THE EQUITY.

No. 42. 19TH YEAR. SHAWVILLE, PONTIAC COUNTY, QUE., THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1902. $1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

BANK OF OTTAWA

Head Office: .. .. OTTAWA, CANADA.
Capital paid up $2,000,000
Rest 1,765,000

Board of Directors:

CHARLES MAGEE, ESQ., President.
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	do	Winchester,
Carleton Place,	do Bank St.	Renfrew
	do Rideau St.	Toronto,
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Agents in Canada, New York and Chicago—Bank of Montreal.
Agents in St. Paul—Merchants Nat. Bank.
Agents in London, Eng.—Parr's Bank Ltd.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

CAPITAL - - - $6,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, - 2,600,000.
Head Office, - Montreal.

SHAWVILLE BRANCH,

Money loaned on approved security at reasonable rates.
Farmers notes bought and collected.
Money transferred to all parts of the world.

SAVINGS BANK.

Accounts opened for amounts of one dollars and upwards and interest allowed.

OFFICE HOURS . . 10 A.M. TO 3 P.M.
SATURDAYS . . . 10 A.M. TO 1 P.M.
F. A. PARKER, Manager.

LOCAL NEWS.

Advertisers and correspondents are reminded that we cannot assure the insertion of matter unless it is in hand by Monday noon of each week.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at once at THE EQUITY OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—A fine young Bay Horse (5 this spring)—good horse for farm work. Will be sold cheap for cash.
Apply to DR. LYON, Shawville.

What's the matter with Joe's horse? He's all right.

Remember Dr Stackhouse's appointments next week: Shawville, Tuesday 15th; Campbell's Bay the following day.

A couple of frosty nights last week had the effect of prolonging the sugar-making season somewhat beyond popular expectations.

LOST.—Somewhere between Main-st. and the Station, a Gold Locket with the name "Emma" engraved on it.—Finder will oblige very much by returning to THE EQUITY Office.

Mr. Moses McCord has sold his house and lot on Pickanock street to Mr. John Judd, of Thorne. Mr. McCord intends removing up the C.P.R.

Mr B. W. Young has started to fit up a gallery for H. Imison on the third floor of his building on Main street—the apartments formerly used as a Masonic, and subsequently as a Foresters' hall.

Mr. R. L. Whitman has recently made a purchase in horse flesh, which places him in the front rank amongst local sportsmen. Bob's acquisition is said to be a fast one.

Dr. S. R. Martin, Surgeon Dentist, Ottawa, will be at Quyon April 11th and 12th; Shawville, 14th and 15th; Bryson, 16th; Campbell's Bay, 17th; Coulonge, 18th.

Notes from Bristol Corners are withheld from publication on account of the writer having omitted to give us his or her name, which is required not for publication but merely as a guarantee of good faith.

Mr. James Cuthbertson, who with his wife and child, have been wintering in California, is here on a visit for a few weeks. He says the change of climate proven very beneficial to Mrs. Cuthbertson's health.

On Wednesday Eve. last a Maple Sugar Social was held at S. Paul's Rectory. There was a good attendance. Not a great sum of money was realized but the young people had a most enjoyable time. Games were played while songs and music were rendered during the evening.

Mrs William Harrison, of Elsie Mine, Sudbury District, recently sent THE EQUITY a large specimen of hen fruit, to show that even in that rugged mining region the Great Canadian Hen maintains her reputation. Alas, however, the aforesaid specimen, was sent to us by mail, wrapped in a tin box, and whether sat upon during transit by one of our big railway magnates—who are usually credited with hatching great schemes at all times—or passed throught some other trying experience, it unfortunately came to grief, as a very much flattened and otherwise delapidated looking egg shell gave silent and unmistakeable evidence.

A Question of Figures.

EDITOR EQUITY:—

Dear Sir, according to the census returns of 1901 Quyon's population was 682; that of Shawville 648; Bryson 508; Portage du Fort 449; Coulonge 482. At the last Provincial election in December, 1900, the number of of votes polled in Quyon was 120; Shawville, 146; Bryson, 50; Portage du Fort, 76; Coulonge, 54. In view of the great disparity in numbers between the census returns and the votes polled at Bryson, the idea strongly suggests itself that the census enumerator at the county chef-lieu, must have made his count on court day, or some other occasion when the "floating population" was conspicuously in evidence.

Yours,
A.B.C.

LOCAL NEWS.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Good Milk Waggon. Apply to
HAMILTON STEWART,
Lot 28, R. 5, Clarendon.

G. A. Howard, agent for the McCormick Machine Co., has just received a car load of McCormick Light Draft, Vertical Lift Mowing Machines, also a consignment of Rakes. Farmers requiring machines should call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere.

Hereafter, Dr. Stackhouse, Surgeon Dentist, will be at Shawville on third Tuesday in each month, and Campbell's Bay the following day. Parties will oblige very much by calling early.

NOTICE.—The Shawville Photo Gallery will be vacated on or before the 24th of April, 1902. A good chance for a Photographer seeking a business opening.
C. CALDWELL, Shawville.

BORN.—On Monday the 7th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Hodgins, a son.

Our several dealers in town are getting well stocked up with wheeled rigs for the summer's trade.

At Fort Coulonge, on March 18th, Henry, beloved son of Allan C. Cameron, aged 21 years and 11 months. R. I. P.

Death has been very active of late with the aged residents of this neighborhood. This week we chronicle the departure of another, in the person of Mr. Thomas Prendergast of the 6th range Clarendon, who entered into rest, full of years on Wednesday last The deceased is survived by a widow and one son, Mr. Hugh Prendergast, and several daughters, all of whom are married. His remains were interred in the cemetery in this village on Friday last, after service in the Methodist Church, of which denomination he was a consistent member.

"The Enterprise," a North Dakota periodical published at Sheldon recently had the following item:—

WHAT SHELDON NEEDS.

A Tailor.
A Lawyer.
A Jeweler.
A Laundry.
A Creamery.
A Dog Catcher.
Fire Protection.
Another Hotel.
A Livery Barn.
A Cheese Factory.
A Beet Sugar Factory.
A Democratic Newspaper.
Three Resident Clergymen.
50 marriageable girls or young widows.

In the opinion of a citizen, who handed THE EQUITY the above clipping, Shawville could well publish such a list, but with different items. For instance, we might call for water works to protect the village from fire, we might call for improved roads, and a more vigorous fulfilment of street labor. We might call for improved sidewalks, and ask citizens to nail slabs over the holes to keep persons from falling through. Then call for lights on dark nights to see the slabs. Our friend, of course, is not in the Council.

Stark's Corner.

The vestry meeting in connection with St. Alban's church was held here on Monday last. Messrs. John Smiley and Wm. Horsfield were re-elected Church Wardens.

Mr. John Smart has had the exterior of the house clap boarded, which adds greatly to its appearance. The work was done by Mr. Tom Smiley.

Our school teachers, Miss Carmichael and Miss Grant, have returned after spending the Easter holidays with friends in P. D. Fort.

We are glad to report that Mr. John Beamish is improving. We hope to see him around soon.

Mr and Mrs. Tom Eades, of Radford, spent Monday of last week here.

Mr. and Mrs. Young spent Tuesday last in Shawville attending the obsequies of their aunt, the late Mrs. Richardson.

Miss Jessie Stark, of Shawville, spent Easter with her mother, Mrs J. Stark.

Messrs. Jim Leitch and Willie Brown spent part of last week in Arnprior.

LOCALS THAT PAY.

NOTICE.—All accounts due me must be settled by April 15th. W. T. EARL.

All accounts due me must be settled before the 24th of April.
H. IMISON, Photographer.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays—clearing sale days at Earl's.

BABY CARRIAGES.—Several styles in stock at different prices.
JAS. GRAHAM.

I frame pictures at a very reasonable price. Call and see samples.
H. IMISON, Photographer.

MILLINERY.—There is now in stock at Miss B. Tremblay's, Bryson, a beautiful assortment of the latest Spring and Summer hats.

☞ Go to Imison's Art Studio for Photos, Enlargements, Frames, etc. Everything in the line of Art a specialty.

FOR SALE.—A few general use Horses, in good condition for Spring work. Farmers' notes taken in settlement.
JOHN HAMILTON, CLARENDON.

RAMSAY'S PAINTS—the right Paint to paint right. See new picture ad. inside page. For sale by G. F. Hodgins, Shawville.

Ladies, our shoes contain the "Armstrong Flexible Insole"—warm and dry in winter, light and cool in summer. Non conductor of heat, cold and moisture. Genuine invisible cork cushion insole
AT STEWARTS,

Colonist special trains to the Canadian Northwest for settlers and their effects will pass Arnprior at 9.45 p m. every Tuesday in March and April All information from J. R. Tierney, ticket agent, Arnprior, Ont.

Mr. Joe McKibbon spent a few days in Eardley last week visiting his parents.

Masters Herbie and Clarence Smart, of Renfrew, spent the Easter holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Smart.

I wonder what takes those two young men with the same name up Stony Batter? Watch out, boys, or you will have the Quinsey. Jemima.

Bristol.

Mr Willie Grant was in Ottawa for a few days during Easter week.

Miss Hunter returned from Aylmer Easter Monday evening, where she spent a most enjoyable Easter vacation, visiting Mrs. (Rev.) R. F. Taylor, of the Rectory, and renewing old acquaintances.

Mr and Mrs. H. McKechnie, of Quyon, visited Mr. A. W. McKechnie last Sunday.

Miss Grant is spending a few days in Aylmer as the guest of Mrs. Gilman.

Miss Hunter, who has been practising successfully the teaching profession in Bristol for the last two years, sent in her resignation to the school board in February, which will take effect in June, when Miss Hunter will leave Bristol.

Miss Moore, teacher, of Elmside, spent a very enjoyable time visiting friends in Ottawa during the Easter holidays.

Mr. Graham and Miss McCredie, of Shawville, spent Sunday with Mrs. Hugh McCredie

Miss Hunter who has succeeded for the third time in winning the government prize for good teaching, has been receiving the congratulations of her friends.

To the Editor of THE EQUITY.

There are among your reader some who have gone out into the wide world, but whose homes and loved ones are in Pontiac County, and whose hearts ever cling to the scenes of their childhood.

To us THE EQUITY is a welcome messenger.

We read, with interest, the records of Council meeting, the accounts of entertainments and banquets, and above all the items of local news from the various local scribes.

The advertisements keep us informed concerning the industry and business of the boys whose names are so familiar to us.

When through your columns the marriage chimes peal forth their joyous sounds, we rejoice with them that do rejoice, and when we here the tolling of the funeral bell we "weep with them that week."

Reader, if from home circle a girl or boy has gone out beyond the borders of the County, and has forgotten to keep in touch with old Pontiac, send to the absent one a year subscirption of your weekly paper, and it will revive the home-love in the heart, and fill with gladness many a lonely hour.

An Old Clarendon Boy.

A Tribute From South Africa to Canada.

Copy.

Modderfontein, Sept, 10th, 1901.

From Col. S. B. Steele,
Commadlng "B" Division, S.A.C.

To the Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

My Lord,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 9th, 1901, and beg to say that all of the heavy waggons purchased from the Bain Waggon Company for the use of Lord Strathcona's Corps, that had proceeded to South Africa on service have proven to be most satisfactory.

The waggons were handed over to the Army Service Corps by order of the General Commanding the Lines of Communication at Cape Town, South Africa, and mule transport substituted for the reason that we were going through Zululand and it was thought better to give us the mule transport. The waggons are still in use in the Army Service Corps and not a bolt or a particle has gone astray. They have done admirable service.

I know the Studebaker waggon very well, having used it for years, and to say the least it is not superior to the Bain waggon supplied to the regiment.

In conclusion I might say that I have seen every kind of transport used in South Africa, and must say there is none to equal that supplied to the regiment from the Company referred to.

I am of the opinion that the Studebaker is not equal to that furnished to Lord Strathcona's Corps

Since coming to South Africa the second time I have been told by a large number that the Canadian waggon were the best out here.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) S. B. STEELE, Colonel,
Late Commanding Lord Stratchcona's Horse.

By a decision of the Supreme Court of Texas saloon keepers are not permitted to sell liquer to students of educational institutions under heavy penalties.

FIRST-CLASS
FARM FENCING
ONLY
30 Cents per ROD.
for sale by
THE ONTARIO WIRE FENCING CO., Limited,
PICTON, ONT.

Wanted—A smart, intelligent boy to learn the printing business.
Apply at THE EQUITY Office.

Business Change

The undersigned desires to inform the residents of Shawville and surrounding country that he has taken over the GROCERY AND BUTCHERING BUSINESS lately carried on by J. G. McGuire and proposes continuing the same in his old stand—corner of Main and Pickanock Streets, Shawville.

By strict attention to business and an earnest endeavor to give the best satisfaction to the public I hope to merit their patronage and support.

H. A. HODGINS.

Wanted

A teacher for District No. 5, Thorne. Term 6 months. To commence May 1st, 1902. Salary 15 a month. Must have a diploma. Address S. M. LOGAN.
Thorne Centre, up till April 26th.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.—A quantity of shingles for sale.
SAMUEL SMILEY,
Range 5, Clarendon.

Wretchedly bad roads did not prevent a considerable volume of business being done in town last week.

HAY FOR SALE.—At the office of Hugh Matheson, in the village of Shawville, over twenty tons of good timothy hay pressed, and in good order. To be sold at six and seven dollars per ton according to quality.
HUGH MATHESON.

HERE TO STAY.—In order to dissipate any impression which may exist that I am going to remove from Shawville I wish to assure my patrons and the public generally, that I am having a new and more suitable quarters fitted up, and expect to be ready to receive all who come therein before the 24th of this month. I am here to stay. H. IMISON.

PERSONAL.

Mrs A. H. Box, of this town, has been visiting her mother, Mrs P J. Campbell, of Renfrew, who has been on the sick list.

Mr. Andrew McCredie, of Bristol, has returned to Pincher Creek, Alberta, for the benefit of his health which improved very much during a few months' sojourn there last summer.

Mr. Duncan Campbell, of Arnprior, was in town last week, working up some life insurance with one of our local agents, Mr. R. Brownlee.

Mr. T. W. Wilson, has severed his connection with Mr. G. F. Hodgins' establishment with the intention of embarking in business himself. Mr. R. C. Wilson a relative has succeeded him at Mr. Hodgins'.

Miss Jennie Hodgins, took advantage of the Easter examinations to visit her sister, Miss Letitia, at New York, leaving for the American Metropolis on March 28th.

HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO PAINT?

.. Do it Now!

We have Everything
... in the line of ...

Paints and Varnishes

(the good kind)

And Brushes to put it on with.

Don't forget

Alabastine

The only Wall Tint.

Wall Papers,

Window Shades,

Carpets.

J. H. SHAW.

Seeds!

Just Arrived from the Best and Most Reliable Seedsmen . . . .

Field Seeds,
Garden Seeds,
Flower Seeds.

Buy your Seeds in bulk and you will have them fresh at less than half the price of the old package way.

THE DRUG STORE.

P. S.—Moth Balls.

FOR THE HOME

Recipes for the Kitchen. Hygiene and Other Notes for the Housekeeper.

WITH THE COOKS.

Boiled Sponge Cake—Boil one cup of sugar and one-half cup of water until it threads and pour on to the beaten yolks of five eggs, beating constantly meantime. Then set the bowl into cold water and continue beating until the mixture is cold, adding the grated rind and juice of half a lemon. Beat the whites of five eggs until dry and pass a cup of sifted flour through the sieve the second time. Cut and fold half the whites into the yolk mixture, then the flour and lastly the other half of the whites. Bake in an ungreased tube pan about 50 minutes and let cool in the inverted pan. Sponge cake made by any recipe is liable to be tough if the mixture be beaten after the flour is added. Incorporate the flour and eggs with as few motions as possible.

Brown Bread—Stir three cups of boiling water into a quart of Indian meal. When lukewarm, add a pint of rye meal, one cup of molasses, half a cup of yeast or one or two yeast cakes softened in half a cup of lukewarm water, a teaspoonful of salt and enough lukewarm water to mix stiff with spoon. Let stand in an iron brown bread pan until light. Put into oven at usual temperature for bread. After half an hour cover closely and bake slowly two or three hours.

Orange Loaf Cake—Cream thoroughly one-half cupful of butter and one cupful of sugar ; add the beaten yolks of three eggs, one quarter teaspoonful of salt and one-half of the grated rind of an orange. Beat in alternately one-half cupful of strained orange juice and one rupful and a half of sifted flour, then add one slightly heaping teaspoonful of baking powder and the stiffly beaten whites. Bake in a loaf in a moderate oven and when cold ice with a water icing made with powdered sugar and orange juice.

Oyster Soups and Stews—Of oyster soups and stews there are many, some consisting wholly of oysters, others of oysters and milk, or oysters and water in various proportions. Just why oyster soups should be thickened and oyster stews should not be is inexplicable, since other soups are usually thin, while stews are thickened, but this seems to be the common practice. The thickening may be fine cracker crumbs or flour blended with butter. For a household where part of the family do not care for oysters but do eat the broth, one measure of oysters to two of milk is a safe proportion. The milk should be heated in a double boiler and thickened and the oysters parboiled meantime in their own juice till plump. Then combine, season and serve at once.

Creamy Sponge Pudding—One pint of milk, one heaped cup of flour, one-quarter cup of sugar, one rounded tablespoon of butter, three eggs. Scald half the milk in the double boiler. Mix the sugar and flour, add the cold milk and stir into the boiling milk. Cook five minutes, stirring until it thickens. Stir the butter in and when well mixed remove from the fire. When nearly cold stir in the well beaten yolks of the eggs. Beat the whites of the eggs until stiff and dry and fold them lightly. Turn into a buttered dish, place the dish in a pan of hot water and bake half an hour in a hot oven. Serve quickly with a sauce.

Creamy Sauce—Rub one-fourth cup of butter in a warm bowl until thick like cream. Gradually beat it into one-half cup of powdered sugar. Add one-half cup of cream slowly and flavor with one teaspoon of vanilla, a few drops of almond or with four tablespoons of peach strawberry syrup.

Raised Oatmeal Muffins—To three-fourths of a cup of scalded milk add one-fourth of a cup of sugar and half a teaspoon of salt. When lukewarm add one-fourth yeast cake dissolved in one-fourth cup of warm water. Work one cup cold cooked oatmeal into two and a half cups of bread flour. Combine the mixtures, beat thoroughly and let the batter rise over night. In the morning fill buttered gem pans two-thirds full. Let them rise again and bake for 25 or 30 minutes in a moderate oven.

USES OF WATER IN COOKING.

Man has been defined as a cooking animal, and with the exception of a few savage tribes, all races of men find it necessary to prepare their food by some process. Since the functions of digestion and assimilation are best carried on at blood heat, our object of cooking food is to spare the bodily energies as much as possible, by raising the food to that temperature ; and again, in another direction by softening hard tissues, or by hardening tough tissues, rendering them brittle and so prepared for mastication. While these mechanical changes are brought about, cooking produces chemical changes also ; thus starch gets dextrinized or even changed into maltose ; connective tissue becomes gelatin, and there are developed from the proteid of meat osmazom and other odorous substances which impart flavor and stimulate the appetite. And lastly cooking plays a most important part in the destruction of parasites and germs of disease.

Boiling of meat, like roasting, aims at coagulating a surface layer of albumen, and thus cooking the meat in a vessel of its own skin, the heat being supplied in this case by hot water. Albumen is partly soluble in water, and to prevent loss of substance in this way, water must be boiling before the meat is put in, and the boiling point will be sooner reached if a little suet is added. After the surface of the meat has been hardened, the temperature should be lowered, so as to keep the water just simmering, no more. If kept boiling at a high temperature, as is done in most cases, the meat is hardened from without, inwards and fuel wasted. All salt meats should be put on in cold water and gently simmered.

