

THE EQUITY.

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SHAWVILLE, Co. PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1899.

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One Dollar a Year in advance

"THE EQUITY"

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Shawville every Thursday.

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Correspondence of local interest solicited from all parts of the country.

Birth, Marriage and Death Notices inserted free; but obituary lines, or "poetry" will be charged at the rate of a cent per line money to accompany the manuscript in every case.

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Good accommodation. Table and Bar always well furnished.
FIRST-CLASS LIVERY ATTACHED.

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This hotel will be found fully equipped for the accommodation of the public generally, and especially commercial men. Free bus meets all trains. Good livery in connection.
Ladies and gents bicycles kept for hire.

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F. T. M. C.
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Local and General.

No ISSUE.—In consequence of making an important change in our machinery and office fixtures, we shall be unable to issue any paper next week. We trust our patrons will bear with us for this omission, which we hope to make up for before many weeks elapse, in the form of a better paper.

A large and varied assortment of veiling just arrived at Mrs. McCREDIE'S.

In future Mr. B. Rainville, advocate, will visit Shawville every Monday instead of Wednesday.

UNDERTAKING.—The undertaking equipment of Cuthbertson & Graham is second to none in the district, and all orders receive prompt attention at moderate charges.

Mrs. Donald McRae was summoned to Eau Claire, Ont., last week by the illness and subsequent death of her sister, Mrs. James Connelly, who succumbed to a combined attack of inflammation and heart disease, after a brief illness.

OMISSION.—In giving the names of those who were successful in winning silver medals in this county for the agricultural merit competition held last summer, the name of James Cuthbertson was unintentionally omitted.

LOST.—Between Thorne Centre and Shawville, on Saturday, April 1st, a checked Horse Blanket, lined, with two straps in front and one behind. Information regarding the same will be thankfully received by Dr. Lyon.

AN ERROR.—In the program issued last week for the Shawville Minstrel Company, an error occurred in the advertisement of Mr. W. C. R. Leggett, relative to the Page Wire Fence Company, of which he is the local agent. The price reads "40 cents per foot," it should have been 25 cents per foot or 40 cents per rod, upwards.

Mr. E. Graham, while at Billerica on Friday last had the misfortune to lose his driving mare. It seems the animal became frightened at something, and ran away along the railway track till she came to a cattle guard where she had one leg broken, and consequently had to be dispatched.

Are you using Dowd's Flour?

GOOD WAGES will be paid for a general servant girl. Apply to A. W. Reid, the arcade store, Arnprior Ont.

Quite a number of our villagers took advantage of the Easter Holidays low rates on the P. P. J. to visit the Capital.

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

ARRIVED.—A. Smiley's car load of buggies, road carts, etc. arrived last week. Call and see them.

Messrs. Alf. and Ernie McKee left on Monday for Hamiota, Manitoba, going by way of Arnprior.

Dr. Stackhouse, sr., surgeon dentist, will be at Shawville on Tuesday, next, April 11th, all day. Parties will oblige by calling early.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Why buy your organ from agents who are travelling from town to town and making the middle man's profit, when you can buy a Karm direct from the factory through their representative, J. R. Horner, Shawville?

The blockade on the track was removed on Thursday morning, thus enabling the train to reach its eastern destination, and resume running according to the timetable on Friday morning.

Come and inspect our stock of machinery of all kinds. We have just the kind of goods to suit the farmer, and they are consequently going like hot cakes. Be in the swim and secure the best.
A. SMILEY.

There was a large attendance at the Parlor social held at the residence of Mr. R. Mitchell by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist church on Thursday evening last. Tea was served during the early part of the evening, after which a very entertaining program of the musical literary order was carried out, to the delight of all present. The receipts of the evening amounted to something over twelve dollars.

BRISTOL MAN KILLED.—Mr. Andrew Ross, son of Mr. John Ross, of Bristol Mines, was killed near Medicine Hat, N. W. T. on Saturday, March 25th, while engaged on bridge work. The unfortunate young man's remains were at once shipped east, and arrived at Bristol on Wednesday evening, accompanied by a number of Arnprior friends of deceased. The funeral took place on Thursday to Norway Bay cemetery. The relatives of the young man, cut off so suddenly in the vigor and prime of manhood, have the deepest sympathy of the community.

THE CARNIVAL.—The fates were decidedly unfriendly to Manager Leggett on the occasion of his winding up carnival on Tuesday evening last. A very unpleasant rain and sleet set in about dark, and this accompanied by a howling wind, prevented visitors from outlying points from honoring the occasion with their presence. This naturally gave the carnival a great setback, but it did not interfere with the programme as arranged. The hockey match between the "Buffers" and "Duffers" came off as scheduled, and was marked by a degree of vim and enthusiasm, worthy of a great champion event. The representative costume competition, in consequence of the slim attendance, was narrowed down to a few aspirants for the honor of carrying off the very handsome prizes offered. These were awarded to Miss Alma Hobbs and Mr. Frank Needham, who appeared in the garb of snowshoers, and filled that role with much credit.

THAT STORM.—The dying days of March 1899 will long be remembered for having contributed the worst weather that has hitherto been experienced at this particular season of the year for a long period. Deeper snow, fiercer gales, heavier drifts, and worse roads, than at any time during the long winter through which we have passed. To use a popular slang expression, Wednesday last was a "corker." It gave the P. P. J. railway train, which has run without interruption during the winter, what might be termed a knockout blow on that day. On the way up Wednesday evening, between Quyon Station and Billerica, the train came to an unexpected halt, owing to the snow plow, unfortunately, leaving the rails at a point where an enormous drift had formed. This necessitated backing down to Quyon, and a delay of many hours before the plow was righted, and the bank of snow dislodged. By perseverance and considerable hardship on the part of the hands, the train managed to get to Shawville about 3 o'clock next morning. But here the trip ended, for the "cut" a short distance west of the station, presented a barrier of snow which it was simply impossible to cut through without the aid of a large force of men. Assistance of this nature was not readily obtainable here, hence the small force that could be engaged, made but slow progress in removing the vast body of snow which had accumulated.

A new organ was presented to the Renfrew Methodist church by Mr. and Mrs. B. Lester.

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

Special services were held in St. Paul's church both morning and evening, during the past week.

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

Mr. J. E. Dolan, of the Rattray House, Portage du Fort, we learn, has procured the running of the mails between P. D. Fort and Haley's station on the C. P. R.

Mr. Edward O'Reilly, sr., of Quyon, died on Wednesday last after a week's illness, at the age of 86 years. His wife predeceased him about a week's time.

Shawville Academy will again pose before the public as a festive scene on Saturday, the eighth of April, at two o'clock. The Pontiac Teachers' Association will entertain their friends and those interested in education, to a literary meeting, for which a programme of readings, recitations, prose essays and songs from the works of our popular poet, Longfellow, has been carefully prepared.

Shawville Academy closed on Thursday afternoon last, for the Easter holidays, with an enjoyable and profitable entertainment for the school children and their friends. Songs, recitations, selections on the graphophone and a very interesting social event occupied a pleasant hour or two.

Rev. Mr. Knox, Ven. Archdeacon Naylor and Mr. Hugh Hobbs addressed the young folks, who appeared to be thoroughly satisfied with their programme.

The proceeds were in aid of the excellent library, which has had such a good foundation laid for it.

AT REST.—The obsequies of the late Mr. George Kemp, (whose death we briefly announced last week) took place in this village Thursday morning last at 10.30 o'clock. Owing to the blockade on the railway the remains did not reach here until about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. They were accompanied by the brother and sister of deceased—Mr. J. B. Kemp of Pembroke, and Mrs. H. H. Elliott, the latter of whom was with the departed in his last hours. As it was impossible to give extended notice of the funeral, the number in attendance was comparatively small. A funeral service commencing shortly after ten o'clock was conducted by the Rev. Wm. Knox in the Methodist church. The other relatives of deceased present were his aged mother, and sister, Mrs. H. C. Coburn; Mr. H. Coburn brother-in-law; Mr. H. H. Elliott, brother-in-law; Mr. John Falls, cousin, of Nepean; Mr. J. E. Morris, Bristol. The remains were interred in the family plot, in the Methodist burial ground.

Resolution of Condolence.

At a special meeting of the Elmside Lodge I. O. G. T. No. 150, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—

Whereas it hath pleased Our Heavenly Father in his Providence to remove from earthly scenes our brother, the late Andrew McDonald Tait Ross, we, the members of Elmside Lodge, I. O. G. T., feeling the great loss we have sustained, desire to extend our heartfelt sympathy to his sorrowing friends and relatives.

(Signed) JAS. C. JAMIESON, C. T.
ALBERT H. BAIRD, P. C. T.
Bella K. Stewart, Secy.

April 3rd, 1899.

PROVED FATAL.—It is with much regret we record this week the death of Mr. George Kilgour, which occurred at midnight on Sunday, as a result of the injuries he received last week by being trampled upon by a team of horses, mention of which was made in our last issue.

For a while hope was entertained of his recovery but in spite of all that medical skill and the best of nursing could do, he has gone to his heavenly home.

The late Mr. Kilgour was one of the best known and most highly esteemed gentlemen in the county, and his untimely death will be generally regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

It would be hard to find one who has lived a more perfect life. He was converted and joined the Methodist church at 11 years of age, and from then to the end of his life he was a consistent member. He has held official positions in the Church from a young man; for years he has been a trustee of both church and parsonage; a steward and S. S. superintendent. The bereaved family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

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

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

MAPLE SYRUP.—At 80c per gal. at J. L. Shaw & Co's sugar camp.

POTATOES FOR SALE—a quantity of first class potatoes. H. H. ELLIOTT.

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

Messrs. McCredie and Hodgins, of the Sawville sash and door factory, will have in this week two of the latest machines from Macgregor & Gourlay, of Galt, for the manufacture of outside blinds for windows.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong, of the Masonville, (Mich.) Sloop and Stave Company, in renewing his subscription to THE EQUITY, which by the way he regards as a "good old friend," writes to say that they have had about four feet of snow in that part of the country this winter, and the coldest weather that has ever been experienced.

The Company, of which J. S. is a member, have had three lumber camps running since early last fall, and three since January 1st. Two of these camps are now closed but the other will be run all summer. The company are putting in some new machinery, and fitting up their factory generally in anticipation of a big season's work when spring opens.

We feel assured that Mr. Armstrong's many friends in Clarendon will be glad to learn that he is succeeding in the lumber State.

Minstrel Company Notes.

The stock of the Company will soon be placed on the market and intending purchasers will do well to buy early as it will be held at a high premium after April 7th.

We don't boast of being a city or even a town, but for a regular old time minstrel show we have no equal. Our songs are the latest, our jokes will loosen all the buttons on your clothes. Our clog dances and banjo players have no equal and as for a real coon cake walk the plumb is ours.

N. B.—Donaldson still has a few reserve seats left, so hustle along, or the door will be closed when you get there—April 7th.

Farm for Sale.

For sale, valuable farm, being North-half of Lot 26 in the 5th Range of Clarendon, known as the Grace property. For terms and etc., apply to.
MRS. JOHN GRACE, SR.,
Bouchette, P. Q.

MILLINERY!

MILLINERY!

MILLINERY!

Having returned from Montreal and Ottawa Millinery openings I desire to draw the attention of the public to my new stock now opened in the store of
John McFarlane, Campbell's Bay.

An inspection of my stock is invited, as I feel confident of being able to offer goods at unprecedentedly low prices.

Do not forget to call.—No trouble to show goods.

AGNES R. MCFARLANE,
Campbell's Bay.

Farm and Stock for Sale.

I offer for sale the North East quarter of Lot No. 7, on the 5th range of Clarendon, containing about 60 acres. Soil, clay and loam, and in excellent condition. There are about 50 acres cleared, 40 of which are stumped and in good state of cultivation. The premises are well watered, a creek running through it.

There are erected on it a frame house and kitchen, veneered, also wood shed, 2 barns and other outbuildings. The property is beside the Lilly Cheese factory and joins the Corporation of Shawville.

