

THE EQUITY.

Vol. XIII, No. 23:

SHAWVILLE, CO. OF PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, NOV. 21, 1895.

Subscription: One Dollar a Year in advance.

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This house is in every way furnished to afford excellent accommodation for the travelling public. Commercial men will find the sample rooms second to none on the road. The Bar is always supplied with the best brands of liquors, wines, and cigars. Good livery in connection.

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"THE EQUITY"

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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 3 cents per line, money to accompany the manuscript in every case.

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A. M. GRIMES.

Local and General.

The Indian school at Elkhorn, Manitoba, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday last.

While at Arnprior last week Dr. Mark, of Ottawa, organized a society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. J. G. McGuire's house in rear of his meat shop, will be shortly fit for occupancy.

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

Michael McPharland, of Chichester, had his foot taken off recently by a hay press.

Mr. Robert Prendergast has removed his confectionery shop into the premises lately vacated by Wm. Berggren.

Mr. W. B. Crawford, station agent, has removed into Mr. Edward Hodgins' house on Pickanock street, near the railway track.

The death is reported, last week, of Mrs. Hanrahan, and Mr. George Hamilton, two old and well-known residents of Calumet Island.

Messrs. Edward Hodgins & Sons are making some changes in the interior of their store whereby more shelf room will be afforded.

Mr. Frank Bissone, and party, of Ottawa, returned home on Monday, after a week's hunting in Leslie. The carcass of an "antlered monarch" showed to what extent the expedition had been successful.

Mr. J. J. Turner complains of several lights of glass having been broken in his shop windows during the past week or two. The offenders will be sharply looked after, if they are caught. Such reprehensible conduct is deserving of severe punishment.

The C. P. R. depot at Ottawa was destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last. A quantity of baggage, some mail matter, and a number of tickets were destroyed. The destruction of the operating room paralyzed the despatching of trains for a time.

A case of some interest to hunters will be tried in the Division Court, Eganville, in January. The action arose out of the fact that the dogs of one party of hunters chased a deer into a lake and a hunter belonging to another party shot and appropriated it. The action will decide which party is the rightful owner of the deer.

Dr. Harper, of Quebec, Inspector of Superior Schools for the province, examined the Academy here on Friday last. In the evening, in accordance with announcement, he gave a lecture in the Masonic Hall on "Something About Quebec," illustrating his remarks by a series of lime-light views, which included a number of scenes of the old historic, as well as of the modern city. Choice selections of music were rendered by the scholars of the school and others, the whole combining to make a very pleasing and instructive entertainment.

A new Methodist church has been opened at Stanbury, in the Eastern Townships, Que., the circuit on which the Rev. Mr. Crabb, of Pembroke, is laboring. A correspondent of an exchange gives an account of the efforts made by the people, who are not over wealthy, to get up their church, and Mr. Crabb gets due praise for his assistance and enthusiasm. The opening was on Sabbath, Oct. 27th, with meetings the following day, and Mr. Crabb took a prominent part as speaker, singer, etc., along with many ministers and others. The proceedings were most successful, and the collections large.

See A. Smiley's stock of Cutters before ordering. He can suit you as to style and price.

A Chichester farmer named Venasse had his barn with all its contents destroyed by fire on the 9th inst.

The secretary of the village school commissioners is advertising for an assistant teacher to teach the junior classes.

A. Smiley can supply you with any style of cutter you require. A stock now on hand and more on the way. Call and see them.

On Tuesday of last week an old man named Lepine was struck by a C. P. R. engine near Renfrew station and instantly killed.

Messrs. R. H. Klock & Co., have donated \$20 to the North Bay public library. This calls for the first and only life membership certificate thus far issued.

Mr. Nathaniel Brownlee, one of the oldest residents of Yarm neighborhood, died on Thursday last. His remains were interred here on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Samuel Reynolds, an old settler of the Ragged Chute settlement, Bristol, passed over to the silent majority last week.

Jacob Erratt, furniture dealer, Ottawa, has assigned to E. R. O. Clarkson, of Toronto. Mr. Erratt has been in the furniture business in Ottawa for over twenty years.

We learn that Mr. Coté, lessee of the Pontiac Telephone line, has been interviewing some of our citizens with reference to the introduction of electric lights in the village.

Thanks to the recent mild weather and the rain, farmers have been enabled to get a large quantity of fall ploughing done—much more than was calculated on some weeks ago.

The Arnprior Watchman says:—While attending a Hornerite meeting in Carleton Place, a Mrs. Wm. Patterson, 40 years of age, fell in a faint, was driven home, and expired within a few minutes.

Mr. George Whyte's store at Galetta was burglarized on the 8th inst. The safe was blown open and a registered letter containing about \$30 taken. This is the third time Mr. Whyte has been a sufferer from this cause.

Arnprior's new post office promises to be a handsome structure. It will be three stories high, of brick, with cut stone trimmings, a tower and a four dial clock. It will present an imposing appearance, and will cost \$20,000 or more.

Dr. J. C. Rattray, of Cobden, whose illness was mentioned in these columns 2 weeks ago, passed peacefully away at his residence on Tuesday the 12th inst., aged 44 years. His remains were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery, Cobden, on Thursday afternoon, in presence of a large concourse of people. Deceased was the eldest son of D. M. Rattray, Esq., of P. D. Fort.

A stage driver has received damages from Loughboro township for failing to remove snow from their roads. The stage driver, after complaining frequently to the township council without result, was obliged to turn out himself, remove the snow, and make the road passable. He brought action to recover damages for time lost and for the amount he paid, with the above result.

Six of the leading powers of Europe are insisting on a settlement of the Armenian question, and their warships are assembling in the vicinity of the Turkish capital. If a naval demonstration eventuates it is hardly likely that powder and shot will be used for destructive purposes, but merely to show his Sultan Majesty that a painful fate awaits him if he does not at once adopt the proposed scheme of reform. Procrastination and evasion can no longer be tolerated.

It is learned that the late Samuel Howell, of Ottawa, left an estate valued at a sum in the neighborhood of \$200,000. In his last will he bequeathed \$5,000 to the Protestant Hospital and a like amount to the Ottawa Protestant Home for the Aged.

His widow was left her present residence and household effects, \$15,000 and an annuity of \$2,000 a year.

The executors are three in number, Mr. C. J. Brennan and Mr. Robert Hick, nephews of deceased, are two of them, and they have each been left \$50,000.

Other legacies are to the remaining executor and an adopted daughter.

Work at the Quyon boom is ended for the season.

Messrs. Furguson & Davis have been making improvements in and around their store at Quyon.

Mr. O. Hutchison, of Quyon, has had erected a neat verandah to his residence, and is also adding other outbuilding to his property.

Two weddings took place on Monday morning of last week in the Quyon Roman Catholic church, Rev. Father Kiernan officiating. The happy couples united were Miss O'Donnell, of Onalaw, to Mr. Harty, of Vinton; and Miss Martineau, of Bristol, to Mr. Anwell Chevrier, of Quyon. Miss Kerwan presided at the organ and rendered appropriate music.

\$2 00 buys a Fur Collar and Muff at G. Fred Hodgins'.

It is said that a new custom house will be built in Ottawa city at a cost of \$200,000.

Hosiery in all sizes made expressly for such weather, as we are now having at G. Fred Hodgins'.

The first bye-election for the House of Commons will be held in the constituency of North Ontario on December 12th.

A social will be held at the Parsonage of St. Paul's church, Thursday night, Nov. 28, in aid of missionary work. All are invited.

There is said to be vigorous agitation in Pembroke, for the construction of the proposed line known as the Southern Railway.

Thursday being Thanksgiving day, services will be held in St. Paul's church in the morning, at which there will be a celebration of the Holy Communion.

Great Sale of Buttons now going on at G. Fred Hodgins. Fifty gross Fancy Dress Buttons, worth from 8 to 15 cents per doz. Your choice at 3 cts. per dozen.

Rev. Professor McMeekin, M. A., of Ottawa, a Presbyterian clergyman, has been appointed lecturer in elocution in the Roman Catholic University of St. Joseph's, Ottawa.

The entire cut of the W. C. Edwards mills, Ottawa, for 1896, has been sold to English shippers, and the cut of deals in J. R. Booth's mill for next year has been disposed of to the same parties. The cuts comprise between sixty and seventy million feet.

Archbishop Lewis, it is said, will call a meeting of the new diocese of Ottawa, for the election of a bishop, after New Year's. The full sum for the endowment of the diocese, \$40,000 has almost all been paid in, and it is believed that the full amount will be forthcoming on the first of January.

Mr. Edward Graham, of Elmside, from whom we had a call on Tuesday, informs us that he will be finished pressing hay in Bristol by the end of November, after which time he will remove his machine into Clarendon, when those requiring its use, will have an opportunity of getting their work done.

Notwithstanding the large quantity of gravel that has been put on our streets during the past year or two, they never were in a more filthy condition than at present. The mayor is of opinion they should be macadamized. So say we. But just here the hitch comes in. Where is the material to come from?

The Renfrew Journal gives the following statement of the operations of the Renfrew Creamery during the season extending from April 27th to October 31st, inclusive, of this year. The milk was furnished by 272 patrons. Quantity of milk received—3,748,675 lbs. Butter made—144,602 lbs. Received for butter sold \$27,618.34, or an average price of 19.09 cents a pound. Quantity of milk required to make one pound butter, 25.9. Average per cent. of butter fat by test, from all patrons, was 3.7. Quantity of marketable butter obtained from 100 lbs. of butter fat, after deducting shrinkage, was 103 lbs. The milk averaged 58 1-5 cents per hundred lbs. delivered at the factory. The milk was paid for according to its percentage of butter fat.

Outlawry in Lowe.

A squad of provincial police from Quebec invaded the township of Lowe last week, for the purpose of executing warrants for the collection of the taxes which the inhabitants of Lowe for some years past have refused to pay, and many of the delinquents—who altogether number 209—have successfully evaded the service of the customary notice in such cases provided. These will now be forced to accept service and they will only be allowed 15 days to pay up, otherwise seizure and sale will ensue.

The first attempt of the police met with resistance and they were followed from house to house by a mob of about 50 men, threatening all sorts of things if the seizures are persisted in. It is expected there will be considerable trouble and probably bloodshed before the matter is settled.

The squad of Provincial Police, sent up from Quebec to protect the bailiffs in the work of serving notices upon the delinquent ratepayers of Lowe township, met with such a hostile demonstration on the part of an armed mob, that it was deemed expedient to get the assistance of a force of militia to protect the officers while discharging their duty. Accordingly a detachment of the 43rd battalion left Ottawa on Sunday for the scene of the troubles. The arrival of the troops is said to have done much towards chilling the ardor of the mob, and it is now thought that there will be no further demonstration of lawlessness, and that a settlement will be arrived at. The calling out of the police and militia, it is estimated, will place an additional burden on the shoulders of the people of Lowe of \$1,500. Latest intelligence says that a number of the kippers have come forward and settled their taxes and steps have been taken to reorganize the township on a proper basis.

REID BROS. THE ARCADE.

TOOT YOUR HORN

or better yet, have a horn that others may toot. We will give something to toot about, if you call at the

ARCADÉ STORE

—ON—
Friday, Nov. 22nd,

—IN—
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.

—O—
Friday each week from now until 1st of January is to be our special

BARGAIN DAY

when you can rely on getting very liberal reductions in some one of our departments and we will the previous week announce which one.

—O—
Ladies' Mantles, Children's Ulsters, Millinery Parlor and Dressmaking Department on second floor.

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Telephone No. 81.

P. S.—Men's and Boy's Overcoats moving quick, at very reduced prices, come and secure one.

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

A quantity of Shingles and Dry Lumber For Sale at Mill Prices, at Wm. H. Lucas', Caldwell.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats at prices that sell 'em every time at G. Fred Hodgins.

Free Trade sells a piece of iron ore to a foreign country for one cent and buys it back in the form of watch springs, for instance, for \$500. Protection says make the watch springs at home and save \$499.99.

W. B. Davidson & Son, of Montreal, have entered suit in the Exchequer Court against the Dominion Government for \$1,900 for floral decorations in connection with the funeral of Sir John Thomson in Halifax. This is one of the accounts which was not allowed by the Public Works department.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 16.—A frightful accident, by which thirteen people lost their lives occurred in the heart of the city this evening. Owing to the criminal, and still unexplainable, carelessness of a street car conductor, a car, well filled with people, took an awful plunge of 120 feet from the Central street draw on the Central Viaduct into the dark waters of Cuyahoga River.

Marnosa, Ont., Nov. 15.—The hotel belonging to Wm. Stanlick, at Rathtun, was consumed by fire about midnight on Wednesday, Nov. 13th. Two persons, whose names have not been learned, were burned to death, and Mr. Stanlick and his wife barely escaped sharing the same fate. Seven hundred dollars in cash, besides the building and contents were consumed. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

Death of Mr. John Leslie.

ANOTHER OF OTTAWA'S PIONEERS PASSES AWAY.

The pioneer business men of Ottawa are fast passing away. On Tuesday morning the city's oldest merchant passed away at his home on Theodore street.

Mr. John Leslie came to Bytown after a short residence in Quebec, years ago, his native town being Aberdeen, Scotland. He has followed the watchmaking and jewellery business ever since his arrival in '42, continuously, and without change or failure in business. Deceased was 92 years of age.

THE FAMILY DIAMONDS.

CHAPTER III.—AND LAST.

The second day after our misfortune, I received a telegram from Robert, which ran thus:—'Come at once by the express. Thief caught. Bring Martha with you. Your evidence required. Will meet you at station.'

How admirably he had filled in the twenty words! The news soon leaked out and spread over the village; and as we drove through it in Mr. Thomson's trap, which he kindly lent to us for the occasion, every one turned out to look at us; for, owing to gossip and the sensational accounts of the event that had appeared in the newspapers, we and our affairs were as public as if we were, as Martha said, 'the crowned heads of Europe.' The station-master was most obsequious, and himself held open the railway carriage door for us, and made the porters bring us foot-warmers.

'If I win them,' began Martha, breaking upon a reverie into which I had fallen as the train started, 'I will sell them, and get a good mortgage for the money at five per cent. Then I will buy a little pony and trap like Mr. Thomson's—perhaps he'll sell me his cheap.'

'Talk of what you'll do with them when you've got them,' I burst in angrily. I declare it is perfectly disgraceful the way she makes eyes at that man. And at her age too! She ought to know better. Ah! well, I could tell things if I opened my mouth. I know who sent me those beautiful picotees in the summer, and it isn't Martha that she stops to speak to on Sundays after church.

Robert met us at the terminus. He looked very mysterious, and spoke very oracularly when we questioned him about Ayl's capture.

'O dear! what a crowd there is!' exclaimed Martha as we drove through the Strand. 'I suppose, though, they are all going to the Police Court to hear our case.' It was Martha's first visit to the Metropolis, therefore her astonishment at the thronged thoroughfares was excusable.

At length our ride came to an end. The cab stopped, and Robert assisted us to alight.

'O look!' again cried Martha excitedly, grasping his arm and pointing to a dirty little boy standing in the gutter with a newspaper placard held in front of him. We looked, and there, in inch and a half type, was printed, 'The great Indian jewel robbery—Capture of the supposed thief.—It gave one quite a little glow to read it. It made one feel so important. Two policemen were guarding the entrance to the court; but as soon as Robert told them we were witnesses in the great case, they became wonderfully polite; and one of them escorted us into a dingy, dusty looking place, where Ayl was to be arraigned for her crime. We were conducted to a seat very much like an old-fashioned church pew, and told to wait until our case was called, which would not be long, as it was first on the list.

'O dear!' sighed Martha, as she glanced apprehensively at the unwholesome and unwholesome-looking crowd that thronged around us. 'I am so afraid of small-pox.' She had brought a monstrous double vinaigrette with her, at which she kept constantly smelling. 'You had better take a sniff, Patience,' she whispered, thrusting it under my nose. 'It will keep off infection.'

It was really too bad of her; for if there is anything I thoroughly detest, it is aromatic vinegar. It always makes me sick. I pushed it away from me; and then some one cried 'Silence!' and a little, gray-haired, old gentleman came in through a doorway at the back of the court and took his seat in a large leather-covered chair.

'Where are his horse-hair wig and ermine robes?' whispered Martha.

'Hush!' I replied; don't speak so loud. Those are worn only by the judges.'

'Isn't he a judge?'

'No; he's a magistrate.'

'Oh!'

I do not think that she understood my explanation; but there was no time for anything more, as that treacherous black creature had just been placed in the dock by a policeman. She looked very wild and frightened, and glared around her just like a wild beast. Then Robert was made to stand up in the witness-box and take the oath, which I think he did most beautifully, kissing the book so reverently; and it must have cost him an effort to do so, for the cover was not particularly clean. The magistrate listened attentively to every word he said, and wrote it all down in a book. 'Have the jewels been found?' he asked.

'Yes, please Your Washup,' answered a policeman from the body of the court.