As applied to vegetables, boiling attempts to soften cellulose, and to render it tender and digestible ; to burst the envelopes of starch grains and to convert the starch into dextrine. For this reason all vegetables should be put on in boiling salted water. All vegetables contain salts and other soluble matter, for which they are valued, and unless the water in which they are cooked is used for stock (except the water from potatoes) we lose a great deal of their most useful substance.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

Molasses cakes are good to make when eggs are scarce, when the children want lunches and the weather is cold. The various cakes into which molasses enter are hearty, toothsome, economical and made without the creaming and beating that go in preparing of sugar cakes for the oven. They do not require butter, nice clarified drippings or pork "frying" being better than lard.

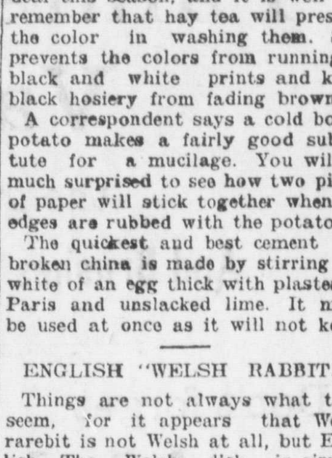
Gray linens are to be worn a good deal this season, and it is well to remember that hay tea will preserve the color in washing them. Salt prevents the colors from running in black and white prints and keeps black hosiery from fading brown.

A correspondent says a cold boiled potato makes a fairly good substitute for a mucilage. You will be much surprised to see how two pieces of paper will stick together when the edges are rubbed with the potato.

The quickest and best cement for broken china is made by stirring the white of an egg thick with plaster of Paris and unslacked lime. It must be used at once as it will not keep.

ENGLISH "WELSH RABBIT."

Things are not always what they seem, for it appears that Welsh rarebit is not Welsh at all, but English. The Welsh dish is simply toasted cheese. The old English rabbit was made according to the following recipe : Grate a pound of cheese on a coarse grater. Put a lump of butter into your chafing dish. When half melted sprinkle in the cheese lightly. Have ready the yolk of an egg whipped light, with half a glass each of Madeira and ale. If the Madeira is omitted, double the quantity of ale. Grate into this one-quarter of a nutmeg and add a dash of cayenne. When the cheese begins to melt stir it steadily, adding very gradually the wine and egg mixture till it is quite smooth. Serve on hot toast.



CHILD'S FRENCH DRESS.

4 to 10 Years.

The long-waisted dress known as the French model suits little girls to a nicety and is in the height of present styles. The very pretty example shown is made of nainsook with yoke and trimming of fine needlework, and is worn with a ribbon sash; but all washable materials are equally appropriate, while cashmere, henrietta, albatross and simple silks are all in vogue for the heavier frocks.

The skirt is circular and flares freely and gracefully at the lower portion, while the upper edge is joined to the skirt, the seam being concealed by the sash.

To cut this dress for a child of 8 years of age, 5½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 5 yards 27 inches wide, or 3⅜ yards 44 inches wide will be required, with ½ yards of all-over embroidery, 3 of edging and 2½ yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

SORTING THEM OUT.

A gentleman who was once being taken over an asylum asked an attendant how they knew when an idiot was considered to be sufficiently restored to sanity to be discharged. "Oh" said the attendant, "it is easily managed. We take them into a yard where there are several troughs. We turn on the taps, and give the idiots buckets to bail out the water and empty the troughs. Many of them keep bailing away while the taps keep running, but them that isn't idiots stops the tap."

FIRING OUT OF TURN.

In the early stages of the present war an amusing duel took place between a highlander and a Boer. Both British and Boers were well under cover, but Sandy Macdonald persisted in rising and taking a pot-shot and down again, while one of the Boers did the same. As Sandy rose one time to fire, he received a bullet through his hand, and let out a yell. An officer lying near by said: "Serve you right, Mac.; you were told not to show yourself." "Nae doot, sir, nae doot," groaned Sandy; "but hoo did I ken he was gaun to fire oot o' his turn?j'

He—"What did your father say when you told him you were engaged?" She—"Oh, you must not ask me to repeat such language."

FOREIGNERS GROW RICH.

STRANGERS FIND FORTUNE WITHIN BRITAIN'S GATES.

A Russian's Plea for a Man Who Robbed Him—Prosperous Foreigners.

At Clerkenwell Sessions, London, there recently appeared in the witness box a Russian named Milhoff. He came to give evidence against an Englishman whom the police had arrested in the act of breaking into his warehouse in the Commercial Road. But so far from wishing to punish the offender, Mr. Milhoff desired strongly that the man might be let off. He explained that he had begun life in Russia, his native country, but that there oppressive laws had rendered his industry unavailing. Thirty years ago he came to England, took out his naturalization papers, and under free British institutions had prospered exceedingly as a tobacconist, says London Answers. The prisoner was the first Englishman who had even

ATTEMPTED TO ROB

him, so he was anxious to testify gratitude to the nation by getting the man off.

There are to-day in Britain many other prosperous foreigners who can bear similar witness to the benefits of British rule. One of the most celebrated is Sir Ernest Cassel, whose gift of a great fortune to fight consumption has recently brought his name before the public. He was born in Cologne, where his father was a small banker. But the prevailing poverty of Germany in those days prevented any possibility of making a fortune in his native land, so at the age of sixteen, his father sent him to England, where he obtained a situation as clerk in a Liverpool office at something less than £1 per week. Three years later he got a chance to come to London. There his cleverness shone out, and he helped to extricate his firm from a very awkward financial crisis. He never looked back. It was he who engineered the amalgamation of the Vickers and Maxim firms, restored the finances of Argentina, and—greatest stroke of all—financed the building of the enormous Nile dams which will give

NEW LIFE TO THE.

oldest of countries. Everything he has touched has succeeded, and now the once friendless German clerk is a friend of kings, and one of the richest men in the world.

The great business of Reuter, without which half the newspapers of the world would be useless, could never have come into existence without the help of British freedom. Julius de Reuter, its founder, first attempted to open his news agency in his native land, Germany. Political influences were immediately brought to bear, which made his task almost impossible. His news was ceasored, and he had actually to bribe newspapers to receive it. At that time—fifty years ago—not one nation in Europe would allow telegraph lines to cross their frontiers. They had, one and all, stopped them several miles from their borders. Reuter made an attempt to bridge the difficulty by the use of carrier pigeons. The German and French Governments

STOPPED HIS ENTERPRISE.

At last he was positively driven to England, where he landed, friendless and forlorn, in 1851, and opened a small office in London. He began by supplying news to commercial agencies and Stock Exchange speculators. Very soon the newspapers found what a man was among them and asked him for news. Within a few years his name became the household word it is today. It was Reuter who got the news of Lincoln's assassination a couple of weeks before the rest of Europe. Among his scoops were the capitulation of Napoleon, the disaster of Majuba, and many other historic incidents. He became a naturalized Englishman and when he died he left this country the nerve centre of the telegraphs of the world.

The interesting articles on Russia in the "Encyclopedia Britannica" and in "Chambers' Encyclopedia" are both from the pen of a distinguished Russian, whom his native country drove out, and to whom we gave shelter. This is Prince Krapotkin, once aide-de-camp in Trans-Baikalia, and the recipient of a gold medal for his adventurous explorations in Asia in 1872. The prince took an active interest in Russian politics, but his views did not coincide with that inner ring which hedges the Czar against all reform. He was seized, and thrown into the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, where for years he lay in a gloomy cell. Becoming very ill, he was sent to a hospital, and from that building made his memorable escape in July, 1876, safely reaching England. Here he found a welcome. His articles in the "Fortnightly," the "Nineteenth Century," and other reviews have done much to open Britain's eyes

TO RUSSIAN SCHEMING;

and their writer resides quietly at Bromley.

Most people would call the United States at least as good an opening for an enterprising youth as Britain could offer. Yet Professor Herkomer's father, a poor wood-carver of Waal, in Bavaria, tried vainly to mend his fortunes in that country. But his unassuming cleverness found no scope in the New World, so he returned across the Atlantic, and landed in Southampton in 1857. There he found a market for his wares, and was able to give his son, Hubert the benefit of an education in the Southampton Art School. The boy's merit was recognized. He sold his first picture in 1866, and then climbed straight up the ladder of success. In 1899 he had eight pictures in the Academy. He has the right to put M.A. as well as R.A. after his name. His art school at Bushey is famous, and his success, as he says himself, is greater than he could have attained elsewhere. A curious thing is that his native land is now delighted to welcome him. He is a

FRIEND OF THE KAISER,

whose portrait in enamel he has lately made.

The only layman who ever occupied the pulpit in Westminster Abbey was a foreigner, whom England would never have been able to claim as a citizen but for the quick recognition of his talent by the University of Oxford. Max Muller came to Oxford in 1846 to study some old Eastern manuscripts in the Ashmolean Library. He intended to stay two months. He ended by remaining fifty-four years. Oxford made him Taylorian Professor, and he well repaid his debt to us by writing books, which Hindu natives know better to-day than most of their own authors, and by telling us more of the East than most Englishmen have ever known. He became a member of the Privy Council in 1896, and was for years a personal friend of the king.

So, too, was Sir Charles Halle, who was driven out of France by the Revolution of 1843 and took refuge with us. His talent was recognized by Manchester, where he

FIRST CONDUCTED HIS

orchestra at the exhibition of 1857. Our Queen was his pupil, and he was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1888.

There are many other instances. Austria gave us the great sculptor, Sir Edgar Boehm, who became a naturalized Briton in 1865 and is famous for his discovery of terra-cotta as a material for making busts. Marconi's first experiments in wireless telegraphy were made not in Italy, his native land, but between Penarth and Weston, in England. Dr. Barnardo, Maxim, Montefiore, and many other names could be quoted of which other countries regret the loss, while we have been the gainers of useful and distinguished men.

DELAREY A GREAT LEADER

THE BOER WHO MADE LORD METHUEN PRISONER.

Instances of His Keen Military Insight.—Got Away When Cronje Was Trapped.

It was a characteristic act of Commandant Delarey that he sent his fallen antagonist back to Klerksdorp to be attended to as soon as he found that Gen. Methuen was fit to be moved. The possession in his hands of a live British General was not calculated to disturb the clear judgment of this remarkable descendant of the old French Huguenots and lead him into personal reprisals.

A record of the strategy and tactics of J. H. Delarey, the prosperous landowner and leader of the burghers of Lichtenburg for many years of peace, would probably furnish the most valuable matter for scientific students of warfare that is to be found on either side in the South African struggle. But apart from a military genius that recalls the personality of some of his ancestral compatriots in the first French Republic, there is another side to Delarey as a man.

When the Boers struck their first blow in the western campaign by capturing the British armored train on the Mafeking ling and occupying Vryburg the Boer operations were directed by Delarey. When Vryburg which lies out in the flat wholly unsheltered and was an easy capture, found itself without a constituted government, the neutrals began to help themselves freely to the household furniture of the British residents, who had hurried south into Cape Colony.

DELAREY HIMSELF

moved south with his Lichtenburg commando, collecting burghers as he went, and held the railway south of Kimberley. But as soon as he learned that proceedings which were not in accord with his sense of the art of war had followed the Boer occupation, he ordered every stick of property in Vryburg to be returned to its rightful owner and at once set up a municipal system which was found working in perfect order eight months afterward, when the overwhelming numbers and widespread disposition of Lord Robert's columns moving north necessitated a Boer movement back into the middle Transvaal.

The bank manager at Vryburg told the present writer after the British reoccupation that Delarey's system had worked like a perfect model, and it does not appear that there is a single outstanding private claim of any kind arising out of his extemporized government.

The last to leave Vryburg when the Boers came in were the half dozen officials of the Bechuanaland Survey Department. Delarey conveyed them down with their families, handing them over from Commandant to Commandant, until they were set free to take the train below Orange River. When they were seen at Cape Town none had any words but those of personal regard to say of him.

J. H. Delarey—pronounce his name De La Rey—is a medium-sized man of slight build. His head and features are large and his complexion looks pale against his

FULL BLACK BEARD.

He is not only a man of extraordinary mentality, but he looks it, a natural mathematician and a man of action. A quiet manner combined with extraordinary bright eyes, gives a sense of power at the first sight of the man.

A correspondent who occupied the room which had been his quarters before the fall of Bloemfontein, was told that often Delarey was in bed less than two hours in a night. He was always personally seeing to the carrying out of his plans.

It was he who overruled Piet Cronje when the older man insisted on sticking to the old style of fighting, seeking the hillsides and from improvised stone schanzes using the purchase of the higher positions to throw back attackers, as had been successfully done in the Kaffir wars. Delarey said :

"No; they will assume that we are on the kopje. Let us go somewhere else."

He had his way at Magersfontein, when he moved the Boer front line forward and to the left into the long, low bank of roughflat, away from the big hill, and thereby trapped the Highlanders. How right he was may be judged by the fact that Lord Methuen poured lyddite all the previous afternoon on the hillside, where it subsequently appeared there was nobody.

Again when Gen. French struck round to the east for the relief of Kimberley, Delarey was against Cronje's plan of falling back along the Modder, and the Lichtenburg man got his commando away north to Boshof, taking with him the big gun that had been turned against Methuen's camp at the Modder for the previous two months. He also got away the Boer siege guns outside Kimberley and took them all up to his new base

WITHOUT A CASUALTY.

His habitually accurate reasoning led to Delarey's being frequently taken away from his western Transvaalers to devise positions for other Boer leaders.

Since the British occupation of the railway line and the stretching out of the block house system have made personal meetings among the Boer leaders more difficult, he has remained in the western Transvaal, of which—excepting the towns—he is still practically master.

He is a humane, companionable man, not at all cynical, otherwise his release of Methuen might have been accompanied by the expression of an earnest wish that they might again meet soon in battle.

Before the war Delarey was a leader among the liberal Transvaalers, and not on very cordial terms with the Pretoria Government. He is an older man than Christian De Wet or Louis Botha, is as deeply religious as his Huguenot forbears and has great personal influence among the country Boers, who in the west of the Transvaal include a large proportion of men of his race.

AN HOUR WITH UNCLE SAM

HOW THE BUSY YANKEE SPENDS THE DAY.

Some Interesting Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered From His Doings.

Summerville, S.C., enjoys the distinction of being both a summer and a winter resort.

This season the Maine woods have yielded an albino moose, three or four albino deer, and two pure albino squirrels.

The insurance companies have figured that their losses by the recent fire at Paterson will not be less than $3,000,000.

The highest of the noted health resorts of California are in the San Jacinto Mountains, at an elevation of 8,000 and 9,000 feet.

Lake Superior is the deepest of the great lakes. Its greatest depth is 1,003 feet, and the lake is 601 feet above the level of the sea.

National banks in Chicago hold larger amounts in deposit at the present time than they ever showed before in their published statements.

It is expected by the management of the New Jersey Central that about May 1st hourly service between New York and Philadelphia will be established.

There are 10,000 men engaged in fishing on the great lakes, and the total capital invested is $6,000,000. The number of vessels engaged is 208, and of small boats 3,300.

The contractor has done half the digging for the tunnel in New York at a cost of $13,750,000, and the engineers expect that the remainder of the excavating will be completed in thirteen months.

Mrs. Charles M. Schwab, wife of the president of the United States Steel Corporation, has travelled extensively, and has a large and valuable collection of miniatures, of which she is an enthusiastic collector.

Mrs. Ryle, who presented to Paterson the building, destroyed in the recent fire, in which the public library was kept, has donated to the city $100,000, to be used with the insurance money in the erection of a new building.

It is proposed to erect in connection with the old St. Paul's Episcopal church, Edinburgh, a chapel of memorial to Dr. Seabury, the first Episcopal bishop of Connecticut. who attended services there when he was a student in Edinburgh.

The latest statistics of the common schools for colored children in the United States are :—Negro children of school age, 2,912,910; number of these enrolled in schools, 1,511,618; average daily attendance, 969,011 ; number of colored teachers, 28,560.

A bronze tablet now marks the spot where the body of President McKinley lay in state in the city of Buffalo, in the lower corridor of the City Hall. The inscription on it is as follows :—"Here lay in state the body of William McKinley, President of the United States, September 15th, 1901."

The nut-cracking industry of St. Louis gives employment to over 1,500 people. The nut-crackers are driven by electricity, each nut being fed individually into the crusher. After the shells are cracked the nuts are winnowed by an air-blast and the meat is picked from the crushed shells by hand.

Owing to the depleted condition of the city treasury Chicago is threatened with an epidemic of typhoid fever. According to a recent bulletin of the Health Department there has been no sewer-flushing rain in the city since last October. In November sewer-flushing was suspended for lack of funds.

PEOPLE GREAT AND SMALL

GOSSIP ABOUT THEIR DOINGS AND SAYINGS.

Characteristics and Peculiarities of Some Well Known Personages.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts is supplied with Parliamentary blue books and carefully reads those that concern philanthropic interests.

The Sultan of Turkey annually gives away a great many presents, most of which are made in a special workshop in Constantinople, where fifty workmen are kept employed.

Sir Henry Irving possesses a wonderful Shakespeare library, which consists of almost all the editions that have ever been published of the works of the great dramatist, as well as all volumes of criticism upon them.

Lord Goschen says that his father came over to England from Germany with one friend and one half-crown, and that he was obliged to start the banking firm, which has since become so famous, because he wrote such a bad hand that no one would employ him as a clerk.

Queen Amelie of Portugal is a marked contrast to many of her predecessors on the throne in the matter of dress. She makes her own hats and bonnets, and has had a work-room fitted up in the royal palace at Lisbon, to which the latest Parisian fashions are brought and copied.

The Mikado of Japan, a man of much energy and endurance, is very fond of outdoor sports, and has warmly encouraged the introduction of football into Japan. He is a hunter and fisherman of no mean reputation, and is a good shot with a rifle. His devotion to lawn tennis is also marked.

Mr. Asquith dates the commencement of his brilliant career from a certain dinner given by the "Eighty" Club to Mr. Gladstone, when the power and eloquence of the young and unknown chairman were at once a surprise and delight to the famous statesman, who was satiated with the verbose platitudes of ambitious young politicians.

Mr. Henry Scott Tuke, the clever A.R.A., is a young looking, dark moustached man of forty-three, who follows his beloved art under singularly happy conditions at Falmouth. His days are devoted to the sea, either in painting it or sailing on it, with an occasional hour stolen for a spin on his bicycle or for his hobby of stamp collecting.

That King Edward has a ready wit everyone knows. A little incident once occurred at Marlborough House which well illustrates the keen sense of humor possessed by his Majesty. A great ceremony was taking place, when some journalists called to ask if they could be present. The request was conveyed to the King—he was Prince of Wales at the time—who replied : "Certainly, show them in. If they can't get in at the door they'll get in through the ventilator."

Mrs. Fawcett, who is visiting the refugee camps in South Africa, belongs to a family which has given some remarkable women to the world. Her daughter was ahead of the Senior Wrangler some years ago, and her sister is a well known lady doctor. Mrs. Fawcett herself is the widow of the blind Postmaster-General. She was a great help to her husband, and aided him considerably in his political and scientific work. She is a woman of enormous energy, and cycles a good deal.

