

THE EQUITY.

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SHAWVILLE, Co. PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1899

SUBSCRIPTION
One Dollar a Year in advance.

"THE EQUITY"

Is issued from the office of Publication,
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 3 cents per line money to accompany the manuscript in every case.

J. A. COWAN, Publisher.

DR. STACKHOUSE, Sr.

SURGEON DENTIST,

Will hereafter be in Hull first four days of each week. Parties coming from the County of Pontiac, 25 per cent. reduction will be made to pay their railway fare.

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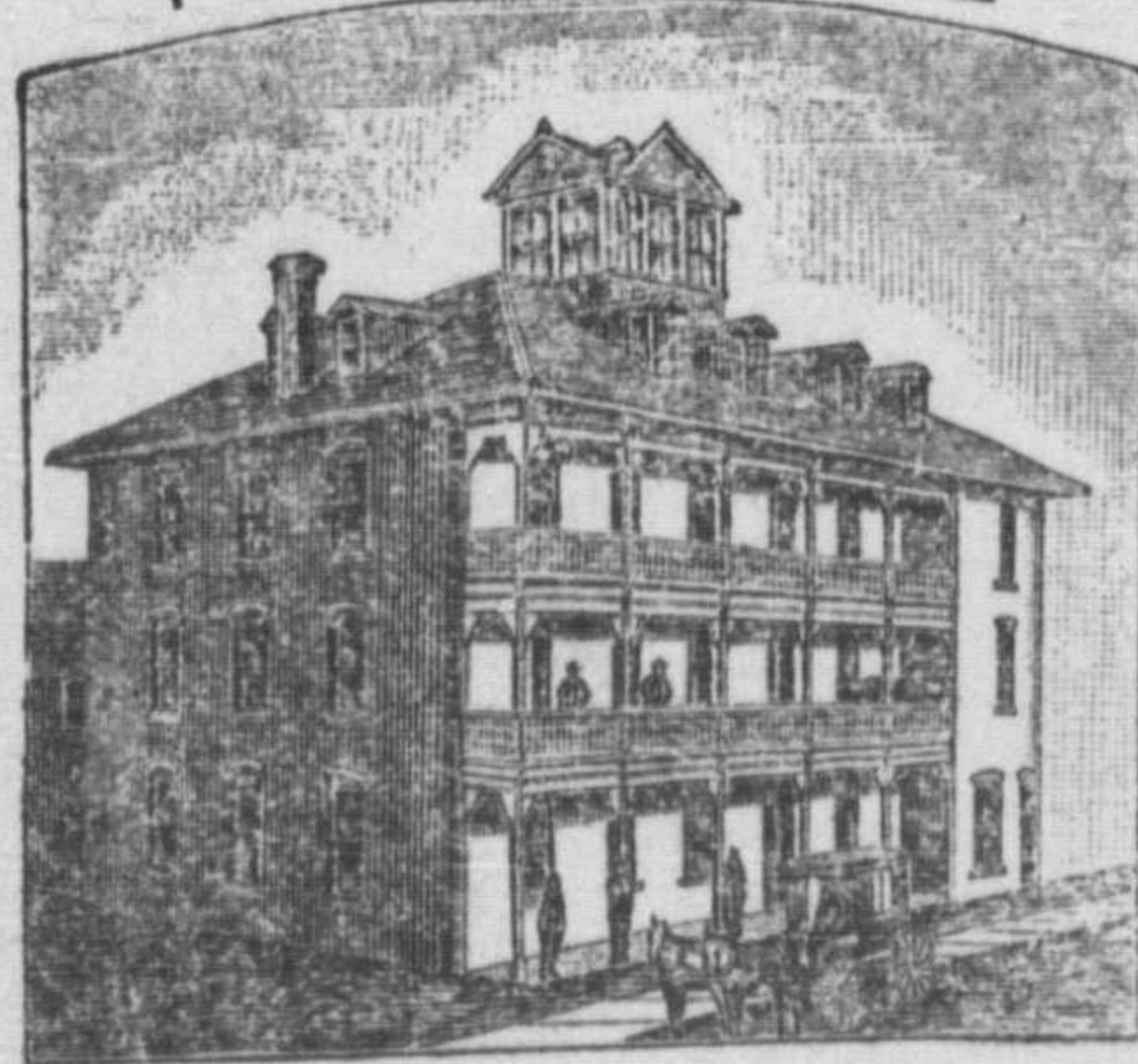
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Call and see Cuthbertson & Graham's little stock of big furniture at little prices.

Latest New York fashions now in at McGuire's.

LADIES—Our first consignment of Blouse and Wrappers are now open for inspection.
G. F. HODGINS.

The Raymond Sewing Machine equals any in the market. For sale by A. Smiley Shawville, from \$20 up.

The Ottawa car works were damaged by fire to the extent of twelve thousand dollars, on Wednesday night last.

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

Mr. R. M. C. Ritchie, of Bryson has a young moose, received last week, which is attracting the attention of the young folk of that neighborhood. The animal is quite tame and a perfect pet.

Mr. Peter Sweeney, of Moncton, N. B. has called to the Senate to take the place of the late Senator Adams, and Mr. Kerr of Coburg, Ont., has been appointed to the seat held by Sir Oliver Mowat.

Mr. H. S. Dowd, of Quyon, has sold out his stock of merchandise to Messrs. George Walsh & Son, of Onslow, who are now in possession. Mr. Dowd intends devoting all his time to his large milling interests.

Mr. W. F. McLean, M. P. for East York, while out on his horse last week had the misfortune of getting one of his legs broken. His seat in the House, will in consequence be vacant for the greater part of the session just opened.

The Montreal Gazette (daily) is offered by the publishers to be sent to any address in Canada or the United States for the Session of the Dominion Parliament, for one dollar. The Gazette's correspondence and reports are always exceedingly fair and moderate.

SALE.—The stock and effects of the late James A. Armstrong of Radford, are to be disposed of by public sale, at his late residence, by H. Hobbs, on Saturday March 25th. See posters for particulars.

On Tuesday morning last Hon. John F. Wood, M. P. for Brockville, and Ex-Comptroller of Inland Revenue for the Dominion, was found dead in his room at the Queen's hotel, Toronto, whither he had gone the day before. His death was attributed to heart failure. Deceased was a gentleman of high character and well recognized ability. He was only 47 years of age.

Mr. McLeod Stewart, left Ottawa for England, where he has gone to complete the organization of the O. & G. B. Canal Co. A capital of \$2,000,000, it is said has been subscribed, and ten per cent. of the amount paid up. This will be deposited in one of the Canadian chartered banks, thus giving the Company the status necessary to do business here.

Garden and Field seeds fresh and clean.
G. F. HODGINS.

BIRTHS.—At Toronto, on March, to Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander, of 23 Grant St. a son. Quyon papers please copy.

At North Bay, Sunday March 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. James Connelly, a daughter.

Attend Cuthbertson & Graham's sale of Furniture during the next 2 weeks.

Mr. E. Graham intends closing his several grain sheds on Saturday next 25th inst, until seeding time is over.

Leave your order for that spring suit now. The rush is beginning at McGuire's.

Gentlemen—See our shirts, collars and ties; new lines just in. J. H. SHAW.

Prevost, the Port Arthur murderer, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Friday morning last.

DRESS GOODS.—New Black and fancy dress goods just received. See our stock before buying.
J. H. SHAW.

Mr. W. R. Kenny, advocate of Aylmer, died suddenly at his residence on Saturday morning.

We want to do your tailoring. We are to sure please. Try us. McGuire.

Buy your Barb wire Now, before further advance. 4 and 6 point. Price right.
G. F. HODGINS.

The Grand Calumet Mining Co. resumed operations on the Lawn property last week with a small force of men, under Mr. A. de Bruyere of Aylmer.

HARDWARE.—We have the largest and best line of Hardware in Pontiac, its a good time to buy—prices are advancing.
J. H. SHAW.

The storm of Sunday and Monday, was by far the most severe of the present winter, seriously impeding travel of all kinds.

Large range of blue and black serges—all prices—at McGuire's.

Mrs. Ralph Laughren, of North Clarendon, who has been an invalid from rheumatism for several years, died on Saturday last.

The Rev. R. Warrington is holding a series of special services at St. James Church, Bryson. Next week he intends holding a like series at St. George's Portage du Fort.

The first meeting of the R. R. A. held on March 17th, at the range on Mrs. Richardson's lake, was well attended. 23 members entered for the match, and as the weather was fine some very good scoring was done. A list of those who succeeded in winning prizes is as follows:

1st prize, Mr. Sam Ralph; 2, W. T. Richardson; 3, John Stewart; 4, Hamilton Stewart; 5, Wm. Murray.

OTTER LAKE

As you seem to have no correspondent up here for some time and being in the way of most of the important news and of the travelling public up here, I will try to fill the bill.—In the first place we are having a regular old-time March with storms and snow, and last Sunday we had rain with thunder and lightning, turning cold at night, Monday coming in with cold and frost.

Mr. Sam Molleneux and son of Danford Lake were here Saturday.

Mr. Sam Caldwell, (late of The Equity staff) was the guest of Mr. T. and Mrs. Robert Farrell, Sunday and Monday evening.

Miss Laurena Farrell left home Monday for Renfrew.

Mr. Robert Farrell is able to be about again.

Miss Edith Farrell, who had been ill last week, it is thought, went out too soon and got a relapse, and is now so bad that the services of Dr. Gaboury, the family physician, had to be called in; but we hope she will soon be about again.

Mr. T. Keys of Vinton, was at Otter Lake House Monday.

Mr. T. Pelletier, and Mr. J. Lemay were at Shawville Monday.

Mrs. D. Fleury and Miss M. L. Brisbois went to Shawville Monday and I think we will soon hear of a wedding.

Mr. Nap. Laviolette, and chum, Jerry, left for Crow River Monday.

Mr. Nap. Laviolette got a cold dip in the farm lake Monday, whilst cutting ice.

Mr. J. Thomson, Gov't. Bush Ranger, was at the Otter Lake House Tuesday.

Mrs. Jas. Robertson, foreman for Gillies Bros., and Mr. Ben Young of Shawville, passed here today on the way to Crow River.

Mr. D. Gillies, M. P. P., passed here Wednesday en route for the Crow River.

Mr. Robb, agent for Gilmour & Hughson, arrived at Otter Lake Wednesday.

Mr. Sam Moorhead of Campbell's Bay, was here Thursday on his way up from his mica mine near Grove Creek and he told the writer of this that the mine was turning out far above the expectations, and the quality is daily improving. They have now a large quantity ready for shipment. One block measuring 26x30 inches, Sam says is going as a sample to Ottawa.

Have you tried Dowd's "High Loaf" Flour?

Mrs. McCredie was in Ottawa last week attending the spring millinery openings.

See those herringbone suitings, in all the latest colorings, at McGuire's.

Mr. P. Sarsfield, of Chapeau has been appointed clerk of the Court, in place of the late Terence Smith, Esq.

Mr. John Smith, our popular tonsor artist, has purchased the residence of Mr. W. W. Ireland, on Court Street.

GENTLEMEN—Come in and have a chat about Ready-made suits or Waterproof coats.
G. F. HODGINS.

We learn that Mr. W. W. Ireland has been appointed deputy clerk of the Magistrate's Court in this village.

Charles Devlin's store at Aylmer was burglarized on Sunday and a quantity of goods and some cash taken.

One of Rev. Mr. Warrington's Portage du Fort congregation recently presented him with a fine cow, a gift which the revergentleman is very thankful for and appreciates very much.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A young man to assist in store; must be a good penman, accurate and quick at figures and thoroughly reliable.
E. HODGINS & SONS.

LAST CARNIVAL.—Manager Legett has completed arrangements for holding the last Carnival of the season on Tuesday evening next, the 28th inst. See posters for particulars.

Mr. Sam Willoughby, of Grove Creek, went to Campbell's Bay Thursday.

Mr. Wm. Moore intends bricking his handsome store building, and Mr. Joe Hendry has the contract.

Our enterprising blacksmith, Mr. B. G. Killoran is also going to build in the spring. It is a new house now.

The Dumaine agent for the Messrs. E. B. Eddy Co., arrived at Otter Lake House Friday evening and reports very heavy snow. It was fine last Saturday coming down and he told that it took Mr. Fraser's team 11 hours to make about 20 miles.

Mr. Jim Derouin has a very expansive smile on him today. Another boarder at his place—a boy. Mr. D. Fleury also feels a good deal taller. Its also a lad.

The following is a list of visitors at the Otter Lake House the past week:

Mr. Sam Caldwell, Shawville; Mr. Jerry Mats, of Braeside; Jas. Robertson, of Sand Point; Ben. Young, Shawville; D. Gillies, M. P. P.; and Jas. Mosley, Braeside; John Thompson, Portage du Fort; Sam Willoughby, Grove Creek; Sam. Moorhead, Litchfield; D. Moore, Bear Lake.

My budget is rather large for this week but it may be smaller next.

SANS CEREMONIE.

TOWN LINE.

I should judge from the number of logs that are being hauled to Hugh Browlee's mill, that he must be rushing things in the sawing line this winter.

James Graham takes the lead for big logs this season. As I was on the way from Slabtown a few days ago I noticed what I took to be a load of hay, and began to look for a place to turn out; but when I got closer it turned out to be Jim sitting on one big log that measured 40 inches without stretching the tape.

Mrs. Farren and two children are visiting at her mother's, Mrs. Graham's.

Mrs. Thos. Tubman, I am glad to learn, is recovering.

Visiting and patching quilts is all the rage here.

Our Carriager-maker is leaving here. Sorry! What will the fair sex do?

Look out for a new store soon. Don't wait until the mountain (or precipice as it is called) is removed off the town line, but go ahead; this is a good stand for the right person.

BLACK JOE.

Queen may Abdicate

THE RUMOR THAT HER MAJESTY HAS THIS INTENTION IS AGAIN CURRENT.

New York, March 19.—The London correspondent of the Sun says there has been a revival in court and diplomatic circles of the rumor that the Queen contemplates abdicating. He says Her Majesty's physical powers are waning.

Deaths from Phthisis

IN ONTARIO LAST MONTH MORE PERSONS DIED FROM CONSUMPTION THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS MONTH.

Toronto, March 18.—The report of the provincial board of health for February which will be completed next week, will state that the number of deaths from consumption during the past month is the highest yet recorded in the province. Two hundred and five people having died from this cause. The highest previous record for one month was 180.

Are you using Dowd's Flour?

Making suits to your order is something we like.
G. F. HODGINS.

The man who said spring was at hand a few days ago, is said to have suddenly departed for Florida.

See those check suitings in green and brown; they are corks, at McGuire's.

An assortment of Baby Carriages now on hand at Cuthbertson & Graham's.

See those whipcord suitings and pantings; they are daisies, at McGuire's.

DISTRIBUTING HOME,

KNOWLTON,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

CANADA, March 13th, 1899.

Dear Sir,—A party of children and young people are expected at this House early in April. These little folk have been in training all winter, at Mrs. Birt's Sheltering Home, in Liverpool. Applications for such are solicited, enclosing minister's recommendation and railway fares. Photos of the smaller ones only; can be sent to any kindly disposed people, who wish to give them a trial. The majority will be under 12 years of age, a few older boys, who will be useful on farms, &c. &c. I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
MRS. LOUISA BIRT.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Shawville.
Public Notice is hereby given by J. R. Horner, the undersigned Secretary-Treasurer, of the said Municipality, that complaint has been made against the list of persons having the right to vote at an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly of this Province prepared by him and now deposited in his office.
And that on Monday, the third day of April next, at the usual hour and place of meeting, the Municipal Council will proceed to the examination and correction of said lists.
Given this twentieth day of March, 1899.
J. R. HORNER,
Sec.-Treas.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon.
Public notice is given by the undersigned Sec.-Treasurer of the Municipality of Clarendon, County of Pontiac, that the list of persons entitled to vote at the election of a member of the Legislative Assembly of the province of Quebec, has been prepared according to law.

That a duplicate thereof has been lodged in the office of the undersigned, at the disposal and for the information of all parties interested and that on Tuesday, the 4th day of April, 1899, at the usual time and place of meeting the Municipal Council will proceed to the examination and connection of the said list.

Dated at Shawville this 20th day of March, 1899.
HUGH MATHESON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Further Notice.

TENDERS WANTED.

The Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon, will receive tenders for the building of six woodsheds at the following respective school houses, to wit: No. 2, 4, 10, 11, 12, and 13. The tenders for any or all of them will be received up to 10 of the clock, a. m. of Saturday, 1st of April, 1899. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Sec.-Treasurer's office. Contractors' personal appearance at said meeting will confer a favor.
By Order,
HUGH MATHESON,
Sec.-Treasurer.

Shawville, March 20th, 1899.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

The following are last Saturday's quotations on the Ottawa market:

Peas 00 to 00 cents.
Oats, 30 to 32c.
Wheat, 00 to 00c.
Rye, 00 to 00c.
Buckwheat, 40 to 45c.
Barley, 50 to 00c.
Hay, \$6 to \$9 per ton.
Straw, \$4 00 to \$4 50 per ton.
Potatoes 60 to 65c per bag.
Veal, 4 to 5c per lb.
Lamb, 6 to 8c per lb.
Butter, print, 14 to 16 cents.
Butter, tub, 13 to 14 cents.
Eggs, fresh, 11 to 12 cents.
Eggs, stored, 16 to 00 cents.
Apples, \$2 50 to \$3 50 per bbl.
Tomatoes, 15 cents per gallon.
Hides, rough, 6 1 2c per pound

Shawville Produce Quotations.

Oats 00 to 27
Peas 60 to 65
Buckwheat 38 to 40
Rye 37 to 40
Eggs, (fresh,) 12
Wool 16 to 18
Butter 14 to 15
Pork per 100, dressed 4.75 to 5.00
Beef 4.00 to 4.50
Hay per ton 5.00 to 7.00
Calfskins 35 to 00
Hides 5.00 to 4.50
Pelts 40 to 75
Turkeys 7 to 8c.
Geese 5 to 6c.
Chickens 5 to 6c.
Ducks 6 to 7c.

Love and War

A STORY OF SLAVERY DAYS.
By MARY J. HOLMES.

CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

It was a daughter of one of the soldiers whose mother was sick and had sent to Mrs. Mather for some little delicacy. Such calls were frequent at the Mather house for the soldiers did not receive their pay regularly, and there was much destitution among their families, who, but for Rose's liberality would have suffered far more than they did. As freely as water, her money was used to relieve their wants, and now, forgetting Jimmie and his Pequot, she entered at once into the little girl's story, and when told that the sick woman had expressed a wish to see her she said, "I'll go now; there's Jake just come in. I'll have him harness the horses and take you home. It must be a mile or more to your house."

