

THE EQUITY.

VOL. XIII, No. 25.

SHAWVILLE, CO. OF PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, DEC. 5, 1895.

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DR. T. C. GABOURY,

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ARTHUR McCONNELL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Main St. Hull, Que., will, at request, attend all courts in the district. All correspondence promptly answered.
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NOTARY PUBLIC. Clerk of the Magistrate's Court at Shawville. Agent for the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian. Money to lend on easy terms.

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ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, ETC., ETC.
ATTORNEY FOR THE REVENUE DISTRICT OF PONTIAC.
Bryson, Que.

Mr. Henault will regularly attend the Courts at Shawville, Quyon, P. D. Fort, Bryson, Coulonge and Chapéau.

HENRY AYLEN, ADVOCATE

Hull, - - - Que.
Mr. Aylen will regularly attend the sessions of the Courts at Bryson.

JOHN COYNE.

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT AND MAGISTRATE'S COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF PONTIAC AT PORTAGE DU FORT, P. Q.
All business entrusted to him will receive immediate attention.

ST LAWRENCE HALL.

D. M. McLEAN, Proprietor, Main St., Quyon, Que. This house is in every way furnished to afford excellent accommodation for the traveling 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 Liquor in Connection.

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THIS hotel has been recently opened for the public accommodation, and has been equipped in first class style with all necessary requirements.
Bar furnished with choice liquors and cigars. First class table, good yard and stable, and large commodious Sample Rooms. Hair Dressing Parlor in building.

PONTIAC HOUSE,

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THIS HOUSE is first-class in every respect, being roomy, neat, comfortable and equipped with every necessary convenience. Commercial men will find the accommodations for their business all that can be desired. Guests treated with courtesy and civility. Bar supplied with only best brands of liquors and cigars. Good livery, and free bus to and from all trains.
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"THE EQUITY"

Is issued from the office of Publication at Shawville every Thursday.

Subscription, \$1.00 per Annum

Advertising rates made known on application.

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

Birth, Marriage and Death Notices inserted free; but obituary lines, or "poetry" will be charged at the rate of 5 cents per line, money to accompany the manuscript in every case.

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Local and General.

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

Sir William Hingston is announced to run for Montreal Centre in the Conservative interest.

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

Messrs. T. and C. Cahill of Westmeath recently butchered a hog, 16 months old that turned the scales at 490 pounds.

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

Mr. John Horner and Miss Kate, daughter of Mr. Slack Caldwell of Clarendon, were united in matrimony at the Methodist church, Portage du Fort, on Wednesday, Nov. 27th, by the Rev. R. Eason. Mr. John Hamilton acted as groomsmen and Miss Alice Caldwell, sister of the bride, performed the duties of bridesmaid.

We are informed by the Sec. Treasurer of Agricultural Society No. 1 the reason why the prizes are so long in being paid is that the Government has again refused to pay the grant on the same old grounds that nearly all the members are familiar with; but he (the secretary) through the assistance of Mr. W. J. Poupore, expects to overcome the difficulty within a few days.

The cheese factory at Starke's School House has been purchased by a joint stock company, composed of a number of farmers of that section, under whose auspices the establishment will be run next season. As will be seen by advertisement in another column, the company are asking for tenders for a first-class cheese maker, to manufacture at so much per 100 pounds or engage on salary. We wish the enterprise every success under the new management, which we doubt not will operate to the mutual benefit of all parties concerned.

Honor Rolls for November.

SCHOOL NO. 5, CLARENDON.

Grade IV.—Bella Dale 1, Bella Hodgins 2, Garfield Hodgins 3.
Grade III.—Mildred Wilson 1, Arthur Wilson 2, Bella Hodgins 3.
Grade II (sen)—Arthur Dale 1, Nellie Hodgins 2, Laura Hodgins 3. (Jun.)—Herman Wilson 1, Herbert Hodgins 2, Clarence Hodgins 3.
11 Primer—John Pirie 1, Lorena Barber 2, Garfield Hodgins 3.
Perfect attendance—Arthur Dale, Maggie Hodgins.

M. E. MacINTOSH, Teacher.

SCHOOL NO. 1, BRISTOL.

Grade IV.—Louisa Craig 1, Logan Russell 2, Harvie Young 3, Betsey Glenn 4.
Grade III.—Percy Nelson 1, Bella Warren 2, Agnes McCredie and Lilly Thomson (equal) 3, Willie Macfarlane 4.
Grade II.—Susan Campbell 1, Clara Macfarlane 2, Lucy Glenn 3, Eliza Orr 4.
Grade I.—A division—John McCredie 1, Annie McJanet 2, E. Wilson 3. B division—Fred Morris 1, Edwin Reid 2, Maggie Thompson 3, Eva McLeod 4.
KENNETH W. HODGINS, Teacher.

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.

\$2.00 buys a Fur Collar and Muff at G. Fred Hodgins.

January 2nd has been decided on as the date of the opening of the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. J. J. Turner is further improving his premises by the erection of a commodious shed.

Next Wednesday—Dec. 11—is the date of the regular quarterly session of the County Council.

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

"Is there anything in religion?" will be the subject at the Methodist church on Sunday night next.

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

A liberal fall of "the beautiful" on Monday made a vast improvement in the condition of the roads for travelling.

The young people of the village enjoyed the delights of several evenings' skating last week, the conditions being favorable for that healthful exercise.

It is reported that the Northern Pacific line steamer Strathnevis has been lost on the voyage between Victoria and Yokohama with 200 people on board.

Eleven men were killed at Brewster, N. Y., by the caving in of 100 tons of rock into a pit at the Tilly Foster Iron mine, where about 30 men were at work.

Mr. John Dunbar, late of the Rattray House, Portage du Fort, has purchased the Exchange Hotel at Renfrew for \$7,500 and is now in occupation of the premises.

The young people connected with the Presbyterian congregation of this village with the assistance of other local talent, are practicing for an entertainment to take place on Christmas night.

The Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction have appointed Mr. Gilman, formerly principal of the Knowlton Academy, to the school inspectorship rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Bolton Magrath.

We have received, through the kindness of Mr. John Keith, principal of the Ottawa Business College, an instructive little work recently issued by him, which will be of much benefit to anyone taking a commercial course.

Rev. Mr. McKibbin, who has been conducting the Presbyterian services for several Sundays past in the Masonic hall here, spent Friday last in the village calling upon the resident members and adherents of that denomination.

By appointment of his lordship the Bishop of Montreal, Sunday the 8th inst., will be observed in the churches of the diocese as Temperance Sunday. The Rev. J. L. Flanagan is announced to preach at both services in St. Paul's church on that day.

Ex mayor Aubrey of Hull has been salted pretty heavily for the boodling transactions in which he indulged some time ago. The sentence against him is disqualification for life from holding any public office, and the payment of a fine of \$994 with \$2,000 costs.

This is the way the Carleton Place Central Canadian puts it:—"This paper is thinking seriously of going into the cash business, all cash and no pain. We no notice that there are some people who delight to pay their subscriptions; others do their level best to slide out without being seen. The profits of a newspaper are chiefly scattered amongst delinquent subscribers, a four here, a five there, a ten over yonder. We are getting just completely tired of having to go out and almost beg our own, and are coming to the conclusion that the man who won't pay or explain why he doesn't, hasn't much regard for us in his heart. Moreover, when you do ask him for your own, he will get mad and say all manner of evil things against you. All because you loved him not wisely but too well."

Mr. Poupore's Dredge Burnt.

About five o'clock on Thursday last the dredge Sir Hector, owned by Mr. W. J. Poupore, which was working in the canal about two miles west of Morrisburg, caught fire and before the crew had time to use what little protection they had, the dredge was all in flames, and is said to be almost a total wreck. The Sir Hector was one of the best dredges in Canada, costing about \$30,000. There is an insurance of \$10,000 on her, in the Commercial Union and London & Lancashire companies. The crew, composed of eight men and two women, cooks, had barely time to escape with their lives, leaving all their effects to be consumed. Some of the men lost considerable money. One of the cooks had a narrow escape from suffocation, but was bravely rescued. The dredge will be rebuilt and will likely be ready for spring.

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

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

W. E. Gladstone, a relative of the G. O. M. of England, was married in the Baptist church at Arnprior one day recently to a German girl named Redtman.

Gibson's biscuit factory at Ottawa has been sold to a syndicate for \$35,000. The transfer was made through Messrs. C. B. Taggart & Sons. The names of the syndicate are withheld at present. They will enlarge the business. Mr. John Y. Caldwell, the present manager, will be retained.

J. M. Macdougall, Q. C., of Hull, and S. R. Poulin, the Conservative nominee for Labelle county, were in Quebec last week making application for a charter for an electric railway to be known as the County of Labelle Electric Railway Co., to run from Montebello to Hartwell, a distance of nearly thirty miles. The proposed line will pass through Papineauville, St. Andre Avelin and Ripon. Mr. Poulin of Montebello, Joseph Bourke of Hull and Rev. Father Rochon are the principal promoters of the line.

The case of the "Canada Revue," a Montreal journal, against the Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, asking for damages against the Archbishop for issuing a circular letter to his congregation of the Archdiocese condemning the paper, came up before the Court of Review in Montreal on Monday of last week, when judgment was rendered in the case. This is a case that has been before the courts for some time. In the Superior Court the case was dismissed and the Court of Review on Monday upheld the decision. Judge Archibald, one of the three judges, dissented and gave it as his opinion that the Revue should get \$10,000 damages. It is stated the case will be taken to the Imperial Privy Council.

Ottawa Markets.

Pail butter sold at from 18 to 20 cents per lb., and prints at from 20 to 23 cents per lb. on the market on Saturday. Eggs brought 19 and 20 cents per dozen. Potatoes, pork and beef remained at the same prices as prevailed early in the week. Hay was worth from \$12 to \$14 per ton, and oats 29 and 30 cents per bushel.

Asking for 40 Lakes along the G. V.R.

The directors of the Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway want to lease every unclaimed lake between Wakefield and Deser, some forty in number, and to make the whole Gatineau district a veritable sportsman's paradise. H. J. Beemer, president and W. Dale Harris, general manager of this line, who were in Quebec last week, states the Ottawa Journal, made application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the lease of all lakes within a distance of fifteen miles on either side of the O. & G. V. Railway. These lakes, as is well known, abound in trout and bass and if they can be obtained the railway company hope to bring hundreds of American sportsmen to the Gatineau district every summer and fall giving them privileges to fish in any of the company's lakes without restriction.

The Blue Sea Lake is unquestionably the "gem" sheet of water in the Upper Gatineau and would no doubt be the objective point of the majority of the tourists. Mr. Beemer intends to build a handsome hotel on the shore of this lake for the accommodation of the pleasure seekers. The proposed hotel will cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

Shawville Council Minutes.

Minutes of a regular session of the Municipal Council of the village of Shawville held on Monday the 11th day of November, 1895, in the council hall at ten in the morning.

Present—H. Hobbs, Mayor; Councilors John Armstrong, R. McCredie, Donald McKee, John A. Beckett, George Hodgins.

Moved by coun. McKee, seconded by coun. McCredie that the minutes of last regular session and also minutes of special session held on the 16th of October, be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by coun. McKee, seconded by coun. McCredie that Francis Wilson, Edward Hodgins and Humphrey Lang be each paid the sum of \$1.50, being payment in full to date for services rendered as members of the board of health.—Carried.

Moved by coun. Armstrong, seconded by coun. Beckett that the sum of \$3.00 be paid to George Hynes for the burial expenses of Thomas Lewis' child during the month of January 1895.—Carried.

Moved by coun. McKee, seconded by coun. Beckett that Thomas Wilson, jr., be paid the amount of his contract (\$10) for rebuilding the sidewalk and constructing the crossings at the corner of Main and Pickenock streets.—Carried.

Moved by coun. McKee, seconded by coun. Hodgins that Mayor Hobbs be paid the sum of \$36 for attending the County Council during the years 1893 and 1894.—Carried.

Moved by coun. McKee, seconded by coun. Hodgins that this meeting do now adjourn.—Carried.

J. R. HOBBS, Mayor.
Sec.-Treas. HUGH HOBBS.

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NOTHING IS SLIGHTED HERE.

Little things command big attentions from us. That is the ground floor upon which now stands this now prosperous

ARCADE STORE

The great Emporium of Arnprior.

Friday, December 6th,

is our special

BARGAIN DAY

—IN—

-CLOTHING-

when we will offer liberal reductions in CHILDREN'S SUITS & OVERCOATS BOYS' SUITS & OVERCOATS, MEN'S SUITS & OVERCOATS CHILDREN'S, BOYS AND MEN'S PANTS MEN'S WATERPROOF COATS LADIES' WATERPROOF CIRCULARS.

An invitation to inspect is extended to all. No one compelled to buy.

Keep us in mind for—

Ladies' Jackets & Capes,

Ladies' and Gent's Furs,

Millinery Goods and Dressmaking.

REID BROS.

THE ARCADE.

Telephone No. 81.

P. S.—Extra value in Teas and Sugar on Bargain Day.

Read the announcement of Dr. Stack house this week.

A Concert takes place at No 1 School, Thorne Centre, on Friday, Dec. 13th.

The Swift Company of Entertainers are billed to perform in the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening of this week.

Mr. N. F. Ingersoll of Ottawa, representing the Sun Life Assurance Company, was in town this week attending to the necessary formalities in connection with the settlement of the life policy held by the late Andrew Farrell. This claim, amounting to \$1,000, has been paid.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to take this opportunity of thanking our many friends for their kindness and sympathy to us in the hour of our sad bereavement.

Words are inadequate to express our heart-felt thankfulness, but may God grant them showers of blessings.

MR. AND MRS. ROSE FARRELL.

A Revolutionary Step.

LEADING METROPOLITAN WEEKLY REDUCES ITS PRICE ONE HALF.

The publishers of the Montreal Gazette have started a new era in the issue of city weeklies. The price of the weekly edition of the Gazette has been reduced to Fifty Cents a year.

The Weekly Gazette is a large eight-page paper, well printed, well edited, and besides giving all the news, contains special features that make it a first class family journal.

To the ladies it gives a special illustrated pages, dealing with fashion changes and other matters interesting to the gentler sex.

There is also a literary department, for which the contributions of some of the ablest writers in the English language are being secured. The new story, soon to be started, is by Sir Walter Besant, chairman of the British Authors' Society, and author of many notable novels.

The markets, especially, those for dairy products, are fully reported for the weekly edition of the Gazette.

It gives all the news of the week, so that its readers are kept informed of all current happenings of importance.

After subscribing for a good local paper no one can do better than send fifty cents for a good general weekly paper, to the Gazette Printing Company, Montreal, or subscriptions may be left at this office.

MRS. FARQUHARSON'S NIECE.

CHAPTER III.

As already mentioned, I proposed going to Shuttleton that afternoon. My business was to buy some wool for a sofa-blanket which I intended knitting as a present to the curate's wife, whom I occasionally visited. On leaving the wool-shop, a heavy shower of rain came on, and I hurried along for shelter to the inn, to Mrs. Jenkyns. I found that lady in the midst of a hubbub caused by the arrival of a picnic party, who were occupying her large back room and all demanding to be served immediately.

'Oh, it is you, miss.—Just go upstairs to my room till the rain is over. I am so busy, I don't know which way to turn.'