Robert was asked to stand aside for a few moments, while the man took his place; and I must say it was most improper the flippant way in which he took the oath. It was such a contrast to Robert's reverent dignity. In a few curt phrases, he told the magistrate that he had found the prisoner in a low eating-house at Lambeth, and that, when searched at the station, the jewels had been discovered in her possession. As he spoke, he produced the red bandana that she had been wont to wear tied over her hair, and unfolding it, displayed the lost jewels—the Maharajah's celebrated present—Aunt Purpose's diamonds! I leant forward eagerly to see them. Even Martha opened her eyes, which, since the commencement of the case, had been affectedly closed, and for the moment forgot to sniff at her vinaigrette. Yes; they were indeed beautiful and well worthy of all our anxiety and trouble about them. A ray of sunshine had struggled through the dingy skylight, and falling upon them, made them sparkle and glitter with a thousand varied flashes of light. The set consisted of a necklace, a very large brooch, a pair of ear-rings, and a pair of bangles, which I thought were bracelets, but which turned out to be anklets. They were handed up to the magistrate, who inspected them very carefully. Then the policeman was told to stand down; and Robert resumed his former place.

'Are those the jewels?' asked the magistrate, as a clerk placed them before him.

'I believe they are,' he answered, as he gazed at them curiously.

'I must have something stronger than belief,' said the magistrate; and then a most astounding thing came to light. With the exception of the prisoner, there was no one, to our knowledge, in England who had ever seen the jewels before they had been stolen! Who was to identify them?

It was vain that Robert produced the empty case and showed the marks where they had lain. That by itself was no evidence, the magistrate said; and before committing the prisoner, he must have some stronger legal proof put before him showing that the jewels that had been lost and those found on her were the same.

'I think I had better adjourn the case, to enable you to obtain this evidence,' he suggested to Robert, who was completely nonplussed at the turn affairs had taken. Was he to send out to India and subpoena the Maharajah himself? It seemed such a monstrous thing that, with no moral doubt on the subject, the law should prevent our recovering articles of so much value as those in question.

'What is their value?' said the magistrate, who had been giving them a second examination.

'Several lacs of rupees,' murmured that idiotic Martha, quoting my words as she sniffed at the smelling-salts and of her vinaigrette until its strength made her gasp, and sent the tears coursing down her cheeks.

'Between three and four thousand pounds, I believe,' said Robert. The magistrate still went on looking at them, amidst a dead silence in the court, save by the noise made by those fussy reporters as they sharpened their pencils.

'Have you anyone here who can give a positive opinion as to their value?' at length he asked, as he turned to Robert; but he could only shake his head.

Then, a lawyer who was in court rose, and told the magistrate that his client, who was waiting for the next case, was an eminent jeweller, and would be very happy to give the Bench his assistance.

A tall, middle-aged, and gentlemanly looking man arose, and accepting the magistrate's invitation, stepped up beside him, and took the jewels in his hand. He turned and twisted them about, placed the tip of his tongue to them, held them up to the light, and then, fixing a small magnifying glass in one eye, he stared at them through it for the space of a few seconds. 'They are excellent—unequaled. I should say,' he said, as having finished his examination, he returned them to the magistrate. 'The finest that I have ever seen.'

Oh! how our cheeks flushed at this invaluable testimony to their worth, and how fast those clever reporters' pencils flew over their paper!

'And pray, what may be their value?' asked the magistrate. You might have heard a pin drop as every one listened for the answer.

'Their present value—' he spoke with provoking slowness—'may be about—five pounds.'

It was as if a bomb-shell had fallen amongst us.

The magistrate smiled. 'They are then,' he said, 'as I thought—' 'Paste-made doubtless by one of the best French houses.'

The announcement was greeted with an uncontrollable burst of laughter; and I could have stabbed those conceited reporters. It did make me mad to see the gusto with which they wrote down what I knew they were describing as 'Sensation in court.'

To add to the confusion, Martha screamed herself into hysterics, during which she contrived to empty that nasty aromatic vinegar all down the skirt of my black silk; fortunately, it was not my best one.

I hardly know how we got out of the place and away from the vulgar crowd that pressed against us on every side. At last, I managed to drag her into a cab; and we drove back to the railway station, where, after a time, Robert joined us. Ayl, it appeared, after we had left, had confessed her theft, and been sentenced to a short term of imprisonment, the hapless jewels being returned to Robert.

Silent and glum, we returned to Nettleshorpe, hoping, by a discreet silence, to keep our shame and annoyance from our neighbors.

On searching through Aunt Purpose's papers, we discovered that she had been perfectly aware of the composition of the Maharajah's present; but owing to the prestige that the supposed possession of such valuable jewels gave her, had kept the secret—even to the deception of the confidential Ayl. It was too bad of her, though, to deceive so cruelly her husband's kin, and more especially, as to our chagrin, we found that all her and Uncle Job's savings had been sunk in an annuity, which of course died with her. After sending Ayl back to India, at the expiration of her term of imprisonment, which was more than she deserved after her ingratitude—the 'rest, residue, and remainder,' of Aunt's property to be divided among us came to a trifle under a five pound note. As for the jewels—drat them!—we would not draw lots for them. Robert sold them for two pounds ten, which he pocketed, to pay his expenses, he said, in his chase after Ayl. He never even offered either Martha or me the price of our railway fair to London—and it was first-class too, for we had to travel by the express—as he declared that it was insufficient to repay him all that he had expended.

Our resolution to keep silent about the events of our visit to London was rendered useless by those wretched papers. They not only published a full and unnecessarily detailed account of the case, but some of them actually made merry over our sufferings in leading articles! We thought, however, that the neighbors would have had the delicacy and good taste to respect our wishes on the subject; but alas!—for ill-manners commend me to a Nettleshorpe—instigated, as I verily believe, by that man Thomson—he thinks himself a wit!—they positively dared to give us a nickname, and since then, wherever we go, we are always known as 'The Family Diamonds!'

(THE END.)

To be obeyed in her secret wishes! Where is the woman insensible to such happiness?

THE HORRORS OF TREBIZOND.

Another Description by Eyewitnesses of the Massacre.

Eyewitnesses of the recent disturbances in Trebizond have written descriptions of the scenes to a gentleman in sympathy with the Armenian movement. Parts of their letters follow:

'The excitement in Trebizond began about Oct. 2, when an attempt was made on the life of the ex-Vall of Van. He was shot and wounded by an Armenian revolutionist, who has not yet been captured, and is supposed by the Government to be concealed somewhere in the city. On Friday night, Oct. 4, there were extensive movements of armed men on the streets. At about 11 o'clock they seemed to disperse, and nothing especially worthy of mention occurred through the night. On Saturday, Oct. 5, the excitement in town was very intense. The Consuls had a consultation, and going in a body to the Vall, earnestly pressed him to arrest those who were exciting the people to acts of outrage. The Vall declined to do so, but promised in his own way to do the right thing.

'Until Monday, Oct. 7, matters seemed to be quieting down, when an incident stirred up the excitement anew. On the previous Friday night the son of a leading Turk of the town was wounded on the street, some say by one of his own companions, others by an Armenian whom he was trying to arrest. On Monday he died, and the funeral revived the excitement in an intensified form, and loud and many were the threats of massacre that night, and hundreds of the Armenians rushed to places of safety. Nothing occurred, perhaps on account of the rain. The next morning, Oct. 8, all dispersed in the hope that the danger was past. Men went to their shops, and were encouraged to open them as they had not done for the two or three previous days. Suddenly, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, the thing began at 11 a.m. yesterday. Unsuspecting people walking along the streets were shot down ruthlessly. Men standing or sitting at their shop doors were instantly dropped with bullets through their heads or hearts. Their aim was deadly, and I have heard of no wounded men. Some were slashed with swords until life was extinct.

'For five hours this horrid work of inhuman butchery went on, the cracking of musketry, sometimes like a volley from a platoon of soldiers, but more often single shots from near and distant points, the crashing in of doors, and the thud, thud of sword blows sounded on our ears. Then the sound of musketry died away and the work of looting began. Every shop of an Armenian in the market was gutted, and the victors in this cowardly and brutal war glutted themselves with the spoils.'

A correspondent in Constantinople comments upon the above as follows:

'The estimate of the killed is lower than the truth. The Turks have ravaged the Armenian villages above Trebizond, and how far the thing has spread is not yet known. Men just in from Trebizond say that 1,500 have been killed in the villages, but this cannot be other than guesswork. Even here in the city we do not know at the end of two weeks exactly how many were killed here. The number is probably rather over than under 200. An affair very similar to that at Trebizond occurred the same day at Ak Hissar, the second station beyond Adana bazar, on the Anatolia railway, and about 100 miles from Constantinople. There about fifty Armenians were killed.'

After Fifteen Years.

Canada's justice may sometimes be slow, perchance, but it is always inexorable and sure retribution as a rule follows in the wake of every evildoer. A notable instance of this was demonstrated in Montreal the other day. High Constable Bissonette was perambulating along St. James' street in the afternoon when he met and instantly recognized a man who has been a fugitive from Canadian justice for the last fifteen years. That man was George Provencher, who, on August 12, 1880, was fined for selling liquor without a license on St. Lawrence street, and in default was condemned to go to jail for three months. Provencher neglected to pay his fine and managed to successfully elude the lynx-eyed agents of the law all this time. He was taken to the Police Court, however, on Tuesday, and sent down to the common jail where he will pay the penalty of his offence.

Killed by a Sparrow.

A vicious attack by an English sparrow upon a small child, resulting in the death of the latter, is a singular occurrence which recently happened at Stemmer's Run, in Maryland. At that place two sons of Charles Moore caught a small sparrow when out in the woods one day, and they brought it home so that Ida, their eighteen-months-old sister, could play with it. The little child was delighted with the present. When alone with it one day she let the sparrow out of its cage. The bird flew savagely at the child and fiercely seized her lower lip. The screams of the baby brought her mother to the rescue, and she endeavored to get the sparrow away. Before this could be done the bird had to be killed and its beak pried open with a pair of pincers. Ida at once began to show symptoms of blood poisoning. She was attended by Dr. W. Veres Maco, of Stemmer's Run, but in spite of his efforts she died.

Not Intentionally So.

She—Miss DuPuyster says some very funny things.

He—And laughs at them, I suppose.

She—Oh, no; she's always in earnest.

An Experienced Husband.

Mr. Blinks—I wish to get some hair-pins for my wife.

Great Merchant—This is a wholesale house, sir.

Mr. Blinks—Of course. You don't suppose I'm fool enough to go on buying hair-pins at retail, do you. I want a barrel.

ABOUT BRITISH GUIANA:

ONE PLACE IN SOUTH AMERICA WHERE FREEDOM REIGNS.

Tribute of a United States Citizen to Great Britain and the Good Government Maintained by the Colonists—The Country Seemed Like Fairyland to Him.

Poultney Bigelow thus writes in the New York Times:

When I first stepped ashore in British Guiana it seemed as though I had come into fairyland. It was only a few winters ago—it seems like yesterday. We had crossed the mouth of the vast Orinoco—so muddy and big that we had no difficulty in telling where our ship had brought us to—and at last we entered the Esequibo and into the jurisdiction of Great Britain.

Every one has tasted Demerara sugar, and Demerara is part of British Guiana. The whole colony seemed to me one huge sugar plantation. The first questions asked concerned the price of sugar, and had I not been fortified with letters of introduction from a New York sugar merchant I am sure that I should have been treated coldly for not knowing the difference between centrifugal and some other kind of process.

The capital of this little sugar colony is Georgetown—I had almost forgotten the name. Here I found a most excellent hotel; a club house equal to any in New York so far as comforts are concerned. There was a building devoted to lectures and literary gatherings, where I was shown a fairly complete library and a museum of rare value, particularly with reference to South America. There was a most formidable array of huge snakes, the very thought of which makes me to-day feel uncomfortable. They were alive, in great glass cases, and flattened their murderous scales upon the glass with every desire for escape manifest. This town has also a beautiful botanical garden, in which the citizens stroll in the cool of the evening, enjoying the pleasant sea breeze that brings refreshment, no matter how hot the day may have been. There are also many carriages to be seen bearing well-dressed ladies and gentlemen—all white people.

It is a cosmopolitan colony, where all corners enjoy the protection of

EQUAL LAWS.

The Englishman of Demerara differs from the American colonist only in that the American can reap all the benefits of trade and need share none of the burdens of governing. My host in British Guiana was a man who had contrived largely to the literature of this country and whom West Indians generally esteemed as an authority.

One morning we invaded the Criminal court and heard the English judge, assisted by a full-blooded negro clerk, clear the docket of several painful cases in which the accused were invariably negroes arrested for gross crimes—such crimes as even men do not speak of. I have attended many a trial in New York, but it would be difficult for me to name a criminal court in our great metropolis where the administration of justice proceeded with so much dignity and dispatch as in this little out-of-the-way colony, only a few degrees from the equator.

We must bear in mind that the white people are few and that the overwhelming majority are negroes and Indians, who are either savage or inclined to lapse into savagery. If I recollect aright, there are about 300,000 colored to 10,000 whites. The problem of the whites is to govern this colony without soldiers, with few police, with the smallest possible expense.

It is only the Anglo-Saxon race that is capable of solving the questions which each day are presented to a small white colony in the midst of the barbarous or hostile surroundings. As compared with South American republics in general, British Guiana is like an oasis of civil liberty in a wilderness of monkey monarchies. I wandered about that happy Georgetown at every hour of the day and night, feeling as secure as on Broadway. Tidy

NEGRO POLICEMEN

patrolled the principal points, apparently having a very easy life. The streets were so clean that they seemed like those of the latter-day New York; not a driveway in Central Park is kept better rolled and trimmed and sprinkled and brushed than the average thoroughfare in the capital of British Guiana.

In some of these thoroughfares are sluggish canals, wherein are seen today the Victoria Regia, whose leaf is so big and strong that a child may stand upon it, at least so people say. Each leaf seemed to me big enough to form the roof of a buggy, and a cool bit of shade indeed for a tropical wood nymph.

There was evidently a very good Board of Health in Georgetown, for I saw no refuse about the streets; I smelt nothing offensive, and this is strange, for there were many Chinamen and Hindustani, negroes, Indians, and all sorts of mongrel races besides, who made a living in this prosperous town.

White people thrive in the tropical Guiana—so I was assured. At first I would not believe this, but after a while I had to, for, on making enquiry, I was referred to many Anglo-Saxon families whose ancestors had borne children here for many successive generations and apparently with marked success.

NECKLACE OF CORAL

From an American point of view this colony forms part of the British West Indies, in so far as the American who trades to the mouth of the Esequibo has equally profound interest in Barbados, Trinidad, St. Kitts, Antigua, and the rest of that marvellous island chain hung like a

tations and gold deposits of fabulous extent, the white man feels happy and promises to carry the language of Shakespeare to the base of the Andes as surely as he once fought with it to the Alleghanies and the Rockies.

I was much struck in British Guiana by the public spirit of the colonists, which has produced there a "home rule" or local self-government much like that of Canada or Australia. Indeed, the citizens of Georgetown, appeared to have more to say about the affairs of his native town than we voters of New York. England, it is true, sends a Governor and a few crown officials, but these do not seem to have modified the local powers of the citizen to any material extent.

In fact, we must open our eyes to the fact that in all South America there is but one republic, and that is British Guiana. On a vast continent of crazy-quiet constitutions and patchwork presidential pronouncements, the only body of people that conserve to-day the traditions of civil liberty and local self-government are the few thousands of Anglo-Saxons who have

HELD THEIR OWN

near the mouth of the Orinoco for now nearly 300 years.

This is a big history for so small a country—a country jammed in between the Portuguese Brazilians on one side and the Spanish Venezuelans on the other. So small is the little colony that we can afford to join the Dutch one to it without materially altering the statement. For one colony supplements the other.

Before our Puritan ancestors landed upon the shores of New England, in that dreadful November of 1620, a colony of Anglo-Saxons, bearing the Bible of Martin Luther and the traditions of liberty, had conquered for themselves a foothold on the continent particularly dear to Spain. While the apostolic soldiers of Castile and Leon were burning at the stake such natives as chose to remain heathen, the Protestant settlers at the Esequibo dug canals, planted sugar, and cultivated good relations with their native population. At the close of the great Napoleonic wars in Europe, Dutch government gave way to British; but there was no more break in the continuity of republican practices than when one president relieves another at the White House.

At the Georgetown court house I found that Dutch law, based upon Roman law, prevailed throughout British Guiana, and that no disposition was shown to force upon the colony any such system as in the Czar's dominion would be called "Russification." As in Canada the Frenchman is secure with his priest and his "petois," as in India Hindu and Mohammedan enjoy equal rights, so in British Guiana the white colonists enjoy as much personal and political liberty as any man upon Broadway or Piccadilly. Of course, we may differ as to what liberty means; but I am talking, I suppose to such as believe that the best government is the one that is the least obtrusive and the least expensive—the one under which you and I may most freely cultivate such powers as God has given us, so long as we do not thereby disturb the public peace.

In this definition is British Guiana, and whenever I shall be exiled to South America, that will be the port to which I shall paddle my canoe.

She Remembered.

The simplicity of childhood is one of the sweetest things in the world, but sometimes it is impossible not to smile at its manifestations.

Little Betty was at her first evening entertainment, where everybody was strange to her. She grew homesick, and with tears in her eyes begged her hostess to send her home.

As she was starting, a smile shone through her tears, and she said:

'Good-by, Mrs. Sniff. Mamma told me to be sure and tell you I had a nice time.'

Confident of It.

Lady of the house—I should think you would be afraid to come around in the back yard. I notice you didn't do it last week on account of our big dog.