Rose usually acted upon her impulse, and was soon in her carriage with a huge basket at her feet and the little girl opposite, enjoying her ride so much, and enjoying it the more for the unmistakable signs of envy and wonder which she detected in the faces of her companions as she neared her humble home in the hollow. Rose had asked both her mother and Annie to accompany her, but they had declined, and for a time after Rose's departure, they sat together in perfect silence, while a curious train of thought was passing through the minds of each. Annie's agitation when Rose read "Pequot" for "paragon," had surprised Mrs. Carleton while what she had said of the girl and her aunt had awakened a feeling of disquiet and suspicion. Mrs. Carleton was proud of her own and her husband's family—proud of her wealth, and proud of her position. Not offensively so, but in that quiet, assured kind of way so natural to the highly bred Bostonian. It was this pride which had prompted her to resort to so extreme measures with the boy Jimmie, when she found how much he was interested in the little Pequot, and when, during Jimmie's brief stay in Rockland, she, with a mother's quick intuition, detected in him signs of interest in Annie Graham, her pride again took fright, and she was half glad to have him go from the possible temptation. Something in the nobler part of the woman's nature told her how wrong the feeling was, while each day some new development of Annie's gentle Christian character, made the desolate young creature dearer to her. That she was superior to most people in her rank of life Mrs. Carleton knew, and she had more than once wondered how one like her had ever become the wife of a mechanic. She was not thinking of this, however, on the afternoon when she was alone with Annie, while Rose was away on her errand of mercy. She was thinking rather of the suspicion which had just found a lodgment in her mind, and was devising some means of testing its reality. To this end she at last made some casual remark about Rockland and its people asking if Annie had always lived there.

"Only since I was married," was the reply. And Mrs. Carleton continued, "You seem more like Eastern people than like a New Yorker. Were you born in New England?"

"Yes—in Connecticut," Annie said. And then Mrs. Carleton made a great blunder by asking next,

"Were you born in or near New London? I have been there several times and may know your family."

At mention of New London Annie's eyes flashed upon Mrs. Carleton with a startled look as if she felt that there was a deeper meaning in the questioning to which she was being subjected than appeared on the surface and her voice trembled a little as she replied,

"I was born in Hartford, and lived there till I was eight years old, when my parents both died of cholera in one day, and I went to live with my aunt in New Haven."

"Yes," Mrs. Carleton answered slowly.

Thus far there was quite as much to prove as there was to disprove the correctness of her surmise and thinking to herself,

"I may as well go further now I have commenced with being rude," she continued, "Pardon me, Miss Graham, if I seem inquisitive, but I cannot help feeling interested in one to whom Rose is so greatly attached and I do not remember that I ever heard any of your history before your husband went to war. I do not even know your maiden name."

Annie's heart beat almost audibly and her cheeks were very red, as she replied,

"My father was Dr. Howard, and I was Annie Louise Howard. Excuse me, Mrs. Carleton, if I cannot talk much of my girl-life after my parents died. It was not a happy one. I was wholly dependent upon my aunt, who, while giving me every advantage in the way of education, kept before me so constantly the fact that I was an object of charity that it embittered every moment of my life, and when George offered me his love I accepted it gladly, finding in him the only real friend I had known since the day I was an orphan."

Annie was crying now, and excusing herself she left the parlor and repaired to her own room, where her excitement spent itself in tears and sobs as she recalled all the dreadful years when she was subject to the caprices of the most capricious of women, who had attempted to force her into a marriage with a millionaire, of sixty and had driven her to accept the love which George Graham had offered her. He had not been her equal from an intellectual point of view, and none knew this fact better than Annie herself. But he was the kindest, tenderest of husbands, and she had loved

him devotedly for the manly virtues which made him the noble, unselfish man he was. Capt. Carleton and Jimmie both could sympathize with her tastes and inclinations far better than George had done; but never once during her brief married life had she allowed herself to wonder what her lot might have been had it been cast with people like the Carletons. And since her husband's death anything which looked away from that grave by the churchyard gate seemed so terrible to her that now, as she recalled Mrs. Carleton's questionings, and guessed what had prompted them, every nerve quivered with pain, which could only be soothed by a visit to George's grave. There, on the turf which covered him, she had wept out many a grief, and she started for it now, the villagers watching her as she passed their doors, and curiously speculating, as people will, upon the time to come when the long black dress and graceful, girlish form would not be so often seen among the Rockland dead.

Already the gossips of the town, were coupling her name with the Carletons, the majority giving her to Tom, the elder, and more worthy of the two. A whisper of this gossip had been borne to Mrs. Carleton who, while pretending to ignore it, had felt troubled as she recalled all the incidents of Jimmie's visit at home. Then, when the suspicion came to her that the woman whom Rose had taken into her household was possibly identical with the girl of New London, whose name she could not remember, she felt for a moment greatly disturbed. There was a fierce struggle with her pride, a close reasoning with herself, and then her better nature triumphed, and her heart went out very kindly toward poor Annie, at that moment standing by her husband's grave, and wondering why her thoughts would keep straying away to the wayward young man who had been a traitor to his country but was trying to atone by voluntarily bearing the hardships of a private's life when a better was offered him. He had asked if she would think he did right, and the question had shown that he cared for her good opinion. Yes, she did think he was right, and she resolved to send him a message to that effect when Rose wrote to him next. There was no wrong to the dead in the thought, and her tears dropped just as fast upon the marble as she stooped to kiss the name cut upon it and then left the silent graveyard.

Meantime Rose had visited her sick woman in the hollow,—had fed the hungry children, and dropped upon the floor the six weeks' baby which she tried to hold, then, gathering her shawl about her, and holding up her skirts just as she always did when in the homes of the poor, she re-entered her carriage and bade Jake drive her next to Widow Simms'.

Everything there was neat and clean as soap and sand and the widow's two hands could make it, while Susan made a very pretty picture, in her dark stuff gown with the scarlet velvet ribbon in her black hair. There was a saucer of English violets on the round deal table, and their sweet perfume filled the room into which Rose came dancing, her eyes shining like stars, and her cheeks so brilliant a color that the widow began directly to wonder "if there wasn't some paint there."

The widow was not in her best mood, for she was very tired, having done a heavy washing in the morning before Rose Mather had thought of opening her bright eyes; then, after the coarser, larger pieces were dried and ironed, she had tried to spin, a work to which she clung as tenaciously as if on every stream in New England there were not a cotton or woolen factory capable of doing the work so much easier and better than herself. The widow was fond of spinning, and she had turned the wheel with a right good will, until Isaac had complained that the continuous humming hurt his head, and made him think of the wind as it howled so dismally around the dreary prison in Richmond. Libby, they called it now, and Isaac always shuddered when he heard the name and thought of what he suffered there.

Isaac was very weak and pale, and his face looked like that of some young girl as he lay among his pillows, in the pretty dressing-gown which Rose had bought and Annie had made for him. He was sleeping when Rose came in, and the widow's "Hus-sh," came warningly as a greeting, but came too late, for Rose's blithesome voice had roused him, and his glad, welcoming smile more than counterbalanced the frown which settled on the widow's face when she saw her boy disturbed. Rose was accustomed to the widow's ways, and throwing off her shawl and untying her hat, she set down on the foot of Isaac's bed, and drawing Jimmie's letter from her pocket began:

"I've got such splendid news for you, Mrs. Simms—at least, I think I have. Yes, I know it's sure to come true. Eli is going to be a lieutenant, with twelve hundred dollars a year. Such a heap of money for him; and it's all Jimmie's doings, too. He would not have the office because he did not think he deserved it. Listen to what he says."

Both the Widow and Susan were close to Rose now the frown all gone from the widow's brow, and the pucker from her mouth; but both came back in a trice, as blundering Rose read on about "Hophni," and "Phineas," and "Eli," till she came to the "crabbed," which she called "crab-apple," and then stopped short, her face a perfect blaze, as she tried to apologize.

"Tain't wuth while to soap it over," the widow said, fiercely. "I be a crab-apple, I s'pose, and a gnarly one at that."

but I am as I was made, and I'd like to know if crabs wasn't as good as Secessioners."

"Please mother, never mind," Isaac said, pleadingly, and his voice always quieted the fiery woman, who listened while Rose read of Eli's good fortune, and made another terrible mistake by stumbling upon Jimmie's opinion of Isaac's sickness.

She only read, "He is not long for this world," but that was enough to bring a flush to his brow, and blanch his mother's cheek; while, with a gush of tears, Rose hid her face in Susan's lap, and sobbed:

"I wish I had not come. I'm always doing wrong when I mean to do the best. Oh, I wish the war had never been, and I don't believe Isaac is so sick. Jimmie has no right to judge. He don't know."

Rose's distress was too genuine not to touch the widow, who tried to appear calm and unconcerned, and even said something kind of Jimmie, who had so generously preferred Eli to himself. But there was a restraint over everything, and, after a few awkward attempts at something like natural conversation, Rose bade a hasty good bye, and went out from the house to which she had brought more sorrow than joy.

CHAPTER XXI.

The sick boy whispered the words many times to himself, as with his face to the wall where neither his mother nor Susan could see, he thought of what Rose had read, and wondered if it were true. He was not afraid to die. He had been very near death once before, and had not shrunk from meeting it as death. It was only the dying from home he dreaded so much, asking to live till he could see his mother again, and the grass growing by the cottage door, and the violets by the well. And God had taken him at his word. He had lived to see his mother, to feel the touch of her rough hands upon his hair; to hear her voice, always kind to him, calling him her "lky boy;" to see the green grass by the door and the violets by the well. But this, alas! did not suffice. He wanted to live longer,—live to be a man, like Eli and John; live to do good; live to take care of his mother; live to hear the notes of victory borne on the northern breeze, as the Federal flag floated again over land and sea. All this was worth living for, and Isaac was young to die—only nineteen, and looking three years younger. It was very hard, and the dark eyelashes closed tightly to keep back the tears as the white lips tried to pray, "Thy will be done." That was what they meant to utter, but there came instead the first words of the prayer the Saviour taught, "Our Father!" that was all; but the very name of father brought a deep peace into Isaac's heart.

God was his father, and he had nothing to fear; living or dying, it would be well with the boy who would not tell a lie even for promotion. And so, while the mother whose heart ached and throbbed with this new fear, and still found time to feel a thrill of pride in Lieutenant Eli moved softly around the room, preparing the dainty supper for her child, Isaac slept peacefully, nor woke until the delicate repast was ready, and waiting for him on the little table by the bed. There was spiced chocolate to-night, and nice cream toast, with grape jelly, and a bit of cold baked chicken, and highly-seasoned cucumber pickles Isaac had craved so much since his return, and which the physician said were good for him. And the best china cup was brought out, and the silver spoons marked with the widow's maiden name, and a white napkin was on the tray; and Isaac, who enjoyed such things, knew why it was all done that particular night, just as the widow knew why, at bed-time, he asked Susan to read from Revelation, vii. 16, "They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. For the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

He was thinking of his heavenly home, while the mother was thinking of the time when he, who Jimmie Carleton had said, "was not long for earth," would be gone, and she could no longer do for him the little offices which gave her so much comfort. Since the dreadful days when she knew her boy was in prison, the widow had not felt so keen a pang as that which stirred her heart-strings now, when alone in her room she dropped in her quick, defiant way into the high-backed chair, and sitting stiff and straight, tried to face the future. It could not be that Isaac had only come home to die—God would not deal thus harshly with her. He had spared Eli and John. He had promoted them both, and He would not take Isaac from her. The boy was getting better, he was mending every day, or, at least, she had thought so, until Rose Mather came with her message of evil. Why could not Rose have stayed at home? Why need she come there and leave such a sting behind? The widow was growing very hard and wicked toward poor little thoughtless Rose, and her heart lay like a stone in her bosom, as for an hour or more she sat in her high-backed chair, thinking of the boy whose low breathings she could hear from the next room. He was sleeping, she thought, and she would steal softly to his side and see if it was written on his face, that his days were numbered. But Isaac was not asleep, and he knew the moment his mother bent over him, and turning toward her, he whispered,

"I know why you are up so late, mother; and what you are here for. You are thinking of what Mrs. Carleton said, and wondering if it is true. I guess 'tis, mother, for I don't get any stronger, and my cough hurts me so. But I'm not a bit afraid to die now, with you beside me up to the very last minute. In Richmond it was different: and I prayed so hard that God would let me come back, if only to drink from the well and then die on the grass beside it. He did let me come, and now we mustn't say anything if He does not let me stay but a little bit of a while. I've been think-

ing it over since Mrs. Mather went away, and at first it seemed hard that Eli and John should both have such good luck, and only 'Stub,' be the one to suffer."

(To Be Continued.)

CANADIAN NORTH LAND.

Important Discoveries Announced by Mr. Low, of the Geological Survey, Now in Labrador.

A very interesting report has been received by the Dominion Government from Mr. Low of the Geological Survey staff, who is engaged in exploratory work in Labrador. His letter is dated Dec. 30, and came, out by way of Moose Factory, Abitibi Lake and Lake Temiscamingue. It was in June last that Mr. Low set out on his present expedition, taking vessel from Quebec to Rigolet, on the Labrador coast making connection with the Hudson's Bay Company's vessel "Erik" which makes an annual trip to the company's posts on Hudson's Bay. The information which Mr. Low will be able to bring forth as to his explorations in the region lying between Hudson's Bay, on the west, and the Atlantic, on the east, supplementing what he has produced in his former visits to the same country, should be of value in more ways than one, affording the basis on which to build a correct geographical idea and confirming or disposing of the vague rumors and reports which have been from time to time circulated as to the mineral wealth of the Labrador peninsula. In regard to the latter, his letter confirms the former statements as to deposits of magnetic iron ore on the shores of Hudson's Bay. He has completed the survey of the coast from Cape Westenholm to Great Whale river. Five hundred miles of coast line have now been charted, the half being entirely new work, and previously described only in the roughest way. Mr. Low's report confirms former statements as to the existence of coal in the waters of north-eastern Hudson's Bay. As to the extent he does not pretend to be able to speak. Mr. Low's intention at this time of writing, in December last, was to proceed to an exploration of the region surrounding Ungava Bay, whence he will devote attention to looking over the islands in the northern part of Hudson's Bay. Mr. Low speaks of the advantages which he has found in the use of skis for travel in the snow. They are, to his mind, far superior to snow-shoes for rapid transit, and adds that the Eskimo around where he has been have become quite expert in their use.

THE HUNGRY SEA.

Three English Coast Towns Being Gradually Swallowed Up.

Reports from Dunwich, Aldborough and Southwold, three towns on the east coast of England, state that during and since the recent hurricanes the sea has made alarming inroads upon the shore. Dunwich has suffered more than any town on the coast. This was at one time one of the largest commercial cities of England, though it is now but a small village. In the last century it had a great number of chapels and monastic institutions, all of which, except the ruins of All Saints Church, have been washed away by the sea. And now a number of private residences have been swept into the deep, and the remainder of the village is threatened with destruction by the waves.

An old chronicle records that a wood, called Eastwood, of the King's Forest, extended several miles southeast of the town, but many years ago it was destroyed by the sea. In an irruption of the sea in 1739 the roots of a great number of trees were exposed.

The sea has made menacing encroachments on the town of Aldborough. This place was also considerably larger in the last century. At Southwold, since a recent survey, the sea has gained upon the coast more than a mile. Many thousands of pounds are being spent on defence work.

DUMAS UNDONE.

Chinese Novels Are Said to Reach the Limit of Elaboration.

It is a proof of the high degree of elaboration to which fiction literature in China has been carried that most of their novels are thickly interspersed with poems of all orders of merit.

No stronger evidence could be afforded of the fact that whatever they lack it is not literary finish. If anything, they have this in excess.

These poems are introduced in a variety of ways. The hero sends one in a billet doux to the heroine, or he overhears her singing one, or perhaps a poetic contest is struck up, the fine on defeat being generally the compulsory drinking of so many extra flagons of wine.

Wine drinking and versification almost invariably go together in Chinese novels, though whether they do so in real life we are unable to say.

Above all things, every man who sets up to be anything in the way of a hero in Chinese fiction must be prepared to extemporize by the ream in inimitable poetry.

THE SUREST CURE.

They say that Nell Gadleigh has broken off her engagement with Harry Hippleston.

Yes, she says he was so affectionate that he wearied her.

Oh, if that was all, why didn't she just marry him and have done with the wearisome part of it?

COMPLETELY PROSTRATED.

A Quebec Farmer Tells How He Was Restored From Almost Hopeless Suffering to Complete Health.

Mr. Wm. Goodard, a well known farmer living near Knowlton, Que., says:—"A few years ago my health gave way and I was completely prostrated. The least exertion would use me up and make it difficult for me to breathe. I suffered from headaches had no appetite, and fell off in weight until I was reduced to 130 pounds. Finally I grew so bad that I was forced to keep my bed, and remained there for several months. I was under the care of a good doctor, but he did not seem to help me. One day a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I procured two boxes. When I had finished them I could not see much improvement and would have stopped taking them but for the urging of my friend, who said that in my condition I could not expect to see immediate results. I continued taking the pills, and by the time I had taken a couple more boxes there was no doubt that they were helping me, and it needed no further persuasion to induce me to continue them. In the course of a few months I not only regained my health, but increased in weight fifty pounds. These results certainly justify the faith I have in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I strongly urge those who are weak and broken down to give them a fair trial."

More weak and ailing people have been made strong, active and energetic by using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than by any other means. They fill the veins with new, vigorous blood, and strengthen every nerve in the body. Sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, or sent by mail by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S PROFIT.

During Forty Years Preceding 1832 It Made \$5,560,000 on Outstanding Paper.

It is a fact, that to many minds, no doubt, must be very curious, that the Bank of England has always had a pretty steady source of profit in the loss and destruction of its banknotes. What it has gained of late years in this way we are unable to say, but during a period of forty years preceding 1832, the bank had made a clear profit of \$5,560,000 from outstanding paper never likely to be presented for payment, says the London News. When the destruction or the irrecoverable loss of a note can be proved, as in the event of a fire or wreck it can, the bank, of course, will always pay the money, and even when there is doubt about it, the cash is paid on security being given for indemnifying the bank should the note ever be presented. The \$300,000 worth of paper—or \$100,000, as it appears to have been reduced to—taken from Parr's Bank, will therefore not represent the loss unless the crisp little billets have some day to be duly honoured at the Bank of England counter. In that case the cash paid in exchange for them will have to come out of the coffers of

THE PLUNDERED BANK.