I went up-stairs as directed. The inn was an old-fashioned square sort of building, three stories in height. Mrs. Jenkyns' room was on the first floor. On the flat above the rooms were seldom used, except when the inn was full, which was not often. I had heard Mrs. Glass speak of the view of the Manor grounds to be obtained from the upper windows; and as Mrs. Jenkyns would not object to my taking the liberty, I left my parcel and umbrella in her room and proceeded to the upper story. There were three rooms looking to the back. Formerly, there had been but two; a wooden partition had, however, been erected, dividing the larger room, and leaving a small bedroom facing the stair. It was this room into which I entered. I glanced from the window: the rain was still pouring steadily. In the distance I saw nearly the entire grounds of the Manor. The trees of the avenue hid the house itself; but the river winding round behind it and the little island not far from the house were visible. A person with a small telescope or opera glass could easily have distinguished people walking in the grounds. I thought the view would be even better from the window of the room to the right, and I was about to go into it, when I heard heavy footsteps below on the first stair. I did not think of the persons ascending to the upper story, yet I paused to listen. I could hear the voices of two men as they ascended. They did not stop at the first landing, but were evidently coming higher. I did not wish to be disturbed; and hastily turned back into the room and slipped the bolt into the socket, afraid lest they might be the worse of liquor. Their heavy footsteps, drowned the noise I made. At the second landing the men turned into the room to the right. The partition between being of wood, I could distinctly hear every word of their conversation.

'You are sure we cannot be overheard here, Jacob?' said one of them in a voice the smooth tones of which I did not like.

'Perfectly certain. I am the only one on this flat, and they are all engaged down-stairs; but I will look and see, in case. I selected this room because of the view. Look! You can see nearly the entire Manor grounds, with the exception of the little bit near the river on the turn, and the garden at the back of the house, which are hidden by the big close hedge dividing them from Farmer Shiell's grounds.—I will be back in a minute.'

I heard him leave the room, walk along the landing to the room on the left, and next try the door of the room where I was. There were two rooms to the front, which he also examined.

'There is no one here but ourselves,' he said to his companion. 'The room next to us is locked, and there is no one in the others.'

'Well,' said the other man, 'you can tell me now how matters stand. You say you sent on word to headquarters this morning. I left shortly after mid-day, before your letter arrived. I was fortunate in meeting you so near your inn; I was afraid you might be away somewhere.'

I would have been, but for this confounded rain; which drove me home.—The game is nearly played out, Jack. Our bird is caged to a certainty.'

'No! cried Jack in a tone of surprise.—'Then he is here, after all.—Have you seen him?'

'Not near enough till yesterday to be able to swear positively to him. But I am now certain it is he, and no one else. He never comes outside the grounds, and there is no hiding-place near enough the house to allow one to get a close view. There is some shrubbery near to the gate where one can hide; from that place of concealment I have seen him frequently at a distance strolling about the grounds in company with his old fossil of an uncle, or with that little governess or companion, or whatever she is. How I have laughed to myself when I saw them going about, to think how, if my suspicions were correct, the little companion would stare when she found it all out. Yesterday he came very near the shrubbery in his walk, and I got a proper look at him. It is beyond a doubt; and a very good-looking girl he makes.'

I sat as if turned into stone. Until this last sentence was uttered, the idea that their conversation in any way affected myself had not dawned upon me. Now, a dreadful suspicion that I was only too closely connected with it almost overwhelmed me. Eagerly I strained every nerve to catch their next words.

'How did you manage it? I mean, how did you get on the scent at first? Easy enough. You know I had often seen him along with old Balscombe's nephew, and knew that they were both given to gambling and betting; the difference being this young-ster had very little money, while young Balscombe had plenty. After the forgery was discovered, the young

gentleman was accused of it, and of course denied it, though it was as clear as noonday against him. If he had admitted it, old Balscombe, I believe, would have forgiven him; for he had a great liking for the lad, and intended leaving his business to his nephew and him, ere long. But he was enraged at the young man's hardihood and brazen-facedness, and was determined to punish him. He is a very stern old boy. He gave instructions to have him apprehended; but the youngster contrived to get word of it, and give us the slip. I believe old Bates the cashier gave him the wink; and I suspect he is keeping him posted up as to how matters stand, though of course he does not know I am here, and cannot inform him.—Well, after I had exhausted every source of inquiry, and made pretty sure that my bird was not in hiding in town, I began to make inquiry as to any relatives or friends he might possess. I found out from young Balscombe that he had no other relatives save a couple of aunts both by his mother's side—one in this place and another down in Hampshire; and an old uncle who wasn't of much account. This being nearest, I came here first. I then discovered that his aunt, Mrs. Farquharson, lived here very retired with her brother—the old uncle whom I mentioned—her servants, and a young girl as companion; but that she had at present a niece staying with her, whom nobody could tell me much about. I succeeded in ascertaining, however, that her name was Selwyn; that she had but recently come here, and that her mother was a sister of Mrs. Farquharson's. As you know, I suspected this niece might be my young gentleman in disguise, for I had heard of the same trick before. I therefore determined not to leave the place until I saw her, which I did while she was walking about the Manor grounds, as I have already told you; but though I was almost certain it was the gentleman I wanted, he was well disguised, and I could not get a near view till yesterday afternoon. Two days ago, I waylaid one of the servants, and, by adroit questioning, found out, amongst other things, that the supposed niece had arrived here rather unexpectedly, and with scarcely any luggage, on the afternoon of the day on which young Vanburgh left his lodgings; and that she was a very peculiar young lady in her ways. This confirmed my suspicions. Still, the young lady might turn out to be a bona-fide Miss Selwyn after all. Meantime, Bob was making inquiry down in Hampshire regarding the other aunt.

'But,' interrupted Jack, 'if you were so certain yesterday afternoon, why did you not telegraph at once to headquarters?'

'Because I waited till I had Bob's report, which I expected last night by the eight o'clock post; and I would not have got the warrant till this afternoon at any rate, probably; so little time has been lost. I did get his report. He says that there is a Mrs. Selwyn residing in Brackley in that county, an aunt of young Vanburgh's who has indeed a daughter; but the poor girl is silly, and never seen outside the house. Her mother never leaves her. She is an only child. Therefore, the Miss Selwyn who is here must be an impostor. A clever young dog, is he not, but not clever enough for me. Eh, Jack?'

'What do you intend doing now? Have him apprehended, I suppose?'

'Yes; but not until to-morrow morning. Bob will arrive to-night with the warrant, for we must have everything perfectly formal, in case they should show fight. We could apprehend him to-night; but there is really no hurry, as I am certain they must suspect nothing. Besides, I am dead tired. I have been haunting that blessed shrubbery till I am as stiff as a post. I was up there this forenoon. Have a look through this opera-glass. There! You can see most that passes in the Manor grounds; it brings them quite close. I told you I selected this room because of the view. Thank goodness, the game is about over now.—Let us go down-stairs and have a drink, and then we will have a stroll round. The rain has gone off now. You will, of course, wait here to-night and see the fun to-morrow morning. You can have the room next mine.'

I would have given anything to have been safe home at the Manor. My limbs trembled so that I could hardly stand. Everything was now clear to me. Miss Selwyn was Mrs. Farquharson's nephew, Jack Vanburgh, in disguise! I had often heard of him, though I had never seen him; but I knew his aunt saw him sometimes when she went to London, and that she had sent home money from India for his education, he having been left an orphan early. Till lately, he had lived with an uncle, a bachelor brother of his father's, who had died some four months ago. Since that time he had been in lodgings.

Trembling like a criminal going to execution, I stole down-stairs after the men left their room.—What if they should observe me and suspect? They were still about the premises. Mrs. Jenkyns, too, might say something which would reach their ears. I determined to effect my exit by the back way, and out at the garden gate into the little lane beyond. In this I was successful. I got out of the inn unobserved. The rain had ceased; but I was in no mood to care although it had been pouring. My thoughts were concentrated on reaching home without delay. Something must be done to save Miss Selwyn—or rather Mr. Vanburgh. I felt my face reddened as I thought how frequently I had allowed the pseudo Miss Selwyn to kiss me; and I could now understand the half-frightened looks of Mrs. Farquharson at these times. The use of the razor and the smoking of the cigars were now no longer to be wondered at.

I reached the Manor in a whirl of excitement. The hall door was open, and I made my entrance unobserved. I was afraid my looks might have excited comment. Even amidst my agitation, I had hurriedly thought over a plan by which the detective might be foiled, if only it could be managed. We had yet a little time to spare.

'My dear girl, what is the matter?' Mrs. Farquharson cried as I bounded unceremoniously into her sitting-room. 'You look as if some one was after you.'

Where is Miss Selwyn?—Mr. Vanburgh, I mean?—I cried breathlessly. 'O Mrs. Farquharson, we must save him. They have found out he is here,

and are going to apprehend him and take him to prison.'

I thought she would have fainted, she turned so white; but she commanded herself with a violent effort. 'Calm yourself, and tell me all, Naomi,' she said soothingly, taking in the situation at once. Miss Selwyn—that is, Jack—is up-stairs.'

Hurriedly I related all that had occurred, to which she listened with strained attention. 'You are a good, brave girl, Naomi,' she said when I had finished. 'Let us go and tell Jack. Between us we will surely manage to save him. Thank Heaven, child, that you happened to go to the village this afternoon.'

We found Mr. Vanburgh up-stairs, seated before the fire in his room, his heels on a level with his head, engaged in the unadvisable occupation of smoking a cigar. 'Hillo! I thought the door was bolted,' he said, starting to his feet as we came sweeping in. 'Why, what the deuce!—he exclaimed, catching sight of me, and confusedly glancing from me to the cigar in his hand.'

'Naomi knows everything,' said Mrs. Farquharson. 'O Jack, you are in great danger; and she hastily repeated the substance of what I have related.'

'By Jove! you are a plucky little girl!' said he, after he had heard all. 'I must get out of here to-night some how; but where I am to go beats me. I would have gone out of the country at first; but I had neither time nor money; besides, I might have been seized by the police, or for me either, for I am named after his wife, who is dead. My plan is, that Mr. Vanburgh leaves here at once, carrying with him a letter from me to papa, and catches the twenty-five minutes to eight train at Harley Junction, which you know is but four miles from here. It is now half-past five, and he has ample time to walk the distance. That train does not stop at Shuttleton, and even although it did, he dare not risk going there. He will reach London before ten o'clock, and can at once take a cab to papa's, who is sure to be at home at that hour. My letter will state that Miss Selwyn is a friend of mine who has been imperatively summoned to Australia—say to Sydney, at once, and ask papa to secure a passage for her immediately with Captain Gray. The suddenness of the call will excuse the want of luggage. Papa will ask no questions. If Mr. Vanburgh thinks it expedient, he can confide in Captain Gray, who is to be trusted, during the passage; or if not, can resume his own dress after landing.'

'Your plan is admirable, child,' said Mrs. Farquharson, kissing me fervently.—'Jack, she has thought of everything.'

'I will go and write at once, then,' I said, 'if you will order tea without delay.'

(To Be Continued.)

FRANCE'S CHILD CRIMINALS.

Astonishing Increase of Juvenile Offenders Attracting the Attention of Public Men.

Statistics prove that there has been a very rapid increase of crime and misdemeanor among children in France. A learned professor of law and a member of the Society of Prisons has studied the question during a period of fifty years. From 13,000, the number of criminal minors in France has steadily increased, until it has now attained the enormous number of 36,000; that is, an increase of 300 per cent. The average age of initiation into crime is growing less and less in years.

M. Henri Joly, a criminologist, sees a remedy in the enforcement of the law of compulsory education. He cites what has taken place in Great Britain where in 1891 close upon one hundred thousand prosecutions were made against persons who did not send their children to school. Out of the number 68,000 were punished. In France during the same period, there were but 500 persons prosecuted, and few punished.

A judge in Paris, who has pronounced sentences on many children, blames the public for its sensitiveness, its false ideas of pity and its illusions. Children who commit a crime should be severely punished, according to him. Parisians are ever inclined to forgive, and there is a widespread feeling that pernicious influence of houses of correction, which are merely factories of criminals, is the main cause of the sad state of things among minors.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Vandick.

A despatch from Beyrout, Syria, says:—Rev. Dr. Cornelius V. A. Vandick, the translator of the Bible into Arabic, and acknowledged by experts to be the greatest Arabic scholar in the world, is dead. Old age was the primary cause, hastened on by an organic trouble with which Dr. Vandick suffered during the latter years of his life. While Dr. Vandick was known throughout the civilized world as the translator of the Bible, he also translated many other valuable books into Arabic. The last great work he accomplished before he died was the translation of General Lew Wallace's 'Ben Hur' into Arabic. This work was completed shortly before his death, and the most of it is yet unpublished. The Turkish authorities are trying to obtain possession of it in order to destroy it, as they object to its publication. The result is that the book will not be published for some time, and when it appears it will be in some country outside of Turkey.

The frog, owing to his peculiar construction, cannot breathe with the mouth open.

BATTLE OF THE FUTURE CAN'T DECEIVE THIS BOY.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN WHEN TWO MODERN ARMIES LINE UP.

There Will Be No More Cavalry Charges—The Opposing Artillery Will First Fight, and Then the Infantry Will Close in With Rapid Fire Guns.

That smokeless powder and improved firearms have almost entirely revolutionized the art of war is an everyday saying. Napoleon would be astounded were he to return to earth and see with what strides the science of war has advanced during his absence. No more could his heavy battle columns be successfully launched; no more could Murat, his magnificent cavalry leader, ride over an army with his daring horsemen.

In place of the grand and picturesque bayonet charge we have thin skirmish lines, seeking to crush the enemy with their fire alone, and modern cavalry will probably never again charge on the battlefield.

To begin with, it is assumed by military authorities at present that the occupation of territory by a hostile army will be such a crushing burden that we must prevent it at all hazards. The first and, perhaps, the decisive battle of the war will therefore take place as soon and as near the frontier as possible. Where this frontier, as in most European countries, is merely a line on the map, and is not a natural obstacle, the commander-in-chief will probably set his forces in motion for it as soon after the declaration of war as is possible.

His army will be preceded by great CLOUDS OF CAVALRY.

pushed forward both to reconnoitre and to hold back the advanced bodies of the enemy. In addition to this, his screen of cavalry will serve to conceal the movements of his main body from the enemy. Skirmishes between the advanced cavalry of the two armies will be of frequent occurrence. At last one of the commanders, not wishing to advance further without accurate information, and prevented from obtaining this by the enemy's cavalry screen, will make arrangements for breaking through this screen. Concentrating his own cavalry, he will launch it at some weak point in the enemy's mounted advance guard.

If the attack is kept secret it probably will succeed with ease; if the enemy is warned in time, he, too, will concentrate, and a great cavalry battle will result. The victor in the engagement will succeed in obtaining all the information he desires, while the defeated cavalry will fall back on their main body of infantry. Thus will end the first phase of a modern war.

The two commanders now have a more or less accurate knowledge of each other's whereabouts. The weaker or less daring commander will probably now look for and obtain a position where he can act on the defensive, while the other will cautiously move forward to attack him. It may be laid down as a rule of modern warfare that an attack on the front of an army in position, unless with immensely preponderating numbers, is bound to result in a disastrous repulse. The attacking commander will, therefore, seek to extend his line in one or both directions and envelop the flanks of the defense.

EVERY GUN

of his artillery will be brought to bear upon the guns of the defense, and until the concentrated artillery fire succeeds in silencing and crushing the defender's artillery the attackers will not move forward with his infantry, for a rifled gun will now carry over five miles; its fire becomes decisive at 3,500 yards, and murderous at 2,000 yards, so that an infantry attack would be doomed to disaster at the outset unless the artillery of the defense were first silenced.

At last the incessant pounding of the guns has done its work—the opposing artillery has been silenced, and the artillery of the attack can rest for a time. Now comes the chance for the infantry. Spread out into three thin lines—firing line, supports and reserves—they move forward. The firing line, in open order, moves a quarter or a half mile in front of the supports, a like or greater interval separating these from the reserves, who may be in slightly denser order.

The defense has probably improvised some way of hastily intrenching itself; all that we see is a little ridge of earth stretching along in front of us, and all we know is that somewhere behind that ridge lies the enemy. We cannot see them, for they are sheltered by the trenches; we cannot even see their position when they fire, for smokeless powder does not betray its user. A line is losing heavily; the supports are closing up on it, and at half a mile the supports have melted into the firing line. The advance is being made by rushes of twenty or thirty yards. Every trifling depression or elevation in the ground is

USED AS COVER.