The following stock are offered for sale: 1 span of horses, 5 years old; 1 foal by Rustic Lad; six head of cattle, also farm implements and machinery. For further particulars apply to the owner.

E. T. HODGINS,
Shawville, Que.

Shawville Produce Quotations.

Oats	00 to 27
Peas	60 to 65
Buckwheat	38 to 40
Rye	37 to 40
Eggs, (fresh), ...	10
Wool	16 to 18
Butter	14 to 15
Pork per 100, dressed	4.75 to 5.00
Beef	4.00 to 4.50
Hay per ton	5.50 to 7.00
Calfskins	36 to 00
Hides	5.00 to 6.00
Pelts	42 to 75
Turkeys	7 to 8c.
Geese	5 to 5c.
Chickens	5 to 6c.
Ducks	6 to 7c.

By MARY J. HOLMES.

Dr. W. W. Hastings, summarizing observations made in this country and Europe, says that the regular growth of children continues from two up to 6 years. From 16 to 17 growth is usually retarded. A man does not fully attain his growth until after the age of 25 and athletic exercise extends the period of growth to 30 years. Between the ages of 50 and 60 the size of a human body diminishes. Deprivation of food and hard work interfere with bodily growth.

The Equity.

SHAWVILLE, APRIL 6, 1899.

Latest accounts from the Philippines indicate that the backbone of the rebellion is broken, and that the followers of Aguinaldo are returning to their homes, and are seeking protection from the American troops.

The Liberals of Brockville have selected Mr. W. A. Comstock as their candidate in the coming by-election to Parliament. Mr. Comstock has figured in the same role in opposition to the late Mr. Wood, and always unsuccessfully.

On Friday the English steamer Stella, ran on to the Casquet Rocks in the English channel, during a dense fog, and went down in a few minutes after the accident. There were 140 passengers on board, and a crew of 42 men. Eighty persons including most of the crew perished.

London, March 28.—Lord Salisbury and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, after completing the African agreement, have arranged to take up the Madagascar and Newfoundland French shore questions next in the list of Anglo-French diplomatic settlements.

According to Mr. Davin's reckoning, Sir Richard Cartwright has five relatives in the public service. Sir Richard used to be a pronounced hater of nepotism. Perhaps his success in making a record in it is the result of the proverbial zeal.

A Chicago Syndicate has secured options on a large area of mica-bearing property in Ottawa county, and will go extensively into the work of manufacturing mica. An agent of the syndicate was in Ottawa some time ago and secured the options. Rev. Father Guay's mine is included in the property which the syndicate may buy.

Mr. McClure, the prohibitionist representative of Colchester, said in Parliament that the Conservative royal commission on the liquor traffic escaped being a fraud by becoming a farce. If he remains in his present state of mind he should, in a few years, be able to give an entertaining opinion on the Liberal plebiscite. That escaped being a farce by becoming a fraud.

A despatch from Rome announces that if the Pope survives his present illness it is his intention to immediately create ten new cardinals, thus filling the vacancies in the sacred college. In this connection it is stated on high authority that Archbishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, will be the next Canadian cardinal in succession to the late Cardinal Taschereau.

During the recent bye election to the Ontario Legislature the general superintendent of the Central Ontario Railway, which traverses North Hastings, issued a circular saying that the company required every employee who had a vote to cast it in favor of the Liberal candidate. The new list of the Ontario railway subsidies contains \$63,000 for the Ontario Central Railway. The action of the railway authorities was an outrage, and Mr. Hardy has rewarded them for it.

In Toronto on Wednesday a jury gave a woman \$4,000 damages for injuries received while alighting from a street car under the following circumstances: On Oct. 5, a Mrs. Darling was stepping off a Yonge street car near the corner of Agnes street. Just as she was about to alight a wheelman came along, and she paused a moment. Just as she was getting off the car moved, and she fell, breaking her leg. As a result she had to lie in bed for two months, and had to be carried into court to give testimony. The street railway company tried to make out that the accident was due to the plaintiff's own carelessness, but the jury did not think so.

It is More Serious Now.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN WARSHIPS BOMBARD SAMOAN VILLAGES—REBELS ATTACKED CONSULATES.

Apia, Samoa Islands, March 23, via Auckland, N. Z., March 29.—The troubles growing out of the election of a king of Samoa have taken a more serious turn and resulted in the bombardment of the native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia. Admiral Kautz commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist. The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days. Several villages have been burned, and there have been a number of casualties among the American and British sailors and marines. As yet it is impossible to estimate the number of natives killed or injured.

As Mataafa and his chiefs, constituting the provincial government, continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz summoned the various consuls and the senior naval officers to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The upshot was a resolution to dismiss the provisional government, and Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation calling upon Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes. Mataafa evacuated Maulinu, the town he had his headquarters, and went into the interior. Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, issued a proclamation supplementing the one he had issued several weeks before, upholding the provisional

NOTICE

To Whom it may Concern.

All parties indebted to the Estate of the late James A. Armstrong, of Radford, will please hand in the amount of their indebtedness to Roman Armstrong, of Radford, on or before the 15th day of April next. All parties having claims against the Estate will please send them in to the said Mr. Armstrong on or before the above date. BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS. Shawville, March 30th, 1899.

REMOVAL!

Having removed my stock to the premises lately occupied by Mrs. James McCredie, I wish to inform old customers and the public generally that I will be found in the new stand with a choice stock of—

SEASONABLE FRUIT, CONFECTIONARY, AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

D. WILSON,
Opposite Pontiac House,
SHAWVILLE, - QUE.

Cheese Maker Wanted.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, April 15th, for a competent Cheese maker for the Clarendon Cheese and Butter Co. Two forms of tender will be considered, as follows:—
1—Cheese maker to state amount in wages he will accept per month for making and boxing cheese and keeping milk book, the Company to furnish all supplies necessary.
2—The Cheese maker to state price per 100 pounds for making and boxing cheese, keeping milk book and furnishing everything required to manufacture cheese.
The quantity of cheese manufactured during the past year by this Company was 87,029 pounds.
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. G. MURPHY,
P.O. C.C. & B. Co.
Shawville, March 28th, 1899.

government. As a result of these the Matafaans assembled in large force and hemmed in the town. The British cruiser Royalist brought the Matafaa prisoners from the islands to which they had been transferred by the provisional government. The Americans then fortified Malinu, where 2,000 Malitons took refuge. The rebels, the adherents of Matafaa, barricaded the roads within the municipality and seized the British houses. An ultimatum was then sent to them to evacuate, and threatening them, in the event of refusal, with a bombardment, to commence at one o'clock on the afternoon of March 15. This was ignored, and the rebels commenced the attack in the direction of the United States and British consulates about half an hour before the time fixed for the bombardment. The Philadelphia, Porpoise and Royalist opened fire upon the distant villages. There was great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forest, but several shore villages were soon in flames. A defective shell from the Philadelphia exploded near the American consulate and the marines outside narrowly escaped. A fragment struck the leg of Private Rudge, shattering it so badly as to necessitate amputation. Another fragment traversed the German consulate, smashing the crockery. The Germans then went on board the German cruiser Falke. During the night the rebels made a hot attack on the town, killing three British sailors. A British marine was shot in the leg by a sentry of his own party, another was shot in the feet, while an American sentry was killed at his post. The bombardment continuing, the inhabitants of the town took refuge on board the Royalist, greatly crowding the vessel. Many people are leaving Samoa, the captain of the Royalist urging them to go, so as not to interfere with the military operations. The Porpoise has shelled the villages east and west of Apia, and captured many boats. The Americans and British are fighting splendidly together, but there is a bitter feeling against the Germans. Two men, a British and a German have been arrested as spies. The bombardment of the jungle was for a time very hot.

The Outlook Bright

CANADIAN LUMBER OBTAINING A BETTER MARKET IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The outlook for Canadian Lumber interests in the United States and Great Britain were never so promising as at present, according to the opinion of Mr. A. F. Austin, wholesale lumber merchant of Montreal, as expressed to a Citizen representative. Mr. Austin states that on account of the recent uncertainty in the lumber tariff the American market was sold out, but now that confidence is restored, the Canadian supply is being drawn upon heavily. The expansionist idea in the United States has also had a marked effect on the lumber market, especially in the lower grades. A considerable quantity is being shipped, more is going into the shipbuilding business, and manufacturers are also calling for greater supplies of box lumber, etc. It is Mr. Austin's opinion that the Canadian lumber interests should be stringently safeguarded by the imposition of a tariff on the logs being exported. He states that if the present course is pursued for many years Uncle Sam will have depleted the Canadian forests, at little expense to himself. At present American labor can cut Canadian timber in Canada, manufacture it in the States, and sell it again in Canada without interference. "That Canadians are not aware of the strong hold they have in the lumber mar-

A. L. HANDFORD, PHOTOGRAPHER,

WILL BE AT THE

Pontiac House Gallery
FIRST FRIDAY
OF EACH MONTH.

Latest Styles in Photos.
Prices Reasonable.
REMEMBER THE DATES.
A. L. HANDFORD.

Genuine Bargains.

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

In the Meantime

Try our "B" Brand Syrup—a real luxury—at \$1.00 per pound.

We can recommend

Our Ceylon Tea—makes a delightful beverage.

Get a Package

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

SILAS YOUNG

Starke's Corners.

THE HULL ELECTRIC CO.

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

Close connections are made with all Canadian Pacific and Galtineau Valley trains at Hull and with Pontiac Pacific at Aylmer.

Baggage promptly handled.
W. R. TAYLOR,
Sec.-Treas.

ket and the importance of making the utmost of this natural advantage is to be deplored, and cries out for immediate action," concluded Mr. Austin.

There is a proposition to erect a large creamery at Aylmer, Que.

Mr. E. C. Chene, M. P. for East Northumberland, was married at Ottawa on Thursday morning last to Miss Lillie Odell, daughter of the late Horace C. Odell.

The number of applications for grain samples at the Ottawa Experimental Farm so far this season amounts to 15,000, which is much in excess of previous years.

The latest war rumor is to the effect that Turkey and Bulgaria may begin active hostilities at any moment. Already there has been a collision between frontier guards of the two countries.

Mackenzie & Mann, of Yukon railway fame, have had an iniquitous subsidy deal put through the Legislature despite the opposition of Mr. Whitney and his followers. A second chamber in the Legislature of Ontario would doubtless have asked that province a large amount in this instance.

Toronto March 29.—(Special.)—A most happy incident took place this evening, just after the house rose when the entire Conservative membership of the legislature and a number of their friends assembled in the reception room to do honor to Mr. Whitney, the leader of the Opposition, by presenting him with a beautiful gold watch and chain and a handsome seal ring.

New York, March 26.—The Evening World says: William K. Vanderbilt has duplicated his wedding present to his daughter Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, for his son, William K. Vanderbilt, jr. Securities amounting to \$10,000,000 have been turned over to the young man by his father. Miss Virginia Fair the bride to be, is said to have \$5,000,000 in her own right.

Chief T. Langevin, of the Algonquin tribe of Indians, Kippewa, known among his own people as "Po-ra-ne-gamock," or "Big Red pine," attracted considerable attention on the Ottawa streets last week in his official costume of buckskin. The chief in company with a brother Algonquin, of Temiscamingue, William Tolson, "the Big Horse," has just returned from the Sportsmen's Show in Madison Square Garden, New York city, where they represented types of the Canadian Indian guides. Both the redmen are magnificent specimens of manhood, standing over six feet high. The Indians made a big hit in New York, and won all the prizes in the canoe races held in a big tank in the garden provided for the purpose. The Indians were on their way home.

Hats!

Hats!

Hats!

We have received most of our Spring stock of Men's and Boys' Fine Felt and Fur Hats. As usual we have the finest range in town.

**All Colors,
All Sizes,
All Prices.**

TWEED CAPS.

◆○○○○○○◆

We have the largest range of Fancy Tweed, Golf, and Cycling Caps. We have ever shewn, and prices are a mere nothing.

SEE THEM.

J. H. SHAW.

PLANING, MATCHING & DRESSING

NOW DONE AT

Elliott & Barber's Mill
SHAWVILLE.