Tramp—No'm. But I knew that dog wasn't here no more.

Lady of the house—How did you know it?

Tramp—I let him have that piece of pie you gave me.

Guaranteed Cure.

He—I understand you have been attending an ambulance class. Can you tell me what is the best thing to do for a broken heart?

She—Oh, yes. Bind up the broken portion with a gold band, bathe with orange-blossom water, and apply plenty of raw rice. Guaranteed to be well in a month.

Romance and Reality.

Jimson—The saddest part of city life is the fact that you frequently see faces that you long to know, yet never see again.

Billion—That's true, and the saddest thing about country life is the fact that you easily make the acquaintance of the owners of such faces, and then are bored half to death.

One or the Other.

Stranger (1 a. m.)—I saw a man with a bottle of whisky under his arm rush out of a drugstore he had broken into down the street, and a policeman ran after him. What will he get if the policeman catches him?

Citizen—Jugged.

Stranger—And if he doesn't catch him?

Citizen—Jugged.

Blasted Ambition.

Dick—I don't believe I'll be a sailor when I'm grown up.

Uncle John—Why not?

Dick—I wuz talkin' to an old man to-day who was a sailor for over 50 years, and he never scuttled a ship or made any pirates walk the plank, or wuz even shipwrecked on a desert island onct.

A despatch to the London Times from Rome, referring to the gravity of Turkish affairs, says that Italy is in perfect accord with England, and that the Italian fleet is ready to co-operate with the English fleet whenever the interests of European peace may demand it.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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

CANADA.

Another big cave-in has occurred at the Hunter street tunnel at Hamilton. A lot of Hamilton cigar and candy dealers were fined for selling on Sunday.

A half-breed boy named Little Paul was found dead at Calgary. Foul play is suspected.

Detective Dubois of Peoria, Ill., was robbed of a gold watch, diamonds and \$300 at Hamilton.

Fire damaged the contents of J. W. Hill's storage warehouse in Montreal to the extent of \$100,000.

The issue of \$50,000 Hamilton school debentures has been purchased by the Bank of Hamilton at 102 3/8.

Mr. W. White, Q.C., of Sherbrooke, has been appointed Judge of the Superior Court in Quebec.

A number of Canadian horses were sold recently in London. The prices realized were not as good as expected.

After a delay of upwards of three and a half months La Banque du Peuple has again opened for business in Montreal.

Shortis, who is under sentence of death for the Valleyfield murder, is reported to be suffering from extreme nervousness.

Mr. Herbert Morris, of Niagara Falls, shot and seriously wounded himself because he failed to pass a dental examination.

C. Olsen, a Norwegian settler in Manitoba, will shortly return to his native land for the purpose of bringing out a large party to Canada.

A true bill was found at Winnipeg against Farr, the C.P.R. engineer, on a charge of attempting to burn his wife and family in their beds.

It is rumored that the Dominion Government intends putting two hundred thousand dollars in the next estimates for a new Custom house in Ottawa.

The annual statement of the Montreal Street Railway Company shows a net profit for the past year of \$351,349 as against \$214,021 for the previous year.

In the Kingston penitentiary are two men, father and son, each under sentence of seven years, the former for killing a man, and the latter for killing a cow.

A petition will be forwarded to Sir Charles H. Tupper, Minister of Justice, praying that the death sentence in the Shortis case be commuted to imprisonment for life.

The improvement in the finances of the Dominion is becoming more marked. For October the revenue was \$3,177,401, against \$2,805,552, for the corresponding month last year.

J. A. Martin, of Fort Erie, Ont., was sandwiched in Buffalo on Tuesday night. It is supposed he was attacked by robbers, who were frightened away before they had robbed him.

Postmasters have been notified that a direct parcel post service between Canada and Hong Kong has gone into effect via Vancouver. The rates are sixteen cents per pound.

A deputation from St. John, N. B., is in Ottawa applying for an annual subsidy of \$25,000 for a line of fast freight steamers between St. John and England in winter.

Alderman Hurteau, chairman of the Civic Finance Committee, and the leading figure in municipal politics in Montreal, died on Friday morning from consumption. He was forty-nine years of age.

A St. John's Nfld. despatch says that a conspiracy has existed there for several years to scuttle vessels and defraud the insurance companies. A number of prominent business men of the city are involved.

According to the report of the Controller of Inland Revenue, which has just been issued, Canadians are drinking less spirits and beer and more wine, and smoking less tobacco than they did a year ago.

The water in the St. Lawrence canals between Cardinal and Cornwall is so low that grain en route for Montreal is delayed. Unless the water rises within ten days this grain will be too late for shipment from Montreal.

A deputation representing the administration of the Boston Police Department arrived in Montreal on Friday morning to investigate the police system, with special reference to the patrol and police alarm service.

The number of emigrants from Great Britain to the Dominion of Canada during the month of October, according to the official returns, was 1,768. The number emigrating to Canada during the ten months ended October 31 was 21,215.

Father Dumortier, the venerable priest connected with the Church of Our Lady, Guelph, Ont., died at eight o'clock on Friday night. A few months ago the jubilee of Father Dumortier's priesthood was celebrated with great ceremony.

From a report which was received by the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa from Trinidad, the prospects of reciprocal trade arrangements between Canada and the West Indies are becoming more favorable.

It is likely that the site for the proposed national sanitarium for consumptives will be on the Robinson property, in Muskoka township, nearly two miles from Gravenhurst. It is composed of about fifty acres of very choice bush land.

Major-General Gascoigne, who has returned to Ottawa after inspecting the volunteers at Montreal, Toronto, and Quebec, expresses himself as highly pleased. He has been agreeably surprised to find such excellent corps under his command.

Mr. J. Arthur Maguire, Consul-General at Montreal for the Argentine Republic, is endeavouring to induce a number of capitalists to join him in introducing trolley cars into Buenos Ayres, which has a population of more than seven hundred thousand.

The statement recently sent out from Utah, that Mormons in Alberta, North-West Territories, were, by agreement

with the Dominion Government, permitted to practise polygamy, is entirely false. The Mormon settlers neither in spirit nor letter violate the law in this respect.

A young woman in Montreal was charged on Saturday with masquerading in male attire. She lived with her sister, and had worked as a man for several years, by this means supporting her sister's family. The recorder sentenced her to one month's imprisonment and a fine of ten dollars.

Lieu. C. H. McLean, of Penneyross, an officer of the 48 Highlanders, has passed the examination for a commission in the British army. This is the first instance of an officer of the Canadian militia securing a commission in the British service under the new rules governing the commissioning of officers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Don Carlos, King of Portugal, has arrived in England.

The British fleet in the Mediterranean is to be augmented.

Clyde shipbuilders are paying off and suspending their workmen.

King Carlos of Portugal is the reigning lion at present in London circles.

The British steamer Eustace was sunk off Lowestoft by an unknown vessel. Her crew were saved.

The Mayoralty elections were held in England and Wales on Saturday. Eleven peers were elected Mayors.

An expedition to Ashantee has been arranged for by the British War Office in consequence of the King's disregard of the ultimatum.

The marriage of Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, president of the Grand Trunk railway, took place on Saturday in London, to the Hon. Beatrice Mostyn.

The Irish National League of Great Britain has removed Mr. Timothy Healy's name from the Executive and substituted in its place Mr. Michael Davitt's.

Lord Salisbury's installation as Warden of the Cinque Ports will be made the occasion of a unique revival of the old style of procession and other historical practices.

Mr. Chamberlain has received a petition from the planters of British Guiana, pointing out that they are suffering from a serious decline in the sugar industry, and asking for protection.

It is announced that the programme of the British Government, now being prepared is to include a bill permanently excluding all imported live stock except for slaughter at a British port. This bill will finally close the market to live Canadian cattle.

The first instance of English Government intervention in a labour dispute is the appointment of Mr. Gerald Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to use his influence to settle the trouble between the Belfast and Clyde shipbuilders and their employes.

United States Ambassador Bayard delivered the inaugural lecture on Thursday evening before the Edinburgh Philosophical Society on "Individual Liberty, the Germ of National Progress and Permanency," in the course of which he denounced Socialism and protection.

Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., presiding over a meeting of the Associated Chambers of Agriculture, declared that protection was the only practical relief for the present depression. A resolution was passed demanding total prohibition of the importation of foreign live cattle.

The Lord Mayor's show, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Lord Mayor, Lieut.-Col. Sir Walter Wilkins, took place on Saturday afternoon. The procession was over a mile long and traversed the principal streets of the city. Lord Salisbury spoke at the banquet in the evening and discussed questions of foreign policy at considerable length.

UNITED STATES.

The number of bodies recovered from the ruins of the Detroit explosion is 37.

Thursday, Nov. 23, will be observed as Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

The clothing strike in Rochester, which has lasted for nearly three months, is now ended.

The Union job printers of Minneapolis, 200 in number, are on strike for thirty cents an hour and a nine-hour day.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has made known his plans for presenting Homestead, Pa., with a free library to cost \$400,000.

Eugene Field, the American poet, died suddenly of heart failure on Monday morning at Buena Park, Ill. He was forty-five years of age.

The composition of the next United States Senate will be as follows:—Republicans, 44; Democrats, 39; Populists, 6; vacant (Delaware), 1.

The sentence of W.H.T. Durrant at San Francisco for the murder of Blanche Lamont was postponed for two weeks to allow his counsel time to prepare a motion for a new trial.

A Kansas witness testifying in a liquor case was ordered by the Judge to drink a glass of the liquor for the purpose of stating whether it was beer or not. He refused and was sent to jail for contempt of court.

A San Francisco paper says that the celebrated Fair will case has been settled out of court, and what promised to be a bitter contest over an estate valued at forty million dollars has been abandoned.

Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, has sent a long communication to the Council favouring the abrogation of that portion of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States which prevents the building of warships on the lakes.

The Spanish colony of New York city has purchased a large ocean-going tug, which will be turned into a gunboat, and presented to the Spanish Government to guard the Cuban coast against the landing of filibustering parties.

In the United States business has been to a certain extent interfered with by the election fever. At this time of year the trade movement has comparatively little significance in regard to the immediate future. There is a fair seasonal movement in the principal commercial centres, but low prices generally prevail. Still, the immediate outlook is encouraging, and orders for Christmas and New Year specialties are assuming satisfactory proportions. Several woolen mills have closed, though there is by no means a poor demand for seasonable dress goods; stocks of foreign wool are large.

GENERAL.

Kiamil Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, has resigned.

A serious financial panic is reported at Paris, and many failures have occurred.

The revolutionary movement in Turkey is growing stronger, and has adherents in both army and navy.

The Pope has very perceptibly broken down and is suffering. He himself says that his vital powers are waning.

Spanish officials will go to England to arrange for the immediate building of two torpedo catchers of great speed.

The Turkish Government has again instructed the Governor of Bittis to protect the American missionaries at that place.

A supplementary treaty between China and Japan regarding the evacuation of the latter of the Liao Tung peninsula has been signed.

Judgment has been given by the Marine Court at Rotterdam against the British steamer Crathie in connection with the Elbe disaster.

The Berlin police have confiscated the issue of the Socialistic newspaper, the Vorwarts, on the ground that it contained matter that was calculated to do harm by its publication.

In an interview recently General de Campos declared that he is not disposed to agree to the independence of Cuba, but he thinks that reforms should be applied in a more liberal manner.

A despatch to St. Petersburg from Vladivostok says that the Russian warship Yakut has captured seventeen foreign sealers in the Sea of Okhotsk, all with slaughtered seals on board.

L'intransigent, of Paris, asserts that the Government is about to reopen the question of the Panama canal scandal, and that it will prosecute a prominent member of the Chamber of Deputies in connection with them.

A diplomat, whose name is not given, suggests a possible combination of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan as a protest against the encroachments of Russia and a guarantee of peace in the far East.

Harbor Grace Island, on which is situated one of the principal light-houses of Newfoundland, partly founded on Saturday. It is expected that the lighthouse will collapse in the next northwest gale.

At Prenzlau, in Germany, Herman Springstein, and his married sister, Augusta Book, were yesterday found guilty of a series of murders committed for the purpose of obtaining the insurance money placed upon the murdered people's lives.

It is now admitted in Spanish official circles that the Cuban insurgents have recently made such progress that affairs are reaching a crisis. The headquarters of Gen. de Campos, in Santa Clara, are being slowly but surely invested by the insurgent forces.

Col von Hannekin, the German officer who was military assistant to Viceroy Li-Hung-Chang, has arrived in Berlin from China, charged with a special mission, and fully empowered to arrange for the reorganization of the Chinese army on the Russian, French, or German model.

A despatch received in Rome from Constantinople says, that owing to the recurring disturbances in various parts of the Turkish Empire, the Ambassadors of the powers went to the Porte separately and urged that immediate and adequate measures for the restoration of order be taken, declaring that otherwise the powers, acting in concert, would take their own steps in the matter.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

The Boiler of a Locomotive Blows Up—Four Men Killed.

A despatch from Warwick, N.Y., says: Four men were killed by the blowing up of engine No. 13 of the Lehigh and Hudson railroad on Sunday morning, eight miles from this place. Two of the men were instantly killed, and the others died later from their injuries.

Engine 13 was drawing a train between Maybrook and Phillipsburg. The train of three cars had reached the top of the grade near the stone bridge, and as the train started down cold water was doubtless run into the boiler. Brakeman Morris Heil saw the explosion that followed. The heavy boiler went fifty feet in the air and fell 25 feet from the tracks, leaving the engine trucks uninjured. He threw himself at full length on a car and clung there. He recovered himself, and he and Flagman Adams began setting brakes. The train ran a mile and a half before it could be stopped. Heil ran six miles to Warwick and gave the alarm, and Adams went back to flag the Easton express. Supt. Bailey, with a gang of men, went in an engine to the scene. A terrible sight met the rescuers. Conductor Martin O'Neil was crushed and mutilated almost beyond recognition. Brakeman James Sloan hung unconscious on a barbed wire fence, and Engineer William Cooper lay dead under the boiler. All were nearly naked, parts of their clothing hanging in the trees near by. A little later Fireman Herbert Boether was seen walking along the tracks, his trousers being his only apparel. He was dazed, and said he remembered going through the air, and found himself in a field 50 feet from the tracks. He soon relapsed into unconsciousness. He was taken to Easton, and died at 4.30 in the afternoon. Brakeman Sloan died at 9.45 in the morning.

THE CZARINA.

The Cæsarian Operations Performed—Very Little Hope for Her Life.

A despatch from London says:—The news that comes from St. Petersburg, through channels that entitle it to full belief, gives a sad and startling turn to the recent pleasant gossip about the coming birth of an heir to the imperial crown of Russia. The physicians of the palace, who have been in consultation with gynecological specialists, advised the Czar that in the natural course of events neither the mother nor the child could survive. The frightful operation of Cæsarian section was therefore performed. The men of science are no longer able to conceal from the Imperial husband the immediate danger of the Czarina. It is understood in official circles that her recovery is considered impossible—that there is no hope whatever.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest for the Busy Business Man.

The stock of wheat at Port Arthur is 1,940,981 bushels, as compared with 1,421,580 bushels a year ago.

Foreign money markets show a hardening tendency, owing to increased timidity in financial affairs. Supplies of idle money are very large.

Orders for leather from Europe have materially decreased of late in the American market, and the home demand is small, though in buff a trifle larger. Prices have slightly receded.

The exports of sheep from Canada in 1895 are the largest in the history of the export trade, the total being 171,263 head. Export of cattle 83,483 head as compared with 79,390 in 1894.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the month of October show an increase of \$111,000 as compared with same month of last year. They were larger than any previous month.

The offerings of Ontario wheat are said to have increased and the feeling is a little weaker. Prices are relatively higher than elsewhere, and holders should be willing to sell at least a part of their stock.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have adopted a resolution protesting against an advance in grain freights to the seaboard during the closed season of lake navigation. They regard 20c. on grain to New York as sufficiently high in view of the low prices prevailing for grain throughout the west.

The Bureau of American Republics has received information that the cattle raisers of the Argentine Republic are making arrangements to import large numbers of high-grade cattle to improve the herds, in order to compete in the European markets with the live stock shippers from the United States and Australia.

While there is a hopeful feeling prevailing among merchants of Toronto, the trade of the week has been somewhat unsatisfactory. Orders in most lines have been for very small parcels, as stocks in the country have not yet been broken to any extent. The slow movement of grain accounts for the backwardness of remittances. Some merchants, however, report these as satisfactory, but renewals are still very numerous. Prices of general merchandise as a rule are unchanged this week.

Metals, hardware, cottons, woollens and sugars are firm. White and red wheat are held firmly by farmers throughout the province, but there are indications of a little freer movement. The deliveries of barley are small, while there is an improved demand for malting qualities, and prices are higher.

British consols have declined 1/2 to 5/8 this week owing to the unsettled financial situation abroad, and rates for money have hardened for the same reason. Canadian bank stocks are higher, there being presumably a better demand from small investors.

The speculative securities are irregular, with Cable and C.P.R. lower, and Street Railway stocks higher. Loan company issues show few changes, but there is a limited demand for most of them.