At three hundred yards the advance is checked for a while—the fire of the defense has become too hot. The commander fills up the gaps with the reserves. The line creeps forward again. Now the men are firing the spare cartridges in the magazines. A few seconds of this work, and the fire of the defense slackens perceptibly. One rush, and the attacking line is over the trenches. The defenders, what are left of them, retreat, firing.

But the battle is not yet over. The commander of the defense has held back a reserve for just such a crisis as this, and a counter attack is threatened. The men fall to intrenching themselves in their hard-won position. Fresh troops are hurried up to help them hold it against the counter attack, and the day is won. Now the victorious commander gives the leader of his cavalry full swing. On every road, in rear of the retreating enemy, he pushes the cavalry and horse artillery, cutting off the stragglers, preventing the defeated troops from making another stand, turning the retreat into a rout. At last, under the guns of a fortified town, the defeated troops obtain a respite.

Such, in the opinion of experts like Wolsley and Clery, will be the battle of the future.

WONDERFUL POWERS OF A COUNTRY YOUTH IN NEW YORK.

His Sense of Feeling, Hearing, Smelling, Tasting and Seeing Marvelously Developed—Sour Apples Excitedly Him—Tells Colors by the Touch—Finds from the Scratch of a Pin.

A remarkable case of human sensitiveness is that of Clarence Barton, 15 years old, son of sturdy country parents, who live some five miles north-east of Rodman Village, N. Y. His senses of feeling, hearing, smelling, tasting, and seeing are marvelously developed.

A pin scratch will cause him to faint away from pain; a half dozen sour grapes or a sour apple or an orange that is not positively fresh if eaten by the boy will render him perceptibly intoxicated; his sight is so remarkably keen that he can at once distinguish separate characteristics and peculiarities in similar objects which an ordinary observer would utterly fail to discover; his sense of smell is so acute that if vessels of water from a dozen different springs in the neighborhood are submitted to him he can immediately tell by smelling each in turn what spring it was brought from, tell which is the most strongly impregnated with iron, which with magnesia, which with alum, etc., although to the common individual there is no perceptible difference even in the taste of these waters; his sense of hearing is most acute, and, while not particularly nervous, as one might suppose so delicately organized a child would be, there are some seemingly trivial things which are almost unbearable to his sensitive ears.

The tick of a watch, the buzzing of a bee, the patter of raindrops, and the squeaking of a door upon rusty hinges are among these annoyances. Loud or sudden noises, as of guns, blasting, etc., he does not mind. His sense of taste is no less acute than his other senses. Food has to be especially seasoned for him, and is prepared in vessels which must be scrupulously free of the faintest trace of anything but the substance or article which it is intended each vessel is to be particularly used for. Thus each article of food has to be separately prepared in a vessel in which nothing else has been previously cooked or prepared.

HIS WONDERFUL PERCEPTION.

The slightest quantity of salt, pepper, spice, sugar, or of vinegar, etc., is sufficient for his needs. A single drop of alcoholic spirits in a gallon of water would at once be detected by the boy.

Adams is the railroad station nearest to Rodman village. A mile or so west of Adams is the large seed farm and barns of T. V. Maxon. Last fall Mr. Maxon harvested less than a peck each of three different new varieties of wrinkled peas, grown from samples sent to him from England a year ago last spring. These peas, to the common observer, are exactly alike in appearance—that is to say, a handful of one kind is so like the other two kinds that one would at once say they are all from the same kind of vines.

However, when growing in the fields, there is a wide difference in these varieties, which the veriest blockhead would have no difficulty in discerning. Mr. Maxon is an expert seed-grower, and very slight differences in similar seeds are quickly noted by him; but when through the carelessness of a blundering farm hand, who thought them all the same kind, these new varieties of peas were hopelessly mixed in a bag, Maxon could no more distinguish, pick out, or assort one kind from another than if he had never seen a pea. He was in a quandary. The seeds were almost valueless unless assorted. Maxon knew the Barton boy's father, and, meeting him at Adams one day, told him how his new peas were hopelessly mixed. Barton said he thought his boy could sort them out. Maxon became interested at once, and said that if the boy could do it, which could not be verified until the plants were growing in the field, he would give him \$50.

NOT A SINGLE ERROR.

On returning home Barton told his son what Maxon had said, and a few days later Clarence and his father rode over to Adams and to Maxon's seed barns. The sack of mixed peas was dumped into a picking tray, and after a handful of each of the three varieties (which, luckily, Mr. Maxon had saved out to send away, just before they were mixed) were shown to the boy for comparison, he went to work. Maxon doubted the boy's ability to accurately separate the peas, and said so, but Clarence kept right along diligently at work until the seeds were sorted, only remarking when he drove away with his father:

'I'll come after that \$50 next fall, Mr. Maxon!'

It was with a good deal of doubt and misgiving that Mr. Maxon put those peas in the ground last spring, but about the middle of last month he sent a check, payable to the order of Master Clarence Barton—not for \$50, but for \$100. So far as could be discovered not a single error had been made in the sorting.

The boy's sense of touch is also marvelously acute. He can name all the prime colors by simply touching his fingers to whatever possesses the color—cloths, draperies, painted or colored woods, flowers, etc.

Another remarkable test, and one which has caused no end of wonder here, is what young Barton calls the typewriter test. In this test the typewriter carriage is turned back, and the lad places the tip of his forefinger directly over where the types are brought against the ribbon, and as the keys are manipulated by a skillful operator he reads the words as fast as they are written against his finger. This is considered here as being the most remarkable case of the kind on record.

A favorite amusement with young Barton is said to be the drawing of pictures of animalcules, which he is able to discern with the naked eye in a glass of common spring water, but which to others would require a strong microscope to discover.

Otherwise, the lad is much as all boys of his age—full of life and fun. He is quick to learn, and he has already absorbed all that the teachers in his school district have to offer in the way of book knowledge.

Latest geological calculations make the earth 1,526,730,000 years old.

DYING HEIRS TO THRONES

SCARCELY A EUROPEAN RULER HAS A STRONG SUCCESSOR.

The Czar's heirs are numbered—Russia, Austria, Greece, Italy, Germany and even England. All Nursing Royal Invalids—A Remarkable State of Affairs.

Europe's heirs apparent seem to be in a very bad way. In at least three of the great powers the men who stand next by right of succession to the throne itself are enfeebled, suffering from very present diseases, and one is on the brink of the grave. In several other nations the princes next in line to the crown are sickly, and it is only by a careful suppression of the real truth that distressing rumors are not circulated about them. It is truly a most remarkable state of affairs for the royal families of Europe.

The most serious and the most potent danger lies in the Russian Empire. George, Grand Duke and Czar's son, is now dying in a villa in a remote corner of the Caucasus of consumption, breathing painfully with but a single lung.

In Austria the Archduke Ferdinand Francis, heir presumptive, is in a most precarious state of health, he too being a victim of consumption. For years past, ever since the death of Rudolph, Crown Prince, in 1889, the hope of Austria has centered in this young nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph. His father is the heir apparent, it is true, but Archduke Charles Louis, next in line to the throne, is now an old man, having been born in 1833, older and with far less hope of living, so feeble is he, than is the Emperor himself.

King Humbert of Italy does not find in his only son and heir a man of an iron frame and a masterful will like his. Of an entirely different calibre is the young Prince of Naples, a slight, delicate boy, yet in the early twenties, who has so delivered himself over to the obsequious flattery and the cajolements of the foreigners in Naples and Rome that he has weakened his frame by dissipation, and bids fair to have a very short lease of life, indeed. His condition is even more serious than is hinted at in the Italian news of the day.

If the remaining royal families are carefully investigated, a strange fact may be noted—that there is, with one exception, no heir to a throne in Europe who is strong and lusty and gives promise of a vigorous reign after the present ruler passes away. The possible exception is Prince Royal Gustavus of Sweden, a young man of thirty-seven years of age, the son of King Oscar II., who married Princess Victoria of Baden, a granddaughter of famous old William I. of Germany, and who has developed no vices and acquired no maladies. This prince is an energetic, athletic young man, has literary tastes, and will in all likelihood enjoy a long life.

For years the King of the Hellenes, George I., has been the victim of a disease of the kidneys, a hereditary complaint, and he has unsuccessfully visited Aix-les-Bains for treatment. There is little question that Prince Constantine, his eldest son, is in the incipient stages of the disease, though there is nothing very marked or serious as yet.

CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

The little Crown Prince William of Germany, despite the military regime his enthusiastic father, William II., has made him undergo, is wonderfully delicate. Though the oldest of that big family of boys that makes up the first household of Germany, this thirteen-year-old has not nearly the vital force, the dash and the audacity that his brother next in age, Eitel, possesses. Eitel is his superior in general health, weight and height, and the general impression in Germany is that Eitel will be the next Emperor.

It is noticeable among those who have seen the boys playing together that Eitel quite appreciates his greater power of body. He is a splendid specimen of young German, tall, vigorous and strong of arm and leg, while young William is almost weak and puny beside him, thin and narrow chested and easily tired.

Belgium is ruled over to-day by Leopold II., born in 1835, a still vigorous middle-aged man. He shows no sign of breaking down, and is one of the healthiest sovereigns of Europe. Prince Philippe, Count of Flanders, his brother, and two years younger, has for a score of years been incurably deaf, and is the most of the time in wretched health. Prince Philippe is heir to the throne, from the fact that Leopold II. has no sons.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, it has often been remarked that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, can hardly be regarded as a man of fine physique and likely to live many years longer. While there is no indication of any special disease, the Prince is a man who has lived so well and so actively that in middle age his constitution is considerably impaired. He would hardly be a fair risk for a well-conducted insurance company. His son, the Duke of York, has never entirely recovered from the attack of typhoid fever he had some years ago, though he has always been in better physical condition than his brother, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, ever was. Nor is the new baby, Queen Victoria's great-grandson, as healthful, a child as could be wished. It is generally believed that he will not live to sit upon the throne.

THE CZAREVITCH SINKING.

At Nice a villa has been prepared for the young Czar, but he will probably not be able to undertake the journey. He is at his little country place at Abbas Touman, in the Southern Caucasus. The last time the Prince of Wales, who thinks a good deal of his Russian cousin, saw him was in the Copenhagen roads a little over a month ago, when the two royal yachts by chance steamed

so close that verbal signals were exchanged. Then the Czar's yacht was lying on a couch that had been brought up on deck, and was hardly able to walk about. Since then he has been sinking rapidly.

It was on Sept. 26 that George, heir apparent, arrived in the Caucasus after a trying summer. His ill-health began in 1891, and his future was further complicated by a romantic entanglement. The late Emperor Alexander III. was deeply attached to the second son. The stern ruler of the Russias loved this boy more than he did his heir, Nicholas, more than all else in the world.

The Czar's fall from a ship to the deck during the trip around the world of the three princes (himself, the present Czar and Prince George of Greece) in the summer of 1891. This fall seriously injured George's spine, and he had to discontinue his trip and return home. Then consumption, a malady now hereditary in the family of the Romanoffs, set in. In vain he sojourned in Athens and Algiers. Finally he settled down in the Caucasus, where he has lived since the close of 1892.

After the late Czar's death his condition grew rapidly worse. Late this spring he expressed a strong desire to see once more the Palace of Peterhof, where he had been brought up. The change of climate proved serious for him, especially as the Peterhof palace at that time had fallen into an unsanitary condition. He then was taken to Denmark to visit his grandfather, King Christian. The climate of Denmark proved quite as dangerous for him as the cold of Northern Russia, and materially hastened his coming death.

AUSTRIA'S CONSUMPTIVE PRINCE. While the Czar's death is to-day the foremost invalid in Europe, attention is being directed more and more towards Duke Francis Ferdinand of Austria. The story of the Hapsburgs, the royal house of this empire, has been unhappy, for epilepsy has pursued the entire family and seized many of its members. In 1888 every one of ninety-eight archdukes and archduchesses of this family had that dread disease in some form or other.

That consumption should have seized Francis Ferdinand, who, since the death of Rudolph, has been the idol of the Austrian people, is remarkable, for his life has been a vigorous one. For years he has been an active officer in the Austrian army, and noted for his skill and endurance. He spends the days sitting silently in a tent pitched in a little garden on the Bay of Cigala. His sole amusement is looking out upon the sea, save on the infrequent days when he takes a short donkey ride. He will spend the winter in Egypt, and he may never return from that country.

It seems to be general belief that he is gradually sapping away the life of young Victor Emanuel, Prince of Naples. Of late he has been cruising about the Levant in hopes of getting strength. Though very young—he was born in 1869—this prince has made himself a distinguished person in Italy. His greatest popularity has been, not among his own people, but in the foreign colonies of Naples and Rome, where he has cut a wide swath among the pleasure-loving higher class of those merry Italian cities.

HE MISSED THE FIRE.

The Child Could Not Understand Why He Did Not Awaken.

About the coffin in which rested the body of the fireman sat a silent group of mourners. No one had spoken, and the widow was resting her head on her father's shoulder, when the door opened, says a New York paper.

A little child, the four-year-old daughter of the dead man, ran cheerily in. She had on her flowing white night dress. She climbed a chair and looked at her father lying pallid and still.

"What's the matter with papa?" she cried.

"Sh-h-h!" they said, softly. "He is asleep, darling."

"Why does he lie in that ugly old box?"

"He can sleep better there, little one. Don't disturb him. Now, go back to bed, like a good little girl."

The child moved away slowly.

"Good-night, papa," she said, in a low voice, and soon was tucked away again. The silence of the night was suddenly startled by the harsh clangor of the gong in the fire house, just a few doors away, as it sounded the alarm.

The thrilling call was ringing the second time when the fireman's daughter flew into the room again. Again she climbed upon the chair and shook her father's body by the shoulder.

"Wake up, quick, papa!" she said. "There's a fire."

Still he did not move nor open his eyes. The strange look of those about the bier frightened her.

"Oh, papa, do wake up. Can't you hear the bell? You'll miss the fire."

The baby looked around in wonder. Then she tried her parting shot, which she was sure would bring her father quickly to his feet.

"You'll miss the fire," she exclaimed. "Then you'll be fined."

Even then he did not move. Puzzled and worried the child turned around.

"Papa will not go to the fire to-night," said her mother, in a tear-stained voice.

Then the widowed mother burst into tears. Repeating that she couldn't understand, the child was quietly carried back to bed to cry herself asleep again.

Tree-Climbing Fish.

"As unhappy as a fish out of water" should be used with a reservation. On the coasts of Eastern Asia one may often see the climbing bass or "Anabas scandens" deliberately leave the watery element to take a pleasure or a business jaunt along the seashore. The Malays call this queer fish "the tree climber," and quite correctly so because specimens have often been taken from the sides of trees which they actually climbed to a height of six feet or more.

While the silvery herring and the lovely salmon die almost as soon as they leave the water, the climbing bass gets along very well with very little of the nasty brine the little which the peculiar construction of its gills enables it to take along on its trips on shore.

When not promenading the Anabas scandens gets a good grip on the sand with its thin fins and then pushes itself forward with the tail. Climbing trees is effected in a similar manner.

THE FARM.

Winter Stable Management of Cows

Arrange the stable with convenience in feeding and care of the stock as the central idea, writes Chas. L. Hill.

Visit the best dairy barns and utilize all their good points. A stable having two thicknesses of boards with tar paper between is dryer and warmer than a stone basement. A rectangular barn, with two long rows of cows facing each other, is the most desirable. Have sufficient room for driving on the feeding floor and also behind each row of animals, for removing the manure. Make the building larger than is needed, or plan so that additional room can be easily provided. By all means have a silo conveniently situated. Put in plenty of windows. The south side of our barn is largely glass. The stable must be tightly made so that when the temperature is 30 degrees below zero very little freezing occurs on the inside.