Many years ago a bank director lost a note for \$150,000. But being a man of credit, and as there was no doubt about the loss of the bill, he gave the usual indemnity and got the money. Many years after, when the man had long been dead, the paper was presented. It was payable on demand, and had come from abroad in the ordinary way of business, and the sum it represented had to be handed over, and as the indemnity that had been given was repudiated by the heirs of the man who had given it, and for some reason could not be enforced, the bank on that occasion had to put \$150,000 on the debit side of the account. For once in a way they paid double honour to a bit of their own paper.

There is another story of a sum of \$100,000 which the bank in its early days for a short time refused to hand over in exchange for its own notes. They were presented by a Jew, whose assertion that he had bought them was not disputed, and whose personal integrity was above suspicion. They had, however, undoubtedly been stolen and on that ground the bank refused to pay the money. The Jew went out into the city and began to spread it abroad that the bank was shaky, and couldn't cash his notes, and as he backed his assertion by displaying his indisputable paper, the assertion would in all probability soon have caused a run on the bank, and in a few minutes a messenger came to say that the notes would be cashed if he would present them again.

ONE AGAINST THE OLD MAN.

He was the son of a worthy citizen, and he had just returned from college. His father was a brusque, matter-of-fact man, who had no liking for anything pronounced, and he noticed with sorrow that his son returned with the latest thing in collars, and various other insignia of fashion. The old gentleman surveyed him critically when he appeared in his office, and then blurted out:

"Young man you look like an idiot."

Just at that moment, and before the young man had time to make a fitting reply, a friend walked in.

"Why, halloo Billy! Have you returned?" he asked. "Dear me, how much you resemble your father?"

"So he has been telling me," replied Billy.

And from that day to this the old gentleman has had no fault to find with his son.

REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES ON
THE ANTHEM OF HEAVEN.

A despatch from Washington says—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text:—"And they sung a new song."—Rev. v. 9.

There are many whose most ecstatic delight is to be found in melodies; and all the splendour of celestial gates, and all the lusciousness of twelve manner of fruits, and all the rush of floods from under the throne of God, would not make a heaven for them if there were no great and transporting harmonies. Passing along our streets in the hour of worship, you hear the voice of sacred melody, although you do not enter the building. And passing along the street of heaven, we hear, from the temple of God, and the Lamb, the breaking forth of the magnificent jubilate. We may not yet enter in among the favored throng, but God will not deny us the pleasure of standing awhile on the outside to hear. John listened to it, a great while ago, and "they sung a new song."

I. Mark the fact that this was a new song.

Many earthly songs are written by composers just for the purpose of making a tune; and the land is flooded with note-books in which really valuable tunes are the exception. But once in a while a man is wrought up by some great spectacle, or moved by some terrible agony, or transported by some exquisite gladness, and he sits down to write a tune, or a hymn, in which every note or every word is a spark dropped from the forge of his own burning emotions. So Mendelssohn wrote, and so Beethoven and so Charles Wesley. Cowper, depressed with misfortunes until almost insane, resolved on suicide, and asked the cab-driver to take him to a certain place where he expected to destroy his own life. The cab-driver lost his way, and Cowper began to think of his sin, and went back to his home and sat down and wrote—

"God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform;

"Ye fearful saints, fresh courage take,
The clouds you so much dread,
Are big with mercy, and shall break
In blessings on your head."

This new song of heaven was not composed because heaven had nothing else to do, but Christ, in memory of cross and crown, of manger and throne of earth and heaven, and wrought upon by the raptures of the great eternity, poured this from his heart, made it for the armies of heaven to shout in celebration of victory, for worshippers to chant in their temple services, for the innumerable home circles of heaven to sing in the house of many mansions. If a new tune be started in church, there is only here and there a person that can sing it. It is some time before the congregation learn a new tune. But not so with the new song of heaven. The children who went up to-day from the waters of the Ganges are now singing it. That Christian man or woman, who, a few minutes ago, departed from this vestibule, has joined it. I will know it—those by the gates, those on the river bank, those in the temple. Not feeling their way through it, or halting or going back, as if they never before had sung it, but with a full round voice they throw their soul into this new song. If some Sabbath day a few notes of that anthem should travel down the air, we could not sing it. No organ could roll its thunder. No harp could catch its trill. No lip could announce its sweetness. Transfixed, lost, enchanted, dumb, we could not hear it—the faintest note of the new song. Yet, while I speak, heaven's cathedral quakes under it, and seas of glory bear it from beach to beach, and ten thousand times ten thousand and thousands of thousands, sing it—the new song."

III. Further. It will be an accompanied song. Some have a great prejudice against musical instruments and even among those who like them there is an idea that they are unauthorized. I cannot share in such prejudices, when I remember how God has honoured them. I love the cymbals, for Israel clapped them in triumph at the Red Sea. I love the harp, for David struck it in praise to the Lord. I love the trumpet, for we are told that it shall wake the dead. I love all stringed instruments and organs; for God demands that we shall praise him on stringed instruments and organs. There is in such much to suggest the higher worship for I read that when he had taken the book, the four-and-twenty elders fell down before the Lamb, and gave every one of them "harps," and they heard the voice of the harpers harping with their harps," and "I saw them that had gotten the victory from the beast standing on the sea of glass having the harps of God."

You say the song is to be accompanied by instruments. You say that all this is figurative. Then I say, prove it. I do not know how much of it is literal, and how much of it is figurative. Who can say but that from some of the precious woods of earth and heaven the may not be made instruments of celestial accord. In that worship Day may take the harp, and Habakkuk the shigionoth; and when the great multitude shall, following their own inclinations, take up instruments sweeter than Mozart ever fingered, or Schumann ever dreamed of, or Beethoven ever wrote for, let all heaven make ready for the burst of stupendous minstrelsy, and the roll of the eternal orchestra!

IV. Brother: it will be an anticipatory song. Why, my friends, heaven has hardly begun yet. If you have taken the opening piece of music for the evening for the whole service, you would not have made so great a mistake as to suppose that heaven is full of insuolated. Festal choruses on earth last only a short while. The famous musical convocation at Düsseldorf ended with the fourth day. Our holidays last only eight or ten days; but heaven, although singing for many years, has only just begun "a new song." If the glorified inhabitants recount past deliverances, they will also enkindle at glories to come. If, at six o'clock, when this church opened, you had taken the few people that were scattered through it as the main audience, you would have made so great a mistake as to suppose that the present population of heaven are to be its citizenship. Although ten millions of the inhabitants are only a hand compared with the future population, All China is yet to be saved. All India is yet to be saved. All Borneo

I have sometimes thought that all the millions of earth that go into glory are but a very small colony compared with the influx from the whole universe. God could build a heaven large enough not only for the universe, but for ten thousand universes. I do not know just how it will be, but this I know, that heaven is to be constantly augmented; and that the song of glory is rising higher and higher, and the procession is being multiplied. If heaven sang when Abel went up—the first soul that ever left earth for glory—how must it sing now when souls go up in flocks from all Christendom, hour by hour, and moment by moment.

Our happy gatherings on earth are chilled by the thought that soon we must separate. Thanksgiving and Christmas days come, and the rail-trains flying thither are crowded reunions take place. We have a time of great enjoyment. But soon it is "good-bye in the hall," "good-bye" at the door, "good-bye" on the street, "good-bye" at the rail train, "good-bye" at the steamboat wharf. We meet to-night in church. It is good to be here. But soon it will be nine o'clock. The doxology will be sung, the benediction pronounced, the lights will lower, and the audience will be gone. But there are no separations, no good-bys in heaven. At the door of the house of many mansions, no "good-bye." The song will be more pleasant, because we are always to sing it. Mightier song as our other friends come in. Mightier song as other garments are set on the brow of Jesus. Mightier song as Christ's glories unfold.

If the first day we enter heaven we sing well, the next day we sing better. Song anticipative of more light, of more love, of more triumphs. Always something new to hear, something new to see. Many good people suppose that we shall see heaven the first day we get there. No! You can not see London in two weeks. You can not see Rome in six weeks. You can not see Venice in a month. You can not see the great city of the New Jerusalem in a day. No; it will take all eternity to see heaven, to count the towers, to examine the trophies, to gaze upon the thrones; to see the hierarchies. Ages on ages roll, and yet heaven is new. The streets new! The temple new! The joy new! The song new!

I stayed a week at Niagara Falls, hoping thoroughly to understand and appreciate it. But on the last day they seemed newer and more incomprehensible than on the first day. Gazing on the infinite rush of celestial splendors, where the oceans of delight meet and pour themselves into the great heart of God—how soon will we exhaust the song? Never! Never!

The old preachers, in describing the sorrows of the lost, used to lift up their hands and shout, "The wrath to come!" "The wrath to come!" To-day I lift up my hands, and looking towards the great future, cry, "The joy to come!" "The bliss to come!"

Oh, to wander on the banks of the bright river, and yet to feel that little further down we shall find still brighter floods entering into it! Oh, to stand a thousand years, listening to the enchanting music of heaven, and to find out that the harpers are only tuning their harps.

V. Finally, I remark, that it will be a unanimous song. There will, no doubt, be some to lead, but all will be expected to join. It will be grand congregational singing. All the sweet voices of the redeemed! Grand music it will be, when that new song arises! Luther sings it. Charles Wesley sings it. Lowell Mason sings it. Our voices now may be harsh and our ears uncultivated, but, our throats cleared, at last, and our capacities enlarged, and you and I will not be ashamed to utter our voices as loudly as any of them.

Those nations that have always been distinguished for their capacity in song will lift up their voices in that melody. Those who have had much opportunity to hear the Germans sing will know what idea I mean to give, when I say that the great German nation will pour their deep, full voices into the new song. Everybody knows the natural gift of the African for singing. No singing on this continent like that of the coloured churches in the south. Every body going to Richmond or to Charleston wants to hear the Africans sing. But when only Ethiopia, but all that continent of darkness lifts up its hands, and Africa pours her great volume of voice into the new song—that will be music for you. Added to this are the sixteen thousand millions of children that are estimated to have gone into glory, and the host of young ones that hereafter shall people the earth and inhabit the stars.

earth! new song! Gather it all up!
Multiply it with every sweetest
Pour into it every harmony! Crow
with every gladness! Belt it with
every splendour! Fire it with ever
glory! Toss it to the greatest height
of Majesty! Roll it to the grandest
cycle of eternity—and then you may
but the faintest conception of what
John experienced when, amidst the
magnificence of apocalyptic vision, he
heard it—the new song.

God grant that at last we may ac
sing it. But if we do not sing it, we
praise of Christ upon earth, we will
never sing it in heaven. Be sure that
your hearts are now attuned for the
heavenly worship. On this Christmas
eve, I shall be the one when the whole
earth shall be brought in accord with
the new song to God in the high

the Gospel—"Glory to God in the highest."

THE FIRE TEST FOR ORES

How the Assayers Determine the Value of Samples From New Mines.

The process of ascertaining the value of a piece of mineral-bearing rock is interesting. The ore is first pulverized in a crusher or mortar. It is then quartered or split until a sample is obtained small enough for convenient handling. A "split" is a series of troughs alternating with a series of slits equal in number and size to the troughs. Half of the sample is retained in the troughs every time the ore is passed through the split. This process is repeated until the quantity is sufficiently reduced. The sample thus obtained is spread upon a "buckling board," a metal plate fastened on a firm foundation. It is then reduced to powder by rolling it with a "muller" which is a heavy iron sledge with a smooth convex surface. The sample is usually pulverized until it will pass through a sixty mesh, or sometimes even an eighty-mesh sieve. Sometimes the ore is called upon to

The assayer uses weights which are proportioned to the commercial weights

an assay ton, consisting of 29,166 grams representing a ton of ore. The result of the assay is weighed in milligrams. If an assay ton of the pulp is used, each milligram in the result represents an ounce of

THE PRECIOUS METAL

to the ton. Usually half an assay ton of the pulp is used, and the result is then multiplied by two to get the number of ounces to the ton.

A half assay ton of the pulp is weighed carefully on the pulp scales and put into a crucible, together with a flux. The flux consists of carbonate of soda, borax and litharge, or protoxide of lead; sometimes flour is added. The proportions of the ingredients in the flux vary according to the nature of the ore. Some heavy lead ores galena ore require very little litharge. Other ores which contain little or no lead require litharge in larger quantities. The pulp and the flux are thoroughly mixed and covered with salt or borax. Borax makes a clearer flux, but has no other advantage over the common salt. If there is an excess of sulphur in the ore, iron nails are added. The crucible is then placed in the furnace, which has been heated to white heat to receive it.

The furnace contains a fireclay over called a muffle, which is made with an opening at the back to permit the fumes from the crucibles to escape. Usually half an hour or forty minutes is required to reduce the contents of the crucible to a volatile state. When the action in the crucible has ceased the contents are poured into a metal mold and allowed to cool. The slag is broken off and a lead button is found at the bottom of the mold. This lead button contains all the gold and silver in the ore. To separate the gold and silver from the lead the button is placed in a cupel, and a small dish made of bone-ash, and replaced in the muffle. The lead is melted and part of it passes off in fumes, while part of it is absorbed, together with any copper or other substances which may have been in the button, by the bone-ash, leaving a small silver button in the cupel. If the ore is known to contain much silver, the lead button is placed in the cupel just as it is taken from the slag, but if there is very little silver in the ore, a known quantity of pure silver is added, so that there may be a heavy excess of silver in the button obtained in the cupel; This is necessary in order that the button may be

PARTED WITH ACID.

The silver button is weighed on the button balance and is then parted by immersing it in nitric acid. The acid dissolves the silver and leaves the gold in the form of fine black dust. The parting is done in an annealing cup. The gold is washed and dried and the cup is placed in the muffle and heated to a red heat, which anneals the gold, bringing it into a compact mass and giving it its true gold color. The gold is transferred to the tray on the button balance and weighed. The weight of the gold is deducted from the weight of the silver button, giving the weight of the silver.

The Kotton balance is an exceedingly delicate piece of mechanism. It is kept in a glass case, and the weighing is done with the case closed, in order that the air currents in the room may not affect the beam. The balance is so delicate that the vibrations caused by a person walking across the room near them will affect the result. A strand of maiden hair will turn the balance as if it were a young man's head. The gold and silver are weighed to milligrams, and even to hundredths of a milligram. The weights and the weights are placed on the balance with small pincers, in order that the hands may not come in contact with the parts of the scales, for the temperature of the hand is sufficient to destroy

If the gold obtained in the assay just described weighs 100 milligrams, the ore carries 200 ounces of gold to the ton, which is good enough for any ordinary mine.

HARNESSING THE NILE

STUPENDOUS PROJECT OF ENGLISH
ENGINEERS IN EGYPT.

The Trackless Desert to Be Transformed Into a Blooming Garden.

Science, unlike mankind, grows strong in her old age, and the years from the ingenious triumph of Joseph of Biblical fame, who forced the Nile to pay homage to the starving provinces of Fayum, up to the present day, have revealed wonders and yielded riches beyond measure to the reapers of her fruitful soil. When time was young the valley of the Nile was the theatre of a gigantic and successful venture, one which, in the light of the nineteenth century, is a puzzle to scholars and scientists—the erection of the pyramids. The curtain is about to rise on another scene equally wonderful, the result of which will transform the Arabian desert from a trackless stretch of parched sands to a glowing Egyptian garden.

Mr. Frederic Courtland Penfield, consul-general in Egypt, tells us, in the February Century, in a scholarly and fascinating way, of what is to be one of the most brilliant triumphs of civil engineering—harnessing the Nile and compelling "it to surrender its magical richness to the soil," He says: "To create in the heart of the African desert a lake having from two to three times the superficial area of Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, and control it with

SCIENTIFIC PRECISION,

so that the impounded flood may be turned into distant channels at will is a stupendous undertaking." Nevertheless the engineers have perfected their plans down to the minutest details even to computing the exact volume of water which will enrich 10 miles of now barren sand.

"British contractors have agreed to build the dam that is to 'hold up' the historic Nile river on which Cleopatra floated in her gilded barge, and on which Moses is believed to have cradled, will be completed by July 1903. It will be built of granite ashles, much of which will be quarried from the Assuan side of the river, coming from the ledges that furnish the obelisks that now stand in Central Park in New York, on London's Thames Embankment, and in the Place de la Concorde in Paris. It will be seventy-six feet high in places, and, with its approaches, nearly a mile and a quarter long. The difference in water level above and below the dam will be forty-six feet, and the top of the structure thirty or forty feet in width—will give bridge facilities to pedestrians, camels, trains and other traffic of the region."

"The contractors present what looks like a moderate bill. They are to receive \$800,000 a year for thirty years aggregating about \$24,000,000. A incentive for them to live up to the agreement, the first payment by the Egyptian government is not to be made until the work is completed and accepted. The credit is a long one, certainly, and its present actuarial value cannot be much in excess of \$10,000,000. The ability of Egypt to make such a favorable contract, by which she apparently takes little risk, and is to pay away every year, only a portion of the sum the reservoir brings to her country, reflects the

ENVIABLE POSITION

of her national credit. The transaction may further be taken as earnest of Great Britain's intention to retain indefinitely her grasp upon the land of the Pharaohs. English engineers and surveyors and a horde of native laborers are already at work at Assuan, and a single order for three million barrels of European cement is in process of delivery."

So far we have looked at the matter from a purely scientific point of view, but that the perfecting of such a plan would be of inestimable value to Egyptian civilization is unquestionable. In mingling, with the enthusiastic efforts of the engineers are heard minor notes—the voice of the historians, archaeologists and sentimentalists, protesting against the ruthless hand of the utilitarian. A few years ago the official intent upon damming the Nile at the first cataract, caused a wave of indignation to sweep across the continent. The Nile would be dammed—yes!—so also would England's honor, according to the late Sir Frederick Leighton, who remarked that "any tampering with ancient Philæ would be a lasting blow on the British occupation of Egypt." For it would mean the smothering of the famous temple of Kom Ombo, part of the town of Assuan, and also the classic groves and temples of the island of Philæ, for months at a time.

And so from then on the utilitarian and archeologists have been splitting hairs over their several propositions, striving to effect a compromise when by the march of civilization may continue without trampling upon the treasure-groves of antiquity.

"BOOK OF THE DEAD."

An Egyptian papyrus which many years had been lying among manuscripts in the Royal Library at Brussels, unappreciated and covered with dust, has lately been deciphered by a young Egyptologist. It is a fragment of the "book of the dead" of the twentieth dynasty, 1500 B. C., deposited in the sarcophagus of a priest of Ammon named Aon Sang, "the Living." A picture of the vestal offering sacrifices to the god of the nether world illuminates the manuscript.