The trade situation at Montreal is not greatly altered since a week ago. In groceries there is a moderate distribution, principally in small orders; there has been a dearth of currants and raisins, which are advanced in price, but new supplies are just at hand. October has been a quiet month in the metal trade, and improvement is hardly calculated on this fall, but values show no tendency towards a weakening. Hides are dull and easy at last week's decline, and a further reduction in prices is not considered important in the near future. A few important transactions are reported in sole leather, splits, buff and pebble, but it is understood at prices showing some shading on current quotations, and general business in this line is dull. Quotations for the fall catch of raw furs are hardly established yet, but the outlook for shipping furs is not considered very promising, and prices are not likely to rule very high. Oils and paints are momentarily quiet; seal oil has been coming in somewhat freely by Gaspe schooners, and has been offered very low on wharf; cod oil is notably dearer. Wool shows a steady market at late advance. Butter and cheese are shade easier than a week ago, but the marked advance is on the whole fairly held. Remittances do not improve as they should, and collections from city retailers who depend more or less on the laboring trade are poor.

SOCIAL LONDON.

King Carlos of Portugal, the Leading Attraction—House Party at Sandringham.

A despatch from London says:—King Khama, of South Africa, after supplanting Nazrulla Khan, of Afghanistan, as the lion of the hour, has in turn taken a back seat, and King Carlos of Portugal now has the lead in attraction in Royal and other circles. His Majesty was the guest of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham, where they are entertaining a large party, since shortly after arriving in London from Germany on Tuesday last until Friday evening, when, after enjoying a day's shooting on Thursday, King Carlos started for Balmoral in order to visit the Queen.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mrs. Chamberlain, formerly a Miss Endicott, of Washington, D. C., started for Sandringham on Friday night, where the Earl of Rosebery, the Duke and Duchess of York, and Prince Charles of Denmark, the affianced of Princess "Harry" of Wales, are also guests.

The Prince of Wales' birthday was celebrated in this city, at Windsor, and at Sandringham, with the customary Royal honors, and at night the west end of London was illuminated. The Prince was born November 9, 1841.

Strong Evidence.

Father—You may as well give up thinking about that young man, Dashing. He does not love you.

Daughter—How do you know, papa?

Father—I met him at the club last night and he refused to lend me \$10.

A DOMESTIC DRAMA.

A Young School Teacher Who Emulate, the Heroine of "The Woman Who Did"—A Sane Woman in a Lunatic Asylum.

A sensational case, which is causing extensive excitement throughout England, is the effort of Miss Edith Lanchester, a young and quiet pretty school teacher, the daughter of parents in the middle class, to live openly with a young laborer without a previous ceremony of marriage. They are Socialists, and like Grant Allen's heroine, "The Woman Who Did," mean the act to be an open protest against legal matrimony.

There have been various public proceedings in the affair, and the young woman has received very influential aid and sympathy from the best journals of London and the provinces, and from other notable quarters. This fact is symptomatic of the recent great change in English public sentiment touching matters of this sort. The outrageous public promenades in the music halls, which everyone knows to be simply and only places of meeting, are defended by half the London press. On the other hand, the Established Church is setting its face rigidly against the religious marriage of a person divorced because of unfaithfulness. The open protest of Church dignitaries, supported by the Duke of Newcastle, against such a marriage in a fashionable London church last summer, is to be soon repeated at the forthcoming similar notable wedding ceremony of a Guardsman to the daughter of a peer. The couple have been duly warned of the intention of members of the Social Purity League to denounce them at the very altar.

The famous London specialist, Dr. Blandford, who signed the certificate of Miss Lanchester's insanity, defends his action by quoting her admission that she knew she would have no legal claim on her lover for the support of their children, and by saying that as he would be justified in pronouncing her insane if she declared to him her intention to commit physical suicide, so he was justified in forming the same opinion on her declared intention to commit moral suicide.

It is important to note the point that Dr. Blandford is the same authority whom the present government employed to examine Dr. Gallagher and the other Irish political prisoners, in response to the public agitation regarding their mental condition. The doctor favored the father of Miss Lanchester with a certificate that she was of unsound mind, and accommodated the British Government with a guarantee of the sanity of its prisoners.

The present drama began by the action of the girl's father and brothers, who got Dr. Blandford's certificate of insanity, and forcibly dragged her off to a semi-private lunatic asylum. Then Sullivan, who is engaged not to be married to her, applied for a writ of habeas corpus. The papers made a sensational row, and the Lunacy Commissioners paid a personal visit to the asylum and released the girl. It is not surprising that the outburst of public indignation over the facility which the law affords for the incarceration of almost anybody in a mad-house is something tremendous.

SHIPYARD STRIKE.

A Lockout on the Clyde in Sympathy With Belfast—A Very Gloomy State of Affairs.

London, Nov. 3.—It would not be easy to exaggerate the calamitous nature of the shape that the shipbuilding crisis of Great Britain has now assumed. Continental politics, especially when they are boiling, as at present, have such a fascination for the British press that up to now small attention has been given to this really serious domestic matter.

This week, however, it will be certain of its full share of notice, for, with the lockout ordered on the Clyde for Tuesday, the most important industrial fight that the British have known will be in full blast. In the number of men involved the deadlock will not compare, of course, with many others of recent times, but in value to the nation of the interest involved, and in the danger of irrevocable damage to the country, it has no parallel. Of the great builders of the Clyde and of Belfast say that they are forced to stand together, because if one began to cut the other in wages or other matters it would be impossible for either to maintain themselves against foreign competition. Hence an agreement of masters, under which the Clyde firms now shut out their men because the Belfast men are on strike. It is suspected that three Clyde firms, which got the Admiralty contracts, will withdraw from the association and keep their yards open, but even if they do this will affect the situation only slightly.

ANOTHER ASPECT

of the matter is the immense impetuosity that this northern trouble will give the Tyneside yards, where the order for three big Japanese warships was placed; but enterprising as the Newcastle men are they can accommodate only a fraction of the work which the Clyde and Belfast send begging, and already important contracts have gone to the German yards at Stettin and Danzig, and others are reported to be transferred to America. The experience of London shows that shipbuilding is the most difficult of industries to get back once it is disestablished, and the possibility that the enormous business of the Clyde and Belfast, incomparably the greatest in the world, is to be ruined and dispersed may well frighten the whole nation. As was obvious it would happen, the English Conservatives are beginning to write to the papers, pointing out bitterly that it was for the sake of these Belfast strikers that the Unionist party waged a ten-years' war against Home Rule, which they now repay by doing the best they can to destroy irrevocably the greatest and most vital of British industries. Efforts at mediation are still proceeding in Belfast, but both sides display the characteristic Ulster obstinacy, which gives small hope to the peacemakers.

When a man is in trouble any rumour is sufficient to complete his ruin.—G. W. Clinton.

The Equity.

SHAWVILLE, NOV. 21, 1895.

Free Traders advocate a policy which gives foreigners equal privileges with the Canadian citizen. The foreigner owes no allegiance to our flag, and he does not contribute one cent to the support and maintenance of our government, then why should he be granted equal privileges with our own people?

When the Grits were in power, in 1878 they required 410 employes to manage every 100 miles of the Intercolonial Railway. Last year, under Hon. Mr. Haggart's management, though there were more than twice as many passengers carried, and over two and a half times more freight handled, it only required 332 employes for every 100 miles. This does not look like 'Tory extravagance.'

In his advocacy of Free Trade, Mr. Laurier reminds us of the young gentleman getting measured for pantaloons when a tight fit was the fashion. "Make 'em tight," said he, to the tailor, "very tight if I can get into them I don't want them." He wants Free Trade, anything else is stupid; everybody is a fool or a knave who is not in favor of it, and then he admits that Free Trade is a sheer impossibility.

The first remedy suggested as a means of relieving the depressed condition of Agriculture by the Royal Commission on Agriculture for the county of Cumberland England, in their report presented to both Houses of the British Parliament, at its last session is worded as follows:—"The taxation of foreign manufactured articles until the system of Free Trade is adopted by foreign countries."

I believe that the interest of the nation at large would be promoted by protection, and that the manufacturer being brought to the door of the farmer would afford a market for a great many articles of produce that would not be saleable if the market were three thousand miles away. With a home market of this kind, established by protection to manufacturers, the agriculturist can benefit his soil by producing a rotation of crops.—John Charlton, M.P., 1876.

It is announced that during the last financial year the Intercolonial earned enough to pay all expenses of operating. This is the third year under Mr. Haggart's management that the government railway has been conducted practically without a deficit—a thing never done before by any other minister of railways, either Grit or Conservative. But all the same the Grit papers will continue to call Mr. Haggart and the other members of the government third, fifth, or tenth rate men!

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Strange as it may seem, the Grits would have us believe that Free Trade will bring about a time when the workingman will be employed at remunerative wages and the mill and the factory make no profits. There never was a greater mistake. The relations of capital to labor are such that the one cannot prosper without sharing its prosperity with the other, and it is impossible that there should be profitable employment for labor when the owner of the mill or the factory would as soon shut down as not. In this regard there is a fact of which many are prone to lose sight when Free Traders appeal to the greed and class prejudice of the unthinking, and it is that there is honest capital as well as honest labor. Their interests are identical; what injures one paralyzes the other; who robs one defrauds the other; what benefits one enriches the other. In the body politic capital and labor are the brain and the hand. When they work in harmony there are beauty and order and law. When they are at variance, in the economic, as in the physical world, there are disease, madness and death.

THE "FORCE" OF HOME COMPETITION.

The Free Trader and Protectionist both recognize a force in a customs tariff operating to raise prices. The Free Trader holds that this force operates in absolutely all cases. The Protectionist, on the other hand, maintains that the force of tendency of the tariff to raise prices may be largely, and in most cases wholly, overcome by the force of home competition, which always tends to lower prices. At the same time, he claims that the proper selection of articles to be placed on the dutiable list sets in operation certain industrial forces in this country which are

advantageous to the wage earner and the farmer—to the former in furnishing an increased demand for his labor, and to the latter in enlarging his home market. Sixteen years' experience of protection in Canada proves the utter falsity of the Free Trader's theory, and demonstrates the correctness of the Protectionist's contention. At no time since the inauguration of the National Policy has the price of any article produced in Canada been greater than it was during Free Trade rule; in fact, in almost every instance it has been a great deal cheaper. Just as Protectionists contended the force of home competition almost invariably effectually overcame whatever tendency there was in the tariff to increase the price. The Free Trader does not recognize this force in his theory, hence its falsity. That there exists such a force, however, our experience during the past 16 years clearly proves. It is this force that the Protectionist aims to apply to the widest possible range of the articles consumed in Canada. It is this force by which the protective tariff achieves its chief benefits, and which every thoughtful Grit should seek to measure and understand.

THE FARMER AND THE PRICES.

The Grit Party never appear to tire proclaiming that the Canadian farmer is fighting a losing battle and that the manufacturer is unduly favored by the tariff laws. An honest enquiry into the facts, however, proves the very opposite. It is quite true that the opening up of vast wheat fields in many parts of the world during the past fifteen years, has reduced somewhat, the price of that cereal, and the very largely increased production of barley in the Western States has very seriously affected the price of that article in this country. With those two exceptions, however, the ordinary products of the farm in Canada, are, taken all in all, actually worth as much money as ever they were; and if valued, relatively, to the prices of manufactured articles now, as compared with their prices in 1878, the purchasing power of the farmer's products is much greater to-day than then. To facilitate a comparison of farm prices of 1878 and 1895, we quote from the Globe the report of the farmers' market in Toronto for the 7th of November of both years as follows:

Farmers' Market, Toronto, Nov. 7th, '78.	
Wheat, fall, per bush....	80 to 93
Wheat, spring, per bush..	70 " 86
Barley, per bush.....	60 " 93
Oats, per bush.....	30 " 32
Peas, per bush.....	60 " 62
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.	4.50 " 5.00
Beef, hind quarters.....	6.00 " 7.50
Beef, fore quarters.....	4.00 " 5.00
Mutton, per 100 lbs.....	5.00 " 6.00
Chickens, per pair.....	30 " 45
Ducks, per pair.....	50 " 60
Butter, 1 lb. rolls.....	15 " 17
Butter, tubs, dairy.....	13 " 14
Eggs, fresh.....	20 " 21
Apples, per bbl.....	1.00 " 1.25
Hay, per ton.....	9.50 " 14.00
Straw, per ton.....	10.00 " 11.00

Farmers' Market, Toronto, Nov. 7th, '95:	
Wheat, white, per bush..	71 to 74
Wheat, red, per bush....	71 " 74
Barley, per bush.....	37 " 44
Oats, new, per bush.....	28 " 29
Peas, per bush.....	55 " 57
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.	4.75 " 4.90
Beef, hind quarters.....	5.00 " 7.00
Beef, fore quarters.....	3.60 " 4.50
Mutton, per 100 lbs.....	5.00 " 6.00
Chickens.....	40 " 60
Ducks.....	50 " 70
Butter, 1 lb. rolls.....	18 " 20
Butter, tubs, dairy.....	13 " 14
Eggs, new laid.....	18 " 20
Apples.....	Not given.
Hay, per ton.....	17.00 " 19.00
Straw, bundled.....	13.00

It will be seen from the above, as we have already intimated, that the money value of an average farmers' products to-day will run, very little, if any, behind what it was seventeen years ago. But how is it with manufacturers? There is not a single article manufactured in Canada to-day that is not very much cheaper than it was in '78. In some cases, manufactured products do not sell for half as much now as they did then. The self-binder is reduced from over \$200 to \$110. The waggon from \$85 to \$60. The buggy from \$100 to \$75; and so on throughout the whole list, the percentage of reduction in the smaller articles being greater still. As for instance, the pitch fork that used to cost \$1.25 is now sold for 65 cents. The axe that then sold for \$1.50 now sells for 90 cents. The hand rake that used to cost 50 cents is now sold for 10 cents. Cotton cloth is only about half what it was in '78, and woollens sell for less than half what they did then. Sugar is only about one-third what it sold for in '78. Soap, starch, molasses, are all a good deal less than half what they were then. But why multiply examples?

We imagine we have given sufficient to convince every reasonable reader that while farm products as a whole are as val-

THE CASH STORE.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

A few of Our Prices,

Just to Show You we intend to do a Cash Business.

Here they are:

Rolled Oats, \$1.90 per bag.
Oatmeal, .. \$1.90 per bag.
Corn Meal, \$1.60 per bag.
Good winter Apples, Greenings, Baldwins, Spies, and Canada Reds, @ \$3.25 a bbl.

Good old Valencia Raisins, 3½ cts.
New Raisins, 6 cts.
New Currants, 5 cts.

Large Goat Robes, \$7.50.
Smaller " " \$4.00.

28in. Grey Cotton, 3c. per yd.
25in. Bleach " 4c. per yd.

COME AND SEE US.

Everything cheaper than you ever saw before.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

To Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that I have bought all book accounts, notes and judgments due the estate of William Wilson, of Shawville, and that all accounts not settled with me at the store formerly occupied by him in Shawville by Thursday the twenty-eighth day of November, 1895, will be placed in court immediately after that date for collection.
H. S. LOWNDES.

BORN.

At Shawville, on Friday morning, the 15th, inst., the wife of Mr. A. J. Jackson, of a son.

unable to-day as they were in '78, manufactured products sell for from 25 to 50 per cent. less.

Now, in this connection it is well to remember that the producer ordinarily sells his product for money and uses that money to buy the product of others. By this indirect exchange of products, each is compared only with the money used in the transaction, and the actual, or barter value of the products is lost sight of. Wheat, for instance, has suffered a reduction in its money value, but this does not mean that it has suffered a like reduction in its exchange value. For example, it took about 230 bushels of the Ontario farmer's wheat, in 1878, to pay for his self-binder, while to-day it takes only 150 bushels to pay for it. Cheap and all as the bushel of wheat appears to be, to-day it will go further in paying for the ordinary articles required by the farmer and his family than it would sixteen years ago. In other words, the exchange value of wheat even, has not suffered in comparison with that of the manufacturer's products. What then must be the purchasing power of the farmers' products, as a whole, the money value of which, as shown by the markets reports given above is as great as ever it was!

A daughter has been born to the Czar and Czarina of Russia.

The Ottawa Free Press has been criticising the budget speech of the Treasurer of this province in advance of its delivery. This is, to say the least, enterprising.

GREAT SALE

OF

OVER-COATS

NOW ON.

We have placed our entire stock of Men's and Youth's Overcoats on our Bargain Counter and are determined to clear out every Coat during the next Thirty days if our efforts and low prices will do it.

We quote:

Overcoats well worth \$5.00 @ \$3.25	
" " 6.00 " 4.00	
" " 7.00 " 5.00	
" " 8.00 " 6.00	
" " 10.00 " 7.50	

C. FRED HODGINS.

November 19th, 1895.

FURS,
FURS,
FURS,
COATS,
COLLARS,
CAPS,
MUFFS,
ROBES, etc.,

at very Lowest Prices.

J. H. SHAW.

Morrison's Factory

Is still running on time.

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

Lumber Planed & Matched on the Shortest Notice.

BLACKSMITH WORK AS USUAL IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Hiram Morrison, SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Jno. G. McGuire, BUTCHER, Dealer in All kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats, Fruit & Confectionery.

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

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

A full line Fresh Confectionery always on hand.

NEW SHOE SHOP

Just Opened in Armitage's Old Shop by T. ROBINSON.

Boots and shoes made to order, in the latest style.

Good fit and general satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

First-class River Boots and Shoes made to order.

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done.

GIVE HIM A CALL.