Don't, however, keep it so warm that it will fairly steam when the doors are opened. For keeping the air pure, box ventilators reaching from near the floor to the roof, are excellent. They can be made by boarding up between the silo studs down to within a foot or two of the floor. Choose some kind of a fastener that will keep the cows clean. The stanchion is most generally used and will answer in most cases. Arrange the floor 4 to 5 feet in length as there will be that much difference in length between the smallest heifer and the aged cow. Let the gutter be 16 in. wide and 6 in. deep. If possible have the walk behind the gutter wide enough to allow a wagon or sled to be drawn over it. Make the manger 24 in. wide and the feeding floor 6 in. above it. The ceiling should be 6-12 or 7 feet high.

Among the necessary implements about a cow stable is the broom. Get two, one for sweeping the feed floor and the other to clean the walk behind the gutter. Keep the floor clean, and occasionally go over the walls and ceiling to remove dust and cobwebs. Use plenty of straw for bedding. If it is cut, so much the better, as it is then superior as an absorbent. Be sure the gutter is water tight, and use road dust, sifted coal ashes, sawdust or land plaster to absorb the liquid the straw does not take up. Plaster is also first class for keeping down bad odors. Sprinkle a few pounds in the bedding before each milking and note the effect. It will also enhance the value of the manure.

Have regular hours for feeding and milking and rigidly adhere to them. Plan your work so the cows can be left to their dreams a part of the time. Be kind to them; do nothing that will excite them, for it will always result in a loss of milk. Salt every day, or better still, have salt where they can have constant access to it. Our cattle are out of the barn a short time each day. They go about 60 rods and get water from a spring and I have seen no ill effects from it. However, they are not out long—not over 30 or 40 minutes on stormy days. Yearlings and dry cows are given more exercise. Of course this takes a little more feed, but it pays. Exercise the bull in a tread power.

Selection of Apples for Planting. In the selection of varieties of apples for planting a commercial orchard, the wants of the market where the fruit is to be sold requires consideration. In localities near to large towns where usually a quick and steady market can be found for summer and autumn apples, early varieties will be found most profitable for the reason that early varieties come into bearing young, are more productive, and are handled with less trouble and expense. Early sorts are quickly perishable and cannot be held over for future sales as readily as winter varieties, in case of a glut in the market.

Few varieties of apples have a wide general adaptation for commercial planting. The intending planter of an orchard can do no better than consult his neighbors who are practical fruit growers and find out what varieties succeed best and pay the most dollars with them. Sometimes a variety with only a local reputation, known only within a limited range of territory, succeeds far better within its range than any of the standard sorts. Where such varieties have been well tested and can be obtained, plant a fair proportion of them. As a rule, it is better to purchase nursery stock propagated as near as possible (other conditions being equal) to the place where it is to be finally planted. It sometimes requires a number of years for young trees to recover, if they ever do fully, from abrupt changes in climate and soil. If trees are to be procured from a distance it is better to buy those grown farthest to the north in preference to those grown to the south. Buy nursery stock direct from the grower when possible, as there is less likelihood of getting varieties not true to name. Varieties sometimes get unaccountably mixed and mistakes often occur with the most careful nurserymen. When stock passes through the hands of one or more dealers who generally know little and care less about names, the danger is still greater. Insist on receiving the varieties ordered and do not let the nurseryman substitute some other variety "equally as good" that you know nothing about, for nine times out of ten it will be a sort that nobody cares to know anything about.

Wintering Cabbage Plants. Although the cold frame for wintering cabbage and cauliflower plants is still in use by many farmers and gardeners, it is by no means the best and most economical means for the purpose. Some varieties of cabbage—Early Summer, particularly—cannot be successfully wintered in a cold frame. They will rarely make good heads if the

plants are wintered in a cold frame, as they very commonly run up to seed, having received a check which is equivalent to a season's growth. The hot-bed, started March 1, is found to be the better place to raise plants for an early crop. But an improvement over this plan even, and particularly for the Wakefield variety, is to raise the plants in the open field, and about the middle of November take them up and bury them in trenches, the same as is done with the heads for seed purposes; plow out a double furrow six inches deep, by running the plow both ways. In this the plants are set closely together, roots down, then a furrow is turned over them from both sides, covering the plants to the depth of a foot, so that the frost is almost wholly excluded. While a few degrees of frost is not injurious, extreme freezing would be, so that the covering would be sufficient to prevent it. At the same time, the ground should not be so warm as to stimulate active growth, which is injurious. To prevent this the trench should be ventilated by putting a small bundle of straw in the center of it before covering, so that the warm moist air from below may escape. In this trench the plants will make a slow growth the entire winter, and when taken out in spring and transferred to the field will make a rapid growth, perfecting the heads in two weeks less time than those from hotbeds or cold frames.

HANDS AND FEET OF CRIMINALS.

Signs of Degeneracy Found by an Italian in the Fingers and Toes.

Dr. Pasquale Penta discusses in a paper recently published some peculiarities of the hands and feet of criminals. It is Dr. Penta's contention that such peculiarities show a reversion to brute types, and that they are often accompanied by corresponding mental and moral reversions. He has studied 4,500 criminals.

Prehensile toes, marked by a wide space between the great toe and the second, are found among criminals much more frequently than among normal human beings, though the peculiarity is not especially rare among peasants accustomed to go barefoot. Dr. Penta regards this as a reversion toward the type of the ancestral monkey.

A congenital reduction in the size or number of the toes, rare among morally normal men, but relatively frequent among criminals, the Doctor regards as showing a tendency toward the three-toed or four-toed characteristic of some among the lower vertebrates. A common form of pedal deformity among criminals is development of the intra-digital fold of flesh. This he regards as a variation of the toeless foot, found among savages, being a reversion to an animal-like type. Still another form is that in which the little toe hides

BEHIND THE FOURTH TOE and tends to become rudimentary. This again Dr. Penta regards as a reversion toward the four-toed animal foot.

The commonest deformity of the foot among criminals is this tendency toward the junction of the toes caused by the extension of the intra-digital fold. Sometimes the last four toes are thus connected; sometimes the middle two. The peculiarity usually extends to both feet, though it is often more marked in one than in the other. This form is natural to some of the inferior mammals, especially the marsupials.

Dr. Penta found much the same peculiarity in the hand of a woman, a criminal showing other physical evidences of degeneracy. Her hands had an oar-like form with greatly developed intra-digital folds. It is a hand characteristic of some aquatic mammals, the seal, for example. Dr. Penta regards it in human beings as an evidence of arrested development and reversion to an early ancestral type.

The form known as macro-dactylism, or great fingered, is found with relative frequency among criminals, though it is really a rare deformity. A man condemned for assassination showed this peculiarity in a most astonishing fashion. The middle finger of the right hand was greatly exaggerated, and in less degree the index finger, so that the dwarfed palm seemed almost as if it had been freed by amputation. The middle finger of the right hand was nearly 6-1/2 inches long, and the index finger was 4-1/2 inches long. The fingers were formed of more than one set of longitudinal phalangeal bones. The right arm was longer and thicker than the left, and the right and left thoracic and cranial divisions were asymmetrical. The large fingers were dull of feeling. The peculiarity is regarded as a reversion to

AN ANIMAL TYPE.

Dr. Penta regards the presence of more than the natural number of fingers and toes as a strong indication of atavism. It is rare among normal persons, and even among the insane, but is relatively frequent among criminals. One criminal is noted as thus malformed in feet as well as hands. It was an inherited peculiarity from his father, and through him from earlier ancestors. Others of the same family had the peculiarity, and it was inherited by two out of three nephews of the criminal, sons of his deformed sister. The criminal himself lacked a thumb, having four full-grown fingers, and originally on what should have been the thumb a rudimentary finger, which had been amputated before he came under the observation of the doctor. The father was in the same condition, save that he had a thumb. This, however, had three nails, as if formed from the coalescence of three fingers. Another criminal with too many fingers had an abnormally large thumb.

Dr. Penta closes his article by saying that these physical evidences of reversion to beast types that normal men have outgrown are commonly accompanied by superstitious and unsocial tendencies, such as are found in the savage, who is still nearer to his brute ancestors than civilized men. Such tendencies, unchecked, break out into crime, and hence the relative frequency of these special deformities of the hands and feet among criminals.

A Madagascar correspondent tells of 400 piceapples being bought and delivered for a school picnic there for \$1.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Because Father Does It.

In a family that is unfortunate enough to have for one of its recognized heads an immoral character, the other should, in my opinion, be ever loyal to truth and the young characters put into his hands for molding into usefulness or uselessness, says a writer. Here is another question. Which shall it be? Shall the children be brought up in the very midst of sin (great or small, the misdoings certainly are sins) and never be warned against them, never be told that they are wrong, simply because it happens to be their own father or mother who commits the sin? Shall they be taught that whatever their father does is right and good for them to follow? "If father does it, why can I not do it?" is a question which confronts every mother.

If this particular father is in the habit of doing those things which are immoral and harmful, what will the mother say in reply to that boy, if she has brought him up never to hear a complaint or criticism of the wrongdoings of his father? If, for instance, the father be a shiftless, worthless sort of a man, will the mother, if she be ever so industrious, be likely to succeed in making of her children thrifty men and women, if they are taught to think that what their father does, or rather, does not, is all right? Boys, particularly, are likely to do just as their father does, and often to think just as he does.

If the mother be an indifferent housekeeper, will not her daughters follow in her footsteps and make some home unpleasant? The very example should be a guard against this, but it is not often so. It is hard, of course, for one parent to criticize the other, and, perhaps, it is wrong; but the boys and girls of to-day will be the men and women of to-morrow and if this is an age of improvement, the men and women who will fill our high offices in coming years must be an improvement upon their predecessors. All have their faults, all have sinned and come short of the glory of God, and, probably, this will continue as long as man lives. It seems to me that if a person must sin at all, the future of his children and the nation would be as reasonable a provocation as any, so I would run the risk of its being wrong to complain of the erring parent.

Duties of Guests.

The pleasures of entertaining guests is often materially lessened by their manifest indifference to the trouble they sometimes heedlessly entail upon their hosts. For instance, the guest who visits a friend, by the way of a pleasant surprise, without having previously apprised her thereof, is seldom genuinely welcome, as the consciousness of having things prepared for the coming of a stranger in the household constitutes a great deal of joy in receiving a visitor. Again, there is always a visitor who neglects to be in time for meals, or thoroughly air her sleeping apartment, make her bed and properly empty and refill the washbowl and basin assigned for her use, all of which are unmistakable signs of ill-breeding and personal uncleanliness.

Another disagreeable type of guest is the one who willfully appropriates all her hostess' writing material, postage stamps and hair and hat pins without the slightest honorable intention of returning the same as soon as possible. Even if servants are employed in a house, they are not bound to render any extra service to a guest unremunerated. Besides, it is but a very small-hearted visitor who fails to pay in some substantial way an unusual service rendered by a servant. Again, it is only a lazy, ill-bred guest who will disarrange books, bric-a-brac or furniture in a house, and fail to replace them properly. The hostess has some rights which should be conscientiously considered by her guests, and which, if necessary, she is justified in asserting. No person should assume the unsolicited right of bringing another guest to a strange household. But of all objectionable guests, is the one who wears her welcome out by remaining too long at any house, and who is apparently insensible or indifferent to hints for her desired departure.

Some Good Recipes.

Fruit Salad.—Any left-over fruit, either canned or fresh, may be used. If two or three kinds all the better. Place a layer, say of peaches cut fine, then one of bananas, pears or other fruit, with a sprinkling of sugar for each layer. Sprinkle the top with grated cocoanut; pour over the juice of the fruit if any. Prepare the night before.

Fricassee Chicken.—Cut up the chicken and place in a saucepan with barely water enough to cover, stew gently until tender, place in a frying-pan with a few slices of salt pork and fry until a rich brown. Add the broth where chicken was cooked, thickening with a little flour stirred smoothly in cold water. Simmer a few minutes and serve.

Fried Chicken.—A nice way to fry young chicken is to cut it in pieces, wash and wipe it dry, then dip each piece into beaten egg, then in flour; salt and pepper each piece; drop into boiling lard or butter. Brown on both sides. Stir a tablespoonful of flour into a cup of sweet milk, and add to the fat for gravy.—M. C. S.

A Favorite Potato Soup.—A pound and a half of potatoes, one-half pound leeks, three ounces crushed tapioca, one ounce dripping, one pint milk, pepper and salt. Wash and peel the potatoes, trim and wash the leeks, slice thinly potatoes and leeks, and put them in a saucepan, with the dripping; when thoroughly hot, add two quarts boiling water, and let all cook till tender; mash up the pieces with a wooden spoon to a pulp; then put in the washed tapioca, and milk, also another pint of water; stir until it boils; skim, and simmer for about thirty minutes. Season to taste with pepper and salt, and serve. This soup has the advantage of being substantial as well as nourishing, if properly made.

The Equity.

SHAWVILLE, DEC. 5, 1895.

Replying to the deputation which waited on the Quebec Government on Tuesday of last week, to ask for a grant of land of 10,000 acres per mile to the Ottawa River canal, Hon. Mr. Taillon said he was acquainted with the proposed scheme and had faith in it. He believed that with such a canal in operation Canadian shippers would be absolutely independent of the United States canals. It was a national enterprise from which much good could be derived, commercially speaking. The government will take the portion into consideration. He thought the present session was too far advanced to submit the promoters' demands to the House, but it will receive immediate attention as soon as the House prorogues. Still, if the business of the House should permit the presentation of a measure during the present session, the government had no objection to consider the petition at the present session.

It is reported—as will be seen by an item in another column of this issue—that the Ottawa & Gatineau Valley Railway Company have made application to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for a lease of all the unsold lands lying within a distance of fifteen miles on either side of the line of railway between Wakefield and Deser. These lakes are some forty old in number, and Mr. Beemer, the president of the company, we are informed, has in view the making of a sportsman's paradise of the vast region in which they are situated, and incidentally, it may be presumed, to increase the traffic receipts of his road by the conveyance during the summer months of a host of Americans to the wilds of the Gatineau and its tributaries.

To our mind the most striking feature of the scheme is its extreme hogishness, and this alone furnishes sufficient ground for the Government to refuse Mr. Beemer the exceptional privileges he asks for. Were the proposed enterprise confined to the acquisition of even several of the lakes—a number sufficient for all reasonable purposes, there could be no serious objection; but to calmly look on and watch a whole district of our primeval sporting territory—the birthright of Canadians—being virtually handed over to the sons of Uncle Sam for their enjoyment, to the exclusion of the residents of the district itself, is something more than can be expected.

As regards the subject of leasing lakes it may not be generally known that sundry lakes in the township of Cawood have been placarded with notices threatening prosecution of any one "found camping, fishing, hunting or otherwise trespassing thereon and contiguous property." This we know to have been done during the past summer by some mythical organization styling itself "The Pontiac Fish and Game Club," and this in face of the fact that no lakes in Cawood, at the time whatever had been leased from the Department. The posting up of the placards was simply a tricky game of bluff, intended evidently to scare off anyone who came along with the object of enjoying a day's fishing, as well as to deter others from applying for the lakes so placarded, the perpetrators of the fraud no doubt intending it as a means of protecting them from being forestalled in procuring bona fide leases, while in the meantime they would reap the outlay which such leases would incur.

We cannot say to what extent the "placard" dodge was resorted to, but we know for a certainty that several lakes are well sentinelled by these bogus injunctions, posted on neatly-made, substantial bill-boards, showing from the pains that have been taken that the scheme is more far reaching than to the casual observer would appear at first sight. Some of the placarded lakes, if not exactly included therein are pretty close to the belt of country said to be sought by Mr. Beemer for the entertainment of his Yankee fellow countrymen, which fact coupled with the other that the "club" which makes such a brazen-faced pretence of controlling the lakes referred to has, from what we can learn, nothing beyond a visionary existence might give weight to the suspicion that a connecting link somewhere exists between the placard dodge and Mr. B's big scheme, were it not that the rumor above referred to became current that gentleman has informed a Citizen reporter that his company were endeavoring to lease a few lakes in two of the townships the intention being to keep them from

going into the hands of clubs, and thus conserve fishing resorts for tourists and patrons of the railway. It was the intention of the company to stock the lakes in question and take proper means to provide for their proper protection. One thing would be to put a stop to net-fishing by farmers."