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

A Quantity of

Logs and Shingle Wood
Still Required.

ELLIOTT & BARBER.
Shawville, January 24, 1899.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

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

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

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

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

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



GENUINE - - - - SATISFACTION.

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

PRINTS

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

We have the latest Checks in the Market.

In Printed Novelties

we are showing the very latest things.

"PERCALES," "MADRAS,"

"ARME ROYALE,"

In splendid cloths and fast colors.

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

E. HODGINS & SONS

Spring Inducements to those requiring FURNITURE

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

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

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

All Hardwood Extension Tables from \$3.85 up.

All Hardwood Double Bedsteads from \$1.35 up.

Lounges from \$3 50 up.

Spring Beds (guaranteed not to sag) \$1.85 up

☞ All other articles at like prices.

JAS. McARTHUR.

Lumber

Sawing.

CUSTOM SAWING

done at the rate

of

\$2.00 per 1,000 Feet

BY

JOHN J. McCLEARY,
SHAWVILLE.

April 9, 1899.

10

THE DEFINITION OF FAITH.

REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES FROM
A SOLEMN TEXT.

A Plain Statement of Facts—In the Army of Christ—The Physical Consequences of Sin—No Burdens Carried Through the Heavenly Gate—No Sorrow in the Promised Land, No Darkness, No Grief, No Sickness, No Death at All.

A despatch from Washington, says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text:—"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned."—Mark xvi. 16.

It has been a question which I have often asked myself during the last three weeks, why it was that God brought me face to face with death on the Atlantic, and yet brought me back to this people alive. There are some questions of Providence which we cannot answer; but that question I have had no trouble in answering. God led me through that process in order that I might come with a more earnest, intense, consecrated, Christian-like ministry to this people, and may God forbid that the process should not have its proper effect upon my soul. I have for years had a memorandum-book in which I have been my custom to put down texts of Scripture from which I expected some day to preach. Some of these texts have been in my memorandum-book not preached upon for ten years. Among these is the text from which I speak this morning. I have noticed that the time comes in one's ministry for certain subjects. The Spirit of the Lord God has seemed to say to me that this is the subject I ought now to present to this people: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned." Oh, it is a solemn text—solemn enough for a man to preach his last sermon on. It is a text, the truthfulness of which no one can doubt who believes that Jesus was honest, for they are His own words. It is a text that must reach down to your deepest consciousness and awake all your anxieties. There is no poetry about it; there is no argument about it. It is a plain statement of the two great, momentous, infinite, eternal facts; and while I read this text it seems as though I heard two gates just shut—the gate of the lost—"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned." You see that the text divides all the people in this Tabernacle into two classes—believers and unbelievers. Now, you need not sit back in your seats thinking I am going to give you a dry definition as to what faith is. I have no basket of theological chips to carry to you. Faith is reliance upon the Lord Jesus Christ. It is a feeling of "I can't save myself, but Christ will do it—has done it. I put my whole weight upon His mercy; throwing away all my sins, my doubts, my fears, I accept everything that Jesus has promised to me personally, and everything that he has done for me personally." That is faith. I hear some one say, "I don't understand after all what faith is." Don't you? Ten hours of mere human explanation would tell you that faith is the gift of God, and it is answer to your prayer. He is ready, this moment, to explain it if you will ask for it. Certainly, you are not too proud to ask for that great boon. I pause in the midst of my sermon to give every man, woman, and child in this house an opportunity of uttering prayer for faith. Let the words be, "Lord, I believe, help Thou mine unbelief." And lest I should make a mistake in regard to my own experience, I pray that prayer for myself. "Lord, I believe, help Thou mine unbelief." Have you all prayed that prayer? You see the text puts you either on the right side or on the wrong side, and I want you all to be on the right side. Faith is sometimes an instantaneous act of the soul. This may be the very minute. Let this be the very second when you do believe. Between everlasting heaven and everlasting hell you may decide as quickly as your watch can tick. There is the promise: "Whoever cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out." Throw yourselves flat upon that promise, and you are saved. There is one thing, however, to follow, and that is baptism. Oh, you say, "A little water sprinkled upon my face, or my whole body immersed, won't have any effect upon me. I can be a Christian without being baptized." Can you? I can't. Baptism is not water; it is a public acknowledgment of Jesus Christ, and I cannot be a Christian without publicly announcing my faith in Him. I do not say that you cannot. I cannot. Suppose that we were at war with a foreign government, and after five years of struggle it were found in regard to any man that he had not uttered any word of patriotism or loyalty, would you have any faith in his patriotism or loyalty? You would say, "I have seen regiment after regiment go past his door, and he never waved his flag. I have seen flags hoisted in his presence, and he never uttered a buzz." Now, my dear brethren, if we have come under the banner of Jesus, I believe we want to make an expression of loyalty, and when Christ reviews His troops on sacramental day, we will say, "I am in that army, and glad to be in it." Put me down as one of the troop.

"All over glorious is my Lord, He must be loved and yet adored; His worth if all the nations knew. Sure the whole earth would love Him too."

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved"—not from the physical consequences of sin. Future repentance of sin will not eradicate those consequences. "His bones are full of the sin of his youth, which shall lie down with him in the dust." Job. xx. 9. The Psalmist David repented of his sin, and yet we know how bitter, even to the end of life, were the fruits of his transgression of the Divine laws. Oh, young man, do not think that future repentance and faith will take away the physical consequences of sin. If a man harness a team of fiery passions to his body, he must ride behind them to the spade line of the grave. His soul may escape and be pardoned in this world; but in this world his body cannot escape. My text has reference to the future world: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; he shall be saved from all the consequences of sin. The body, reconstructed, will be pure and healthy; the soul will be free; one inhabitant of heaven will never say to another inhabitant of heaven tauntingly: 'Why, the last time I saw you, you were in a gambling saloon in Boston, or in a low place in New York. What are you doing here?' There will be no reference to the past, save to extol the grace that lifted the soul from such a depth to such a height. You will be as pure as the atmosphere they breathe; as free from sin as the God whom they worship. Holy is the Lord God Almighty, and holy all the redeemed who stand around Him."

The believers spoken of in the text will also be saved from all toil. With some of you, life is one long scene of weariness. It is work, work, work. You rise in the morning no more rested than when you laid down at night. Blistered hands, faint heads, aching sides, weak back, weary legs, bruised feet, exhausted strength. Sunday is not long enough for you to get the wrinkles smoothed out of your disposition and the strain of life bathed out of your limbs. Manufacturers let the fires go out on Sunday in their factories; but in your minds and bodies the fires of toil never go out. Oh, thank God, there will be a terminus of it. There will be no burdens carried through that heavenly gate. There will be no rushing about of anxious and overwrought men through those streets. There will be no employer thrusting his thumb through the needletwork of the overburdened sewing girl. No drudgery, but rest. Oh, you sons and daughters of toil, congratulate you, if you are children of God, on the coming of a long, glorious, eternal holiday. Heaven must seem a different place, it appears to me, from what it does to other people. There is in this land such a rushing, and jostling, and treading upon one another, that I do not know how some souls will be quiet when they get there. There will have to be a radical change, or they would look upon the river of life as a waste of water power, and be planning some new cornice for the heavenly mansion, or get some new edition of hymns for the redeemed. There are some people so struck through with everlasting fidget, that I cannot imagine them in heaven except rushing up and down in the street, crying: "Get out of my way, or I will run over you!" But one wave of the beautiful serenity will roll over the redeemed, and they will be in the picked company of the universe at rest.

They will also be saved from trouble. What is a fear? You ask the philosopher, and he will tell you it is a drop of limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland. You ask me what a fear is, and I tell you it is sorrow held in solution; it is the language of the world's woe. This is a planet of weeping we are living on. We enter upon life with a cry, and leave it with a long sigh. If I could gather up the griefs of this audience, and put them in one sentence, and then utter it, it would make everything between here and the throne of God shudder and howl. The earth is gashed deep with graves. As at the close of the war, sometimes we saw a regiment of one hundred and fifty men, the fragments of the thousand men that went out; so, as I stand before you, I cannot but realize the fact, that you are the fragments representing thousands of regiments of joyful associates that have been broken up for ever. Oh, this is a world of sorrow! But, blessed be God, there will be no sorrow in heaven. The undertaker will have to have some other business there. In the summer time, our cities have bills of mortality which are frightful—sometimes in New York a thousand deaths in a week. Sometimes it has been two thousand in London; but in that great heavenly city there will be not a single case of sickness or death; not one black dress of mourning, but plenty of white robes of joy; handshaking of welcome, but none of separation. Why, if one trouble should attempt to enter heaven, the shining police of the city would put it under everlasting arrest. If all the sorrows of life mailed and sworded under Apollyon should attempt to force that gate, one company from the tower would strike them back howling to the pit. Room in heaven for all the raptures that ever knocked at the gate, but no room for the smallest annoyance, though slight as summer insect, but no "funeral baked meats." No darkness at all; no grief at all; no sickness at all; no death at all. A soul waking up in that place will say: "Can it be that I am here? Will my head never ache again? Shall I never stumble over a grave again? Will I never say good-bye to loved ones again? Can it be possible that the stream is past, that the glory is begun? Show me the temple where I may worship. Show me Jesus that I may kiss His feet." When the clock of Christian suffering has run down, it will never be wound up again. "The Lamb that is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of wa-

ter, and God shall wipe away the tears from their eyes." Oh, I would like nothing else to do from now to the day of my death but to tell the glad tidings of that rest provided for God's people. I love a carol a great deal better than I do a dirge. I don't even like minor tunes that have plenty of gladness and that are jubilant. I am a disciple of the sunshine. I like the shutters of my house open, and all the shades up. And yet it would be hypocrisy—it would be cowardice—for me to stand here this morning and tell you one-half of that text and not tell you the other half.

If there is a heaven, there is just as certainly a hell. Suppose I told you on the right side there were flowers and parks, and trees, and beautiful fountains; but I did not tell you that on the other side there were sometimes wild beasts in the jungle, and of precipices off which you might fall—would I do that which is fair? Oh, what would I do in the day of judgment if it were found out that I preached half the truth, and only half? The Bible says: "So shall it be at the end of the world. The wicked shall be severed from among the just, and they shall be cast into the furnace of fire. There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth, and the smoke of their torment ascended up for ever and ever." This shall be the portion of all who do not believe in Christ. Whatever may have been their outward excellencies of character, and whatever may have been their worldly positions, the text declares: "He that believeth not shall be damned." Those who are cast away under this sentence will go away from the presence of the most lovely being in all this universe. The Lord Jesus Christ they will never see but once, and that on the Judgment-day—the day which will be their eternal disfigurement. That Jesus who stood pleading year after year for their love and faith will turn His back upon them, and pass out of their sight for ever. They will be cast out from the companionship of glorified kindred and friends. The gulf will be fixed—has been fixed. Alas, my dear friends, if you are on one side of it, and father or mother, husband or wife, son or daughter on the other side. There will be no bridge across that gulf. There will be no swimming across it. Your destinies will be widening—they more and more holy, you more and more sinful. Brighter joys hovering over them, thicker darkness frowning upon you. Then you will think of the time when you sat in the house of God together. You will think of the time when you walked the path of life together, when you mingled in the same joys, when you wept over the same graves, and the same invitation struck the ears of both of you at the same time. Oh, it is an overwhelming thought to me that some who now stand together in the tenderest ties of affection will, unless they repent, or this Bible is a lie, pass their eternity in two different worlds; and those accept of Christ, and those refuse Him, they must inevitably part. The text says so. If you persist in your impenitence, you had better neglect everything, and spend all your time together, for you are hastening on towards the forks of the road at which you must part. So what you have to say, say now, or never say at all. A few more days and nights of companionship, and that communication must be ended. If the Bible can be understood in any place, it must be understood in this place. One moment after death has dropped upon you; the arch-angel rising on his throne, rallying all the strength of his existence, could not hinder your fall, or change your destiny, or hinder the separation.

"Oh, there will be parting, parting, parting, At the Judgment-seat of Christ."

