

THE EQUITY.

VOL. XII, No. 32.

SHAWVILLE, CO. OF PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, JAN. 17, 1895.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar a Year in advance.

For richness of flavor Beaver tobacco cannot be equalled in Canada. For sale by J. G. McGuire, Shawville.

The editor of this journal would like to purchase from the present holder of the work, Vol. I of "The Loyalists of America and their Times," at one time belonging to the late H. T. Gosselin.

BANK OF OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized .. \$1,500,000
Subscribed .. 1,437,000
Paid up .. 1,304,980
Reserve .. 587,116.50

HEAD OFFICE, Ottawa.

Branches .. Arnprior.
Carleton Place.
Keewatin.
Pembroke.
Winnipeg.

A Savings Bank in connection with each branch. Deposits received of \$1.00 and upwards. Interest allowed.

A General Banking business transacted.
GEO. BURN, CHARLES McGEHE,
Cashier, President

JAS. HOPE & Co.

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, Bookbinders, Printers, etc. Depository of the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society, Ottawa, Ont.

ARTHUR McCONNELL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Main St. Hull, Que., will, at request, attend all courts in the district. All correspondence promptly answered. Will be at Shawville first Thursday of each month.

S. A. McKAY, B.C.L.

NOTARY PUBLIC. Clerk of the Magistrate's Court at Shawville. Agent for the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian. Money to lend on easy terms. Will be in Shawville from Monday till Friday of each week. Will visit Quyon the second Tuesday of each month.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT

BAILIFF OF THE SUPERIOR COURT at Shawville, Que., respectfully solicits engagements for any business in connection with all Courts in the County. Collections made and prompt returns assured.

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.

Dr. W. C. McGuire,

VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate of McGill University (Montreal). Office: 88 Lyon St., Ottawa. Will visit Shawville on the second Wednesday of every month.

UNION HOUSE.

THOMAS LANG, Proprietor. Hotel is situated on Corner of Main and Clarendon Streets, Quyon. The public will find this house fully up to the requirements regarding accommodation and comfort. Table and bar well supplied. Buses meet all trains.

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.

GRAND CENTRAL HOUSE,

H. P. Turpin, - Prop.,

BRAYSON, Q.

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 stabling, and large commodious Sample Rooms. Hair Dressing Parlor in building.

PONTIAC HOUSE



SHAWVILLE, P. Q.

C. CALDWELL, ... PROPRIETOR

1866. 1895.

OTTAWA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

BOOK-KEEPING AND OFFICE WORK TAUGHT FROM ACTUAL BUSINESS

Is the course every young man and woman requires. They cannot afford to take any other. Short-hand, Typewriting, Telegraphy and Penmanship our specialties. Remember there is nothing to write for particulars. JOHN KEITH, Principal, 132 Bank St., Ottawa, Canada.

Local and General.

Miss Maria Hodgins has started a dress-making shop in this village.

Goat robes at cost price during remainder of January at G. F. Hodgins.

Several of the young people of Portage du Fort attended the Carnival here on Friday evening last.

Ladies' wool shawls and hosiery at cost, to clear out stock, during balance of January, at G. F. Hodgins.

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

The carnival held on Friday evening on the skating rink was only very slimly attended, which was rather discouraging to Mr. Brownlee, who had the ice in the rink of condition for the occasion.

The Swallow building in Portage du Fort, owned by Mr. James Hart, was destroyed by fire on Friday last, and it was only by the most determined and heroic efforts of the villagers that the adjoining buildings of Messrs. Reid Bros. were saved.

It becomes our duty this week to record the death of Mrs. Samuel Hamilton of Clarendon, who breathed her last on Wednesday of last week, after a distressing illness. Her remains were interred at North Clarendon on Friday, a very large number of friends and acquaintances attending the obsequies.

I. O. F. Installation of Officers.

On Wednesday evening last Court Shawville I. O. F., was put upon what may be regarded as a fairly good working basis by the installation of a new staff of officers to transact the business of the current year. Bro. H. M. McLean, D.D. H.C.R., and four other members of the Quyon lodge were present. Bro. McLean conducted the installation ceremonies, in which he had the assistance of the other brethren from Quyon. At the close of the evening's business, the members of Court Shawville entertained the visitors with an oyster supper at the Pontiac House. Following is a list of the new officers.

Bro. H. Hobbs, C. R.
" S. A. McKay, V. C. R.
" J. A. Smith, Rec. S.
" G. F. Hodgins, F. Secy.-Treas.
" J. G. McGuire, S. W.
" W. Elliott, J. W.
" J. Beckett, S. B.
" J. McCredie, J. R.
" H. H. Knox, M.D., Court Physician.
" Rev. T. A. Nelson, Chaplain.

T. Lindsay & Co's Adv't.

263, 263 1/2; 265; 267; 269; 271; 273 and 275 Wellington Street. And 52 and 52 1/2 Kent St., Ottawa.

THE GREATEST SALE

which has ever taken place within the limits of the Capital City is being held in this establishment. Mr. Lindsay's last purchase in Montreal, amounting to about \$15,000 worth of goods, bought at one third their value, is being slaughtered.

300 Cloth and Seafelt Mantles and Capes of German manufacture, bought out of bond, cost without duty \$7 to \$35, worth from \$9 to \$55—all to be sold at \$5 each.

1000 pieces Swiss Embroidery, all widths, worth from 15 to 60c per yard—at 10c per yd.

950 dozen Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hose, from 12 to 20 cents—value treble.

875 dozen Ladies' and Children's fine Woolen Underwear, all sizes, from 25 to 50 cents a piece, or about four times less than regular prices.

300 Dozen Ladies' and Children's all wool combination underwear, all sizes, 75c each, about half regular prices.

200 Dozen Men's shirts and drawers, natural and other pure wool, worth \$1.50 each at 75c.

100 Dozen Men's shirts and drawers somewhat coarser, worth 75c each at 45c.

95 dozen of Ladies' and Children's German slippers, all sizes, finest felt, at half their value.

Ladies' Gray Lamb Collare—\$4.50, worth double, rare bargains.

Gray Lamb Muffs—\$3.40, worth 7 if a cent.

Raccoon Coats—A grand lot cheap at \$60, will go quickly at \$35 and \$40. A few at \$18 and \$25. Just about half price.

Wallaby's—\$15. Can't buy any more under \$20.

Gray Lamb Capes—4 left, 26 inches, \$25. First quality. Manufacturer's price \$35 to \$40.

Ladies' Gauntlets—Persian Lamb, black, \$5; grey \$3.50. Bought skins at one third their value to clear out a dealer's stock.

Astrachan Jackets—\$20, worth \$35 to \$65. Men's Black Lamb, Beaver, Nutria, and Mountain Mink Caps, half their value. Thousands already sold.

Clothing: an endless variety of Overcoats—Men's \$2.75 to \$5 and \$7.50, worth double the money. Men's suits—all wool tweeds \$3.50 to \$7. These prices are about half what the goods are worth. Men's pants 5c.

T. Lindsay & Co.

265, 267, 269, 271, 173 AND 275

WELLINGTON ST., OTTAWA.

P.S.—Mail orders promptly attended to.

A heavy snow storm prevailed in this section on Sunday last.

Two and-a-half and three foot box stoves marked at cost at G. Fred Hodgins.

In consequence of the illness of Rev. Mr. Dilworth, that rev. gentleman was unable to conduct the service in St. Paul's church on Sunday morning last, as announced, therefore none was held till evening when the Rev. J. L. Flanagan officiated.

On Saturday, whilst Mrs. A. W. Smith, of Litchfield, that rev. gentleman was unable to conduct the service in St. Paul's church on Sunday morning last, as announced, therefore none was held till evening when the Rev. J. L. Flanagan officiated.

Mr. W. D. Harris, C. Engineer of the P. P. J. and G. V. Railways, has, we learn, been appointed managing director of the Pontiac Road, and as this gentleman is said to be in favor of an express service on the line, would it not be well for the many business men interested to take some action in bringing the matter before his notice.

Renfrew elected its first town council on Monday of last week as follows: Mayor—Jas. Craig, majority 42. Reeve—Jas. Clark (acclamation.) Deputy Reeve—F. M. Davine, maj. 91. Councillors—S. Moffatt, Wm. Egan, D. T. Elliott, Henry Moss, David Brownlee, Joseph Gravelle, Thos. Logan, A. Hough, W. N. Roberts.

Is there enough business men in Shawville and vicinity to warrant the establishment of a bank here, is a question which our business men are asking each other these times. We do not feel competent to answer the question, but it does seem to us that no harm would come of having the matter fully enquired into, anyway. A bank in Shawville, would mean a very great convenience, indeed, gentlemen.

Radford Notes.

Jany. 11.—As you have heard no news from Radford lately, I thought I would drop you a few notes to let you know our little place is still alive.

Miss Annie Jones, of Eau Claire, is the guest of Mrs. George Richardson.

Mrs. John Bradley, of Eardley, and son, Wellington, who have been visiting friends in this neighborhood for the past week returned home on Saturday accompanied by Miss Annie Grant.

The Xmas Tree held in Ralph's school house on the 21st Dec. was highly attended. The proceeds amounted to \$18.

Quite a number of young folks gathered at the house of Mrs. T. Richardson on New Year's night and spent the evening in social amusements.

Mrs. Wm. Eades has gone on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Steele.

Mr. Andy Farrell, of Otter Lake, paid a visit to Radford on Tuesday and returned Wednesday.

Pigeon.

Best value imaginable in boys' and men's overcoats during balance of January at G. F. Hodgins.

Clarendon Front Notes.

On Wednesday morning last, the house of Mr. Wm. Sturgeon narrowly escaped being destroyed by fire. It appears that Mr. Sturgeon, after having kindled the fire, went out to feed the stock but in a short time was called in to see what was causing such a smoke in the house. Mr. Sturgeon soon discovered a fire beside the stovepipe. He called for assistance from Mr. A. Draper's, but still the fire was making rapid progress, and it was only by the timely arrival of a large number of neighbors that the fire was extinguished, but not until it had damaged the building to such an extent that a new one may be necessary. It will be remembered that after the cyclone of June 14th, '92, Mr. S. had to rebuild all his out-buildings except his house, which was much damaged by the storm.

Wednesday was made memorable also by the uniting in matrimony of Mr. Edward, third son of Mr. Richard Dagg, with Miss Jennie, second daughter of the late John Sturgeon, all of Clarendon. During the day the guests assembled at the house of Mrs. Sturgeon, where everything had been prepared to enable them to enjoy themselves, which they did until evening, when they drove to the home of Mr. R. Dagg, where a number of friends had gathered to welcome the newly wedded pair, with whom they spent a very pleasant evening. After wishing the happy couple a pleasant and prosperous journey through life, all retired to their homes, having spent a very pleasant time. The bride received many valuable and useful presents.

Mr. Little's are around again after being closed in on account of diphtheria.

GLEANER.

Whew! Listen, boys. Don't look at big notices; pay attention to small things. H. Hobbs has just received a large consignment of single and double driving harness, in nickel and rubber finish, also cork-faced collars, from the well known firm of E. N. Heney & Co. They are dandies. When in town step in and have a look.

Mr. Campbell, of Dundas, Ont., Grand Lecturer of the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, addressed a small audience here on Monday evening last, in the interest of the Order.

Toronto was visited by another million dollar fire on Thursday night last. It started within 50 feet of the old Globe building, and burned ten of the principal wholesale business houses in the city.

Mr. Ben. Judd informs us that two teams have started up the Coulonge to break the road through to Bryson & Fraser's depot; they expected to reach the depot by the 15th. It is expected that one hundred and seventy tons of supplies will be delivered at the depot this winter.

NEW DRUG STORE, MAIN ST., SHAWVILLE.—A choice assortment of Drugs and Chemicals constantly on hand. Also, a full stock of Patent Medicines; Horse and Cattle medicines of all kinds. Prescriptions and family recipes carefully put up at all hours. Open on Sunday between 12 and 1 p. m. Dr. R. H. KLOCK.

The Ottawa Journal says:—Ottawa horsemen are dissatisfied with the action of the Montreal trotting club in barring Jimmy Mack in the 217 class. The horse is eligible for a 2-22 class having a mark of 2 21 1-2 and because he happens to be a good one, horsemen think it is most unfair to bar him from competition. No Montreal horse has ever been barred in the Ottawa horse races.

A correspondent of the Montreal Witness calls attention to the statement now going the rounds of the press that the use of the private post card, by affixing a one cent stamp to an ordinary card, is now legal in Canada. He received such a card on Jan. 2nd—for which he was charged four cents. He wrote immediately to the post office inspector, who replied to the effect that the instructions relate only to cards of British origin, so that an ordinary card on which only a one-cent stamp is affixed, posted in Canada, will be rated letter postage and double the deficiency charged.

Ottawa Citizen Carnival Number.

The Ottawa Citizen is issuing a beautifully illustrated carnival number of 24 pages, containing sketches of the Capital, its buildings and characteristic scenes of winter sports etc. No expense has been spared in producing this number. The work has been done by Sabiston & Co. of Montreal, and the result will be the finest thing of the kind that has ever appeared in Canada. The edition is limited to ten thousand. Price 50 cents. Send in your order at once. 2 ins.

