

THE EQUITY

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY, BY SMITH & COWAN, Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One dollar a year, in advance; one dollar and fifty cents if not paid till the end of the year.

ADVERTISING TERMS. Ten cent advertisements, 5 cents per line for first line on 2 cents per line for every subsequent line.

Professional Cards. P. GAGNER, DOCTOR IN MEDICINE, from the Faculty of Medicine, University of Montreal.

M. J. GORMAN, Notary Public, has returned from Montreal, and has opened an office in Bryson, where he will be found at all hours.

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H. E. SHEPHERD, M. D., GRADUATE MEDICAL COLLEGE, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

G. J. JOSEPH, M. D., C. M., PORTLAND, ORE., has returned to his home in Montreal, and has opened an office in Bryson, where he will be found at all hours.

C. F. BONEY, L. L. B., ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, and Solicitor at Law, Office and Residence, Portage du Fort, P. Q., Atlantic, Quebec, Canada.

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Hotels. THE FOREST HOUSE—R. MC. RITCHIE, Proprietor. First class tables. Choice liquors in the bar.

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PEMBROKE MARBLE WORKS. THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has just received a large stock of

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T. J. SOMERVILLE, RENFREW MARBLE. MANUFACTURER OF Renfrew Granite and White Marble MONUMENTS, HEAD-STONES, TABLETS, CURBING-POSTS, and Railings of all sizes and styles.

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THE WEEKLY

BRYSON, COUNTY OF PONTIAC, QUE., SEPTEMBER 13, 1883. No. 14.

Altar Flowers.

Bring flowers, fresh flowers, for the altar. Those stars that gem the earth, Bright jewels that sparkle ever on our kindly planet's breast.

Laste, haste ye with the flowers, Fair gifts from God's good hand, To bless and cheer the land.

Here are lilies, stately lilies, And their cool perfume snow, Bring thoughts of the white-robed angels, That walked here long ago.

And here are rare red roses, Making us think of this side, From which, for the world's salvation, Flowed the precious crimson tide.

Here loath sweet blue violets, So lovely, yet so meek, Bringing thoughts of the gentle shepherd, Seeking out the poor stray sheep.

And here, Oh here is the passion flower, Be still, let the blossoms speak, It tells of a work in love begun, And in love made quite complete.

It tells of his crucifixion, And of him who for sinners died, And it shows the nails that pierce'd His feet, And the lance that pierced His side.

Then with loving, grateful, faithful hearts Let us deck the altar o'er, With lilies, roses and violets sweet, And crown all with the passion flower.

Inez Varian's Secret.

Or, WHOSE CHILD WAS SHE? BY HAZEL WOOD.

PART III. (To be Continued.) I can pick you out a score of women...

"Then let me keep up my reputation for not talking about myself," interrupts the colonel, with a flash of good humor in his clear hazel eyes.

"By jove, I cannot make him out," is Sir Percival's mental comment. "The night comes on."

"A thousand hearts beat happily and when Music arose with its voluptuous swell Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spoke again, And all went merry as a marriage bell."

The garbion ball is in full blast when Sir Percival leaves his party at the ladies' dressing-room, and comes to take a peep at the ball-room.

"What work by jove," he says, "that does come here. I see his being out of his elbow is kept up in chat."

"Sir Percival's observations are correct. A Grey is standing in the midst of a group of girls, and for any society man in his smiling conversation. A redoubt as the next dance in order, and as the band begins to play, one by one the young ladies partners come to claim them for the dance and finally the gallant colonel is left alone in his glory. It is then that Sir Percival hurries to his side.

"Colonel, I have been watching you for the last ten minutes, and I cannot tell you when I had a more agreeable surprise," says Sir Percival in a glad undertone.

"What has happened?" says the colonel, with the sparkle in his eye that so pleased the young Englishman.

"Oh you seemed so much like a fish out of water when I watched you," laughed Sir Percival.

"What, my regiment give a ball and me not help to entertain the guests? Couldn't think of such a thing, major," says the colonel lightly.

"To tell you the truth, Sir Percival, I never attended a ball in my life that I did not enjoy myself as much as you, and the colonel's voice grew harsh. "When I came into the room, I was just a little out of place, and so I ought to have been, as I was quite a young man the last time I was in a ball room."

"It cannot have been such a long time as you are quite a young man yet, colonel."

"I am thirty-three years old."

"But you do not look that old yet, colonel."

"So they tell me," says the colonel with a shrug of his broad shoulders. "And if it is true it is strange, for when I was a very young man, my tremor, I looked fully thirty; then as if the colonel suddenly discovers that he is talking about himself, he says abruptly: Is not lady Banvard here to-night?"

"Yes, and I suppose they are ready to go into the ball-room by this time. Miss Vano, the young lady you saw playing with the children this morning, and her chaperon, Mrs. Norris, who is no stranger at this gathering. Come along with me and I will introduce you."

Lady Banvard and asks the pleasure of accompanying her into the ball-room.

Sir Percival follows Mrs. Dolores and Mrs. Norris. The Banvard party attract all eyes and for a moment Dolores is the subject of comment. Never was Sir Percival Banvard so proud in the sight of his brother officers as he is now whirling through the redowa with Dolores in his arms.

"Very lovingly he looks down at her as he tenderly draws her hand through his arm when the dance is over, and leads her to a table set in the corner, where he thinks with delight, he will have Dolores all to himself; but Dolores is anything but happy in this situation. She has tried to understand Sir Percival's attentions to her; the pressure of his hand, the expression of his eyes, tell a tale that she dreads his lips uttering. She knows that she might well feel proud of the young nobleman's love, but there is no feeling of coquetry about her; she has no desire to make conquest; already she has for him a feeling of warm friendship, and she knows her feelings can never take a different form.