It was in March, 1857, that the Duke of Devonshire was elected to represent North Lancaster in Parliament, so that his Grace, who recently entered upon his sixty-ninth year, has been concerned in political life for forty-four years. His record of office is a remarkable one. In 1863 he served first as a Lord of the Admiralty, and then as Secretary for War. In Mr. Gladstone's Government of 1868 he filled in turn the office of Postmaster-General and Irish Secretary ; next he was elected leader of the Liberal party, and in 1880 he became Secretary for India, and afterwards returned to the War Office. In 1895 he became Lord President of the Council.

As is known, the German Emperor evinces a keen appreciation of newspapers, but his love for them has somewhat modified since a certain incident took place. He was travelling from Potsdam by train, and was talking on all sorts of subjects, when of a sudden the presence in the saloon of an individual in the guise of a servant of the Imperial household caused the conversation to cease abruptly. A horrible suspicion as to the bona fides of the servant flashed across the mind of the Emperor's secretary, who, on interrogating the man, discovered that he was a reporter who had adopted the role of a lackey in order to be able to publish some of the Emperor's sayings. The punishment meted out to the scribe was eminently characteristic of the ruler of Germany. The train was stopped at a lonely spot, and the reporter was dropped, with a walk of ten miles to the next station before him.

JOHNNY'S REASON.

Sunday School Superintendent—"I am pained to learn that some little boys would rather spend their pocket money on ginger-beer than give it to the good missionaries to convert the poor heathen. Now, you wouldn't do that, would you, Johnny?"

Good Little Johnny—"No, sir."

"Now, tell these boys, Johnny, why you couldn't spend your money on gingerbeer."

" 'Cause I like toffee a lot better."

IMPOSSIBLE.

Brown—"Do you think she's a clever girl?"

Smith—"Um-m! Rather too good-looking, don't you think?"

"So Alice has decided finally to marry an officer?" "Yes, she captured him in what she positively declares to be her last engagement."

For the Baby's Sake

"Now, No. 18, finish your ironing, for I want you in the storeroom."

No. 18 did not answer me, but bent her head assentingly. As she did so, I noticed a tear fall from her eyes.

I was interested in this prisoner, for she was far above the usual class of criminals; for I was at the time of which I write second wardress of one of the county prisons in England. I had noticed her superiority to her fellow inmates. I confess that I had made her lot easier in many ways, so on this particular occasion I needed her help to assort clothes in the storeroom. When she had finished her ironing, we were soon engaged at the easier task.

We were by ourselves, and had not been five minutes in the room, when suddenly my charge burst into a fit of sobbing, and to my surprise, threw herself into my arms.

"Come, this will never do. What is the matter ?" I said quietly. "Suppose the governor were to come in; what should I do ? You would get me into serious trouble."

She, however, continued to clasp me round the neck, giving vent to heartbreaking sobs.

"You really must be quiet, and tell me the reason of this," I said, with a little asperity.

"I will be quiet, madam," she said, with great effort. "I am very miserable and unhappy."

"Of course," I answered, as cheerfully as I could. "All are miserable who come here, except the hardened ones. But you will soon be home again. One short month, and you will be with your friends."

"But my child, madam, my dear little boy," she sobbed. "He is ill, and if I do not see him ere long he may die. All his cry is for his mother,and I cannot, oh, I cannot get to him. What shall I do ? My heart almost breaks to see him, and soothe his pains and troubles. What shall I do ?" And she laid her head on my shoulder, with a faint, despairing cry which wrung my heart, for I had two bonnie children at home, and my heart went out to her.

"How do you know this ?" I inquired when her grief had subsided.

"The lame woman who came in yesterday told me at exercise, and that 'my boy's only cry was for his mother.' "

"Well," I replied, "your friends will take care of him, and a month will soon pass—take courage." And I kissed her, for I was a woman, if a wardress, and apt to harden my heart at times

"But none can take his mother's place," was all she could say ; then clasping me suddenly to her, she whispered eagerly, "but if you choose, you could help me."

"What do you mean ?" I said.

"In this way," she said. "I want to be at home in three or four days.'

"Nonsense," I replied. "You are losing your wits ; get on with your work."

She obeyed, but continued: "I know I can get out if you will aid me a little, and no one shall be the wiser. I want you to post me a letter only, and before long I should be with my dear boy," clasping her hands and looking intensely at me.

"Now you must put such matters entirely from you. Supposing," I said, to humor her, "I do as you suggest, and it was found out, the consequence would be I should lose my pension, which is only a few years off, and I have two children to think of, and am a widow."

She was quiet at this for a time, and did her work in a random way ; then suddenly :

"What amount of money do you calculate would bring in interest equivalent to your pension ?"

"A thousand pounds," I said, smiling, and believing that it would put such thoughts away from her mind.

She dropped the clothing she held and seized my hands firmly. "If you were to receive one thousand pounds would you help me ? Swear it by the love you bear your children, and as you hope for their welfare."

"Oh, yes, I'll promise that," I replied, to humor her, for I thought she must be a little distracted with grief.

"Remember, that is a solemn promise," she said, and just upon it the bell rang to close work, and the prisoners began to troop to their cells.

At the end of another hour my duty would be all over for the night, and after seeing all the inmates of the cells I should transfer my keys to the night wardress in charge and go home. When I came to No. 18's cell I found her calmer, and, putting her arms around me, she embraced and kissed me, whispering: "Good night, dear madam. Remember, and God will bless you." I passed out and left her for the night, hoping that she had forgotten her idea of the letter.

As I lived outside, I soon put on my hat and cloak, which covered my prison uniform, and left for the night, and was soon at home with my children. Judge of my astonishment, after taking off my cloak, when I put my hand into my dress pocket, to find an unstamped letter, which No. 18 had evidently slipped there before I left her cell.

It was addressed to a city fifteen miles away, and my first thought was to destroy it, and I held it in my hand over the fire, but my heart gave a leap as I thought of her child; and looking across the room, saw my own dear boy, with his curly head bent over his slate, and my hand stayed. I will not burn it, I thought. I will wait until morning, and think what I must do for the right; so I laid it on the mantelpiece.

After we had had tea I left my little girl of 12 to clear away while I went out to buy some eatables for the next day. I was away about an hour, and on returning my daughter greeted me with :

"Mamma, I bought a stamp and posted your letter just in time. Another minute and it would have been too late."

"What letter, darling, was that ?"

"The one you put on the mantelpiece," she answered, laughingly ; "and you owe me a penny for the stamp, remember."

I sank into my seat, overcome by the thought that the letter was gone for good or evil, and at the hands of my child.

I had a restless night, and on going to my duty next morning found my charge cheerful.

"I know you have helped me. I know it. I have been dreaming of my boy, and he said he was better, and would soon see me."

"Silence," I replied. "I cannot bear any more of this. I shall get into trouble."

"No, no ; you will not; and I shall bless you all my life. But I will say no more," at which I left her.

Next morning, before going on duty, I received by post a small wooden box. On opening it I found a bundle of banknotes and a letter, the notes being in 50s to the value of one thousand pounds, at sight of which my knees shook under me, the perspiration rolled from my forehead, and I nearly fainted. Here was a predicament ; but I soon revived, and proceeded to read the letter.

"Dear Madam—My wife informs me that you have consented to help her, and I have received a letter from her which you have doubtless posted, for which aid, at her desire, I enclose you what you need, with many thanks. Burn this and do not use the notes for some time, for fear of suspicion ; at any rate, not until you hear from me again. Tell my wife one word, 'Yes.' I ask this as a favor."

I dropped the letter in the fire, and then, like a guilty thing I hid the notes under a loose board in the attic floor. When I commenced duty and saw the anxious mother, she looked at me with eager eyes, and, as my lips framed the word "Yes," the tears rolled down her cheeks. "My dear boy, then, is better ; I will trouble no more." I left her, thinking she might as her boy was better, now give up her thought of escape, and settle down quietly. Consequently, my mind became easier.

Another day passed, and I left her once more. All that night it was foggy, and next morning I was, to my consternation informed that No. 18 had escaped during the night, having loosened the bars of her window, and, being a slender woman, had squeezed through on to the sloping roof of a building, down which she had crept, thence down a ladder which had been left by the painters; and being then in the open yard of the prison, she had taken the ladder to the wall, on gaining the top of which some help had been afforded from the outside, possibly by a rope ladder. There all trace was lost.

Of course I was examined with others, before the governor, but nothing could be elicited, at which I was much relieved and thankful, and I never enjoyed getting home more than I did that night.

Matters went on as usual, and I had not touched my notes, in fact, I seemed to care nothing for them—when one morning, about six weeks later, I received a bulky package, addressed in a lady's hand, bearing the Canadian postmark. I broke the seals quickly and found, to my intense surprise, bank notes again equal to one thousand pounds. The letter inclosed explained everything :

"My Dear Friend—You will no doubt have wondered many things, with others, what had become of No. 18. I am now in Canada with my husband and dear little boy, who is now, thanks to your aid and God's blessing, quite well.

"You no doubt know how I escaped. My husband was to wait for me on the outside, which I knew would be on the same night on the day you gave me his message, 'Yes.' I expect you thought I had given up the idea. I descended by a rope ladder which my husband had thrown to the top of the wall, and behind a fast trotter was soon in a trusted friend's house clasped in my child's arms. May you never be separated from your children. I must tell you in confidence that my husband is the third son of a nobleman, and was unfortunately led into difficulties, and got into the toils of a lot of sharpers and forgers and they used him as a tool for passing forged notes. I unknowingly got one of these notes, and tendering it was arrested and suffered imprisonment for it, as you know, and thus did not involve my husband. I was aware that when my time in prison was over, that we should leave the country, as my husband had confessed all to his father, with a desire to mend, and he promised to start us to Canada with five thousand pounds. Then my boy fell ill, and you know the rest. The first notes you received from my husband, I may at once say, are forgeries.

"Burn them, everyone without fail, and if I might advise you, as possibly you may have some compunction to use even the good notes for yourself, invest them for your children, and may it be a blessing to them. Good by, my friend."

Did I do right or wrong ?

MERE GUESS WORK.

Harry—"I wonder who said that money is the root of all evil."

Harriet—"Oh, some unhappy man who tried to marry for money, and couldn't."

She—"Stop! You shan't kiss me to-night—at least, not before I have had an explanation. I heard to-day that you had been engaged to sixteen different girls." He—"But that was before I had seen your angel face, my love." She—"So it was, to be sure. I never thought of that."

THE GARDEN OF AUSTRALIA

GREAT FARMING REGION RECENTLY DISCOVERED.

It Is Called Darling Downs.—Known Eight Years Ago as Grazing Land.

One of the most productive agricultural regions in Australia was unknown as adapted for cultivation until within the past few years. The so-called Darling Downs, west of the coast range, about 120 miles inland from Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, have been devoted to agriculture only for about eight years. All Australia was surprised early in the last decade of the nineteenth century, to learn that the soil of the Darling Downs is very rich. The harvests gathered there since that discovery have invariably been abundant and the Darling Downs have received the name of "the Garden of Australia." They deserve it.

Sheep farmers from the neighborhood of Sydney first occupied the Darling Downs. They needed wider pastures for their fast-growing flocks and so pushed northward into what is now Queensland in search of new grazing grounds. In 1823 Allan Cunningham, an explorer and man of science, found Pandora's Pass, a convenient passage through the tangled ranges and discovered new grazing lands to the north. Year by year he followed up his success with journeys further and further north till in 1827 he found the noble pasturage of the Darling Downs. He was the first white man to see this splendid region. It has been transformed in less than eighty years from a wilderness into sheep pastures and is now being

CUT UP INTO FARMS.

The Darling Downs, named after an early Australian Governor, are surrounded on the north, east and south sides by high mountains ; the outlook to the west is over the thirsty desert. The Downs, therefore, were not easy to reach in the early days, but when once attained, transportation was a simple matter, for they were found to stretch away for scores of miles, almost as level in many parts as a western prairie.

A visitor to the town of Toowoomba on the railroad from Brisbane, which crosses the Downs, may climb the mountains of Craig's range near the town and see a spectacle of grand plains stretching westward as far as the eye can reach. There are 4,000,000 acres of land in the Darling Downs; and most of the land is as fertile as any that ever tempted a pioneer to go far afield in search of a new home.

The government of the newly-formed province of Queensland proclaimed the advantages of Darling Downs for cattle and sheep pasturage, and gradually herders began to cover the plains, having obtained thousands and thousands of acres for which they paid very little. Not a few of those early ranchers or "squatters," as they are called in Australia, have made a great deal of money in the past few years by selling farms, the land which they obtained for a song.

The squatters were not long in learning that the Darling Downs were good for something else besides stock raising. Their business, however, was the growing of cattle, sheep, and horses and they did not want farmers among them, though they knew very well that the plain was a

GREAT FARMING COUNTRY.

They spread the report that the soil was poor and would grow nothing but grass. They were responsible for the erroneous opinion, so long held in Australia, that the Downs were good for nothing except pasturage.

Finally the truth came out. It began to be noised abroad that the greater part of the soil in the Downs was composed of disintegrated volcanic rock that was very rich in plant food. It is well known that soil formed of decomposed lava is naturally rich. The fertile soil of the Darling Downs has an average depth of four feet, and in some places there is as much as sixty feet of rich humus.

Early in the 90's of the last century the squatters began to sell considerable quantities of land to farmers who were flocking in from the coast districts. The squatters thought they might get rich suddenly, and soon the prices they placed on their lands were almost prohibitive. The Queensland Parliament in 1894 sanctioned the re-purchase by the Government of large areas for the purpose of selling land to farmers. From that year the agricultural development of the district properly dates; and the Downs in the few years that have since elapsed have begun to take on quite a different aspect.

During the stock raising era only a few towns had developed. To-day quite a number of towns dot the plain here and there, their development keeping pace with the rapid growth of the new agricultural district. The Government sells the land at an average price of

$2.50 AN ACRE.

and gives settlers fifteen years in which to pay for it. It sells only to actual settlers, who must agree to live on their holdings and improve them. The authorities have given free railroad transportation into the Downs to many settlers.

This liberal policy is greatly promoting the development of the country, which is now connected by rail not only with Brisbane but also with Sydney; thus markets are provided for the agricultural products of Darling Downs both in the local towns and at the export centres.

The natural supply of water is fairly adequate, though it is desirable in many places to irrigate the crops, for which water is obtained from the Condamine River, which flows diagonally through the Downs and also from many smaller streams. Irrigation ditches are also supplied with water obtained at depths of from 15 to 150 feet. The climate is mild, and wheat, maize and lucerne as well as garden truck are produced in great quantities. The Darling Downs is the region farthest inland in Australia where agriculture is really in a thriving condition.

BURIED BY A COUGAR.

A Hunter's Adventure in British Columbia.

A hunter who was trailing after bear meat in British Columbia reports to the Western Sportsman an experience which he calls a "narrow graze." If the incident happened as the hunter tells it, it was indeed a narrow graze ; but one cannot help suspecting that some of the invigorating ozone of the Northwest has got into the story. Nevertheless, it is worth hearing.

It was warm and dry, and along in the middle of the afternoon I began to pine for rest and a pipe. It was all quiet and no traces of game, and so when I'd had a comfortable smoke I stretched out for a nap.

It must have been an hour later that I woke up and found myself covered with two feet of leaves, snug as the babes in the wood. I was all tucked in that cozy that nobody else could have done it but a cougar, and most likely a female cougar at that. It occurred to me with some force that I'd been filed away for future reference, and that I hadn't waked up any too soon. It didn't soothe me to figure on that cougar stowing me away as a dog hides a bone.

It seemed that the best thing for me to do was to countermine that cougar's mine, as it were. So I hunted up a log about my size and covered it with the leaves—a nice, fat hump on the grounn. Then I shinned a tree close by, assuring myself beyond any doubts or peradventures that nobody had meddled with the working of my repeater.

The cougar came in such a short time as to show how fortunate it was that I had waked up when I did, and with her, as I had calculated, were a choice lot of young ones. She had left a dinner located and had been off to get her family.

Well, that cougar circled around the pile of leaves for a matter of minutes, crouching and picking a nice select place to spring from. When she got satisfied and made the leap she went through the air tremendous, throwing the leaves in a whirlwind and scratching and snarling. It was some of a shock when she found the log, but she didn-t display any disappointment. She just took the scent and came to the foot of my tree and looked up, real venomous.

It seemed to her an awkward job to handle, I having my gun ready so, and the cougar had an inspiration. She went to a tree about ten feet away and started to go up. She was after that meal and not to be discouraged by any trifles. It was her idea to climb up above me on the other tree, and then bring me down with a flying leap.

I didn't lose any more time with experiments or speculations, but let her have it the first time she came round the tree. The ball went through her jaw and breast, and the varmint went to the ground. The young ones were running around, and I knocked them over, too, with the gun.

Since then I haven-t gone to sleep in the woods so careless and casual like.

A FINANCIER.

"There is a small cross-eyed boy living in this city who, if he doesn't lose his life through just retribution, will grow up to become a great financier," declared Jones. "For some time my wife has possessed a yellow pup that has no earthly excuse for living. But she thinks that he is the finest dog in the city, and spends most of her time hugging him and kissing his dirty little nose. Finally the dog-worship became so unbearable to me that I resolved to end the nuisance. Chancing to meet a small, cross-eyed boy one day, I said to him:—

" 'See here, boy, do you want to earn half a dollar?'

" 'Sure,' he said.

" 'Well, then,' said I, 'you go up to my house, watch your chance and steal the yellow cur that you will find there. When you get him bring him down to my office and get your half-dollar.'

"Within two hours the boy was back with the cur tied to a rope.

" 'What will I do with him?' he asked, after I paid him.

" 'I don't care,' I snapped; 'drown him if you want to.'

"That night I discovered my wife in tears, and I was informed between sobs that poor, dear little Fido was missing. The next day she had an advertisement inserted in all the papers offering five dollars' reward for his return. The third day she met me joyfully at the door and announced that Fido had been found.

" 'Where?' I asked, concealing a groan.

" 'A little boy brought him back,' she answered.

" 'What kind of a boy?' I asked suspiciously.

" 'A small, cross-eyed boy with the most honest face that I ever saw on a boy. I gave him five dollars.' "

WHERE TO FIND HER.

When you would select a wife
Do not call on Sunday;
If you would know her as she is,
Better seek her Monday.

If you find her in the kitchen,
With the snowy linen,
Your divinity is apt
To be worth your winning.

If she's in the parlor, playing
Opera selections,
For a wife to share your fortunes,
Seek in new directions.

Uselessness may beautify
A pet bird or a mouse;
Thrift and tact adorn more brightly
Her who rules a house.

Side-saddles were first introduced in 1388.

A CRITICAL MOMENT.

How Courage Won the Day for the Khedive.

Sir Edward Malet's "Shifting Scenes" carries the reader to Egypt at a stirring time in the history of the young khedive, and shows how courage won the day for him. When the moment came for the bombardment of Alexandria the young khedive refused to take shelter on board an English man-of-war, saying that his lot lay with his people.

He was khedive in nothing but name, the whole power having passed into the hands of the rebels, and his chances of escape were hardly greater than those of a martyr in a Roman arena before the wild beasts were uncaged. They did not send wild beasts to tear him, but they did send a captain and his company with orders to despatch him. The wit and the presence of mind of the khedive changed what was intended to be the supreme tragedy of the revolution into a comedy.

He saw the band of soldiers coming towards the palace. When they arrived, prepared for resistance and intending to break in the doors, they found the aide-de-camp of the khedive at the foot of the great staircase. He met them civilly, and told them that the khedive was expecting them, and that he had given orders that they should be conducted at once to his presence.

Half-sobered by the unexpected reception, the soldiers mounted the grand staircase and were ushered into the presence of the man they had been sent to murder. He stood alone, calm and unhurried, in the centre of the great reception hall. He at once addressed them, telling them that he knew the errand on which they had come, but that before they carried out their instructions, he, like every man who was condemned to die, had a right to speak.