The Equity.

SHAWVILLE, MARCH 23, 1899.

Those who read the report of the meeting at Bryson on the 8th inst. in the news columns of last week's Advance, and then turned to the editorial comments of that paper upon the same subject will have difficulty in reconciling the tone of the two articles, particularly when the fact is understood that both are the product of the same pen. Whilst the report points out that the meeting was one of more than ordinary significance, the editorial makes a savage effort to turn the whole proceedings into ridicule. The Advance tells its readers with audacious frankness that the meeting was organized, not in the interests of the canal scheme, but "solely to afford an opportunity to Mr. Poupore to snatch what ever advantage might be gained by impressing upon the gullible among his constituents, that the tremendous interests at stake justified the awful sacrifice he was prepared to make."

The above morsel of intelligence is respectfully commended to gentlemen of the Bryson Council, who we understand, were a one responsible for calling the meeting together. We fancy it will reveal a phase of the question to their minds, which had not met with previous consideration. Be that as it may, however, the Advance assures all and sundry that the crowd saw through the game, and consequently much of the intended effect was "discounted."

Mr. Poupore's declaration, (to which allusion is made above) that he will support the Government that helps to build the canal, seems to constitute an unpardonable crime in the eyes of the Advance, whose editor having got himself carefully and comfortably over the political fence, prophesies that the direst kind of retribution will befall Mr. Poupore if he attempts any liberties of that nature.

Not content with a venomous attack upon his proposed course, the Advance ventures beyond the ordinary limits of legitimate warfare, to slay, with poisoned dart, the sense of appreciation which people have of the efforts he has been putting forth in their behalf with regard to this canal project. No effort of Mr. Poupore's, we are told "will influence the action of the Federal Government in the slightest degree, or in any way effect the fortunes of the great undertaking to which he clings like a barnacle, in the hope that the connection may bring place and personal profit."

The motive which prompts such an ungenerous and bitter attack, it occurs to us, is not far to seek. The Advance man is undoubtedly trembling in his shoes in case Mr. Poupore should reap some advantage through the consummation of this great undertaking, regarding the promotion of which all should unite as one man. And anything gained by Mr. Poupore in the public estimation, must necessarily give a corresponding set-back to the calculations of our confere. Hence all this fuss.

Mr. Poupore, happily can afford to regard with complacency the low estimate which the Advance strives to attach to his influence, in view of the high compliments he received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier when he brought up the canal question in the House last year. Here is what the prime minister said on that occasion:—

"I have listened with a great deal of attention and interest to the discussion which has taken place, and especially to the remarks of my hon. friend from Pontiac, (Mr. Poupore) and of my hon. friend from Ottawa, (Mr. Belcourt). My hon. friend from Pontiac has introduced this subject with a great deal of zeal and fervor. He believes in the scheme; he has given it, as he said, his attention from his early boyhood, and it is not extraordinary, therefore, that he should have reached the conclusion which he has expressed with so much positiveness."

And again:—
"Certainly the scheme is one that has merit in it. Assuredly, it is one that is not to be dismissed contemptuously. On the contrary, my hon. friend has made a case, and a case which the Government is bound to take into consideration," but he will agree with me, I am sure, that he cannot fairly expect the Government at this time to take up the scheme, although he can expect the Government will give to it its very best consideration."

It is now practically settled that Mr. Bourassa, M. P., will seek incorporation at the coming session of the Dominion House for the Grand Nord Colonization Railway. This railway is the continuation of the Labelle railway from Chuteaux Iroquois to within a mile of the parish churches of Nominique and L'Annonciation. "Rapide de l'Original," thence across the large flat between the Lievre and Gatineau rivers, at a point near Baskong, thence across Pontiac County from east

to west to Lake Temiscaming, a distance of 232 miles.

This scheme is the one that was endorsed by the Grand Congress of Colonization of the Province of Quebec at Montreal some time ago. The promoters have interested the C. P. R. in the scheme.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Session Opened last Thursday by Lord Minto.

There was a large attendance on Parliament Hill last Thursday to witness the arrival and departure of the Governor General on the occasion of opening Parliament; and the same may be said with regard to the interior of the building where every bit of vantage ground, so to speak, was occupied. In point of attractiveness, the function compared favorably with any of past years.

The speech from the Throne read by Lord Minto was as follows: Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In meeting you for the first time since entering upon my duties as the Representative of Her Majesty in this Dominion it affords me great pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the large degree of prosperity which the people of Canada at present enjoy, as evidenced by the expansion of trade and commerce, the flourishing condition of the public revenues and the increased number of immigrants who have become permanent settlers amongst us. To these evidences may be added another which is even more gratifying, the almost total cessation of the considerable exodus of our population, which at one time was a regrettable feature of our affairs.

JOINT COMMISSION.

The negotiations which were set on foot during the recess between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States in reference to the settlement of certain questions, in dispute between Canada and the latter country, were I grieve to say, greatly delayed by the illness and subsequent death of two of the most eminent members of the commission appointed for the purpose. Considerable progress has been made on several of the subjects submitted, but a serious disagreement arose between Her Majesty's commissioners and the commissioners of the United States on the question of the delimitation of the boundary between Canada and Alaska. The question was referred by the commissioners to their respective governments, the commission being adjourned to the 2nd day of August next in the hope that in the meantime the difficulty might be overcome.

THE PLEBISCITE.

In compliance with the act passed last session a plebiscite was held on the question of prohibition. The official figures of the vote will be placed before you.

INTERCOLONIAL POSTAGE.

I observe, with pleasure, that the Mother country, Canada, and other British possessions have recently adopted a penny postage letter rate. The satisfaction with which this action has been received by the Canadian people is a further proof of the general desire existing amongst our people for closer relations with the Mother Country, and the rest of the Empire.

POSTAL RATE REDUCTION.

I am also glad to be able to state that the satisfactory condition of the finances of the country permitted a reduction on the first of January last, of the Canadian domestic letter rate, from three to two cents, and although such reduction involves a temporary loss of revenue, it is nevertheless confidently expected that the cheapened rate will prove of such service in the promotion of trade, and in the general interchange of correspondence that within a reasonable time, the revenue of the Post Office Department will be restored to its former figure.

Much information has been obtained since you last met, relative to the extent and valuable minerals in the Yukon and other parts of Canada. The returns from the Yukon have so far proved sufficient to meet the heavy expenditure it was found necessary to incur for the purpose of preserving law and order, and it has been thought expedient in the public interest to authorize the construction of a line of telegraph for the purpose of maintaining speedy communication with the people of those distant territories.

A GERRYMANDER BILL.

A measure will be submitted to you for the better arrangement of the electoral districts throughout the Dominion as also several enactments of less importance.

THE ESTIMATES.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The public accounts will be laid before you, and also the estimates for the coming year. They have been prepared with a due regard to efficiency, and economy, and the responsibility arising from the rapid progress of the country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I am confident that the important subjects I have mentioned to you will receive your serious consideration, and that it will be your earnest endeavor to promote the public interests and prosperity of Canada.

Our Mineral Wealth.

The annual report of the Geological survey shows that in 1898 there was an increase of over \$9,000,000 in nearly 32 per cent. in the production of minerals in Canada as compared with 1897. This is a still larger proportional increase than that of 1897 over 1896 which amounted to nearly 27 per cent. Compared with 1886, the first year for which statistics were issued, we find an increase in the value of

A. L. HANDFORD, PHOTOGRAPHER,

WILL BE AT THE

Pontiac House Gallery
FIRST FRIDAY
OF EACH MONTH.

Latest Styles in Photos.

Prices Reasonable.

REMEMBER THE DATES.

A. L. HANDFORD.

Spring Inducements to those requiring FURNITURE

AGAIN we place before you for your approval our new stock of FURNITURE

for spring trade. Our aim has been to please you in selecting the best assorted and complete stock of Furniture in Shawville. Spurred on by success we have increased the quantity, increased the variety, and even tried to increase the value, great as they have been in the past. The distinctive elegance of our styles asserts itself as exceptionally exclusive, and our customers are assured they can certainly be suited in any of the lines offered.

We Quote a few Lines to show that we mean business:—

All Hardwood Extension Tables from \$3.85 up.

All Hardwood Double Bedsteads from \$1.35 up.

Lounges from \$3 50 up.

Spring Beds (guaranteed not to sag) \$1 85 up.

All other articles at like prices.

JAS. McARTHUR.

THE HULL ELECTRIC CO.

Cars run at intervals of twenty minutes in the morning and fifteen minutes in the afternoon, daily, Sundays included.

Close connections are made with all Canadian Pacific and Gathenau Valley trains at Hull and with Pontiac Pacific at Aymer.

Baggage promptly handled.

W. R. TAYLOR, Sec.-Treas.

Lumber Sawing.

CUSTOM SAWING

done at the rate

of

\$2.00 per 1,000 Feet

BY

JOHN J. McCLEARY,
SHAWVILLE.

April 9, 1899.

mineral products in thirteen years of nearly 270 per cent. When it is remembered that during the same period the increase in the population has been only about 14 per cent., it will be evident that the proportional importance of the mining industry to the country is very much greater than it was at the beginning of the period dealt with. Thus the per capita value of the mineral production of the country was increased from about \$2.20 to \$720. Whilst these large increases of late years have of course been partly due to the discovery and working of the rich gold placers of the Yukon, other important mineral industries have also contributed to them, and there is every reason to expect a continued rapid growth in many of them for some years to come, especially as the province of British Columbia continues to develop.

In the more important products the increase were as follows: Gold \$77,673,000; coal, \$924,000; copper, \$658,000; nickel, \$422,000. The increase in Ontario was over 50 per cent. The total values of the metals produced was \$21,622,601.

House-Cleaning.

Ye Housewife, take a look at the following list -

Ready-mixed Paint,
Varnishes,
Dry Colors—all kinds,
Stains,
Enamels,
Whiting,
Kalsomine,
Alabastine,
Pearline,
Sapolio,
Brushes—all kinds,
Window Shades,
Lace Curtains,
Curtain Poles, &c.

Don't you want something before you begin house-cleaning?

J. H. SHAW.

PLANING, MATCHING & DRESSING

NOW DONE AT

Elliott & Barber's Mill
SHAWVILLE.

We wish to inform the public that having just added a first-class Planing Machine to our other plant, we are prepared to do Planing, Matching and Dressing at short notice, and also supply all demands for rough and dressed lumber.

A Quantity of

Logs and Shingle Wood
Still Required.

ELLIOTT & BARBER.

Shawville, January 24, 1899.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

The undersigned desire to inform the people of Shawville and surrounding country that they have bought out the Tinsmithing Business and Stock of Mr. HARRY FERRY, in Shawville and that they intend carrying on the same in the old stand—opposite the Russell House. By strict attention to business and square dealing they hope to merit a fair share of the public patronage.

THE STOCK COMPRISES A NICE LINE OF COOKING, BOX AND PARLOUR STOVES—STOVE FURNISHINGS, COOKING UTENSILS, TINWARE, AGATEWARE, &c.

JOBBING

—of all kinds satisfactorily done, at—MODERATE PRICES.

GEO. W. DALE. ROBT. A. DALE.

P. T.—The Highest Cash price paid for Hides and Pelts.
Shawville, Nov. 15, 1898.



GENUINE - - - - SATISFACTION.

Our lady friends will be pleased to see our new stock of . . .

PRINTS

We are satisfied that for variety of patterns, unique designs, washable colors, and quality of goods, our range cannot be beaten.

We have the latest Checks in the Market.

In Printed Novelties

we are showing the very latest things.

"PERCALES," "MADRAS,"

"ARMME ROYALE,"

In splendid cloths and fast colors.

For newest and most up-to-date goods always call on us.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

Genuine Bargains.

Our Spring stock is ordered and will soon be on hand. In order to make room for it we are selling off our winter goods cheap for cash.

In the Meantime

Try our "B" Brand Syrup—a real luxury—at \$1 00 per gallon.

We can recommend

Our Cayton Tea—makes a delightful beverage.

Get a Package

Of our "Maracchino" Coffee—Prepared especially for our trade.

SILAS YOUNG

Starke's Corners.

ARMS FOR THE KLONDIKE

Where Wet and Cold Prevail must be chosen with CARE and JUDGMENT.

Consider—if you can keep the wet out of your rifle it will not rust nor freeze. Only Marlin Repeaters have Solid Tops, shedding water like a duck's back. Our 27-page book (just out) tells all about them. Up-to-date information about powders, black and smokeless; proper sizes, quantities, how to load; hundreds of bullets, lead alloyed, jacketed, soft-pointed, mushroom, etc.; trajectories, velocities, penetrations. All calibres 22 to 45; how to care for arms and 1,000 other things, including many trade secrets never before given to the public. Free if you will send stamps for postage to The Marlin Firearms Co., New Haven, Ct.

For prices on MARLINS, (any calibre) consult
YOUR NEAREST DEALER.

For the Spring Trade.

SAMPLES OF
—ALL KINDS OF—
THE LATEST IMPROVED **Farm Implements**
now on hand for inspection.
Make it a point to leave your order early.

ALSO A STOCK OF
Expresses, Waggon, and Carts,
and a carload of
CARRIAGES and BUGGIES
expected daily.
A. SMILEY,
Shawville.

For Sale or to Rent.

A desirably situated premises occupied at present as store and post office at Weirstead, with six acres of land on which are also several good outbuildings. Weirstead is a good business point, distance from Shawville 6 miles, and situated on the main road leading from that place to Wolf Lake. It is 3 miles from Bristol Station and 1 mile from Thackray's mill. Possession after April 1st, 1899. Further information, as to terms, may be had on application to
STEPHEN SMITH,
Maryland P. O.

Notice to Debtors.

In consequence of having suffered severe loss by the recent fire, I urgently request all parties indebted to me to call and settle up with Mrs. Holstein, who will be found at Mr. Hugh Hobbs'.
E. HOLSTEIN.
Shawville, March 7, 1899.

Dissolution of Partnership

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Joseph Blais and Joseph Plourde (who carried on a carriage shop in Chapeau) has been dissolved by mutual consent.
All accounts owing to the late firm are to be paid to Joseph Blais, who will collect them and will pay all accounts owing by the late firm. Parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
JOSEPH BLAIS,
JOSEPH PLOURDE.
Chapeau, Que., Feb. 16, 1899.

Mr. Wannamaker's Advice.

Tomkins: "Good morning, Mr. Wannamaker, I have called to see if you can give me a position in your establishment. I can turn my hand to almost anything."
Mr. W.: "No, we are full in every department, and you are the twentieth man I have refused to day. Why don't you take up a line which there is less competition and better pay?"
Tomkins: "I'd only be too thankful if you can put me on track of such a position."
Mr. W.: "When I was twenty years of age, I was a stranger in a strange land, with neither work nor money, when a friend of mine, a lawyer, advised me to take a book agency saying he had educated himself by canvassing; like drowning-men grasp at straws. I took his advice, and in five years saved \$5,000, and with this sum I started my present business. It is just fifty years ago today that Mr. Bradley, the founder of the present Firm of the Bradley Garretson Company, Limited of Toronto, sent me my first book prospectus, and to his beautiful letters and good advice, I owe much of my present success. Yes, young man, if you have anything in you, there is just as good a chance for you to-day with this old established House as there was for me. Write them and see what they have to offer."
Tomkins: "I have seen the advertisement of this firm, for agents, for years back, and have often thought of writing them, but have never done so. I will write to-day; and I am very thankful to you, Mr. Wannamaker, for your good advice."

The Georgian Bay Canal.

Sir Edwin Arnold, the author of The Light of Asia, is writing a series of articles in the National Review, on Great Britain, and in the February number there is one in which reference is made to the above project in an article on Canada. He says:—
"The prosperity of the Dominion continues to advance. The revenue returns for the month of December show an increase of \$418,540. The total revenue returns for the last six months of 1898 amount to \$22,113,378, an increase of \$4,179,000, or nearly 20 per cent. It is not surprising that, with such satisfactory evidence of the results already achieved, there should be a strong desire to push on energetically the development of new

means of communication. Enthusiastic meetings have been held to urge upon the Dominion government the immediate prosecution of the scheme for securing direct access for ocean going vessels from the head of the Atlantic navigation on the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, to the great interior lakes, by deepening the Ottawa river to fourteen feet draught, and connecting it by a canal with Georgian Bay on Lake Huron. This undertaking would enable ocean going steamers to unload and load their cargoes on the western shores of Lake Superior, in the heart of the North American continent. The Governor General, Lord Minto, and the prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, are understood to have expressed approval of the scheme and all that the Dominion Government is asked to do is to guarantee 2 per cent on the sum of \$17,000,000, for which Pearson & Co. are prepared to undertake the contract. Public opinion is at the same time buoying itself again with the question of direct and rapid steam connection between Great Britain and Canada.

Ag. Director's Meeting

Copy of minutes of a meeting of Directors of Pontiac Agricultural Society No. 1, held at Shawville on Thursday, the 2nd day of March, 1899.
Present were John Young, President, H. Hobbs Vice-President, and Directors Hodgins, Shawville; Hodgins, Thorne; Walsh, Armstrong, Grant, McVeigh, Prendergast, Brabason, Alexander, McNally and Cuthbertson.
Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.
Letter read from Dep't of Agriculture, Quebec, re. milk test.
Moved by dir. Hobbs, sec. by dir. Grant, and resolved that we rescind the motion made at our last meeting to hold a milk test, as we find it impossible to hold a test in each parish.
Moved by dir. Brabason, seconded by dir. Prendergast, and resolved, that the Shawville Milling Co. be allowed the privilege of storing wheat in the exhibition hall during the summer months of this year, said grain to be removed in time for exhibition.
Applications were received from several farmers to allow their sons to become members and exhibitors, they being in the same household with their fathers who are also members and exhibitors.
Moved by dir. Hobbs, seconded by dir. Prendergast, and resolved, that only one exhibitor be allowed out of each household.
Mov. by dir. Hobbs, seconded by dir. Hodgins, Shawville, and resolved, that a copy of class 21, 22 and 23 of the Ladies' Department in last year's prize list be printed in The Equity and each lady exhibitor who wishes to do so now, will please send a revised list to the Secretary-Treasurer on or before the first of June next, when a committee will be appointed to examine said lists and choose a selected list for our next annual exhibition.