T. ROBINSON Shawville, Que.

Sept. 4, 1895.

3m

A. J. JACKSON. SHAWVILLE, QUE.

House & Sign Painter, Glazier, Decorator.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ORDERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Farm for sale.

Farm for Sale, being the South West half of Lot No. 16 in the Fifth Range of Bristol, containing one hundred acres of good land, nearly all of which is cleared. The premises are bounded on the rear by the P. J. Railway and are conveniently situated to both the school house and church. Further particulars may be obtained from W. M. SMART, Executor of the late Mrs. Byron. Portage du Fort, Oct. 9th, 1896.

Elegant Assortment

—OF—

Ladies' Hats

—and all kinds of—

Fall Millinery

now in stock at

MRS. MCKENZIE'S,
SHAWVILLE.

An inspection of goods will repay you

When you Come to Town

Do not neglect to call into my Furniture Store and see the large and beautiful Stock of

PARLOUR and BEDROOM SUITES,
SOFAS, CHAIRS, ETC.,

which I have opened up this week. The prices are as low as the lowest, so come and choose what you need.

Picture Framing

—AND—

Repairing

Done with neatness and despatch.

JAMES McARTHUR,
SHAWVILLE.

WE PRINT

Circulars,

Letter Heads,

Note Heads,

Bill Heads,

Receipt Forms,

Notes of Hand,

Posters,

Dodgers,

Fly Sheets,

Horse Route Bills,

Cards,

Tickets,

Blanks, etc., etc.

In good Style and at reasonable rates.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE EQUITY,
SHAWVILLE, Q.

N.B.—Advertise with us—

THE EQUITY reaches more homes in Pontiac than any other paper.

The Ottawa Valley Canal.

MR. STEWART LAYS THE SCHEME BEFORE THE MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE.

On Tuesday afternoon of last week Mr. McLeod Stewart of Ottawa, who is taking a deep interest in furthering the Ottawa Valley canal scheme, addressed the council of the Montreal Board of Trade on the subject, with a view to showing the advantages to Montreal that its construction would bring about.

Mr. Stewart said that the proposed canal would run up the Ottawa, along the Mattawa, across Lake Nipissing, and through the French River into the Georgian bay. It was the shortest possible route on the continent, by 380 miles, between the western lake ports and ocean navigation. Mr. A. M. Wellington, a celebrated hydraulic engineer, of New York, has recently written that it was his fixed conviction that it was the best canal route on the globe. It was, said Mr. Stewart, first gone over by Champlain more than 250 years ago. It was the route which the Jesuit fathers followed when they went out to their mission work in the great Northwest, and it was the route which the Hudson Bay Company had followed for the last one hundred years. Mr. Stewart then went on to speak of the several occasions on which the proposal to construct a canal along this route had been reported upon as feasible, since attention was first called to it in Parliament in 1838 and said that in 1865 the Imperial Government appointed Sir John Michel and Admiral Sir James Hope to go over the route, and they reported that it was not only an Imperial military necessity, but also a commercial necessity for Canada. Before leaving Canada, in 1867, Sir John Michel was tendered a banquet by the citizens of Montreal, and in the course of a speech he said:

"Our time is short, yet, before we part I would wish you all to take home with you one or two points for your deep consideration, to be conned over there, and in your civil lives steadily to be carried out. I now speak to your whole country, but especially to you, men of Montreal. You are placed in a position held by no city that I know of in the world. You are placed on the only spot, on a vast continent, which can be made the receiving house of one-third a continent's exterior trade, and able to despatch that trade to Europe. You have the power of being, and you must be, one day or other, one of the most flourishing capitals on the face of the globe. But you are unsafely situated—your gains some day, if you are unwisely penurious, may be taken to pay for your capture; your very prosperity may be the cause of your ruin. I will endeavor, then, as a legacy, to leave you one or two words of advice. Fortify, arm,

OPEN THE GREAT WATERROUTE

to the West. As a soldier, I tell you that your city and island may be made most powerfully strong at no great expense. Your militia should be made real—your volunteers a second line; whilst the grand route to the sea by the Ottawa and French rivers should, as soon as possible, be undertaken, giving you a backbone of military strength, and bring to your doors the vast trade of the vaster west. I see before me a vision of the Great West, both of the United States and Hudson's Bay territory, pouring its volume of agricultural wealth by this route to Montreal, and from thence to Albany and Quebec to Europe. I see the vast metallic fields on the shores of the Superior and Huron and upper rivers pouring forth their wealth. I see the unemployed millions of the Old World hastening to this land of plenty, and I behold Montreal the undoubted capital and queen of this noble empire. But, no, it is no vision; it is a reality of the future. And, so, I say, to you, men of Montreal, open quickly your canal, develop your resources, fortify and arm, and peace and plenty will be the result."

The necessity that existed then, said Mr. Stewart, was ten times greater to day. The vast West has since been opened, Manitoba and the Northwest were fast being developed, and by and by it would be necessary to bring the grain at the cheapest possible rate. The proposed canal would, at least, open one outlet that would help to relieve the pressure. The construction of this canal would make Montreal

THE PORT OF AMERICA.

The advantages of this route over any other were, that it was far quicker, and was easier to float barges down, and cattle and grain could be conveyed much better, because they would come through much cooler and deeper waters. He had also been told by electrical engineers that the water power which would be used to develop electric energy along the route would be, at least, five times greater than Niagara. The electric energy at Niagara was bunched at one place, whereas, on the proposed route, it would be at 12 or 13 points, and could be transmitted to all the mining and milling interests along the route. Probably, before the canal was completed, the C. P. R. would be run by electricity instead of steam power. Mr. Stewart said, that he had letters from the best electrical engineers on the continent, stating that, when such a change was made, the cost of running the C. P. R. would be one third less, and, further, after providing for lighting all the trains from Ottawa to Port Arthur, and, after providing the electric energy for milling purposes, there would be enough surplus to drive the C. P. R. from Quebec to Winnipeg, and the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound railroad from Ottawa to Parry Sound. When the C. P. R. was able to do this, it would be able to reduce the rates on general freight.

WOULD DEVELOP A COAL TRADE.

It was, also to his (the speaker's) knowledge, that, if a rate was given by which our anthracite coal could be taken down

Calves Astray.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned on or about November 1st, four Bull Calves, one red, two red and white, and one white with dark spots. Any information as to their whereabouts will be thankfully received.

THOMAS PRENDERGAST.
Clarendon, Nov. 13, 1895.

SLEIGHS, CUTTERS

AND EVERYTHING IN THE LINE

—OF—

Winter Conveyances supplied on the most reasonable terms by . . .

J. A. BECKETT,
SHAWVILLE.

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

None but best Material used.

Now is the time to order.

J. A. BECKETT.

to Port Arthur, we could ship it in steel barges on the canal, and be able to get it to Ottawa and Montreal at a less figure than we did the Pennsylvania anthracite, so that we would be able to save to Canada the money that now went to Pennsylvania. The company that was now proposing to construct the canal, last summer asked that, on account of the strong report made, in 1865, by Sir John Michel, the Imperial Government should either guarantee the interest on the bonds or give a cash bonus. The company had received official notification that the application was under consideration. Mr. Stewart mentioned that, in Lord Lansdowne and Lord Lorne, the company had warm friends, and stated that the latter gentlemen, as well as all the engineers and financiers who had studied the subject, were of opinion that the canal would pay the day it was opened. If the Dominion Government would guarantee the interest on the bonds, if the Ontario Legislature would grant 10,000 acres of land, and if the Quebec Legislature would also grant 10,000 acres, he (Mr. Stewart) had got men, of the very highest financial standing, who were willing to put their money into the scheme and immediately commence the construction of the canal. He had come to Montreal to ask the Board of Trade, after discussing the proposal, to pass such resolutions as would strengthen the company before the Dominion Government. Just before the late Sir John Thomson sailed for England, the last time, he said that the undertaking was a national one, and that, when he came back, if the treasury would not stand a financial grant, the Government would either guarantee the interest on the bonds or would do something which would give the company a standing in the money markets of the old country. The guarantee asked was the interest on \$15,000,000 a little more than the cost of the canal. The company would deposit the interest in advance, and on it they would be allowed 3 per cent. The Government would merely be acting as a large trust company, but its guarantee would be far stronger in England than that of any trust company we had on the continent. Mr. Stewart said that he had made a thorough study of the subject for some years, and he could not conceive of anything that was going to do Montreal more good, was going to make her port supreme, was going to increase the value of real estate, and was going to stimulate her industries, and promote her interest more than the early commencement and the speedy construction of this canal.

The President thanked Mr. Stewart for his address.

Application has been made for a new trial for Holmes, the multi-murderer.

The Irish Parliamentary party has decided to summon a convention of representatives of the Irish people throughout the world.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 12.—A remarkable romance in real life has come to light by the sudden and unexpected inheritance of a fortune of \$15,000,000 by the twenty five year old daughter of a poor gardener, William Kelly, who lives at 1,833 Latona street, this city. Elizabeth Kelly, the heiress, and her father, confirmed the story to night. The legacy comes from the estate of a long dead uncle, Peter Kelly, who amassed a vast fortune in the Australian gold fields more than 30 years ago.

Miss Finley, of Kippel, near Owen Sound, Ont., has been arrested on a coroner's warrant for cruel treatment of a Bernardo Home boy, of which he starved and died. His remains presented a terrible spectacle. The body was very much emaciated and covered with wounds and bruises, and the bones of the fingers on both hands exposed at the ends and also at the knuckles; the nails were falling off; the toes were in about the same condition and gangrene had set in. The upper part of the body was covered with bites of insects or vermin.

WINTER GOODS

—FOR—

WINTER WEATHER.

Get a move on or the snow will find you dunned up awaiting your neighbor's return for a strong enough set of harness to bring you to town. Take advantage of the good roads and the

Cheap Sale of

Harness Collars Whips Blankets Bridals Halters Sweatpads Bells to adorn your Horses, and thereby make your best girl happy.

Remember the shabby turnout you had last Christmas and consider your appearance in a new one this Christmas, but do not stop at that, complete your consideration by buying new Harness from

B. W. YOUNG.

Shawville, Oct. 30, 1895.

IT COSTS NOTHING

But a postal card.

Send your name and address on a postal card and you will receive the OTTAWA SEMI-WEEKLY CITIZEN until December 1st free of charge.

Address

THE CITIZEN,
Ottawa, Ont.

Salesmen Wanted.

Pushing, trustworthy men to represent us in the sale of our Choice Nursery Stock. Specialties controlled by us. Highest salary on Commission paid weekly. Steady employment the year round. Omit free; exclusive territory; experience not necessary; big pay assured workers; special inducements to beginners. Write at once for particulars to

Allen Nursery Co.,
Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED.

A MAN Honest, bright, hard worker to sell our goods and we're willing to pay him well. Ability more essential than experience. You will be representing a staple line and given the double advantage of furnishing both Canadian and States grown stock. The position is permanent although we are prepared to make an offer to part time men. SALARY AND COMMISSION WITH EXPENSES. Exceptional chance for experienced men. Write us for particulars.

E. P. BLACKFORD & CO.,
TORONTO, ONT.

SHAWVILLE

Hair Dressing Parlor
SILAS YOUNG - PROP.

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

ACCALL SOLICITED.

Shop next door to Turner

Shears and Scissors sharpened at reasonable prices by means of a new patent machine which does the work perfectly.

Dec 15, 1892.

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

One of the best equipped

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CHARGES MODERATE.

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Shawville Produce Quotations.

Oats	24 to 25
Peas	48 to 50
Rye	40
Eggs	12 15
Wool	30 22
Lard	9
Butter	14 15
Wheat, (standard) at mill	70 00
Buckwheat	35 38
Potatoes per bag	25 30
Pork per cwt.	4.50 to 4.75
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Hay per ton	7.00 8.00
Calves	00 to 00
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Desirable Business Stand for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale on reasonable terms, his property situated at Elmside, Bristol, Que., consisting of a plot of ground 50 yards square. There are erected on the premises the following buildings all in good order:

1. Dwelling House—18 x 24, with Kitchen 14 x 16. Building tin roofed.
2. Shop—30 x 50 feet, divided for carriage and blacksmith work; also building for painting purposes.
3. Stable—10 x 30, clapboarded, and large shed, besides other outbuildings, and good well.

The premises are situated 1/2 mile from school house, 1/2 mile from Presbyterian Church; 1/2 mile from R. C. Church; 1/2 mile from cheese factory, store and post office within 100 yards; station on P. J. R., 2 1/2 miles; Norway Bay Ferry via Sand Point, 2 miles.

For further particulars apply on the premises, or to

A. SMILEY, Shawville.

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, WAGGONS,

• IMPLEMENTS •

WASHERS, WRINGERS, CHURNS.

I have opened an agency in Shawville for the sale of the above articles, and am prepared to supply the same on the most favorable terms, and at prices that will suit the times.

It is not too much to say that my buggies are the best finished vehicles that have ever been brought into Shawville.

I sell the famous "B.W." Waggon which has few if any equals in the market.

In Farm Implements I have everything required on a farm.

It will pay intending purchasers to give me a call.

JOHN LESTER
SHAWVILLE.

New Process Canadian DIAMOND

—AND—

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

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

Our prices are low and shipments prompt.

The Rogers & Morris Co.,
(LIMITED.)
... Successors to ...

The Samuel Rogers Oil Co.
Ottawa and Brockville.

THE PERFECT TEA

MONSOON TEA

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

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

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

It is put up in sealed caddies of 1/4 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c. and 60c. If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to SAMUEL ROGERS & CO., 11 and 13 Front St., Toronto.

Mrs. Farquharson's Niece

CHAP. I.—AN UNEXPECTED ARRIVAL.

When I first left home to act as companion to Mrs. Farquharson at Shuttleton Manor, I was only eighteen, and very simple and inexperienced; but, unlike many who long to try their wings outside the home circle, my first flight into the great world beyond tended nothing to diminish the bright visions in which young hearts are prone to indulge, for, in Mrs. Farquharson's house, I was from the beginning treated more like a daughter than a hired companion; and though I missed the home faces very much, yet I was seldom subject to those fits of loneliness and depression which are the general experience of those launched out on the busy world for the first time and separated from all family ties.

Mrs. Farquharson was a widow with no children; two she had had, but both died in infancy out in India, where her husband had held a post under government. She had been but two years in England when I first went to her, having come home after her husband's death. Possessed of ample means—for she had a private fortune of her own, inherited from an aunt, besides what her husband left—she yet lived in a very quiet style, keeping but four servants and seeing little company; indeed, but for an occasional visit from the rector or his wife, and a chance one from the curate, we would have seen almost nobody save ourselves. The house was large, commodious, and old-fashioned, and had been known as the Manor for ages back. It had been for some time in possession of the owner being unmarried and resident abroad. It was a larger house than Mrs. Farquharson at first contemplated renting; but the rent was very moderate, and she conceived a liking for it when first she saw it, which finally led her to leasing it for a period of five years. A good many of the rooms were unfurnished, because not required. I may add here that, beyond its antiquity, there was nothing romantic about the house—no thrilling, mood-curdling stories of restless ghosts roaming the gloomy corridors aimlessly through the silent watches of the night, or of haunted chambers and dark deeds committed in days gone by, but, on the contrary, everything was very prosaic and matter of fact, as befitted the nineteenth century. The Manor stood about a quarter of a mile off the main road which led to the village of Shuttleton, and was approached by a long avenue of beeches. The grounds around it were pretty extensive, though much less so than in days long since past.

My duties as companion were very light. Sometimes I read to Mrs. Farquharson while she sewed; wrote letters to her dictation, or occupied myself with some fancy-work while we both sat and chatted. At other times we drove out occasionally, hiring from the village inn for this purpose—Mrs. Farquharson keeping neither horse or carriage—or strolled about the grounds together, she being still strong and active for her years. My lines had certainly fallen in pleasant places; and although many of my age would have considered the life we led somewhat dull, yet I never found it so, as at home I had been used to a very quiet humdrum life and had such much inclination for gaiety of any kind. I had always been of a quiet disposition—too much so for my years, my dear mother often said. We had recently had a new member added to our household at the Manor in the shape of an old bachelor brother of Mrs. Farquharson's—Mr. Vaughan, a Professor of Theology from one of the universities, who, through failing health, had felt himself obliged to resign his professorship, and, at his request, had been prevailed on to give up his own bachelor establishment and come and live with her. His presence made little difference in our mode of living, however, as he buried himself in his books from morning till night, and spent most of his time in his own room, generally having his meals sent up to him, so that sometimes for days together I scarcely saw him. He was engaged writing a work on theology, which took up a great portion of his time. He never joined us on our walks and drives, and seldom left the house except when he went to town for a day to purchase some book or visit some old acquaintance.

One bright sunny afternoon in June, about six months after my arrival at the Manor, I started for the village, a book under my arm, borrowed from the village library, which Mrs. Farquharson and I had been reading together, and which I intended to return. Here in the darkened avenue the sun's strong heat did not penetrate, and my white sunshade hung carelessly in my hand as I walked along. When I came within view of the east gate, I caught sight of a figure approaching, evidently making for the house. It was that of a woman, dressed entirely from head to foot in gray, and carrying a cloak of the same Quaker-like hue over her arm. In her hand she carried a small travelling bag. She was advancing along the avenue at a swinging pace, and flourishing the bag backwards and forwards in her hand, as though its weight were nothing. On first observing me, she seemed somewhat taken aback; her swinging pace dwindled down into a graceful walk, and her hand with the bag dropped to her side very demurely, and remained stationary. As she came nearer, I saw that she was of fair complexion, had on a short veil, and wore her hair cut short behind and in a fringe over her brow. She was remarkably tall, I thought, for a woman, but carried her figure gracefully. When she stopped beside me, I felt like a pigmy beside a giantess.