"No, he was introduced to me," says Dolores, scarce knowing what to say; and Colonel Grey feels her trembling on his arm.

"It is as I thought by your face. He has insulted you; he shall be ejected."

"No, no, I beg of you—"

"Depend on it Miss Vano there will be no scene."

"But he has not insulted me," says Dolores wildly. "I thought he was a friend of Sir Percival's—indeed I saw him with Sir Percival only a few days since."

"Miss Vano a man can have made acquaintances that he never thinks of introducing in his own home. Sir Percival finds the man who has dared to speak to you a capital fellow to play poker with."

"Sometimes very questionable characters hang about a grinnon, and manage to work their way into the grinnon ball. I am sure Sir Percival would hold this fellow accountable if he knew he had spoken to you."

"Indeed Colonel Grey he meant no harm in speaking to me. You will do me a favor by not mentioning it to Sir Percival."

"It shall be as Miss Vano wishes, and wheeling about he places Miss Vano by the side of Lady Banvard."

"I shall have to bid you good night lady," says the colonel.

"What! going so soon?" says Lady Banvard.

"I should have said good morning; it is past three o'clock."

"Remember, colonel, you have promised to come to dinner to-morrow evening, and the ball the night after," says Lady Banvard in a warning voice.

"Lady Banvard, I think you and Sir Percival will forgive me if you keep on at this rate. Two balls in one week! Think of that Miss Vano, for a man who has not been in a ball room for fourteen years until to-night, and without waiting to hear what Miss Vano thinks of it, the colonel says good-night once more and is off."

CHAPTER IV. DE BEAT COLODEL. "What do you think of le beau colonel, my dear?"

Lady Banvard puts the question to Dolores at the breakfast-table. There are the handsomest couple on the floor, and every eye is upon them. The women regard Dolores with glances of envy. The men with that "Colonel Grey would not make himself so much of a subject."

"Sir Percival has been filled with jealousy, but he upbraids himself for being so ungenerous when Colonel Grey promptly returns with Miss Vano when the dance is over, and bows himself away from the Banvard party."

Dolores eyes follow the colonel. She sees him talking to a stranger countess for some minutes, then there is a dance, and he is lost in the throng. The colonel's eyes are filled with jealousy, and he is filled with a sense of loss. He is in a state of mind that is not to be described. He is in a state of mind that is not to be described. He is in a state of mind that is not to be described.

"Oh, has he?" says Sir Percival, dryly. "It seems to me that he is stepping out of his retirement all of a sudden—and 'in glad to see it,' hastily adds the young man, as if ashamed of his selfishness."

"And has he not promised to attend your ball to-morrow night?" asked Mrs. Norris.

"Yes," says Lady Banvard, and Sir Percival cries: "What?"

"Yes, I have his promise that he will come," says Lady Banvard, laughing at Sir Percival's astonished face.

"Well, I should say he is coming out with a vengeance," says Sir Percival, but this time he does not add he is glad to hear it.

"Sir Percival haunts the house until late in the day like a restless spirit, but Dolores keeps out of his way."

"I'm a fool to mope about the house in this manner," says Sir Percival to himself, as he starts up late in the afternoon and determined to take a walk into town before dinner. "I shall win her if I can, and if I cannot—well, I hope Grey will all in love with her; she will never find a better man."

"Sir Percival has scarce left the hall, when a servant takes to Dolores's room a letter that is left for her."

Our Carrying Trade.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE TO THE SEA. To the Editor of the Mail.

Sir,—The long drawn debates in the country and in the last Parliament on the subject of a Customs tariff and incidental protection were sustained on the successful side by the argument that we must be governed by our circumstances, and particularly in relation to our powerful neighbors of the United States, while the great stress on the other side was the argument drawn from the example of Great Britain. In maintaining the importance of our carrying trade we are equally sustained by the example of Great Britain, whose commercial supremacy as a nation of manufacturers has grown upon the supremacy that she had first established as a merchant and carrier, and by that of the State of New York, which has lately made a great apparent sacrifice of revenue by opening her canals free of toll for all traffic. It is a matter for satisfaction to find that our country, so small in population, though so great in land and water, counts a fleet the fifth in tonnage of the fleets of the world, and I remember that when in 1868 and again about 1873 some Canadians met a national gathering of boards of trades of the United States, and when a little later we were visited by a commission of the United States Senate that had in charge the subject of carrying with particular reference to the growing influence of the West, we were congratulated upon the material advantage possessed by the Canadian route to the sea in the low rate of canal toll, about two-thirds of a cent per bushel on wheat, while the toll on the same staple produce passing through the Erie canal was in 1866 over six cents, and in 1871 over three cents per bushel. This advantage was a great help to our development as a nation, as against the many interests and influences brought to bear as everyone knows by a competitor possessing greater trade and capital. These interests and influences have not lain dormant; the great sacrifice has been made of the New York canal tolls to secure the greater benefit of increased carrying; and it is significant that it has been done just when our great North-West is coming to supply traffic as an importer and exporter. It is the meantime our Canadian route remains handicapped by the canal tolls, as in 1871, plus the heavy charge on vessels in Montreal to cover the expense of despatching Lake St. Peter, and to bring in Western Canada 200 miles nearer to the sea. It is now not alone a question of securing a portion of the carrying of the Western States, but one involving the West, with the odds against us.

As the verse is ended Sir Percival steps to the threshold. Colonel Grey is rising from the piano. He was tuning for Dolores.

Old Mr. S.—Come sauntering down to the front gate a night or two ago and interrupted a long conversation between his daughter and a very intimate male friend. "Why don't you inquire the damsel didn't you up late?"

Just got up," said the old gentleman shortly; "Thought I'd come and see the sun rise."

And the sun rose from the rustic bench and sadly hid home wards.