Mr. Beemer also denies the report that he contemplates the erection of a large hotel.

Education in Quebec.

THE PROTESTANT COMMITTEE TAKE SOME STEPS TO HELP RURAL SCHOOLS.

Quebec, November 30.—The meeting of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, in Quebec, Thursday and Friday of last week, was of unusual interest. The first day was devoted entirely, by prearrangement, to the discussion of the difficulties under which the Protestant schools labor in the rural districts.

Of the common school grant made annually by the Legislature, the Protestant share is but little over twenty thousand dollars, which is distributed amongst about three hundred school municipalities in proportion to population. In the sparsely settled districts where the needs, and often, in proportion to ability, the efforts are greatest, the share is insignificant. In the cities and larger towns the schools are well equipped with school appliances, and are conducted by experienced and professionally trained teachers as a rule. In many instances they could forego their share of the State aid, in whole or in part, and still maintain the

efficiency of their schools. The committee favored the principle of using the Common School fund largely in assisting the poorer municipalities, and resolved that the grants to elementary schools be distributed in accordance with a scheme which shall recognize both the needs and the merits of the several schools and localities. Of course, this will involve a change in legislation, but that may come after the development of a scheme, which will be prepared by a sub-committee.

While it may be claimed that the general character of our schools is as favorable as the resources available allow, it was agreed respectfully to urge upon the Government the advisability and imperative need of increasing the legislative grant for elementary schools. Another difficulty is that of so adjusting school districts as to have a large attendance, without compelling children to walk an unreasonable distance. Owing to our dual system and the set of population toward the cities, it frequently happens that two teachers are employed, each with from 12 to fifteen pupils, in schools but a few miles apart. This is costly. The committee approved of the plan of amalgamating poorly attended schools, and authorizing school boards to employ a certain part of their funds to pay for the conveyance of remote pupils, when necessary. This plan has been adopted in several of the States at the south of us, Massachusetts spending over \$60,000 yearly for conveyance alone. The necessary legislation will be asked for.

The question of professional training of teachers was discussed at length. It appears that 23 per cent of the Protestant teachers hold Normal School diplomas, and 30 per cent more at least, attended Normal institutes. Although this is a better showing than is made by many of the American States, it is not as good as that made by neighboring Provinces. There should be more trained teachers in the elementary schools. A sub-committee will confer with the committee of the Normal School, and with that of the Teachers' Association, to see what can be done to provide them.

Confidence in the Normal School management was expressed, and it was determined to continue the Normal Institutes.

The proposal to relieve the Inspectors of one of their regular visits of inspection, and require them at a special visit to give all their time to the assistance of the teacher, or of several teachers, assembled at a convenient centre, was approved, as was, also, the proposal to use the prize book appropriation for the purchase of school appliances for prizes to the school. The question of securing an increase of salaries for teachers, so that they may be encouraged to fit themselves for their work was referred to the sub-committee on legislation.

BORN.

At Litchfield, on Nov. 21th, to the wife of Archie Stevenson, a daughter.

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, Legal Executive Council, both of Fort Coulonge, lumberers; Alexander Barnett, lumberer, and George B. Campbell, agent, both of Renfrew, in the province of Ontario; and Alexander Fraser, lumberer, and John B. 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 ware, 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. McDOUGALL,
Attorney for applicants,
Hull, October 22nd, 1895.

THE CASH STORE.

E. HODCINS & 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. HODCINS & SONS.

NEW
Blacksmith Shop
AT BRISTOL RIDGE.

I wish to inform the inhabitants of Bristol Ridge and surrounding country that on Tuesday, December 3rd, I intend opening up my new Blacksmith Shop at Bristol Ridge (next door to Post Office) and having procured the services of a first class mechanic, I will be prepared to do

Every kind of Work

in the line of General Blacksmithing, with which I may be favored.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Horseshoeing & Repairing.

I hope by strict attention to business and by giving good satisfaction to merit a share of public patronage

J. A. LUCAS.

November 26, 1895.

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 harnesses to bring you to town. Take
advantage of the good roads and the

Cheap Sale of

Harness Collars Whips Blankets
Bridals Halters Sweatbands 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.

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 HODCINS.

November 19th, 1895.

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.



SPECIAL
PRICES
NOW.

Men's Cloth & Fur Coats

Ladies Cloth & Fur Coats

Grey Goat Robes.

Anyone wanting above
goods can save money
buying here. Prices cut
down to lowest point.

J. H. SHAW.



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.

Sm

A. J. JACKSON.

SHAWVILLE, QUE.

House & Sign Painter,
Gilder, Glazier, Decorator.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ORDERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE
COUNTY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Farm for sale.

Farm for sale, being the South West half of Lot No. 10 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. Mallin, 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 Fortage du Fort, Oct. 9th, 1895.

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 rea-
sonable rates.

Orders by mail promptly at-
tended to.

**THE EQUITY,
SHAWVILLE, Q.**

N.B.—Advertise with us—

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

NOTES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Cooke's bill to abolish the Legis-
lative Council was defeated on Thursday
last by an adverse vote of 34 to 25.

Mr. Magnan moved for documents re-
specting measures for the probation of ag-
ricultural knowledge. He ably pleaded
for the more complete spread of agricul-
tural knowledge. In order to attain this
end, he expressed the hope that the Gov-
ernment would establish model farms for
each county, where experiments might be
made on everything regarding and relat-
ing to agriculture.

The Hon. Mr. Beaudry congratulated
the last speaker on his interesting speech,
and approved of the agricultural schools
in each county. He feared, however, that
the resources of the province would not
permit of the carrying out of the idea,
the adoption of which had had much to
do with agricultural success in France and
other countries. He hoped that the Pro-
vince of Quebec would soon be in a posi-
tion to follow the example. He, however,
could make an announcement which
would greatly cheer the hearts of farmers.
It was to the effect that a society for the
improvement of farming land, which has
been formed in Ontario, had succeeded
in keeping 125 head of cattle on 100 acres
of land. It had repeated this work on
the lands of the province. The society is
endeavoring to imitate what had been
done in England and Belgium, that is,
to advance the funds necessary for land
drainage, etc. In Belgium, the Govern-
ment itself makes these advances, at 3
per cent. Here the society is prepared
to loan the money necessary for improve-
ments, purchases of cattle, etc., on con-
dition that the farmers submit to the direc-
tion of the company, which will be in on-

eration in a few weeks, and which does
not ask for Government aid. The hon-
orable gentleman concluded by showing the
value of learning on farming matters,
both practical and theoretical. The motion
was then adopted.

Mr. Girard, in resuming the discussion
on the agricultural question, dwelt upon
the extreme importance of the spread of
farming education, and showed by ex-
tracts to what extent this had been en-
couraged in England, France and else-
where. He, also, protested against the
manner in which the discussion upon
agricultural matters was carried on, and
against the attitude of the Opposition
with regard to the subject. The Govern-
ment was doing its best, he said, to de-
velop the farming interests, and to spread
agricultural knowledge, and their work
had borne great fruit. He could only at-
tribute the Opposition's animosity to the
spread of farming knowledge and edu-
cation, to the fact that the farmers
might get to know enough to have no-
thing to do with them.

Continuing after recess Mr. Girard
dwelt upon the same subject, the benefit
of and necessity for agricultural educa-
tion. He quoted from reports to show
that the farmers of Ontario considered
that only 150 or 200 pupils attended the
agricultural school at Guelph. He held
that the farmers of Quebec never had
anything like that number, and yet On-
tario was dissatisfied. One of the great
troubles on this subject was found in
the fact that the system of elementary
education did not supply what was most
needed by the farming community. Mr.
Girard said that more attention ought to
be given to the education of the agricul-
tural classes, and he said that if the lib-
eral professions really had the education
of the province in their hands it was be-
cause their members stood shoulder to
shoulder together. The farming commu-
nity could never exert this influence un-
til it did the same, and now it was the
time for it to do so, when it had at the
head of affairs a Government which had
given its attention to agricultural matters,
as no previous Government had done.
Mr. Girard also ridiculed the Opposition's
attacks on the Government's agricultural
lecturers, who had been represented as
contradicting one another. He had
heard almost all of them, and never
heard them contradict one another. He
also defended the *Journal d'Agriculture*
from the attacks of the Government's op-
ponents. He pronounced it to be a
splendid means of agricultural informa-
tion among the farmers cheaply and
economically.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

Why should what was good for Ontario
be bad for Quebec? He asked more
than this; the farmers' clubs, etc., had
been a tremendous success in his country.
The better results obtained in Ontario he
attributed to the fact that in Ontario
there had been an organized society for
the promotion of agriculture, while in
Quebec the society was of comparatively
recent origin. The Government had,
some time ago, been reproached for not
giving inducements to the exports of agri-
cultural products to the United States.
What would we do with our agricultural
products in a country which annually has
to export millions of barrels of apples
and millions of pounds of cheese and
butter, and which has to seek the same
markets as we have to? The Govern-
ment has been accused of extravagance.
"Well, Mr. Speaker, I have seen extra-
vagance, but never on the part of the
Government. I have seen it in 1892,
when an attempt was made to defeat us
by means of a hook which was called the
constitution. To-day, an attempt is
made to kill us on the question of expen-
diture. It has all proved of no use,
however, for it is easily seen it can be
proved at a glance that the expenses
have not been increased in the slightest
degree, but that they have been modified
and withal, rendered more efficient. Mr.
Girard concluded an eloquent and most
effective speech by reproaching Mr. De-
snoes for having made inexact state-
ments, directed against the Government.
Mr. Barnatche, in reply, began by

congratulating Mr. Girard upon his
able and eloquent speech, which he con-
sidered at length, until the adjourn-
ment of the House, at mid night.

Facts about Alaska.

COMMISSIONER KING TALKS OF THE BOUN-
DARY SURVEY.

The recent statement of the Minister
of Interior as to Canada's most pacific and
praiseworthy intentions in sending a force
of Northwest police into the Yukon coun-
try does not seem to have repressed the
energies of the Washington sensation
mongers. Reports continue to be sent
out from that centre to the effect that the
organization of the Yukon district by the
Canadian authorities is a blind to cover
up the Dominion's game of land grabbing
along the disputed boundary. Wonder-
ful tales are also being told, in this con-
nection, of the manner in which the Amer-
icans were outwitted by the Canadian
surveyors in Alaska during the progress
of the joint survey operations. Of course
none know better than the United States
commissioner and his staff of surveyors
what utter nonsense all this talk of land
grabbing in Alaska is. But the stories go
uncontradicted all the same.

Recently an Ottawa Citizen reporter
showed some of these Washington de-
spatches to Mr. W. F. King of the Inter-
ior Department, who is the British Com-
missioner in charge of the Canadian sur-
vey. To show how baseless they are,
Mr. King gave the following particulars
of the work of the commission:

"The first survey parties left Ottawa
for Alaska in April, 1893. T at year
there were seven parties in the field, each
consisting of one D. L. S. with a pro-

fessional assistant and four or five subor-
dinate. The following year a like num-
ber of parties were out. The report of
the two commissioners was to have been
sent in to the respective governments in-
terested within two years of the date of
the first meeting, which would be Novem-
ber 28, 1894. Some time before the lat-
ter date it was discovered that it would
be impossible to collate the information
which had been secured during the two
seasons, and accordingly an extension of
time was mutually agreed upon between
Great Britain and the United States,
whereby the commissioners were given
until December 31st of the present year
to present their report."

USE OF THE CAMERA.

"What was the precise nature of the
work of the survey parties?"
"The facts and data necessary for the
permanent delimitation of the boundary,
according to the treaties bearing upon it,"
Mr. King replied, "had to be determined
and for that purpose it was necessary to
get as full information respecting the top-
ographical character of the country as
could possibly be obtained. The United
States had three parties in the field in
1893 and two parties in 1894. Our meth-
ods of work were different to theirs.
They confined themselves to the valleys
of the principal rivers, because they used
the old methods of survey, while we used
the photographic method, which, as de-
veloped by Captain Deville, the Surveyor
General of Canada, has proved accurate,
rapid and inexpensive. During the time
our men had been in the field, fully 3,000
photographs have been secured. These
are enlarged and by mathematical calcu-
lation we are enabled to ascertain the dis-
tances, altitudes and areas. This method
has enabled us to cover with our surveys
ten times more territory than our neigh-
bors. The surveys have extended from
Portland canal all the way up the coast to
the neighborhood of Mt. St. Elias, a dis-
tance of over 600 miles. The surveyors
have gone back on an average of twenty
miles from the coast, and in many places
much farther.

"Although our methods of survey are
a vast improvement on the old plan pur-
sued, they yet involve an immense amount
of labor. The work done was of the most
arduous character, entailing the climbing
of mountains as high as 6,000 and 7,000
feet. Often the surveyors had to trudge
through deep snow, even in the height of
summer, and from the very base of some
of the mountains. Up in that country
the days are very long, and there were
cases where the mountain climbing en-
volved 20 hours of steady work on the
part of the surveyors.

"The first two years' work resulted in
a complete survey of the greater part of
the coast, but as there was a small por-
tion lying between Mt. Fairweather and
Mt. St. Elias, in the extreme northwest-
ern part of the work, of which very little
was known, after the time of the commis-
sion work had been extended, Mr. John
Brabson was sent out this summer with
a party to make a reconnaissance of this
tract and to acquire fuller information of
a territory little known. As was stated
in the newspapers some time ago, Mr.
Brabson and his party have returned, so
that we may now consider that we have
all the information necessary in order to
enable us to report to the two govern-
ments. Of course I am not at liberty to
indicate what the nature of that report
will be, but I may say that we shall have
it ready within the time required by the
treaty."

THE REPORT.

"What sort of a report does the treaty
call for?"
"We were commissioned to ascertain
the facts and data necessary to the per-
manent delimitation of the boundary line
in accordance with the spirit and extent
of the existing treaties in regard to it."
"Will your report be a joint one or
will you present separate reports?" the
Commissioner was asked.
"I know no reason why it should not
be a joint report. We had representa-
tives with the United States survey and
they had representatives with ours. As

we are simply reporting facts, I do not see
why there should not be an agreement.
However, I am to meet General Duffield
soon to compare conclusions with him and
we shall then be able to ascertain to what
extent we agree."

"Then after the report is in what fol-
lows?" pursued the Citizen reporter.
"Our work is ended so far as I am
aware. The treaty says that the high
contracting parties, as soon as practicable
after the report or reports of the Com-
mission shall have been received, will pro-
ceed to consider and establish the bound-
ary line in question. Whether that will
be done by means of a commission or not,
I cannot say. That is a question as be-
tween the governments interested."

Mr. King will arrange with General
Duffield shortly as to their meeting, when
they can talk over their report. As the
first meeting was held in Ottawa, it is not
at all unlikely that the final one will be
held at Washington.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that
all persons indebted to the estate of the
late Thomas Lang, hotel keeper of Quyon,
are requested to call and settle before
December 15th.

MRS. LANG.

Quyon, November 20, 1895.

Desirable Business Stand for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED offers for sale on
reasonable terms, his present business

at Windsor, Bristol, Que., consisting of a plot
ground 50 yards square. There are erected
on the premises the following buildings all in
good order:

1. Dwelling House—16 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—16 x 20, clapboarded, and large-
shed, besides other outbuildings, and good
well.

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

For further particulars apply on the prem-
ises, or to

A. SMILEY, Shawville.

BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY
CARRIAGE SHOP, DWELLING HOUSE
AND OUTBUILDINGS.

SITUATED AT THE VILLAGE OF BRYSON.