To this they agreed, and he proceeded to explain the situation with a quiet good sense that won their attention. He told them that in the long run the greater power must conquer; that as matters stood he had the pledge of the English to maintain him as khedive, but that if he no longer existed they would be likely to take the country for themselves ; and that therefore from a patriotic point of view they had better let him live.

After discussing the matter at some length in this strain, he proceeded to play his last card. He told the officer in charge that he would at once raise him in rank, and confer upon him the order of the Medjidie. With regard to the soldiers who accompanied him, he would constitute them his personal body-guard at that moment, as they might already have perceived that he was very much in want of soldiers.

Thus it came about that the little band which had come to kill remained to bless.

TOLD HIM IN CONFIDENCE.

In a certain isolated village in England there is a congregation which is not characterized by lavish liberality. Time after time the minister has vainly appealed to his people to contribute more generously to the funds of the church. The members indeed gave something, but it was nearly always the smallest silver coin of the realm that was placed in the plate.

A shrewd Scot who had recently gone to the place and joined the church was not long before he noticed the state of affairs, and a remedy soon suggested itself to his practical mind.

"I'll tell you what," he said to one of the officials, "if you mak' me treasurer, I'll engage to double the collections in three months."

His offer was promptly accepted; and sure enough the collections began to increase, until, by the time he had stated, they were nearly twice as much as formerly.

"How have you managed it, Mr. Sandyman?" said the pastor to him one day.

"It's a great secret," returned the Scot, "but I'll tell you in confidence. The folk, I saw, maistly gave threepenny bits. Weel, when I got the money every Sabbath evening, I carefully picked oot the sma' coins and put them by. Noo, as there's only a limited number o' the threepenny-pieces in a little place like this, and as I have maist of them, at present under lock and key, the folk maun give saxpences, at least, instead. Sae that's the way the collections are doubled."

And the pastor went away declaring that every Scotsman was a born financier.

PRECEDENT.

A clever answer in court was that given to Chief Justice Coleridge years ago when he was defending a lady who had become a Sister of Mercy and was expelled from the convent for refusing to obey the rules.

She had brought an action for expulsion and libel. In the course of the trial Coleridge assumed that breaches of discipline are trivial, contemptible, and should never be noticed.

"What has Miss Sawin done?" he asked Mrs. Kennedy, a mistress of novices.

"Well," said the lady, "she has, for example, eaten strawberries."

"Eaten strawberries? What harm is there in that?"

"It was forbidden, sir," said Mrs. Kennedy.

"But, Mrs. Kennedy, what trouble was likely to come from eating strawberries?"

"Well, sir," said Mrs. Kennedy, "you might as well ask what trouble was likely to come from eating an apple; and yet we know what trouble did come from it."

That closed the discussion.

A REDEEMING TRAIT.

Mrs. Hatterson—"Don't you think Mrs. Polkadot is an awful gossip?"

Mrs. Hatterson—"May be so. But there's one good thing about her. She never tells anything about anyone that there isn't some truth in."

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

There are 184 lady law clerks in London.

It is said that Lord Wolseley is writing his reminiscences.

Sir Frank Green fined a 'bus conductor 20s. and costs in the city for having two passengers too many.

It is probable that a gala performance at the Opera will be included among the coronation functions.

Over twenty-five tons of flowers for the home market were landed at Penzance from the Scilly Isles one day last week.

It is calculated that in London alone there are discharged into the atmosphere daily 18,000 tons of unconsumed fuel.

During the past five years the number of trade unionists in the United Kingdom has increased from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000.

It is said that the War Office is about to erect a military prison, and that in future military prisoners will not be sent to civil prisons.

While the consumption of wine in France last year was 147 bottles per head of population, in the United Kingdom it was only three.

Exports from Sheffield to the United States during 1901 are valued at £515,592 ($2,577,960). This is an increase of £7,885 ($39,425) over the same exports of 1900.

A new paving in London is formed of big blocks made of partially pulverized stone, obtained from Cornwall and South Wales, and held together by Trinidad pitch.

Newgate prison, which will shortly be removed, was first built in the 12th century, but was destroyed in the great fire of 1666, and again in the Gordon riots of 1780.

A War Office report gives the total of British casualties in South Africa to date, including surviving wounded, as 5,240 officers and 100,701 men. The deaths were chiefly from fevers.

The death took place in Newcastle of Charles Junius Haslam, an old Chartist, at the age of ninety-one. He took part in all the meetings in Manchester leading up to the reform Bill.

Mr. John Stewart, formerly of the Bank of Scotland in Aberdeen, has been appointed assistant general manager of Parr's Bank, London. He was agent for the same bank at Liverpool.

A London firm of druggists have recently secured the contract for a large supply to the prison at Wormwood Scrubbs of Japanese handkerchiefs for use by prisoners suffering from phthisis.

Any one insuring his life for £2,000 with the Scottish Temperance Life Assurance Company is offered a good seat to view the coronation procession from the windows of the company's offices.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant permission to his subjects to fly the Royal Standard on the occasion of his coronation, states an official communication which has been received by a correspondent.

"Lady Sundridge," the incognito name of Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, will shortly arrive on a visit to Sir Sydney and Lady Waterlow at their charming southern home, the Villa Monterey, Cannes.

Earl Beauchamp has entered upon his thirty-first year. He has been mayor of an English cathedral city, member of the London School Board and Governor of New South Wales—a notable record for a young man.

After receiving 4s. a week outrelief from the parish during fifteen years, Mary Edwards, aged eighty-six, died recently at Wimbledon, leaving a post-office savings bank book, showing deposits amounting to £105 17s. 9d.

Lord Rosebery is a great reader. He reads while dressing. He has been even known to take a book to the bathroom. But his knowledge is derived as much from men as from books. His treatment of pretentious talkers is a sight to witness. With the exquisite touch of a master of fence he pricks a windbag so quickly and yet so gently that the movement is scarcely perceptible, and it is only when the windbag's emptiness is palpably revealed that the onlookers recognize the skill of the operation.

THE DOCTOR'S DECISION.

A party of men were fishing from the bows of a big warship. Most of the fish caught were of the kind known as flatfish. Standing close by, and intently watching the operations, were two men who were at sea for the first time, and whose knowledge of fish was evidently limited, they being greatly concerned as to the reason the fish should be brown on the top and white underneath. One of them gave it as his opinion that the fish were originally all white, but that sleeping on their backs in the mud had caused that part to turn brown. The information was immediately ridiculed by the second man, which so incensed the other that he laid a wager on his theory being correct. Upon the case being put to the doctor of the ship—who, by the way, was a fun-loving Irishman—he immediately remarked that the mud theory put forth by the first man was entirely wrong. "The real cause of the one side being brown," said he sagely, "is because the fish have been swimming so long with their backs uppermost that they have got sunburnt!"

Professor of English Literature (to young man)—"How do you punctuate the following: 'The beautiful girl for such she was was passing down the street'?" Student—"I think, Professor, I would make a dash after the beautiful girl."

THE EQUITY.

SHAWVILLE, APRIL 10, 1902.

Mr. Whitney, the leader of the Ontario Conservatives, will hold a series of political meetings in the chief centres of the province, before the elections come off.

Ten thousand Pittsburg coal miners went out on strike on April 2. The strike is due to the refusal of the Pittsburg Company to recognize the officers of the miners' union.

Lord Dundonald, will succeed Major General O'Grady Haly as commander of the Canadian Militia on July 1st. The appointment is regarded with much favor in military circles, as the new incumbent is in every sense of the word a so'dier, one who has seen a lot of active service in the South African war, during which he has many times won distinction.

The emigration branch of the departments of the interior is arranging to erect near New Westminister Abbey on the occasion of the King's coronation an arch made of the golden grain of the Canadian West. Mr. Smart, the deputy minister of the interior, is now in communication with Inspector Preston upon the subject. The idea is that the King and the Queen will pass through the arch on their way to the coronation ceremonies. This will prove an excellent advertisement for the Domioion. A similar arch was erected in Winnipeg last fall during the visit of the Prince and Princess of Walei.

Quebec Inducements.

Quebec, April 4.—Sir Charles Ross. the inventor of the famous Ross rifle while in town had a prolonged interview with Hon. S. N. Parent in connection with the large enterprise that he is interested in and it is stated he will locate in Quebec. Military men consider Quebec the best location from a strategical point of view, as in case of hostilities it would be well protected by heavy ordnance and would not be so accessible to an enemy as the other centers of Canada.

Exodus Still Continues.

The United States census returns show conclusively that the claim made by the government, that the exodus from Candda to the United States has ceased, is mere moonshine. The statistics sent out from the United States census bureau established, that in 1880, there were 717,157 Canadian home residents in that country; in 1890, the number was 980,-238; in 1900 it was no less then 1,181,778. That is to say that in 1890 the total number of Canadians respectively domiciled in Canada and the United States was as 83 to 17; while in 1900 was as 82 to 18.

Canada Flooded With Disease'

Mr. Robert Watchorn, the Special Immigrant Inspector, who has charge of all United States immigration officials in Canada, is responsible for the statement, that "ninety-eight per cent. of the European immigrants, who are prohibited from entering the United States, by the American officia's at Montreal and other points of entry, along the borders are suffering from infectious diseases which are the direct result of filth and lack of sanitary methods." Canada, (more particularly Ontario and Quebec) is being made the dumping ground for disease introduced by these people. The Minister of Agriculture has refused to take steps to extirpate this frightful condition of affairs.

Protect the Farmer.

For the year ending June 36th, 1901, Canada's importation of agricultural products from the United States, included :—

Oats	$946.313
Barley	32.340
Pease	15 943
Potatoes	88.649
Tomatoes	37.508
Grapes	59.915
Small fruits	80.866

There is no reason why Canadians should not raise and market the above named produce. The Conservatives have called for a revision of the tariff which will guarantee to farmers the exclusive privilege of trading in their own markets. "Canada for Canadians" with equal recognition of the needs of the farmer, manufacturer and laborer is what the Conservative party stands for.

No Prohibition for Manitoba.

LATEST RETURNS GIVE MAJORITY OF 6,000 AGAINST LIQUOR ACT.

Winnipeg, Man., April 2.— Further returns of voting on the liquor act referendum received today increase the total vote to about 30,000, with many of the distant rural municipalites to hear from. The unreported places are expected to sp'it even, leaving a straight majority of about six thousand against the enforcement of the act. The total so far received now stands : Against the act 17,464; for the act, 11,137; majority against 6,327. The official returns for Winnipeg received by Returning Officer Hubbard, are : Negative, 5,887 ; affirmative, 5,481 majority, 3,406.

A rather odd phase of the situation is that all the parties that were interested in the voting claim victories.

The Dominion Alliance followers say that the result of the election justified their expectations. Thousands of temperance people, the Alltance claims, did not vote because of the position the Alliance took. This they say is well for they claim that the voting was so corrupt that as a representation of public opinion it was useless. The result was a splendid moral victory and vindication for the Alliance and for the cause of true temperance. The prohibition league, on the other hand, claim that the position of the leauge, that every temperance man should turn out and vote was vindicated by the fact that over 1,999 votes were polled in its favor. They point out that if the result in the city be substracted from this total vote, that the vote in the rest of the province, for and against, will be about equal, and this, though the temperance men did not organize, and the liquor men put up the fight of their lives. This section of the temperance party also claim that there was a great deal of corruption in the election.

The liquor men say they did not claim a moral victory. All they wanted was a practical one, a majority of the votes, and this they received

Not in Politics.

Toronto, April 1.—Sir Wm. Van Horne, who arrived in Toronto this morning to attend the meeting of the Northwest Land Co , in reply to a question as to when the C. P. R. would begin the expenditure of the $20,000,000 which has been authorized, replied : "That money may not be spent for years; it is always necessary to have something in the pantry." He carefully avoided any subject relating to politics, making the significant remark : "That when it comes to politics, I simply know nothing."

Referring to a report that the C P.R. would acquire the coal and steel industries at Sydney, C.B., he remarked that the C.P.R. was not there yet and he did not think they would be.

As to Terms of Peace.

TIMES WRITER SAYS COLONIALS SHOULD CONSULTED.

London, April 2.—The Times prints an articles on the peace negotiations in South Africa, in which urges that negotiations must not be hampered by the premature publication of terms.—What, says the writer, is not sufficiently realized by home politicians and the British press is that the leaders of the Boer war party are not simple farmers, whose reading is not confined to the Bible, but lawyers, who know English politics well. If the armed burghers in the field assent to the conclusion of a convention by Steyn and Schalkburger, there is, it is asserted, no doubt that the separate existence of the republics will cease. The writer makes light of fears that the Boer generals and rank and file might repudiate any arrangement negotiated. The artic'e goes on to say that it is admitted colonial opinion must be considered in the matter of peace terms. Canada, Australia and New Zealand have earned the right to be consulted. While a generous policy in granting terms would be the wisest, the claims of the Cape loyalists, the uitlanders and the colonists must be the first consideration. The article urges that the nucleus of hostile state must be left intact, though the utmost possible degree of self-goverment shou'd be granted the Boer colonies. It says :—"Leave any district of the Transvaal under purely Boer rule and a new arsenal will arise to astonish the British empire."

The Alaska Salmon.

Washington, April 2.—In the house today, speaking to a pro forma amendment, Mr. Sulzer. (New York), called attention to the necessity for protecting the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Mr. Knox, chairman of committee on territories, agreed, with much heat, with what Sulzer said. He contended that if the present laws were enforced the fisheries would be protected. Mr. Lacey, (Iowa) said that the salmon fisheries of Alaska were of immense value and steps should be taken now to preserve them. He offered an amendment to create a fund of $10,000 for this purpose, but it was ruled out on a point of order.

THE MARKETS.

SHAWVILLE.

Wheat (standard) 68 to 75c.
Flour per barrel, $3.40 to $3.80.
Oats per bushel, 40 to 00c.
Pease per bushel, 70 to 75c.
Buckwheat, 45c. per bush.
Rye, per bush. 45 cents.
Eggs, per dozen, 10 to 00c.
Butter, per pound, 14 to 15c.
Wool, per pound, 14 to 15c.
Pelts, each, 00 to 00c.
Hides, $4.50 to $5.00.
Calfskins, 35 to 40 cents each.

OTTAWA.

Butter, print, 22c. per lb.
" pails, 18 to 20c. per lb.
Eggs, fresh, 12c. per doz.
Potatoes, 30c. per bag.
Lamb, 6 to 9c. per lb.
Mutton, 0 to 0c. per lb.
Beef, 5½ to 8c. per lb:
Pork, $7.25 to $8.75 per 100.
Oats, 47 to 49c. per bushel.
Hay, $6.00 to $9.50 per ton.
Wool 00 to 00c. per lb.

The Toronto Trades and Labor Council has condemned the Laurier Labor Gazette as being unreliable. Members of the "department of labor," it is alleged, take credit to themselves for settling difficulties which are not settled. The Labor Gazette gives its readers nothing new ; if it cannot give them something reliable it must go on the list of journalistic failures.

Tariff of Tolls

To be collected during Season of 1902 by the Quinze Rapids Improvement Company, Limited.

For use of Improvements.

Sawlogs 17 feet and under in length per thousand feet board measure..... 6 cents.

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per thousand feet board measure..... 7½ cents

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet long and upwards in length, per thousand feet board measure..... 9 cents

Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square or waney board, per thousand cubic feet..... 90 cents

DEER AND MOOSE.

All well disposed persons are expected, and it is their duty to assist the Game Warden in protecting the deer and moose during the close season.

Many are humanely doing so now, but more could do it and should out of kindness to those animals.

All that is necessary is to drop a line saying when the deer or moose were killed or molested and by whom and if by more than one person give names of all.

It is better but not necessary that you should give your name, unless you wish to be paid for your trouble. All correspondence strictly private and confidential.

Address
N. McCUAIG,
Pory. Game Keeper
Bryson, Que.

Province of Quebec, }
District of Pontiac. }

A Session of The Court of King's Bench

A session of the Court of King's Bench, having Criminal Jurisdiction in the said province, will be held at the Court house in the Village of Bryson in the said district of Pontiac on the sixth day of May next, 1902, at ten of the clock in the forenon. In consequence we notify and warn all Majistrates, Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Constables, Baliffs and other ministers of justice in the said district, whose duty it may be to attend the said Court of King's Bench to be then and there in their proper person to do those things which may be ordered them to do.

SIMON McNALLY,
Sheriff,
Sheriff's Office Bryson, April 3nd, 1902.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership heretofore subsisting between George H. McDowell, and R. W. Hodgins, both of the village of Shawville, under the name and style of McDowell & Hodgins, and carrying on business as general agents and dealers in the village of Shawville, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will in future be carried on by the said George H. McDowell, to whom all accounts, notes, etc., due the late firm are to be paid, and by whom all obligations due by the firm will be settled.

Dated at Shawville this 31st day of March, 1902.

G. H. McDOWELL,
R. W. HODGINS.

Boots, Shoes, Rubbers,

Special value in Rain Coats.

MACFARLANE BROS.

Campbell's Bay

1902 A NEWLY REBUILT MILL ! 1902

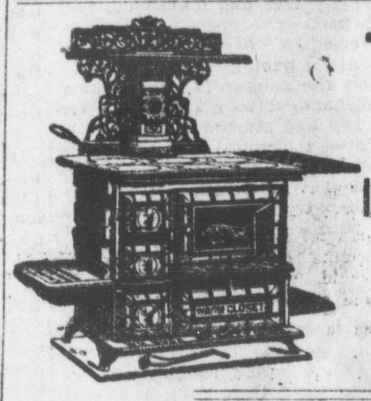
CLARENDON ROLLER MILLS

Remember that we are adding to our reputation as manufacturers of HIGH GRADE FLOUR.

You don't Catch Us standing still and trying to do business solely on a reputation already established. No, sir !

We want Milling and Seed Wheat and can pay the highest price for it. We have a large stock of Flour and all kinds of Feed and can make PRICES RIGHT.

JAMES WILSON.



THE FAVORITE COOK STOVE IS THE BEST MADE.

A BIG STOCK NOW ON HAND
— AT —
WAINMAN'S.

Your choice also of several other makes in Cook Stoves as well as a fine range of Box Stoves and Triple Heaters.

BARGAINS IN SECOND HAND STOVES
of which we have a variety in stock.

A full line of Stove Furnishings, Agateware, Tinware, Etc.

G. E. WAINMAN, SHAWVILLE.

P. S.—Highest price for Hides and Pelts.

MASSEY-HARRIS WARE-ROOMS • SMART & SMITH SHAWVILLE

Just Received !

A Car-load of
The Celebrated Gray
Carriages and Buggies.

Drop in and have a look at these stylish rigs before placing your Spring orders.

SMART & SMITH.

HIGH CLASS AND MEDIUM
FURNITURE.

Bedroom Suites, Parlor Suites & Lounges,
Sideboards, Extension Tables,
Kitchen Tables, Parlor Tables,
Springs and Mattresses,
Full line Chairs and Rockers.

UNDERTAKING BRANCH
Fully Equipped as Usual and Prices Reasonable.

J. GRAHAM.

THE SHAWVILLE SASH and DOOR
FACTORY
(Formerly McCredie & Hodgins)
Is again built up and ready for business.

BEING FULLY EQUIPPED WITH UP-TO-DATE MACHINERY AND COMPETENT WORKMEN, THE PUBLIC MAY RELY ON GETTING :: :: GOOD WORK DONE. :: ::

A full stock of Doors, Sash, Mouldings, Turnings, Etc., will be kept on hand and Custom Work done as usual.

ROBERT G. HODGINS.