Does the World Mind? Not long. The day will soon be over and most useful day will be forgotten. Those who to-day are doing a large place in the world's history are to-morrow forgotten. There are many men in a few months, or, at farthest, in a few years after the grave has closed upon their remains.

We are shedding tears above a newly made grave, and wildly crying out in our grief that our loss is irreparable, yet in a short time we have imported milk, and we are wondering around other supports, and we no longer miss the one who has gone. S. passes the world. But there are those to whom a loss is beyond repair.

They are men from whose memories no woman's smile can chase recollections of the sweet face that has extended up all its beauty at the time of her loss. There are women whose plighted faith extends beyond the grave, and drives away as profane those who would entice them from a worship of their buried lovers. Such loyalty, however, is hidden away from the public gaze. The great world sweeps on beside and around them, and cares not to look in upon this unobtrusive grief. It carries a line and rears a stone over the dead, and hastens away to offer homage to the living.

The Wedding Must be Posed. "Lovest thou me, Celeste?" asked Algernon, who is a telegraph operator, at work. "I do not, Algernon," answered Celeste, who is a young girl, with a good deal to learn.

"And, love, should we wed?" continued Algernon.

"Then, by me ticker, we shall wed," "Not name the day, Algernon?"

"Not this evening, my own. We are talking everything over, and I am a trader and loyal knight was a night operator and used this abbreviation to Walter Scott the girl, so to speak, I can make no discrimination in your favour. Our union is secondary to the Western Union for the present, dear one, and this business must hang on the hook for a brief season, more or less."

Then she smiled a sad, sweet smile of resignation, and said that ice cream was a ball to wounded hearts in August.

The Old One a Bonanza. "What a horridly shabby hat you are wearing," said a gentleman on Austin ave, to an acquaintance. "I declare I'm really ashamed of you. Come into this hat store and I'll get you a new one."

"Oh, no, you don't. You can't play no such tricks on me."

"Tricks! What do you mean? I don't want to play no tricks on you."

"You do, but I want have it that way," objected the man with the bad hat.

"Where is there the least chance for a trick?"

"Why, you see my wife declares she won't go out with me as long as I wear this hat, and I don't propose to render myself defenceless by getting myself a new one. This hat saves me \$5 a day sometimes, and I wouldn't part with it for any money."

A gentleman, travelling in Ireland, said to a very important beggar: "What quantities of dried grass you keep here, Miss Stebbins! Nice room for a donkey to get into." "Make yourself at home," she responded with much gravity.

Free traders are naturally...

Free traders are naturally regarding the revelation recently made regarding the protection of German industries and the influence the arrival of these industries has had on the trade. It is not, however, the case with Germany alone that the free traders with severe competition in home markets. Other protected countries are suffering. The result is that within five years the English exports of woollen goods have been reduced in value from £129,000,000 per annum to £85,000,000 per annum, and the imports in the same line, particularly from Belgium, have largely increased. English merchants, it seems, are not blind to the fact that their own countrymen are not the cheapest producers, for it is stated that many of them, when they get an order from abroad, instead of asking English manufacturers to fill it, send it over to Belgium and have the goods sent direct from Brussels, the subject of a Customs tariff and incidental protection were sustained on the successful side by the argument that we must be governed by our circumstances, and particularly in relation to our powerful neighbors of the United States, while the great stress on the other side was the argument drawn from the example of Great Britain. In maintaining the importance of our carrying trade we are equally sustained by the example of Great Britain, whose commercial supremacy as a nation of manufacturers has grown upon the supremacy that she had first established as a merchant and carrier, and by that of the State of New York, which has lately made a great apparent sacrifice of revenue by opening her canals free of toll for all traffic. It is a matter for satisfaction to find that our country, so small in population, though so great in land and water, counts a fleet the fifth in tonnage of the fleets of the world, and I remember that when in 1868 and again about 1873 some Canadians met a national gathering of boards of trades of the United States, and when a little later we were visited by a commission of the United States Senate that had in charge the subject of carrying with particular reference to the growing influence of the West, we were congratulated upon the material advantage possessed by the Canadian route to the sea in the low rate of canal toll, about two-thirds of a cent per bushel on wheat, while the toll on the same staple produce passing through the Erie canal was in 1866 over six cents, and in 1871 over three cents per bushel. This advantage was a great help to our development as a nation, as against the many interests and influences brought to bear as everyone knows by a competitor possessing greater trade and capital. These interests and influences have not lain dormant; the great sacrifice has been made of the New York canal tolls to secure the greater benefit of increased carrying; and it is significant that it has been done just when our great North-West is coming to supply traffic as an importer and exporter. It is the meantime our Canadian route remains handicapped by the canal tolls, as in 1871, plus the heavy charge on vessels in Montreal to cover the expense of despatching Lake St. Peter, and to bring in Western Canada 200 miles nearer to the sea. It is now not alone a question of securing a portion of the carrying of the Western States, but one involving the West, with the odds against us.

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Prayers and Bumble.

He was a meek and humble looking man, wearing a stand-up collar and a white tie, and seeming to be always on the point of giving out his text. After clearing his throat and hesitating a while, he suddenly asked:

"If I had a margin up on Wabash, as if Wabash should go down, do you think that faith and prayer would have any effect?"

"My dear sir," replied the man in white hat, as he came to a stand-still, "if you had a margin up on Wabash, as if Wabash should go down, do you think that faith and prayer would have any effect?"

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SEPTEMBER 13th, 1883.

MR. CHURCH AND THE RAILWAY.