The premises are thoroughly well equipped
for any person desiring to embark in the
Carriage-making business and will prove a
good investment to an enterprising man.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

As I have decided to retire from business
I hereby notify all parties indebted to me in
any way that they are required to settle up
on or before the FIFTEENTH day of DE-
CEMBER, 1895, as after that date all ac-
counts in my books remaining unpaid will
be placed in Court for collection. Parties in-
debted are therefore requested to take no-
tice and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES MOORE.

Bryson, Nov. 26, 1895.

SHAWVILLE Hair Dressing Parlor

SILAS YOUNG - PROP.

Hair-cutting, Shaving, Shampooing,
dressed in latest-class style.

ALL SOLICITED.

Sharp text fourte Turner

Shears and scissors sharpened at rea-
sonable prices by means of a new patent ma-
chine which does the work perfectly.

Dec 15, 1892.

LIVERY,

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

One of the best equipped
Liveries
in the District.
CHARGES MODERATE.

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CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a
prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to
MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years
experience in the patent business. Communi-
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formation concerning Patents and how to ob-
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special notice in the Scientific American, and
these are brought widely before the public with-
out cost to the inventor. This splendid paper,
issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the
largest circulation of any scientific work in the
world. \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free.
Building Edition, monthly, \$1.50 a year. Single
copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beau-
tiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new
houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the
latest designs and giving contracts. Address
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

Shawville Produce Quotations.

Oats	25 to 30
Pean	45 to 50
Eggs	40
Wool	13 15
Lard	30 25
Rice	9
Wheat, (standard) at mill	14 15
Buckwheat	70 00
Port per bag	53 35
Pork per cwt.	25 30
Beef	4 25 to 4 50
Hay per ton	3 50 to 5 00
Calves	8 00 9 00
Cattle	00 to 00
Hides	4 50

Salesmen Wanted.

Pushing, trustworthy men to represent us
in the sale of our Choice Nursery Stock.
Specialties controlled by us. Highest salary
or Commission paid weekly. Steady employ-
ment the year round. Outfit free; exclusive
territory; experience not necessary; big pay
assured workers; special inducements to be-
ginners. 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 essen-
tial than experience. You will be represent-
ing a staple line and given the double advan-
tage of furnishing both Canadian and States
grown stock. The position is permanent al-
though we are prepared to make no 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.**

SLEIGHS, CUTTERS

AND EVERYTHING IN THE LINE

—OF—
Winter Conveyances
supplied on the most reason-
able 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.

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 ship-
ments 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 1/2 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 SYDNEY HAYTHORN & CO., 1111 Front St.
East, Toronto.

Never before in Europe or in the world has there been a politico-military combination of such magnitude as that of the six Christian powers which have taken joint action in the case of Turkey. The Holy Alliance of 1815 was a feeble thing in comparison with it. The powers now acting together for a special purpose have more soldiers under arms than there are able-bodied inhabitants in the Ottoman empire. The army of Sennacherib the Assyrian, or Alexander the Macedonian, or Caesar the Roman, would look small alongside the millions who march under the flags of the six powers that confront the Turk. The armies of the middle ages, or of later centuries, the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte were far inferior in number to the armies which stand ready at this time to draw the sword against the Sultan. No military combination ever before existed upon the earth the magnitude of which can be compared with that of the six Christian powers recently formed. The thing is not likely to last long, but, while it lasts, it is a spectacle without a parallel in history.

It is stated that Mansfield, the actor, having just recovered from a severe illness, finds that he has forgotten all the lines of his parts and will have to re-study them. This is by no means an unusual phenomenon, for memory is a tricky faculty, as most people find out before reaching middle age. Much as we are obliged to rely on it in all the affairs of life, it is constantly deceiving us, often to our mortification.

Sickness, as in Mansfield's case, and old age are the chief enemies of memory and often greatly impair it—that is, they impair the recollection, or the power of recalling at will. It is doubtful, from what experience shows, if we ever absolutely lose what has once been in the mind. We are often surprised by the coming up for a moment to the memory of some long past event which had apparently faded from the recollection. In fact, we often make efforts to recall something and utterly fail for the time being and give it up. Presently there walks into the mind unbidden and uncalled for the very circumstance or thing that we had been so vainly seeking.

The experience of persons resuscitated from drowning confirms the theory that nothing is lost from the mind. Their testimony is unanimous that before losing consciousness every past event of their lives passed vividly through their minds. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his lecture on "Mechanism in Mind and Morals," tells some anecdotes touching his experience of drowning men. His theory is that everything that has once entered the mind is photographed there, as on the plate of a camera, and there it will always remain for good or ill.

Most of the great scholars are celebrated for their memories, and we have all heard of the feats in that way performed by Dr. Johnson, Macaulay and others. The celebrated Greek scholar, Dr. Porson, seems to have excelled in this way. He knew by heart all the great Greek poets and prose writers, could recite whole plays of Shakespeare, pages and pages of Gibbon's history, Pope's "Rape of the Lock," and the whole of Somerlett's "Roderick Random" from the first page to the last, as well as countless smaller things.

Actors are usually more noted in this respect than others and innumerable anecdotes are told of them. John Phillip Kemble memorized with astonishing rapidity, and could repeat columns and columns of a morning paper after a careful reading. Another story is told of an actor who memorized a long part in a few hours before going on the stage, but that after the play was over could not recall a single one of his lines. He played the part many times, but invariably had to memorize it freshly, as he had done in the first instance.

It has sometimes been invidiously said that great memories do not necessarily accompany great intellectual powers in other respects, but the list is long of great men who had remarkable memories, from the days of Julius Caesar, who knew the names of all his soldiers, down to Von Moltke who could keep silent in seven languages. And the list includes not only soldiers but philosophers, statesmen, orators and scholars.

Help Wanted.

Old Friend—Well, how is your flying machine getting along? I finished that twenty years ago. Every detail is complete. There it stands, ready to go. Cracky! Why don't you show it to the world? Can't. All men are fools. What's the matter? Can't find a man anywhere with sense enough to climb up a steeple and try it.

L. W. Palmer, of London, England, has one room of his house papered with canceled one-penny stamps. It took 70,000 to complete the job.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

Winnipeg merchants are moving to have the early-closing by-law quashed. Mr. John Y. Lloyd, a Grand Trunk engineer, shot himself dead at Montreal.

John Haynes has been found guilty of setting fire to Boyd & Co.'s premises in Montreal.

The Dominion Line steamship Labrador brought 450 British soldiers to Halifax.

Azarie Gauthier, the slayer of Celina Consigny, has been found insane at Montreal.

Four men have been arrested in Winnipeg charged with issuing counterfeit American money.

The live-stock shipments from Montreal this year are greatly in excess of those of former years.

Hamilton Waterworks Committee recommended a by-law to raise \$175,000 for special improvements.

The art works in Hamilton have organized the Hamilton Art Students' League and elected officers.

Wm. Farr was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for attempting to murder his wife at Winnipeg.

Mr. William Horan, a pensioner of the Royal Irish Constabulary, was frozen to death at Saltcoats, Assiniboia.

The failure of the Nova Scotia banking firm of Farquhar, Forrest & Co. leaves many small depositors penniless.

A movement has been started among a certain number of Montreal citizens to erect a monument to Louis Joseph Papineau.

The Minister of Justice refuses to interfere with John R. Hooper's sentence of 25 years for attempting to murder his wife.

The Veterans' Association of Hamilton are working up a demonstration to be held on the battlefield at Ridgeway on June 1 and 2 next.

The earnings of the C.P.R. for the week ending November 14 last show an increase of \$71,900 compared with the corresponding week of last year.

A banquet will be given to Mr. Seargeant, the retiring General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, by a number of prominent citizens of Montreal.

A complimentary banquet will be tendered Mr. L. J. Seargeant, the retiring general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company by the citizens of Montreal, on Tuesday, December 17th.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has given a reduction of four and a half cents per hundred pounds for the exportation of Manitoba grain through to New York and Boston on the all-rail route.

The revised figures for last year's trade show that Canada's trade during the period of general depression was better than any other year's business since Confederation, except 1892, 1893, and 1894.

Major Markham, commandant of last year's Bisley team, in his report suggests that no competitor be allowed to have a place on the team more than three times in five years, so that the honors may pass around more freely.

Last week at Calgary the body of Paul Faillaut was discovered, he evidently having met death by violence. The day his body was discovered his wife and daughter were drowned while crossing on the frail ice of Buffalo lake.

Mr. J. T. Bowerman, president of the Ottawa Teachers' Association, at a meeting of that organization on Saturday, predicted if matters continue as they are going it will not be long before male teachers will be completely extinct.

Archbishop Cleary has purchased a building in Kingston for \$17,000, and will convert it into a classical college in which Roman Catholic young men can qualify for any profession. The college will be opened in September, 1896. Degrees will be conferred.

Mr. Charles M. Hays, the new General Manager of the Grand Trunk, in an interview at Montreal said he would not take hold of the road till the new year. He spoke of the recent railway agreement as a good thing, and expressed the belief that better times were coming.

The inspection of gas meters throughout the Dominion reveals the fact that out of 913,562 meters only 2,741 were found to be accurate, but a curious feature was that in a very large majority of cases the imperfect records were against the companies, and in favor of the consumers.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has adopted the block system, by which one train is not allowed to leave a station after another until the next station signals that the latter has left. The change will necessitate the employment of a large number of extra telegraph operators.

On Thursday morning, at his residence in St. Thomas, Ont., Mr. John C. Hawkins fell through a trap-door with a lighted lamp in his hand. The oil ignited and set fire to his clothing. He managed to extinguish the blaze by divesting himself of all his clothing, although he had two ribs fractured by the fall.

The report of the Inspector of Weights and Measures for the last fiscal year bears special testimony to the honesty of Toronto. Of the vast number of weights and measures inspected in that city there was not a single rejection. Belleville, Charlottetown, and Victoria are the only other cities that had an equally good record.

An attempt was made on Thursday night by two highwaymen to rob the Ancaster stage near that place. One of the highwaymen struck the driver with a slung shot, rendering him insensible. They evidently failed to find the mail bag, which was under a buffalo robe. The driver, Jacobs, had eight stitches put in the wound on his head.

GREAT BRITAIN.

John Redfern, the well-known London tailor, is dead.

Bishop Wilberforce has been appointed Bishop of Chichester.

It is proposed to increase the Duke of Cambridge's retiring allowance as a recognition of his long and valuable services.

It is said that Japan has transferred her order given to England some time ago to Germany on account of the shipbuilders' strike on the Clyde.

The Chinese Government is ordering new warships, and it is feared the Clyde lock-out may drive the orders out of Britain.

Mr. Robert H. Milward, the Duke of Marlborough's lawyer, officially contradicts the statement that there is a heavy mortgage on the Blenheim estate.

London society are on the qui vive for the coming divorce case of Woolston v. Woolston, in which the Duke of Orleans is named as the co-respondent.

Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to the Court of St. James, died at an early hour on Thursday morning. His death is generally regretted in official circles.

It is learned in London, from a Prison Board official, that there has been a serious collapse in Oscar Wilde's health, and that it is regarded as improbable that he will live through the winter.

Sir Henry Ponsonby, formerly Private Secretary to the Queen and Keeper of the Privy Purse, died at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on Thursday morning, of paralysis, after a long illness.

At Aldridge's repository in London, seventy horses owned by Mr. Finnigan, of Toronto, were put under the hammer, and averaged twenty-seven pounds sterling each.

Capt. Wilkinson of the British vessel Why Not has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Guernsey and his mate to two months for cowardly desertion of the vessel and passengers during a fire.

Lieut. Duncan MacInnes, of the Kingston Military College, a son of Senator MacInnes, of Hamilton, will leave Liverpool on Saturday for service with the British troops in Ashanti.

The United States authorities have been forced to admit that the Canadian survey of the Alaskan boundary is correct. This leaves the town of Forty-Mile in British territory.

In an address upon Canada at Newcastle on Thursday evening Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner, strongly advocated reciprocal trade between the Dominion and the Mother Country.

Cablegrams have been sent by the Imperial Government to Canada and Australia to nominate two delegates, each to form a commission with two British delegates, to consider the question of a Pacific cable.

Mr. John Dillon, the well-known Irish leader and anti-Parnellite member of Parliament for East Mayo, was married on Thursday morning in London to Miss Mathew, daughter of Justice Mathew. The Pope bestowed his blessing upon the marriage.

Mr. Huddart, the promoter of the Atlantic fast mail service, says that Mr. Chamberlain has done all that Canada asked, and he feels certain that the Dominion will now secure a fast Atlantic service, that may be in operation next summer.

The Imperial Government proposes to ask for an increase of two million pounds in the coming budget on the vote for shipbuilding. This will raise the naval estimate to twenty-two million pounds, nearly half of which will be devoted to shipbuilding.

Lord Salisbury, replying to a deputation from the National Association of Hop Growers, which complained of the depression in their business, said that he could not hold out any hope of an import duty being placed upon any article of general consumption.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is entertaining King Khama and his two chiefs, African rulers, who are greatly pleased with the hospitality they are receiving in England. They were granted an audience with the Queen, and her Majesty and the African Princes exchanged gifts.

Mr. Chamberlain's conduct of the Colonial Office with regard to King Prempeh, of Ashanti, and towards Canada in relation to the projected transatlantic steamship line and towards Australasia and Canada in connection with the proposed Pacific cable, is receiving the highest praise on all sides.

In spite of the announcement that King Prempeh, of Ashanti, has agreed to the terms of Great Britain, the preparations for the campaign against Coomassie continue, as there is an indemnity for expenses up to date and other little details to be settled before Great Britain will be thoroughly satisfied with the practical protectorate which she is taking steps to assume over this portion of Africa.

UNITED STATES.

The estimated gold output in the Alaska territory for the year 1895 is \$3,000,000.

Eighteen bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the street car in the river at Cleveland.

It is positively stated that the Massey-Harris Company, of Toronto, has definitely decided to locate at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

It is stated that Harper Brothers, of New York, are to pay George DuMaurier ten thousand pounds for his next novel.

Mrs. Mary T. McMillan, alias Mrs. Mack, of Hamilton, was found guilty by an Auburn, N.Y., jury of counterfeiting United States postage stamps, and was sentenced to eighteen months in the Erie County penitentiary.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has handed down a decision in the case of Harry Hayward, the murderer of Catherine Ging, denying his appeal for a new trial. Only the Governor's executive clemency now stands between Hayward and the gallows.

It is said that a number of United States capitalists are prepared to invest twenty million dollars in a route from Toronto to the Atlantic, via Lewiston, which will make a saving of twenty-four hours over the route via Montreal, and is expected to control Canadian freight.

William A. Shoemaker, one of the lawyers who defended Holmes, the murderer of Pietzel, has been charged in open court with having manufactured evidence for the defence of procuring a woman's signature to an affidavit which she had not read, and for which he paid her twenty dollars. The accusation created a profound sensation.

The fast mail train on the New York Central was wrecked on Wednesday morning about three miles west of

Rome, N.Y. The fish-plates were removed by four lads, all under twenty years of age, who have been captured. Their leader, the son of a wealthy New York lawyer, made a full confession. He said they wrecked the train for the purpose of robbing the passengers, but when they saw the extent of the disaster they ran away.

According to commercial summaries, business in the United States for the week has not been of a specially encouraging nature, dullness and low prices being generally prevalent. The fact that stocks are large accounts to a certain extent for a decline in the demand, and also the expectation that prices will go yet lower. Of course, unseasonable weather and excessive rain has contributed in part to the slackness, and the colder weather of the past day or a better enquiry for seasonable goods, such as woollens, rubbers, and shoes especially. Actual and prospective strikes are having a depressing effect. The demand for iron and steel is easier, and prices are weaker. Unsettled quotations for leather interfere with the manufacture of boots and shoes. Prices are steady for turpentine, tobacco, coal, and lumber.

GENERAL.

Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte died suddenly in Rome.

It is officially stated at St. Petersburg that cholera has broken out afresh in Russia.