Moved by dir. Grant, seconded by dir. Cuthbertson, and resolved, that the following changes be made in last year's prize list, namely:
In class 1 (horses) blood stallion be struck out, and replaced by standard bred stallion, and a class be added for coach stallion.
In classes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, (Cattle), two year-old heifer milking, be struck out, and prizes for aged bull and milch cow be reduced one dollar in each prize.
In class 7, the prizes for milch cows be reduced one dollar each, and two-year-old heifer milking and four dairy cows be struck out.
Classes 21, 22 and 23, to be revised at next meeting in June.
In class 27, (poultry), the following be struck out, namely: White and Brown Leghorns, rose comb, and pair of Wyandottes, and prizes of 75c., 50c. and 25c. be offered for chickens of the following Breeds, namely: Silver Brahmas, Brown Brahmas, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Spanish, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Rocks, Black Polands, Golden Polands, Buff Cochins, Andalusians, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas, Langshangs, and game fowl.
N. B.—All fowl must score 85 points for first, 80 points for second, and 75 points for third prizes.
In Class 28, (Seeds) the prizes shall be \$100 for first, 75c. for second and 50c. for third prize, all through the class.
Growing crops to be scored out and replaced by prizes for plowing match, a list of which will be made out at next meeting.

Moved by dir. McNally, seconded by dir. Armstrong, and resolved, that each director canvass his own district from now until next meeting in June, for new subscribers and special prizes.
Meeting adjourned.
E. GRAHAM, JOHN YOUNG,
Sec.-Treasurer. President.

Grants to Ottawa County.

Last Wednesday's Ottawa Journal is our authority for the following:—
Ottawa county has received a number of grants from the Quebec government during the session that has just closed, thank, it is said, to the energy of Mr. C. B. Major, M. P. P. The dairy industry has been subsidized as follows: \$150 for Mr. Labelle's butter factory in Aylmer; \$200 for one at L'Annonciation; \$150 for one at L'Ange Gardien. The sum of \$200 was voted for the Nun's hospital at St. Andre Avelin; \$3,000 for the reconstruction of the bridge at Masson, which was closed to traffic in 1895, the farmers having to go around by Buckingham, three miles away for a crossing. More-over \$14,000 will be devoted to a loan

PUT US TO The Test

When you require anything in the

-- HARDWARE LINE --

HEADQUARTERS FOR SEASONABLE GOODS

—SUCH AS—

OIL,
GLUE,
PAINT,
PUTTY,
STAINS,
WHITING,
RAW OIL,
BOILED OIL,
RED LEAD,
WHITE LEAD,
ALABASTINE,
PARIS GREEN,
LAMP BLACK,
LIQUID PAINT,
HOUSE VARNISH,
COACH VARNISH,
CHROME YELLOW,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
STOVEPIPE VARNISH,
PURE PREPARED PAINT,
BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS.

G. F. HODGINS'

DEPARTMENTAL STORE.

tion work in the county. And in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislature, Mr. Major has written to Mr. Joshua Ellard, warden of the county, telling him that substantial help will be contributed towards the building of bridges. For instance, the government will pay the cost of locating the bridges, preparing the plans and supervising the construction by an expert engineer. This is equivalent to \$1,000 in every case. It is most likely that the bridges between Ayrwin and Hincks, Wright and North field, Hull-south and Hull-west will be built this way, the municipalities paying the actual cost of the material. Mr. Major also received the promise that if the government succeeds in wiping out the deficits, financial help will be given to municipalities for construction of bridges.

A Conflict Reported.

CANADIAN AND U. S. MINERS SAID TO HAVE HAD A FATAL FIGHT—STORY LIKELY A FAKE.

New York March 17.—A story from Vancouver is published in the World to day which says far in the frozen north, a few miles off the desolate Dalton trail, Canadian-American miners have met in deadly conflict. Four are reported to have been killed outright and a number of others are said to have been seriously wounded. The disputed boundary line between Alaska and Canada is the principal cause of it, although minor disputes assisted in bringing it about. When the alien law of British Columbia was enforced a few months ago the American miners left Attie, the new Canadian gold district, and struck north. They found a short distance of the Dalton trail, on the Porcupine River, in a district rich in placer gold. It was generally conceded that the new places were in an American territory, and the miners vowed before staking a claim, that a Canadian, be he a mounted policeman or private citizen, should not stake a claim. Some of the Canadian mounted policemen, however, did stake claims in the American territory, and justified their act by moving the Canadian flag from Mount Pleasant on the trail so as to make the line take in a rich part of the district. They were speedily followed by at least forty Canadian miners, who all located good claims. While the Americans were protesting someone fired a shot and a fusillade from both sides followed. It is said that an American and three Canadians were killed.

Mr. Louis Coste, chief engineer of the public works department, who has returned from England, on Saturday, forwarded his resignation to the minister and will retire from the civil service. Mr. Coste will leave shortly for British Columbia, where he will spend some time, and afterwards go to the Klondike where he will engage in mining operations for a big company recently formed in England, in which he is a shareholder.

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.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

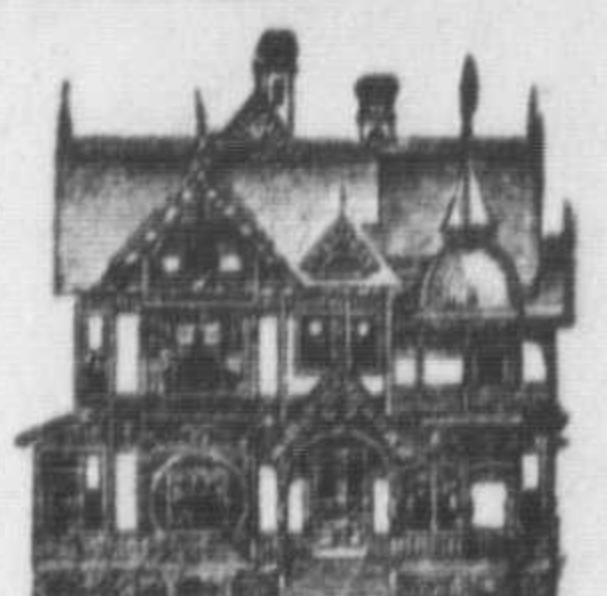
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COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsmen.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office 625 F St. Washington D. C.

According to present indications, Arr prior is to have further railway facilities. Mr. W. J. McKeown, of that town, now in Ottawa, states that a line is being projected to Mile lake, a distance of thirty miles. This will tap splendid deposits of iron ore and afford shipping facilities. Besides this a good supply of pulpwood is available for manufacture, and the lumbering and agricultural interests will also be served by this line. It is stated that the chief promoter is Mr. Jas. Bell, of Almonte, who has the necessary capital at his call. This road, with the resources it opens up, is bound to create a boom in Arrprior. The O. A. & P. S. has already given the town considerable impetus.

ESTABLISHED 1886. The Shawville SASH and DOOR FACTORY.

—ALL KINDS OF—
Interior & Exterior
FINISH FOR
Houses & Verandahs
MANUFACTURED.



DOORS, SASH, NEWEL POSTS, DRESSED LUMBER, &c. &c.
Kept in stock and made to order.
LUMBER DRESSED AT POPULAR PRICES

McCREDIE & HODGINS.
Estimates furnished.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed tenders, marked "tender for cheese maker" and ten for Secretary" will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, March 25th, for a competent cheese maker and secretary for the Green Lake Cheese and Butter Company recently organized.
Tenders for cheese maker to state price per 100 lbs for making and boxing cheese, keeping milk book and furnishing everything required to manufacture cheese.
Applicants for secretaryship may learn the nature of duties required by calling on undersigned.
Lowers, or any tender not necessarily accepted.
JAS. ARMSTRONG,
P. O. G. L. C. & S. C.
Green Lake, March 6th, 1899.

Property for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale that portion of his property being north of main street, in the village of Shawville, containing about fifteen acres of good land, (more or less,) which is under cultivation and in good order. The property will be sold in whole or in part to suit purchaser. For terms and particulars apply to
SAMUEL H. McDOWELL,
Opposite Premises,
Shawville, Feb'y 7, 1899

G. M. Donaldson,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER
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KEEPS
A SELECT STOCK OF
WATCHES,
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SHAWVILLE, Q.

Stylish, Good-fitting Up-to-Date Suits

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C. FRAME,
THE TAILOR
who insures the future custom
of those who leave an
order with him

A Trial will convince.
Shawville - - - Que.

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Full term commences August 15th. A permanent staff of four experienced able expert teachers; thirty-two years of uninterrupted success; being endorsed by the leading business and professional men of the Capital; each graduate getting the Diploma of the Business Educators' Association of Canada; the success of our graduates (they are to be found everywhere) are points for your consideration. Send for new Catalogue.

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Write for our interesting book "Venture's Help" and "How you can succeed." Send us a rough sketch of your invention or improvement and we will let you know our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. We make a specialty of applications rejected in other hands. Highest references furnished.
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OFFICES: NEW YORK LIFE BLD'G, MONTREAL CAN. ATLANTIC BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C.

HOUSEHOLD.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

An up-to-date housekeeper uses a dime's worth of coarse salt each cleaning day. She scatters the salt by the handful on the floor of each room to be swept, and at intervals on the stairs and halls. The salt absorbs the dust in sweeping, imparts a freshness to the colors in the carpets, and assists in the cleansing of the apartment.

A cloth wrung out of a solution of carbolic acid and hung in a sick room will act as a disinfectant.

Some persons sprinkle tea leaves on a carpet to lay the dust when sweeping, and if the carpet is old, so there is no danger of fading the colors, the tea-leaf method is economical. If a carpet has a creamy background, with patterns of delicate pink and blue flowers, white cornmeal should be lightly sprinkled thereon before sweeping. The carpet is thus kept bright and clean, after the manner of cleaning furs.

A fine oil painting may be dusted off thoroughly, then cut a potato in two and gently rub the raw potato over the surface of the painting, taking pains to do only a portion at a time, and wipe dry with a very soft old cloth. The colors will be freshened and the beauty preserved.

Young ladies who are troubled with blemishes on their faces, and if there is a tendency toward scrofula, will find that a raw potato eaten after the manner of fruit every morning before breakfast will act as a complexion tonic. Peel the potato, soak in cold water, and it will be palatable. Take every morning for three weeks.

An expeditious way to remove ink stains from the fingers is to dampen the sulphur end of a match and rub over the offending spot.

The popular blue print is now frequently used to simulate tiling. A fireboard with a border of the prints is not only artistic, but a perpetual reminder of past delights when the photographs have been taken by some member of the home circle.

HOME DECORATIONS.

A southern farm housekeeper tells how she saw a dining-room transformed at an expense of one dollar. The room had been plastered, but was so soiled that it was detrimental to the enjoyment of a meal. Two packages of kalsomine, tinted a pale yellow were brought and a brush borrowed from a kind neighbor; the eldest son, although inexperienced and quite young, mixed it according to directions, and applied it to the walls. The color never tires the eye, and harmonizes with anything. With white muslin sash curtains at the windows and a red geranium on the window sill, the room looks inviting.

She also describes a portiere of blue denim painted with sprays of dogwood. There was a hem at the top, and a very deep one at the bottom, the wrong side of the goods being turned over on the right side. The sprays started above the lower hem, and reached almost half way up the curtain. The effect was beautiful.

Another was made of the burlap, which costs eight cents per yard. A deep dado was painted a short distance above the hem in a rich, dark blue. There were two wide, straight lines, between which was a conventional design of wild roses. The drapery for the top of the burlaps had a deep, knotted fringe of the same, made by having it double at the edge. Above this was a design of the wild roses. It was slightly looped near one end. Another curtain of the same material for the same room was painted with daisies.

CORNING AND DRYING BEEF.

Corning Beef.—To 50 lb. of beef take 11-2 oz. saltpeter, 11-2 lb. brown sugar, about 9 to 10 gallons of water, and sufficient coarse salt to make a brine. Mix the sugar, saltpeter and water together; add salt until the brine will float an egg. Rub salt over each piece of meat, cover with brine, and next day put a weight on meat. Ready to use in a week. Tongues may be put in at the same time.

Curing Dried Beef.—To every 100 lb. beef take 5 gal. of pickle strong enough to bear an egg, 3 lb. brown sugar, or 1 pt. molasses, 3 oz. of saltpeter. Beef to remain in pickle three weeks or longer, if thought best. Hang up to dry overhead in kitchen for a while. Do not smoke.

Dry Method.—To cure 20 lb. of beef quickly, take 1 pint fine salt, 1 teaspoonful of dark brown sugar, 1 dessert-spoonful of saltpeter. Mix all the ingredients well together, and rub the meat thoroughly every day for four days, using all the mixture, turning pieces each day; it will then be fit to hang up to dry. Divide the mixture into four parts ready for each day, and let it lie one day after the last day of rubbing. Do not smoke.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Cold boiled ham is something apt to "hang on" when the family is small till the housekeeper is finally ready to throw it away in despair of getting it eaten. Sliced ham that is no longer quite fresh may be spread with mustard and mixed with lemon juice and broiled very quickly. Or chop the small pieces very fine, blend with the yolks of a couple of eggs, season with

pepper and mustard and spread on buttered toast, making a nice breakfast dish. Or mix with potato, form in cakes and fry brown in a spider.

Vinegar, if added to the water in which fish is boiled will make it firmer and improve its flavor, while if put into the water in which meat or poultry is stewing it will make it more tender. A tablespoonful is sufficient for a fish; twice that amount may be used for meat.

"The best planned room," says a great writer, "is that in which no one particular thing demands attention, but which is so harmonious in the color scheme that we fall under the spell of its quiet coziness and only discover little by little the perfect taste that has ordered every detail."

The best flour has a slight yellowish or straw colored tint. To judge of its excellence squeeze a handful; if it is good it will retain its shape as given it by your hand; if poor it will crumble. Or, throw a little against a dry, perpendicular surface. If it falls like powder it is not good.

Queen Elizabeth was the first of the English sovereigns to have green peas served at the royal table. They were brought from Holland, and were served, at feasts, to ladies only, because they came so far and cost so dear.

STUDY OF A BABY.

"There, there, there!" exclaimed the wife of the realistic novelist, as she rushed into her husband's study and picked up her howling offspring. "Did muzzie's precious little lamb think she had deserted him?"

After she had quieted him, she turned sympathetically to her husband and asked:

"Did you have a terrible time with Willie while I was shopping?"

"Oh, no," replied the intellectual giant with a glad smile. "I was very much interested. I had never before made a study of how a baby cries, and I have secured some very interesting notes. I have discovered just how a baby cries when lonely. A few minutes after you went shopping, he began to whine softly to himself, and to wander about as if searching for some one. Then he let out a yell. When I spoke to him and asked him what was the matter he drew down the corners of his mouth and began to cry in earnest. The sounds he made were all variations of the vowels, altogether devoid of consonants. His method of crying is to utter from four to seven short barking sounds, then draw a quick deep breath, and yell at the top of his voice, with his mouth almost perfectly round. From time to time he varied this performance by holding his breath, as if choking, and when he did, not only his face, but even his scalp, got red."

"And you sat there and took notes, I'll never leave our darling with such a cold-blooded creature again." As she said this she gathered up the pet of the household and flounced from the room in a huff.

The realistic novelist took a couple of turns, about the room, smiling softly to himself in the meantime, and winked at himself in a way that suggested that perhaps after all he had simply been doing a clever little romancing that would save him from being left in charge of the baby in future.

METALS PRECIOUS AND RARE.

A Vast Difference Between the Market Value of Gold and Gallium.

The expression "worth their weight in gold" is a familiar one. In the book of standard quotations it is thus credited to John Ferrier: "Now cheaply bought — for thrice their weight — in gold." It is very generally believed that gold is recognized as the most valuable of the precious metals, but such a view of the matter doesn't take into account "the scientists." There has recently appeared, under warrant of the highest scientific authority, a statement of values based upon the commercial price of various rare metals—a statement which overthrows many previous fond notions. A pound avoirdupois of gold is put in this statement as worth \$300. A pound of platinum is valued at \$144 and iridium at \$112. After these there is a rapid descent, according to the scientists, to cobalt worth \$8 a pound, magnesium worth \$4.50, bismuth worth \$2.75, sodium \$2.50, manganese \$1.10, and aluminum 35 cents.

Then comes a jump to chromium worth \$120 a pound and palladium worth \$560. Uranium is worth \$980 and osmium is worth \$1,000 a pound. There may be scattered about the country a few persons who are looking for bargains in barium, which costs \$1,900 a pound, or for rhodium, which costs \$2,500, or for arium, which costs \$3,600. Indium costs \$4,400, thorium \$8,300, and rubidium \$9,500. These figures, however, may be said to pale into insignificance — if anything connected with scientific discovery ever pales into anything so intangible — when compared with the value of gallium which, according to the scientific standard, is worth \$68,000 a pound.

The apparent excess of value of the other metals quoted over that of gold is not due, it ought to be added, to their superior quality or intrinsic worth, but rather to their exceptional rarity. Gold in general use as money, in jewelry, for ornament and otherwise is being constantly produced, whereas the more rare metals are with difficulty found, and the occasional demand for them gives them what may be called an artificial value.

CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

ANOTHER MARVELLOUS REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Karl Von Ruck Began Where Koch Left Off, and is Said to Have Produced a Positive Cure—Interesting Results Obtained From Its Use.

A treatment for consumption that will prove a complete and permanent cure has been the will-o'-the-wisp that science has vainly pursued for many years. Ever since the day when the famous German scientist, Dr. Koch, announced the discovery of the germ of consumption to produce the evidence that satisfied the medical world that the disease was produced by a living micro-organism, the efforts of the greatest minds of the century have been centered upon one object—the finding of some substance that would completely destroy the living, death-producing germs without injury to the body of the patient.

The "White Fiend," however, has laughed to scorn the efforts of science, and the death rate of consumption has increased until to-day, it is estimated, more than 20 per cent of the persons who die in the whole world are victims of tuberculosis. Everywhere the dreadful disease has gained its foothold. In England and Wales alone more than 60,000 persons die every year, and in New York, more than 50 per cent of the autopsies performed for other diseases have shown the existence of the unsuspected tuberculosis.

The realization of these facts has inspired scientists and local health boards to make the greatest efforts to cope with its ravages. The discovery that much of the disease has been transmitted from cattle to man has led to a closer examination of beef and milk. The knowledge that consumption was infectious has resulted in the enactment of many

HEALTH REGULATIONS

that, it was thought, might retard the spread of the disease. In spite of all this, however, the "White Fiend" still stands supreme, and hundreds of thousands of persons are dying every year of this, the most dreaded of all human ills.