When you buy Beaver Tobacco be sure you get the genuine.

Municipal Elections.

The annual election of councillors for this village came off rather more quietly than at one time seemed imminent, owing to the opposing parties agreeing to an amicable arrangement whereby the trouble and annoyance of a contest was avoided. The election of three councillors was necessary to fill the places of Messrs. John Lester, Thos. Dale and James Prendergast, whose terms of office had expired. To fill these vacancies the names of Messrs. R. D. Finnigan, John H. Armstrong and Robert McCredie were proposed. These nominations stood unquestioned for some time during which interval the ranks of "the other side" became visibly strengthened by the entry of more ratepayers. Having ascertained the proposals before the meeting, the following amendments were submitted: That James Prendergast be re-elected; that Dr. A. Lyon be elected in the room and stead of Thos. Dale; that J. A. Cowan be elected in the room and stead of John Lester. The supporters of Mr. Prendergast argued that it was unfair to oppose his re-election, he having sat only one year in the council to fill out the term of another member resigned; also that such a course was unjust to the ratepayers of the west ward who would be deprived of a representative at the board. After some discussion a compromise was agreed to whereby all the nominations were withdrawn and the names of James Prendergast, Robert McCredie and John H. Armstrong were proposed and declared elected by acclamation.

CLARENDON.—Ralph Hodgins and Thos. Macfarlane. Retiring councillors—Jas. Wilson and John Murray.

LITCHFIELD.—John Forde re-elected; John O'Brien in the room and stead of Morgan Kavanagh.

CALUMET ISLAND.—John Shea, re-elected; Alex. Tremblay in the room and stead of Antoine Denis.

BRAYSON.—W. Rimer and Wm. Bolam re-elected.

PORTAGE DU FORT.—John Coyne and Thos. Fraser re-elected.

BRISTOL.—Harper Lothian and P. Kelly.

QUYON.—H. M. McLean and Joseph Annan re-elected.

S. ONSLLOW.—Joseph Edey and D. Kennedy, re-elected.

F. COULONGE.—A. Colton, Dr. Gauthier, D. Morrison.

Beaver Tobacco, the gentleman's chew, is the finest made. For Sale by J. G. McGuire, Shawville.

REID BROS., Arnprior, Adv't

Making Room

—FOR—

SPRING IMPOR-

-TATIONS,

—AT—

THE ARCADE STORE, ARNPRIOR.

—O:O:O—

Clearing Prices in Every Department.

Come and get Bargains at

REID BROS. THE ARCADE. ARNPRIOR.

A few second hand box stoves for sale, cheap. A. KELLUGH, Shawville.

Largest stock of boots and shoes in the town, very cheap. Moccasins, overshoes and rubbers to beat the band. H. HOBBS

Christmas Examinations.

BRAYSON MODEL SCHOOL

STANDING—
Grade III.—Sadie Stevenson 1, 524 marks; Lena Clarke 2, 246 marks. Grade II.—Wilfred Bolam 1, 475 marks; 2, Maude Moore and Alex. McLean, (equal) 287 marks; Maggie Kemp 3, 360 marks; Melinda Kemp 4, 342 marks. Grade I.—Olive Turpin 1, 434 marks; Janet Moore 2, 383 marks; Marcella Ardill 3, 361 marks; Alfie Clarke 4, 343 marks; Wolsey Clarke 5, 301 marks; Percy Coughlin 6, 271 marks.

Reading—Grade III.—1, Sadie Stevenson; 2, Lena Clarke, Grade II.—1, Maude Moore; 2, Melinda Kemp and Wilfred Bolam, equal; 3, Alex. McLean. Grade I.—1, Janet Moore and Marcella Ardill, equal; 2, Olive Turpin; 3, Alfie Clarke.

Writing—Grade III.—1, Sadie Stevenson; 2, Lena Clarke. Grade II.—1, Melinda Kemp; 2, Maggie Kemp; 3, Wilfred Bolam. Grade I.—1, Olive Turpin; 2, Marcella Ardill; 3, Alfie Clarke.

Dictation—Grade III.—1, Sadie Stevenson; 2, Lena Clarke. Grade II.—1, W. Bolam; 2, Melinda and Maggie Kemp, equal; 3, Alfie Clarke. Grade I.—1, Olive Turpin and Marcella Ardill, equal; 2, Alfie Clarke; 3, Janet Moore.

Arithmetic—Grade III.—1, Sadie Stevenson. Grade II.—1, Melinda Kemp; 2, W. Bolam; 3, Maude Moore. Grade I.—1, Alfie Clarke; 2, Marcella Ardill; 3, Janet Moore.

English Grammar—Grade III.—1, Sadie Stevenson. Grade II.—1, W. Bolam; 2, Maggie Kemp and Alex. McLean, equal; 3, Maude Moore; Grade I.—1, Marcella Ardill; 2, Olive Turpin, Janet Moore.

Geography—Grade III.—1, Sadie Stevenson. Grade II.—1, Alex. McLean and W. Bolam, equal; 2, Maude Moore; 3, Melinda Kemp. Grade I.—1, Alfie Clarke; 2, Olive Turpin; 3, Wolsey Clarke.

Canadian History—Grade III.—1, Sadie Stevenson; Grade I.—1, Olive Turpin; 2, Alfie Clarke; 3, Wolsey Clarke.

British History—Grade II.—1, W. Bolam; 2, Maude Moore; 3, Maggie Kemp.

Scripture History—1, Sadie Stevenson. Grade II.—1, W. Bolam; 2, Maude Moore; 3, Alex. McLean. Grade I.—1, Olive Turpin and Percy Coughlin, equal; 2, Janet Moore; 3, Wolsey and Alfie Clarke, equal.

French—Grade III.—1, Sadie Stevenson; 2, Lena Clarke. Grade II.—1, Melinda Kemp; 2, W. Bolam; 3, Maggie Kemp. Grade I.—1, Olive Turpin; 2, Marcella Ardill; 3, Janet Moore.

Book-keeping—Grade III.—1, Sadie Stevenson; 2, Lena Clarke. Grade II.—1, W. Bolam; 2, Alex. McLean; 3, Maggie Kemp and Maude Moore, equal. Grade I.—1, Olive Turpin; 2, Janet Moore; 3, Marcella Ardill.

Algebra—Grade III.—1, Sadie Stevenson; 2, Lena Clarke. Grade II.—1, Alex. McLean; 2, W. Bolam; 3, Maude Moore.

Geometry—Grade III.—1, Lena Clarke; 2, Sadie Stevenson.

MAURIE H. HANRAH, Teacher.

Overcoats at Leader's; 25 beauties; regular price Ten Dollars; ask Five.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Toilet Hints.

Corn-meal is excellent for rough and sore hands.

A very good toilet water is made with one quart of deodorized alcohol and one ounce of scent.

When the hair is to be washed, the first thing to do is to scratch the scalp gently with a comb, not fine, to loosen the dead skin that may have formed, using also a fine emollient. This is easily done by parting the hair. After this take a piece of flannel, ten or twelve inches square, and rub the scalp in every part with tar soap, dividing the hair as before. Then, with neck and shoulders properly protected with towels, wash the head in hot water, applying more soap, if necessary. Use waters enough to clean the scalp, and to cleanse the hair thoroughly, five or six perhaps, making the temperature cooler every time until the last one is barely tepid. Then wipe well with Turkish towels, these absorb the moisture best, in cold weather making them quite hot before using; in summer this is not necessary. When the hair is nearly dry, straighten it out, and carefully dry it out. Then it can be dressed.

For Moth Patches.

This remedy has been well tested and has never been known to fail. One case was of four years' standing. It leaves the skin without a mark or blemish, and as soft and smooth as an infant's. Procure from a druggist a 10% solution of salicylic acid, and in another bottle equal parts of rose water and glycerine. Use the solution of acid often, every hour if possible, dabbing it on with a soft, linen cloth. The glycerine is to be used morning and evening and will prevent the skin from becoming inflamed. Use the acid until the outer cuticle peels off. It leaves no scar. In addition the system must be cleansed. This is a good complexion beautifier: One part sulphur, one part cream of tartar, one part rhubarb, all powdered and well mixed. Dose for an adult one teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, upon rising in the morning. Take every third day for one month.

Have a Bath Room.

Few old-fashioned houses can boast of a bath room. Yet what a necessity and luxury both the inmates of those same houses are deprived of. For what class of people who do manual labor requires a bath room more than the farmer? By necessity he comes in daily contact with the soil, and hard, perspiring labor, and a nice, comfortable bath room is really not a thing unattainable, even in those old-fashioned houses, for there is always some small room that can be fitted up for the purpose at very little expense. At least a good bath-tub, with all of the accessories for bathing conveniently at hand, can be had even if you have to carry the water in pails, and that is better than no tub at all. You can easily have drainage fixed to carry off the dirty water, if you cannot have the water brought in pipes.

Leaks in Tinware.

A housekeeper who has a box of oil paints handy, can use a tube to advantage in stopping small leaks in tinware, such as wash basins, dippers, etc. Squeeze a little flake white over the hole, hang up the vessel and let it dry thoroughly. A broken glass or cup can be mended by coating the edges of the pieces with white paint, pressing together and setting away to dry. I have a glass which has been used two years since being mended in this way and it holds boiling hot tea on occasion.

Some New Desserts.

Bananas, oranges and nuts are good staple desserts for the winter. Stuffed Bananas are recommended. Purchase the fairest and best looking bananas obtainable. Remove carefully one section of the banana skin, not breaking it off as it is to be replaced, and scoop out the pulp, mashing it fine. For four bananas, add two-thirds of a cupful of powdered sugar, one cupful of cream whipped and half a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Mix well, fill the skins and replace the section of skin, tying, if necessary, with a thread. Pack in tin boxes surrounded with equal parts of salt and ice. To prevent the salt water from reaching the inside of the box, wind buttered cheese cloth around the covers and seams of the boxes. Let it stand for two hours and serve each banana on a doily, tying with a white ribbon. The result might be termed a glorified banana.

Orange Apple Sauce.—Pare, core and cut into quarters one pound of apples. Put three-quarters of a pound of sugar and a half-pint of water on to boil. Boil and skim; then add the grated rind of one orange; boil a moment longer, until syrupy, then add the pulp of two oranges and the apples. Cover the saucepan and cook very slowly, until the apples are clear and tender, but perfectly whole. Sprinkle over two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and serve cold.

Orange Pie.—Grate the yellow rind and squeeze the juice of two large, deep-colored oranges, mix well and save out a tablespoonful. Beat to a cream half a pound of butter and half a pound of powdered sugar. Add the yolks of six eggs beaten light and the orange juice. Now stir in the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth and pour the mixture into pie plates lined with puff paste. Bake in a quick oven. When done spread with a meringue made of the whites of the other two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and the tablespoonful of juice, and set them in the oven to brown. This quantity will make two pies.

Orange Icing.—From a five cent baker's loaf of stale bread cut off all the crust, and grate or crumble the inside as fine as possible. Pour over it one quart of boiling

milk, add a quarter of a pound of butter and the same of sugar. Let it stand until cold. Then add the grated rind of one, and the pulp and juice of two large oranges and six eggs beaten light. Pour into a buttered dish and bake one hour. Serve hot or cold.

THE NEW DIPHTHERIA CURE.

Manufacturing Anti-Toxine by Buffalo Doctors—The Process Described.

A despatch from Buffalo, N. Y., says: A syndicate of Buffalo doctors has started the process for the manufacture of anti-toxine on a farm near Williamsville, this State. They have two horses, and they have already inoculated them. Doctors Macbeth, Long, Winburne, and Davis are the men engaged in the project. Dr. Macbeth, who was graduated from the Buffalo Academy of Medicine in 1892, and from the King's College, London, in 1894, has charge of the work. The horses chosen were selected after a careful examination as to their physical condition. They were found to be absolutely perfect in health, and were inoculated with the poison which had been cultivated in broth from the diphtheria bacilli.

The inoculation was made in the neck, and was performed while the horses were eating oats from the mangers. The operation was very simple, and neither animal seemed to mind it in the least, not even for a moment during the operation stopping the munching of the oats.

It will be nearly three months before the horses will be in a condition to give up the fluid which, when injected into the system of a person suffering with diphtheria, kills the disease, and which, when used upon a person threatened with or exposed to diphtheria, absolutely prevents the disease from gaining a foothold in the system.

The horses will have the best of care, and will be watched very closely. The injection given them recently was very weak. It will be increased in strength and size until the animals receive the full strength of the poison. It will have no effect on them at all. When they are ready to give up some of their blood, a neck vein will be opened and some blood drawn off. This blood will be treated so as to separate the clot from the watery part, or serum. The latter is the anti-toxine.

ELEPHANTS TENDING BABIES.

Monsters that Take the Tenderest Care of the Mahout's Children.