Chinese troops were defeated by rebels, who now dominate half the province of Kansu.

A son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill will serve as Lieutenant in the Spanish army in Cuba.

It is reported that the Spanish soldiers in Cuba are committing horrible atrocities, not sparing women or children.

The Sultan of Turkey is reported to be a physical wreck. High officials do not hesitate to speak against his authority.

The Pope is suffering from throat trouble, and as a measure of precaution he has postponed the coming consistories.

A St. Petersburg newspaper publishes a despatch to the effect that Japan has relinquished the control of Corea and Manchuria to Russia.

A Canadian missionary named Martin was terribly beaten and afterwards imprisoned at Fekkeh, near Hadjin, Turkey, where he was detained sixteen hours before he was released.

Trouble has arisen on the West African coast, Capt. Bower, the British resident at Ibadan, having attacked and killed the King of Oyo and many of his followers.

The French Government has obtained from the Shah of Persia permission to search the sandy wastes of Iran for buried Biblical cities, and an arrangement has been made as to sharing the archaeological treasures.

A band of brigands attacked a convent at Viterbo in Italy, but were successfully resisted by twenty monks, who, armed with muskets, compelled the brigands to retreat, leaving several of the number wounded.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is extremely angry at the failure of his son Prince Nazrulla to establish an Afghan Legation in London, and he threatens upon the arrival of his son and his suite that he will torture the chief notable and burn a few others alive to testify his displeasure.

It is understood in well-informed London official circles that the assembling of the British and foreign fleets in Salonica bay is having a good effect upon the Turkish Government, and that the Sultan has finally determined to make earnest efforts to put a stop to the bloodshed in Asia Minor.

A diver recently while engaged in driving piles for a new pier at the Golden Horn, on reaching the bottom found the bodies of about forty students standing upright with leaden weights to their feet, who had evidently been taken out by the police, and drowned in the Bosphorus.

THE QUEEN.

Untoward Incidents on Her Recent Trip From Balmoral—She Travelled in a Train of Thirteen Carriages.

A despatch from London says:—The old stories are revived of the failing health of the Queen. It is reported that she shows an excessive tendency to sleep, and that she needs constant watching. Visitors at Windsor castle state, on the contrary, that she is active. She constantly goes out driving, no matter what the condition of the weather may be.

There was an unusual series of incidents during the Queen's recent journey from Balmoral to Windsor castle. First, her Majesty's favorite collie dog was killed on the railway. As the Princess Louise was boarding the train at Aberdeen she missed the step of the coach and fell, and crawled into the carriage on her hands and knees. Next the pilot engine which always precedes the Royal train was thrown from the rails, and this accident caused a long delay.

After arriving at Windsor castle, her Majesty went out driving, and came near running over a bicyclist. The latter was not looking where he was going and jammed his machine into the wheels of the Queen's carriage. The bicyclist was slightly injured. And in this connection it is to be noted that her Majesty's train was made up of thirteen carriages.

The Police of Naples.

At Naples the other day in one of the most frequented of the small streets opening into the Toledo a German lady had her pocket picked of her purse. She raised a cry and snatched the portmanteau from the hand of the thief, who then ran away right in front of a policeman. A gentleman passing at the moment asked the policeman why he did not pursue the pickpocket. The policeman replied: "Why should I run after him when he did not get the purse?" "But he is a thief," exclaimed the gentleman. "Eh," answered the brave policeman, "there are so many of that sort here, sir."

The first appearance of peanuts in the market was when a consignment of 10 bags was sent from Virginia to New York in 1794. Over 2,000,000 bushels are now sold annually in the United States market.

LEAPED TO THEIR DEATH.

GIRLS JUMP OUT OF A BURNING BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

Four Firemen Killed—Went Down When the Floors Gave Way—Women Cressed With Fear—Dry Goods and Woolen Exchange Burned.

A despatch from Chicago, says:—A fire, disastrous to life and property, swept through the Dry Goods and Woolen Exchange building on Friday morning. Five firemen in the active discharge of their duty and totally unmindful of danger were carried through a floor and buried under tons of wreckage from the five floors above. Four of the men lie dead, but the fifth was not seriously injured. One girl fell from a window, and received injuries from which she died. A dozen other men, women and girls were hurt or overcome by smoke, and many were rescued from imminent death. The property loss to the building which was located at 215-217 Van Buren street and 276-278 Franklin street, and its contents, is estimated at \$400,000.

KILLED AND INJURED.

The dead are:—Patrick J. O'Donnell, Lieutenant of Engine Co. No. 2; Thomas J. Prendergast, pipe man; Martin Sherrick, pipe man; John Downs, pipe man; Kate Landgraf, employed in A. Stern & Co.'s garter factory.

Among the injured are: Daniel McNally, pipe man, sprained leg and bruises; Olga Keller, leg and arm injured; Harry O'Neil, arm broken and back injured; Nellie Turner, fell from fourth storey and seriously hurt; John Bruenheimer, badly injured by falling from fourth storey while assisting the girls to escape. The others who were injured were girls and spectators who saved themselves, all being overcome by smoke, but they soon recovered after medical aid at the hospitals or their homes.

All the dead and injured firemen were of Engine Company No. 2. Their Captain, Lewis Fienne, escaped the awful plunge to death only by hanging to the sill of the window on the second floor until released from his perilous position by firemen on a ladder.

The loss on the building is \$100,000, mostly insured. The aggregate loss of the many tenants is placed at \$300,000, the heaviest individual loss being that of Stern & Bieres, \$75,000.

CRAZED WITH FEAR.

The fire started at 9.15 o'clock on the fourth floor of the seven-storey building in the garter factory of Stern & Co., where many girls were at work. They ran screaming and fainting from fright to the windows on the Van Buren street side of the building. All was excitement and confusion in a moment, and the rapidly-increasing crowd of spectators stood gazing upward at what seemed the impending doom of scores of working girls. Engines, hose carts and ladders came to the rescue with brave firemen, who in a twinkling had scrambled up the fire escapes or put the extension ladders in position to bring the panic-stricken people to the ground.

The frantic girls were determined in their half-crazed mental condition to hurl themselves to the stone flagging but were partly restrained by the shouts of the citizens on the streets and the quick work of the firemen. One small extension ladder was run up under where the girls were standing in fear of a double death. A fireman mounted it, but when his feet touched the rungs of the second section either his weight or some defect in the ladder caused it to slip back to its original position, bringing its top four or five feet below the sill of the fourth-storey window. Either crowded from behind or frenzied by fear Nellie Turner, Kitty Landgraf and Harry O'Neil made a wild attempt to lower themselves to touch the top rung of the ladder. In doing this the foolhardy ones slipped and fell headlong to the pavement. Capt. Hermanson tried to grasp the dress of Kitty Landgraf as her body flew past him, but he failed, and she struck the sidewalk in sight of thousands. A few seconds elapsed and the same spot upon which Miss Landgraf's body had struck was covered with the unconscious form of Nellie Turner, who had taken the terrible plunge in the effort to save herself. She was saved from death, however, by being momentarily held by three firemen in her descent, thus breaking the force of her fall.

Ernest Stern of Stern & Co., said there was plenty of time for all his employees to reach the street by the stairways and elevators. The janitor of the building spoke to the thirty girls employed in the rooms of Stern & Bieres, telling them to accompany him down the main stairway, and many did so. Those who rushed to the windows fared badly.

The janitor thinks the fire was incendiary and accuses a man named Buel, while other occupants of the building say the fire originated in a little room on the third floor used in the making of paper mache forms. No arrests have been made in connection with it.

Did Him Injustice.

Slimpson (angrily)—See here, Jimson, I just want to know if you turned down this side street to avoid me.

Jimson—Why—er—certainly not, old boy. I—er—I didn't see you. Slimpson (somewhat mollified)—I had an idea you thought I was one of those fellows who always borrow and never pay.

Jimson—No, no—er—of course not. Your credit is as good as any one's. Slimpson—I beg your pardon, Jimson, I see I've done you injustice. Lead me ten dollars, will you?

Easy Way Out of It.

How do you decide if a bill which you have is counterfeit? I never try to find out. You don't? No, I just pass it!

IS THE MOON INHABITED?

THE QUESTION HAS BEEN RAISED BY PROF. PICKERING.

Some Astonishing Things Have Been Seen on the Moon—Indications of Vegetable Life and Water Courses—Man Himself May Be Present.

Down in Peru, where, in the clear, rarified atmosphere of the mountains Prof. Pickering has been making observations, some astonishing things have been seen on the moon, which have been photographed on a scale never before attained. Prof. Pickering has found reason to believe that there is water on the moon.

There are even indications of vegetable if not of animal life upon this body, which had heretofore been regarded as dead. After long observation of the moon, Prof. Pickering has catalogued thirty-five ravines which have all the appearance of being water courses. They are always larger at one extremity than at the other, and the largest end always terminates in an enlargement having the form of an estuary.

The largest of these rivers rises on what the astronomers call Mount Hadley, in the lunar Apennines. It runs a little north of west, and its total length is about sixty-five miles. Prof. Pickering also observed what he calls "dark patches," that are difficult to explain except on the theory that they are fields or forests.

These spots are darker just after full moon, at a time when shadows are impossible, and they become invisible when the shadows are well marked. These dark spots, says Prof. Pickering, can be observed with the smallest glass, but it is admitted that they may be actual seas, instead of fields of GRASS OR FORESTS.

The presumption, however, at the present time is that these mysterious patches represent a vegetable growth upon the moon. No very large bodies of water are supposed to exist there. Indeed, it would appear from all attending circumstances that they are forests of rank growth, possibly containing large trees of a variety not known upon the earth.

Recent observations of the moon have also disclosed evidence of a curious form of dampness or dew not previously recorded.

The lesson of these newly disclosed facts about the moon is that it is undergoing some mysterious change such as that through which the earth passed at some early period in its history. We have thus before us, say some eminent astronomers, an object lesson in world building.

It is not impossible that before our very eyes the moon may bloom and blossom into life, taking on all the appearances of a thriving planet and visibly going through all the changes of the season as does Mars.

There are not lacking those who contend that the moon is at the present time covered with vegetation which maintains a small animal and insect world, and man himself may be present. No towns or cities have thus far been observed on the surface of the moon.

But if there are forests there, as Prof. Pickering's observations would seem to indicate, then it is not unlikely that animals roam these forests, which are sufficiently large to harbor large

NUMBERS OF MEN,

who may be tree-dwellers or permanent denizens of the woods. It is almost certain that the men on the moon, if they do exist, have not attained anything like the civilization reached by their brethren on Mars, who have constructed a canal system which even we of the earth would be unable to build.

The moon may be in civilization and the arts as far behind us as we are behind Mars, and indeed its inhabitants may be existing in the tree tops in a state so low that the worst of our savages would look down upon them. It will thus be hopeless to look for help to the inhabitants of the moon in establishing communication with them. No doubt the inhabitants of highly civilized Mars think of us on earth as we do of the moon people, since their signals have been unanswered.

If we are to know what they are like we must build larger telescopes, more powerful glasses and lenses so strong that they will show these people and their curious dwellings. It is clear that they make no use of the fine water courses which Prof. Pickering has shown to exist upon the surface of the moon.

Not even the faintest sign of a dam, a canal or a bridge has been found, although the largest of their rivers is really but a stream. No boats have been seen on the seas of the moon. There is an entire absence of those signals which astonished us when Mars was last in opposition.

But all the teachings of science indicate with positiveness that where there is water there is also vegetation, and that where these are found animal and hence

HUMAN LIFE EXISTS.

It is not claimed that the moon is as damp as the earth, or that vegetation is as strong and rank there as it is with us.

The peculiar atmospheric condition of the moon would inevitably produce a different fauna and flora and have its effect also on the human beings there resident. Perhaps the absence of water on the moon as compared with the earth may be the reason why its people are brutal and ignorant, just as the immense abundance of water on Mars may be the reason why its people are great engineers, who could give points to us on earth.

Yet there are reasons to believe that there is more water now on the moon than there used to be. Perhaps soon it will be raining there and that immense snow-fields may appear as a result of its newly acquired atmosphere, such as those which overspread a large part of Mars every two years.

These new lines of investigation which have now been opened up to astronomers by the good work of Prof. Pickering in Peru. All over the world now telescopes are pointed at the moon,

whose every crevice, ravine and depression is being searched for evidences of the men who may live along the banks of its rivers or hidden in its foliage. The ascertainment of the conditions of its humidity and of the quantity of water existing on the moon is likewise a task of the immediate future. The changes which its mysterious dark patches will undergo this winter are being closely watched.

FRIENDLY ADVICE

Is the Means of Renewed Health to a Sufferer.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Succeed Where Doctors Had Failed for Thirty Years—The Sufferer One of Northumberland Co.'s Best Known Men.

From the Trenton Advocate.

Mr. John Frost's case is a most remarkable one. He is one of the best known residents in the county of Northumberland, being a retired farmer of most ample means, and having financial dealings with hundreds throughout the township. We have known him intimately for over ten years. From him we gleaned the following facts in February last:—"I was born in England and at twelve years of age arrived in Canada with my parents, who settled in Prince Edward county and remained there for three years. We then moved to Hawdon township in the neighborhood of Hastings. For thirty years I was a resident of Rawdon, three years I resided in Seymour township and I am at present and have been for the past ten years, a resident of Murray township. For thirty years I have been a martyr to rheumatism. During that time I have been treated by scores of doctors and found partial relief from but one. I have during the same per-



Getting Into My Rig Was Agonizing. I tried innumerable remedies, but all failed to cure me. Scarcely a month passed that I am not laid up, and frequently I am confined to bed six or eight weeks, unable to move hand or foot, and suffering untold agonies. Two well known doctors told me one time that I would have to have an arm taken off to save my life. I tell you I have been a great sufferer in my time and I would give anything to find relief. My business causes me a great deal of driving and getting in and out of my rig is agony.

Knowing his story to be true and anxious that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should have a severe test, we prevailed on Mr. Frost, much against his will, to give them a trial. He got six boxes and commenced to use them. At the start he smiled at our confidence in the pills. We saw him after he had used the first box and he admitted some relief and said he believed there was something in the remedy. He continued their use and by the time he had finished the six boxes he was as sound and proud a man as could be found in five counties. A couple of months have passed since the cure was effected and we deferred giving a history of the case in order that we could see for a certainty that the cure was permanent.

We see him several times a week actively attending to his business and at all times loud in his praise of Pink Pills. All who know Mr. Frost know that his word is as good as his bond. Yesterday we said to him, "Now, Mr. Frost, do you really feel that you are cured of rheumatism? Do you feel any twinges of the old trouble at all?" He replied, "I am cured. The Pink Pills have thoroughly routed the disease out of my system and I feel a new man. The use of the pills has given me new life and I am telling everyone I meet about the cure." Such is the case, and having known Mr. Frost for years the sufferer he was, and seeing him now active, and almost youthful again, the rapid change from suffering to health seems almost a miracle. However, we are not at all surprised, for on all sides we hear of cures effected by the use of Pink Pills. The druggists remark their rapid sale and the satisfaction they give their customers.

GREATER THAN PASTEUR.

A Remedy for Heart Disease Greater in its Results Than the Great Discoveries of Louis Pasteur.

All honour to that great Frenchman, Louis Pasteur, whose scientific discoveries have made him famous. Peace covetous have made him the left this world. But it is a problem, measured by actual results, whether he has done more for the world than the discoverer of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. We speak of heart disease as incurable, and yet here is a remedy that has practically grasped thousands from the hands of death. In cases where it seemed that every breath taken would be the last, in half an hour's time patients have been brought around, and a little perseverance in its use removes the disease, even when of a thoroughly chronic character.

Thousands of cases of Consumption, Asthma, Coughs, Colds and Gout are cured every day by Shiloh's Cure. Winnipeg merchants are moving to have the early-closing law quashed. Continued trials prove that St. Leon Mineral Water is worth double the quantity of any other medicine.