Last week we gave a brief review of the history of the Pontiac Junction Railway from the time when it first became a matter of importance to the people of this county up to the present date. That the people have been grossly deceived, that their confidence has been much abused, and that their hopes of getting a railway now are as far from being realized as they were two years ago, there is no question. And to whom can be imputed the cause of this deplorable state of affairs? Without hesitation or reluctance comes the answer,—to the Hon. L. R. Church, president of the company which was to construct the road; the man who for eight years represented this county in the Quebec Legislature. The man who worked (?) with his cost off in the interests of his constituents! The man who saw "that the heavy burden of debt on the province rendered it impossible that any administration could carry the enterprise to completion," but who wishing to serve his people by insuring to them railway communication with the outside world, conceived the idea of forming a company of his own, and carried it into effect by inducing a few personal friends to join with him in obtaining a charter to carry on the great work? This is the man who, at the Shawville exhibition in 1881, moved heaven and earth by a speech in advocacy of the by-law granting one hundred thousand dollars to the company which he formed. That speech is fresh in the minds of many of our readers to-day. All the more is it so because its influence is greatly due to the stern reality that to-day hangs on the shoulders of Pontiac's inhabitants the burden of one hundred thousand dollars! They are painfully awake to the fact that not a semblance of the glowing picture then portrayed by Mr. Church, has as yet come within the scope of their vision. Still, to a certain degree were his words—at least a portion of them—prophectic of the sad disappointment which was to follow. He said: "If you think proper to record your vote in favor of the by-law 'I pledge myself, during the time I continue to be your representative, to devote my best energies to the promotion of this great enterprise.' Mr. Church took good care not to commit himself by making pledges which he had no intention of redeeming. The term of his representation expired a few months afterwards, and since then the interest paramount with him in Pontiac has been apparently of a purely speculative character, irrespective of the wishes and requirements of its people. If it is the intention of Mr. Church and his company to deal honestly with us—to carry out their railway scheme according to agreement, why do they persist in keeping us in the dark with regard to their movements? Why have they not at least located their line of road through the county? Why is it that the Warden, who represents our bonds, is seldom, if ever notified of the meetings of the directors of the company? Why did Mr. Church commission Mr. Armstrong to sell the bonds in England, knowing that he himself could dispose of them to much better advantage? To the people who are watching the progress of the railway, and whose sole interests are absorbed in its success, an elucidation of these important questions would, no doubt, be gratifying.

In consideration of the present deadlock, we trust the County Council will deem it advisable to move in the matter at an early day, by appointing a deputation to wait upon Mr. Church and ascertain what he purposes doing. If he is not in a position to build the road, and if he retains the great interest oftentimes expressed by him for the welfare of the people of this county, surely he will not object to deliver the charter into the hands of those who are prepared to go on with the enterprise.

"OUR CARRYING TRADE" is a subject within the scope of practical politics, and as our statesmen have provided for the development of the North West, the question now arises as to the course the expanding traffic of that immense and fruitful country shall take; whether through the Dominion of Canada seeking an outlet to the sea, or by the St. Lawrence, or through the United States finding an outlet at New York.

In another column a letter from J. McLennan, Esq., late a member of the House of Commons, a gentleman largely engaged in the forwarding business, and from practical experience the man above all others in Canada best qualified to deal with the problem of the 'Carrying Trade,' is republished.

It is greatly to be regretted that the country should lose the services in Parliament of such an experienced man at this crisis. The reason why he retired from public life was stated to be owing to failing health, but it is evident his patriotism is not affected thereby; his personal character, social influence, practical knowledge and suavity of manner would mark him out as a leader in any movement by which the expanding commerce of Canada could be benefited.

A delegate to the Detroit convention in 1865, and a member of the committee on 'Transit,' which was appointed to deal with all questions connected with the carrying trade of the United States and Canada, Mr. McLennan's practical knowledge and ready eloquence carried conviction to his hearers, and did more to establish the fact of the superiority of the Canadian outlets than that of any other provincial delegate.

The letter opens with the axioms of practical statesmanship on the Custom tariff: "that we must be governed by our

circumstances and particularly in relation to our powerful next neighbors of the United States," the writer then shows that the "carrying trade" of Great Britain, the greatest in the world, was not built upon her Manufactures, but on her enterprise as a Merchant and Carrier, in other words on the close protection afforded by the "Navigation Laws." As it is impossible to resort to such expedients now, he then shows that the state of New York has endeavored by the abolition of canal dues to create a preponderating influence in favour of her own sole line of communication into the sea board, and how our low rate of canal dues tended greatly to develop our forwarding industry, notwithstanding the great influence brought to bear against it by the wealth of her neighbors. It is pointed out how significant the abolition of canal dues with relation to the time of our development of the traffic of the North West has been, and shows that Canadian canals "handicapped by canal dues plus the heavy charges on vessels in Montreal to cover the expenses of deepening lake St. Peter and so bringing western Canada 200 miles nearer to the sea," makes this not a question of reaching a portion of the Western States, but one involving "the division of the carrying for our own 'North West with the odds against us of the greater capital and traffic and more advanced position of New York.' It is then stated that to compete with these advantages we should be able to deliver cargo to the ship at Montreal cheaper than it can be delivered at New York. But to affect this something more than the abolition of the Canal and Harbour dues are necessary; this will be found in the shortest route to the sea board that Canada possesses, but it is not the St. Lawrence. The common point for concentration of the agricultural produce of the North West will be in the future Sault St. Marie, at the head of Lake Huron. From that point to Montreal is a distance of 1023 miles, viz: St. Mary's river, 45 miles; Lake Huron 260; St. Clair river 24; Lake St. Clair 20; Detroit river 24; Lake Erie 250; Welland Canal 28; Lake Ontario 180; river St. Lawrence 190 miles. Taking the same point as common to the route to New York via lakes, Welland and Erie Canals and Hudson river, we have Sault St. Marie to Lake Ontario, including Welland Canal, 651 miles; Lake Ontario to Oswego 60 miles; Oswego to Albany via Erie Canal 200 miles; Hudson river 150; total 1121 miles; the distance only 98 miles longer than to Montreal. To this must be added the drawbacks which Mr. McLennan notices, with some 78 miles of close canal navigation, and it will be confessed the St. Lawrence route has not much of an advantage. It is true the Erie has 200 miles of bad canal navigation, where the speed can never exceed two miles per hour, and where the limit of capacity has been already reached; but the people to whom it belongs are energetic and will supplement its needs without any reference to what the cost may be. Therefore the greater necessity for careful preparation on the part of the people of this Dominion, lest this great prize of the carrying trade of half the continent which the enterprise of their statesmen have developed should be allowed to slip out of their grasp. In order to make this matter a certainty it will be necessary seriously to consider the part the Ottawa river has been evidently destined to play in this great national problem; for on the development of its navigation the solution depends, and first as the distance from Montreal to the mouth of French river is 430 miles, thence to Sault St. Marie 160 miles, thus 590 between Montreal and the common point of dispersion, leaving a difference in favour of the Ottawa of 433 against the St. Lawrence route, and of 531 miles against that by Oswego. Thus the Ottawa route would handicap the St. Lawrence as to distance by 42 per cent, and the Erie by 48 per cent. There can be no amount of canal and harbour dues remitted to equal that advantage. It is true the Ottawa navigation is hardly within the scope of practical politics, but as Mr. McLennan suggests a portion of our large surplus should be applied to complete the navigation, which is now in detached portions and serving very little useful interest from its unfinished and unconnected position.