The old people of the Church remember when they used to sing that in olden times. I heard my father sing it—an old tune gone out of date and an old hymn. They who are cast away will go into the companionship of the worst population that have gone out from this earth. There are only two worlds—heaven and hell. The believers have all gone, or will go, to heaven and the unbelievers will go to hell. No compromise of destiny—either or the other, just as certain as I stand here, and you sit there. Two worlds! I don't think that in the world of the lost there will be any cell for the thief, or for the unclean one, or for the murderer. I think there will be one vast community of suffering and crime. The most of Sodom will be there; the most of Babylon will be there. The very slums of the earth will empty their population into that place. All the vice of the world, let loose there, will riot, and foam, and fight, and blaspheme. It will be the penitentiary of the universe. If you get in there you will never get out! and, therefore, it is with so much earnestness I stand here pleading for your life. Oh, to be in such company as that for ever! Believing this, as I do, can I address you in anything but words that come from the depths of my soul? I know that the philosopher of the day has tried the idea, and the doctrine makes people actually venomous. I cannot help it. It is not a fight between men and us; it is a fight between men and God.

If there is a heaven, there is a hell. Those who under that sentence are cast away, will go into pain; I don't say mental, or bodily, or both. I am not now discussing it, but it will be unmitigated torture. There can be no other meaning to these chapters about the never-dying worm, and the endless fire; that must mean torture. Fire is torture. There will be pain—infinite pain. The English language is full of words expressive of suffering—such words as "wretchedness," "heart-break," "pang," "torment," "convulsion," "agony," "despair," "woe." I will make a ladder of these words, each word a round, and let it down into this subject to see if I can measure the depth of sorrow which those who have who reject Christ. I let down

the ladder, but it does not touch the bottom. I have stood on cliffs, and I have pushed a rock off, and it has gone tumbling down, and after awhile I have heard, when it struck beneath, the echo come to my ear. At other times, I have stood on a precipice so great, that throwing over a stone, I have listened, but there came back no sound. I could not hear when it struck. So I take these words of which I have just spoken, and I throw them over this precipice, and I listen to hear when they strike the bottom. No echo! No echo! Bottomless! Bottomless! Oh, the remorse and chagrin of one who has had ten thousand opportunities of being saved, and yet feels he is lost. Oh, the weariness of one who has been ten million years in anguish, and yet feels it is only just begun! Agony, with its face scarred with ages of suffering, lifting up both hands towards the fiery horizon, crying: "The wrath to come! to come! to come!" After millions of ages, some soul says: "Isn't it most gone? Isn't it nearly ended? I can't longer endure it. The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and I am not saved. When will it end?" And a finger of lightning will write on the sky: "For ever!" and the following thunder-peal echo among the crags of death, "For ever!" Oh, those fire-bells will never stop ringing, because the conflagration will never be done. "They shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of His power." 2 Thess. i. 9. Put it down in your memorandum-books, so that you will see that it is not I but God that says it. Ah, my strength gives way, and my dear hearers, call God to witness that I have this morning told what I think to be the whole truth. I want to save myself, and to save all who hear me. I can't bear the thought that one to whom I have administered the Gospel shall at last miss heaven. If I thought there was one here determined on such ruin, I would come down from this platform, and would seize hold of you and say: "Don't you do it. Jesus wants to be gracious to you. Why will you die when there are so many opportunities for salvation?"

Upon one or the other of these two worlds, I, De Witt Talmage, must soon enter. And you, as certainly, which shall it be? I am deciding it for myself this morning. My dear brother and sister, I can't decide it for you; you will have to decide it for yourself. Which shall it be? Lord Jesus, which shall it be? Holy Spirit, which shall it be? Oh, you great throng of dying men and women, which shall it be? I take hold of the rope in God's bell tower, and I ring the alarm of warning, and this wedding-bell of love. I run my eye over all these seats, and I can say: you may be saved every one of you. "Look unto me, all ye ends of the earth, and be saved, for I am God, and there is none else."

Don't go away this morning, and say I announced destruction to any one except to the man that went without Christ. If you have not understood before, now, in this closing moment of my discourse, understand me: "Whoever will," whatever his sin, if he has gone through the whole catalogue—"whoever will"—I care not what his age may be, if for eighty years he has been steeped in crime—"whoever will," let him come and take of the water of life freely. Mark this: if you are lost, it is your own fault. Pardon and heaven are offered to all. "He that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved; and he that believeth not shall be damned."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, APRIL 9.

"The Anointing in Bethany." John 12, 1-11. Golden Text. Mark 14.8.

PRACTICAL NOTES

Verse 1. Jesus, six days before the passover, and therefore six days before his own death. It was probably the evening of Saturday, April 1, A.D. 30, after sunset, and therefore after the close of the Sabbath; the triumphal entry into Jerusalem was made the next morning. The passover, we need hardly remind the student, was the great annual festival of the Jews, "the feast of unleavened bread," begun with the formal paschal meal, and lasting seven days. Came to Bethany. On his way to the feast, from Perea by way of Jericho. He probably reached Bethany before the Sabbath began. Where Lazarus was which had been dead. Until now Bethany has been described as the home of Martha and Mary, whom Jesus loved, but this latest and greatest of wonders crowds other things from the historian's notice.

2. There they made him a supper. This supper was held, as Matthew and Mark tell us, in the house of Simon the leper, whom we may suppose to have been a kinsman of Lazarus. Martha served. Quite agreeably to her bustling, practical nature. Lazarus was one of them that sat at the table. This suggests that the feast was in honor of the miracle worked upon him. We catch here a glimpse of the easy household manners of the Jews of Palestine, with whom men and women mingled more freely than in other antique nations. Verse 2 tells what Martha did and what Lazarus did. What did Mary do?

3. Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard. Matthew and Mark tell of the anointing without naming the woman, and their accounts, supplemented by that of John, imply that her coming with the spikenard was unexpected and startling. This "ointment" was really a distilled perfume. The word indicates a particular kind of perfume; what kind

cannot now be certainly said. Very costly. To other incidental indications of the wealth of the family of Lazarus the costliness of this perfume may be added. Mark tells us that it was carried, in an alabaster flask, so that the case was quite as valuable as its contents; for this "alabaster" is a delicate and beautiful stone, quarried near Thebes, and of high price. Anointed the feet of Jesus. According to Mark, she broke the flask over his head. It was the part of servants on special occasions thus to anoint the heads of guests. As hostess, and to show peculiar reverence, Mary did it herself, and apparently took occasion, also, to perfume her Master's whole body, even to his feet. We are not to think of any such heavy oils as come into frequent domestic use among ourselves, and which would make clothing uncomfortable and unclean, but of a light, volatile perfume which would pervade the whole room almost as soon as the flask was broken; the house was filled with the odor of the ointment.

4. Judas Iscariot, Simon's son. It is generally explained that Iscariot means Kerioth, Judas's native town, and "Simon's son" is added to distinguish him from another disciple named Judas. John fixes this complaint on Judas; but others also grumbled. (See note on verse 10.) Which should betray him. Who after ward was a traitor.

5. Why was not this ointment sold. Such a question, it has been suggested, would astonish Mary, and very likely make her feel guilty. Three hundred pence. The word "penny" here stands for the denarius of the Romans, "the common sum paid for a workman's daily wage." It is not unlikely that the penny of the early English was of the same relative value, hence was used by our translators as an equivalent. But there was no certain value in old English attached to the word "penny." Three hundred shillings—from forty-five to fifty dollars of our money, with a purchasing power five or six times as great—would fairly represent the sum here mentioned. Given to the poor. While one remembers that Judas was neither paying for nor spending this luxurious perfume, one hears an echo of his words in much modern talk. "Why is not this collection taken for home missions instead of foreign missions?" asks a man who gives nothing to either cause. "The running expenses of our church are extravagant; better by far put up a new town pump, or endow a bed in a hospital, and economize church expenditure." But when the town pump is put up and the hospital bed is endowed we find that it was not the grumblers who contributed the money, but the people who had done their financial duty toward the church.

6. Not that he cared for the poor, but because he was a thief. Any money that he could possibly embezzle he wanted to have within his reach. Had the bag. He kept the chest or bag in which the treasurer of the little company of twelve was stored. Eate what was put therein. In Revised Version: "Having the bag, took away what was put therein." Why did Jesus permit Judas to be treasurer? He gave to Judas, as to each of the others, the best opportunities for spiritual growth. Judas's financial abilities were at once his best means of grace and his most dangerous temptation. It is always so. Opportunity brings peril.

7. Then said Jesus, Let her alone. This was addressed not only to Judas. Others, who cherished no covetousness and planned no theft, had, nevertheless, "murmured" against Mary because she spent money on sentiment, Matt. 26. 8, 9; Mark 14. 4, 5, for they also, like certain folk nowadays, thought such expenditure crime. Against the day of my burying hath she kept this. Or, "Suffer her to keep it against the day of my burying," as if only a part of the ointment had been used, and the rest was to be reserved for the burial. Probably Mary knew no more about the coming death of Jesus than did the rest, but as true lovers are sure to do, she builded better than she knew. There was no calculation in what she did. It was Judas, not Mary, who knew the value of the ointment. She only knew that it was all she had to give. There are many now of the same mind at that of the guests at Bethany, who asked to what purpose is that waste? They see here and there a life wholly given to Christ, and cannot help counting it a mistake, a waste, a loss. The divine answer is, "Perhaps such a sacrifice, judged by worldly prudence is injudicious, but these have done what they could."

8. For the poor always ye have with you. Not, therefore to relieve them is a duty that can be any time attended to; but therefore to relieve them one should not depend upon exceptional gifts or emotions; they are constantly with you, and you should be constantly relieving them. The gift of a fifty-dollar flask of perfume for their relief would be as availing as the gift of a Christmas dinner to all the poor in a great metropolis, such as is annual, proposed by some well-meaning organizations. Christmas dinners are well enough, but the poor get hungry three times each day, three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and what they need is opportunity to support themselves. Me ye have not always. How soon they were to lose him none of them surmised—not even, probably, the traitor.

9. People of the Jews. See our note in the last lesson on John's use of the phrase "Jews"—partly to distinguish residents of Judea from Galileans like himself and hundreds of others who now crowded to the feast, and partly to make the story plain to readers who, Gentiles themselves, knew little about the Jews. They came not for Jesus' sake only. They came from a poor reason, then; nevertheless, it was better they came. Curiosity is not the love of God; angels, but it is the love of many a soul to the Saviour; even those who come to scoff sometimes remain to pray.

HOUSEHOLD.

MAKING A DRY CELLAR.

Most cellars are placed too deeply in the ground, especially those which are built in treacherous soils. Grade up to the house instead of digging deeply into the earth, for many reasons which might be enumerated.

After the cellar is excavated, one foot larger on each side than the proposed building, dig trenches 1-2 feet deep where the walls are to be laid. Fill them with broken stones or coarse gravel to near the top, and spread before beginning the walls. Or dig a narrow trench one foot deep outside of the wall, and in this lay carefully burned tile drain, 3 inches in diameter, which should have from 3 to 4 inches fall from the farthest point to the outside of the lowest corner. Cover the drains with coarse gravel or fine stones to the top of trench, and cover these with a board to exclude the soil until the earth becomes settled. In either case the drain should be continued until it reaches a natural outlet.

Lay the cellar walls two lines and plaster the outside with a mortar composed of three parts sharp sand to one of Rosendale or Portland cement. The following additional precautions might be taken to exclude water and moisture: When the outside walls are completed, set a few 2-by-4 scantlings edgewise against the wall, and place a foot-board against the outside of the scantlings. This will leave a box between the wall and the board which should be filled with coarse gravel or small stones. Before filling the box, bank the earth against the outside of the board. When all is filled, raise the board and proceed as before until the level of the earth which is to surround the wall is reached. Scantlings 2 to 4 feet long should be used that they may be drawn up as the work proceeds and finally removed entirely. If this dry outside wall is provided, do not cover the drain in the trench with a board. Provide the building with wide projections and good eave-troughs.

It will make little difference whether cement is used for mortar, or three-fourths cement and one-fourth quicklime.