Weakness appeals powerfully to the friendly protection of the strong, and even among brutes—at least, the nobler kinds—the appeal is not often in vain. In the curious relations between monster and midge we not infrequently see the fable of the lion and the mouse repeated without words. There is nothing by any means uncommon or incredible in the stories which have been reported about the children of a mahout being cared for by the mahout's elephant.

The whole family of the mahout become, as it were, parasites to the elephant, by whom they earn their living. I have seen a baby placed by its mother systematically under the elephant's care, and within reach of its trunk, while the mother went to fetch water or to get wood or material to cook the family dinner. No jackal or wolf would be likely to pick up and carry off a baby who was thus confided to the care of an elephant; but most people who have lived a life in the jungle know how very possible it is for a jackal or a wolf to carry off a baby when lying in a hut when the mother's back is turned.

The children thus brought up in the companionship of an elephant become familiar with him, and take all kinds of liberties with him, which the elephant seems to endure on the principle that it does not hurt him, while it amuses the child. You see a little naked black child, about two feet high, standing on the elephant's bare back, and taking it down to the water to bathe, shouting all the time in the most unbecoming terms of native abusive language.

On arriving at the water the elephant, ostensibly in obedience to the child's command, lies down and enjoys himself, just leaving a part of his body, like a small island, above water, on which the small child stands and yells, and yells all the more if he has several companions of his own age, also in charge of their elephants all wallowing in the water around him. If the child slips off his island, the elephant's trunk promptly replaces him in safety. The little urchins, as they grow up, become first mates to mahouts, and eventually arrive at the dignity of being mahouts themselves.

Napoleon and Whist.

The great Napoleon was not great at the whist table, and a characteristic story is told of him at St. Helena. At a private party of whist he took out four napoleons to use as markers, and one of the young ladies took up one of the coins and asked him what it was. The polite hero snatched it rather roughly from her, and, pointing to the impression, exclaimed, "C'est moi." The annoyance caused by this incident ruffled him so much that he made a misdeal. The party begged him to try again, and he did so with the same result. His countenance then displayed the rages of convulsive fury, and his anger was not appeased until the house had been searched for old cards, which could be more easily dealt.

Meantime the unhappy Count Las Cases, his only attendant, was ordered to sit down at a spare table to play the cards alone until they should run smoothly. Louis Philippe showed equal regard for the coin that bore his name. He dropped a louis on the carpet while playing whist, and arrested the progress of the game to look for it, whereupon a foreigner Ambassador, who was one of the party, set fire to a billet of 1,000 francs to give light to the King under the table.

CHINESE NEW YEAR.

THE CHINESE WILL CELEBRATE IT THIS YEAR AS USUAL.

It is a National Holiday, and is for Many the Only Holiday of the Year—Something About the Chinese Winter and How the People Spend It.

The Chinese will celebrate New Year's Day this year with quite as much enthusiasm as they ever have in the past notwithstanding their terrible punishment by the Japanese troops. The majority of the Chinese people, in fact, hardly know that a war has been going on, and nothing could make them give up their New Year celebration. It occurs later than ours, and comes on the edge of the spring. It is, however, the great festival of the year, and it is a sort of 24th of May Christmas, birthday and Sunday mixed up together. It is the birthday of the whole Chinese people. Every man, woman and child in the empire is a year older on New Year's Day, and all trot about and wish each other "many happy returns." It is the only Sunday that the Chinese have throughout the year. The working people labor from ten to twelve hours every day, and they put in thirty solid days every month. At New Year's all lay off for a rest, and for about two weeks they do nothing but call, eat and amuse themselves. For ten days before the New Year the country goes wild in preparation. The stores all have low prices and new goods, and the bargain counters are thronged quite as much as they are in Canada. Everyone buys presents, and all who can, get a new suit of clothes for the occasion. Those who can't buy borrow or rent, and the Chinese on New Year's dress in satins, furs and silks. It is about the only day in the year when the whole Chinese people are comparatively clean. Every person is supposed to take a bath the day before, and this for the majority of the people is the only time they get bathed during the year.

A NATIONAL PAY DAY.

New Year is the national pay day. All accounts must be squared up at that time, and the man who can't raise enough to pay his debts has to go into bankruptcy. The laws are such that the creditor can enter the debtor's house and take what he pleases if there is no settlement, and families club together and make all sorts of compromises to keep up the business reputation of the clan. I was in China just after New Year's last year, and I found lots of bankrupts. It is a great day for the pawnbrokers, and their shops are crowded with people who want to pay their debts and redeem their best clothes, in order to get them out of pawn before New Year's. There are crowds who want to pawn other things, in order to get money to pay their debts, and the Chinese probably patronize the pawn shops at this time of the year more than any other people in the world. Pawnbrokers receive very high rates of interest, and they are protected by the government. Speaking of bankrupts, they are not permitted to begin business again until some settlement is made, and when I wanted to buy some pictures in Shanghai I was told that the artist who kept them was a bankrupt, and that he could not open until he got more money.

AN EMPIRE PAINTED RED.

The Chinese paint their whole country red, figuratively speaking, on New Year's in more senses of the word than one. Red is the color with which they denote good luck and prosperity, and all the New Year cards and invitations are on paper of this color. Every child gets its New Year's present wrapped in red paper, and red inscriptions are repeated over the doors of the houses. These inscriptions bear characters praying for good fortune, wealth and happiness, and they are posted on each side of the outer doors of the houses. New pictures of Chinese generals are put on the front doors, and the houses are scoured and made clean. Among other things, eggs are dyed red, and are offered to the gods, and dinner parties are gotten up in bright vermillion. The red used is that which you find around our firecrackers, and the Chinese spend more in firecrackers on New Year's than do on the twenty-fourth of May. The night before everyone is firing of packs of crackers, and there are all sorts of fireworks, including birds and fishes, and scenes of all kinds in fire. The firecrackers are used to scare off the evil spirits, and hardly anyone goes to bed the last night of the old year. The Chinese say that the man who sits up the last night of the old year and sees the first sunrise of the new year for ten years in succession will certainly have a long life, and there are all sorts of New Year's superstitions.

CHINA'S IMMENSE COAL MINES.

Still, China has some of the largest coal fields in the world, and a German geologist who has examined into the matter says that the extent of the workable coal beds of China is greater than that of any other country. There is coal right near Hankow, which is now being used in the making of iron, and every province in the empire is said to have coal in it. There is, however, only one mine which is being operated on anything like scientific principles. This is at Tong Shan, about eighty miles from Tien Tsin, and the Chinese have been mining about two thousand tons of coal a day here for years. I visited the works last summer, and took a look at the miners. They receive about 63 cents a week, or 9 cents a day, and the mines pay very well. The coal is bituminous, and it was about the only source of supply which China had during the trouble with the Japanese. The railroad runs right through this region, and it was first built to carry this coal to the sea. There is said to be good anthracite coal in the hills near Pekin, and when China is covered with railroads coal will be the cheapest fuel.

their knees and bump their heads on the ground before him. The day after New Year's the officials all go to the temples to worship, and for about ten days afterward there are all sorts of New Year's ceremonies. The second day is called ladies' day, and if the weather is good the women go out into the country to picnics. They dress in the brightest of silks, their faces are painted in honor of the occasion and their little feet are in costly shoes. They wear a great many clothes, and it is wadded cotton, and not coal and wood, that keeps China warm.

WINTER IN CHINA.

The winter is now at its worst in the Chinese empire, and the whole northern country is frozen up solid. This means a great deal more there than it does here. The rivers, which form the only means of travel outside of dirt roads, are frozen up, and Pekin, the capital, is shut off from the rest of the world for four months of the year. It is reached by the winding Peiho River, which flows into the Yellow Sea near the Taku forts. Tien Tsin is fifty miles inland, and this is a city of a million people. Pekin is about eighty miles north of it and the only conveyances are rude Chinese carts. Letters which go to Pekin in the winter have to travel overland several hundred miles after they reach China, and they first go to Shanghai, and are carried by pony express.

A NATION IN SHEEPSKIN.

Nearly all the northern Chinese dress in sheepskin during the winter, and coats of this kind and jackets and pantaloons of quilted cotton make up their clothes. The colder it gets the more garments they put on, and a girl who in the winter looks like the fat woman of the circus, may slowly fade into the ethereal type of the living skeleton as she sheds jacket after jacket, when the warm weather approaches. Clothes of this kind cannot be washed, and those of the poorer classes are dirty in the extreme. The richer people wear magnificent garments of wadded silk lined with fur, and I saw one man's wardrobe which contained at least \$1,000 worth of costly fur garments. The furs used are of all kinds, and you can get magnificent cloaks of Tibetan goat, such as our ladies use for opera cloaks, for about \$10 in gold. They have fine fables, but they are costly, and a number of Li Hung Chang's nobles had silk gowns lined with mink. The fur markets of China are as fine as any in the world. There are long streets in Tien Tsin which are filled with fur stores, and there is a square in Pekin which is devoted to a fur market. Every morning about 4 o'clock you may find there several hundred wholesale fur dealers with their goods spread out on the ground, and you can buy all sorts of skins from the cheapest of squirrels to the finest of seals. There are lots of secondhand fur stores, and old furs are bought and cleaned and resold.

CHINESE FUEL.

The Chinese do not use fire to keep warm, and it is only in the rarest of instances that you will find well-heated houses. Fuel is remarkably scarce, and everything is carefully saved. I saw hundreds of women pulling up stubble and gathering straw and old weeds in order to make fires, and one of the chief businesses along the Yangtze-Kiang is the cutting the reeds which grow on the low shores and tying them up in bundles to be carried into the cities for sale. I saw no iron stoves in China, and the rooms which they pretended to heat were furnished with what are called kangas. These are ledges or platforms of brick about two feet high, which fill one side of the room. They are heated by fires, and a fire of straw is started under them and is kept burning until the bricks are hot. The people sleep on the kang, but the trouble I found with them was that when they were fired up they roasted me, and as soon as the fire went out the kang became as cold as a stone. I slept on them many nights during my interior trip, and was continually afflicted with a cold. Had the fuel been wood or coal, they might be better, but with straw they were worse than no fires at all. The stoves of China are usually of clay, and charcoal is largely used for cooking. There is said to be coal in nearly all parts of the empire, but only a little is mined. All of that brought into Pekin is carried on the backs of camels, and I saw many coal merchants who sold nothing but coal dust. They mixed the powdered coal with dirt, and moulded it up into lumps of about the size and shape of a baseball. It was sold by the basket, and it brought high prices.

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Modern Improvement.

Friend—"You haf move a new house in, I hear."

Swiebler—"Yah; und dot house has all de modern improvements—city vater for washing, und a peer saloon glose by."

Don't Want Old Maids.

When an Armenian maiden attains her 17th year and is not engaged to be married she must undergo a strange punishment. She is forced to fast three days, then for twenty-four hours her food is salt fish and she is not permitted to quench her thirst.

Twenty years ago Hon. Thos. McGreevy insured his life for \$40,000. The policy matured last week and Mr. McGreevy received this sum in cash.

PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Gathered From Various Points From the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Brechin has scarlet fever. Berlin is overrun with tramps. Jaundice is prevalent in Pelham. Berlin has a Children's Aid Society. Chicken-pox prevails at Hawkestone. Ridgeway has an elopement sensation. Craighurst has an epidemic of la grippe. Brockville taxpayers are in arrears \$80,000.

A new pottery has been built at Waverley.

Winnipeg has had many burglaries recently.

The collectable taxes of Chatham are \$68,808.

Railway traffic during the holidays was very heavy.

Another good flow of oil has been struck at Chatham.

Dehorning cattle is extensively practised in Perth County.

Mr. Alex Stevenson, an old resident of Tilbury, is dead.

Isaac Jackson, Clinton, has a tea-pot more than 200 years old.

The store and post office at Charlemont have been robbed.

Atwood and St. Thomas must submit to compulsory vaccination.

A cemetery is to be established on the commons at Kemptville.

A gold mining company has just been organized in Pembroke.

A Home for newborns and bootblacks is to be established in London.

Two bodies were recently stolen from the Palmyra Baptist cemetery.

Montreal street railway horses have been sold at from \$20 to \$50 each.

P. J. McKeon was ordained a Catholic priest at Belle River this week.

5,502 English sparrows were slaughtered in a recent side hunt in Brooke.

Patrick O'Neill died at Sandwich South from injuries received in a runaway.

R. Edwards, Lloydtown, nearly cut off his ear by falling backwards on his axe.

A Lambeth hotelkeeper has been fined \$20 for allowing gambling on his premises.

The assets of Kent County are placed at \$41,219.66, and the liabilities \$26,214.56.

A Prospect Hill man has traded his 50-acre farm for a 100-acre farm near Parkhill.

Owing to the scarcity of school teachers in Manitoba many country schools are closed.

The Sarnia Baptists will call Rev. H. C. Speller, of De Land, Fla., formerly of London.

The ladies of Thorold are talking of organizing a Rebekah degree of Oddfellowship.

Two Weidman sawyers sawed six thousand feet of timber in two hours out of two trees.

Twenty-four men played a euchre game the other evening in Galt for an oyster supper.