Here it is ! The Place

Where you can get anything and everything you require in Tin, Agate and Enamelled Ware.

Eavetroughing, Roofing and Repairing

Neatly done at lowest prices.

DALE BROS., Shawville.

P. S.—Highest price paid for Calfskins and Pelts.

FRESH ARRIVALS
—IN—
SPRING GOODS
—AT THE—
Cash Store,
STARK'S CORNERS.

Our stock will repay the careful inspection of intending buyers, while the Cash System enables us to sell on the smallest possible margin,

A CALL WILL CONVINCE.

SILAS YOUNG.

SHAWVILLE'S NEW SASH and DOOR
FACTORY.

In connection with my former business I have just placed in position a set of first-class machines for the manufacture of all kinds of

Sash, Doors, Mouldings, Turnings, &c.

For which I am now prepared to receive orders and guarantee first-class work.

Thanking my many customers for their liberal patronage in the past, I shall look forward to a future increase in business.

JOHN G. ELLIOTT, PROPRIETOR.

THE EQUITY,

A Weekly Journal devoted to Local Interests.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

AT SHAWVILLE, Co. PONTIAC, QUE.

SUBSCRIPTION—$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper stopped until all arrearages are paid, unless by special arrangement with the publisher.

—:o:—

ADVERTISING RATES:

Legal advertising, eight cents per line for first insertion and four cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business cards not exceeding one inch inserted at $4.00 per year.

Local announcements inserted at the rate of 8 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents for subsequent insertions.

Commercial advertising by the month or for longer periods inserted at low rates, which will be given on application.

Advertisements received without instructions accompanying them will be inserted until forbidden and charged for accordingly.

Birth, marriage and death notices published free of charge. Obituary poetry three cents per line.

JOB PRINTING.

All kinds of Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JOHN A. COWAN,
Publisher.

Business Cards.

MEDICAL.

F. M. A. McNaughton, B.A., M.D., C.M.

GRADUATE OF McGILL UNIVERSITY.

Office—Residence of the late Dr. H. H Knox, Shawville.
Office hours—Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

D. B. ALEXANDER, M. D., C. M.,

F. T. M. C.

Graduate of Trinity University, Toronto; Graduate of Victoria University, Toronto. Fellow by examination of Trinity Med. College, Toronto.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE: J. H ARMSTRONG'S HOUSE, MAIN STREET - - SHAWVILLE.

LEGAL.

D. LEGUERRIER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,

Will visit Bryson on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of every week. Office at R. McC. Ritchie's residence.

BOURBEAU RAINVILLE, L. L. L.,

ADVOCATE .. BRYSON,

WM. CAMBLE,
BARRISTER, &c.,

Room 26, Trust Building, No. 48 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.

At Shawville, second and fourth Thursday of each month.

Office—over G. F. Hodgins' Store, Main St.

GEO. C. WRIGHT,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER, &C.,

OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

Trust Building—
48 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

Phone No. 1324.

Attends courts of Ottawa and Pontiac Districts.

ARTHUR McCONNELL, B. C. L.,
ADVOCATE, &c.,

LAW CHAMBERS } MAIN STREET, HULL, - - QUE.

At Shawville 3rd Thursday each month. At request attends Courts in District of Pontiac. Prompt collections and immediate remittances. Special attention to correspondents.

W. W. IRELAND,

Clerk of the District Magistrates' Court, Commissioner and Conveyancer. Deeds, Mortgages, etc., executed legally and satisfactorily.

SHAWVILLE - - - - QUE.

S. A. MACKAY, B.C.L.,

NOTARY PUBLIC, NOTARY FOR THE RELIANCE LOAN AND SAVINGS CO., OF ONTARIO.

MONEY TO LOAN ON EASY TERMS.

BRYSON, - - QUE.

Will be in Shawville on Tuesday and Saturday of every week.

J. J. TURNER,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER for the County Pontiac. Sales conducted in a business-like and satisfactory manner. Goods or articles of any kind taken and disposed of by public or private sale on reasonable terms. Public sales conducted at Shawville once a month. A variety of articles always on hand for sale: Office: Shawville, Que.

HOTELS.

St. Lawrence Hall,
MAIN ST., QUYON
Mrs C M. McLean,
Proprietress.

Good Accommodation. Table and Bar always well furnished.

FIRST-CLASS LIVERY ATTACHED.



G. M. Donaldson,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER

KEEPS A SELECT STOCK OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE &c. &c.

REPAIRING— A SPECIALITY.

SHAWVILLE, Q.

I.O.F. L.B.C.

Court Shawville, No. 276.

Meets the 4th Wednesday of every month.

Court dues must be paid promptly every month.

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

J. A. COWAN, R.S. H. S. BARNETT, F.S.
JOHN BECKETT, C. R.

SHAWVILLE SHAVING PARLOR,
JOHN SMITH, Proprietor.

The spot for—
A FASHIONABLE HAIR CUT,
GOOD SHAMPOO, OR
A CLEAN SHAVE.

☞ Your Turn next.

GEO. HYNES,
FURNITURE DEALER AND UNDERTAKER,
SHAWVILLE, - - QUE.

A large, well-selected and varied stock of Furniture always on hand, at prices to suit all classes.

IN UNDERTAKING

I also keep a complete stock of Funeral Furnishings, ranging from the plainest requisites to the most elegantly designed. All calls receive personal attendance. Open day and night.

District and Country.

Four new banks are seeking incorporation by the Dominion Parliament.

Usup Salamon, the Galician wife murderer, was sentenced at Winnipeg to hang on May 27.

A ten-year-old boy named Bilny was run over by a train near Schriber, Ont., and killed.

Mr. Bourbonnais, M. P. P. for Soulanges, died suddenly at Quebec on Friday last.

Quebec, Apl. 2—Premier Parent has accepted the invitation to attend the coronation and will leave for England about the middle of June.

Renfrew wants the Dominion Government to grant a bonus of $3,200 per mile for 75 miles to the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway to allow it to connect with Renfrew.

At Brantford, Ont., on Tuesday, March 25th, 1902 by the Rev. W. A. Martin, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Walter Woolver, to George Reeves of the Star-Enterprise, Eganville, Ont.

The special number of the Toronto Mail commemorating the thirteenth anniversary of that excellent journal is one of the handsomest specimens of illustrated special editions which have appeared in Canada.

The experimental farm officials at Ottawa have sent out 10,773 three pound package of seed grain to farmers all over the Dominion besides 1,632 eight-pound packages to farmers who have shown a special interest in the work.

On Monday afternoon last a passenger special in charge of engineer Shaw and fireman Burnell, (formerly of Pembroke), while running east near Beaucage, came across a large male deer standing on the track. The animal took along the ties in front of the engine for about a half-a-mile before turning off, which it did in the nick of time. It was in splendid condition.—North Bay Despatch.

The United States officials at Montreal say that at least one handsome residence has been erected at Westmount out of the business of smuggling Chinese into States, and latterly as the vigilance of the officials has increased, the market price of safe conduct across the border to the United States has risen from $100 to $200.

A Canadian Pacific Railway freight train exactly a mile long is being hauled over the Thunder Bay section of the road with a view to test the amount of tonnage that can be handled there, and if the result is successful the section may receive a large proportion of the $2,600,000 set apart for the improvement of the division.

The attendance at the annual session of the Provincial Orange Grand Lodge at Smith's Falls on Wednesday was the largest of recent years, and the Grand Master made touching reference to the loss sustained by the order in the death of Past Grand Master J. W. Bell, M. P., and Supreme Grand Master and Sovereign N. Clarke Wallace. M. P.

A quiet but very pretty wedding was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Pattison, 370 Bank street Ottawa, when their daughter, Bella, was united in marriage to Mr. S. E. Wright, of Sudbury, Rev. A. E. Mitchell, of Erskine church, being the officiating clergyman. The bride looked very pretty in a gown of pale blue crepe de chene with trimmings of cream silk applique insertion and lace. After the marriage ceremony light refreshments were served to the assembled guests. The happy couple left on the evening train for their home in Sudbury, followed by the best wishes of their many friends. The bride's traveling suit was of light grey camel's hair cloth trimmed with stitched bands of taffeta silk, the revers off the jacket being of cream silk applique, and vest of cream silk. A large black sequin and chiffon with plumes and black silk ruff were also worn. The presents were numerous and costly.—Citizen report.

Have You Bought Your New Carpet?

We have made every effort to satisfy you in House Furnishings, and guarantee to give you as large a variety of CHOICE and as good value in PRICE .. .. AS ANY CITY STORE. .. ..

Hemp Carpets, Union Carpets,
Tapestry Carpets, Brussels Carpets,
Spring Roller Blinds,
Two yards wide Linoleums,
Lace Curtains, from 25c. to $3.00 per pair.

Wall Paper

Do not Buy Wall Paper until you have looked at our new stock.

Elephant Brand of Mixed Paints is the Best.
Dry Colors, Paint Oil, Turpentine, Japans,
—Varnishes and Stains—
Alabastine, Whiting, Kalsomine.
Any kind of Brush you may require.

Seeds! Garden and Field Seeds!
Our Stock of Seeds is complete—all Fresh and the Best Procurable.
Timothy, Early Red Clover, Late Clover,
:: Alsike Clover ::

G. F. HODGINS.

P. S.—Men's and Boys' Felt Hats, Raincoats and Umbrellas.

At Montreal Edward Laurin, who shot and killed his father's coachman, G. W. Smith, who was found guilty of manslaughter,

It is understood that Rev. Father O'Leary, R. C. chaplain with the first Canadian contingent, will shortly return to South Africa to locate the graves of Canadians who are sleeping beneath the veldt.

Israel St. Pierre, aged 53, of 175 Kent street, Hull, wrs drowned last Friday night in the Ottawa River near Eddy's sulphide works. The deceased leaves a grown up family and a second wife and three young children.

Montreal, Que., April 4—Blanche Houde, three years of age, was probably mortally wounded yesterday by her seven-year-old brother. The boy, at his parents' home, Richmond street, found a loaded revolver, and accidently shot the little girl in the abdomen.

A member of the South African Constabulary writes home that the men who are captured by the Boers are made to pay for the horses, saddles, rifles, etc, taken from them, and says that if the ruling is not changed the men will shirk their duty rather than be fined so heavily.

John Loughrin, M. L. A. who represented Nipissing in the Legislature shortly to be dissolved, has been appointed registrar of deeds and master of titles for the district. His seat has been divided into two ridings by the redistribution bill, and Mr. Loughrin drops out of public life.

London, Ont., April 4.—A story is current that twenty-four Cardoc farmers had been fleeced by two men representing themselves as travellers for a Toronto steel range concern, who induced them to sign what purported to be agreements to drive them through the country at $2, 50 a day, but which turned out to be agreements to buy ranges at $64.

Ottawa, April 2—The marriage of Miss Marion Blair, daughter of Hon. A. G. Blair, to Mr. Walter Clarke, of St John, took place this afternoon at St. Andrew's church. The Rev. Dr. Herridge performed the ceremony. Owing to recent bereavement the wedding was a quiet one, only about sixty invitations being sent out. Miss A. T. Blair acted as bridesmaid, and Mr. Schofield, of St John, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke left on the New York train on a trip to the States.

Aylen & Duclos have carried an appeal to the supreme court in the case of Hambly versus Albright and Wilson, one of considerable importance to patentholders in Canada. Justice Burbidge, in the exchequer court, ruled that defendants, the holders of a patent for the chemical treatment of phosphate, did not forfeit or cause the cancellation of that patent by failure to manufacture under its directions for the year following the issue of the patent. Plaintiff claims they did, and it is on this point that the appeal is being made. The patent effects the phosphate industry.

Thanks to the export duty on logs it is announced that the output of the Georgian bay saw mills beat all records the coming season. Now if the government would only put an export duty on pulp and put a period that industry might be similarly booming.

Poachers Heavily Fined.

Quebec, April 2—In the Police Court this morning, Judge Angers fined a poacher one hundred dollars and costs, for killing a moose, and two others one hundred and thirteen dollars and costs for killing four beaver out of season.

For South Africa

NAMES OF CANADA SCHOOL TEACHERS WHO HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED

Ottawa, April 1.—The following is the list of Canadian school teachers accepted for Service in South Africa :—

Western Ontario.

Miss Florence J. Wilkinson, Toronto; Miss Augusta E Hooper, Toronto Junction. Miss Berta Brydon, Nobleton; Miss Katherine Maclennan, Toronto; Miss Edna E. O'Brien, Nebleton; Miss E. Maudo Macfarlane, Toronto; Miss Eleanor Yenney, Peterboro; Miss Margaret D. Scott, Toronto.

Eastern Ontario.

Miss Davina Rodger, Belwood; Miss E Dryedale, Perth; Miss Florence Randall, Ottawa; Miss Annie Moulton, Gananoque; Miss Julia Urquhart, Ottawa; Miss Libbie Rodger, Belwood; Miss Ruby Bothwell; Galt; Miss George A Grant, Newington.

Province of Quebec.

Miss Isabel Perry, 91 St. Genevieve street, Montreal; Miss Sarah L. Abbott, 56 St. Matthew street, Montreal.; Miss Mabel K. Coffey, Millington; Miss Sylvia E Lee, Cookshire; Miss Jessie Fleet, 22 Rushbrook street, Montreal; Miss E. Macburney, 823 Palace street, Montreal; Miss Ellen Maude Graham, Quebec.

Nova Scotia.

Miss Bertha B. Hebb, Bridgewater; Miss Margaret E. DeWolfe, Halifax; Miss Ella Done, Candall, Walton; Miss Emma Ellis, Darthmouth; Miss E. Blanche McDonald, Hopewell; Miss Ellen M. Mackenzie, Stellerton.

New Brunswick.

Miss Mabel V. Elliott, Chatham; Miss Sophy N. Pickle, Kingston; Miss Ida E. McLeod, Fredericton; Miss Annie J. Burns, St. John; Miss Winifrid Johnston, Fredericton, Miss Agnes L. Carr, St. John.

Prince Edward Island.

Miss Clara G. Arbuckle, Summerside, Miss Maudie L. Bremmer, Charlottetown, Miss Grace Butcher, Charlottetown.

Manitoba.

Miss Elith A. Murray, Winnipeg; Miss Susan Younghusband, Portage la Prairie.

THE FROST & WOOD COMPANY, Limited.

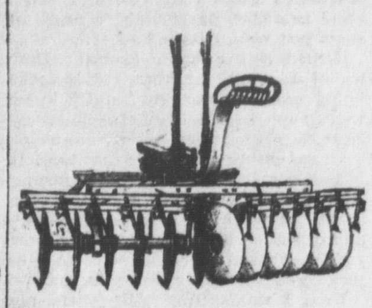
County Pontiac's Largest Ware-Rooms.

A. SMILEY, Prop.

Before placing orders for Spring Goods I wish to remind the general public that

WE HAVE THE MOST UP-TO-DATE FARM MACHINERY ON THE MARKET

as a glance at the construction of Disc will show; also the number of sales made to the leading farmers on their merits.



NOTE.—Pole can be arranged for two, three or four horses, instantly without removing pole. Made in nine different sizes from 16 to 20 inches; double lever—a great convenience on side hills and turning at end of furrow.

A. SMILEY.

J. F. Gronau's, Ladysmith,

Headquarters for
UP-TO-DATE GOODS

Elegant Silks and Dress Goods,
Readymade Clothing, Underwear,
Groceries, China and Glassware,
Jewellery and Fancy Goods,

Good Bargains now going in all Winter Goods.

J. F. GRONAU .. .. LADYSMITH.

Fishing Nets .... and .... Fishing Tackle

—:o:—

of all kinds.

McDOUGALL & CUZNER,
Hardware Merchants, - - - Sussex St. Ottawa.

Robbing the Mails.

Toronto, April 1.—Charles A Hendry 24 years old, son of the postmaster, of the branch post office at the corner of Wellsley and Bleecker streets, was arrested tonight on a charge of theft from a registered letter of $3, the property of the Dominion Government. For some time complaints have been made as to the disappearance of money from letters sent through the branch office, and District Inspector Henderson sent a decoy letter. It reached the general office with the money. The detective was sent up to the office and arrested young Hendry, finding the marked money on his person.

The strike of farm laborers is spreading through Italy.

The admirality will create a new class of war vessels to be known as scouts.

The Afghan army is in a state of insubordination, owing to arrears of pay.

Atlantic City, a celebrated sea side resort, was badly scourged by fire on Thursday last.

The fund for the erection of memorials in South Africa on the graves of Canadian soldiers now amounts to $375.

The Fitzsimmons-Jefferies fight will take place at Los Angeles, for $25,000 a side. The time is not yet announced.

Tots of six and eight years of age are at work in the cotton mills of Montgomery, Ala.

Modern Athens, Greece, is now a city of marble. Even the sidewalks on the principal streets are paved with marble.

Three officials of the Vatican, charged with thefts from the Vatican treasury aggregating £16,000 are on trial at Rome.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Write for our interesting books "Inventor's Help" and "How you are swindled." Send us a **rough sketch** or **model** of your invention or improvement and we will tell you **free** our opinion as to whether it is probably patentable. We make a specialty of applications rejected in other hands. Highest references furnished.

MARION & MARION
PATENT SOLICITORS & EXPERTS

Civil & Mechanical Engineers, Graduates of the Polytechnic School of Engineering, Bachelors in Applied Sciences, Laval University, Members Patent Law Association, American Water Works Association, New England Water Works Assoc. P. Q. Surveyors Association, Assoc. Member Can. Society of Civil Engineers.

OFFICES: { NEW YORK LIFE B'LD'G., MONTREAL, CAN. ATLANTIC BUILDING., WASHINGTON, D.C.

Rev. R. C. Horner, has received word of the safe arrival at Assointe, Egypt, of Rev. Wesley Trotter and Miss Elma Cannon, the missionaries of the Holiness Movement sent out from Ottawa. Assainte is a point 370 miles from Alexandri, and it is the intention of the missionaries to establish a branch of the church.

Charles, the two year old son of Mr. Geo. Dryadale, of Perth, was found dead in a well at the rear of his fathers residence on Drummond street, Tuesday afternoon of last week. The child had been absent from his parents' sight for about two hours and a search was made with the above result. The little fellow was apparently standing on the boards at the top of the well, which is a very deep one, when one of the boards broke and he fell through.

It is said that some £320,000, the Pope's personal property, has been embezzled by the Vatican officials, who are to stand secular trial.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND.

NOTES BY MAIL FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

Many Things Happen to Interest the Minds of Auld Scotia's Sons.

Lerwick Harbor Board are about to erect a fish mart, to cost £8,000 along the Esplanade.

The Linlighgow Oil Company are to close their mines. Several hundred men will be thrown idle.

A large portion of the roof of St. Enoch church, Glasgow, was destroyed by fire recently.

Over 10,000 tons of Scotch potatoes have been exported from Dundee to the United States this season.

The late Mr. Neil McLean, Edinburgh, has bequeathed about £20,000 to the National Bible Society.

The collections for the Lifeboat Saturday Fund during 1891 totalled £21,433. Glasgow contributed £1,400.

Owing to the large takes of herring at Lerwick many boats from the east coast have proceeded there.

The income of the National Bible Society of Scotland last year was £36,641, and the expenditure £28,855.

Four children, who had been left alone, were burned to death in the house of a miner in Rutherglen.

Rev. Dr. John Duncan, minister of Abdie, Newburgh, and father of the Church of Scotland, has died in his 90th year.

Edinburgh Presbytery declined by 21 votes to 17 to express disapproval of the running of cars in the city on Sundays.

Lord and Lady Balfour of Burleigh were presented by the curlers of Alloa with valuable gifts to commemorate their silver wedding.