HOUSEHOLD CEMENTS.

For Wall Cracks.—Stir whitening into a mixture of equal parts of water and silicate of soda until of consistency to spread. Apply with a knife, let harden fifteen minutes and smooth off.

For Stove Cracks.—Mix liquid water glass to a thick paste with druggists' finely-powdered pulverized iron. Large cracks on the under side can be closed with equal parts of sifted ashes and coarse salt, made into a thick paste with cold water. Must be renewed occasionally.

For Cracks in Wood.—Dissolve 1 part glue in 10 parts water; when nearly cool, thicken with equal parts of sawdust and prepared chalk. Oil varnish, thickened with equal parts of white and red lead, litharge and chalk, makes a good wood cement.

For Kettle Cracks.—Will assist the action of fire and water. Stir litharge into glycerine until of the consistency of putty. Let dry twenty-four hours.

Cement.—Not affected by coal oil. Boil together 1 part caustic soda, 3 parts rosin, 5 parts water. Stir in half the weight of plaster of Paris. Will harden in about 40 minutes.

Diamond Cement.—This will keep if bottled and tightly corked, and is strong and nearly colorless. Into a bright tin basin put 1-2 lb. of white glue and a pint of soft water; set over the fire in a dish of boiling water. When dissolved and well mixed, stir in 2 oz. white lead, boil and mix; when cold, add two gills of alcohol.

White Japanese Cement.—Blend rice flour with a little cold water, add boiling water to bring it to the consistency of not very thick paste, and boil one minute, stirring constantly. It makes a transparent, white and strong cement, and is recommended for use in all kinds of fancy work.

For Aquariums.—Ten parts of litharge, 10 parts of plaster of Paris, 10 parts of dry white sand, 1 part of finely powdered rosin; mix thoroughly, and keep dry. When wanted for use make into a pretty stiff putty with boiled linseed oil. This cement will adhere to wood, stone, metal or glass, and hardens under water. Before filling the aquarium, let it dry three days.

For Glass.—1. Dissolve clean white glue in strong acetic acid. 2. To a strong solution of alum water stir in plaster of Paris to form a cream-like paste. 3. For valuable glass, make a strong gelatine solution; to every five parts add one part solution acid chromate of lime. Cover the surfaces to be united, press together and tie, then expose a few hours to the sun.

To Fasten Labels to Tins.—1. Soften glue laundress' starch and add a little Venice turpentine while the starch is warm.

For Crockery, Vases, Etc.—Mix lime with the white of an egg, and apply on the edges immediately; hold in place until it sets, which will be in a few minutes, make but little at a time, as it hardens rapidly.

Chinese Cement.—For mending china glass and fancy ornaments, dissolve shellac in enough rectified spirits to make a compound the consistency of molasses. Thinly coat the surface to be united and tie.

For Rubber or Leather.—Dissolve an ounce of gutta percha in half a pound of chloroform, clean the parts, cover each with the solution, and let dry 20 or 30 minutes; then warm each part in a lamp or candle blaze, press firmly and pound together with strokes of a hammer.

To Attach Glass and Metal.—Boil together in a closed vessel 1 oz. spirits of turpentine, 2 oz. linseed oil varnish and 4 oz. thick glue. Apply, fasten parts together firmly, and leave undisturbed for four days.

For Stoneware.—Into a strong solution of cold alum, stir plaster of Paris; coat one edge, press parts together, and let stand several days, as it sets slowly, but becomes hard and is durable.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MOTHERS.

Few people—even mothers with large families—realize how very much quite young babies and children suffer from headaches. At one time it was thought that headaches were the exclusive prerogative of the adult portion of the population, but now it is more thoroughly understood that children, especially growing boys and girls, are susceptible to headaches, arising in many cases from extreme delicacy of the nervous organizations. These headaches require to be treated with the utmost care, if not they come on with increasing severity, and more constantly, until, at last, the child must be taken away altogether from its lessons, and absolute brain rest enforced.

Such children must be out of doors as much as possible, and never sleep in close rooms. They must also be most carefully watched, and if they have to be corrected, as is necessary with all children from time to time, the correction must be administered in such a form as not to unduly excite or alarm them. It is these very highly-strung children who have to be so safely guarded as to always speaking the truth; they get into the way of so often saying what is not the truth about the smallest matters, and this not because they are naturally bad children, but because, owing to their extreme nervousness, they are afraid to speak the truth for fear of the scolding or punishment that may be awaiting them. Such children must never be treated in any way with sternness, or harshness, their hours for lessons should be curtailed, and for them public schools should be avoided until they are old enough to fight their own battles, and the tendency to this extreme nervousness has been overcome.

Again, very forward, bright children, who quickly learn and grasp the meaning of everything that is put before them, should be checked with regard to mental work. How many parents have reason to blame themselves for encouraging one of their children who has greater mental ability than the others; the pride that they take in this particular child, and the great quickness to learn that it shows, making them overlook the fact that such development is unnatural for the age of the child. This premature development is extremely injurious. The tired brain will give way, and nature itself take its own revenge, brain fever being a common result, even if something worse than this does not ensue.

Nervous headaches may always be known by the following symptoms; pains, which extend across the forehead, or pain at the top and back of the head. This pain is of a very throbbing character, and is much increased by light and noise. The head will be burning hot, while the feet and lower extremities will be very cold. Sometimes the child will complain of not being able to see properly, and will say that everything appears to be moving about. This usually ends in a bad attack of vomiting.

The only thing that can be done is to make the child lie down in a room from which all light has been excluded, but at the same time with the windows left open to admit plenty of fresh air. There must be no noise. Cold applications should be kept to the head—ice, if it is procurable, or some evaporating lotion, either eau de Cologne or alcohol and water; vinegar and water is also cooling. If the feet are cold, they must be warmed by means of hot water bottles.

AN OPEN FIRE.

Besides the factor of genuine happiness in the home a fireplace repays us for the care it requires in the most practical way. An open fire is the best ventilator that can be conceived, and if the living-room of a home have such a fire there is one spot at least where one is sure of pure air. Headaches will not be common in such a room, nor "nervous fidgets" from close, dry heat—such heat as marks the atmosphere of furnace or steam heated houses. In addition to the living-room fireplace there should be one bedroom at least in every house where an open fire may be commanded in case of sickness. The problem often most unsolvable for both trained and untrained nurses is that of ventilation in a sick-room. With an open fireplace there is no question to solve, no thought necessary. Impurities in the air are sucked up as fast as they accumulate, and fresh air drops down, to be heated before breathed by the patient.

CLEANING CURTAINS.

Before touching the curtains make a strong soapuds of hot water in which a tablespoonful of borax has been dissolved for every gallon of water, and half a bar.

for every tubful of water. Put the curtains in this water. Souse them up and down and let them soak well covered over night. The next morning examine them, put them through a wringer and throw them into fresh soapuds. Souse them repeatedly and scald them in a clothes-boiler, and rinse them as carefully as possible in two or three rinsing waters. If they are white, blue them a little, but bleach them by lying them on curtain frames on the grass. If they are creamy in color dry them in the house, and use a few tablespoonfuls of strong coffee to preserve the yellow tint.

CANADA'S INDIANS.

An Increase in Their Number and Their Finances and Produce Also Have a Good Year.

The Indian population throughout the Dominion as shown by the annual report just issued, reached an aggregate of 100,093 souls in 1897-98, as against 99,361 for the preceding year, thus giving an increase of 729. The increases were as follows: Ontario, 410; Quebec, 55; Nova Scotia, 137; Prince Edward Island, 11; British Columbia, 27; and Manitoba, 175, making 815, but there were decreases of 31 in New Brunswick and 55 in the North-West Territories, which leave a net increase of 729.

THEY FLED TO THE STATES.

In the North-West Territories the decrease is more than accounted for by the disappearance of a number of refugees who went to Montana after the disturbance of 1885, and at the request of the United States Government were brought back in 1895-96. It is expected that at any rate a proportion of these will rejoin their friends who have settled down and been doing well on their reserves. In the meantime their departure has converted what otherwise would have been an increase in the North-West Territories into an actual decrease of the Indian population there.

THEIR FARM LANDS.

The area of land under cultivation during the year aggregated 111,880 acres. The crop of cereals, vegetables and roots harvested in the fall of 1897 amounted to 1,120,900 bushels, and of hay and other fodder 76,458 tons, the increase over the preceding year being 101,500 bushels and 2-161 tons respectively. It is regretted that there was not a proportional increase in the value of farm produce, which in the aggregate only exceeded that of the preceding year by some \$20,000.

THEIR FINANCES.

The receipts of Indians from the same sources as were mentioned in last year's reports were for that now under review as follows:

Value of farm produce	\$708,762
Received from land rentals	57,998
Wages earned	628,941
Earned by fishing	380,100
Earned by hunting	437,337
Earned by other industries	420,257

Total \$2,633,395. This amount exceeded by \$167,793.30 that of the year before, which was \$2,465,601. Since the returns have not been yet received from Berens River, the sum of \$40,000 may safely be estimated as earned by the Indians of that agency, which will bring the increase up to \$207,793. In Ontario there is a diminished value, despite the augmented quantity of farm products, and it seems to have provoked strong effort in other directions, and the earnings of Indians from wages and industries surpassed those of the preceding year by \$85,757.

THE EARTH'S REVOLUTION.

Common Fallacies Regarding the Actual Length of a Day.

Nine persons out of ten, if asked how long it takes the earth to turn once on its axis, would answer 24 hours and to the question, "How many times does it turn on its axis in the course of the year?" the answer would be 365 1-4 times. Both answers are wrong.

It requires but 23 hours and 56 minutes for the earth to make one complete turn, and it makes 366 1-4 turns during the year. The error springs from a wrong idea of what is meant by a day.

The day is not as is commonly supposed, the time required by the earth to make one turn on its axis, but the interval between two successive passages of the sun across the meridian; that is to say, the time which elapses after the sun is seen exactly south, in its diurnal course through the heavens, before it is again seen in that position.

Now, in consequence of the earth's revolution in its orbit, or path around the sun, the sun has the appearance of moving very slowly in the heavens in a direction from east to west. At noon to-morrow the sun will be a short distance to the east of the point in the heavens at which it is seen at noon to-day, so that when the earth has made one complete turn it will still have to turn four minutes longer before the sun can again be seen exactly south.

ON THE BACK.

It is getting to be the fashion to address and stamp envelopes on the back. With the direction written across the folds, the letter cannot be opened by an unauthorized person without the fact being noted.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

Vast Increase in the Amount of Mail Handled—A Much Improved Service—An Interesting Document.

The report of the Postmaster-General for the year 1897-8 has been prepared. The workings of the department have during the year been marked by several changes, including a further reduction in the deficit. The deficit, which for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, amounted to \$781,152, was reduced to \$47,602 at the close of the fiscal year 1897-8, a result rendering possible the reduction of the domestic letter rate from 3 to 2 cents per ounce, and the rate between Canada and the mother country and a large number of Great Britain's colonial possessions from five to two cents per half-ounce.

SAVING ON CONTRACTS.

During the past year 1,064 mail services have been let by public tender for sums aggregating \$139,923. The previous yearly cost of these same services was \$167,617. The result of these changes was an annual saving of \$27,721, or for the four years that the contracts run, \$110,886. In several cases mail services have been transferred from stage to railways, resulting in reduced stage, but increased railway services, the net result being that the mileage of the combined railway and stage mail services for the fiscal year 1897-8 exceeds that for 1895-6 by 938,283 miles.

In the report last year it was stated that there had been a large reduction in the cost of the mail service, but that owing to the length of time which had to elapse before the contracts entered into that year would go into operation the results could not be included in the financial statement of that year. The department is now in a position to report the extent of such reduction, which is as follows: The railway and stage service for the year ended June 30, 1896, which aggregated 29,538,000 miles, cost \$2,192,948. At the same rate, that is 7.424 cents per mile, the cost of the service as it stood on June 30, 1898, with an increase of 938,283 miles, would have been \$2,262,602. The accounts show that the cost of this service was only \$2,117,918, which shows a saving of \$144,685 per annum, or, for the four years' contract term, \$578,742.16. During the financial year 1897-8, increased frequency in the mail service was given to 176 postoffices. At the close of the fiscal year 1897-8 there had been a net increase of 179 in the number of postoffices, as compared with the number in operation on June 30, 1896.