Over \$40,000 worth of cheese has been shipped from Listowel within the past few weeks.

The Inspector of Registry Offices in Ontario reports great neglect in this department.

Burlington ratepayers will vote on the question of spending \$1,500 to protect the lake front.

The Hamilton & Dundas Railway wants its charter changed to allow a trolley system if desirable.

Geo. Patton, a respectable farmer of Oxford County, has been taken into custody a raving maniac.

Never since 1876, say old river men on the St. Lawrence, has the river been so open and so free from ice.

Chas. Wallace, of Pond Mills, while hunting was taken for a lynx by another hunter and dangerously shot.

The dog tax collected in Orillia last year amounted to \$123, while the Police Court fines summed up to \$45.40.

The Beatty line of Sarnia, is said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Campana to run on the Duluth route.

A young man named McGinnis, of Ingersoll, had a new nose put on his face, the skin being taken from his own forehead.

A Muskoka township horse fell into an unused well 35 feet deep the other day and was pulled out without sustaining any material damage.

The house in which Sir John Moore lived in Halifax when he was a subaltern is still to be seen and is now a harness-maker's shop, on Hollis street.

Astrology and Birthdays.

An old astrological prediction gives the character of a girl according to the month in which she was born, as follows:

"If a girl is born in January she will be a prudent housewife, given to melancholy, but good tempered and fond of fine clothes; if in February, an affectionate wife and tender mother and devoted to dress; if in March, a frivolous chatterbox, somewhat given to quarrelling, and a connoisseur in gowns and bonnets; if in April, inconstant, not very intelligent, but likely to be good-looking and studious of fashion plates; if in May, handsome, amiable, and given to style in dress; if in June, impetuous, will marry early, be frivolous and like dressy clothes; if in July, possibly handsome, but with a sulky temper and a penchant for gay attire; if in August, amiable and practical, likely to marry rich and dress strikingly; if in September, discreet, affable, much liked and a fashionable dresser; if in October, pretty and coquettish, and devoted to attractive garniture; if in November, liberal, kind, of a mild disposition and an admirer of stylish dress; if in December, well proportioned, fond of novelty, extravagant and a student of dressy effects."

If these sayings be authentic, what is the birth month of the blue stockings who care nothing for dress? Perhaps there were none in those days.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

At Quebec on Saturday the temperature was 25° below zero.

It is thought that Neepawa's (Man.) mining banker has been murdered.

The Manitoba Legislature is called for the despatch of business on January 24th.

The Salvation Army is establishing a shelter and soup kitchen in Winnipeg this winter.

Mr. Hiram Robinson, who has served on the Ottawa Public School Board for twenty-eight years, has resigned.

It is said that Lady Thompson will take up her residence in Toronto in order to be with her sons, who are studying law here.

The medical men of Oshawa state that there is less sickness at present than there has been at any time during the past 15 years.

An ex-alderman of Kingston states that there has been boodling among the aldermen of that city.

During the past season 55,842 boxes of cheese, representing nearly 4,500,000 pounds, were shipped over the Brockville and Westport railway.

The anti-toxine remedy for diphtheria has proved successful in three cases at Chatham, Ont., and the physicians pronounce it a great success.

The British warship Blenheim, which conveyed the remains of Sir John Thompson to this country, will leave Halifax on Friday for Portsmouth.

The Council of London West, Ont., has decided to ask for a Government commission to examine the financial affairs of the village.

The Northern Elevator Company has announced its intention of building ten new elevators next season, in different parts of Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Before leaving for the west Lord and Lady Aberdeen intimated that they would spend next summer in Halifax if they could secure suitable accommodation, not officially but as private citizens.

Mr. Michael Bird, a veteran of the Crimean war, died on Thursday night at London, Ontario, aged sixty-six. He was wounded at Balaklava, and received several medals for bravery and good conduct.

The appeal of the Hamilton Gas Light Company against the assessment of eighty-five thousand dollars on their mains has been dismissed by Judge Muir. He reduced the assessment, however, to seventy-four thousand dollars.

The Hamilton, Ont., City Council has given notice of its intention to apply for legislation to dissolve the Gas Company's perpetual charter; also for power to own and operate electric railways, and to turn the pipe track into a road.

According to a Montreal paper, about five months ago Sir John Thompson consulted a Montreal physician, who told him that unless he abandoned the excitement of public life he did not think he could live more than four months.

The Rev. Dr. King, of Chatham, Ont., died there the other day, aged 83. He was a slave-owner in Louisiana, but set free his nineteen slaves and brought them to Canada where he founded the Elgin settlement in 1850, as a retreat and home for fugitive slaves from the South.

Immigration Inspector De Barry, of Buffalo, says that the cases against the Jacob G. Shantz Company, manufacturers of buttons, of Buffalo and Berlin, Ont., for importing alien laborers under contract to work in the Buffalo factory, will be heard the latter part of this month.

A consultation took place at Montreal yesterday between Dr. A. F. Rogers, of Ottawa, and Dr. S. H. Birkett, of Montreal, respecting the present condition of the Premier's health. They decided that there was no organic disease of any part, and that the entire cause of the cough which has given Sir Mackenzie Bowell so much trouble of late is a form of laryngitis, mainly of a spasmodic character.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Moore, editor of the London Morning Post, is dead.

Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, the well-known musical composer, has been knighted.

The Manitoba Government office in London, Eng., has been permanently closed.

There is talk of establishing a daily mail service between Southampton, Eng., and New York.

It is reported in London that Lord William Beresford intends keeping a big stable of race horses.

About 225 fishermen, belonging to Hull, Grimsby and Yarmouth, Eng., lost their lives in the recent gales.

It is understood that the Imperial Home Office favors the idea of Newfoundland becoming a province of the Dominion of Canada.

The governors of Dublin lunatic asylum have appointed a woman medical superintendent of the female wards. There are upwards of 1,000 patients.

Mr. Gladstone's Concordance and Prayer-book, the work of his leisure hours for twenty years, will be ready on February 1st.

Baron Wolverton, a lord-in-waiting to the Queen, was married on Saturday to Lady Edith Ward, sister of the second Earl of Dudley.

The adherents of the Duc d'Orleans in London are in expectation that their leader will at any early date issue a manifesto, which will be followed by a demonstration on French soil at the risk of his arrest.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, has been appointed a member of the Imperial Privy Council, and Baron Cromer, the British agent and Consul-General in Egypt, has been made a K. G. C. B.

The institution of a preliminary examination at the Scottish universities has this year resulted in the rejection of 856 would-be students. This means a loss to the professors of the universities in class fees of \$50,000.

Mr. William R. Cromer, M.P., will leave England on Wednesday with a memorial signed by three hundred and forty-five members of the House of Commons in favor of arbitration in all matters of dispute between England and the United States, for presentation to President Cleveland and Congress.

UNITED STATES.

The Ohio river at Cincinnati is closed by ice.

Orange growers of California have advanced prices to \$2.50 a box.

The settlers of southern Nebraska are said to be bordering on starvation.

The Colorado Springs Evening Telegraph is now edited and managed by ladies.

Dr. Dunnigan, of Buffalo, died Friday of diphtheria. Anti-toxine failed to cure him.

At Saratoga Springs, N.Y., on Saturday the temperature fell to eighteen below zero.

Col. William L. Strong is the first mayor of New York city in 20 years not of the Democratic faith.

Mr. John Burn, M.P., the English labor leader, sailed from New York on Saturday for Liverpool.

The United States will probably build two and perhaps three large battleships at once, to cost \$4,000,000 each.

The striking cloakmakers of New York city are in a state of starvation and are being fed through charity.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has given one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars to the Chicago University.

Two robbers held up the cashier at the post-office in the heart of Cincinnati the other day and escaped with the money.

The hierarchy of the United States are taking decided steps to reduce the Roman Catholic membership of secret societies.

There is fear of a great strike at the Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock, Pa., involving fifteen thousand men.

A crusade against vice and corruption is to be inaugurated at San Francisco. It will be similar to the Lexow investigation in New York.

It is said that the old Maryland Central railroad, now a part of the Baltimore and Ohio system, will shortly substitute electricity for steam power.

Mrs. Mary E. Lathrop, state president of Michigan W.C.T.U., a lady well known in Ontario, died on Thursday at Jackson, Mich., from cancer, after years of suffering.

Charles Wilfred Mowbray, the English Anarchist, is at present kicking his heels in a Philadelphia goal for making a speech on Friday night inciting to riots.

At El Paso, Wisconsin, on Sunday morning Mrs. Michael O'Connell and five children were burned to death in their home. Mr. O'Connell and two children managed to get out of the house.

Lee On, a Chinese laundryman, of Stamford, Conn., committed suicide in a curious way on Friday. He ate a hash of rice and raw opium, and induced a stupor from which he could not be recovered.

The exports of specie from the port of New York for last week amounted to \$4,477,336 in gold, and \$502,623 in silver.

The gold brick swindle was worked on a wealthy Englishman named A. W. Withers at Richmond, Va., on Saturday. He paid \$5,000 for two brass bricks.

The San Francisco Morning Call newspaper was sold by auction on Saturday for \$380,000. The purchaser was Mr. Charles M. Shortridge, of The San Jose Mercury.

Mr. Walter Watson, the agent in New York city of the Bank of Montreal, says that the bank has loaned \$400,000 to the Newfoundland Government to tide over the present troubles.

GENERAL.

Heavy snowstorms have blocked railway traffic in Austria.

Germany does not want its officers to enter the Chinese service.

Several severe earthquake shocks were felt at Athens, Greece on Thursday.

The Belgian Government has prohibited the importation of live cattle from the United States.

It is reported in Constantinople that Ishmael Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, is dying.

Mexico demands of Guatemala \$1,868,544 for damages caused by invading Guatemalans.

There is much destitution in St. John's Nfld. Several hundreds of people are starving.

According to the official report, the crops of Russia are in a better condition than last year.

Argentina has voted \$2,000,000 as a war credit in view of a possible quarrel with Chili over the frontier.

Turkey wants the other powers to induce England and Russia to moderate their demands in regard to Armenia.

Cholera is preëminent in provinces of Rosario and Santa Fe, Buenos Ayres, but is of a somewhat mild form.

It is stated in Brussels that France will not oppose the annexation of the Congo State by Belgium.

The wheat harvest in Buenos Ayres is poor and the quality of the grain is below the average. Freight to Europe is declining.

The Russian Government will settle the Pamir question amicably by making concessions to Great Britain.

A few years ago the Peter's Pence from France averaged 3,000,000 francs. In 1893 the sum was 1,500,000 francs, and last year it fell below a million.

Emperor William has decorated Count von Waldersee, chief of the general staff of the German army, with the Order of the Black Eagle.

According to official figures, there were more than twenty-five thousand young men who were due for military enrolment in Germany last year who were absent without permission.

As a result of a Cabinet Council presided over by King Leopold, the Belgian Government has decided to propose to the Chamber the annexation of the Congo Free State to Belgium.

It is reported that M. de Giers, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose ill-health has frequently been referred to recently, is dying. He will be succeeded by Prince Lobanoff.

In a letter written by Mr. Louis Stevenson shortly prior to his death, he expressed the opinion that the only cure for Samoan troubles was the annexation of the islands to Great Britain.

Prince Max of Saxony, after renouncing all claims to the throne of Saxony and en-

tering a Catholic institution at Eichstadt, has left for the Riviera, suffering from lung trouble.

The German press has become very pessimistic, asserting that Germany's power abroad is waning, and that the Emperor by his personal vagaries is making the Government unstable.

The village of Orlu, in the canton of Aix-les-Thermes, Pyrenees, has been partly overwhelmed by an avalanche, which destroyed four houses and twelve barns. The bodies of fifteen persons have been recovered from the ruins.

A report from Constantinople says Tahsin Pasha, Governor of Bile, who commanded the military operations in the Sassoun district of Armenia, has been assassinated by an Armenian who afterwards suicided.

A Russian scientific expedition is about to start for Central Africa under the auspices of the Russian Geographical Society and the leadership of the well-known traveller and naturalist, Dr. Yelisseyeff.

The appeal of Capt. Dreyfus, sentenced to be deported from France for life and confined in a fortress, after having been convicted of treason for disclosing Military documents to a foreign nation, was unanimously dismissed by the Military Council of Revision.

A Paris cabinet-maker committed suicide several days ago in a most extraordinary manner. He broke one of the large panes of glass in the window of his room, and then, placing his head through the hole, pulled the upper part of the window down, with great violence upon his neck, with the result that he was almost decapitated by the broken glass.

THE NEW CZAR.

It is Rumored That He is Desirous of Making Concessions To The People.