A woman can lose her head about as easily as she can her heart. Consumption, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, and all Throat and Lung diseases are cured by Shiloh's Cure.

The Pope is suffering from throat trouble, and as a measure of precaution he has postponed the coming consistories.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion.

Children Who Suffer

from scrofulous, skin or scalp diseases, ought to be given Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for purifying the blood. For children who are puny, pale or weak, the "Discovery" is a tonic which builds up both flesh and strength. What is said of it for children applies equally to adults. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, rouses every organ into natural action, and brings back health and strength. In recovering from "grippe," or in convalescence from pneumonia, fevers, and other wasting diseases, it speedily and surely invigorates and builds up the whole system.

For all diseases caused by a torpid liver or impure blood, as Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blotches and Eruptions, it gives most perfect satisfaction.

Chinese troops were defeated by rebels, who now dominate half the province of Kansur.

AMONG THE GERMANS.

Isaac E. Bowman, M.P. for Waterloo, Praises Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, the Remedy Which Relieves in Ten Minutes.

Our Teutonic friends are not rash in anything they do, and none are quicker to appreciate a good thing. They soon prick the bubble of unreliability. The testimony of Isaac E. Bowman, M.P. for Waterloo, is that he found Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder accomplished just what it claims to accomplish—a sure, pleasant and certain specific in the case of catarrhal trouble in the head or throat. But what Mr. Bowman says of it is what everybody is saying of this great medicine. Reject worthless imitations. Take only Dr. Agnew's if you wish instant relief and a permanent cure. Sample bottle and blower sent by S. G. Detchon, 44 Church St., Toronto, on receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps. Sold by druggists.

Catarrh.—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing. The estimated gold output in the Alaska territory for the year 1895 is \$3,000,000.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a sure cure for Headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly.

A. P. 791.



Weak and Nervous

Whenever the body has been weakened by disease, it should be built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Read this:

"About two years ago I suffered with a very severe attack of inflammation of the bowels. When I began to recover I was in a very weak and nervous condition, and suffered intensely with neuralgia pains in my head, which caused loss of sleep, and having no appetite, I

Became Very Thin. Fortunately a friend who had used Hood's Sarsaparilla with great benefit, kindly recommended me to try it. I did so and a perfect cure has been effected. I am now as well as I ever was, and I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla in my house for anything." Mrs. G. KERN, 245 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the Only
True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today.
Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

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, anemic and consumptive adults, gain flesh on Scott's Emulsion is very remarkable.

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

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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.

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ONLY \$10. ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT, OR SEND A 3 CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS, PRICE LIST, SAMPLES, COTTON YARN, Etc.
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DR. STACKHOUSE, Sr., Dentist, will visit the undermentioned places on the dates named:

Quyon, Tuesday, December 17th.
Shawville, Wednesday, Dec. 18th.
Campbell's Bay, Thursday, Dec. 19th.

Artificial teeth reduced 25 p.c. Teeth extracted without pain. Parties desiring sets of teeth will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

The Provincial Budget.

The publication of the public accounts of the province, for the year ended June 30th, 1896, has deprived the Budget speech of Hon. Mr. Taitton, delivered on Tuesday last, of much of the interest that, otherwise, would attach to his review of that period. We learn, however, that, in many important particulars, the actual results of the financial operations of the year varied widely from the estimates of the late Treasurer. The revenue from the tax on commercial corporations, for instance, was \$20,750 in excess of Mr. Hall's anticipation, while that from the succession duties ran no less than \$122,500 above his estimate, but on the other hand, from manufacturing and trading licences, from Crown lands, from the tax on transfers of real estate, from licences and some other sources, the receipts fell considerably short of the expectation. Upon the expenditure side of the accounts similar discrepancies between estimates and the realization are exhibited. Interest on the debt called for \$40,600 less than was provided, while, in the items of administration of justice, agriculture, public works, and miscellaneous, the outlay outstripped the amounts asked for in 1895. How these variations occurred, Mr. Taitton relates in his speech, giving what cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory explanation of the deviations from the estimates, but, after all is said, it is obvious that estimates of revenue and expenditure made many months in advance of the year to which they apply, must necessarily be more or less problematical and always subject to the influence of such new circumstances and contingencies as may arise. At best, they afford an index to the general movement of provincial finances, and to the policy of the government in respect of expenditure.

The fixed character of many of the charges which devolve on the Treasury cannot be too strongly emphasized, as, otherwise, an intelligent understanding of the financial position of the province is impossible. Take the accounts for last year as an illustration. The total expenditure amounted to \$5,361,153, of which the following were absolutely beyond the control of Government, or, for that matter, of the legislature, being of a fixed and determinate character, namely:—Railway subsidies \$854,519, interest on debt \$1,486,660, and repayment of railway guarantee deposits \$260,223, making a total of \$2,601,402. Now, when we deduct these three items of fixed expenditure from the aggregate outlay of the year, there remains a balance of only \$2,759,751, with respect to which a field for the exercise of economy is presented. A fair way, then, of ascertaining the progress which is being made in the direction of retrenchment, is to compare the expenditure for a number of years upon all items of a variable or controllable nature, omitting only interest on debt, railway subsidies, and repayment of railway deposits. The result is as follows:—

1891.....	\$3,701,446
1892.....	3,567,256
1893.....	2,806,670
1894.....	2,862,581
1895.....	2,759,751

This statement shows, with approximate precision, the success that has attended the effort of the present Government to repair the financial condition of the province by a policy of retrenchment and economy, and must be regarded as not altogether unsatisfactory. The demands upon the Treasury do not abate; on the contrary, they continue to enlarge, in some directions, from causes beyond the control of the Government, while the encouragement of agriculture has called for an expenditure in excess of previous years, yet, simply justified in the results it has produced.

Turning to the other side of the account, the revenue for 1895 is found to have exceeded that of the preceding year by \$23,500, it having amounted to \$4,343,971. The chief items of income were as follows:—

	1894	1895
Dominion subsidy.....	\$1,274,376	\$1,777,799
Crown Lands.....	905,483	906,052
Justice.....	284,414	319,941
Licenses.....	636,052	605,918
Interest.....	349,622	309,327
Commercial corp's.....	142,854	140,756
Direct taxes.....	15,293	17,059
Transfers of property...	346,860	345,870
Mfc. and trading taxes..	106,428	121,482
Succession tax.....	149,828	162,535

Of these items of revenue, the last five represent the cost to the people, in the way of taxation, of the policy of material development, by means of railway construction entered upon many years ago, and the cost of the extravagance which marked the administration of the late Liberal Government. Two of the sources of revenue, direct taxes on certain persons and manufacturing and trading licences, are to disappear after the close of the current year, their abolition involving a loss of \$139,000 annually on the basis of last year's collection. The succession tax may be regarded as permanent in Quebec, as it has become in nearly all countries and provinces; while the taxes on commercial corporations and transfers of real estate must continue to be levied so long as the present heavy fixed charges on the treasury exist. The revenue from licences is fairly reliable, although the reduction of licences in Montreal, last year, caused a diminution of \$20,000 in the receipts. Striking the

balance between revenue and expenditure for the year 1891 and 1895, the result is this:—

	1891.	1895.
Expenditure.....	\$6,150,669	\$5,361,153
Revenue.....	3,750,813	4,343,971
Deficit.....	\$2,399,856	\$1,017,182

The deficiency represents the addition to the funded or matured debt of the province, although the gross liabilities are not increased, because the excess of expenditure is caused by the payment of railway subsidies previously voted, and by the repayment of railway guarantee deposits. These latter items properly belonged to the capital account, and should be so treated, in a consideration of the financial position. Omitting these railway items, the comparison stands:—

	1891.	1895.
Revenue.....	\$3,750,813	\$4,343,971
Expenditure.....	4,972,952	4,246,411
Deficit.....	\$1,122,139	
Surplus.....		\$97,560

The immense improvement in the condition of provincial affairs during the past four years, is clearly indicated in the foregoing figures. The early future has further gain in store. The heavy drain, occasioned by railway subsidies, is approaching a termination, only about a million dollars are elapsed, and the Treasurer is able to calculate, with some certainty, the outcome of the transactions for the twelve months ending June 30th next. Mr. Taitton estimates the revenue for that period at \$4,317,513, a slightly less amount than was collected last year, and the ordinary expenditure he places at \$4,013,008, thus anticipating a surplus of some \$300,000 on ordinary account. The capital expenditure is reckoned at \$58,486 for public works, and \$268,435 for repayment of railway guarantee deposits, besides which there is the liability on account of railway subsidies. But apart from the last item, and even including public works and railway deposits, the anticipation is that the revenue and expenditure of the current year will nearly equalize. Thereafter the Government will find its revenue diminished by the loss of the direct taxes on certain persons and the manufacturing and trading licences, to compensate for which the expenditure must be correspondingly reduced. It is abundantly evident from the figures we have just quoted, and from the statement of Hon. Mr. Taitton in the Legislature, that the great improvement in the condition of the finances, made since 1892, can only be maintained by the continued exercise of the most rigid economy. There is absolutely no margin to warrant the undertaking of new enterprises, or the loosening of even a finger of the hand which holds the purse strings. Ere long, the liability arising out of railway subsidies, will be discharged, and we may then hope for a halt in the upward movement of the interest-bearing debt, but, even then, there will be required constant vigilance in the collection of revenue, and the protection of the treasury, to maintain an equilibrium in the accounts. From the present sources of income no considerable increase can be expected, and bearing this fact in mind, it is the plain duty of legislators and government to set their faces resolutely, not only against all demands entailing new charges on the revenue, but to accomplish such further economies as can be practiced without impairing the efficiency of the public service.—Montreal Gazette.

The application to grant a new trial to Holmes has been refused, and Judge Arnold passed sentence of death upon the murderer at Philadelphia on Saturday. It is said the case will be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The second trial of the Hyams Brothers for the murder of Willie Wells, at Toronto, which lasted for 23 days, came to a close on Saturday, when the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The prisoners were thereupon discharged, but before they had got outside of the court room they were re-arrested on warrants charging them with fraud and conspiring to kill; also charging Harry Hyams individually with forgery.

Can Cure Leprosy.

Colon, Colombia, Nov. 28.—Advice from Bogota state that a Colombian physician, Dr. Carrasquilla, has discovered an effectual cure for leprosy. The efficiency of the remedy has been proven, the despatch asserts, by the cure of two persons suffering from the disease. The leading physicians of Bogota admit that a valuable discovery has been made.

A Fearful Explosion.

Barcelona, Nov. 26.—A terrible accident, resulting in a sad loss of life, occurred yesterday at Palma, capital of the island of Majorca, 130 miles south of this city. Eight persons, most of whom were women, were employed in emptying old cartridges outside the walls of the town, when one of the cartridges exploded in some unknown manner. There was a large quantity of powder that had been taken out of cartridges lying about over a large area and this was ignited by the discharge of the cartridge. The bodies of 17 dead have been found, their bodies being blown almost to atoms. Forty persons were seriously injured, and some of them may die.

A later despatch from Palma states that the loss of life through the explosion was far greater than was stated in the first reports of the accident. It is now known that thirty-seven women and fourteen men were instantly killed. Thirty-five women and five men were seriously injured and of this number twenty have since died.

Bull Astray.

STRAYED on to the premises of the undersigned, one two year old brindled, red and white Bull. The owner is requested to come and settle costs incurred and remove the animal at once.

WILLIAM CAMERON,
4th Con. Clarendon.
Nov. 29, 1895.

Heifer Lost.

STRAYED from the premises of the undersigned about 6 or 8 weeks ago, a light red Heifer, with white mark in face and stripe along the back; year and a half old. Information that will lead to her recovery will be thankfully received by

MRS. THOS. RICHARDSON
Clarendon, Dec. 3, 1895.

Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of School Commissioners of the Corporation of Clarendon will receive tenders up to the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock a.m. of Friday, the 29th day of December, 1895, for the fire wood required for the respective twelve schools in the municipality, that is, dry pine and hardwood.

By order,
H. M. THESON,
Shawville, 30th Nov., 1895. Sec. Treasurer.

Resolution of the Clarendon Council.

Moved by Coun Thomas Macfarlane, seconded by Coun James Hart, that the Secretary Treasurer do give the last notice in the local papers, that any Municipal and Bonus taxes unpaid on the 15th instant, will be collected as the law directs immediately after that date.—Carried.

(Copy)
Dec. 2nd, 1895. H. MATHESON,
Sec. Treasurer.

Cheese Maker Wanted.

TENDERS will be received up to the first day of February, 1896, by the Clarendon Cheese and Butter Company, for a first class cheese maker. Applicants to state what they will manufacture cheese for by the 100 pounds and furnish all necessaries thereto, or what wages they would be willing to take to engage by the month for a purpose. The directors of the company require that applicants furnish good and sufficient references, and agree to enter into bonds for the satisfactory execution of the work to be done, and make good all losses incurred by the production of inferior cheese. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. All applications to be addressed to WM. DEANE, Secretary, Portage du Fort, Que. December 2, 1895.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Rimouski Works," will be received until Tuesday the tenth day of December next, inclusively, for the construction of an additional length to the wharf and the formation of a tidal basin at Rimouski, P.Q., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Court House, Rimouski, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Department of Public Works. Secretary.
Ottawa, 15th October, '95.

A Grand CONCERT

—WILL BE HELD ON—
Friday, Dec. 13, inst.,
AT SCHOOL NO. 1,
Lower Thorne Centre.

The leading feature of the evening will be a farce entitled, "All in a Fog." CHARACTERS:
Matilda Jens.....Miss E. Holt.
Mr. Brambleton.....Mr. Peter Toohy.
Cicely.....Miss Donnelly.
Lavender.....Mr. E. Martin.
Swashopper.....Mr. H. Hanna.

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

RESUMED BUSINESS.

At the request of many of my numerous customers, I have decided to re-open shop again. Having made a study of Horseshoeing, and with practical experience I am in a position to overcome any difficulties with unbalanced horses, such as over-reaching, interfering, speedy cut and knee-knocking. SORE FEET made easy and free.

ARTISTIC HORSE SHOEING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Horses Teeth examined and filed for 50 cents.

Blacksmithing

Neatly and cheaply done. Customers requiring any work done, will find me at H. Morrison's Factory, opposite E. Holstein's. Don't forget the place. Thanking all my old customers for past favors, I herewith solicit a continuance of this patronage.

JOHN LESTER

N.B.—Knitting Machines, Washers and Wringers on hand and sold cheap. Shawville, Dec. 2, 1895.

Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been sold, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below. All persons having claims on the same which the registrar is not bound to include in his certificate, under article 760 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known according to law. All oppositions and annuls of disbursements, and de charge or other oppositions to the sale, except in case of Vendition Exponas, are required to be filed with the undersigned, at his office, previous to the fifteen days next preceding the day of sale; oppositions and de conserve may be filed at any time within six days next after the return of the writ.

ALIAS FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS DE TERRES.

Circuit Court, in and for the County of Pontiac, at Portage du Fort.

Canada, Prov. of Quebec, District of Pontiac, No. 812.

Camille Turpin, merchant, of the village of Bryson, and district of Pontiac, Plaintiff against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Taitton, farmer, of the township of Litchfield, in the said district, Defendant, to wit:

That certain lot of land known as the north west half of lot number twenty-two, in the fifth range of the township of Litchfield, containing one hundred acres, more or less, with all the buildings thereon erected, and all and every the members and appurtenances there to belonging.

To be sold at my office, in the village of Bryson, on the TWENTY-EIGHTH day of JANUARY, eighteen hundred and ninety six, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Said writ returnable the thirteenth day of February, 1896.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bryson, 16th November, 1895. [First published, 3rd November, 1895.]

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) Belts, 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.

R. McCREDIE & 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.

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 W. McVEIGH, Office 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, 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 Signs, and Carriage Painting and Paper Hanging done at rock bottom rates.

Estimates furnished, and mail orders promptly attended to.