Mr. McLennan's allusion to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is one for the attention of the Hon. the Minister of Customs, and from the manner in which his duty has hitherto been performed, it is quite safe to say that full justice to the interest of Canada will be done in the remission. It is only another verification of the old proverb that "a corporation has no soul," but as the people of the Dominion have made this corporation the richest in the world, they should at least demand that its carrying trade and the profits thereof should go to the benefit of its people and not to foreigners.

Having moved in this matter it is to be hoped that Mr. McLennan will continue to divert public attention thereto in the future, especially as the prosperity of Canada depends on the true solution of the problem as to what power is to possess the carrying trade of the Dominion.

On Friday last His Excellency the Governor-General and the Princess Louise accompanied by H. R. H. the Prince George second son of the Prince of Wales and the Right Hon. Earl of Carnarvon, arrived in Ottawa. The distinguished party drove from the train to the Rideau Rifle Ranges where the competition for the Gov.-General's and Princess Louise's prizes were in progress.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 8.—Sir Henry Masse, Governor of Newfoundland, died at St. John's at one o'clock Saturday morning. He was one of the gallant 600 of the light brigade who made the memorable charge of Balaklava.

It is wrong to laugh at the crooked legs of the young man in tight trousers, but it is perfectly proper to laugh at the tight trousers on the young man with crooked legs.

JACQUES CARTIER. The Opposition have been boasting that the meeting at St. Laurent was so great a failure for the Premier that he was compelled to change his mind about issuing the writs, and to further postpone the election. The Opposition are mistaken. The writs have been issued and the nomination is fixed for the 19th of the present month, the polling day being the 26th. This, it will be admitted, is sufficiently prompt. We understand that in all the parishes yesterday (Sunday) there were meetings in the intervals of church services. Mr. Mousseau was at St. Laurent, where he was met by Senator Bellerose and assisted by ex-Alderman Allard. Our information is that the result of the discussion was most favorable to the Premier. We have no information as yet of the results of the meetings in other parishes, except that of St. Genevieve, where Mr. Boabien represented Mr. Descairie, and Mr. Corneliere Mr. Mousseau, the meeting being decidedly with the latter. We have simply to urge upon the friends of Mr. Mousseau a fortnight of energetic work. Of his election there is now no reasonable doubt; but the triumph should be made an emphatic one—one that will mark the honest indignation of the electors at the unholy and immoral coalition by which he is opposed.—Montreal Gazette.

The Eastern Crisis. Paris, 7th.—France and China are equally desirous of a peaceful solution of the Tonquin question with honour. The general sentiment favours the arbitration of England. Orders have been sent to have transports ready for embarkation in the latter part of September of 10,000 troops for China.

The Nationalist announces that France has consented to negotiate with China for a treaty in settlement of the Tonquin question, which will be based on that concluded with the Porte in 1868. The treaty provided that France should have the right to acquire property in the Ottoman Empire and in return should aid the Porte against invasions from strangers.

Among China's proposals for a settlement, which the French Minister of Foreign Affairs considered worthy of consideration in the Tonquin difficulty, were the following:—Firstly, the settlement of the question of Chinese suzerainty in Anam; the form to be discussed hereafter.

Secondly, the delimitation of the frontier and the providing of a neutral zone between certain points.

The Marquis Beng declares that the movements of the Chinese troops have been misrepresented. Only necessary precautions have been taken to secure the frontier. China was unable to renounce her suzerainty over Anam, but did not wish to make it more pronounced than hitherto. She will be satisfied with status quo ante.

Paris 8.—A member of the Chinese embassy states that nothing in the nature of a treaty between France and China has yet been agreed upon. China has submitted her proposals and awaits counter proposals from France. China demands that her suzerainty of Anam shall be sustained as exactly as hitherto, any idea of a merely honorary suzerainty will not be entertained.

A council of ministers will be held on Monday to examine Marquis of Tseng's proposals.

Hong Kong, 8th.—The absence of the English fleet from Chinese waters excites the deepest indignation among English residents here and at other Chinese ports, as the relations between Europeans and natives throughout China have altogether changed since the opening of the French policy of aggression in Tonquin.

Paris 9th.—It is reported that a telegram has been sent to Pekin this afternoon asking the American Minister to sound the Chinese Government on the subject of American Arbitration, if such was suggested by France. The telegram added that Granville was advocating a British arbitration, but the moment had arrived to assert the commercial influence of America in the Chinese Sea. It is thought the telegram did not emanate from an official source.