The unusual interest taken in Europe in everything which may indicate the domestic policy of the new Czar is evidence of the belief of outsiders that it is his first duty to end a struggle which cannot but be fatal to the wisest exercise of his authority. An absolute sovereign, to use his great powers for the best, must first of all be calm, and the perpetual struggle with the Nihilists not only renders calmness impossible, but must in the terror they inspire, tend to both physical and mental breakdown. Were something done to remedy the worst abuses in the empire—those growing out of bureaucratic oppression—some concession made to the educated class, to whose despair of being heard Nihilism largely due the conspiracy would be deprived of reason to be, and a new and freer regime begin to be, and no time would such concessions be more potent for good, or be received with more genuine gratitude, than at the beginning of a reign, and while nothing is definitely known, it is rumored that the czar is desirous, so far as is compatible with the maintenance of his autocracy, to take the steps necessary to this end. Two remedies are credited to him, both having the same end in view—to break the silence which protects the subordinate officials in their oppression, and by revealing abuses, bring them to the attention of the Czar and so secure their removal. The first is to abolish the censorship and leave the press free, as it is in Germany, to lay bare abuses, the only limit placed upon it by the prohibition of libel and criticism of the Czar; and the second, the creation of an elected council, deliberating in public, but with consultative powers only.

Either experiment would doubtless prove practical and would reach the real root of difficulty, that is, disclose abuses, and as there are few abuses which a czar could wish to perpetuate, the abolition of many of them would be secured. The press or the council once given free speech, would make the most of its privilege; and would, moreover, not confine itself to political abuses, but lay bare economic abuses as well, and would make suggestions of exceeding value to the Czar, and which will never be made to him by the officials. Unfortunately, it is this very free speech of which the bureaucracy is afraid, for they do not want the silence broken as to themselves and their methods, and beside, being unused to critical comment, they will be unable to distinguish between criticism of methods and personal insult. The great officials and the great soldiers, therefore, may be expected to array themselves solidly against either reform; and to their almost irresistible weight of opposition will be added the doubt whether either a free press or a deliberative council would be able to long endure without real representative institutions, and would not in a few years degenerate into mere destructive critics. A young czar, moreover, will not be disposed to give up authority, and cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that from the bulwark of the autocracy, the peasantry, there is practically no demand for free speech, and that the educated class, which wants more liberty, is a very small part of the population. Nevertheless, every czar since Nicholas I. has sought a remedy for bureaucratic corruption, and so acknowledged that it stood in the way of the development of Russia, and the new Czar is credited with the belief that until the silence with respect to abuses is broken not only the progress of the empire, but his personal liberty, will be hampered.

Use of Synonyms.



Gladys—"Mamma, my teacher was talking about synonyms to-day. What is a synonym?"

Mrs. Catherwood—"A synonym, darling, is a word you can use in place of another one when we do not know how to spell the other one."

Dandelions were in blossom last week in some parts of Ontario.

Port Severn is receiving an immense quantity of logs.

THE FARM.

Wooden Cover For Pumps.

Pumps in cold, bleak situations are liable to freeze up, causing a vast amount of trouble. In the accompanying sketch is shown a simple method of protecting one of the common piston pumps. An outer jacket of wood envelops the pump. It should be large enough to allow a three-



PUMP PROTECTOR

inch space all around the sides. This space should be filled with chaff, finely-cut hay or straw, pressed firmly in position. Additional protection is given by the piece of board, a, which has a hole in it that fits closely over the pump handle, and during the coldest weather, when the pump is not in use, this board is placed as shown in the illustration, pressed against the side of the pump, and hung upon the nail at b. If in a windy location, the spout should be stopped up with cloth, leaving enough projecting to readily remove it by. Any one who has had to water cattle in the morning and has found the pump from which he proposed to get water frozen solidly, will appreciate this simple arrangement for preventing such a state of affairs. Careless employees may leave the pump unprotected on cold nights, and find it frozen in the morning. To fix in their minds the duty of looking out for it, let them carry 15 or 20 pails of water from a more distant well for the morning watering, and they will not again forget it.

Care of the Colt's Feet.

On the sharp, frozen ground the colts may break their hoofs especially if they are not kept trimmed down, and unless some attention is given to the matter a mishapen hoof will develop that can never be converted into a well shaped one. Sometimes a hoof is so broken off at one side while it remains long at the other that the tendons of the leg are strained. A badly mishapen hoof is almost sure to make the animal awkward, and perhaps it gaited. The way to prevent annoying, and possibly serious results, is to keep a close watch on the colt's hoofs and shape them up as often as occasion demands. It is important to use care and good judgment in this work. It will very rarely, if ever, be necessary to pare off the sole of the hoof; and if ever this work is done, it should be done with the greatest care, and the frog should be carefully avoided. Except in possibly very rare cases all that is necessary is to cut off the edges of the hoof. This is best done by setting the hoof on a solid plank or other smooth, level surface, and with a chisel cut down and through the edge of the hoof, cutting off excessive growth, and leaving the edge of the hoof as regular as possible. This trimming of the hoofs is a good training for the colt. It will soon learn to have its hoofs handled and trimmed without objection. While one must be firm, the first point is to exercise kindness. The colt is afraid; reassure it. On no account lose temper. The man that cannot control his temper is unfit to handle a colt on any occasion.

Proper Adjustment of Sled Tongues.

We have seen more than one sled so made that the horses pulled the tongue down on their necks, making their work much harder. The tongue, where attached to the sled, was several inches too high; and the whiffletrees were placed on top of the tongue. The result was a weight on the horses' necks, in proportion to the load drawn. This not only added greatly to the labor of the animals, but might easily produce a sore neck. The fault could be remedied by bolting the tongue to the lower instead of the upper side of the crosspiece of the sled to which it was attached, or by placing the whiffletrees under instead of on top of the tongue. One must, however, avoid the other extreme, for if the point of draft is so adjusted that the horses pull the end of the tongue up they will be worried, and the collars will interfere with their breathing. Our experience and observation show us that this point should receive more consideration than it does, not only in the use of sleds, but of land rollers, cultivators, etc.

Girdled Trees.

The rabbits, mice and other rodents usually injure trees in the winter so that by spring it is necessary to repair them in some way before summer. Unless the pests have eaten the inner bark all around the trees, they will recover with proper treatment. The best remedy to apply is to make a stiff plaster out of clay and cow manure, adding a little water to make it more plastic. If such a plaster is placed over the barked portion of the tree, and secured into position by a covering of old ragging or cloth, the wound is likely to heal up in a short time. If the weather is very dry it will be necessary to wet the bandage occasionally.

The great object of the application is to keep the wound moist while nature heals up the injury. If the wound is a large and serious one it may be necessary to cut off many of the top limbs of the tree. This is to equalize the flow of the sap, which is necessarily diminished by the wound. Other remedies for girdled trees are recommended, but for a simple and effective device, which any orchardist can apply, this one cannot be surpassed. It is an old-fashioned remedy, but it is as good to-day as it was in the days of our forefathers.

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO WORKING-MEN IN ALL INDUSTRIES.

Paragraphs Prepared for the Perusal of People Who Fied and Produce—What Workmen Are Doing in All Parts of the World.

For the two months ending December 10, 1894, the Iron Moulders' International Union paid \$800 in funeral benefits.

The city of Manchester, England, has in the employ of its municipal corporation 6,837 employees, receiving wages and salaries amounting to \$2,250,000 per annum.

Women employed in any capacity in printing and bookbinding offices are invited to rally to a trade union which has been formed in their interest under the guidance and with the help of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation and the Women's Trade Union League.

After a strike continuing for twenty days, the Walker Manufacturing Company of Cleveland failed in an attempt to run their moulding shop with non-union moulders, and have conceded to Iron Moulders' Union No. 218 of that city all that was contended for, and henceforth the foundry of that company will be run on strictly union principles. All the "scabs" were destroyed.

The Iron Moulders' Journal for December, in reviewing the vicissitudes and triumphs of the Iron Moulders' International Union during the year just closing, asserts that "a principle once defined and firmly planted in the minds of honest men, as is trades-unionism, cannot be destroyed, nor will the men who uphold it ever succumb to the adversaries that beset and obstruct its progress."

At the last meeting of the South Staffordshire Iron Trade Wages Board at Dudley the accountants reported that the net average selling price of twelve selected firms for September and October had been £5 16s 9d per ton. In accordance with the sliding scale the rate of puddlers' wages becomes 7s 3d per ton and millmen's in proportion, a reduction of three on puddlers' and two and a half on millmen's wages.

At a conference of miners held at Newport, Monmouthshire, it was decided to start an association to comprise all the miners of Monmouthshire for trade and legislative purposes, irrespective of Welsh or English Federation. A similar association will shortly be started for Glamorganshire, and the South Wales coal fields will then decide whether to remain under Welsh organization, with a sliding scale for wages, or to join the Federation of Great Britain.

The Liverpool operative ship painters have addressed a circular to the masters on the subject of the dispute now prevailing. The circular states that all other means of coming to an amicable settlement having been exhausted, the men wish to submit the matter to arbitration. They have already approached the Lord Mayor, who has suggested that they should ascertain the views of the masters as to the mode of settlement. The circular, therefore, invites the masters to express their views, "in the hope that by this means a good understanding for the future may be arrived at."

The Iron Moulders' Journal for December instant says:—"The Pullman Palace Car Company was organized in 1867 with a capital of one million dollars, which at present has been increased to thirty-six million, on which it has paid for over twenty years a quarterly dividend of two per cent, and in addition laid up a surplus of nearly twenty-five millions of undivided profits. For the year ending July, 1893, the dividends were \$2,520,000, and the wages \$7,223,719, and for the year ending July, 1894, the dividends were \$2,880,000, and wages only \$4,471,700, showing that as the dividends increased the wages of the workmen decreased."

The oldest secret trade process now in existence is in all probability either that method of inlaying the hardest steel with gold and silver, which seems to have been practiced at Damascus ages ago, and is still known only to the Syrian smiths and their pupils, or else the manufacture of Chinese red or vermilion.

PORT ARTHUR ATROCITIES.

Most Revolting Scenes Witnessed by English and American Attachés.

A despatch from London says—The Times publishes a letter from Kobe, Japan, describing the Port Arthur atrocities. The writer says: "The English and American military attaches witnessed the scene from Boulder hill, and were equally amazed and horrified as myself at what they described as a gratuitous ebullition of barbarity. The atrocities were not confined to Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday were spent by the soldiery from dawn to dark in murder and pillage, in mutilation of every conceivable kind, and in nameless atrocities, until the town became a ghastly inferno, to be remembered with a fearsome shudder until one's dying day. The corpses of women, children and men were strewn in the streets in hundreds, perhaps thousands, for we could not count them, some with not a limb unsevered, some with heads hacked, cut crosswise or split lengthwise, some ripped open, not by chance, but with careful precision down and across, disembowelled and disembowed, with occasionally a dagger or a bayonet thrust into the lower part of the trunk. I saw groups of prisoners tied together in a bunch with their hands behind their backs, riddled with bullets for five minutes and then hewn to pieces. I saw a junk stranded on the beach filled with fugitives of both sexes and all ages, struck by volley after volley until I can say no more of all the awful sights of those four days. Why repeat them all in painful detail."

An Austrian nobleman in Vienna won a big bet by standing on one foot continuously for four hours.

The Equity.

SHAWVILLE, JANUARY 17, 1895.

The legislature of the province was prorogued on Saturday evening last at eight o'clock, with the usual ceremonies.

Hon. Mr. Taillon, premier of this province, is reported to be in very poor health. During the closing days of the session the House was led by the Hon. Mr. Flynn in consequence.

After spending much time on a bill to amend the charter of the city of Montreal, the Legislature deliberately killed the bill on the last day of the session. This it is stated, will place the corporation of Montreal in a very embarrassing position.

The farming interest is strong in the Ontario Legislature, there being 45 members who are either farmers or closely connected with farming interests. There are sixteen lawyers, nine merchants, seven lumbermen, six physicians, four newspaper men, two contractors, one tanner, one real estate man, an auctioneer, a land surveyor and a miller.

The Legislative Council cannot expect much support or sympathy from the press of the province, henceforward. On Saturday before prorogation it slaughtered the bill amending the law of libel, a measure which aimed at giving the press only a measure of justice and protection. The second chamber could be dispensed with, without many intestines suffering an inconvenience.

Coming the Right Way.

Calumet, Mich., January 7.—Rev. Father Paradis has prevailed upon nearly 500 heads of families in this vicinity to emigrate to Canada. They will locate near the flourishing village of Vernon, north of Lake Nipissing, and will be within easy access of the Canadian Pacific railway. The country was formerly heavily timbered, but is now suitable for farming. There are big deposits of marble and sandstone, with lumber not far away. Father Paradis has made the emigration business a study. He has travelled from place to place getting contributions from the charitable, and has placed many poor families on free land, where they have prospered. For a time he was forbidden to preach, but finally made his peace with Rome and founded a new order of St. John the Baptist, whose special mission it is to carry out his ideas.

The Japanese Treaty.

The treaty recently concluded between Great Britain and Japan is likely to be of much importance to Canada. The relations of Japan and the Dominion must necessarily become closer every year with the development of steam communication between the two countries, and the consequent expansion of trade. It is true that the treaty itself does not come into operation for five years, but tariff concessions are to be extended to Great Britain almost immediately, and as the articles include many of those which Canada exports, the result ought to be an immediate extension of Canadian trade. The colonies can join in the treaty or not as they wish, and Canada, therefore, has the opportunity of saying within two years whether she desires to become a party to it.