Just at this moment, however, when even Dr. Koch, who has long been recognized as one of the greatest of the authorities on germ diseases, has admitted that he had been unsuccessful in his efforts to destroy the germs of tuberculosis, and that his theory of the cure of consumption had failed of its purpose, the news has come out from the south of a cure that is not only a theory but a positive fact. It is not a new theory, the dream of a scientific mind gone mad in the vain search after the impossible, but a remedy that has been tried again and again upon hundreds of patients and under all conceivable circumstances, before it has been given to the world. Dr. Karl von Ruck is the discoverer of this new remedy, and the proof of his success is based upon the record of the scores of patients that have been treated by him, for in almost every instance the disease has been conquered and the germs destroyed.

To fully understand the nature of Dr. Von Ruck's discovery, it is necessary to go back to Dr. Koch. When this great German bacteriologist astonished the world by the announcement of the germ theory as applied to consumption, it was thought that it would be a simple matter to find some remedy that would overcome the disease. Dr. Koch began his experiments along these lines, but it was 1890 before he announced that he had found a remedy in what he called his "Tuberculin." Dr. Koch's theory was that the curative principle was transmitted by the germs to the fluid upon which they had grown. That Dr. Koch was

NOT ENTIRELY WRONG

in his theory was shown by the fact that 35 per cent of the patients who were treated with "Tuberculin" were cured. A few years later Prof. Klebs produced his "Antitubercin and Tuberculoidein," and in 1897 Dr. Koch announced that he had found a more efficacious remedy which he called "Tuberculin R." "Tuberculin R" differed from the crude "Tuberculin" in that it contained fragments and in many cases whole bodies of the germs and was finally withdrawn by the inventor on account of the danger from infection that might result from its use.

All these years Dr. Von Ruck was at work, quietly but persistently carrying on his experiments upon the theories that he himself has formed.

A student and great admirer of Dr. Koch he worked from a love of science, expending the whole of the income from his practice in the carrying out of his experiments. At first his attention was given wholly to animals. He inoculated guinea pigs with the germs of consumption, and those that he treated with his remedy were completely cured, while others died. In 1897 he announced the discovery of the remedy which he called "Tuberculinum Purificatum."

Like the discoveries that had preceded it, the "Tuberculinum Purificatum" was successful to a degree only, 43 per cent being cured, but Dr. Von Ruck was not satisfied. He had proved that the curative properties were contained in the culture fluid, but it was just as evident that there

was a limit to their power and it was this that suggested to him that in the bodies of the bacilli alone was contained the remedy for the disease. Even before he had announced the discovery of his "Tuberculinum Purificatum," Dr. Von Ruck was making the experiments that he hoped would establish the correctness of his theory. For more than three years he has continued these investigations, and the care that he has given to the matter has compelled the medical world to admit that his statement that his "Watery Extract of Tubercle Bacilli," as the new remedy is called, is

A POSITIVE CURE

for consumption as worthy of their attention.

If Dr. Von Ruck had been a quack, physicians of repute would have given no thought to his statement, but his fame as a bacteriologist, and the fact that he has long been recognized as one of the best specialists and authorities in the treatment of diseases of the lungs, stamps his assertions with a degree of credibility far greater than that which has been accorded to any of the discoveries in the past. He said that he has taken the theory of Dr. Koch at the point where he has carried it, and has carried it to a successful culmination. He asserts that where "Tuberculin" succeeded in curing but 35 per cent of its patients his cures have exceeded 97 per cent, and the medical world, skeptical as it always is in regard to new discoveries, is inclined to admit that the remedy for the positive cure for consumption has at last been found.

The method of the production of the "Watery Extract" is very interesting. Dr. Von Ruck describes it as follows:

"The tubercle bacilli are filtered out of the rapidly growing and highly virulent culture. After washing with distilled water for the removal of the remains of the culture fluid, they are dried in a vacuum desiccator. Next they are powdered in an agate mortar and then extracted with sulphuric ether. This extraction removes the fats. They are again dried and powdered as before, and their further extraction takes place in sterilized distilled water over a water bath with a temperature of 120° F. The proteids becoming dissolved in the distilled water, the fluid is then decanted and filtered through porcelain, when finally the amount of proteids is determined and the preparation standardized to a certain per cent."

Dr. Von Ruck's detailed description of the results obtained by the use of this "Watery Extract" is equally as interesting. In the case of patients in the early stages of the disease all who have been treated

HAVE RECOVERED.

In more advanced cases, out of thirty-seven, twenty-seven recovered, in ten the disease was arrested, and none grew worse. In cases in the seriously advanced stage of those treated only two have died, a record that certainly goes to prove that the discoverer has not overestimated the value of his remedy.

Another marvelous result attained by the "Watery Extract" has been the complete cure of tuberculosis of the heart. Up to this time the cure of this disease has been regarded as impossible by physicians, as no instance of its cure has ever been reported in the annals of medicine. The treatment of this case by Dr. Von Ruck was largely a matter of experiment, but it was entirely successful, and this established the fact that the "Watery Extract" may be used with success in the cure of tuberculosis in any part of the body.

Unlike many scientists who have succeeded in making great discoveries, Dr. Von Ruck has made no secret of the nature of his remedy. Marvelous as it is, he has given it to the world for the benefit of humanity. Many physicians of repute in various parts of the country have already made use of the "extract" with good results, and in his articles in the Therapeutic Gazette and other standard medical periodicals he gives full directions for the use of the remedy so that it will not be his fault if death from consumption, in this country at least, is not reduced to a minimum. What makes the remedy more valuable for general use is that climatic conditions play no part in the cure, which in itself takes but three months.

What this means to the world only those who have been placed in a position where they could judge of the widespread suffering caused by this terrible disease can realize, and if the future use of this new remedy will but bear out the attested experiments of the past Dr. Von Ruck will be entitled to rank among the greatest discoverers that the world has ever known.

HE WAS A KLEPTOMANIAC.

A man has just been put in jail in Oamaru, New Zealand, who had made in the course of thirty years this unique collection of other folks' property: Forty hedge-knives, 2 garden-hoes, 1 wire strainer, 11 gorse-cutters, 11 crowbars, 1 pair leggings, 6 scythe stones, 1 door mat, 6 balls twine, 1 horse rug, 2 choppers, 14 adzes, 14 brushes, 3 tape measures, 3 rules, 12 shirts, 1 tent, 2 surveyor's chains, 21 picks, 8 tomahawks, 38 spades, 20 shovels, 35 garden forks, 31 hoes, 17 rakes, 26 hammers, 18 saws, 1 spoke-shave, 15 axes, 2 squares, 1 plane, 5 trowels, 1 dish, 7 door-handles, 2 chisels, 400 books.

KEPT HIS MOUTH SHUT.

Dr. Maurel, a French authority, speaking of the transmission of malaria, says that he spent many nights in Africa tramping through the marshes without feeling any ill effects, while his assistants suffered from chills simply because they did not keep their mouth shut. He refrained absolutely from taking, so that none of the miasma he could reach his lungs through his mouth. The nasal passage acts as a sterilizing apparatus through the destructive action of the nasal secretions upon organisms.

RELICS OF THE RED MEN.

PRESENTED TO THE ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A People Who Were Coterminous With the Hurons and Who Were Not Nomadic—Interesting Display.

The presentation has been made recently of 2,500 specimens of archaeological remains, chiefly Indian relics, to the Educational Department, Toronto, by Mr. George E. Laidlaw, of "The Fort," Balsam Lake, Victoria county.

The collection contains upwards of five hundred well marked fragments of pottery and defective specimens of various kinds which are valuable in many respects for comparative uses, and are therefore worthy of preservation.

Most of this collection has been gathered in Victoria county, but Scotland, the North-West Territories, British Columbia, Texas, Georgia, Colorado, and many places in Ontario beside the Balsam Lake district are represented, namely, Fort William, Richmond Hill, Guelph, Galt, Woodstock, Midland, Brantford and Beverley.

There are 180 specimens of stone axes, adzes, chisels and gouges and although only a few are highly finished, they are none the less valuable on this account, for they indicate a general taste, or want of taste, on the part of the people who resided coterminous with the Hurons, in whose country tools of this kind, good or bad, are rarely found.

OF SEDENTARY HABITS.

There are 18 gorges or tablets, one of which is the largest in the museum; spear heads, arrow heads, knives, drills and scrapers of chert are comparatively scanty; but there are no less than 27 mortars or mealing stones, and grinders or pestles, which prove that this primeval people were of sedentary habits. Amid the numerous ash heaps of the many village sites that dot the country, Mr. Laidlaw succeeded in collecting 422 objects of bone and horn, including awls, knives, harpoons, chisels, talies, tubes or long beads, and variously worked teeth of the bear, the wolf and the beaver.

Then there are the small discs of stone and pottery, the latter evidently having been prepared from fragments of clay pots. In no other part of Ontario have there been found so many discs. Some of the stone ones and a few of the clay ones are perforated, and on neither side is there a distinctive mark to indicate that the primitives used them for gambling. If these specimens were used for gambling, those made of pottery would be distinguishable for this purpose, when not bored, by their rounded and hollowed sides. In diameter they vary from five-eighths of an inch to two inches and a half, and in thickness from an eighth to three-eighths of an inch. They are a few clay discs, which seem to have been moulded for this purpose.

In the collection of shells many of the union valves shows signs of wear of the convex surfaces and upon the edge as if employed for smoothing and rubbing and in the other for scraping. Small and fragile helices seem to have been made into beads or bangles by simply breaking a hole through the body for stringing purposes. Strings of such shells may have been worn round the leg, under the knee, to make a rattle during a dance, just as bears claws were. No example of anything has been found in Ontario, although several of the shells themselves have been met with as far north as Pensanguishene.

GREAT SMOKERS.

As smokers the red men in Victoria ranked not far behind their neighbors, the Hurons, and as pipe artists were quite their equals. Some of the stone pipes in the Laidlaw collection are superior to anything found in the Dominion, and several of the clay ones present peculiar features.

There are eight native copper tools—always rare relics—and one of these was found at Fort William, on Lake Superior.

Then comes more familiar iron-copper and brass weapons, the ordinary tomahawk and the knife. These bring the time down to a more recent date and point to the period when the white man first appeared to drive the Indian from his long undisturbed domain.

LASTING IMPRESSION.

The fact that early impressions linger long in the memory needs no proof, but an interesting illustration of it happens along now and then.

There are men, said Jones, whose simple personality is more persuasive than any oratory could be, who can impress you more powerfully with a gesture—a wave of the hand—than if they uttered whole dictionaries of words. Did you ever come across such a man?

Oh, yes, replied Brown. My father was a man of that kind. I can't across him, as it were, quite frequently. It was when I was across him—across his knee—that a wave of his hand always impressed me most powerfully. Ah, yes!

EXPLAINED.

I have a wife and six children if Liverpool, and have never seen one of them, said a gentleman.

Why, sir, how can that be said a travelling companion.

One of them was born, sir, after I left the city.

SPARTAN LAWS.

Soundly Thrashed Were These People for Growing Unreasonably Fat.

Among the ancient Spartans everything was considered secondary to military efficiency, and with a view to securing this, the boys and men were by law kept in a continual state of "training." No deformed child was allowed to live; the boys were taken from their homes and subjected to military regulations at the age of 7. They were compelled to wear the same single garment winter and summer. At twenty they joined the ranks, and from that age until they reached sixty were required to dine at the public tables, where only a certain quantity was supplied for each man. The Magistrates interfered in absurdly small matters. They regulated the degree of fatness to which it was lawful for any citizen to extend his body. Those who dared to grow too fat or too soft for military service and exercise were sometimes soundly flogged. Aelian, in his History relates that Naucis, son of Polytus, was brought before the Ephors (Magistrates) and the whole assembly of Sparta, and "his unlawful fatness was publicly exposed, and he was threatened with perpetual banishment if he did not bring his body within the regular Spartan compass and give up his culpable mode of living which was declared to be more worthy of an Ionian than a Spartan."

FROM FAR KENLIS.

Comes a Story of Disease Banished by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Thomas L. Hubbs Cured of Kidney Disease, After Various Medicines Had Been Tried and Had Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Made Him Well.

Kenlis, P. O., N.W.T.—Even to this remote point in our great Dominion, the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills has penetrated, pain and suffering have been driven out, and health and happiness have been given in their stead, by this grand medicine.

Mr. Thomas L. Hubbs, owner and occupant of Section 28, Township 19, Range 11, met with a severe accident about a year ago. He was thrown out of his wagon, and among the injuries he sustained was a very severe strain of the kidneys.

Soon after his mishap, his kidneys began to make manifest the fact that they were unable to do their work properly. Severe, stabbing pains darted across the small of his back, and a dull, terrible ache in his loins, kept him in continual agony.

Various remedies were used, but none gave any relief. The pains seemed to grow worse, and, hearing of the wonderful efficacy of Dodd's Kidney Pills, he decided to try what they would do for him.

He bought a box, and began taking the pills, going strictly according to the directions. Judge, of his delight, when, in a few days, he began to feel better. Day by day, the improvement grew more marked, until when he had taken all the pills, he was "Sound as a bell," and not a trace of his old trouble remained.

Mr. Hubbs, in writing of his case, says: "I live in the municipality of Indian Head, and all who know me can vouch for the truth of this statement."

Where Dodd's Kidney Pills are used, Kidney Disease cannot exist. It is driven out swiftly and promptly, never to return.

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Good cheer is no hindrance to a good life.—Aristippus.

The luxury of doing good surpasses every other personal enjoyment.—Gay.

The misfortunes that are hardest to bear are those that never come.—Lowell.

The absent are never without fault, nor the present without excuse.—Franklin.

If a man is worth knowing at all he is worth knowing well.—Alexander Smith.

God never ceased to be the one true aim of all right human aspirations.—Vinet.

The secret of making one's self tireless is not to know when to stop.—Voltaire.

In business three things are necessary, knowledge, temper and time.—Feltham.

Some Plain Questions.

Have you catarrh? Have you offensive breath? Have you bronchitis? Have you slight symptoms of consumption? Then send for a free sample of Catarrhazone. What is catarrhazone? Not a snuff, wash nor ointment, but an odorless gas, which is carried by air directly to the diseased parts. It penetrates wherever air can go, and never fails to cure. We do not ask you to believe this until you have tested it for yourself. Send for a trial bottle gratis to N. C. POLSON & CO., Kingston, Ont.

EXPLAINED AT LAST.

Suitor—Your daughter, sir, is the light of my existence.

Father—Oh, that's it, eh? I've often wondered how you could ever see her, with the gas turned so low.

INFORMATION.

Jamie—Pa, what is less majestic? Pa—That's the Latin way of calling a crowned head a blamed thing.

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

Dyspepsia—"I know a positive relief for dyspepsia and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured me. My neuralgia also stopped." W. B. BALDWIN, 164 Oak Street, Binghamton, New York.

Tired Feeling—"My appetite was capricious, my liver disordered and I was tired. Hood's Sarsaparilla relieved it all. It cured a friend of mine of female weakness." Mrs. JESSIE A. MEARS, Clayton, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS
Hood's Pills cure liver ill, the non-dribbling and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NATURALLY.

Brown held in his hand the photograph of a young lady that Jamison had handed him. Jove! she's a beauty! he exclaimed.

You bet she is, agreed Jamison. That girl is 19 years old, as pretty as a picture, has neither father nor mother, is worth half a million in her own right and she—

Well, put in Brown, what's the conclusion?

To which Jamison cheerily replied, I am.

NOT VERY COMFORTING.

Stalright—Tommy, do you think your sister is fond of me? Tommy—I don't know. She gave me a quarter to set the clock half an hour fast.

China is about to send a commercial mission to the European and American trade centers with a view to the promotion of Chinese commerce. If the mission proves successful, the Government proposes to found Chinese trading firms in the great commercial towns of the world.

Iowa Farms for Sale, \$2 per acre cash, Balance 1/2 crop until paid. J. Mulhall, Sioux City, Ia.

A NEW START.

Now, said Bunker, I can once more face the world an honest man. The last of my debts is outlawed.

TO CURE A COUGH IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

SNAPPED UP.

That amateur palm reader told me I would make a good housekeeper. Well, what did you say? I told him it was rather sudden, but he might speak to papa.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER IN MANURING.

Much interest attaches to the subject "Manure and Manuring" discussed by Mr. T. J. C. Wallace at Farmers' Institute meetings the past winter. He brought out many points not generally considered. A very unique one was the importance of the gravity water to manuring—this is the free water so abundant in our soils during the fall, winter and very early spring. The soil is almost afloat in it, and so freezes up pretty solidly. When the frost comes out the earth is so loosened that by a sort of polarization the particles and atoms of soil and applied manures move about and coming together form contact combinations, and so the foundation of plant food is prepared. The dung of the manure being very fine is thus much more perfectly distributed than by machine work. This he calls using one of nature's aids in our work and both saving labor and getting the work more perfectly done. This is possibly also the reason that in his business Mr. Wallace so strenuously urges the use of Thomas-Phosphate Powder in the fall, winter and early spring months. He explained with much clearness the action of capillarity and the hydroscopic water in the soil.

THE DIFFERENCE.

At Five.
Oh, t' be a grea' big man
Th' a house 'n' lot that's rai
Thet by me—thay, all th' lan'
Couln't buy me 't I's a man—
Oh, t' be a grea' big man,
Jes' t' be a grea' big man.

At Fifty.
Oh, to be a little boy,
Finding pleasure in a toy,
All I love, that I enjoy
I would give to be a boy—
Oh, to be a little boy,
Just to be a little boy.

A LOOK BEFORE A LEAP.

What! Still a bachelor? Why, the last time I saw you you were seriously contemplating matrimony.

Yes, and it was because of serious contemplation that I concluded never to marry.

Agreeable advice is seldom useful advice.—Massillon.

Many people suffer with catarrh until it becomes chronic, because they do not know how easily it may be cured. Ten days' free trial treatment ought to be convincing. Send fifteen cents to cover cost of mailing outfit. Dr. Ray's Successful Remedy Co., Toronto.

Better be driven out from among men than to be disliked by children.—Dana.

La Toscana, 10c. RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, Montreal.

Be calm in arguing, for fierceness makes error a fault, and truth discountenanced.—Herbert.

For Over Fifty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be pure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

We must be doing something to be happy. Action is no less necessary to us than thought.—Hazlitt.

THOMAS-PHOSPHATE POWDER

The art of being able to make a good use of moderate abilities wins esteem, and often confers more reputation than greater real merit.—Rochefoucauld.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It is prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A LOVER OF LIQUOR.

What did Colonel Stilwell say about the brandied peaches we sent to cheer his convalescence?

He said he was afraid he wasn't strong enough to eat the fruit, replied the little girl, but he appreciated the spirit in which it was sent.

