored by hand by Mrs. Chamberlin. Fourth edition, printed from entirely new type. Size of book 14 x 11 inches. 6.00
More and There in the Home Land. By Caniff Height. In one volume of 540 pages, with 250 superior photo-engravings. Cloth \$3.00; sheep \$4.00; half morocco. 6.00
History of the County of Lunenburg. By Judge M. B. Desbarres. Second edition, greatly enlarged. With map and several full-page photo-engravings. 2.50
Consumption! Its Nature, Causes and Prevention. By Edward Playter, M. D. 1.50
WILLIAM BIGGS, Publisher, 29-33 Richmond St. West, Toronto

SHREWD BUYERS
ARE TAKING
ADVANTAGE

- - - OF - OUR - BIG - - -
COST
CLEARING SALE!

Notwithstanding the bad state of the roads many have come a good distance and have gone home thoroughly delighted with their purchases.

A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR MADE.
YOU CAN SAVE THEM EVERY TIME IN :

HARDWARE.

Cow Ties.	-	-	-	13 cts. each.
Axes,	-	-	-	45 cts. each.
Bells, heavy string,	-	-	-	46 cts.
Cross Cut Saws,	-	-	-	\$2.00.
Bar Iron,	-	-	-	\$2.00.

**HOUSE
FURNISHINGS!**

Carpets, yard wide, at	..	..	..	15c.
Floor Oil Cloths, 2 yards wide, at	..	..	..	65c.
Wall Papers, at	..	..	..	4c.
Curtain Poles, brass trimmings, at	..	..	..	20c.
Decorated Window Shades, at	..	..	..	40c.
Lace Curtains, per pair,	..	..	..	30c.

**DRY
GOODS.**

Black Cashmere, at	..	..	..	20c.
Dress Goods, at	..	..	..	7c.
Corsets, at	..	..	..	40c.
Pins, at	..	..	..	2c.
White Quilts, (heavy)	..	..	..	80c.
Shot Silks, the correct things for ladies Blouses	..	..	..	50c.
five patterns, double fold, at	..	..	..	50c.

**CROCKERY
& GLASSWARE.**

Decorated Chamber Setts, 10 pieces, regular	\$2.50 at \$1.90.
Fancy Tea Setts,	\$3.25 at \$2.25.
Beautiful China Tea Setts,	\$6.75 at \$5.25.
Fancy Parlor Lamps, decorated shades,	\$3.50 at \$2.00.

EVERY ARTICLE IN OUR SHOP AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

G. FRED. HODGINS, SHAWVILLE.