During the year the number of money order offices has been increased from 1,349 to 1,739, an increase of 390, and the rate of commission on money orders increased. These increased facilities, accompanied by cheaper rates, have resulted in an increase of 2,648 in the number of money orders issued during the year, and an increase of \$1,531,249 in the amount of money order business of the department as compared with that of the previous fiscal year.

11,000,000 MORE LETTERS.

The estimated number of letters sent through the postoffice during the year exceeds that of the previous year by 11,145,000, the total number of 1898 being 134,975,000. Ten years ago the number of letters sent through the mails in Canada was 80,200,000. In addition to letters handled last year, there were 28,153,000 postcards, 3,534,500 registered letters, 5,673,000 free letters, 26,595,000 newspapers and periodicals, 3,372,000 packages of printers copy, photographs, etc., 1,813,000 packets of fifth-class matter, 316,000 parcels by parcel post, and 33,000 packets for the United Kingdom and other countries.

The gross revenue of the department was \$4,636,649, and the net revenue, after allowing for deductions, was \$3,527,849, an increase over the revenue of the previous year of \$524,871, equal to about 1.14 per cent. There was paid out by check from the Parliamentary appropriation \$3,575,411.

During 1898 money orders to the value of \$1,518,000 were issued, of which \$12,082,000 were payable in Canada. The aggregate balance at the credit of the depositors in the Postoffice Savings Bank at the close of the fiscal year was \$34,489,000, an increase of \$2,100,000 over the previous year. The average amount at the credit of each individual was \$242.47 as against \$238.55 in 1897. Postage stamps to the value of \$4,240,000 were issued to postmasters, an increase over the previous year of \$8,042. The revenue from sales of stamps during 1898 exceeded that of the previous year by \$337,000.

TORONTO AND MONTREAL COMPARED.

The revenue of the Toronto Postoffice was \$413,771; number of money orders issued, \$23,212; amount of money orders issued, \$229,002; commission received from public, \$2,317; money orders paid, \$2,621,297. It is interesting to note the relative importance of the Toronto and Montreal Postoffices. The gross postal revenue of Montreal was \$355,469; the number of money orders issued was 20,759; amount of money orders issued, \$257,915; commission received from public, \$2,613; amount of money orders paid, \$1,160,641. It is only fair to state that these figures do not include the returns from the Notre

Dame street west and the Ontario street postoffices in Montreal, whose gross revenue is \$14,723, but, even adding this, Montreal comes far behind Toronto in postal business. If Toronto Junction be taken into account, the revenue of Toronto will be increased by \$5,000, and the money order business correspondingly.

A NEW INDIA IN EAST AFRICA.

Plenty of Room Along the Uganda Railroad for Superfluous Hindu Population.

While the independent republics and British colonies of South Africa are enacting laws and enforcing regulations having for object the closing of their doors to Indian immigrants, British East Africa is receiving them with open arms. The result is, as one of the Indian papers says, that India is "irresistibly expanding" in Africa. A steady stream of immigrants from India is going into the country and settling down in it either as traders or cultivators of the soil. The Uganda Railway is opening the way for a large influx of Indians; as fast as the line is pushed forward and new stations established, an Indian community settles itself in the vicinity to supply the wants of the coolies, traders, clerks and other officials, who are for the most part Indians, and the business carried on is invariably in the Indian rupee.

Much of the country is hardly fit for settlement, but the larger parts are fertile and healthy to immigrants whose constitutions are suited to the climate. As yet the raiding propensities of the fierce Masai make it risky for settlement at any distance from the line of rail, but once the road is completed and regularly protected, the more peaceful natives, whom the Masai have driven into the hills, and the Indian immigrants will find ample room to settle in safety. The native African population is not industrious, and is, besides, too small to utilize even a comparatively small portion of the cultivable land in the East African protectorate lying between the Indian Ocean and the great lakes of the Upper Nile. The influx of so industrious a population as that coming from India is therefore necessary to its economic development, and this is recognized by the British authorities engaged in the opening up and organization of the country. An English resident, writing on the subject, says: "For the present it is only possible to mark time and try and maintain peace in the country with the aid of Indian sepoy until the railway is completed and Indian immigration begins."

Such an outlet for the congested population of India as the British East African protectorate affords should go far to solve for a time the problem of what to do with its surplus inhabitants who, in some districts, are increasing at the rate of 54 per 1,000 annually. A new market will, at the same time, be created both for British and Indian trade, and hasten the hour when the scheme for uniting Egypt with South Africa by an all through line of rail may be profitably realized. It is calculated that there is room in British East Africa for half the population of Bengal, which at the last census was over 71,000,000, without in any way crowding out the present inhabitants. As there is no probability that emigration from India will assume any such proportions as one million or even a half million a year, a considerable period must elapse before the East African population can reach anything like the figure indicated, but it seems certain that the end of the present century has witnessed the laying of the foundation of a new India in East Africa under the British flag.

PLAN TO TAX DEPARTMENT STORES.

German Government's Scheme to Please Socialists and Small Store Keepers.

The Government has undertaken a remarkable experiment in taxation is a bill compelling the large shops to contribute a larger proportion than the small ones to Germany's revenue. says a Berlin despatch. The bill provides that three factors are to determine the taxation, the number of branches, the number of employees and the amount of rest. It divides the branches into five groups, foods and drugs, clothing furniture, glass and jewelry. Establishments trading in two or more of these groups and employing more than twenty-five persons come under the new law. Those engaged in two groups pay 10 per cent of their profits, in taxation, three 15 per cent; four, 20 per cent; five, 25 per cent. Shops engaged in three groups and employing twenty-five persons pay an annual tax of 20 marks for each one of the twenty-five, and 10 marks for each additional employee. Stores with branch establishments will be treated as if all were under the same roof. Co-operative stores will not be taxed under the new law.

The bill is intended to create a good impression among the small shopkeepers who support the Conservatives, who are anxious to strengthen the party in the large towns and among the Socialists, who regard department stores as a dangerous extension of capitalism. But the bill is certain to meet persistent opposition in the Reichstag and in commercial circles, where it is regarded as arbitrary and senseless.

Man is compelled to work for what some other animals get free.

Mr. J. Y. Rochester, of Mattawa, has received a government appointment in the Yukon, and left on Monday for the Golden Country.

BUY Jas. Boss Watch Cases



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

GOODWYN,
The Watchmaker,
ARNPRIOR, ONT.

FOR
**REMARKABLY
CHEAP....**
FURNITURE
go to
Cuthbertson & Graham

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

It will pay you to examine these goods if you require anything in the furniture line. They have been carefully selected and marked at rock-bottom prices.

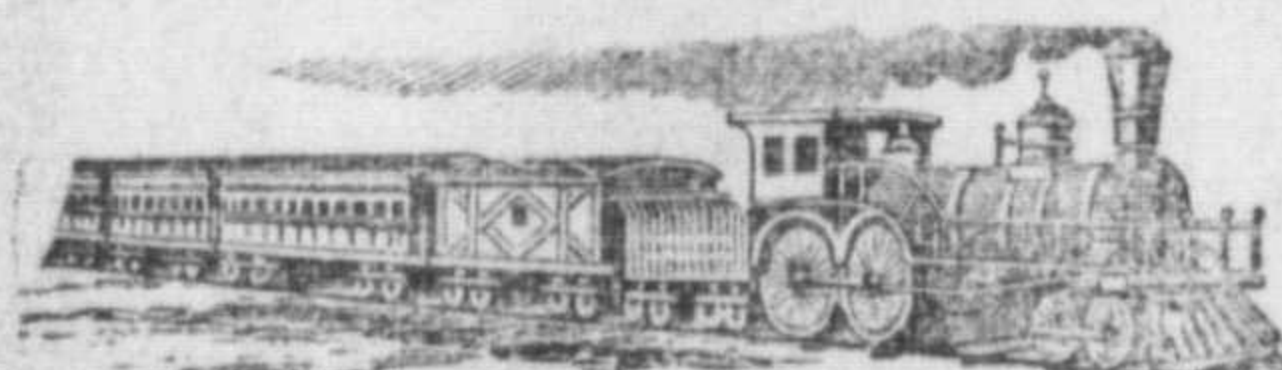
OFFICE AND SHOW ROOMS—
—A. R. SMILEY'S BUILDING,
NEXT DOOR TO DONALDSON'S JEWELLERY STORE,
Main St., - - Shawville.

UNDERTAKING
As usual this Branch of our business is equipped with all necessary supplies including the best embalming appliances.

Tenders for Milk Drawing.

The undersigned will receive tenders for drawing milk to Lily Cheese Factory during the season of 1899, on the following routes:—

No. 1.—Expected the same as last year's (Draper's route).
No. 2.—No tenders asked for now. (H'y. Armstrong's route).
No. 3.—Same as last year with Edward Dale's can extra. (Wm. Hodgins' route).
No. 4.—Drawn by Wm. H. Corrigan last year, same number of cans expected.
No. 5.—Seven line from Barton's to C. E. Hodgins, and 4 cans of Jas. McDowell's (Route last year's).
No. 6.—New route from Frank McKee's to Mrs. J. Young's, probably 20 cans.
No. 7.—Jas. Caldwell's around Town Line to Jno. B. Corrigan's, probably 9 cans.
Names of patrons expected on each route can be seen at the Secretary's office.
Tenders will be received up to 10 o'clock on Friday, April 14th, at a certain rate per cwt. of milk, with or without wagon.
We do not bind ourselves to accept the lowest or any tender. Three wagons will be rented for the season. Three wagons and the scales will be sold on April 14th.
E. HODGINS,
Pres. L. C. F.



Pontiac Pacific Junction Ry.

Official Time Table:

P.M.	Leave	Aylmer	Arrive	A.M.
5.45	Leave	Aylmer	Arrive	9.45
6.00	"	† Breckenridge	"	9.21
6.12	"	† Eardley	"	9.06
6.18	"	† Parker's Crossing	"	8.58
6.29	"	† Vohrs	"	8.50
6.37	"	Quyon	"	8.40
6.47	"	Wyman's	"	8.22
6.50	"	† Tank	"	8.14
6.53	"	Bristol	"	8.08
7.04	"	McKee's	"	8.02
7.36	"	Shawville	"	7.52
7.45	"	Clark's	"	7.31
8.00	"	Campbell's Bay	"	7.18
8.03	"	† Tank	"	7.16
8.12	"	† Vinton	"	7.06
8.30	"	Conlonge	"	6.54
8.47	"	Wells	"	6.39
8.55	Arrive	Waltham	Leave	6.30

*Flag Station. †Tank. †Flag Station.
Connecting with Hull Electric Railway at Aylmer.
P. W. RESSEMAN,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

NOTICE

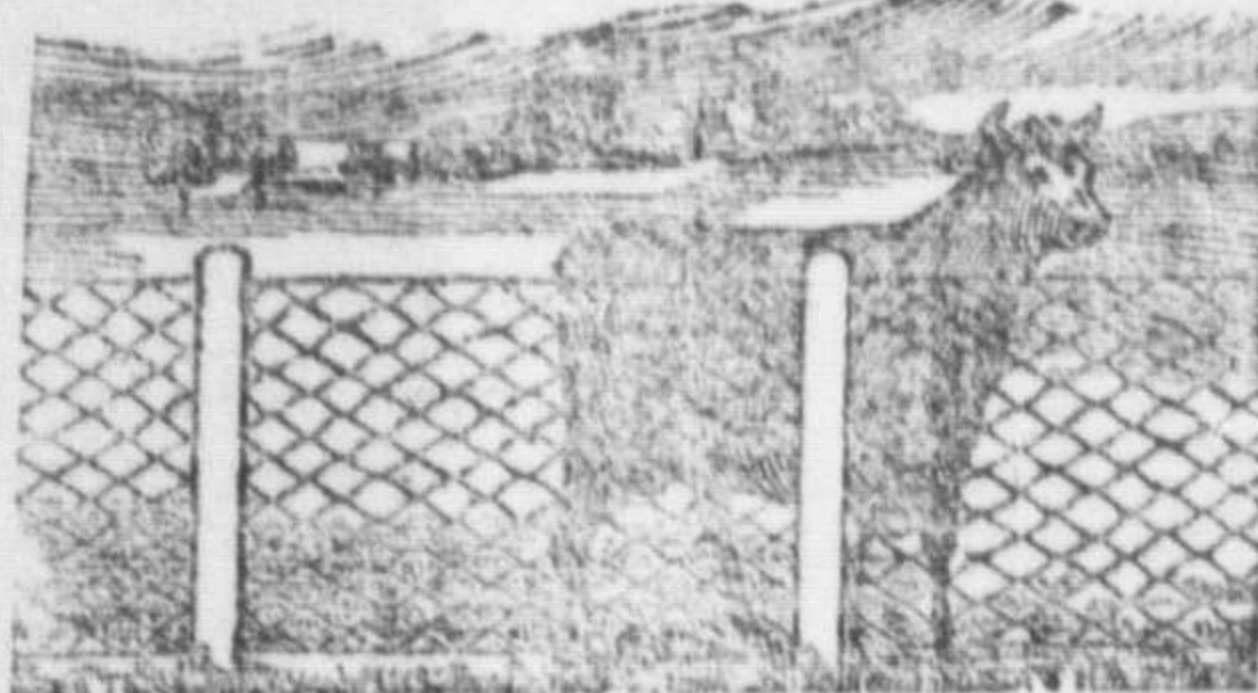
To Whom it may Concern.