W P C 963

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Disinfectants, Soaps, Ointment, Tooth Powders, etc., have been awarded 100 medals and diplomas for superior excellence. They regularly use prevent infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a supply. Lists mailed free on application.

F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

The Wonders of Hypnotism
sent free; gives the key to all secret power; richly illustrated by 37 superb photographs; anybody can learn and exert a magic influence over others; cure diseases and habits; give the finest parlor entertainment ever witnessed; write to day, enclose stamp. National Publishing Co., Dept. 33, Rochester, N. Y.
Branch, 1919 Madison Ave., New York City.

The "Balmoral," Free Bue Am. Plan. \$1.50 & up.

RETURNS IN ONE WEEK.
We want good Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc. Ship to us, and you will have your cash in one week or less. **THE ALKENHEAD PRODUCE CO.,** 88 Front St., E., Toronto.

Silken Poultry Grid is the best dispenser in the market. **LAURENTIAN SAND & GRAVEL CO.,** Montreal.

CUTTING SCHOOL. Tailors and Dress-makers, send for catalogue. **C. & D. SCHOOL CO.,** Montreal.

Rheumatism. Cure assured in 24 hours, a new specific, sent by mail on receipt of \$1. **DR. ROUBY, P. O. Box 365, Montreal.**

Champion EVAPORATORS FOR MAPLE SYRUP. Catalogue free. **G. H. GRIM MFG. CO.,** Montreal.

"BEAVER BRAND" Mackintosh never hardens and is guaranteed Waterproof. Ask for it, make no other. **Beaver Rubber Clothing Co.,** Montreal.

Agents first-class article on the market. Wanted. Tells in every store, factory and house. Exclusive territory. **ROWELL & EURY,** Chicago and Montreal.

IF you have APPLES, BUTTER, EGGS or POULTRY to ship, ship them to

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

Stammerers Especially those who have failed to be cured elsewhere, write to **Dr. Arnott, Berlin,** who will convince you he can cure you.

Skin Diseases All kinds cured or money refunded. **Dr. Rameau's An-tiseptic Pomade,** \$1.00 by mail. **Montreal, Pharmacist, 370 Craig St.,** Montreal.

LAW Mills, Mills & Hales Barristers, etc., removed to Wesley Bldg., Richmond St. W., Toronto.

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL. Write for special terms during January and February. **B. CORRIGAN, 113 Yonge St.,**

Used Everywhere. Sold Everywhere. Avoid Substitutes.

LUDELLA

Lead packages. CEYLON TEA. 25, 30, 40, 50 & 60c.



Conboy's Improved Carriage Tops

RECEIVED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR 1893.

Conboy's Patent Roller Tops have met with such universal favor that other manufacturers are now making inferior imitations and selling them on the reputation the Conboy Tops have made. Do not be hoodwinked by any person who recommends an inferior make to be just as good.

The Conboy Roller Tops are as near perfect as skilled workmen can make them.

When you order your Buggy, stipulate with your carriage builder that it is to have a genuine Conboy Roller Top, as imitations are never as good.

FREE! We give this beautiful Heavy Gold Plated Chain Bracelet in a dainty plush-lined case for selling 12 of our Fine Linen, Full-sized Boylles at 10c. each. Latest and prettiest designs; no two alike. Write, and we send boylles, postpaid, and our big Premium List. Sell them, return us \$1.20 and we at once forward your bracelet free. Liberal commission if preferred. Unsold boylles returnable. **LINEN BOYLLE CO., DEPT. 2, Toronto,**

SAUSAGE CASINGS. New importations Sweet English Sheep and American Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices. **PARK, BLACKWELL & CO.,** Toronto.

Evaporators CATALOGUE FREE. Syrup. **G. H. GRIM, Mfg. Co.,** Montreal.

Stammerers Every stammerer mean and will talk if try. I have spent 40 years' study on this distressing habit. Come and satisfy yourselves. No risk. **W. K. BATE,** Specialist, 352 College St., Toronto.

WHITE'S The only remedy that stops falling hair, cures scalp diseases, grows hair on bald heads. Book mailed free. **Dr. White's New Hair Grower Co.,** Chicago and Montreal.

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CARD INDEX... The only perfect system for keeping names and addresses. Sample tray outfit \$3. The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Limited, Factory: Newmarket. 123 and 124 Bay St., Toronto.

New Tires EITHER SINGLE or DOUBLE TUBE \$5 per pr. Sent C. O. D. to any address. Will mail section if requested. **WM. B. NORTHAM, Toronto, Ont.**

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OILS Germania Oil Co., 134 Bay St., Toronto.

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CASTILIAN—(new), May 20, June 24.
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CANADIAN MADE
THE "ONTO" TIRE
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Inner "Maltese Cross" Tubes.

HEALTH RESTORED without medicine most disordered Stomach, Lungs, Nerves, Liver, Blood, Bladder, Kidneys, Brain and Breasts by

Du Barry's Arablao Food, which Serves Invalids and Children, and also Serves successfully Infants whose Aliments and Debility have resisted all other treatments. It digests when all other Food is rejected, saves 50 times its cost in medicine.

Invariable Success. 100,000 Annual Cures of Constipation, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Consumption, Diabetes, Bronchitis, Influenza, Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, Phlegm, Diarrhoea, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Dependancy.

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DuBarry & Co., (Limited), 77 Regent Street, London, W., also in Paris, 14 Rue de Castiglione, and at all Grocers, Chemists, and Stores everywhere, in this, E. & S. 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Sent carriage free. Also Du Barry's Arablao Food, in this, 3, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Agents for Canada: The T. Eaton Co., Limited, Toronto.

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Loan and Savings Company.

INCORPORATED 1855.

Paid-up Capital.....\$2,500,000

Reserve Fund.....1,150,000

Head Office—Toronto St., Toronto.

Branch Offices—Winnipeg, Man., Vancouver, B.C.

DEPOSITS are received at interest, paid or compounded half yearly.

RECEIPTS issued in Currency or Sterling with interest coupons attached, payable in Canada or in England. Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in the Debentures of this Company.

MONY ADVANCED on Real Estate security at current rates and on favorable conditions as to repayment.

Mortgages and Municipal Debentures purchased. **J. HERBERT MASON** Managing Director.

Have you noticed that one pound of Blue Ribbon Tea is equal to a pound and a quarter of any other kind?

BUY Jas. Boss Watch Cases



It is better to SERVE the public than to CHEAT it.
It is better to make a FRIEND of a customer than a VICTIM.
It is better to HELP one's patrons than to HURT them.
What is fair and just to the CONSUMER is best in the long run for the STOREKEEPER.
THIS STORE IS RUN ON THESE PRINCIPLES.

GOODWYN,
The Watchmaker,
ARNPRIOR, ONT.

FOR
REMARKABLY
CHEAP....



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Cuthbertson & Graham

Their stock will be found large
and second to none in
the county.

Mirrored Sideboards from \$5.80 up.
Cupboards from \$3.50 up.
Extension Tables from \$4.00 up.
3 piece Bedroom Suits from \$7.00 up.
Double Beds from \$1.45 up, and other
articles too numerous to mention at
like value.

OFFICE AND SHOW ROOMS—
—A. R. SMILEY'S BUILDING,
NEXT DOOR TO DONALDSON'S JEWELLERY STORE.

Main St., - - Shawville.

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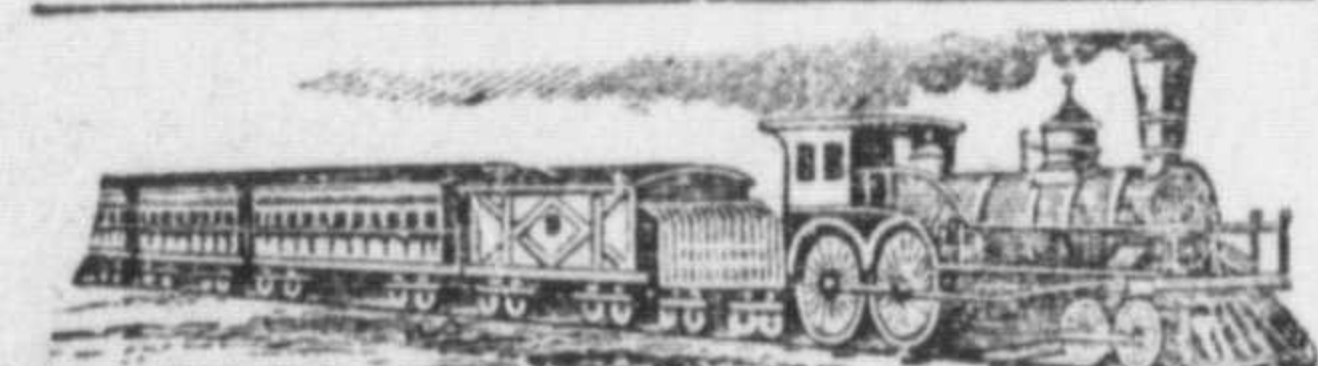
As usual this Branch of our business is
equipped with all necessary supplies in-
cluding the best embalming appliances.

APPLICATION will be made at the next
session of the Parliament of Canada by
the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Com-
pany for an act to extend the time for com-
pleting and completing its extensions al-
ready authorized:—(1) from its present ter-
minus at Waltham to Saint-Sauveur via
Pembroke, (2) from its present terminus at
Waltham in a north-westerly direction to a
point in the County of Pontiac, and (3) from
its present terminus at Waltham to a point in
Hull, and thence over the Ottawa river to
Ottawa; and also for commencing and com-
pleting the bridges authorized to be con-
structed over the Ottawa River at Allumette
Island; and for power to build branches
from its main line and extensions; and for
other purposes.

A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for said Company.
Dated this 25th day of January, 1899.

LA COMPAGNIE DE chemin de fer Pon-
tias et Junction du Pacifique s'adressera
au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine
session, afin d'obtenir un acte prorogeant
les délais pour commencer et compléter ses
prolongements déjà autorisés:—(1) de son ter-
minus actuel à Waltham jusqu'au Saint-
Sauveur, (2) de son terminus actuel à Waltham
dans une direction nord-ouest jusqu'à un point dans le comté
de Pontiac, et (3) de son terminus actuel à
Waltham jusqu'à un point dans Hull, et de là
sur la rivière Ottawa jusqu'à Ottawa; et
aussi pour commencer et compléter les ponts
dont la construction est autorisée sur la ri-
vière Ottawa à l'île aux Allumettes, et pour
pouvoir de construire des branches de la
ligne principale et de ces extensions; et
pour d'autres fins.

A. FERGUSON,
Soliciteur de la dite compagnie.
Daté ce 25 janvier 1899.



Pontiac Pacific Junction Ry.

Official Time Table:

P.M.	Leave	Aylmer	Arrive	A.M.
5.45	"	Breckenridge	"	9.45
6.00	"	"	"	"
6.12	"	"	"	9.00
6.18	"	Parker's Crossing	"	9.08
6.25	"	"	"	9.15
6.37	"	Quyon	"	9.40
6.47	"	Wymans	"	9.52
6.56	"	"	"	10.00
7.04	"	Bristol	"	10.08
7.12	"	"	"	10.15
7.28	"	Shawville	"	10.32
7.45	"	"	"	10.50
8.00	"	Campbell's Bay	"	11.08
8.08	"	"	"	11.15
8.12	"	"	"	11.20
8.30	"	"	"	11.38
8.47	"	"	"	11.55
8.55	Arrive	Waltham	Leaves	6.30

*Flag Station. †Tank. ‡Flag Station.

Connecting with Hull Electric Railway
at Aylmer.

P. W. RESSEMAN,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

County Council Minutes.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of the Co. of Pontiac.
Minutes of General Quarterly Session
of the Municipal Council of the County
of Pontiac, held at the usual place and
hour of the sittings of the Council, to-
wit: At the Council Hall in the village
of Bryson on Wednesday, the eighth day
of the month of March, 1899, at the hour
of ten in the forenoon, at which session
were present, the warden, G. H. Braba-
zon, Esqr., Mayor of the village of Por-
tage du Fort; and Councillors, Michael
Hayes Esqr., Mayor of the Municipality
of Sheen, Escher, etc.; Thomas Poupore
Esqr., Mayor of the Municipality of Chi-
chester; James E. McGuire Esqr., May-
or of the Municipality of Allumette
Island; James Hennessy Esqr., Mayor
of the Municipality of Capreau; James
Adams Esqr., Mayor of the Municipality
of Waltham and Bryson; Edward Bam-
ford Esqr., Mayor of the Municipality
of Mansfield and Pontefract; William
Sharpe Esqr., Mayor of the Municipality
of Fort Coulonge; Paul McNally Esqr.,
Mayor of the Municipality of Litchfield;
F. E. LaSalle Esqr., Mayor of the Munici-
pality of Calumet Island; F. C. De-
Zouche, Mayor of the Municipality of
Bryson; Thos. McFarlane Esqr., Mayor
of the Municipality of Clarendon; G. F.
Hodgins Esqr., Mayor of the Municipality
of Shawville; Edward Graham Esqr.,
Mayor of the Municipality of Bristol;
William Mooney Esqr., Mayor of the
Municipality of Ouslow; D. Kennedy
Esqr., Mayor of the Municipality of South
part of Ouslow; W. H. Meredith Esqr.,
Mayor of the Municipality of Quyon;
Patrick Joyce Esqr., Mayor of the Munici-
pality of Aulfield; George Dagg Esqr.,
Mayor of the Municipality of Thorae;
George Palmer Esqr., Mayor of the Munici-
pality of Leslie, Clapham, etc.

Mayor Palmer moves, seconded by
Mayor Hayes, that Gerald H. Brabazon
Esqr., Mayor of the village of Portage du
Fort, be re-elected warden of this Munici-
pality, for the ensuing term.—Carried
unanimously.

The warden-elect having subscribed to
his Oath of Office resumed his seat at the
head of the Board, thanking the Council
in a few well-chosen remarks for renewed
confidence.

Mayor Mooney moves, seconded by
Mayor Kennedy, that the minutes of
last meeting, as just, be adopted.—Car-
ried unanimously.

Mayor Kennedy moved by Mayor
Hayes, moves that Mayor Meredith and
Mayor P. McNally, be appointed County
Delegates, in conjunction with the war-
den.—Carried unanimously.

Mayor McNally moves, seconded by
Mayor Palmer, that Messrs. Wm. Loth-
ian and Patrick O'Meara of the village of
Bryson, be appointed auditors.—Carried
unanimously.

Mayor DeZouche moves, seconded by
Mayor McNally, that Mr. Wm. Boland
of the village of Bryson, be appointed Con-
stable for the purposes of the Council for
the ensuing term.—Carried unanimously.

A letter from J. M. McDougall, Esqr.,
under date of March 3rd, inst., address-
ed to the Sec. Treas., stating that the
case of Clarendon vs. Pontiac, has been
further adjourned to the 24th inst., was
read.

The matter of keeping Mr. Wm. Bell
who has been here as a witness in the
Clarendon vs. Pontiac case, since the 16th
ult., was considered by the Council and
as there is no certainty of the case being
brought on, on the 20th, inst., the Coun-
cil concluded that it would be better to
allow Mr. Bell to return home. His bill
against the County for time and expenses
amounts to \$35.00.

The Secretary-Treasurer presented his
cash statement for the year 1898 along
with a statement of arrears due by local
municipalities accompanied by the audi-
tors' report.

Mayor Hayes moves, seconded by May-
or Poupore that the Sec'y-Treasurer's
cash account with statement of arrears,
etc., and auditor's report, as just read, be
adopted and published in The Equity and
Pontiac Advance.—Carried unanimously.

The warden informed the Council that
arrangements had been made with the
holders of the County Bonds to pay in-
terest coupons at the Bank of Ottawa, in
future instead of at the Montreal Bank,
as in the past; which would mean a con-
siderable saving to the County in Com-
mission, as the Bank of Ottawa will do
for one sixteenth of one per cent what the
Montreal Bank charged 3 per cent for,
and also that the Bank of Ottawa has
agreed to let this Council have what
money it may require from time to time
at the rate of 5 per cent. interest.

The Sec. Treas. stated that as there is
a considerable balance to the credit of the
Council it would be better to pay off the
amount due to the estate of the late John
Bryson, which with accrued interest
amounts to \$330.03.

Moved by Mayor Hennessy seconded
by Mayor Palmer that the suggestion of
the Sec'y Treasurer be adopted and that
he be authorized to pay to the estate of
the late John Bryson the amount due
as stated above.—Carried unanimously.

Mayor Bamford moves, seconded by
Mayor Adams that the sum of \$25.00 be
granted to the General Hospital at Mat-
tawa. Mayor DeZouche moves in amend-
ment that each of the hospitals at Pem-
broke and Mattawa be granted the sum
of twenty-five dollars.

For the Amendment — Poupore,
Hayes, McNally, DeZouche, LaSalle,
Hennessy, and McGuire.

For the Main Motion — Palmer,
Kennedy, Mooney, Dagg, Adams,
Bamford, McFarlane, Joyce, Hodgins,
Graham, Meredith and Sharpe.
The amendment declared lost and the
main motion carried.

The Secretary-Treasurer having asked
for an increase in his salary which was
recommended by the auditors and endor-

ed by the warden, Mayor McFarlane
moves, seconded by Mayor Meredith that
the Sec. Treasurer's salary be increased
by one hundred dollars, making his salary
for the current year (\$250) two hundred
and fifty dollars.

Moved in amendment by Mayor Ken-
nedy seconded by Mayor Adams that the
Secretary-Treasurer be allowed an in-
crease of fifty (50) dollars.

For the Amendment — Poupore,
Kennedy, Mooney, Dagg, Adams,
Joyce.

For the Main Motion — Sharpe,
Hayes, McNally, DeZouche, LaSalle,
LaSalle, Hennessy, McGuire, Palmer,
Bamford, McFarlane, Hodgins, Graham
and Meredith. The main motion de-
clared, carried.

Mayor DeZouche, before the adjourn-
ment for dinner, extended an invitation
to all the members of this Council to a
banquet to be given this evening, at the
Clifton House, in honor of Messrs. Mc-
Leod Stewart, W. J. Poupore, Cloran
and others who are to address a meeting
in this Hall on the subject of the M. O.
& Georgian Bay Canal scheme.

The invitation was thankfully accepted
by a majority of Councillors. The Council
now adjourns to two o'clock in the
afternoon.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council
assembled at two in the afternoon, the
same members being present.

Moved by Mayor Dagg and seconded
by Mayor Bamford that the business of
the Council be now suspended to allow
the gentlemen who have come here to
address the meeting in the interests of
the M. O. & Georgian Bay Canal scheme
an opportunity of doing so.—Carried
unanimously.