Disinterested Parties All.

In his long letter recently addressed to the Patrons of Industry Sir Richard Cartwright seeks to show the members of that order how thoroughly disinterested and purely patriotic a lot are Reform politicians. He points to their record in power. Well, let us first look at that record. The fact is that almost every man who got into Mr. McKenzie's Cabinet seemed to want a job for himself. All the patriotism they had was to reach some permanent office with a good fat salary.

Patrons may see how thoroughly disinterested these Reform gentlemen were when the list is examined of appointments of that day. We have only a partial one at hand but it contains enough to make Sir Richard's letter look very ridiculous. Hon. W.W. Ross, Minister of Militia, takes Halifax collectorship about \$3,000 per annum; Mr. Dorion takes the Chief Justiceship of Quebec at about \$6,000 per annum; Hon. A. D. Macdonald, Postmaster General, gets hold of the Lieutenant Governorship of Ontario at \$10,000 per year. Mr. Lethier, Secretary of State, seizes the Lt. Governorship of Quebec, at \$10,000 per annum.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon, another Minister takes the Lt. Governorship of Manitoba at the same. Hon. Mr. Laird, Minister of the Interior, goes to the Northwest Territories as Lt. Governor at \$7,000 per annum.

These are only a few examples of disinterestedness of which Sir Richard might have made mention to the Patrons but they are very good ones and show the Liberal party of that day to have been actuated by a most patriotic desire to look after the country—and themselves—principally the latter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NOTE.—We do not necessarily endorse or hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Editor EQUITY.

Sir.—That ratepayer who complained so grievously has just cause to do so; his statement of the matter is just precisely as issued. That Onlooker who dabs in so much for explanation with regard to the Ragged Chute Road is not an honest critic

by any means. If he is not hauling water to his own mill he is making an artificial channel for some relative. He says there is no use raising a storm in a wash basin; but there is no use diving into a cellar on a day of public appearance. Now, he talks on christianity and satisfaction that the road is only being tried to be kept there for injury. That's all false. He is far further from christian perfection himself than the grade of christians he speaks about.

Jan 11th, '95

NEUTRALIST.

"I have sounded the very base string of humility."

1st part K. Henry IV, Act II, sc. 4.

Editor EQUITY.

Sir.—Absence from home prevented my being in time for your issue of the 10th inst, to make this emphatic protest against the heading, "Anglican's latest," under which Rustic's ignorance and constitutional mendacity incited him to appear in your issue of the 3rd. Nay, it is not Anglican's but Rustic's latest. I hope I shall never leave it in anyone's power to produce in evidence against me, such a record of infamy. "I confessed myself beaten!"—Yes—by the weapons of a self-confessed liar, what my "garbled" quotations have branded him, as he in fact acknowledges, in almost so many words, and yet more distinctly by his spasmodic efforts to remove the brand by means of fuller extracts from his letter which he wishes to substitute, which have no other effect but to make the brand indelible. I asked the person to give his name; he refuses it. I submit then, Mr. Editor, THE EQUITY should not be the instrument for an anonymous sink thrower to scatter his dirt with;—one who has the presumption to ask the men of letters of the county to give their attention to a writer he makes out if possible baser et filium gehennae duplo magis quam ipse sit. Math. XXIII-15. (I know he likes Latin and Scripture)—but he will not tell them who he is, because he would then have to give his own name that he—even he—is ashamed of. Mr. Editor I appeal to you as a gentleman to gentleman to allow nothing further to appear in THE EQUITY in this connection except over a genuine signature.

ANGELICAN.

LOGS WANTED AT THACKRAY'S LUMBER MILLS, Ragged Chute, - Bristol.

I am prepared to pay the highest price in cash for any quantity of good Sawlogs, delivered at my mill, or at points along the Quyon River between Ragged Chute and Gray's Lake.

Parties desiring to enter into contracts for taking out logs are requested to call at the mill at once to arrange for the quantity they may be prepared to make.

R. THACKRAY.

Four foot Wood for
Sale at 30 cents per cord.



Lightest, Safest, Strongest, Solid, Top Receiver. Most Modern and progressive. For catalogue or information write to THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

E. Hodgins and Sons.

The dull, quiet winter season is here,—everybody expects it this time of year.

We intend making this dull time lively by selling at **BARGAIN - PRICES.**

Look at a few of our Inducements:

20 pairs \$1 buck Mits at 75c.

17 " \$1.25 " " 95c.

9 muskrat Caps, \$2.50, at \$1.90.

6 pairs men's Boots, cloth lined, \$1.75 at \$1.00

A few Overcoats at any reasonable offer.

In Groceries

we claim precedence.

In Teas, Sugars, Raisins, Spices, &c., &c.

we give extra value. If you doubt it one trial will convince.

Note.—Cut prices mean Spot Cash. Goods sold on credit will be charged at regular prices.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

JUST RECEIVED.

A full Assortment of
DRY GOODS

—COMPRISING—
CLOAKINGS, MELTONS, CLOTH,
FLANNELLES, FLANNELS,
CASHMERES, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, of all kinds,

CLOTHING

—A SELECT STOCK OF—
OVERCOATS, PEAK JACKETS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS, SUITS,
and PANTS of every kind.
TOP SHIRTS and UNDERWEAR
in great variety and suitable
for the season.

FURS! FURS!

Men's COATS, BEAVER, OTTER,
PRUSSIAN LAMP and CLOTH
CAPS, also Ladies' MUFFS, CAPS,
STORM COLLARS, KID GLOVES
and MITTS.

- SILVERWARE. -

CRUET and PICKLE STANDS,
BUTTER DISHES, KNIVES &
FORKS, BUTTER KNIVES,
...SPOONS, ETC., ETC....

Watches Clocks and Jewellery
of all kinds.

—ALL KINDS OF—
FURS and HIDES PURCHASED.

A CALL SOLICITED.

E. HOLSTEIN,
Shawville, Que.

October 15th, '94.

STOCK TAKING.

On the First of February we commence our annual stock-taking. In the mean time we offer all lines of winter goods at very close prices, and have

Reduced to Cost
our entire stock of

Ladies' and Men's...

Fur Coats,

Capes, Collars,

Muffs,

Grey Goat Robes.

Men's and Boys'...

Overcoats.

Wool Shawls,

Hosiery.

Also a few

BOX STOVES,

24 and 30 inch,—marked at
COST.

Don't miss this opportunity of buying the above lines at wholesale prices.

G. FRED HODGINS.

Shawville, Jan. 15.

W. WILSON'S GREAT DISCOUNT SALE

will be continued this month
to clear out balance of
stock.

Some
Daisy
Bargains **IN FURS!**

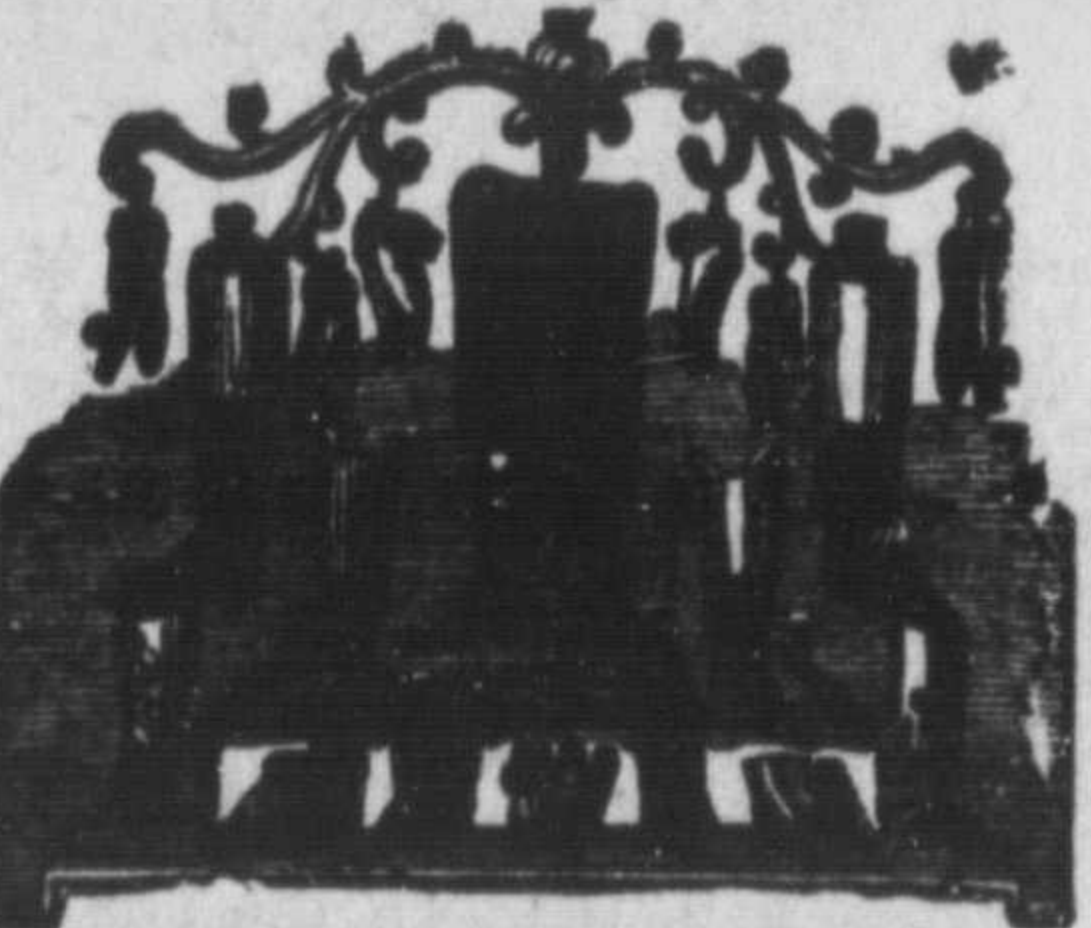
Have a look at them. Value unequalled
anywhere for the price!

15 Per Cent

reductions rule the roost all along the
line. William is determined he won't
be downed in low prices by any blow-
ing, blustering ragman in town.

Shawville, Jan. 1, 1895.

P. NOLAN,



QUYON, QUE.

I make any kind of
Boot or Shoe
you require.

Perfect Fit! Best Stock.
Prices Right.

DRIVING BOOTS A SPECIALITY.

Particular attention paid to
Custom Work.

A Call Solicited.

March 17, 1894.

SALE
HOLDING
NOW
IN OUR

**NEW PREMISES
THIS WEEK.**

Now for business.

J.H. SHAW.

The Double Action Oscillating... WASHING MACHINE

Eclipses all others in
the market to-day....

It does its work perfectly
and completely, doing away with the
washboard and hand rubbing altogether,
besides being so easily operated that a
child can use it without fatigue.

Intend purchasers should not fail to
see this excellent machine before
buying.

Wm. S. Clarke,
AGENT,
Morehead P.O., Que.

Machines constantly on hand.

DOCTOR ROOTS RED- REGULATORS OR PINK PELLETS

MEN suffer from want of Power, Despondency, Im-
potency, Loss of Memory, Pain in the Back,
irritable in temper, Indecision and loss of Moral Con-
trol, Indigestion, Constipation and many other sym-
ptoms arising from indiscreet habits. They should
take these Pills.

WOMEN Thousands of the fair sex are to-day
wrecks in health and beauty because they
neglect that upon which their health and charms of
beauty depend. They should take these Pills, as they
cure all Suppressions and Irregularity; they enrich
the Blood, give Vigor of Health, elastic step and rosy
cheeks.

BOYS In these days when the sin of evil habits are
so prevalent, when thousands of young men
are wrecked by the bad habits of self-abuse, Tobacco,
Tea and Spirits, these Pills are a sure prevention and
should be used in all cases.

GIRLS should take no other pills. They remove
all irregularities caused by cold or otherwise,
restoring health and complexion.

May be had of all medicine dealers or will be sent
upon receipt of price (50 cents per box, or six boxes
for \$2.50) by addressing,

JOHN T. WAIT, Proprietor, Arnprior.



A GREAT STR

—and—

A GRAND SUCCESS

—at—

THE LEADING HOUSE.

Our Wonderful Bargains

Have thronged our stores with customers. Never in the history of Pontiac have there been such values given as we are giving at present. Our Clothing trade has been something enormous, and no wonder, our values have proved to be from 10 to 20 per cent better than anything purchased elsewhere.

The Powers of Cash

Is beyond all expectations. The question is often asked "How can you sell cheaper than others?" Our wide connection with our tremendous turnover permit us to sell at such small margins that our opponents never cease to wonder how it is accomplished.

Our Many Years

Of business prosperity has placed us in such a position that we are able to lead the march successfully and with ease. We have placed for the public inspection some lines of goods for the coming month at such prices as have never been heard of since the history of our county began. We expect hundreds of Customers each day, and hundreds of dollars' worth of goods sold.

THE LEADING HOUSE.

H.S. DOWD,
Quyon, Que.



Sale of Lands for Taxes.