"I beg your pardon," said she, in a soft deep musical voice, "but am I right in thinking this avenue leads to the Manor—to Mrs. Farquharson's?"

"You are perfectly right," I answered. "This leads you direct to the Hall entrance. You cannot go wrong." When I got back to the house it was nearly six o'clock. The door was opened by Mrs. Glass the housekeeper, with whom I was a great favorite. I saw instantly by her face that she had something to tell me. She followed me up stairs to my room. Mrs. Farquharson was a visitor this afternoon, she began, shutting the door behind her carefully, a niece of hers—a Miss Selwyn. She has come to stay for a day or two. We are having tea at half-past six.

"Is she a tall young lady dressed in gray?" I inquired, much interested. "For if so, I met her in the avenue, coming here."

"Yes, miss, that is her," replied Mrs. Glass, "tall and fair.—I don't think Mrs. Farquharson expected her, for she appeared much surprised when she arrived."

"I suppose I had better not go down till Mrs. Farquharson sends for me, then," I said. "She will have a lot of things to say to wish a stranger to hear. I wonder she did not mention her coming to me, if she knew."

"I don't think she did, miss; but I will have to go down and see after things. I don't want Mrs. Farquharson to catch me gossiping."

After she left me, I stood gazing abstractedly out of the window into the garden beyond, my thoughts full of the unexpected visitor. I hoped if she were going to stay for any length of time, she would prove nice and agreeable; for, if not, I might be made very uncomfortable in my position of companion. Mrs. Farquharson had a sister down in one of the southern counties, I knew, whose married name was Selwyn; but of the existence of a Miss Selwyn I had never previously heard. My impression, indeed, had been that she had none of a family; but evidently I was mistaken. There had also been another sister married, who had died many years ago, leaving a son, who was in business somewhere in London. I had never seen Mrs. Selwyn at the Manor.

I washed my face and hands, changed my dress for one of black grenadine—a present from Mrs. Farquharson—placed a few flowers in my hair and dress, and then my toilet was complete. Mrs. Farquharson and I always dined together, as a matter of course; but to-night I hesitated about going down until sent for. I felt my position slightly altered by the arrival of Miss Selwyn. About half-past six, however, a message was brought me by the maid that Mrs. Farquharson wished me to go down-stairs to join her and Miss Selwyn at tea. Somewhat fluttered, I descended the broad staircase leading to the hall. I found Mrs. Farquharson and her niece in her favorite sitting-room, at the back of the large drawing-room, where we generally dined when alone. Our dinner-hour was three o'clock, and tea at six. We kept somewhat primitive hours.

As I entered the room, Miss Selwyn was standing admiring herself in a large mirror which stood over the mantel-piece. She still wore her gray dress, and looked even taller without her hat. She came forward with a smile.

"Doris, my friend Miss Stuart.—Naomi, this is my niece, Miss Selwyn. I daresay you have heard me speak of her." Mrs. Farquharson seemed to perform this introduction with an effort. As a matter of fact, I had never previously heard Miss Selwyn mentioned; but I let that pass.

"Miss Stuart and I have already met, aunt," Miss Selwyn said frankly, holding out her hand and dropping a light kiss on my cheek. As she did so, I happened to glance towards Mrs. Farquharson, and was astounded at the expression of something almost like fear which her countenance betrayed; but it was but momentary; an instant later, I concluded I was mistaken.

"I hope we shall be great friends," continued Miss Selwyn, "I always know at first whether I shall like a person or not, and I think I shall like you.—And so your name is Naomi! It is very quaint and pretty, I think, and just suits you."

"Not so pretty as your own," said I. "Mine is rather old-maidish and sedate; while yours—"

"Puts you in mind of a giddy romp, as I am, interrupted she in a gay tone. "Are you not surprised at seeing me, Miss Stuart? The fact is, I was returning home from a visit to some friends in Scotland, and passing by this place, thought I would look aunt and uncle up on the way.—Uncle has not yet put in an appearance, though. You will have to excuse my dress, for all the rest of my luggage has been sent on, and I have only this with me, and one lived very quietly, so I daresay it will not matter."

"I am sure, Doris, both Naomi and I are very pleased to see you," said Mrs. Farquharson, rather more cordially, I thought; "only, perhaps you will find it dull.—As for the dress, if necessary that can easily be remedied; but probably you will not need us, as you are sure to tire of our quiet life.—But here comes tea at last."

"I was dreadfully famishing, aunt," she said at length, pushing back her cup. "I should so like to have a stroll about the grounds—rising and walking towards the long window which opened outwards into the garden.—If you do not care for coming, perhaps Miss Stuart will accompany me, or I can go alone."

A little to my surprise, for she never went out after sunset, Mrs. Farquharson rose at once, wrapping round her a white shawl which hung over the back of her chair.—Miss Selwyn had snatched up an antimacassar from the couch, and gracefully flung it over her shoulders.—"I will go with you, Doris," Mrs. Farquharson said; "Naomi will be tired after her walk."

I was about to disclaim all feeling of weariness; but without waiting, Miss Selwyn swung open the window, and a minute later they were outside amongst the flowers. Seen from the window, there was a strong resemblance between them; both were tall, though Miss Selwyn had decidedly the advantage, and their features were very similar. Miss Selwyn's were if anything too large for a woman; and her closely cropped hair gave her a boyish appearance, which well suited the hoydenish character she affected. She interested me greatly; her frank, careless manner was very winning; she was such a complete contrast to myself in every way, for I was small and dark, and had little to say to any one until I was well acquainted. The habit she had of inter-

larding her conversation with slang terms gave a piquancy to it that seemed to render her smallest remarks brilliant and witty. She was undeniably handsome; while I had never considered myself a beauty at the best of times, I longed to join them, and for the first time felt as if Mrs. Farquharson might consider me an intruder, since she had not asked me to accompany them.

Next morning I rose early as usual, for I liked a half-hour amongst the flowers before breakfast. I was busy arranging a small bouquet from my own particular plot for the breakfast-table when I heard footsteps approaching, and looking up, behold Miss Selwyn, arrayed in a crimson morning gown, with Mrs. Farquharson's white shawl round her shoulders, and on her head an old garden hat of my own, which she had picked up in the hall.

"Good-morning," she cried gaily. "I saw you from the window, and thought it a pity to let you pine in solitude and alone. So here I am."

"I wasn't pining; but I am glad to see you all the same.—Isn't it a lovely morning! I hope you slept well, Miss Selwyn?"

"Thanks, I slept better than I expected.—By the way, where did you disappear to last night? When aunt and I came in, you had gone off.—I hope you will not let my being here make any difference to you, Miss Stuart. I should like to call you Naomi, and you can call me Doris. May I?"

"Certainly, if you wish," I stammered colouring a little. "You are very kind.—I had some letters to write last night, and took the opportunity of doing so when Mrs. Farquharson would not be likely to miss me."

"Oh, that is all right, then. I was afraid I had driven you away.—Uncle came down-stairs after aunt, and I came in last night, and I had quite a time" with him, as the Americans say. "What a comical old boy he is; he seems half asleep most of the time. I must try and rouse him up; see if I don't! I told him he must come down to breakfast this morning, as I wouldn't enjoy the meal without him; and if he doesn't turn up, I'll let him hear of it. He'll have to give up his beloved books for one morning at least.—Is this your own particular garden, Naomi? Aunt tells me you take chief charge of the flowers."

"Yes; this is my own little plot," I replied, twisting a long blade of grass round the stalks of my bouquet and then holding the flowers up to her for inspection. "Did you ever see anything so pretty?"

"I think I have," she answered smiling, glancing at me meaningly as she spoke. "A great deal prettier, too. But they are very nice.—I should like that rose you have, it is so sweet.—Thank you, I shall keep it for your sake. There is aunt looking from the window; perhaps we had better go in." And in we went, my face flushing rosy red at the compliment her eyes had paid me. Had she been a man, I do not think I could have been more confused.

(To be Continued.)

A SUBMARINE BOAT.

The Idea of Jules Verne Carried Out—A Bronze Boat Controllable Under Water.

A despatch from Paris says: A submarine boat has just been completed by M. Goubet, on the Seine, for a foreign Government, which, it is declared, solves the problem of marine locomotion. It is cigar-shaped, 26 feet long, and nearly six feet broad, constructed of bronze, and weighs ten tons. It is divided into three portions, and everything is arranged so that heavy articles can be kept in their places, so that no risk will be run of distributing the balance essential to stability, the craft always keeping parallel with the surface. It is the immobility claimed for the boat which constitutes one of the most apt features for a submarine craft. Hitherto these boats have been built only to be sent down or brought up while in motion, but this boat, the inventor maintains, can be manoeuvred in one and the same manner, so that pumps and arranging of water ballast so as to meet necessary requirements. A weight of 2,500 pounds is attached to the keel in such a manner that it can be got rid of at any moment. In the event of a sudden rise to the surface being imperative, the boat would respond to the call with the lightness of a cork. Compressed air contained in steel tubes is supplemented by caustic potassium and chlorate of chalk, for the removal of vitiated air. Thus, it is calculated that a crew of three persons might stay under water from twelve to fifteen hours without danger. It will be propelled by a one-horse power electric motor, at a speed of nine knots. For a boat capable of accommodating 100 passengers only twenty-five horse-power would be required. The boat has been constructed for naval purposes, and material for letting off torpedoes by means of compressed air through the simple pulling of a trigger is provided. Trials of the boat were made in the Seine a few days ago.

Greased the Wrong End.

An old gentleman, before getting into an express at Euston, England, tipped his guard and said, "I wish you would make sure of catching the 11.45 at Crewe."

The guard goes on to the engine driver, who has been a witness to the tipping business, and says: "Here, Billy, this gentleman wants to catch the 11.45 at Crewe. They arrive in Crewe just in time to see the 11.45 leaving the station. Old gentleman, in a rage, to the driver: "Weren't you told to catch the 11.45?"

"Invasive driver, with a solemn wink: "Yes, sir; but you greased the wrong end of the train. Our old friend will tip the driver next time he wants to travel unusually fast."

Matched.

It is not right to boast, but it may be well to rebuke a boaster.

Dean Hole, a celebrated and witty English Churchman, once received a note from an acquaintance at Oxford which had been started thus: "My Dear Countess." The word "countess" had then been scratched out, and "Hole" substituted. This was, of course, to convey the idea that the writer corresponded with a countess, and had used her title by inadvertence.

Not to be outdone, the dean began his reply, "My Dear Queen," and then drew his pen through "queen" and substituted "Dick."

IT IS A GREAT COUNTRY.

MR. W. R. BROOK RETURNS FROM A TRIP TO THE WEST.

His Impressions of What He Saw—More Confidence in Canada and Its Capabilities—Manitoba's Great Harvest—Prospect of Trade With British Columbia—A Capital Suggestion for Securing Immigrants.

"I feel prouder of my country, I have more confidence in its capabilities, and I have no doubt that in a few years there will be such an influx of population into Manitoba and the North-West as will have a telling effect upon the larger cities of the Dominion." It was in this patriotic and hopeful strain that Mr. W. R. Brook of Toronto, who has just returned from a five weeks' trip to Manitoba and British Columbia, spoke to a press representative the other day.

"I will tell you what more than anything else prompted me to make the trip," said Mr. Brook. "Two years ago I was ascending the Nile, and in the cabin of the steamer the conversation amongst my fellow-passengers, three Americans and two English gentlemen, turned upon the grandeur of the Rockies, as compared with that of the mountains of Switzerland. There was a difference of opinion, and the point was referred to me for settlement. I was ashamed to have to confess that, although a Canadian and a resident of the Dominion, I had never been across the Rocky mountains. I believe there are thousands of Canadians who would have been obliged to have made a similar confession, had they been placed in a similar position. They travel each year in other directions, unaware of the wonderful attractions of a journey to the Pacific coast."

THE GREAT WEST.

"Now as to the trip itself there is much that one could dilate upon. Winnipeg, which I last visited five years ago, has decidedly improved in appearance. On the occasion of my previous visit many of the houses stood on piles. The dwellings now going up, are all being built on stone foundations, and similar foundations are being placed under hundreds of existing structures. This will result in increasing very considerably the value of property. Very many fine buildings are now in course of erection. At Portage la Prairie, I drove several miles across the plains. Here I had an opportunity of observing the wonderful crop with which Manitoba has this year been favoured. Many farmers whose yield did not exceed 40 bushels to the acre felt that their crop was small compared with others who had harvested from 50 to 55 bushels. Then, too, I was struck with the abundance of cattle. During a journey of 1,500 miles across the plains we were hardly ever out of sight of them except at night, and without a single exception they were apparently in prime condition, and ready for the market."

AT VANCOUVER.

"I shall not attempt to describe the scenery in the mountains, which is wonderful, and simply baffles description. I remained for a few days at Banff and at Glacier, and then proceeded to Vancouver. This city appeared to me like an immense overgrown giant, with its numerous magnificent buildings intersected by vacant spaces. There, business is carried on in a large scale, and with every modern appliance. The city possesses first-class hotels, and large department stores. An immense influx of Americans passed through the city while I was there, on their way to Cariboo and Kootenay. I learned from experts—men who had spent a great portion of their lives in California and Australia—that the mines, particularly at Kootenay, (were turning out far beyond the expectations of a year ago; that they had passed the experimental stage, and that many of them were now paying a large amount of gold in paying quantities. It was a matter of regret, however, to find that in many cases the claims were being taken up by foreigners, but I did meet a few Canadians who were going into the country with a view to obtaining a share of any kind of the good things that were to be had."

PRaise FOR VICTORIA.

"The city of Victoria is one of the most beautiful cities on the Pacific coast bearing the appearance of great wealth and solid comfort. It is adorned with some of the finest residences I have ever seen, and on every side there are beautiful gardens and magnificent warehouses. Its Parliament buildings, outside of Ottawa, are the finest in the Dominion. They are now nearing completion, and are a credit to the architect, and to the British Columbia Government and people."

"What about the prospects of inter-provincial trade?" "They are very promising. Ontario must ultimately get a large share of the trade of the Pacific Province, particularly in Canadian manufactured goods. As it is at present, large quantities of produce are being shipped from Manitoba to British Columbia, such, for instance, as cheese, butter, and poultry. Large quantities of beef and mutton are also being sent in from Calgary."

"I may say that one thing which struck me during my trip was the many farmers and merchants from Ontario whom I encountered. At nearly every station where I stopped I was accosted by some old friend or other, making me feel as much at home as I would have been on either King or Yonge streets, Toronto."

HOW TO SECURE SETTLERS.

"Have you come back prepared to make any suggestions that will tend to the development of immigration?" "I have an idea that I think might be turned to profitable account. It is one in which the Federal and Manitoba Governments, the Canadian Pacific railway, and the steamship companies should co-operate. Next season, prior to the harvest, let the farmers communicate how many hands they will require. Then instead of bringing help from Ontario, whose people are already familiar with the resources of the great West, let labourers be engaged in England and sent over. In order to do this let a cheap rate across,

say of \$20, and back of \$25, be granted. Then let a guarantee for 90 days, or whatever period is deemed necessary, at the rate of \$2 a day. By this means he would be enabled to pay his fare over and back, and have a little spare money left. There is no estimating the benefit that would result from the missionary efforts of several thousand practical farm hands able to personally testify to the marvels they have seen. I think that towards such a purpose the Dominion Government might very well give \$80,000 and the Manitoba Government \$40,000."

BRITAIN'S BUTCHER BILL.

The Annual Consumption of Meat is Something Enormous.

The consumption of meat in the United Kingdom is 2,140,000 tons, or 4,793,600,000 lbs. This means that each man, woman and child eats on the average somewhere about 130 lbs., or 2-1/4 lbs. per week. This is twice as much per head as is consumed by any other nation. If we take it that each pound is retailed at 8d. on the average, we find that £3 16s. 8d. per head of the population is spent on meat; and that Britain's butcher bill comes to £100,000,000 per annum nearly. Naturally one asks, "Where does all this meat come from?" If we believe the butcher every part of it is home-fed. The dyspeptic householder, on the other hand, is certain that all the Scotch mutton comes from New Zealand, and all the English beef from America. Of course, both are wrong. Fully two-thirds of the two million and odd tons which pass through the meat markets of Great Britain are home-fed. Last year 100,000 tons of frozen beef, exclusive of tinned meat, were imported from the United States. Again, no fewer than 26,000,000 frozen sheep and lambs have reached English markets from the Southern Hemisphere since 1880. Of these, New Zealand supplied 13,000,000; Australia, 3,000,000; the River Plate 9,000,000; and the Falkland Islands, 150,000. So enormous has this traffic become that the shipping companies have reduced their freight charges from 2-1/2d. per lb. to 1d. per lb. Australian mutton fetches, wholesale, 3s. 3-1/4d. per lb. (or just one half that of the home-grown article), and the balance, 2s. 3-1/4d., leaves room for a fair profit. Another question which suggests itself is, "How is all this foreign meat brought to the English markets?" Nearly 100 vessels, possessing a carrying capacity of 2-1/2 millions of carcasses, are engaged in the meat-carrying trade.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE ARMENIANS.