The annual meeting of the Clyde Industrial Training Ship Association was held in Glasgow under the presidency of Lord Inverclyde.

The sale of pedigree cattle at Perth was concluded last week, the total realized for the two days amounting to £9,710 for 326 animals.

The annual meeting of the Scottish Licensed Trade Defence Association was held in Perth. Resolutions against proposed legislation were passed.

Mr. J. M. Barrie, Emeritus Professor Masson and M. A. C. Mackenzie have been unanimously appointed honorary members of the Scottish Arts Club.

The church at Hutton, Buscel, near Scarborough, was struck by lightning. The tower was wrecked, and over half a ton of debris fell on to the roof.

At Cupar, Duncan Kennedy, formerly accountant of the Ladybank branch of the Union Bank of Scotland, was tried and acquitted on a charge of stealing £530 from the bank.

Glasgow Improvement Trust Committee have agreed to apply for parliamentary powers to acquire land by agreement within or without the city.

During 1901 over 10,000 operations were performed at the Glasgow Dental Hospital, the number of patients attending the institution being 7,607.

The decision of Glasgow town council to increase the salary of the chief constable of the city from £900 to £1,000 has received official approval.

Mr. Laurence Pullar of Perth, has provided a sum of £10,000 for the completion of the bathymetrical survey of the fresh water lakes of Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. W. T. Lithgow, shipbuilder, Port Glasgow, has given £10,000 to enable the town council to carry through their scheme of erecting houses for the working classes.

Glasgow Parish Council has agreed to appoint a committee to inquire how far the Council would proceed in the way of providing the outdoor poor with suitable houses.

Scottish shipbuilders launched during February vessels of 47,210 tons, as compared with 14 vessels of 22,811 tons in January, and 18 vessels of 61,500 tons in January, 1901.

Some years ago the trustees of the cottage at Alloway in which Burns was born decided to restore the historic building and its environments to their original aspects as far as possible. The work is now practically complete. A number of modern additions to the cottage, and one or two buildings erected since the poet's days and used as a museum and refreshment rooms, have been demolished.

Mirard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend

THE SPRING FEELING.

VARIABLE SPRING WEATHER DISASTROUS TO WEAK. PEOPLE.

Even Usually Robust People Feel Run Down and Out of Sorts at This Time—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Are the Very Best Spring Tonic.

The spring months are a trying time to most people. At no other time of the year do health and strength seem so hard to gain and to hold. You do not feel that you are really sick, but you feel about as bad as you could if you were seriously ill. That feeling ought to be got rid of—and it can be. What you need is a tonic to enrich the blood and free it from the impurities which have lodged in your system during the winter, and which are responsible for your present condition. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only reliable, never-failing tonic medicine. These pills make new, rich blood, strengthen the nerves and bring health and vitality to every organ in the body. They are an ideal spring medicine and the best thing in the world for all diseases having their origin in impoverished or impure blood. The case of Miss Belle Cohoon, White Rock Mills, N. S., is a strong corroboration of these statements. She says: "Three years ago this spring I was very much run down. The least exertion exhausted me. I seemed to lose ambition and a feeling of langour and sluggishness took its place. My appetite failed me and my sleep at nights was disturbed and restless. In fact I was in a pitiable condition. After trying two or three medicines without benefit, I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they speedily worked a change for the better and by the time I had used a half dozen boxes I felt stronger than I had done for years. I have since used the pills in the spring and I find them an excellent tonic."

Because of their thorough and prompt action on the blood and nerves these little pills speedily cure anaemia, rheumatism, sciatica, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, scrofula and eruptions of the skin, erysipelas, kidney and liver troubles and the functional ailments which make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. Other so-called tonic pills are mere imitations of this sterling remedy. Get the genuine with the full name "Dr Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHY WOOLENS WEAR THIN.

A SCENE IN A GROCER'S STORE.

Sir, I have just come roung myself to tell you that you have absolutely spoiled a pair of blankets on me.

I have!

Yes, sir, you have!

Surely you are mistaken, madam!

I am not mistaken. I sent round my little girl a few days ago for a good strong soap to wash out some heavy things. In all innocence I used what you sent me, and the result is that my blankets are just the skeleton of what they were. They are ruined, sir, and it's your fault!

Yes, but I sent what I usually send in such cases.

What you usually send! No wonder Mrs. Moore, my neighbor, complains of her clothes wearing out; I find you usually send her the same soap.

But, madam, I always give my customers what they ask for. Had you named a particular brand of soap you would have had it.

Named a particular brand! How was I to know anything of brands? but I know better now, and I know what ruined my blankets—and my hands are in a nice plight, too!

I can assure you, madam, that it is not my desire to sell anything that will be injurious to either the hands or clothing of my customers, and I shall be glad to know how you prove that what I sold you injured your blankets and your hands.

Well, I was telling Mrs. Neill my trouble, and she lent me a little cutting, and here it is: you can read it:

"Dr. Stevenson Macadam, Lecturer on Chemistry, Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh, describes the destructive property of soda upon wool very graphically.

"After mentioning how strong alkali such as potash and soda, disastrously affect cotton, linen, and wool he says:

"On one occasion I employed this property of soda in a useful way. There was a large quantity of new blankets sent to one of our hospitals which, when given out, were said by the patients to be not so warm as the old blankets were, and that led to an investigation as to whether the blankets were genuine or not. They looked well and weighed properly, and I got a blanket sent to me for examination and analysis. We found soon that there was cotton mixed with the wool, and the question was as to separating the two, because they were thoroughly woven throughout, and it was only by detaching the fine fibres from each other that you identified the cotton fibre. I fell on the device of using soda. I took a bit of blanket and put it in a vessel with soda, and boiled it there, and very quickly the wool got eaten away by the soda, and there was left behind the cotton as a kind of skeleton—a sort of ghost—of the original blanket out of which it was taken. I mention this merely to indicate to you the pernicious effects of using caustic materials, which, when employed strong by themselves, affect woolen articles in this way, and which, even when not very strong, will more slowly, but with equal certainty, tend to destroy the woolen fibre."

Now, I want to tell you that we neighbors have had a talk over the matter, and we are not going to have our clothes and hands ruined in this way. Several of our neighbors who know have proved to us that Washing Sodas, Potash, Chloride of Lime, and "soap substitutes" are most injurious to clothes and hands. "Free alkali" in soaps is practically the caustic soda that burns the clothes. Why, you dare not keep Caustic Soda in a tin canister; it must be in an earthen jar, or it will even corrode the tin! Now, it's for you to provide us with pure soap without free alkali, or we must find it elsewhere.

Madam, you enlighten me! So many soaps are advertised as pure, that I really took little heed to any difference between them.

I have one, however, that has medical certificates of its freedom from free alkali. It is guaranteed pure; and the makers offer $5,000 reward to any one who can prove it is not pure, and further, I am authorized to return the purchase money to any one finding cause for complaint.

Let me see it! Why, Sunlight soap! It's a beautiful, clean, fresh-looking soap, and this Octagon shape is very handy. Give me five bars.

Note by the Grocer.—This whole neighborhood is using Sunlight Soap now. I have no more complaints. I have no room in my store now for resinous concoctions of alkali poisons; but it is not the grocer's fault if the public are satisfied with common soaps. If the public ask for Sunlight Soap—octagon bar—we give it them.

ANOTHER HAPPY MOTHER.

Tells How Her Baby of Eight Months Profited by Wise Treatment.

Teething time is the critical age in a child's life. Any slight disorder in the stomach or bowels at that time greatly increases the peevishness of the little one and may have serious and even fatal results. It is impossible to take too great care of your baby's health during this period, and no better remedy than Baby's Own Tablets is known for the minor ailments of childhood. Among the mothers who have proved the worth of this medicine is Mrs. R. McMaster, Cookstown, Ont. Her little baby girl was suffering from the combined trials of indigestion, constipation and teething, and the mother's strength was severely taxed by the continuous care the child needed. A box of Baby's Own Tablets, however, made such an improvement that Mrs. McMaster is now enthusiastic in their praise. "It gives me great pleasure to testify to the value of Baby's Own Tablets," she writes. "My baby of eight months was much troubled with constipation and indigestion and was very restless at night. I procured a box of Baby's Own Tablets, and the results were so satisfactory that I have not used any other medicine since. My baby girl is now regular and healthy, and getting her teeth seems much easier, and she rests a great deal better. These Tablets are a great help to little ones when teething."

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. They produce natural sleep, because they regulate the stomach and bowels and comfort the nerves. They promptly cure such troubles as colic, sour stomach, constipation, diarrhoea, worms, indigestion and simple fever. They break up colds, prevent croup and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth. Dissolved in water, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Sold by all druggists, or sent postpaid at 25 cents a box, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Free sample sent on application. Mention this paper.

The best home-made fire-extinguisher is 4 ounces of pearlash dissolved in hot water, and added to a pail of cold water.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO CALIFORNIA.

For the meeting of the Independent Order of Foresters at Los Angeles, April 29th., cheap round trip rates will be in effect via the Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line. Rate from Toronto $62.00, and proportionately low rates from other points in Canada. Three through trains daily from Chicago, with Pullmans, Tourist Sleepers and Free Reclining Chair Cars. Select the best route, affording finest scenery and quickest time. Choice of routes returning. Full information and special folder of this excursion can be obtained from B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King Street, Toronto, Ont.

TWO FRIENDS.

To gain his ends
In Life's fierce tussle,
Man's two best friends
Are Hope and Hustle.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Most deaths during the 24 hours take place between 5 and 6 a.m., the least between 9 and 11 in the evening.

For Over Sixty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Italy, Roumania, Servia, and Greece are the only European countries where men outnumber women. Greece has 113 men to 100 women.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians

A vulgar fop called to a bootblack to polish his shoes and showered vituperative epithets upon him for his slowness, till at last the little fellow stopped his work and, looking up, exclaimed:—"See here, mister, 'tain't no use to work on your shoes till somebody polishes your tongue."

Keep Minard's Liniment in the House

CONGRATULATIONS.

Clara—"Half the time he says he doesn't know whether I love him or not, about one-quarter he hopes that I do, and the rest he thinks I may, and in addition he is nearly always utterly miserable."

Maud—"Well I'm glad you're making such a success of the affair."

HEAD.

To be less than candid was to be less than just.

"Your head is extremely thick!" said the teacher, accordingly. "So thick, indeed, that unless you study very hard you will be unable to thrust hatpins through it when you grow up!"

Much terrified, the little girl now applied herself assiduously to her lessons.

The biggest guns in the British navy are of 16¼-inch calibre, and can only be fired once in three minutes. They weigh 110½ tons. The new 12-inch gun weighs only 50 tons, but can be fired three times as quickly.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

In the United Kingdom only 1 person in 200 is a landowner. In France 9 in 100 own landed property.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen,—After suffering for seven years with inflammatory rheumatism, so bad that I was eleven months confined to my room, and for two years could not dress myself without help. Your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT in May, '97, and asked me to try it, which I did, and was so well pleased with the results I procured more. Five bottles completely cured me and I have had no return of the pain for eighteen months.

The above facts are well-known to everybody in this village and neighborhood.

Yours gratefully, A. DAIRT.
St. Timothee, Que., May 16th, 1899.

260 years ago land on Manhattan Island, where New York stands, was sold at two cents for 12 acres. Today it is worth $1,250,000 per acre.

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Flying fish have been known to rise 20 feet above the surface of the sea.

Ask for Minard's and take no other

A pound of cork is sufficient to float a man weighing 154 pounds.

W P C. 1122

THE MOST POPULAR DENTIFRICE.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.
Preserves the teeth. Sweetens the breath. Strengthens the gums

FARMS Splendid bargains. Send for printed lists.—WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, London, Ont.

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Dyeing! Cleaning!
For the very best send your work to the
"BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO."
Look for agent in your town, or send direct.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec.

BOYS BRIGADE
Bugle Band
Instruments, Bugles, Fifes, Drums, Caps, etc.
EVERY TOWN OR SCHOOL
Can have a Fife and Drum or Bugle Band.
Lowest prices ever quoted. Illustrated price-list mailed free. Write us for ANYTHING in MUSIC or MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., Limited
Winnipeg, Man. Toronto, Canada

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
COCOA
BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

IS YOUR LEG BETTER?
Hundreds suffer from Ulcers and Running Sores. Cileadine will cure the worst cases. Mrs. L., Lindsay, says: "I have doctored since last August, found no relief, never had a good night's rest till last night. One application had marvelous effect, gave me unbroken night's rest. 25c, druggists, or Cileadine Co., Toronto. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

A Chain is no Stronger than its Weakest Link and a Wire Fence is no Stronger than its Uprights.



The Frost Strongest Lock Made.

No one should expect a fence to hold up of itself between the posts.
The Frost upright wires are large and strong. The Frost Lock holds them in place and each support its own share of the weight. Light tie wires give no support. Bending to tie weakens them and they are apt to break when the strain is severe. Frost Fence never breaks.
Write for Catalogue.
THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, • WELLAND, ONT.

Advice to a Young Husband—Don't start out by giving your wife advice, but bring her home a packet of
MONSOON
CEYLON TEA
IF YOU WANT GOOD PRICES FOR YOUR
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Apples Or Other Produce
CONSIGN THEM TO THE
DAWSON COMMISSION CO., Limited, TORONTO
Correspondence Solicited.

Good Paint



Don't use cheap paint on your house, or the first blast of storm and rain or hot summer sun makes it look shabby. Cheap paint with no reputation is dear paint.
RAMSAY'S PAINT
is the purest paint, the oldest and best known in Canada. Made from pure materials—made right to preserve your house to beautify it, to make it look fresh and bright. Ready for use and sold by all dealers at the right price for the best that goes in paint making.
Drop us a card and ask for BOOKLET "K" FREE showing cuts of beautiful homes.
A. RAMSAY & SON, Estab. 1842
MONTREAL Paint Makers

The Mutual Life of Canada.

Head Office, - Waterloo, Ontario.
(Formerly The Ontario Mutual Life.)

32ND ANNUAL MEETING.

The Company Solid and Progressive.— Another Year of Substantial Gains.

The Thirty-second Annual Meeting of this popular and prosperous life company took place at its Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., on Thursday, March 6th, 1902, at 1 p.m. The Company's spacious Board room was well filled with policyholders who evinced deep interest in the proceedings which were throughout both harmonious and instructive.

The President having taken the chair, on motion, Mr. W. H. Riddell, Secretary of the Company, acted as Secretary of the meeting, and at the request of the President read the

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your Directors submit for your consideration and approval their report, with financial statement for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1901.

New Business They are pleased to inform you that the business of the year in all respects has been of the most satisfactory character, enabling them to make the same liberal distribution of surplus to policyholders as in the past. The volume and character of new business were all that could be desired; the death rate was much below the expectation, and the lapses and surrenders, in proportion to business in force, very moderate. Amount of applications for new assurance received was $4,403,000; accepted and policies issued $4,071,669, all of which with the exception of $35,500 was secured in Canada.

Canada First The Board of Directors have not seen any reason why they should depart from the rule hitherto followed of confining their operations to our own country and Newfoundland.

Insurance in Force The number of policies in force was 21,785, assuring $31,718,031, the reserve on which, based on our own standard, Actuaries 4 per cent., on all business previous to 1900, and Hm. 3½ per cent. on all business taken since then, is $5,301,100.41.

Assets and Income The cash assets are $5,439,541.65, and the total assets $5,757,822.17. The surplus on Government standard, over all liabilities, is $305,470.00; on the Company's standard $379,970.53. The net premium income was $998,619.06; interest and rent $255,817.03; annuity premiums $3,250; total income $1,277,686.08.

Paid to Policyholders The amount paid to policyholders was $493,532.45, of which sum $305,021.95 was paid to living policyholders. The Death Claims paid were $188,510.50; Matured Endowments $163,480; Purchased Policies $52,523.37; Surplus $32,255.51; Annuities $6,763.07.

Investments During the year the demand for money has been active, and the funds of the Company have been fully employed. The rate of interest has been good, and payments on both instalments and interest have been promptly met, the interest overdue being much less than in any former year.

The manager, officers and staff continue to discharge their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Board, and in the best interests of the company.

The Executive Committee have carefully examined all the Securities, and compared them with the entries in the ledger, and found them to correspond therewith.

You will be called upon to elect four Directors in place of Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Alfred Hoskin, K. C., E. P. Clement, and Hon. J. T. Garrow, whose term has expired, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

Waterloo, March 6, 1902. ROBERT MELVIN, President.

ABSTRACT OF ACCOUNTS FOR 1901.

INCOME.

Premiums, Net	$ 998,619 06
Interest, Rent and Annuities	279,067 02
Total	$1,277,686 08

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims, Endowments, Profits, etc.	$ 493,532 45
All other Payments	215,676 94
Total	$ 709,209 39

ASSETS.

Loans on First Mortgages and Bonds	$2,650,566 61
Municipal Debentures and Bonds	2,012,449 03
Loans on Company's Policies	643,361 93
Real Estate, including Company's Office	123,729 01
Cash in hand and in Banks	14,312 25
Other Assets	313,403 34
Total	$5,757,822 17

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, 4 and 3½ per cent.	$5,301,100 41
All other Liabilities	76,751 23
Total	$5,377,851 64

SURPLUS

On the Company's Standard 4 and 3½ per cent.	$ 379,970 53
On the Government Standard, 4½ and 3½ per cent.	605,470 00

In moving the adoption of the Directors' and other reports submitted to the meeting, the President ably reviewed the business of the Company during the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1901, showing that steady progress had been made in all that denotes strength and stability, while the ratio of expense to income was the lowest in the history of the Company, being $23,951 less than the previous year. It was gratifying to find that the interest and rents from investments exceeded the amount paid for death losses in 1901 by $67,307, and that the large sum of $305,021 was paid to living policyholders during the same year for endowments, annuities, dividends, etc. On the whole the business of the Company for 1901 was in all respects most satisfactory, and if everyone interested in its welfare will do his duty the year upon which we have entered will be still more successful than the one just passed.

Mr. A. Hoskin, K. C., First Vice-President, having supported the motion at some length, the reports were adopted unanimously.

The scrutineers reported the unanimous re-election of the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. J. T. Garrow, A. Hoskin, K. C., and E. P. Clement as Directors for the ensuing term of three years. The full Board is now composed of the following members:—Robert Melvin, President, Guelph; Alfred Hoskin, K. C., 1st Vice-President, Toronto; the Hon. Mr. Justice Britton, 2nd Vice-President, Kingston; Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., Premier of Canada, Ottawa; Francis C. Bruce, M. P., Hamilton; J. Kerr Fisken, B. A., Toronto; E. P. Clement, Berlin; W. J. Kidd, B. A., Ottawa; Geo. A. Somerville, London; Hon. F. W. Borden, M. D., Minister of Militia and Defence, Ottawa; Hon. J. T. Garrow, K. C., Goderich, and Wm. Snider, Waterloo; and the officers of the Company are:—Geo. Wegenast, Manager; W. H. Riddell, Secretary; T. R. Earl, Supt. of Agencies; J. H. Webb, M. D., Medical Director; and Millar & Sims, Solicitors.

Dominion Line Steamships
Montreal to Liverpool. Boston to Liverpool. Portland to Liverpool. Via Queenstown.
Large and Fast Steamships. Superior accommodation for all classes of passengers. Saloons and Staterooms are amidships. Special attention has been given to the Second Saloon and Third-Class accommodation. For rates of passage and all particulars, apply to any agent of the Company, or
Richards, Mills & Co, 77 State St. Boston. D. Torrance & Co., Montreal and Portland.