PROVINCE DE QUEBEC,
BUREAU DU CONSEIL MUNICIPAL DU COMTE DE PONTIAC.

JE DONNE AVIS par le présent que les terres ci après décrites seront vendues par encaissement public, à la salle du comté de Pontiac, au village de Bryson, MER-CREDI, le SIXIEME jour de MARS prochain, à DIX heures de l'avant-midi, pour cotisations et frais mentionnés sur les différents lots et parties de lots ci-après décrites, à moins que les dites cotisations ne me soient payées avec les frais encourus avant le jour fixe pour la vente.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY OF PONTIAC.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the lands hereinafter mentioned will be sold by public auction, at the Council Hall, in the village of Bryson, on WEDNESDAY, the SIXTH day of MARCH next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, for the assessments and costs due to the municipalities hereinafter mentioned, upon the several lots or parts of lots hereinafter described, unless the same be paid to me with costs before the afore-mentioned day of sale.

Noms de Municipalités.	Nom sur le Rôle.	Rang.	Lot.	Etendu.	Taxes d'école.	Taxes municipales.	Frais.	Total.	Ab-sentes
Names of Municipalities.	Name on Assessment Role.	Range		Extent.	School Taxes.	Municipal Taxes.	Costs.		
Aldfield.	Flaherty, Patrick.	1	Sud ½ S.—S. ½ S. 50 and 51.		4.26			4.26	
do	Ireland, Robert.	1	47.		3.82			3.82	
do	Bennette, William.	R.E.W. 7.			4.58			4.58	
do	McKenny, Patrick, jr.	R.E.W. 6.			1.65			1.65	
do	Hearn, John.	2	34.		2.86			2.86	
do	Patterson, J. T.	2	54.		1.72			1.72	
do	Reynold, Samuel.	1	Nord ½ S.—North ½ S. 50 and 51.		1.72			1.72	
do	Rutledge, Jos. S.	1	43.		1.72			1.72	
do	Young, veuve—widow.	1	54.		3.32			2.32	
do	McCann, Patrick jr.	1	Sud ½—South ½ 37.		.32			.32	
Alley.	Copeland, Arthur.	1	38 and 39.						
do		2	38 and 39.	200		4.80		4.80	
Cawood.	Schwartz, William.	2	12 and 13.	200		14.40		14.40	
do	Lesley, Francis.	2	4 and 5.	200		2.20		2.20	
do	Knex, Michael.	1	30 and 31.	200		1.65		1.65	
do	McCrack, Mrs.	4	14.	100		2.20		2.20	
Bristol.	Brownlee, N.	2	Partie—Part 21.	½	1.37	1.56		2.93	
do	Cochlin, Thomas.	11	Nord E. ½ 5.—North E. ½ 5.	50	2.84	3.51		6.35	
do	Dunlavy, Patrick.	1	S.O. ½—S.W. ½ 27.	100	2.52	1.87		4.39	
do	Davis, John.	1	28.	200	3.78	2.70		6.48	
do	McNeil, Christopher.	2	Partie—Part 21.	49	9.04	4.88		13.92	
do	Succession de—Estate of Ramsay, John.	1	Village Lot—Partie—Part 4.		9.01	7.04		16.05	
do	Stewart, Robert, sr.	1	Village Lot—Partie—Part 4.		6.43	4.41		10.84	
do	Tait, A. J. H.	4	S.O. ½—S.W. ½ 20.	50	8.02	6.44		14.46	
do	Inconnu—Unknown.	1	S. partie de S.O. ½—S. part of S.W. ½ 22.	50	.95	1.11		2.06	
do		A	N.E. ½—N.E. ½ 20.	100	1.89	2.20		4.09	
do		1	Gore 29.						
do		2	Gore 29.	300	8.75	7.14		15.89	
do		2	Partie—Part 21.	½	11.03	3.13		14.16	
do		2	" 21.		4.63	.75		5.38	
do		2	" 21.		2.25	1.35		3.60	
do		2	" 21.		.95	1.11		2.06	
do		2	N. E. ½ 24.	100	2.10	2.44		4.54	
do		3	N. ½ et N.O. ½—N. ½ and N. W. ½ 22.	150	8.06	4.67		12.73	
do		4	S.O. ½—S.W. ½ 23.	100	1.89	2.43		4.32	
do		12	N.E. ½ S. 6 and 7.	200	3.78	4.38		8.16	
do	Knox, Mrs. Joseph.	4	Partie N.O. ½—Part N.W. ½ 7.	½	1.18	1.11		2.29	
do	Poitras, Louis.	46.		100	1.00	3.00		4.00	
do	St. Aubin, Fiermin.	5	18 and 19.	200		10.00		10.00	
South Onslow.	Cole, Nathan.	5	N. ½ 20.	80	7.07	7.37		14.44	
do	Mulligan, Robert.	5	N. ½ 19.	108		10.34		10.34	
do	Scott, F. W.	4	C Partie—C Part 20.	7	1.67	2.50		4.17	
do	Denning, John.	3	14.	127	12.17	5.77		17.94	
do	Pattison, J. T.	6	2.	215		9.98		9.98	
do		6	N. ½ 3.	107	15.31	5.35		20.66	
do		6	N. ½ 4.	106		6.89		6.89	
North Onslow.	Meredith, Edward.	7	S. ½ S 2 and 3.	200		7.10		7.10	
do	Succession de—Heirs of.	10	25.	200		5.50		5.50	
do	Roche, John.	10	S. ½ S 26 and 27.	200		5.50		5.50	
do		13	S. ½ S 24 and 25.	200		5.50		5.50	
do		12	N. ½ 14.	100		2.75		2.75	
do	Pelot, Charles.	8	S. ½ 12.	100		1.83		1.83	
do		7	N. ½ 13.	50		.93		.93	
Thorne.	Smiley, Samuel.	West	37, 38.	200		8.40		8.40	
do	Stevens, John.	West	42.	100		5.26		5.26	
do	Somerville, Robert.	East	19 and 20.	200		17.46		17.46	
do	Hobin, Samuel.	2	Partie—Part 16, Mill aite.	½		28.80		28.80	
do	Krutz, Herman.	E	45.	100		8.90		8.90	
do	Robinson, Elliott.	5	44.	100		25.90		25.90	
do	Roney, John.	4	45, 46, 47.	150		23.72		23.72	
do	Kennedy, William.	2	Rear 15, 16.	102		14.30		14.30	
do	Smith, George.	1	54.	100		6.26		6.26	
do	Rutledge, Thomas.	1	N.E. ½ S. E.G.			4.94		4.94	
Waltham.	Smith, Bernard.	1	1.	100		5.00		5.00	
do		1	2.	104		5.00		5.00	
do		1	3.	100		5.00		5.00	
do		1	4.	125		5.20		5.20	
do	Findlay, Walter.		Une Ile vis a vis les lots 5, 6, 7, 8 et 9 de la premiere Rang de Canton de Waltham, bornée au Nord et a l'ouest par le chenal de la Riviere Ottawa, au Sud et a l'est par le chenal principal de la Riviere Ottawa.—An Island in the Ottawa River opposite lots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, in the first Range of the Township of Waltham, bounded on the North and West by Mellon's Channel, and on the South and East by the main channel of the Ottawa River.	300		17.87		17.87	
Chichester.	Successions—Estate Gagnon, Rich.	4	33, 34.	86		37.35		37.35	
do	Succession—Estate Cunningham, Mrs. James.	1	8, 9.	172		16.20		16.20	
Village de—of Portage du Fort.	Fleuris, Louis.		Lot 6, Island.		7.81	7.81		7.81	
do	Gagnon, Edward.		Lot 102, Water Lane.	6.26	10.66	16.92		16.92	
do			Building on Harbor Square.	2.90	25.66	28.56		28.56	
do	Kennedy, James.		Macadamized Road.	50	7.85	7.85		7.85	
do	Knight, G. R.		S. ½ 1 Clarendon Road.		9.11	6.25		15.36	
do			2 Cemetery St.		3.76	1.85		5.61	
do			3 Cemetery St.		2.13	1.00		3.13	
do	Davis, Edward.		1 Water Lane.		1.68	2.15		3.83	
do	Neelin, William.		S. ½ 4. Partie—Part 3.	10.50	22.70	33.20		33.20	
do	St. Julien, J. T.		½ 6 Calumet Road.	3.25	5.11	8.36		8.36	
do	Tremblay, Isidore.		S. ½ 89 Main St.		26.06	26.06		26.06	
Village de—of Bryson.	Succession—Estate Cruice, R. W.		5 Coté, E. S. Main St.		5.47	6.60		12.07	
do	Ralph, William.		9 Coté Q, W.S. Main St.			11.00		11.00	
do	Bryson, Hon. George, Sr.		L'arriere moitié ou moitié Nord-ouest des lots numéros treize et quatorze du premiere rang du Canton de Litchfield (maintenant corporation du village de Bryson) sans et excepté cependant la partie des dit lots qui sont arpentés et divisés en lots de village, et le tout des lots numéros 15, 16, 17 du premiere rang du canton de Litchfield (maintenant dans la village de Bryson).—The rear or North-west halves of lots number thirteen and fourteen in the first range of the Township of Litchfield (now corporation of the village of Bryson) save and except, however, such portion of said lots as are surveyed and laid out as village lots, and the whole of lots Nos 15, 16, 17 in the first range of the Township of Litchfield, now in the corporation of the village of Bryson.	700		32.00		32.00	
Village de—of Shawville.	Succession de—Estate of Dagg, Isaac.		N.O. ½—N.W. ½ 9.	90		85.15		85.15	
do	McRae, Mary.		Deux lots sur la Rue James bornée comme suit :—Au Nord par la propriété de Donald McRae, au Sud par la propriété de John Armstrong, au Sud par la Rue James et au Ouest par la propriété de John A. McGuire.—Two lots on James Street bounded as follows:—On the North by the property of Donald McRae, on the East by the property of John Armstrong, on the South by James street and on the West by the property of John A. McGuire.			15.22		15.22	
do	McNeill, R.		Une lot sur la Rue Cour, bornée au Nord par la Rue Cour, au Est par la propriété de Richard Finnigan, au Sud par la propriété de Robert Dagg, au Ouest par la propriété de W. W. Ireland.—One Lot on Court St., bounded on the North by Court Street, on the East by the property of Richard Finnigan, on the South by the property of Robert Dagg, and on the west by the property of W. W. Ireland.			15.65		15.65	
Clarendon.	Brownlee, Joseph.	6	N.O. ½ de N.E. ½—N.W. ½ of N.E. ½ 14.	50		4.80		4.80	
do	Sheppard, Wm.	9	N.E. ½ et N.E. partie de S.O. ½ 9.—N.E. ½ and N.E. part of S.W. ½ 9.	140		6.60		6.60	

CONTINUED ON 8TH PAGE.

A WOMAN'S STORY

CHAPTER XIV. CONTINUED.

I looked at all the ornaments on all the tables and chimney-pieces, the things our grandmothers loved: cardboard handkerchiefs with pencil landscapes—Craigmillier Castle, Guy's Cliff, Spill-boxes. What are spills, by the way, and why such a passion for boxes to accommodate them? Old albums and scrap books, old work-baskets lined with faded satin. Everything was arranged as neatly as it had been fifty years ago, when Mr. Florestan's grandmother was mistress of the house, and those were her things, most of them.

At first I was too much interested and amused to feel the uncanny influences of those deserted rooms, full of things that belong to people who were all dead; but presently that air of long ago, together with the death-like silence of the house, began to affect my spirits. A feeling of profound melancholy crept over me. I thought of my dear, dead father, and wondered, as I have so often wondered, where the dead are, how near or how distant. I went back to the dining-room for a last look at the family portraits before leaving the desolate house. Mrs. Murdock had evidently gone out upon some errand, and there was no use in waiting for her return.

I looked with interest at the picture on the left of the sideboard, and near the door leading into the hall. It was the portrait of Mr. Florestan's father, a full-length painting, in a rough brown shooting-suit, knickerbockers, and mighty hob-nailed boots. A picturesque brown hat, a gun, and a liver-colored pointer were the accessories of the boldly painted figure, against a background of russet foliage.

The likeness between father and son was remarkable. It might have been Gilbert Florestan's portrait that I was looking at. I studied the picture so long—fascinated by that wonderful slapdash power, the kind of painting which Kuskin describes as a rapid hand and a full brush—that the face seemed to grow into my mind, and the figure almost took life and motion as I looked at it. My nerves were in a peculiar state after that hour of silence and thoughtfulness in the desolate house, or else I could hardly have been so foolish as I was two minutes afterward, when I turned to leave the dining-room, and shrieked with terror on seeing a figure on the threshold of the door, in the shadow of the half-closed shutters.

I was idiot enough to mistake the real for the unreal, the living son for the dead father. In that moment of terror I believed that the figure standing there looking at me with a quiet smile was the ghostly semblance of the man whose picture I had contemplated so long.

"Pray, forgive me for startling you," said Mr. Florestan, offering me his hand in the easiest way, and not allowing me to see that he thought me an idiot, as he must have done. "I ought to have given you some notice of my arrival."