A Gifted People Who have Played a Considerable Part in History.

The Armenians are a civilized people, a people of great natural gifts, and a people who have played a considerable part in history. Since their ancient monarchy, which had suffered severely in the long and desolating wars between the Roman and Persian empires from the third to the seventh century of our era, was finally destroyed by the Seljukian Turks, a large part of the race has been forced to migrate from its ancient seat at the headwaters of the Euphrates, Tigris, and Aras. Some of them went southwest to the mountain fastnesses of Cilicia, where another Armenian kingdom grew up in the twelfth century. Others drifted into Persia. Others moved northeastward, and now form a large, industrious, and prosperous population in Russia, Transcaucasia, where many have entered the military or civil service of the Czar and risen, as the Armenians used to rise long ago in the Byzantine Empire, to posts of distinction and power. Russia's three best Generals in its last Asiatic campaigns against the Turks were Armenians.

Others again have scattered themselves over the cities of Asia Minor and Southeastern Europe, where much of the local trade is in their hands. But a large number, roughly estimated at from 1,300,000 to 1,700,000, remain in the old fatherland round the great lake of Van, and on the plateau and elevated valleys which stretch westward from Mount Ararat to Erzerum and Erzingian. Here they are agricultural and (to a less extent) a pastoral population, leading a simple primitive life and desiring nothing more than to be permitted to lead it in peace and in fidelity to that ancient church which has been to them the symbol of nationality, as well as the guide of life, for sixteen centuries.

Wild Dogs in Egypt

In Egypt there is a race of dogs who were once domesticated, but being starved, they threw off the yoke of civilization and became wild again. These runaway dogs have taken possession of the hills. They would be the happiest dogs in the world were it not for the intense heat of the summer months, for which they have a holy horror. To keep comfortable, following the fashion of rich people who live in Nice during the winter and Trouville and Paris during the summer, they have two dwellings, one facing the West and the other the East. From daylight until noon they hide themselves in their dwellings towards the setting sun, from noon until evening they remain hidden in those facing the East. At night, having no fear of the heat, they spread over the open country, hunting for food.

A Magnificent Donation.

The largest donation ever made to an educational institution at one time by one man the other day became the gift of the Chicago University, when Mr. F. T. Gates, representing Mr. John D. Rockefeller, announced to the trustees of the institution that the eastern capitalist had determined to add \$3,000,000 to his already magnificent donations. Mr. Rockefeller's generosity to the university in past years is well known, but his interest in its welfare has been constantly on the increase. He had already given the institution \$4,400,000, and the additional endowment announced will swell the total amount to \$7,400,000.

CRIPPLED BY RHEUMATISM.

A King's Co., N. S., Man Suffers for Long Weary Months.

Had Reached a Stage When He Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Aid—Hundreds of Dollars Spent in the Search for Relief—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Again Prove Their Wonderful Health Giving Power.

From the Kentville, N. S. Chronicle.

Mr. David O. Corkum, of Scott's Bay Road, is the owner of one of the best farms in King's Co., N.S., and is one of the best known farmers in that section of the county. He is naturally a hard working man and when strong is always to be found busy on his place. Last winter he spent the whole season in the lumber woods, was strong and healthy and worked as hard as anyone. But it has not always been so. In fact it is the wonder of the neighborhood that he is able to work at all. Before moving to Scott's Bay Road, Mr. Corkum lived at Chester, Lunenburg Co., N.S., and while there was a great sufferer from rheumatism, which affected him in such a way that he was unable to do manual labor of any kind. About this time he moved to his present home, but he could not get a moment's respite from the effects of his disease. Feeling that he must get well at any cost he had his old doctor brought from Chester to his relief, but he was unable to do anything for him. He tried many kinds of medicine hoping to receive benefit but to no avail. Being determined not to die without a struggle he had doctors summoned from Halifax, but still continued to get worse. About three years ago he took to his bed and his case developed into bone and muscle rheumatism of the worst type. It spread through all his bones, up into his arm, causing partial paralysis of that limb, rendering it utterly useless since he could not lift it above his waist. All the strength left his muscles, and he was unable to turn in bed without aid. He was able to stand upon his feet, but could not walk. Still the doctors waited upon him and still he took their medicines, but with no beneficial result. During this time Mr. Corkum paid out several hundred dollars in hard cash for doctor's bills and medicine, all of which did him not one particle of good. After lying in bed for fifteen months his case was pronounced hopeless and he was given up by all. About this time he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as a last resource he resolved to give them a trial. The first four boxes produced no noticeable effect, but at the fifth he began to notice a change. Feeling encouraged he kept on and from that time he rapidly improved and after using the Pink Pills for a period of some twelve weeks he was restored to perfect health. Such was the wonderful story told a representative of the Western Chronicle by Mr. Corkum a short time ago. Mr. Corkum is now 59 years of age and perfectly healthy and feels younger and better than he has for years and attributes his recovery solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pills, and he is willing to prove the truth of these statements to anyone who may call upon him.

These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y., at 50 cents a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutes against which the public is cautioned.

At the Post Office Window

It is a never-ending trouble in some country Post Offices to answer callers. The Postmaster at a certain village was a very patient man; but the gentlest temper gets ruffled. Anxious relatives who are expecting letters sometimes cut up rough at a sarcastic repartee, but the solemn lantern-jawed young man looking after letters for his family was very much in earnest and not easily disturbed. "Any thing for the Wattses?" he asked. "No, nothing," said the Postmaster. "Anything for Jane Wattses?" "Nothing." "Anything for Alec Wattses?" "No, sir." "Anything for Tom Wattses?" "No, nothing." "Anything addressed for 'Fool Joe' Wattses?" "No, nor for Dick Wattses, Jim Wattses, Bill Wattses, Sweet Wattses, Wise Wattses, nor any other Wattses, dead, living, unborn, native, foreign, civilized, uncivilized, black or white, franchised or disfranchised, naturalised, or otherwise. No there is positively nothing for any of the Wattses, either individually, severally, jointly, now and for ever and inseparably." The lantern-jawed young man gazed at the Postmaster in astonishment, and said, "Please look if there is anything for John Thomas Watta."

The Burden of a Name.

The Rev. R. W. Lyonel Tollemache-Tollemache, eldest son of the late Rev. the Hon. Hugh F. Tollemache, brother of the seventh Earl of Dysart, whose death has just taken place, was twice married, and leaves children by both marriages. The names of some of the children are quite extraordinary. One of his sons, for instance, was given the names of Lyulph Ydwallo Odin Nestor Egbert Lyonel Toedmag Hugh Erchenwyne Saxon Esa Cromwell Orma Nevill Dysart Pantagenet, whilst a daughter's name is given in Debrete as Lyona Decima Veronica Esyth Undine Cysna Hyl-da Rowana Adela Thyra Ursula Ysabel Blanche Lelias Dysart Plantagenet. Mr. Tollemache's other children have been hardly less liberally dealt with.

Pills do not cure Constipation. They only aggravate. Karl's Clover Root Tea gives perfect regularity of the bowels.

She's a Swell.

Algie—Miss Patterson is rather inclined to embonpoint.
Chollie—Of course; she is a swell girl.

General Duchesne, the French commander in Madagascar, has served for forty years and gone through eighteen campaigns. He has been once wounded, and twice maimed in general orders.

"My baby had croup and was saved by Shiloh's Cure," writes Mrs. J.E. Martin, of Huntsville, Ala.

BIBLE PROBLEMS.

Give chapter and verse of the first case of medical treatment mentioned in the Bible, where a plaster of figs was recommended as a cure for boils.

The LADIES' JOURNAL is offering the following series of valuable articles to those who answer this problem correctly:—

FIRST REWARDS.

To the first person sending a correct answer will be given a Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, by one of our best Canadian makers, valued at four hundred dollars.

2 to 6—Five Handsome Gold Watches (lady or gentleman's size, as preferred).
7 to 10—Ten Silver Watches, lady or gents'.
11 to 20—Twenty Open Face Solid Nickel, Hand Revolved Crystal Watches.
21 to 30—Thirty half-dozen Triple Plated Tea Spoons.
31 to 40—Forty dozen Nickel Tea Spoons.
41 to 100—Forty-four Handsome Gem Rings.

MIDDLE REWARDS.

To the person sending the middle correct answer in the whole competition will be given number one of the following list of prizes:

1—A Handsome Piano, valued at four hundred dollars.
2—One Silver Tea Set (4 pieces) Quadruple plate.
3—One complete Set Dickens (15 vols.).
4 to 11—Eight beautifully bound books (History of the Bible).
12 to 20—Fourteen Handsome Gold Thimbles.
21 to 30—Sixty-seven Testaments, handsomely bound.
31 to 40—Thirty-three Solid Silver Thimbles.
41 to 50—Fifteen dozen Dinner Knives (quadruple plate).
51 to 60—Twenty Handsome Silver-plated Cake Baskets.
61 to 80—Twenty half-dozen Table Spoons (extra quality).
81 to 90—Fifteen Silver Tete-a-Tete Sets (quadruple plate).
91 to 200—Five Silver Tea Services (4 pieces) quadruple plate.

CONSOLATION REWARDS.

The last one hundred persons sending correct answers will be awarded prizes as follows:—

1 to 10—Ten half-dozen Tea Spoons (Triple Silver Plated).
11 to 20—Ten Open Face Solid Nickel Watches.
21 to 40—Twenty Silver Thimbles.
41 to 60—Twenty half-dozen Table Spoons (Silver Plated).
61 to 90—Thirty Testaments (Morocco Bound).
91 to 97—Seven Pair Silver Sugar Tongs.
98—One Complete Set Cooper (15 vols.).
99—One Black Silk Dress.
100 (or last)—Fine Toned Rosewood Piano, valued at four hundred dollars.

Each person competing must be or become an actual subscriber to the LADIES' JOURNAL. Present subscribers competing will have their term extended one year for the eighty cents sent. If you send one dollar it will pay for fourteen months subscription.

The regular subscription price is one dollar per year, but during the term of this competition, which remains open only until the 16th of December, inclusive, subscriptions will be received at the rate of eighty cents per year, or two for one dollar and fifty cents.

The JOURNAL has been established for fifteen years, and is thoroughly reliable in every respect, and is cheap at one dollar per year.

Every person who competes cannot get a prize, but those who do not will get good value for their eighty cent investment, and all the above articles, as far as they go, will be given to those whose answers are correct. No charges will be exacted, beyond the subscription price named, from those who succeed in obtaining rewards.

The list of successful competitors will be published in the issue of the JOURNAL following the close of the competition.

Ten days after the date of closing of the competition will be given for letters to reach the LADIES' JOURNAL office from distant points, but they must all be post-marked not later than the 16th December.

This competition is revived, after about five years' silence, only at the solicitation of the many subscribers and friends of the LADIES' JOURNAL. These prizes have heretofore been given to agents for getting up clubs, but they (the prizes) are now offered direct to the public, and we know that the winners will be well pleased with the articles offered.

Of the thousands of persons who gained rewards in previous competitions, word is yet to be received from a dissatisfied competitor. Address: The LADIES' JOURNAL, 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Canada.

That Tired Feeling

Means danger. It is a serious condition and will lead to disastrous results if it is not overcome at once. It is a sure sign that the blood is impoverished and impure. The best remedy is

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Which makes rich, red blood, and thus gives strength and elasticity to the muscles, vigor to the brain and health and vitality to every part of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla positively

Makes the Weak Strong

"I have used six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a general tonic and have enjoyed the best of health. Although I had a strain of work I have had no sick spells for many months and no lost time, so I am doubly repaid." THOMAS S. HILL, 261 Brunells St., St. John, New Brunswick.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

New Danger in Cities.

An explosion of gas in the fashionable section of Fifth Avenue in New York the other day threw a dozen massive flagstones into the air. The explosion was a tremendous one. All the windows in the mansion opposite were broken, a basement door was torn from its hinges, houses on both sides of the street were shaken up, and all the aristocratic neighborhood was as badly frightened as if Gabriel had blown his trumpet. The cause of the explosion calls attention to a new danger in cities. The leakage of the electric fluid from wires had eaten into the gas pipe. This gradual rotting of the pipe finally caused a leak. The gas accumulated under the sidewalk and was finally ignited by a spark from the electric wire which had corroded the pipe. Electrical experts say that this corrosion of gas and water pipes is going on in every city in the country. This fact appears to suggest some tremendous problems, that will probably not be fully appreciated until there has been some great public catastrophe.

An Old Rhyme Reset.

"Affliction sore long time she bore
Physicians were in vain."
At last one day, a friend did say,
"You'd soon be well again."

If you would take, as I did, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for that is the cure for all the peculiar ailments of women. It is a safe, simple and sure remedy. It banishes those distressing maladies that make woman's life a burden, curing all painful irregularities, uterine disorders, inflammations and ulceration, prostrations, debility, relieves mental anxiety and hypochondria and induces refreshing sleep. She took the advice and is well. "Favorite Prescription" is the only remedy for the delicate derangements and weaknesses of females, sold by druggists. A pamphlet free. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Asthma cured, by newly discovered treatment. For pamphlet, testimonials and references, address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Not Necessary.

Mamma—Your pen-wiper has not been used at all.
Jack—Don't need it, my new pants are black.

Consumption can be cured by the use of Shiloh's Cure. This great Cough Cure is the only known remedy for that terrible disease.

Hamilton City Council has decided to apply to the Legislature for an extension of one year to enable the H. G. and B. Co. to earn the city's bonus by extending its line to Beamsville.

I have seen a farmer travel about so much that there was nothing at home worth looking after.

Persons call daily and say they cannot get along without St. Leon Water!

I have seen a rich man's son begin where his father left off, and end where his father began—penniless.

Diseased blood, constipation, and kidney, liver and bowel troubles are cured by Karl's Clover Root Tea.

Sir Henry James, who might have been Lord Chancellor if he liked, wears the shabbiest clothes, perhaps, of any celebrity of the day. His tall hats are, however, always conspicuous for their immaculate glossiness. He is a great favorite with the Prince of Wales.

Cold in the head—Nasal Balm gives instant relief, speedily cures. Never fails.

A. P. 789.

Physicians

prescribe Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites because they find their patients can tolerate it for a long time, as it does not upset the stomach nor derange the digestion like the plain oil.

Scott's Emulsion is as much easier to digest than the plain oil as milk is easier to digest than butter. Besides, the fish-fat taste is taken out of the oil, and it is almost palatable. The way sickly children, emaciated, anæmic and consumptive adults, gain flesh on Scott's Emulsion is very remarkable.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute! Scott & Bowne, Belleville, 50c. and \$1.

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

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

Sun Bicycle A Strictly High Grade Wheel at a MODERATE PRICE. G. T. PENDRITH, Manufacturer, 73 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

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

Machinery of all kinds. from Windmills, Fire Department Supplies and Waterworks Plants down to Engine Packing of the best kind.

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Timely Warning.



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

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

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

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!

It makes the nerves strong, and brings back the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

Go buy and try a box to-day. It costs only \$1. Your own druggist will guarantee a cure or money refunded. Booklet, written guarantee of cure and sample free. Address nearest office.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL. MONTREAL, CAN. NEW YORK.

ASCARETS candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy; sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c.

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

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

\$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure. We furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every \$10's worth; absolutely sure. Write at once. Address: D.T. Morgan, Manager Box A. 4, Windsor, Onto.

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DON'T COUGH YOUR LUNGS AWAY, USE EBY'S GERMAN BREAST BALSAM, AND BE CURED OF THE COUGH. Sold by Druggists At 25 and 50 cents.

Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes These Safes are in use from St. John's, Nfld. to Vancouver. There has never been one of them opened by a burglar. All have the best combination locks with 100,000 changes. Do not delay until you are robbed of your money. Send for prices, etc. **S. S. KIMBALL,** 577 Craig St., Montreal, P.Q.

\$500,000. PRIVATE FUNDS FOR INVESTMENT on Mortgage of Real Estate. Interest at lowest rates. Special arrangements may be made for Church Loans. Apply to **Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt, Chadwick & Riddell,** Bank of Toronto Offices, Church Street Toronto.

RHEUMATISM, Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the Lungs, and other disorders. **Remedy: Polycine Oil.** **NEW FRENCH DISCOVERY—** Apparatus and Oil from \$10 to \$50. Oil can be kept for several years. See certificates of cures obtained. Published in the Montreal papers. **EXPLANATORY PAMPHLET** FREE. **ALEXANDRE,** Specialist of Paris, 1664 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

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We want every **MUSIC TEACHER** to have a copy of our NEW (386 page) **MUSIC CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED.** It is one of the **LARGEST GENERAL MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOK CATALOGUES** ever issued. Containing a **TEACHER'S GUIDE** for the selection of Music. **NO MUSIC TEACHER** can AFFORD to be WITHOUT THIS WORK. We also carry EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO **MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.** **WHALEY, ROYCE & Co., 155 Yonge St., TORONTO, CANADA.**

THE MONEY-MAKER KNITTING MACHINE ONLY \$10. ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT, OR SEND A 3 CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS, PRICE LIST, SAMPLES, COTTON YARN, &c. THIS IS GOOD FOR \$2.00 SEND TO **CREELMAN BROS. Mfrs GEORGETOWN, ONT.**

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS DUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

EVERY DISHONEST ACT leaves its eternal reward. If you are crippled with Rheumatism or are a miserable Dyspeptic be honest with yourself and give St. Leon a trial. This water has never failed to cure others; it is sure to cure you.