Hong Kong, 9.—It is reported that the Chinese are erecting defences between Canton and the mouth of the river. The question here is not will there be war, but when will it begin.

AUSTRIA. THE ANTI-MAGYAR ROITS. Agram, September 8th.—An anti-Magyar mob last evening smashed the windows of the Government office on which the Hungarian escutcheon had been replaced yesterday. The rioters were dispersed at the point of the bayonet. Monster meetings of anti-Magyars are called for on Monday and to-morrow. It is feared the peasants will join the mob. Troops have been despatched to Sargium, where trouble is also expected.

Vienna, 8th.—The leaders of the anti-Magyar agitation have induced the peasantry to believe that attacks on the Hungarians met the approval of the authorities at Vienna and the Austrian soldiers have been forbidden to use arms against the Croatsians.

Agram, 9th.—The rioting yesterday was very serious. The infantry fired two volleys upon the rioters and the hussars afterwards cleared the streets, which were picketed all night. Rioting was renewed to-day, but they were dispersed.

Agram, 9th.—The crowd collected yesterday and smashed the windows of the cafe and the houses of several Jews. The military were called out and fired on the mob. Several rioters were arrested. The disorders were not quelled until two o'clock this afternoon. The communal election to have been held to-morrow has been postponed through fear of further outbreaks. Collisions have also occurred in the country districts between peasants and gendarmes and several of the former were killed and wounded.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE. Any person found trespassing on lots No. 3, West Range and lots 4 and 5 in the 7th Range of Alouette Island, will be prosecuted according to law. Chapeau, Sept. 13. W. L. ORAY.

Shawville Academy. IS NOW OPENED, UNDER the supervision of Mr. Bouchard, as Principal, a grant of McGill Normal School, holding a first-class Academy Diploma and other testimonials of a high order. This educational institution is now fully equipped with maps and all other apparatus, affording good facilities to students seeking a higher education. Fees from 40 cents to 75 cents per month. Board can be had at very moderate rates. For further information apply personally or by letter to H. LANG, Sec.-TREAS. Shawville, Sept. 5, 1883.

NOTICE. AS A NUMBER OF SETTLERS WERE UNABLE for one cause or another to avail themselves of the offer made by the Department to grant a reduction of 25 per cent on all arrears of interest paid up to the 31st of June, it has been decided to extend the time during which this extension will be granted, up to and including the 31st December next, to all settlers who pay to the Department the sum due by them. After that date legal proceedings will have to be taken against all those who have not done so. Department of Crown Lands, Quebec, August 24, 1883. C. C. L.

NOTICE. At a meeting of School Commissioners for the Municipality of Bristol, held in the Town Hall on the 2nd of September, 1883, it was moved by Com. Graham, seconded by Com. Morrison: RESOLVED, That George's series of Readers, Kirkland & Scott and Hamilton Smith's Arithmetic, Bell's Arithmetic, Morris's Grammar, Canadian English Speller, Spencerian system of Writing, Swinlow's Composition, Lovell's Geography, Collier's British History, Allen's Canadian Histories, Todd's Algebra, Euclid, Chambers' Practical Mathematics, French Study of Words, Payson, Dutton and Scribner's Book-keeping, Nelson or Johnson's Maps, and Abbott's Art of Teaching, be the adapted School Books in this Municipality; that the list be published one month in the Registry, and that a copy of the paper be sent to each of the teachers. JOHN RAMSAY, Sec.-Treas. Bristol, Sept. 13, 1883. RICHARD CAMPBELL, Chairman.

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DOMINION ORGANS AND PIANOS.



ADDRESS. DOMINION ORGAN AND PIANO CO., BOWMANVILLE, ONTARIO, CANADA.

PORTAGE - DU - FORT TO THE FRONT.

GRAND SPORTS

THURSDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1883.

The Grandest Celebration of the season will be held in Mr. Amy's Beautiful Grove.

PROGRAMME OF SPORTS:

- AT 9 O'CLOCK.—BASE BALL MATCH between two first class clubs.
11 O'CLOCK.—GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.
TWELVE O'CLOCK.—DINNER ON THE GROUNDS.
ATHLETIC SPORTS:
One Mile Race. Half Mile Race. Hurdle Race. 100 Yards Dash. Potato Race. Tossing the Cob. Putting the Stone. Running Long Leap. Running High Pole Leap. Running Hop Step and Leap. Striking at Sugar Leaf. Horse Race, of one mile. Lumberman's Boat Race.

And a long list of games and athletic sports surpassing anything before ever offered to the people of the county of Pontiac.

BRASS AND STRING BANDS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE DURING THE DAY.

DURING THE AFTERNOON AN EXCITING ELECTION WILL TAKE PLACE BETWEEN Mrs. C. P. RONEY, of Portage du Fort, AND Miss LOUISA MERLEAU, of Bryson.

The lady polling the largest vote shall be presented with a magnificent gold watch. This watch is a gift from the Rev. Father Brunet to his congregation.

AT 5 O'CLOCK.—THE DRAWING for the ORGAN will take place.

The whole concluding with a GRAND MUSICAL and DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT,

TOWN HALL.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8.

Among the rare attractions at the concert will be a song given by a FULL-BLOODED INDIAN LADY IN HER NATIVE LANGUAGE.

Dinner and concert tickets can be procured at the entrance to the grounds. The proceeds to be given for the benefit of the R. C. Church, in Portage du Fort. JOHN MOONEY, J. S. SAUVE, J. T. ST. JULIEN, P. B. COYNE. PORTAGE DU FORT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1883. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Apprentices Wanted.

A GOOD SMART BOY—ABOUT FOURTEEN OR fifteen years of age to learn the SHOEMAKING business. Apply at once to R. D. COUGHLIN, Sept. 5, 1883.