All parties having claims against the Estate of the late George H. Kemp are requested to file the same with the undersigned on or before the 15th day of April, instant.
All parties indebted to the said Estate by past due notes or accounts, are requested also to come and settle with me before the date above given.
H. H. ELLIOTT,
Administrator for the Estate.

For Sale or to Rent.

A desirably situated premises occupied at present as store and post office at Weirstead, with six acres of land on which are also several good outbuildings. Weirstead is a good business point, distance from Shawville 6 miles, and situated on the main road leading from that place to Wolf Lake. It is 2 1/2 miles from Bristol Station and 1 mile from Thackray's mill. Possession after April 1st, 1899. Further information, as to terms, may be had on application to
STEPHEN SMITH,
Maryland P. O.

THE BEST IS CHEAPEST.



McMullen's Poultry Nettings
are unequalled in quality and
their Fences are the Best
PRICES LOW.

Hardware merchants sell these goods and can supply you. If they fail, you write the manufacturers at Picton.

THE B. GREENING WIRE CO., Gen. Agts., Hamilton and Montreal.
SOLD ALSO BY CANADIAN HARDWARE JOBBERS.

To Whom It may Concern:

This is to certify that I, K. L. Kidd do not think that Mrs. Jane Barton is guilty of what she is accused of by her niece and son, as reported by the public, viz. Coming in on my room. After knowing her as a Christian, and I feel it my duty to say that I found her all seems to be, and I declare before my God and the public that this sister never came into my room as told.
R. L. KIDD.

[ADVERTISEMENT]

To the Editor of THE EQUITY.
This is to declare and certify that Mrs. Jane Barton, wishes to ask the public not to believe the reports given out in regard to Mrs. Kidd and myself, as I am prepared to prove them fabrications.
MRS. JANE BARTON,
Caldwell, Que.

UT CENTRE

April at last, and still the weather is wintry like, and a greater depth of snow than at any time during the past winter. The old saying that if "March comes in like a lamb it will go out like a lion" is certainly verified the present year.

Miss Lavina Ross, who is attending school at Shawville, is home spending her Easter holidays.

Miss Seaman, of No. 1 school, is spending her Easter holidays among friends in Leslie.

Mr. John McNally has returned from Martagh's lumber camps on the Coulonge.

Mr. Robert Schock has returned home from A. R. Martin's camp at Whitefish, Ont.

Mr. Julius Steinke, of Ottawa, has purchased the property recently owned by Charles Steinke, in this village. We trust that he will soon take up his residence among us again.

Mr. Willie Mohr and Mr. Holt of Eardley spent Thursday in our village purchasing cattle.

Our mails are very irregular owing to the bad state of the roads; but you can bet it is not Albert's fault.

FIDDLESTICKS.

OTTER LAKE

Snow, snow, blow, blow; so it has been for the last few days and today, Friday, it seems to have become more settled, as the day is fine. The roads are in some places beginning to show signs of travel again. Our mail courier, Albert Richardson, is having very bad times, and I'm sure he will be glad to see the snow go as well as the rest of us.

Mr. F. Pelletier, who had been to Sand Point, Arnprior, &c., last week, to meet some friends from Halybury, returned home on Sunday, his friends failing to show up, on account of too much snow, I suppose.

Some machinery from Fraser & Co's limit passed here Wednesday; the parties bringing it down had a very rough experience, they have been some three weeks on the way, and were obliged to leave part of the machinery above Bertrand Lake till the roads get in condition.

Mr. Campbell, agent for Messrs. Alex. Fraser & Co., Crow River, arrived at Otter Lake House on Wednesday on his way down, and is looking for men for the drive.

Mr. D. Lunam of Campbell's Bay, arrived with his shanty outfit, men and teams, today;—too much snow in the woods and had to give up.

A party of young men from the Calumet Island stayed at the Otter Lake House Thursday and spent a very enjoyable time.

I understand that the genial proprietor of the Otter Lake House, Mr. Wm. Moore is engaging men for Messrs. A. Fraser & Co's drive.

Mr. Ben. Smith of Huddersfield, was down this way on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Arthur Queale went to Shawville and North Clarendon Thursday, returning Thursday;—and the snow is coming down again this morning.

Mr. Joe Hendry and Mr. W. B. D. Lafleur, jr., went to Bryson Saturday.

SANS CEREMONIE.

The Advocate says a disease of some kind is attacking the cattle around Douglas. Several animals have died from it.

SHAWVILLE ACADEMY Reports for March, 1899

GRADE II, ACADEMY.

1, Clarence Naylor; 2, Kenneth Naylor; 3, Gordon Hodgins; 4, Edna Armstrong.

GRADE I.

1, Harold Hobbs and Arthur Knox, equal; 2, Olga Dahms; 3, Thomas Armstrong; 4, Zella Draper.
E. M. SEIFERT, B. A.,
Principal.

SR. ELEMENTARY DEPARTMENT.

Grade III.—1, Verna McGuire; 2, Willie Davis; 3, James Crawford; 4, Herbie Dagg.
Jr. Grade III.—1, Kathleen Wilson; 2, Henry Argue; 3, John Crawford; 4, Emerson Finnigan.

Sr. Grade II.—1, Harry Howes; 2, Harry Lester; 3, Joseph Knox; 4, Ida Swatman.
E. SMITH,
Teacher.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

Grade II.—1, Wilfrid Armstrong; 2, Annie Armstrong; 3, Lavina Ross; 4, Willie Shaw.

Grade I.—1, Clifford Knox; 2, Manson Wilson; 3, Mervyn Dale; 4, Annie Hayes.

M. E. MACGREGOR, Teacher.

Portage du Fort School

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES AT THE EASTER EXAMINATION.

A. A.—O. Thompson.
Prelim. A. A.—J. McLean.
Grade II, A. A.—A. Bennett, B. Grant, C. Thompson.

Grade I, A.—C. Grant.
Grade II M.—J. McFeetors, D. Smith, J. Whelan, E. McLean, E. Hodgins.
Grade I, M.—M. McKenney, C. Grant, N. McFeetors.
JOHN DOUGLAS,
Teacher.

No. III SCHOOL, GREERMOUNT.

Grade IV.—1, Robert Judd; 2, Mary Craig; 3, Henry McLeary.

Grade III.—1, Leonard M. Judd; 2, Lena M. Judd; 3, Norman Judd and Jennie Mulligan, equal; 4, Arthur Somerville.

Grade II.—1, Annie Latham; 2, Alfred Mulligan and Thomas Tubman, equal; 3, Mary Ann Black.

Primer II.—1, Henry Smith; 2, Thos. Tubman; 3, Thos. Judd.

Primer I.—1, Silas Somerville; 2, Bernice Dale.

Attendance.—1, Leonard and Lena Judd, equal; 2, Annie Latham.

E. M. SMILEY, Teacher

RADFORD SCHOOL.

Grade IV.—1, Katie Glenn; 2, Eva Armstrong; 3, Minnie Eades; 4, Annie Armstrong; 5, Etta Armstrong; 6, Herbert Armstrong.

Grade III.—1, Lillian Burner; 2, Tommy McDowell; 3, Ethel Brownlee and Gerald Armstrong; 4, Ethel Eades; 5, Maggie McKnight; 6, Arthur Horner.

Grade II.—1, Albert Horner; 2, Willie Brownlee; 3, Horace Caldwell.

Primer II.—1, Beatrice Armstrong; 2, Ethel Glenn and Mabel Cox, equal; 3, Harold Maxwell; 4, Ethel Richardson.

Primer I.—1, Minerva Thomas; 2, Dawson Armstrong; 3, Earl Horner; 4, Bert Richardson.

H. F. ARMSTRONG,
Teacher.

SCHOOL No. 4.

Grade IV.—1, Keitha Knox; 2, Gertie McDowell; 3, Franklin McDowell.

Grade III.—1, Lyman Hodgins; 2, Lawrence Belsher; 3, Norval Kilgour.

Grade II.—1, Ethel Hodgins; 2, Perley Belsher; 3, Janet Cuthbertson.

Grade I.—1, Manson McDowell; 2, Samuel Knox; 3, Mary Stephens.

MINNIE MATHESON, Teacher.

St. Johns, Quebec, March 30.—After ten minutes deliberation the jury in the McCall murder trial returned a unanimous verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner, Frank McCall, was charged with killing his father in a row, both being intoxicated.

HOLD UP

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

A. R. McGUIRE.

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

WE HAVE IT!

THE STOVE FOR THE FARMER.