Addresses were now delivered by
Messrs. W. J. Poupore, M. P., McLeod
Stewart, Cloran and Grace.

Moved by Mayor Graham, seconded by
Mayor Hennessy, and resolved, that the
Council having listened with great inter-
est to Messrs. Poupore, Stewart, Cloran
and Grace and others upon the important
question of the Montreal, Ottawa &
Georgian Bay Canal and desiring to place
on record our full approval and appre-
ciation of the effort these gentlemen are
putting forth in the promotion of this
great national undertaking. Be it there-
fore resolved that this Council, petition
the Government of Canada, asking that
the necessary aid be given to the Mon-
treal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay
Canal Company to secure its early
commencement and speedy com-
pletion.—Carried unanimously.

Mayor Kennedy moves, seconded by
Mayor Mooney that for the purposes of
the current year, the sum of eighteen
hundred and fifty dollars and fifty nine
cents be levied and collected at a rate of
.0005 in the dollar on every dollar of prop-
erty mentioned and assessed in the Val-
uation Rolls now in force, as revised by
this Council for County purposes in the
month of December 1896, for the current
year 1899; and that a by law be now
drawn up and passed authorizing said
levy of \$1850.59.—Carried unanimously.

By law introduced and read a first,
second and third time and passed.

Mayor Meredith, seconded by Mayor
Bamford, moves; that whereas the sum
of eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty
four dollars and eighty cents (\$11,954.80)
is required annually to meet the payment
of interest and sinking fund accruing on
account of the debentures issued under
By-law No. 29 of this Council, and in
order to raise the said amount a rate of
0.0323 in the dollar on every dollar of
property mentioned and assessed in the
Valuation Rolls as revised and homolo-
gated for County purposes, of the several
Municipalities of this County is required.
Be it resolved therefore that the Sec'y-
Treasurer be, and is hereby authorized
and instructed to proceed to collect from
the different Municipalities of this Coun-
ty, immediately, their share and proportion
due by each such Municipality as their
share and proportion of the said sum of
\$11,954.80.

Mayor Adams moves, seconded by May-
or Dagg, that Mr. Wm. Bell's bill for
expenses and fifteen days' time (he having
come from Collingwood as expert valua-
tor) and one of the witnesses in the case
of Clarendon against the County, amount-
ing to thirty five dollars be paid.—Car-
ried unanimously.

In discussing the modes of making the
valuations throughout the County the
present year, Mayor Graham suggested
that this Council appoint a committee of
three, to be called a Revising Committee,
the said committee to be composed of two
men from some of the Rural Municipali-
ties and the third man to be chosen from
one of the village Municipalities, their
duties to begin early in August and be
completed before the September meeting
of this Council. They will be supplied
with a copy of the Valuation Roll from
each Municipality, and examine as many
properties in each Municipality as they
can get over in one day. After going
over the whole County the committee
will report to this Council. If the valua-
tion is too low, how much per cent should
be added; if too high, how much; the said
committee to appear personally before
this Council and present their report at
the meeting in September.

The matter left over.

Mayor Kennedy moves, seconded by
Mayor Meredith, that Mr. James O'Don-
nell of the village of Quyon, be appointed
a special superintendent to lay out and
draw up a process-verbal of a road on the
sideline between lots 6 and 7 in the 4th
range of the Township of Ouslow, and to
report to this Council not later than the
first of June next.—Carried unanimous-
ly.

Mayor Mooney moves, seconded by
Mayor Palmer, that the Secretary Treas-
urer furnish Valuation Rolls to each of
the rural and village Municipalities, to be
used in making the new valuations this
current year 1899 as soon as he can as-

HOLD UP

A minute and read this
if your clothes are beginning to approach
a condition of innocuous desuetude which
will make it necessary to discard them.
We want your patronage—not for one
time only, but permanently. If we get
the former we are certain to secure the
latter. Why? Because our stock of
Suits is of the latest patterns, choicest
colorings, and best of all, we know how
to make them up to fit and please.

Select your spring suit now while the
range is large.

A. R. McGUIRE.

P. S.—Latest New York fashions now
in.

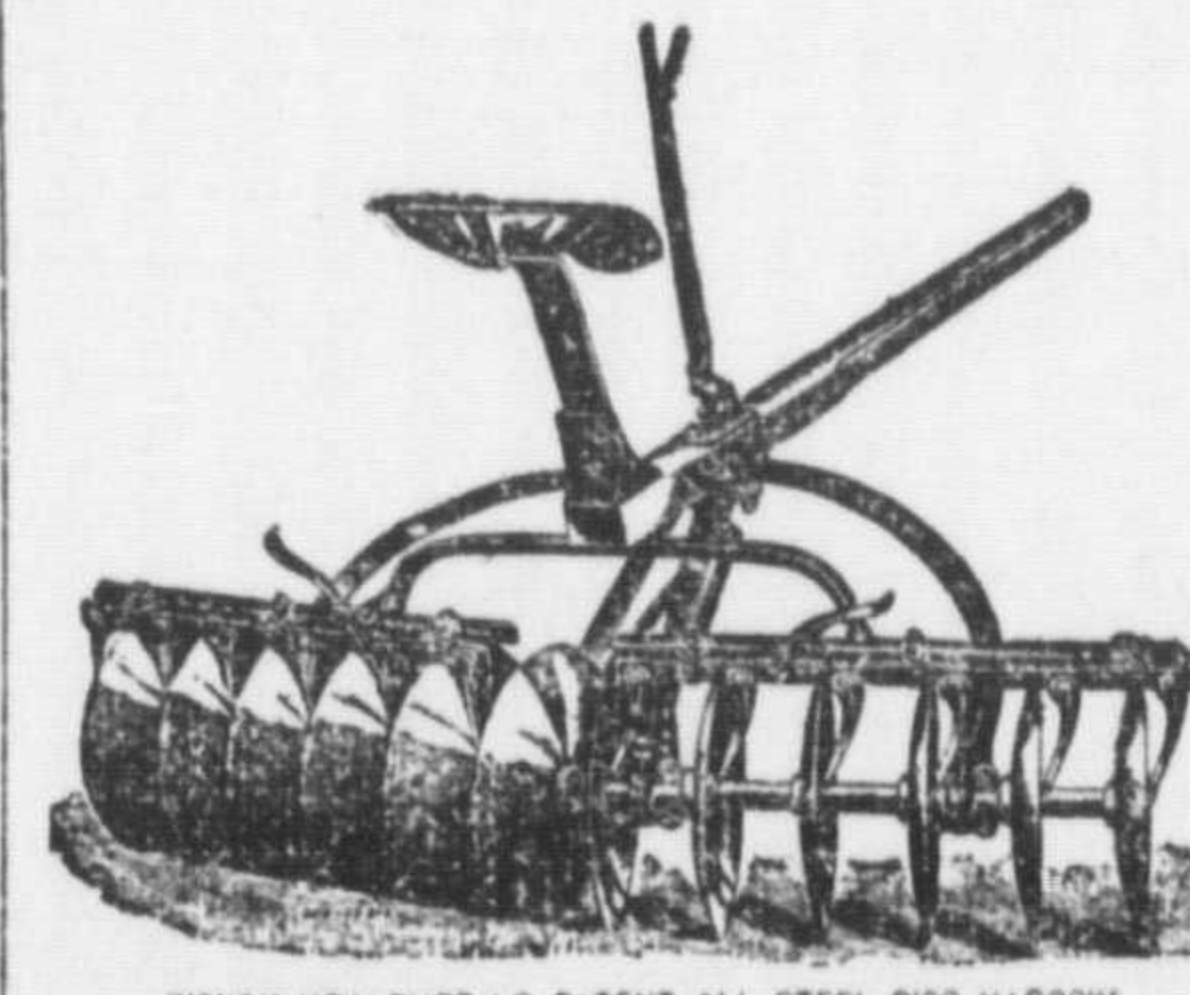
WE HAVE IT!

THE STOVE FOR THE FARMER.

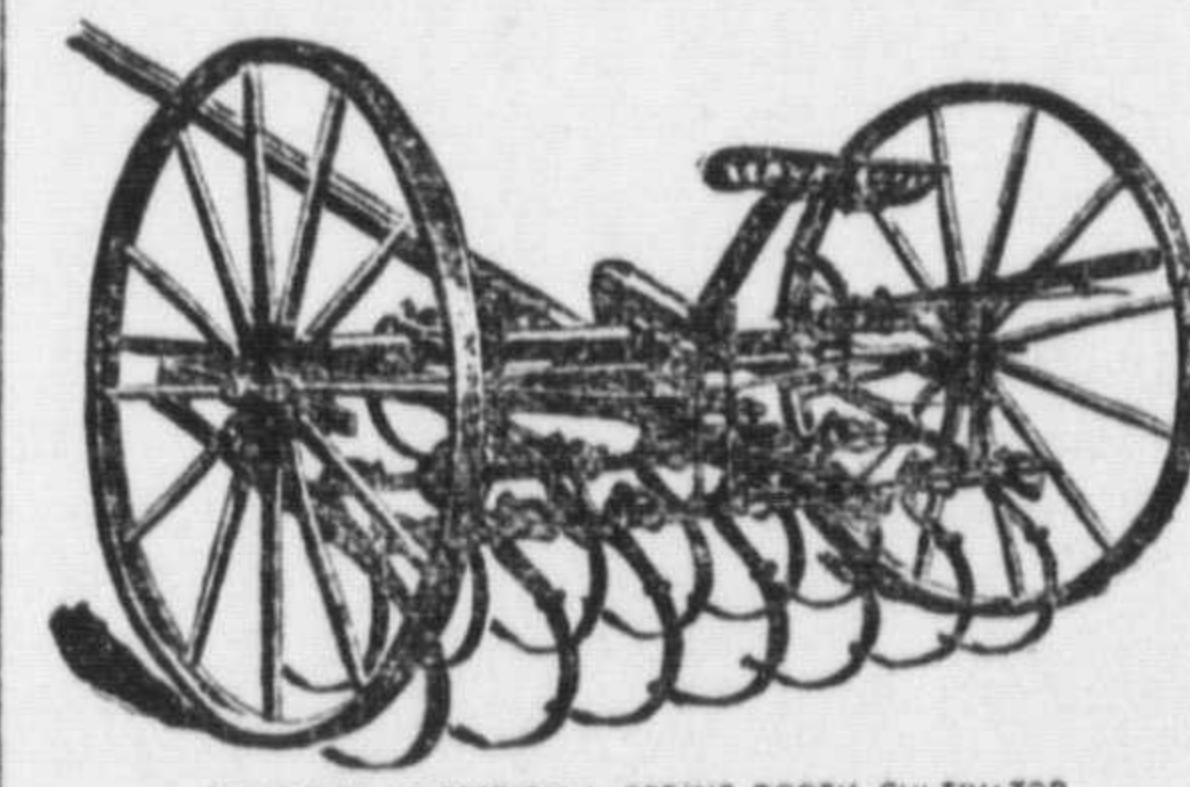
Having procured the agency from MESSRS. JOHNSTON &
MCGREGOR of Smith's Falls, Ont., for the sale of their Stoves
I wish to draw the attention of the farming community to
The Celebrated "North-West" Stove,
which has commanded a very large sale throughout the coun-
try, from the fact that it has been found to be the best far-
mers' stove in the market.

I have also several styles of Under Oven Stoves, to which I would respectfully
draw the attention of intending purchasers. Call and inspect the goods and I am
satisfied we can suit you if you want a first class article.

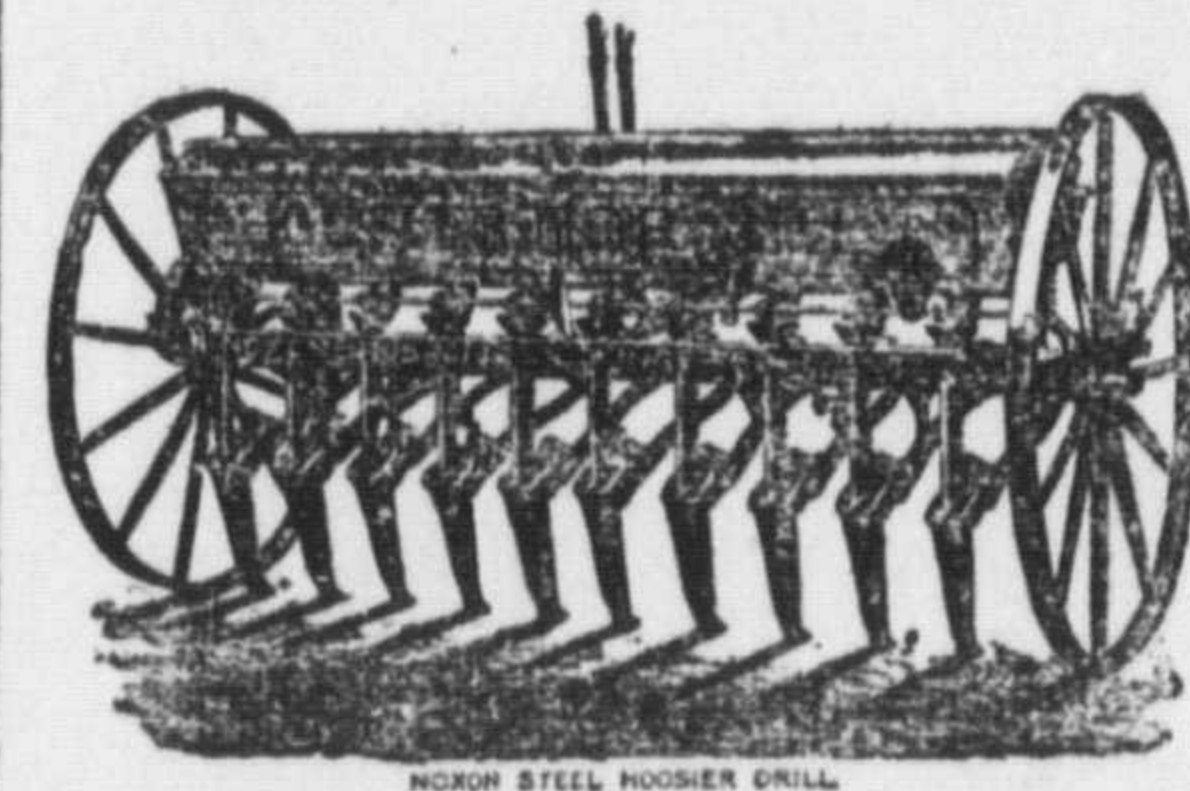
R. J. BLACK,
Main Street, - - Shawville.



NOXON NEW BUFFALO PATENT ALL-STEEL DISC HARROW.



NOXON NO. 12 SECTIONAL SPRING TOOTH CULTIVATOR.



NOXON STEEL POINTED DRILL.

W. WILSON, Agent
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

The Buffalo All-Steel Disc Harrow.

This is the only Disc Harrow made or sold
in Canada, having independent, adjustable
spring pressure upon the inner ends of the
gang discs, allowing any amount of pressure
to be thrown upon the inner ends of the
gangs, by the foot of the operator. By this
means a perfectly flexible action is secured
and the ground can be worked to a uniform
depth. Examine this Machine carefully
and compare it with others.

The No. 12 Cultivator

IS A MARVEL OF SUCCESS. The only
Cultivator made that both lines of teeth will
cut an even depth in the ground. Examine
it and you will see why. The only Cultivator
with a double tooth action that the angle of
the teeth can be regulated to suit any con-
dition of soil. Pressure can be regulated to
act differently on every section requiring it.
The teeth are carried between the wheels in-
stead of trailing behind, as in other ma-
chines, thus securing lighter draft. This ma-
chine is furnished with grain and grass seed
box when required. It has reversible dia-
mond steel points for the teeth; also extra
wide chisel cutting points can be furnished.
Examine it and you will buy no other.

The best Drill Made.

The Hoeiler Needs No Introduction.

Over 46,000 Drills and Seeders of our man-
ufacture in use in Canada. The only Drill
made with lever for instant and perfect re-
gulation of depth of hoe in all kinds of soil,
while team is in motion. Sows absolutely
correct to scale; saves seed, as every kernel
is deposited at a proper depth to grow. In
case only the best and you will be satisfied.

We also manufacture Binders, Reapers,
Mowers, Rakes, Cultivators and Pulpers, as
good as the best.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

NOXON BROS. MFG. CO., (Limited)
INGERSOLL, ONT., CANADA.

certain from the local Sec'y Treasurer's the
number of names to be entered upon such
Rolls.—Carried unanimously.

Mayor Graham moves, seconded by
Mayor Hodgins, that a vote of thanks be
tendered to the reporter of the semi-
Weekly Journal and also to the editor of the
Pontiac Advance for their kindness
in offering to publish the proceedings of
this meeting along with the financial
statement and auditor's report for 1898,
free of charge.—Carried unanimously.

Mayor McFarlane moves, seconded by
Mayor Joyce that the warden be allowed
the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars
(\$1.50) as compensation for travelling ex-
penses and other necessary outlay in the
interests of the County.—Carried unani-
mously.

Moved by Mayor Adams, seconded by
Mayor Sharpe that this Council do now
adjourn.—Carried unanimously.

(Signed,) **WILLIAM G. LeROY,**
Secretary Treasurer.

Eight hundred men were employed in
Ottawa on Monday clearing snow from
the streets and electric railway tracks.
The snowfall measured 15½ inches, the
heaviest this winter. The storm cost the
Ottawa street-railway Company about
\$4,000.

It is rumoured that a large paper mill
will be established near Ottawa by a syn-
dicate of New York publishers who are
feeling the oppression of the American
paper trust.

The Rev. W. T. Herridge has been given
an increase of \$1,000 a year as pastor of
St. Andrew's church, Ottawa. His salary
is now \$4,500 a year, with free manse.

To CURE HAMS.—The following is con-
sidered a very good formula for curing
hams and shoulders. To every 100 lbs.
of hams take best coarse salt, 8 lbs.; salt-
petre; 2 c.; brown sugar, 2 lbs.; water,
4 gals. Mix the above, and pour over
the hams after they have lain in the bar-
rel two days. Let the hams remain in
the brine two weeks, and then drain sev-
eral days before smoking.

The Windsor Hotel of New York City,
was completely destroyed by fire on
March 17th, caused by a lace drapery
catching fire just as St. Patrick's day pa-
rade was passing. The fire spread with
such alarming rapidity, that many per-
sons perished in the building, while oth-
ers met death by jumping from the win-
dows. Fifteen persons were killed, and
as many more are missing.