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER CO., Ltd. Head Office—King St. W., Toronto. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Hotels.

CANADIAN SHORT STORIES. **OLD MAN SAVARIN...** AND OTHER STORIES, BY **EDWARD WILLIAM THOMSON** Cloth \$1.00.

CONTENTS: Old Man Savarin—The Privilege of the Limits—McGrath's Bad Night—Great Godfrey's Lament—The Red-Headed Windigo—The Shining Cross of Rigaud—Little Baptiste—The Ride by Night—Drafted—A Turkey Pie—Grandpa's Wolf Story—The Waterloo Veteran—John Bedell—Verbitsky's Stratagem.

PRESS OPINIONS. Montreal Gazette: "Mr. Thomson has studied with equal success the French setting on the banks of the Ottawa or its tributaries, the transplanted Highlanders, the veterans who have carried across the ocean all the traditions of European battlefields, the Northwest who has become the ancestor of half-breeds and is still a true son of auld Scotia, the vigorous and shanty man, the hunter and trapper, and even the stranger that is within our gates."

Saturday Night: "I wonder what one could say about this book that would induce the intelligent reading public of Canada to greet it with the whirlwind of approval that its merits deserve. . . . It is one of the few great books written by Canadians, and most of the stories are located in Canada." **WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher,** 89-93 Richmond St.

Affairs in Turkey.

TERRIBLE MASSACRES REPORTED.

London, Nov. 19th.—The Standard prints a despatch from Constantinople, that despatches received during the past two days seem to point to orders having been given to cease the massacres. The Sultan fears joint European action and regards the concurrent concentration of the fleets of the powers in the Levant as a warning. The campaign against the young Turkey party continues. Thirty-six members of that party have been drowned off the Island of Kahi. The embassies regard the new ministry with the gravest distrust.

The Turkish newspapers publish an energetic appeal to the people to abstain from all provoking acts, stating that the Sultan has granted reforms to certain of the Anatolian provinces, which he will afterwards extend to the other provinces. The consulates at Moosh report a riot there, but add, that owing to the gallant behavior of the Governor, who repeatedly exposed his own life, aided by the better class of Moslems, few Armenians were killed.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Chronicle telegraphs that he does not hear of any improvement in the Sultan's mental condition. The Telegraph publishes a Constantinople despatch saying that the Armenian Reform committee held its first meeting on Saturday. The Porte promises the execution of the reforms when the disturbances are suppressed. Uneasy rumors are afloat, and the fear prevails that the Native Progress party may act energetically, with important and dangerous results.

United States Minister Terrell has received a despatch from Harpook, in the Pashalik of Diarbekir, 60 miles north-northwest of the city of that name. The despatch is dated Nov. 13, and says that, in the massacre of Christians at that place 500 persons were killed. Eight of 12 missionary buildings, situated within the missionary compound, or enclosure, were burned. The missionaries themselves were spared, but many of the occupants of the burned buildings were killed. In the buildings within the enclosure, comprising the missionary quarters, were 12 Armenians with their families, and 500 theological students, and there was also conducted within the compound a ladies' seminary. The houses remaining in the place were stripped of everything of value and the country in the vicinity laid waste. Stores of provisions and clothing were destroyed and carried away, and the utmost destitution prevails. Thousands of men, women and children, who were already dependent for food upon the stores in the missionary buildings, are homeless, naked and starving, nothing having been saved either from the burned buildings or those that were not burned. The Mussulmans destroyed everything they could not carry away."

London, Nov. 17.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a despatch from Constantinople, dated Nov. 16, saying that the most serious anxiety prevails, and the situation is becoming worse. The government is obtaining a record of the houses in which Armenians live. This action causes alarm, because, in several towns where massacres have occurred, the houses of Armenians had been previously marked. Several of the leading Armenian merchants have sought and received shelter in the houses of Europeans. The American missionaries at Bitlis have telegraphed to the American minister, asking him to procure from the Porte an escort to take them and their families to Van. It is estimated that 20,000 persons have been massacred since the acceptance by the Sultan of the scheme of reform.

Death of E. L. Gault.

Montreal, Nov. 16.—Mr. Robert L. Gault, of the firm of Gault Bros., wholesale dry goods merchants, died at 10.20 a.m., of a complication of diseases. He had been suffering for some time past.

Newspaper Laws.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order a discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled up their bills and ordered them discontinued.
4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher and the papers be sent to the former address they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a periodical from the office or leaving them unclaimed for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
6. If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice at the end of their time if they do not wish to continue taking it; otherwise the publisher may continue to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice, with payment of all arrearages is sent to the publisher.

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

NOTES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Cook's motion for the abolition of the Legislative Council, which on Wednesday was blocked by the moving of the "previous question" is again to be introduced in the form of a bill.

Mr. Stephens has moved for a statement of all railway subsidies which have lapsed since the 30th of June, 1892, to Nov. 1st, 1895.

The two following bills of Hon. Mr. Pelletier have passed their final stage:—To amend the law respecting registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths, and to amend the special provisions relating to the public schools of the cities of Montreal and Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Taillon moved the House again in committee on the bill respecting the taxes on commercial corporations and companies, and amended it there in a manner to make it more just to certain telephone companies. Heretofore one tenth of one per cent. was levied on the paid up capital of such companies, but if the capital exceeded that amount, \$1,500 was charged, making a sudden jump from \$50 to \$1,500. Now companies with paid up capitals of \$50,000 to \$100,000 will pay \$250; from \$100,000 to \$200,000 \$500; from \$200,000 to \$300,000 a \$1,000, and over \$300,000, \$1,500. The bill was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Stephens has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill concerning Royal Commissions. The object is to give the Government power to apply Royal Commissions to the investigation of the municipal affairs of cities, to fix the time within which the commissioners must report, and to reduce the cost of such commissions, and to regulate the charges of all concerned, so as to obviate the excessive expense now complained of in this connection.

Mr. Auge has introduced a bill to exempt from seizure the wages of working men and civil employees to the amount of eight dollars per week.

A deputation consisting of Messrs. A. Turanne, of the late Huras National, and La Bouthillier, of Ste Rose, appeared before the Agricultural Committee, on Wednesday, to ask for the appointment of a commission to examine and give premiums for stallions kept for breeding purposes, on the pretence that the race of Canadian horses was deteriorating. They were opposed by Mr. Greig, who contended that there were no such grounds of complaint as contended, and that, moreover, the Government had no funds to spare for such an object. On motion of Mr. Stephens it was resolved that the matter be referred to agricultural societies and private enterprises.

On Friday the Premier brought down the estimates of expenditure for the fiscal year 1896-97, the principal items of which are as follows:—

Public debt	\$1,523,203
Legislation	14,488
Civil Government	251,244
Administration of Justice, etc.	564,516
Public Instruction, etc.	379,260
Agriculture, immigration and colonization	251,800
Public works & buildings ordinary ..	109,860
Extraordinary	10,224
Charities, including lunatic asylums ..	330,438
Miscellaneous services	341,800
Railways	700,290
Repayment of railway guarantee deposits	276,922
Aylmer Court House fund	1,574
Total	\$4,935,449

The estimates, etc., for 1895-96 were \$5,139,730 54, so that those brought down to day are less, by \$204,281 09, than those of last year.

Hon. Mr. Casgrain in moving the House into committee on the bill to amend the law respecting registrars and the organization of registry offices, explained that it was to make the minimum of salaries of registrars \$300 per annum, to meet the case of some districts where the fees were less than \$100 a year, and good men could not be obtained to take the office.

Hon. Mr. Casgrain in moving the second reading of the bill to amend the law respecting jurors and juries, explained that it was to reduce the qualifications of jurors in Pontiac, so as to obtain available men, as now done in Gaspé, and also to reduce the number of grand jurors to 12, of whom seven would be necessary to find a bill. In Ontario 13 was the number of a grand jury, but this would be impracticable here, where an equal number of each nationality was required. Requiring seven members to agree on a bill here, at least one of a different nationality would have to agree with his colleagues.

Text of the New Provincial Election Law.

A SEVERE MEASURE.

Quebec, Nov. 15.—The Attorney General's bill, amending and consolidating the election laws of the province, which was distributed in the House yesterday afternoon, is very voluminous and one of the most important measures of the session. It contains 333 articles, and represents an immense amount of work. Many changes are important and quite new to this country. The Attorney General has borrowed largely from the electoral laws of Ontario, of the Dominion, and of the Imperial Parliament, especially 46, 47 Vic., chap. 51, known as the Corrupt Practices Act. It has for effect to prevent electoral corruption in England, where, hitherto, electoral districts, called pocket boroughs were bought in bloc. Now, not more than 5 or 6 contests are taken after

each general election, and after those of 1891 there was only one, that of Mr. James, whose son distributed to the electors a card bearing his father's portrait, and the words "Vote for James." Because this card was placed in the band of the hat by electors voting for James, so as to indicate his partisans, the election was not only annulled, but it was adjudged that Mr. James was ineligible for election during the whole of that Parliament. There is no doubt that immense sums are spent to maintain political clubs for the distribution of electoral literature, but there is really no corruption to-day in the English elections. The Attorney-General's bill has for its object to assimilate our election law to that of England. It is a well known fact that there is so much corruption in some contests here that candidates are almost ruined.

In the electoral machinery itself, not many changes are proposed, except that the ballot papers will be bound together in packets of 225 each, and will bear on the stamp a printed number to avoid errors often made by the deputy returning officer in numbering them himself.

The new law will permit not more than two electors to represent a candidate in the same poll, so that the fraud of sending men to vote where they are not known under pretence of representing a candidate, will be done away with. All those in the poll will be under an oath of secrecy. The clauses respecting liquor in elections are very severe. During the day of voting, and the days immediately before and following it, no alcoholic or fermented liquor can be disposed of in the electoral district where the contest is held except by wholesale, in the ordinary course of business. Committees or other meetings of electors, are not to be held in any place where liquor is sold. The general system of the bill, so far as bribery is concerned, is as follows:—The candidate names a special agent, who receives from the candidate, or others, all sums of money that may legitimately be spent in the election. He must pay all that is to be paid, apart from the strictly personal expenses of the candidate himself; the reception, by any other person than the agent, of any sum of money to promote the election or meet the expenses of the candidate is an electoral offence. The special agent and the candidate have to render account under oath of all the expenses of the election. This account must be detailed, and must, also, contain the names of all who have contributed towards the election with the amounts. The bill indicates the persons who may be employed in the organization of an election, either as clerks, copyists or messengers.

It indicates, also, a maximum of expenses that may be made in an electoral district. A schedule fixes the amount of expenses that may be made in each election and all other payments not provided for in the exceptions to the bill's provision, whether before, during or after the election, are held to be illegal—promises to pay are treated by this bill as actual payments, and for cases of grave corruption, imprisonment is provided without the option of a fine. Means are to be utilized to prevent the publishing of libellous statements and placards, whether alleged photographs or otherwise, that the publishers are afraid to assume responsibility for. The circulation of such is to be prohibited unless bearing on their face the name of the printer or engraver.

This bill is to be followed by another that will be very severe in regard to contested elections and the present practice of "sawing off." It is said that the Attorney-General has found an efficient means of preventing these abuses.

For horse blankets, goat robes, grey and white blankets go to G. F. Hodgins.

May Exclude all Live Stock.

HOSTILE BRITISH AGRICULTURISTS ARE TO INTERVIEW THE GOVERNMENT.

London, Nov. 13.—The Royal Agricultural Society and other leading farming bodies are using the stoppage of sheep on the steamship Hurona, on account of scab, to compel the Government to exclude all imported sheep. The parties and bodies interested are sending a deputation to the Government to further their views. It is stated the scabby sheep came from the United States through Montreal.

The incident will probably end in a bill excluding all live stock from being landed in Britain. This is what the hostile agriculturists seek.

G. Fred Hodgins is paying cash for all kinds of grain, hogs, wool, hides, &c.

The Central Canadian, which is Methodist to some extent, tries to discourage attendance at the Hornerite meetings in Carleton Place in the following words:—"It will perhaps be opportune to say, considering the excitement of last week arising out of the religious demonstrations in the Drill Hall, that no guardian angel is going to follow anybody around and keep off bad colds and pneumonia and the effects of super-excitement on the nervous system. You've got to pay for your own indiscretions, and pay heavily, too. Nature doesn't accept any fifty cents on the dollar settlements; she gets her full price and takes it promptly. Most of you have comfortable homes; you women have families, and you men have wives and children. Each of you is bound first to look after your own household. And you young men who attend solely to secure raw material for ribald jest and retail it at street corners, your place is your home or the Y. M. C. A. If you think this is your season to sow wild oats and that these will grow into a crop of Bank of Ottawa bills, you are woefully mistaken. It is altogether the other way. It costs you money to sow them, and it costs you health and cash to reap them."

A School Horror.

San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 13.—A special from Granada, British West Indies, dated November 10, says: "A school building here, in which 150 children were present, caught fire, and before anything could be done the whole building was ablaze, and in spite of the heroic efforts of the people, the building was destroyed. Thirty one charred bodies, including the teacher, have so far been taken out. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin and two boys who had been severely punished by the teacher and suspended from the school, are believed to be the authors of the crime. They have been arrested, but so far have not confessed."

GRAND CLEARING SALE.

I will sell, during the months of November and December the following lines of Goods at less than Montreal Wholesale Prices:

- A full line of Ladies' & Men's Rubbers. Boots and Shoes.
- Readymade Clothing.
- Caps worth 50 cents for 35 cents.
- Cloth Overcoats for \$5.00.
- Suits of Clothes worth \$7.00 for \$5.00.
- Men's Beef and Deerskin Moccasins very cheap.
- Boots worth \$1.50 for \$1.00.
- Ladies' Kid lined Gloves and Mitts.
- Men's Buckskin and Kid Mitts.
- Fur Overcoats very cheap for ready cash.

All Goods at Low Prices.

Harness Department.

My Harness Department is complete in coarse fine Harness, Lumber Harness, Single and Double Driving Harness, and oh! gentlemen, don't forget the Collars, any size you may require, and you cannot get better in Canada. Horse Boots, Blankets, Whips, (for 5 cents) Bells, Sweat Pads of all kinds, Girths, Curry Combs, Brushes, Leather and Web Halters. In fact anything in the harness line you require you can get it here cheap for cash or ready pay.

COME AT ONCE.

H. HOBBS,
Shawville.

N.B.—All notes and accounts due must be paid before the 1st of January, 1896.

H. H.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the approaching session of the Legislature at Quebec, application will be made for an Act to incorporate "The Coulonge and Crow River Boom Company," by John Bryson, and George Bryson, Legislative Councilors, both of Fort Coulonge, lumberers; Alexander Barnett, lumberer, and George E. Campbell, agent, both of Reprefew, in the province of Ontario; and Alexander Fraser, lumberer, and John R. Booth, lumberer, both of Ottawa in the said province of Ontario, for themselves and others, with power to carry on the business of common carriers, and to construct and establish booms and other works necessary to facilitate the transmission of timber, lumber, pulpwood, sawlogs, and other wood wares, and collect, save, raft, boom and transmit the same in and down the Coulonge and Crow rivers from any point from the head of such rivers to the Government Boom near the mouth of the Coulonge river, and acquire and own all property and plant necessary therefor.

The capital stock of said company shall be \$25,000.00.

J. M. McDUGALL,
Attorney for applicants.

Hull, October 22nd, 1895.

FOR SALE.

At Bryson, something over two acres of Garden Land with a fine House, in good condition; good well and out buildings. Will be sold cheap. Apply to Wm. McVEIGH, Clifton House, Bryson April 10, 1895.

ANYTHING YOU REQUIRE IN THE LINE OF HAND-MADE FOOTWEAR

Manufactured by **P. NOLIN, QUYON, Q.** (MAIN STREET.)

Beef Moccasins on hand and made to order.....

Custom Work and Repairing promptly attended to.....

3 Points in which he excels:

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

YOUR ORDERS SOLICITED.

—NEW—

TAILOR SHOP,

—AT—

PORTAGE-DU-FORT.

The undersigned desires to inform the inhabitants of Portage du Fort and vicinity, that he has opened a Tailor Shop in the village of Portage du Fort, where he will be prepared to execute all orders entrusted to him in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Parties may rely on getting well-fitting, neatly made garments.

Lessons given in the Art of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garment Cutting.

A CALL SOLICITED.

R. J. M. RAE.

Portage du Fort, Sept. 18, '95.

J. A. McLEAN,

—THE LEADING—

Painter and Decorator,

QUYON, QUE.

House Sign, and Carriage Painting and Paper Hanging done at rock bottom rates.

Estimates furnished, and mail orders promptly attended to.

R. McCREIDIE & SON,

SHAWVILLE, QUE.,

Builders and Contractors,

MANUFACTURERS OF

- Sashes,
- Doors,
- Mouldings,
- Blinds, etc.
- Planing and Turning Done.



Rough and Dressed lumber on Hand.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended To.