A GOOD SMART BOY—Immediately to learn Cabinet Making. Will be taken on trial for a month. Apply to R. J. RAE, Bryson August 16, 1883.

AN INTELLIGENT LAD who can read and write well, to learn the Printing Business. Apply inmediately at THIS OFFICE.

Teachers Wanted. Two Catholic Female Teachers wanted by the Municipality of Châteauguay. One to teach French and English, and the other English only. State salary on making application. N. BESSETTE, Sec. Treas. Chapeau P. O., P. Q. August 9th 1883.

NEW TINSMITH SHOP.

Shawville, Que.

The undersigned begs to intimate to the people of Shawville and surrounding country that he has opened a Tinsmith's Shop in Shawville and is prepared to do All Kinds of Work in his line in GOOD STYLE AND MODERATE RATES.

A Full Stock of Tinware kept constantly on hand. Good work guaranteed. A call solicited. Repairing done on the shortest possible notice.

DUGALD MCKILLOP, Shawville, Sept. 8, 1883.

For Sale.

The undersigned offers the commodious BRICK HOUSE and out-buildings, and two acres of land by connection therewith, situated in the corporation of Bryson, on reasonable terms. JAMES COLTON, Litchfield, August 27, 1883.

Notice.

The Municipality of Chapeau Village shall not be responsible for any damage that may be caused by accidents which may happen on the Bridge crossing the Ottawa River at Chapeau, as said Bridge is unsafe. N. BESSETTE, Mayor. Chapeau, this 29th day of August, 1883.

MAMMOTH DEMONSTRATION

—ON THE— LANSDOWNE LACROSS CLUB'S GROUND, BRISTOL

A Grand and Magnificent Demonstration will be held by the Lansdowne Lacross Club of Bristol on

TUESDAY, SEPT., 18, 1883.

\$200! IN PRIZES \$200!

On the arrival of the Base Ball Clubs the Lacrosse Club, in company with the Base Ball Clubs, will march in procession, headed by the Bristol Brass Band, to the Lacross Grounds, where a Base Ball match will be played between the Clubs of Bryson and Quyon for a SILVER CUP valued at \$20.00. Game to commence at 10 A.M.

ALSO On arrival of Ferry from Sand Point, which connects with trains from East and West, the Lacross Club will meet Renfrew Lacross Club at Bristol Wharf, and march in procession to the Grounds where a Grand Programme of Sports will be carried through, consisting of:

- BASE BALL MATCH. LACROSS MATCH. TUG OF WAR. RUNNING. JUMPING. QUOIT and CROQUET MATCHES, &c., &c.

For which Liberal CASH PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN.

The Armprior String Band, Bristol Brass Band, and Professor Hendry with his Highland Bagpipes will render choice selections during the day.

Refreshment Booths on the Ground. Admission to Grounds 15 cents. Children 10 cents.

A. R. PEPPER, SECRETARY. D. J. CRAIG, CHAIRMAN OF COM. T. CRAIG, PRESIDENT. Bristol, Aug. 28, 1883.

Refreshment Booths on the Ground. Admission to Grounds 15 cents. Children 10 cents.

A. R. PEPPER, SECRETARY. D. J. CRAIG, CHAIRMAN OF COM. T. CRAIG, PRESIDENT. Bristol, Aug. 28, 1883.

Unprecedented.

GREAT STOCK OF DRY GOODS

AND GROCERIES,

At E. B. D. Lafleur's Store all to be sold out to make room for New Stock

Go and see EUSTACHE who is always ready to show goods for inspection.

PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT

CASH PRICES

A Discount of 5 per cent on all Cash Purchases.

E. B. D. LAFLEUR.

Bryson, June 7, 1883.

LOCAL

LANEY YIELD.—Alex LANEY, President of the County of Pontiac Agricultural Society...

SUGAR CANE.—There are on exhibition at the Forest House two stalks of this plant grown by Mr. Thomas Murrell of Clarendon.

NOT ROOM ENOUGH.—Farmers in Clarendon are trying to get that portion of the harvest already sowed, which, almost in every case, fills the barn to its utmost capacity.

DEATH FROM DYPHTHERIA.—A little girl, daughter of W. H. Murphy, died on Calumet Island on Friday last, from that dreaded disease diphtheria.

THE SHAWVILLE ACADEMY.—This institution is now being conducted in a most systematic and orderly manner, and should receive the support and encouragement of the people of this county.

BRAYO, PORTAGE.—We are informed that the preparations for the Portage du Fort demonstration are pretty near complete, and everything seems to be progressing most satisfactorily.

NEW MILLS.—Mr. William Somerville of Shawville, is making rapid strides toward the erection of his new mills. The dam across the creek is nearly completed.

A CHERY SWINDLER.—A swindler in the garb of a clergyman entered Spangenberg's jewellery establishment, Kingston and secured two goblets for a communion set.

STUDENT DEATH.—On Friday last Mr. John McDougall, of Beckwith, dropped dead while at work in the grain field. He had been running a reaper, and stopped to fasten a nut.

LAND CANCELLATION.—The Quebec Official Gazette of September 1st contains a notice of the cancellation of the sale and locations of the following public lands in the township of Aldfield.

Lot 2 in range 5, sold to Antoine Lafontaine, (assigned to Severo Marenger.) Lot 3 in the 5th range, sold to Severo Marenger. Lot 20 in the 7th range sold to John Charotte.

The Almonte Times says:—The people living in the country back of Kingston are greatly excited over some specimens of gold bearing quartz recently discovered. They were shown to an old Californian, who laughed at the idea of mines being opened where the specimens were found.