TO PRINTERS
FOR SALE.—Two 2-revolution Campbell Presses, bed 40x56 inches. Splendid order. Price $1,000 each. Terms easy.
S. FRANK WILSON,
73 West Adelaide St., Toronto

The Fatal Dower

—OR—

THE DESTRUCTION OF A PROUD SPIRIT.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—Margaret Howard, on the eve of departure to join her secretly married husband, leaves her child with Susan Rivers and is drowned at sea. Susan rears the child, Daisy, as her own, and dies. Her daughter, Margaret, alone knows Daisy's secret. Lord Lisle seeks his child, and Margaret, taking Daisy's birthright, announces herself his daughter. She falls in love with his nephew, Philip. Daisy, Lord Lisle's true daughter, joins her foster-sister.

CHAPTER XIV.

Lord Lisle could not understand how or why this young girl made her way so quickly into his heart. She had not the regal beauty of his child. She seemed all soul. Her fair, spiritual face charmed him inexpressibly. Her voice had a strange power over him ; it struck him like the sound of long-forgotten music. There was something about her that seemed strangely familiar.

"It must be from Rita's description that I know you so well, Daisy," he said one day. "I feel as though we were renewing an old acquaintance instead of forming a new one."

She won upon him strangely. It was perfect rest to be with her ; little failings, little fits of impatience or irritability seemed to die out, ashamed in her presence. She had a calm, brave soul. The breath of worldliness had never ruffled it ; passion or pride had never marred its purity.

Lord Lisle liked to be with her ; he liked to watch the fair features bent over books and pictures. He enjoyed talking to her ; her noble thoughts and eloquent words filled him with wonder and delight.

Rita saw all this, but it did not pain her. There was no danger in it. Lord Lisle was perfectly welcome to love Daisy, provided no suspicion of the truth ever entered his mind ; and it never did.

In every respect the two girls were on a perfect equality. Privately, Rita managed to exercise a little authority over her sister ; and Daisy yielded with sweet, smiling grace. She was too happy for any small troubles to annoy her. She had never thought that life could be so pleasant and so bright. She loved Lord Lisle, perhaps more than she had ever loved anyone else. No mean thought of jealousy or envy ever came to her. All the luxury and grandeur that surrounded her belonged to Rita and Rita's father ; she was grateful for her own share of it, and envied no other.

She thought often of the great contrast between her past life and the present. She never forgot the kindly, homely mother who had striven to do her best. At first she avoided all mention of Queen's Lynne and the faithful, honest woman she believed to have been her mother.

But as time wore on, and Lord Lisle began to find his greatest pleasure in sitting with Daisy, he himself was the first to mention the familiar names.

"You talk to me of Italy," he said one day to Daisy, "but never of England. Tell me something of Queen's Lynne and your mother. Why do you avoid all mention of them ?"

"I thought it pained you," she replied, gently.

"Why should it ?" said Lord Lisle, with some wonder. "I hope some day to see the place where my daughter spent so many peaceful years. I hope to see the grave of the generous woman who was a second mother to her."

"Rita must have been oversensitive," thought Daisy ; and the subject passed from her mind.

Daisy cared little for the pretty, coquettish countess ; Rita spent whole days together with her. She had no longer the least fear ; she laughed at the foolish doubts that had disturbed her before Daisy came. Her secret was safe; none knew it but the dead, and they tell no tales.

Daisy and Lord Lisle were thrown much together. Philosophers may say what they will, but there is a strong and mysterious attraction between father and child. Nature speaks in a voice that cannot be mistaken. Even to himself Lord Lisle never owned it, never even knew it, but it was certain, of the two girls he loved Daisy the better.

There were tones in her voice that thrilled the very depths of his heart. She had some little actions and gestures so like those of his dead wife that they gave him a strange pang ; but he never connected the two, never realized the resemblance in voice or gesture. Strange to say, he never even observed the likeness between Daisy and the beautiful picture of Lady Sybilla Lisle.

One morning, as they sat at breakfast, Lord Lisle said : "Rita, I have made an engagement for you this morning, and Daisy will accompany us."

"Is it anything nice, papa ?" asked Rita. "I half promised Countess Guardi I would drive out with her."

"She will release you this once," said Lord Lisle ; and Rita never thought of opposing his will, although an engagement with her father and sister had no great charm for her.

"Shall we drive or walk ?" she inquired again.

"We will walk," said Lord Lisle. "I am going to Signor Cardi's studio ; he has been painting a picture for me, and I should like you to see it. I thought of asking him to paint another—Daisy and yourself together."

"We might quarrel," said Rita, with a smile, "if we were always in one frame."

Signor Cardi was delighted to see the two beautiful English girls of whom every one was talking. There were no other visitors at the studio, and Rita resigned herself to what she considered a dull morning.

"I hope you will be pleased with the picture," said Signor Cardi to Lord Lisle. "Of course a copy does not allow of much inspiration ; but I have done my best."

Daisy wondered at the emotion in Lord Lisle's face as the artist took the covering from a large picture and held it up before them.

Lord Lisle uttered no word. He gazed for some minutes in deep silence. His dead wife's sweet countenance shone out from the canvas living and breathing. The artist had succeeded well ; the eyes were full of tender, vivid intelligence, the lips half parted with a smile.

"It is her very self," he said at length. Turning to Rita, he continued : "Margaret, come here, dear child; look well on this face ; it shines now among the angels. This is your mother—my beloved wife."

She came forward and looked with curious eyes at the picture. For once her self-possession abandoned her ; she knew not what to say—false words seemed out of place just then.

"I suppose you have no remembrance of her," said Lord Lisle, wistfully.

"No," said the clear, cold voice—"none whatever. I was too young when she left me to remember her face."

Lord Lisle turned to say something to Daisy, and was startled at her appearance. She was gazing at the picture, her hands tightly clasped. Her face had grown white, even to the lips, and an expression of hope, fear, and bewilderment was in her wondering eyes.

"What is it, Daisy ?" asked Lord Lisle, feelingly.

"I do not know," she replied, confusedly ; "but it seems to me I have seen that face some time ; and surely those eyes have smiled at me !"

"You have seen one whose features resemble these ?" said Lord Lisle, gently.

"No, that is not it," said Daisy, persistently, yet with the same appearance of struggling to regain some lost memory. "Ah, now I recollect ! Years ago I used to dream of a lady with just such eyes and lips who came to me in my sleep."

Rita listened in silent terror. She tried to speak, but the words died away in a harsh murmur.

"The young lady is imaginative," said the artist.

"No," said Daisy, in a tone of quiet conviction. "Years ago I often saw that face. Do not laugh at me, Lord Lisle, but it seems to me now those eyes are looking at me, and the lips going to speak."

Lord Lisle was startled.

"You are nervous," he said, gently. "The warm sun has tired you. Come away from the picture. You will laugh at these ideas to-morrow."

Did the dead ever speak ? Her secret was known to no one living. Could the dead reveal it ? Would those pictured lips denounce her, and make known her hidden crime ? These thoughts rushed like avenging furies through Rita's mind.

She was slightly reassured by Lord Lisle's calm, unsuspicious look. At length she said : "Why, Daisy, that is an old fashion of yours, thinking about dreams. You have startled me in that way before."

The words were skillfully chosen. Lord Lisle's face cleared.

"You have a highly nervous temperament, Daisy," he said, gravely. "You must not indulge in such fancies."

The danger was over, and Rita breathed again. But Daisy could not so easily forget the impression made upon her mind. The picture came home, and was hung in the grand salon. She spent many hours before it wondering why that face had seemed to haunt her—wondering what was the secret trembling on the lips and shading the clear eyes.

Philip wrote at length to announce his coming. Rita heard the tidings, and prepared herself for the final struggle. She resolved to win him, come what might.

There was nothing Lord Lisle enjoyed so much as hearing Daisy sing in the beautiful Italian gloaming. When the world was all fair and tranquil, the water rippling in the bay, and the flowers sleeping in the sun, she would sing to him for hours together. He never forgot those tranquil, pleasant hours. Through the long vine-clad windows the soft summer breeze came in mild and warm. The birds sung and the flowers bloomed. The pure, rich voice found its way to the very depth of his heart. She sung simple love songs—where truth and honor always prevailed over everything else—and old-fashioned English ballads. Daisy's singing was like herself, as free from affectation and as simply pure.

One evening Rita had gone with the Countess Guardi to a ball at the Daigarin Palace. Lord Lisle has declined the invitation, Daisy did not care for it, and Mrs. Marche remained with them.

"You must give me a treat, Daisy, this evening," said Lord Lisle. "Sing some of my favorite sings."

When dinner was over, and Rita, magnificently dressed, had driven away, she sat down to the piano. She knew exactly what Lord Lisle liked. They were in the grand salon where the pictures hung. As Lord Lisle listened to the sweet, tender music, and looked upon his wife's face, it seemed to him that words and song both came from her.

He was so deeply lost in thought, Daisy wrapped in her own music, that neither of them heard the door open nor saw Philip Lisle enter the room.

He stood silently looking on the pretty scene so suggestive of home comfort and happiness. His eyes lingered on the sweet face of the young girl, so spiritual, so tender and fair ; the evening sunbeams seemed to kiss her golden hair. The clear, rich voice filled the room with music sweeter than any he had ever heard.

"I must have tired you, Lord Lisle," she said at last, rising and crossing the room.

"No," he said ; "I should never tire of that music, Daisy. I have a strange feeling upon me to-night ; something tells me I shall soon see that dear face again."

"Who is nervous now ?" asked the young girl, with a smile.

"Not I," he replied. "While you were singing the 'Land o' the Leal' a solemn kind of rest came over me. I shall see her soon, Daisy ; my heart tells me so. My life has not been a very happy one. I shall understand its sorrows better when I have seen her again."

Before Daisy had time to reply, some one came up to Lord Lisle's chair—a strong, kindly hand grasped his.

"Why, uncle," said a cheery, genial voice, "I never heard you speak so nobly before. I came in five minutes ago ; but the music bound me with a magic spell."

Lord Lisle started up and greeted his nephew warmly.

"I am glad you have returned, Philip," he said. "Now let me introduce you to my other daughter, Daisy—Rita's foster sister."

He bowed respectfully, and she drooped her shy eyes as he looked admiringly at her.

Almost before she had raised them again Philip Lisle had said to himself this was the girl he would win for his wife, if it were possible to do so. That was his ideal—the face, the figure, the voice he had imagined and hoped some time to meet.

"Rita is away," said Lord Lisle. "She has gone with your old friend, Countess Guardi, to a ball. Would you like to join them, Philip, or remain with us ?"

"Can you seriously ask such a question ?" said Philip. "I ask nothing better in life than to stay here. I have many adventures to tell you, uncle. I have been among 'strange islands in glittering seas' ; do not send me into exile on the very night of my return."

Lord Lisle sighed. He wished Philip had shown more anxiety to be with Rita—Rita, who had wept so passionately over the love she bore him.

(To Be Continued.)

FOURTEEN TONS OF FLOWERS.

A Week's Supply Sent From the Scilly Islands to London.

Already, before England has wakened from winter, the Scilly Islands are all abloom. It seems odd that spring tourists do not take the islands into their itinerary, for even along the Mediterranean there is no flower land better worth seeing.

For some reason explicable by winds and tides flowers bloom in the Scilly climate fully six weeks before even the most careful nursing can bring them out on the neighboring mainland, and the luxuriance of the blooming is a marvel.

Not so many years ago the islands accepted their climate and their flowers as blessings of Providence and had no idea of coining either into hard cash. A steward on a little trading vessel began taking a basketful of the early violets, primroses daffodils and narcissuses over to the mainland whenever he went and selling them. They brought good prices and he increased the size of the basket.

That was the beginning of the Scilly flower trade. Two weeks ago it reached what is so far, its high-water mark. Fourteen tons of flowers were sent from the islands to the London market in one week.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

CURED THE SQUEAK.

A gentleman going down the river on a steamer, the engine of which was upon the deck, sauntered to see the working of the machinery. Near him stood a man apparently bent upon the same object. In a few moments a squeaking noise was heard on the opposite side of the engine.

Seizing the oil can, a gigantic one, by the way, the engineer sought out the dry spot and to prevent further noise of that kind liberally applied the contents of the can to every joint.

All went on well for a while, when the squeaking was heard in another direction. The oiling process was repeated and quiet restored; but as the engineer was coming quietly towards the spot occupied by the gentleman and the stranger, he heard another squeak. This time, however he detected the true cause of the difficulty. The stranger was a ventriloquist.

Walking straight up behind him, he seized the astonished joker by the nape of the neck and emptied the contents of the oil can down his back.

"There!" said he, "I don't believe that old engine will squeak again."

"Look here," she said. "Are you trying to get hints how to propose to me or to some other girl?"

Thus it was that she pinned him down, as it were, and brought him to the point.

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

ON THE FARM.

On the farm, "the garden of the gods"—
Two hundred acres and some odd rods,
Trees to the left of us and the right,
And flowers everywhere in sight.

Grass and grain waving in the breeze
Wheat and rye, and all such as these;
Corn at harvest, yellow as gold,
And granaries full as they will hold.

Herds of cattle speckled and red,
Sheep and the lambs an hundred head,
Horses chestnut and black and bay,—
Some of the farm attractions are they.

The orchard with apples large and fair,
Beds of strawberries free to share;
Fruits of many another kind
In younder garden you will find.

Sure, there's happiness on the farm,
Free from "strikes" and ceaseless alarm;
Joy and Content sit smiling there,
Independence and the old arm chair.

RAISING CORN FOR SILAGE.

The methods of growing corn for the silo are practically the same as those for growing corn for any other purpose. Begin by plowing the ground to a good depth and follow with a harrow or disk, working until the clods are pulverized, and the land in the very best of condition. When the soil is well warmed up, say the last week of April or any time in May, plant at the rate of about one bushel of seed to six or seven acres. The kernels can be dropped in drills or hills. Some growers prefer one way and some the other.

For silage corn the aim should be to get a good growth of the entire plant. A medium sized stalk with heavy foliage and as many ears as practicable is the most desirable. If the corn is planted in hills, try to get three or four grains in each hill. If drilled, try to have one stalk to every foot. Any variety which grows well in the locality will answer. It is not necessary to plant a special silage corn.

Cultivation of silo corn should be thorough and frequent. As soon as weeds appear, even if this be before the corn plant shows above the ground, go over the field with a slant tooth harrow or some kind of a weeder. The weeder is preferable on many soils, as it is very effective and it is possible for one man to go over a very large area in a day. If the spring happens to be wet, neither the weeder nor the disk harrow are entirely satisfactory. A reader states that under such conditions he has used the spading harrow with excellent results. This is simply a disk with slightly bent fingers 3 or 4 inches in length all around the outside of the disk. This spades up the ground and does better work than any other implement he has ever tried.

After this, go over the corn with a cultivator having small shovels. Run close to the corn and dig out or cover up all the weeds. The next cultivation should not be quite so deep and a little farther away from the corn. The third cultivation should be still shallower, the idea being to avoid breaking roots. In most cases one treatment with the weeder and three cultivations are sufficient. In other localities and seasons four will be necessary. Corn should not be cut for the silo until the grains are well defined and the lower leaves dried and the entire plant fairly matured. The silage will be more satisfactory, being sweeter than from corn cut earlier. There will be a larger amount of it.

HOME CHEESE MAKING.

Can home or dairy cheese making be made to pay! It certainly can be under proper conditions, and if conducted by a person with some previous practical experience. The best place to acquire this experience is in a regular cheese factory, where one might work as a subordinate for a time. I do not think that one should attempt the business on a farm unless the milk of 20 or 25 cows can be depended on, writes Mr. Geo. E Newell. Makeshift facilities and apparatus should not receive recognition, as they will not pay in the end.

Many fastidious consumers prefer dairymade to factory cheese, but on account of the limited amount manufactured, cannot get their wants supplied. Thus, the field is open for those who can furnish a first-class article in this now neglected line.

One should first possess cows that are copious milkers, yet whose milk will test at least 3 per cent. of butter fat. This will insure good, rich cheese, a necessary adjunct of quality. A small vat of a capacity suited to your needs should be employed and a press with hoops to mold cheese of from 10 to 15 pounds in weight. Any firstclass dairy supply house ought to be able to furnish a complete set of apparatus for a dairy cheese making plant.

It is best to have a cheese house complete by itself for manufacturing purposes, and the making room if kept sweet and clean, as is essential can be used for the storage of the night's milk, after it has been aerated. The vat itself is a good place in which to store the night's milking, and running water about it, or ice, can be employed to keep it cool. If you make the mistake of skimming any part of the milk it will be fatal to your success as an amateur cheese maker. What the public wants is a rich, nutty flavored, reliable quality cheese, and that of small bulk. This can so easily be produced in a home dairy.

Strive to please the public tasee and needs in this direction, and you can secure from 1 to 2 cents per pound more for your product than the average factory article. As the making will take one person's time from half to three-fourths of every day, dairies under 28 or 25 cows would hardly find it profitable.

Remember also that the profitableness all lies in your being thorough and in dead earnest, in pushing your business to a success. Do not offer your cheese for sale until they are thoroughly cured, which takes from 30 to 40 days. Do not launch into the business without some previous experience. If you haven't that experience, get it as an initial step.

DIPPING SHEEP.

Sheep ticks can easily be destroyed in warm weather by dipping the sheep in some of the first-class dips on the market. They are, however, a tough proposition in winter as it is not safe to dip during the winter months unless the weather is very mild and a good warm shelter is at hand where the animals can be kept until dry. Even then there is more or less danger to the flock in the hands of the inexperienced shepherds, as the sheep at this time, whether breeding or fattening animals have long fleeces which must be thoroughly soaked if the ticks are destroyed. This being the case, it takes a long time for the fleece to dry and as sheep are very sensitive to dampness and cold, which penetrates the skin, there is great danger of serious losses from dipping during the winter.

Dipping at this time is very apt to wash considerable of the yolk out of the wool and give the fleece a very unattractive appearance, especially where they are to go on the market. It is also likely to cause a loss of weight in fattening sheep and to retard their progress for a time. If ewes are dipped there is danger of their losing their lambs.

Dipping is the only practical way of successfully ridding the animals of ticks. It should be done at shearing time and early in the fall if a second dipping is needed. Where the whole flock, little lambs included, is dipped every year at shearing time, once is usually sufficient. All sheep and lambs bought for feeding purposes should be dipped in the fall before going into the feeding pen.

DAIRY WISDOM.

The first great care in the management of the dairy is cleanliness.

If the cows are kept in a filthy state the milk will certainly become tainted and the taint will affect the cream and butter.

The milking should be done with clean hands. Each milker should wash and dry his hands before he begins to milk.

The finger nails of the milkers should be cut close. Every milker should put on a clean milking suit.

The milk should be carried immediately to the dairy and strained in the creamery cans or put through the separator.

If a creamery is used the milk should stand twelve hours at a temperature of about 45 degrees.

The cream should then be taken from the milk and it should be ripe (a little sour) and ready to churn in about twenty-four hours.

If it does not ripen in twenty-four hours a little starter should be used. If allowed to stand longer it will become bitter and hard to churn.

If the butter does not come properly, put a handful of salt in the churn.

The cream should be churned at about 55 degrees in summer, a little higher in winter.

The room in which the churning is done should be kept at an even temperature and not colder than at the temperature of the cream.

The churn should not be moved too rapidly as it injures the grain of the butter.

When the butter begins to form in grains, cold water or brine should be dashed in the churn, which will separate the butter from the buttermilk and leave it in kernels about the size of wheat grains.

The butter should be washed until the water runs clear.

The butter worker should be scalded and cooled with ice water, and the butter lifted from the churn on to it.