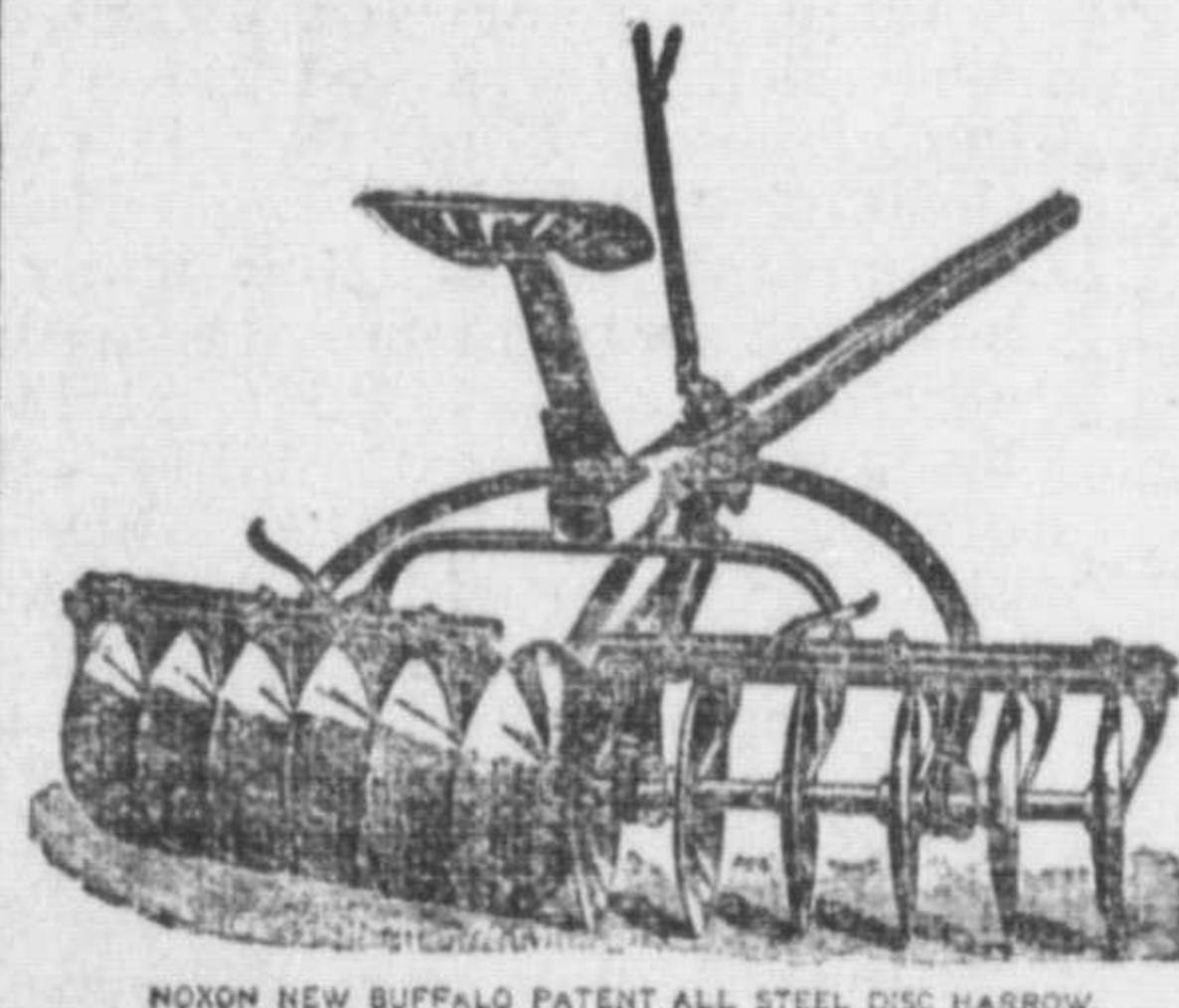
Having procured the agency from MESSRS. JOHNSTON & MCGREGOR of Smith's Falls, Ont., for the sale of their Stoves I wish to draw the attention of the farming community to

The Celebrated "North-West" Stove,

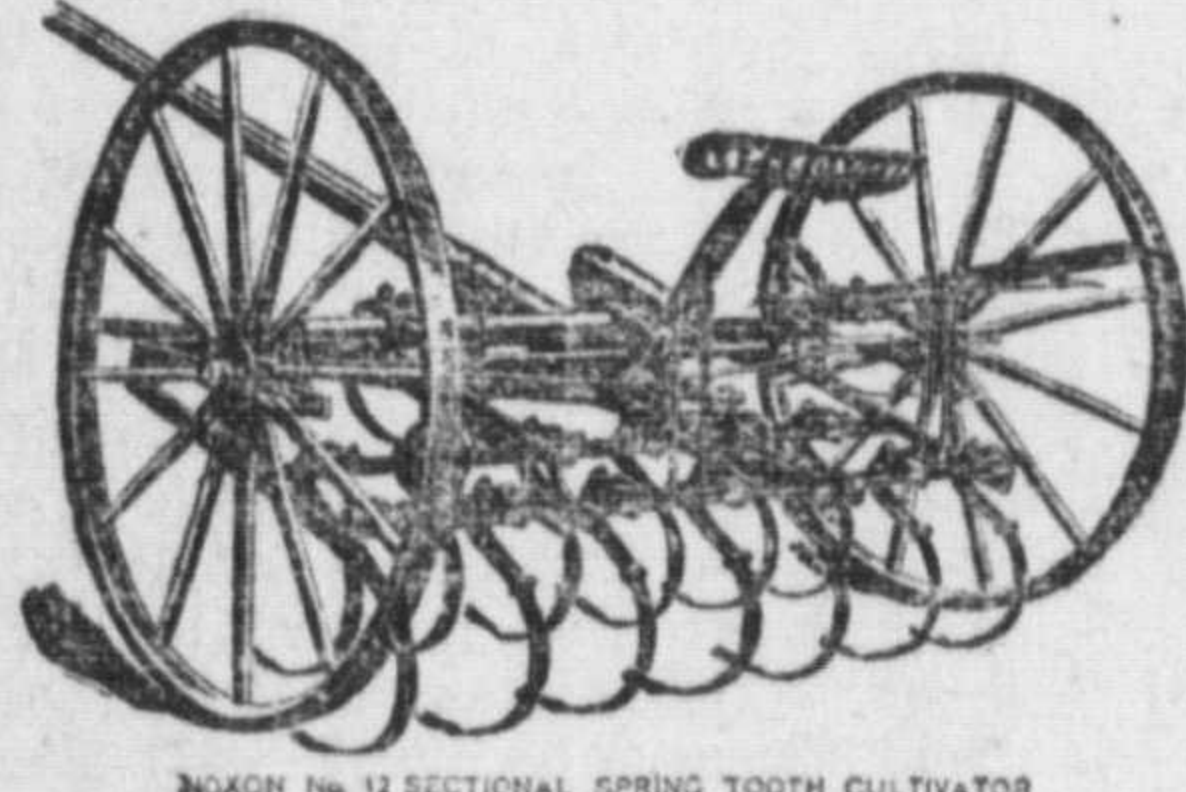
which has commanded a very large sale throughout the country, from the fact that it has been found to be the best farmers' stove in the market.

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

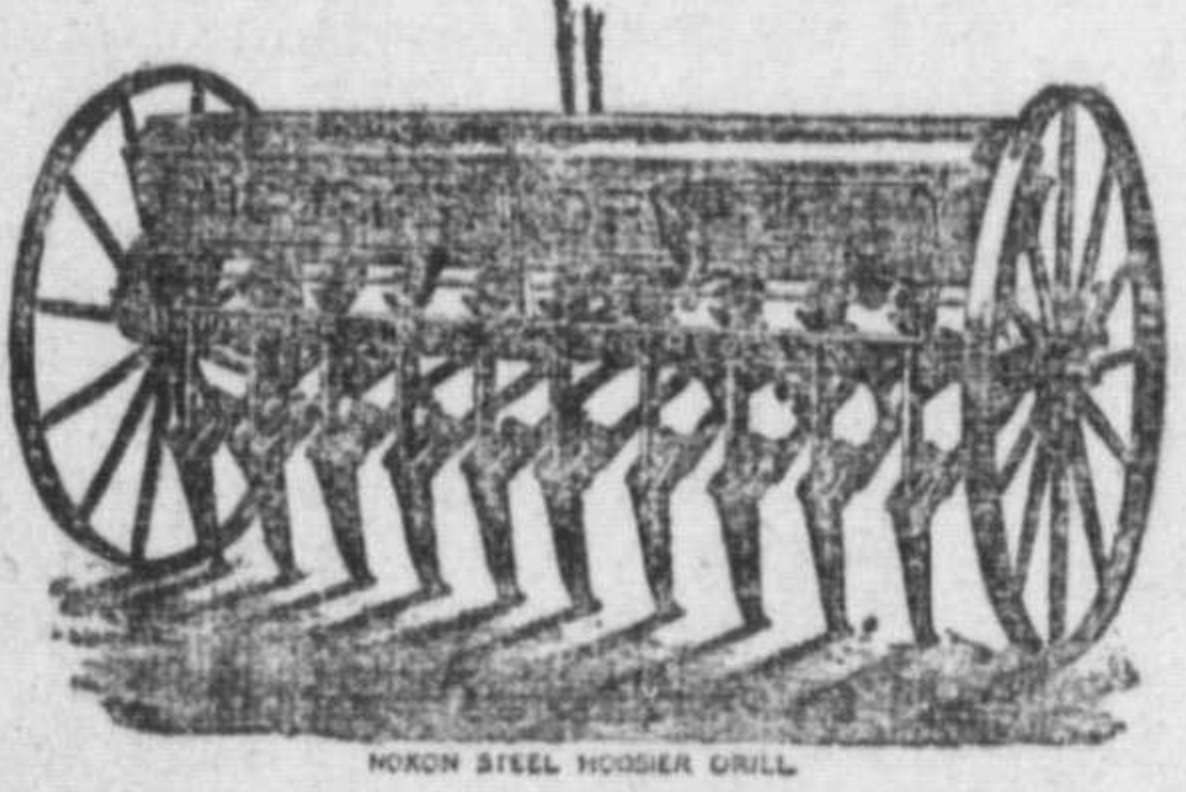
R. J. BLACK,
Main Street, - - Shawville.



NOXON NEW BUFFALO PATENT ALL STEEL DISC HARROW.



NOXON NO. 12 SECTIONAL SPRING TOOTH CULTIVATOR.



NOXON STEEL HOODER DRILL.

W. WILSON, Agent
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Clarendon Schools

Shawville, March 1, 1899.
The Board of School Commissioners of Clarendon met this day—members present—Ralph Hodgins, Shawville; Thomas Prendergast, W. C. McDowell and Robert Smart. Minutes of last meeting read.

Moved by W. C. McDowell, seconded by Robert Smart, that the minutes of last meeting, as now read, be and are hereby confirmed.—Carried.

Moved by Thos. Prendergast, seconded by W. C. McDowell, that School No. 4 be supplied with a teacher for two months as soon as possible, the time not outside 30th June, 1899.—Carried.

Moved by W. C. McDowell, seconded by Thos. Prendergast, that the tender of Elliott & Barber be and is hereby accepted, which tender offers to build six wood sheds at the respective school houses according to the plans and specification for the sum of \$250.00.—Carried.

At this juncture James C. Armstrong took his seat.

Statement from Jas. B. Armstrong that James Creek offers to excavate the basement of School No. 1, as may be necessary; for the sum of fifteen cents per cubic yard. Moved by Robert Smart, seconded by Thos. Prendergast, that the offer of James Creek, be and is hereby accepted. Carried.

Moved by Thos. Prendergast, seconded by Robert Smart, that we adjourn.—Carried.
HUGH MATHESON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

In the neighborhood of Bancroft last week one man was fined \$40 and costs, another \$20, and a third was let go on suspended sentence for killing deer out of season.

The Buffalo All-Steel Disc Harrow.

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

The No. 12 Cultivator

IS A MARVEL OF SUCCESS. The only Cultivator made that both lines of teeth will cut an even depth in the ground. Examine it and you will see why. The only Cultivator with a double tooth set so that the angle of the teeth can be regulated to suit any condition of soil. Pressure can be regulated to act differ nity on every section requiring it. The teeth are carried between the wheels instead of trailing behind, as in other machines, thus securing lighter draft. This machine is furnished with grain and grass seed box when required. It has reversible diamond steel points for the teeth; also extra wide thistle cutting points can be furnished. Examine it and you will buy no other.

The best Drill Made.

The Hoosier Needs No Introduction.

Over 4,000 Drills and Seeders of our manufacture in use in Canada. The only Drill made with lever for instant and perfect regulation of depth of hoe in all kinds of soil, while team is in motion. Sows absolutely correct to scale; saves seed, as every kernel is deposited at a proper depth to grow. Purchase only the best and you will be satisfied. We also manufacture Binders, Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, Cultivators and Pulpers, as good as the best.
Send for illustrated catalogue.

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

A hen which during its lifetime was the property of the family of Mr. George Eady jr. seemed to have a decided liking for jewelry. Last week it was noticed to have sickened somewhat and apparently grown tired of life. Finally it was killed and in its crop were found a pin nearly three inches long with a gold nugget at the end and seven brass buttons each larger than a dime. As Mr. Walker Eady was showing the glittering trinkets in his shop to the Journal representative Chief McDermott entered and said the pin was his and he had lost it about five years ago. Walker thinks the hen must have eaten the owner, pin, buttons and all, and that in the process of digestion all disappeared but the pin and the buttons.
Renfrew Journal

Willis Chipman, C. E., after a visit just made to Arnprior, estimates that waterworks and sewerage can be put in for \$70,000, the former costing \$40,000 and the latter \$30,000. The sewers would carry off surface water, but not all of it.

The Roman Catholic Corporation of Pontiac are making application to Parliament to change its name to the Roman Catholic Corporation of Pembroke.