NEW RAILWAY STATION.—It is said that there is to be a new railway station at Renfrew, as well as at Almonte; but it has been talked off so long, that some people will not believe that there will ever be a more conveniently situated station here until they see its some changes have, however, already taken place.

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock p.m., last Friday a fire broke out in a shed on the premises of Mr. James Edwards, Madawaska street, and spread with such rapidity that in a few minutes the structure and an adjoining stable were wrapped in a mass of flames.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S COURT AT BRUNSON. September Term.—Present, C. B. Roulleau, District Magistrate for the District of Ottawa.

THE CARLETON REGETTA.—The Regatta at Carleton Place on the 7th was not as successful as might have been expected. Owing to the roughness of the weather the aquatic sports did not come off until about dusk.

AG. SOCIETY NO. 1.—The coming exhibition at Shawville promises to be unusually attractive. A better exhibition of animals, horticultural products and machinery is expected.

PRESENTATION.—Last Wednesday evening a large gathering of people, consisting of members of the congregation, and outside friends, assembled in the Presbyterian Church, Upper Litchfield.

WAKEFIELD AS A PHOSPHATE SECTION.—We clip the following letter from the Montreal Gazette, of the 10th inst. S. far, phosphate of lime hunters, like fishermen, have all flocked to the region in which the "biggest show" was first brought to light.

GOLD IN THE TERNISCAMINGUE.—A gentleman of undoubted reliability, and who has lately been employed in exploring timber in the Terniscamingue country, tells us that he saw indications in several places of the existence of gold.

Here and There. Bad harvest weather last week. Steady cold rains on Friday and Saturday.

THE MARKETS. BAYSON, Sept. 11. Eggs per doz. 14 @ 15. Butter, per lb. 17 @ 18. Hais, per bush. 60 @ 65.

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THE MARKETS. OTTAWA, Sept. 10. Hay per ton. \$ 5.50 @ 8.50. Butter, print, per lb. 22 @ 25. "pail, 17 @ 19.

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NEW STORE AT BROWNLEE'S CORNER.

The undersigned begs to say that in connection with the RABBITHOLE POST OFFICE he has opened out a nice SELECT STOCK of DRY GOODS, AND GROCERIES.

Selling off at Cost.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following lines of his surplus stock at cost for CASH Dress Goods, Hats, Hat Shapes, Boots and Shoes, etc.

NEW STOCK OF GROCERIES.

The above must be sold out as he is putting in a large and varied stock of Groceries, such as TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOES, CANDIES, CHRISTMAS TOYS, PRESENTS, &c. &c.

IMMENSE SALE OF DRY GOODS.

In re the estate of Porteous & Haggart, Quyon Village. Having purchased the ENTIRE STOCK of the estate of Porteous & Haggart, Quyon Village, I will offer for sale, in the

VILLAGE OF BRYSON, THE DRY GOODS OF THAT BANKRUPT STOCK

AT PRICES THAT WERE NEVER HEARD OF BEFORE.

These Dry Goods consist of: Ladies Dress Goods, Cottons, Prints, Calicoes, Tweeds, Ready-Made Clothing, etc.

Sale will be for CASH ONLY. HENRY PORTEOUS. Come and see for yourselves.

all checked

THE FORT... Lord Coleridge's visit to Canada and the United States...

THE MOST POPULAR SEWING MACHINES... WENZER MANUFACTURING COMPANY...

AMONG THE MANY... PORTAGE DU FORT... NEW STORE... C. N. PURVIS...

PHOTOGRAPHY... SHAWVILLE GALLERY... FIRST CLASS ARTIST... ENLARGING A SPECIALITY...

NEW STORE! THOS. A. ARMSTRONG... DRY GOODS... BOOTS AND SHOES... GROCERIES...

Immigration Returns... The return of the Ottawa immigration office for this district...

Canadian Cattle - A False Report... An item of news based upon a cable despatch from Liverpool...

Choice Groceries... Choice Groceries... Teas, Sugars, Syrup, Biscuits, Tobacco, Canned Fruits and Meats, Candies, Soap, Essences, Perfumery and a variety of Fancy Articles...

AGRICULTURAL DEPOT!... STEEL PLOUGHS, STEEL HARROWS, ACME HARROWS, REAPERS, MOWERS, PULVERIZERS, and HORSE RAKES.

STILL INCREASING... BRYSON FOUNDRY... STEEL PLOUGHS... STUMPING MACHINES! THE BEST YET!

Electric Wonders of the Age... Hon. S. S. Cox, in the annual address delivered before the Indiana Ashbury University...

For Sale... JOHN BELL... Wm. McVEIGH... Teas, Tobaccos, Sugars, &c., &c., LIQUORS...

FURNITURE... CHOICE GROCERIES... G. A. WAINMAN... GEO. LETTS...

AGRICULTURAL DEPOT!... THE FARMERS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO COME AND INSPECT THE FOLLOWING AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS...

THOMAS MORAN, MERCHANT-TAILOR... MERCHANDISE-TAILOR... TWEEDS, ETOFFS, &c. &c., ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Oh! My Poor Boy!... There are persons who find amusement in the misery and madness of the intemperate...

Wm. McVEIGH... RIDEAU CANAL... Notice to Contractors... BILL HEADS, Letter Heads, Letter Circulars, Statements, Hand Bills, Law Forms, Business Cards, &c. &c.

W. G. LEROY... AGENT FOR FROST & WOOD... THE FARMERS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO COME AND INSPECT THE FOLLOWING AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS...

AGRICULTURAL DEPOT!... STEEL PLOUGHS, STEEL HARROWS, ACME HARROWS, REAPERS, MOWERS, PULVERIZERS, and HORSE RAKES.

W. J. LOUGH'S TINWARE... McWilliams' Stage Line... OTTAWA HOUSE... THE STAGE LINE GOING NORTH... SHEEP FELTS & CALF SKINS...