About an ounce of any pure salt should be sifted over the whole surface, and about a tablespoonful of fine sugar to ten pounds of butter added, and the whole worked through carefully. Stop working before the grain of the butter is broken.



WOMAN'S GOLF VEST.
32 to 42 Bust.

A snug-fitting vest that can be worn beneath the wrap, when the weather demands, is a recognized necessity in this uncertain climate. Not golf players alone, but women of all pursuits find it essential to the complete winter wardrobe. The admirable model shown includes many desirable features and is suited to all fancy vestings, the sleeves being made of silk in a harmonizing tone. The vesting provides warmth for the body while it is fitted so snugly as to avoid undesirable bulk, and the silk sleeves allow of slipping the coat or jacket on and off with ease.

To cut this vest for a woman of medium size, 1¼ yards of material 27 inches wide, or ⅞ yards 50 inches wide will be required, with 1¼ yards of silk for sleeves.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

Taxes amounting to over £1,000,000 are collected every week at Somerset House, London.

The Paris Municipal Council will shortly be asked to name a street after Richard Wagner.

The total number of medical practitioners in Great Britain and Ireland is 36,788, an increase of 404 within a year.

Of every three persons in Berlin, one has a savings bank account, or, more accurately, ten of every twenty-seven.

Of all the bicycle factories in Germany, only six paid dividends last year. Fifteen large factories are on the point of going out of business.

Duelling among students at Jena has been forbidden by the Vice-Chancellor of the university, who has also broken up the college fencing club.

An international exhibition of motor boats and motor equipments for sailing vessels is to be held on Lake Wannsee, near Berlin, in June.

It is said that the British Government is considering the desirability of establishing a Royal body guard of native Indian cavalry, to be quartered in London.

Twenty persons have taken out insurance policies on the life of a pauper inmate of Wolverhampton (England) Work House, who charges half a crown for the privilege.

Sixty-two miles an hour is to be the average speed maintained by a new train to run on the English service between Paris and Calais. The journey will only occupy three hours.

During the last twenty years the consumption of eggs has enormously increased in Great Britain, and now represents annually an estimated sum of £13,000,000 £5,500,000 of which go to foreign importers.

PARSON V. LAWYER.

A case was being tried recently respecting the soundness of a horse in which a clergyman, not educated in the school of Tattersall, appeared as chief witness.

He was a bit confused in giving his evidence, and a blustering barrister, who examined him exclaimed:—

"Pray, sir, do you know the difference between a horse and a cow?"

"I acknowledge my ignorance," replied the clergyman; "I hardly know the difference between a horse and a cow, or a bull and a bully: only that a bull, I am told, has horns, and a bully"—bowing to the counsellor—"has none."

37 million tons of traffic is conveyed yearly on British canals.

Rich Blood, Strong Nerves

Are Necessary to Good Health—Both Result From the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"About one-fifth of all the blood used in the human body is sent direct to the brain, and out of this is created the nerve force, which controls and regulates the action of the various organs.

When the blood gets thin and watery, as it usually does at this time of year, the nerves are first to suffer; they are starved and exhausted. Headache, dizzy spells, indigestion, weak action of the heart, languid, depressing feelings, weakness and functional derangements of the bodily organs are the result.

You can feel Dr. Chase's Nerve Food doing you good day by day, as it strikes at the root of trouble and creates new, rich blood. You can prove that it builds up new tissues and adds flesh if you weigh yourself each week while using it.

Mr. J. McFaul, carpenter, 315 Manning avenue, Toronto, states:—"I have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for acute indigestion, nervousness and inability to sleep, and now, after a thorough test, I am pleased to say that my nervous system has been built up, and I rest and sleep well. I can speak very highly of this preparation, knowing it to possess curative properties which I have failed to find in other remedies."

Mrs. M. Colwell, 538 Ossington avenue, Toronto, states:—"I think Dr. Chase's Nerve Food a splendid medicine. I was very much run down in health, had dizzy spells, was quite nervous, and was troubled a great deal from indigestion. The use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has greatly improved my health generally. My nerves are steadier, my digestion is good, and I have not been troubled with dizziness of late."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is for the blood, as well as the nerves. It cures each and every ailment resulting from thin, weak, watery blood. Its cures are permanent, because it restores and revitalizes the wasted and depleted cells. 50 cts. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen :

Do you find it difficult to get a Boot that will keep your feet dry ? If so try us for your next supply. We are prepared to give you an

Oil Dressed Boot for - - $1.00.
Oil Dressed Heavy soled Boot 1.25
O Grain, Whole Stock Boot for 1.50

Ladies,

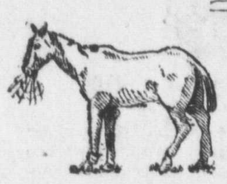
Try our Glove Grain Working Boot, solid leather $1.00

Our School Boots

For Boys and Girls are the best on the market.

THE SHAWVILLE BOOT & SHOE STORE,
M. STEWART.

The Barondale Veterinary Medicines.



Before Using



After Using

Now is the time to purchase a box of the Barondale Condition Powders.

Animals this season of the year require something to purify the blood, remove the old coat of hair, restore the appetite and put him in a healthy condition for the Spring work. Our condition medicines is highly endorsed, by all who use it. We have many testimonials testifying to its good results. Once tried, always used.

TESTIMONIAL.—About as bad a case of heaves as ever developed in a horse, developed in one brought to my stable recently. I was in a great way to cure him if possible, but so bad was it I had very little hope of doing anything for it. THE BARONDALE HEAVE CURE was recommended to me and I procured a bottle. I gave him only two doses, one in the evening and one in the morning, and after that I defied any person to detect the least defect in his breathing. As a proof of its good effect I might say that this horse was afterwards sold to a Gipsey—the best of judges of horses—who after driving him considerably, on a warm day, failed to see the least sign of a defective wind. Yours truly, JOHN BURKE, Ottawa.

For sale at—

O'Meara Bros', Bryson ; Wm. Moore's, Otter Lake ; J. F. Cronau's, Ladysmith.
T. & D. Mousseau's, Campbells Bay ; Silas Young's, Starks Corners.
J. E. Cahill's, Calumet Island ; Drug Store, Shawville ; W. H. Lucas', Caldwell.

Thorald Hansen, the Dane, who murdered 8-year old Eric Marcotte in Westmount last October, has been sentenced to hang on June 13th.

What Beemer Says About the Sale of the Railway.

The rumor is revived that th Ottawa Western and Northern Railway, including the Gatineau and Pontiac division, is to change hands, and the prospective purchasers are said to be the Webb syndicate or the Canadian Railway Company.

Mr. H. J. Beemer, of Montreal, head of the Ottawa Western and Northern Railway, was asked Friday about the rumor. "I am not talking," answered Mr. Beemer. "If we sell the railway we will tell you." More than this Beemer would not gay.

School Reports for March.

SHAWVILLE ACADEMY.

JR. ELEMENTARY.

Grade III.—Raymond Beckett 1, Bert Wainman 2, Holly Tucker 3, Violet Dagg 4, Laura Woodley 5, Annie Dilworth 6.

Grade II.—Lottie Shaw 1.

Grade I —Phillis Black 1, Murray Donaldson 2, Everett Hodgins 2, Charlie Nicholson 4, James Scobie 5, Marvyn Findlay 6.

L. M. BULMER, Teacher.

BRISTOL CORNERS No.1.—Senior Fourth Grade.—Freddie Morris 1, Maggie Thompson 2, Jennie Russell, Annie McJanet 3. David McCredie 4, Maggie Laird 5. Junior Fourth Grade.—Maggie Glenn 1, Bertie Morris 2, Amelia Hughes 3. Third Grade.—Herbert Little 1, Harvey Little 2 Verna May McCredie 3. Grade II.—Wesley D. Orr 1, Mary Black 2, Phebien Tredeau 3. Grade II, Primer.—Douglas McCredie, Percy Hughes 1, Milton Little 2, Bertie Thomas 3. Grade I., Primer.—Tommy Tredeau 1.

F. W. H. Armstrong, Teacher.

CLARENDON No 3.—Senior Grade III.—Mary Cox 1, Mary Pryse 2, Lawrence Morris 3, (219) Vivian Smiley 4.—Junior, Grade III.—Edna Stark and Loyd Fulford 1, Mary Young 2, Bella Young 3, Jean Stark 4.

Lorena Carmichael, Teacher.

CLARENDON No. 3—Grade II., Sr.—Jean Stark 1, Eunice Johncox 2, Pansy Pryse 3. Grade II.—Vertel Smiley 1, Daisy Fulford 2, Scottie Storie 3. Grade I.—Willie Olmstead 1, Norman Stark 2, Elsie Olmstead 3. Primary Class.—Percy Lynch 1, Guy Johnson 2, Claude Fulford 3, E Maitland 4.

Bertha M. Grant, Teacher.

CLARENDON No. 4.—Grade IV.—Eva McDowell 1, Laura Armstrong 2, Gertude McDowell 3, Lawrence Belsher 4, Jessie Strutt 5. Grade III.—Gordon Brownlee 1, Perley Belsher 2, Milton Belsher 3, Irene McDowell 4, Christopher Hughes Grade III—Bennie Young 1, Benson Belsher 2, Harry Hobbs 3 James Knox 4. Primer I—Manson McDowell 1, Kenneth McDowell 2, Mildred Draper 3, Mary Stephens 4. Elsie Hobbs 4.

M. Armstrong, Teacher.

CLARENDON No. 9—Grade IV.—Clarence Richardson 1, Hattie Workman 2, Herby Elliott 3, Harriet Elliott 4. Grade III.—Harold Kelly 1, Robert Hazelton 2, Elliott Belsher 3, Nina Belsher 4. Grade II.—Henry Greenshields 1, Harold Dagg 2, Clifford Workman 3, Evelyn Hodgins 4 Grade I, Sr.—Lemuel Hodgins 1, Archie Richardson 2, Elwood Workman 3, Maye Hodgins 4. Grade I., Jr.—Willie Hanna 1, Alice Elliott 2, Ellis Hodgins absent 3, Ira Hanna absent 4.

M. Matheson Teacher.

News of the War.

Another Heavy Engagement.

GREAT VALOR SHOWN BY CANADIANS

Details of a recent battle between the British forces and Delarey's army, show that the conflict was of a pretty severe character and that both sides lost heavily. The engagement took place at Hart's River, a few miles from where Delarey recently defeated Gen. Methuen. The British losses were three officers and 24 men killed and sixteen officers and 131 men wounded. The Boers admit that they lost 137 men killed or wounded.

The Boers, who were commanded by Generals Kemp and Potgieter, attacked with great determination, but the Canadian contingent, which was the last to arrive in South Africa from Canada, and two squadrons of yeomanry under Colonel Cookson, and the artillery and mounted rifles under Colonel Keir, presented such a stout front that the burghers were finally forced to retreat. The casualty list shows that the second Canadian Mounted Rifles had four officers wounded nine men killed and forty men wounded.

The Canadian Rifles especially distinguished themselves, one party commanded by Lieutenant Bruce Carruthers, holding its post till every man was killed or wounded.

British Troops Killed in Railway Smash Up.

Thirty-nine British troops were killed and more than that number suffered serious injury in a railway smash up in the Transvaal one day last week, at a point on the Pretoria Delogoa railway near Barberton station.

Details of the horrible accident show that after leaving Barberton, the engineer lost control of the train on the down grade, and for three miles, went at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

The engine jumped the rails, at a sharp curve, with five trucks filled with soldiers.

A terrific smash up followed and the boiler of the engine exploded.

The engineer and the fireman were killed.

Six of the injured soldiers have since died.

Ottawa, April 2.—The Hawkesbury Lumber Company's mills at Hawkesbury have been started for the season. This is the earliest opening for some years, and everything points to a successful season for those interested in lumbering.

Actuated By Cupidity.

INCIDENTS WHICH LED TO COURT MARTIAL OF AUSTRALIANS.

London, April 2—The Morning Leader publishes the alleged story of the crimes which led to the court-martial and execution of two Australians officers in South Africa, which is just now exciting keen indignation in Australia.

The Morning Leader asserts that several officers of this particular irregular corps shot natives like rabbits and that they are even suspected of murdering men of their own command against whom they had grudges.

The incident which led to their court-martial was the cold-blooded "execution" by these officers of ten Boers who were journeying to Pietersburg with the object of surrendering. It was supposed that these Boers had £20,000 with them. Actuated by cupidity, the Australians stopped the Boers, tried them by mock court-martial and ordered all of them to be shot. This was done by a squadron of the soldiers after some of the non-commissioned officers had refused to carry out the death sentence. The officers then ransacked the Boers' wagons and were disgusted upon finding the £20,000 was in Transvaal paper money. The Morning Leader says further that a German missionary a few miles distant from the scene of the "execution" heard of the affair. Lieut. Hancock one of the Australians concerned, fearing he would divulge his information, shot the missionary down. This shooting eventually led to a complaint by the German consul to Lord Kitchener, who proceeded to court-martial the Australians.

TOTAL CANADIANS DEATHS.

Ottawa April 3.—The total number of Canadians who have died in South Africa since the commencement of the war is 207. The second contingent, consisting of mounted rifles, dragoons and artillery, 47 ; Strathcona Horse, 30 ; Canadian Scouts, 10; South African Constabulary, 45; Second Regiment Canadians in other corps, 6. The deaths in the constabulary were mostly from disease

CANADIAN SUPPLIES.

Ottawa, April 3.—The following in a summary of orders in aggregate quantities received from the War Office for supplies from Canada for the troops in South Africa since the beginning of the war :—Hay, 180,200 tons ; preserved beef, 995 tons; oats, 9,650 tons ; flour, 4,100 tons ; jam, 12 1-2 tons; baked beans, 1,000 cases containing 2-lb. cans: boneless chicken 1,000 cases, containing 24,090 1-lb. tins; boneless chicken, 27,000 tins, each 12 ounces ; saddlery, 8.875 sets saddles, bridles, etc, 975 blankets; clothing, 30,000 great coats, 50,000 serge suits; waggons, 50; tent pin bags, 10,000.

Report has it that Steyn is still irreconcilable and in favor of a continuation of the fighting in South Africa. His is one of the peculiar cases of the war. When it broke out he was president of the Orange Free State, and was not interested in the cause of quarrel between Great Britain and the Transvaal. British subjects in his state had practically what their fellows sought from its neighbor. He and his councillors made the Transvaalers' issue their own, however ; and the Free Staters were among the first to invade British territory; they seem likely, too to be the last to quit the field. Their case shows in again that sense and sentiment may have little in common.

Cambridge defeated Oxford at the annual boat race on Saturday by five lengths.

HAS ARRIVED !

Our large Spring Stock is here.

No Crumbling.

Everyone is pleased with It.

No Kicking.

When you get your Suit from us.

ALF. R. McGUIRE,
The Tailor.

R. R. A. Meeting.

A business meeting of the Radford Rifle Association, will be held at Radford on Saturday, April 12th, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of arranging for the season's practice, and other business in connection with the association. All members, and others interested in the affairs of the association are requested to attend without further notice.

J. STEWART,
Captain.

Improved Farm for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale hear Farm, situated on the 12th range of Bristol, being lots Nos. 7, 8 and 9 of the said range, and contsining 275 acres, more or less, over 100 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. On the premises are created two dwelling houses, two good stables, 1 log barn, granary, driving shed, in fact all necessary outbuildings. The farm is fairly well fenced, and has an abundance of good water. The property will be sold with or without stock, or implements, as desired.

For terms and further particulars apply to

J. D. FIELDS.,
Rutledge P. O., Que.



OTTAWA, NORTHERN & WESTERN
—AND—
PONTIAC PACIFIC JUNCTION RYS.

Time Card.

O. N. & W. RAILWAY.

Train No. 1 leaves Ottawa, Ont., 4.45, P.M.
" " arrives Gracefield, Q. 8.20, P.M.
Train No. 2 leaves Gracefield, Q., 6.20, A.M
" " arrives Ottawa, Ont., 9.45, A.M

P. P. J. RAILWAY.

Train No. 1 leaves Ottawa, Ont., 3.30 p.m.
" " arrives Waltham, Q., 8.45 p.m.
Train No. 2 leaves Waltham, Q., 7.00 a.m.
" " arrives Ottawa, Ont., 11.55 a.m

The above trains are daily except Sunday.

For tickets or other information apply to 31 Central Chambers, Ottawa Agency & Messenger Co., 85 Sparks St., or C.A.R. Ticket Office, Central Station.

P. W. RESSEMAN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.

HONG KEE,
CHINESE LAUNDRY,

Next door to Miss A. McRae's,
Main Street, - Shawville.

Laundry work of all kinds done in first-class style.

NOTICE.

I hereby forbid any person from trespassing or leasing the mill property at the Ragged Chute until my claim is settled. Any person doing either of the above acts will be prosecuted.

WILLIAM KEELER.
Bristol, March 14, 1902.

Public Notice.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon.

Public notice is hereby given by the undersigned Secretary 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 deposited in the office of the undersigned, at the disposal, and for the information of all persons interested, and that on Monday the sixth day of the month of May, 1902, at the usual time and place of meeting, the Municipal Council will proceed with the examination and correction of the said list.

Dated at Shawville, this 8th day of the month of March, nineteen hundred and two.

HUGH MATHESON,
Sec.-Treasurer.

Public Notice.

Province of Quebec
Municipality of Shawville,

To the Inhabitants of the aforesaid Municipality :

Public Notice is hereby given, by W. W. Ireland the undersigned Sec.-Treasurer of the aforesaid Municipality, That on Monday the fourteenth day of April next, at its usual hour, and place of meeting the Municipal Council, will proceed to the examination and correction of the list of persons, having a right to vote at an election, for a member of the Legislative Assembley of this Province, prepared by him and now deposited in his office.

Given this twentieth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and two.

W. W. IRELAND,
Sec.-Treasurer.

The Earl of Erne, Imperial Grand Master of the Orange Order throughout the world, may come to Ottawa this year and be welcomed by the local Orangemen. The Earl, it is announced, will make a tour of the British Colonies visiting the brethren in each colony. His first trip will be to New Zealand and Australia and on his way home he will come to Canada, probably visiting British Columbia first.

Mr. John Carleton, one of the prominent members of the Orange Order in Ottawa, says he has heard the report that the Imperial Grand Master of the Orange Order will make a colonial tour, visiting Canada among the other colonies.

E. HODGINS & SON'S ADVT.

SPRING 1902

Boots - Hats - Shirts

Boots :

We have the best and cheapest lines of Men's and Women's Feetware ever shown in Shawville

Our ladies' laced dongola for **$1.00** is a marvel of beauty and cheapness. Our ladies' dongola, both laced and buttoned, at $2.25 are equal to any $2.50 boots in the market to-day. We have a jim dandy line of men's and boys' medium (coarse fine) at $1.00 and 90 cents, which are wonderful goods for the money.

Hats :

Young men want new goods, and in buying your Spring Hats from us you can be satisfied that they are new 1902 styles and make. Beautiful lines of fur goods at $1,00, $1.25 and $1.50.

Shirts :

We have the best stock of Fancy Shirts in town. The nicest and newest things in starched fronts and zephrys. Beautiful shirts at 50c., better for 75c., and our best for $1.00. All sizes from 14 to 16½.

E. HODGINS & SON.

Selling Out !

Come in for Bargains in all lines.

Everything Must Go !

We Mean Business !

ARMSTRONG BROS.,
LADYSMITH.



Your Watch Needs Cleaning

If it has not been cleaned inside of 18 Months.

☞ **We give all repairs our personal supervision** and guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Out of every 10 watches spoiled 9 are spoiled by incompetent watchmakers—not by the wearers.

WHYTE - THE WATCHMAKER - SHAWVILLE.