"I had no idea you were coming to England so soon," I said.

"I had no idea myself; but the distance from Paris to London is such a bagatelle that I thought I might as well run across and have a look at the old home before all the tulips are withered."

"Have you only just arrived?" I asked, feeling that I was redder than the reddest of the tulips, and wondering what he must think of my extraordinary intrusion.

"Within three minutes. The fly is still at the door, and my servant is bringing in my portmanteau."

"You must think it so strange to find me here," I stammered, feeling even worse than Fatima, though there were no gory heads lying about to add to my embarrassment.

"I only think it delightful to be welcomed by the presence of a friend," he answered, with inexpressible kindness.

There was something in his smile and in his tone of voice so full of protecting friendliness that I began to feel easier in my mind, and was able to explain my appearance in his dining-room on that particular afternoon; and then I told him that I must go and hunt the dogs, who might be doing all manner of mischief in his shrubbery.

I had a secret conviction that the good creatures had gone peacefully home to the stables, but they afforded a decent excuse to get me out of the house.

"I feel sure they won't do the slightest harm," he said; "but if you are uneasy on that score we'll go and look for them together, and then perhaps your mother will take pity upon a tired traveler and give me a cup of tea."

"I am so dreadfully sorry," I said. "Mother is in London, and won't be home much before eight."

"That's a sad disappointment. I had looked forward to seeing her this afternoon."

We went out at the hall door together, and we explored the shrubberies and garden, but saw no sign of the dogs. He went home with me, and we found Sappho and Phao in their kennels, whether they had returned half an hour before. Then from the stable-yard we wandered naturally to the garden, where the basket-chairs and tables had been set out on the terrace, in honor of the summery warmth of the afternoon. The footman came out with the tea-tray and arranged it, while Mr. Florestan and I stood looking at the river.

Servants are so officious. I had happened to say at luncheon that if the day continued fine I thought I would have tea in the garden; and here was the man setting out the cups and saucers under Mr. Florestan's nose.

There was no help for it. I could not be so inhospitable as to send him away tealess, with my pet brass kettle singing merrily over the spirit-lamp, and my favorite buns frizzling fresh from the oven. I made the best of my awkward position.

"Perhaps, as mother isn't here, you'll allow me to give you a cup of tea," I said. He accepted eagerly. I almost hoped he'd take his tea standing, and go away directly he had emptied the cup. But, although he had been the soul of delicacy and consideration in his own house, he seemed to think he might do as he liked in ours. He seated himself in one of the low basket-chairs, and I felt that he meant to stay.

It was a pleasure to hear him rattle on as he took his tea, devouring buns and jam sandwiches, and seeming really to enjoy the meal. I was very soon as much at home with him as if he had been Cyril.

I told him about the house in Grosvenor

Square, and we had a long discussion upon coloring and high art in furniture.

"And so you are going to desert River Lawn in all its summer beauty for the starched stateliness of Grosvenor Square?" he said.

I told him that the change was not my choice or my mother's but that it was my step-father who was shifting the scene of our lives. And then I was drawn on to tell him of my step-father's dislike of the house which had been my father's home, "I suppose it is a natural feeling on his part," I said. "He loves my mother so intensely that he can not bear to see her in the home which her first husband made for her."

"Yes, it may be that such a jealousy is natural to some temperaments. Your step-father is a peculiar man, a man of deep feeling, I fancy."

"Yes, that is quite true. He was devoted to my mother for years—all the years of her widowhood—before he took courage to ask her to be his wife. He is the most unselfish of men. He hardly made any use of his fortune until his marriage, but since he has been mother's husband he has spent money like a prince."

"And you are to be his son's wife?" he said. "That will strengthen the bond between your mother and him."

His voice and manner changed curiously as he said this. No one could have been gayer than he was five minutes before, when he was expatiating upon the merits of jam-sandwiches. No one could be graver than he was now.

I did not answer him. What could I say? My engagement is an accepted fact.

We were both silent till I felt somebody would have to say something, so I said, rather stupidly: "Cyril and I have known each other since we were children. We are almost like brother and sister."

"Almost—with the difference of a wedding-ring," he answered, as he rose to say good-bye.

When he was gone I found that he had stayed only twenty minutes, and I had two hours to dispose of before eight o'clock.

He came to see mother this afternoon, and they walked together on the terrace in earnest conversation for more than an hour. Uncle Ambrose was over at the cottage, buried among his books. I was in the drawing-room, and I couldn't help feeling a little curious about what mother and Mr. Florestan could find to talk about all that time. I tried to practice, but found myself repeatedly running to the window to look at them.

He took leave at last without coming in to the house to see me which I thought was a little ungrateful on his part, after my having given him tea yesterday afternoon. "What secrets have you and your neighbor been talking dearest?" I asked, when mother came slowly in at the drawing-room window, looking grave and thoughtful.

"Don't ask to know too much, pet. We have been talking of a page in the book of the past. Nothing that touches my Daisy."

"You have been talking of my father?" I said.

She did not deny it. I asked no more questions, knowing how easily she is saddened by any thought of the past. Yet I could not help wondering and wondering all day long what connection there could be between Mr. Florestan and my father's fate.

May 30.—It is ever so long since I wrote that last line in my diary, and we have migrated to Grosvenor Square.

The house is lovely. Every detail that can minister to the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants has been studied and thought out. My rooms are delicious—coloring, form, everything in excellent taste, outlook sunny, flowers in all the windows, brightness and prettiness everywhere—and yet I find myself regretting River Lawn every hour of my life, and I have a shrewd suspicion that mother feels very much as I do. Already she has been talking about August, when we shall go back to London.

The Drawing-room is for to-morrow, and my court gown has come home from Mme. Martinet's—a train of thick, dull-white silk which falls in massive, statuesque folds; a white satin petticoat covered with crystal beads, all one sparkle, dazzling, iridescent. The costume is a marvel of brilliant simplicity. Mother has given me the pearl necklace she wore at her presentation, two-and-twenty years ago, and Uncle Ambrose has given me a set of diamond stars which are to fasten the ostrich plumes in my hair and on my shoulders. Cyril brought his offering this morning—a sapphire half-hoop ring—the second he has given me. The first was given me in Venice, where he bought it at one of the jeweler's in the dear little Merceria—a double half loop of diamonds and rubies; so now I have the three colors, red, white, and blue, on my engaged finger. The rings are lovely, but almost too heavy a load for my poor finger to carry.

June 1.—The awning ceremony is over, without any hitch, and I hope without any gaucherie on my part. I have seen the face of majesty, for mother and I were early at the palace, and the queen had not retired when our turn came. My gown has been admired, and is laid by in lavender, and I am now formally introduced to society, and have all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities of a young person who is "out."

Cyril is not to be allowed the splendors and luxuries of Grosvenor Square until after our marriage. His father thinks that as a bachelor he is better off in the Albany, where he has a delightful set of rooms, and where he may keep dogs, entertain his Oxford friends, and smoke as much as he likes.

If I were a young man with such advantages I should never want to marry.

My cousins have expressed themselves very decidedly about my future life in Grosvenor Square. They can not believe in possible that any young couple could be happy under the same roof as their father and mother.

"I should prefer the shabbiest little flat in the Edgeware Road—nominally Hyde Park—to your splendid apartments," said Dora. "The plan may answer very well in France. There is a kind of childishness about the French which makes them look up to their parents in a positively ridiculous way. But it will never do in an English house."

hold. Mark my words, Daisy, it will never do."

I told her that almost the chief consideration in my engagement to Cyril was the idea that I should not be parted from my mother when I became his wife.

"If that consideration influences you, my dear, depend upon it you don't care two straws for the man," she answered, in her horrid way.

I see a good deal of my cousins, now I am living in town. They find Grosvenor Square nearer the park than Harley Street, and often drop in to luncheon after the morning walk.

They walk in the Row in the morning and ride before dinner daily, as if it were a part of their religion.

"And yet," my aunt says, "I have not had one eligible offer for either of them."

I think there is something really pathetic in that "yet."

CHAPTER XV.

"WHAT IS ROBERT HATRELL TO ME?"

Gilbert Florestan was among the idlers who sauntered in the Mall to watch youth and beauty go by on that particular afternoon when Margaret Hatrell made her courtesy to the queen. He who was not usually a lounge in fashionable places wasted a considerable time in waiting for Mrs. Arden's carriage; for although the ladies were early, the gentleman's impatience made him earlier, and he had been standing about nearly an hour when the new, neatly appointed landau came in view and he wasted another half hour in loitering along with the slowly crawling line of carriages, and stopping to talk to Mrs. Arden and her daughter whenever there was an opportunity.

"I wanted to see you both in your court plumes," he said, smiling at the two fair faces framed in snowy feathers and flashing gems. "I could not conceive the notion of Miss Hatrell in a court train."

"You should have come to Grosvenor Square for an early luncheon, and then you might have seen the train," answered Clara.

"Good-bye." He stood with his hat lifted as the carriage moved slowly on. They were close to the palace gates by this time. "Why is he going back to Paris so soon, I wonder?" speculated Daisy, with a piteous little look which startled her mother by the suggestion of a danger that had never occurred to her before.

"My dear Daisy, he lives in Paris. What is more natural than that he should go back?"

"Why should he prefer Paris to Fountainhead? It seems unreasonable."

"He will settle at Fountainhead by and by, no doubt, when he marries."

"Is he engaged to be married, do you think, mother?"

"I have no idea; but I think if he were engaged he would have talked about his fiancée."

"I don't know. Some men are so secret and reserved—Uncle Ambrose, for instance. See how he went on adoring you in secret for years."

"Mr. Florestan may have some attachment; but if he were engaged I think he would have spoken about his sweetheart. What does it matter, dearest? He is nothing to us except a friendly neighbor."

"No, only a friendly neighbor; but one wants to know all about him."

Gilbert Florestan went back to the bachelor lodgings and the bachelor life. He had stayed nearly three weeks at Fountainhead, and he had seen a good deal of Daisy and her mother, both before and after their migration. Grosvenor Square is within little more than an hour's journey from London for him who will take an express train and a fast hansom and Mr. Florestan had dined once and taken afternoon tea three times in the new house, and had happened to meet the two ladies at three different picture-galleries on three different mornings.

It was nearly a month since Duverdier's urgent application for a loan, and since his threat of suicide, a threat which he had no doubt forgotten five minutes after it was made. He walked into Mme. Quijada's salon, unannounced, as usual, and found Louise alone, busy in the arrangement of the flowers, a duty which was always entrusted to her, and in which she exhibited an artistic taste.

A heavy Marchal Niel rose dropped from her hands at the sight of Duverdier, and she moved toward the door without a word, an expression of intense aversion upon her pale, rigid face.

"Stop!" he cried, in a brutal tone. "You are the person I want to talk to this morning. I saw my aunt and Dolores get out of a fly and go into a milliner's in the Rue de la Paix, and I came here on purpose to see you. I won't stand being avoided as if I were a pestilence."

She stopped near the door, looking at him fixedly, but without uttering a word.

"What dumb devil has got into you?"

"I have nothing to say to you," she answered, sternly. "I will have no dealings with you—I will hold no intercourse with you. If you were dying of fever I would not give you a drink of water."

The livid pallor of her hollow cheeks was intensified by the hectic spot which burned upon the cheek-bone, and gave an added luster to eyes that had grown too large for the haggard face.

"Que diable!" cried Duverdier. "You are usually possessed by a dumb devil, but when you do talk, by Heaven! it is a torrent. No matter, I am not generally in need of an intermediary with a pretty woman, and I have no doubt I shall be able to come to an understanding with Dolores before long."

This conversation took place in the morning. Gilbert Florestan called in the Rue Saint Guillaume on the following evening. He found Duverdier established in a fauteuil beside the sofa on which Dolores was sitting, looking very lovely in a flowing tea-gown of palest salmon silk, which set off at once the grace of her supple figure, and a pendant and bracelet of magnificent sapphires. Florestan had never seen her wear these gems until to-night, and he guessed that they were a recent gift from her mysterious protector.

He pitied her all the more when he saw these new tokens of her slavery; for the wearer's eyes had a look of profound sadness, while the mother's cruel face was radiant with recent triumph. Louise Maroet was not in the salon. Duverdier was the only visitor when Florestan arrived, and he had a perfect consciousness that he was not wanted by any one except Mme. Quijada, who received him with marked embarrassment, and begged him to stop till eleven o'clock.

"I fear my salon is the dulllest in all Paris," she said; "But you must remember that we are exiles, and have lived in the strictest retirement ever since we left Madrid."

Florestan protested that there was nothing he preferred to a small circle society in which conversation really meant the interchange of thought. He talked of Madrid, a city in which he had spent three years of his diplomatic career, and although Mme. Quijada evaded his questions with supreme ability, it was obvious to him that her knowledge of the Spanish capital was the knowledge of an outsider, and that she could never have occupied a good social position in that city.

"If she ever lived in Madrid, she lived there as she lived in Paris—as an adventurer and an outcast, outside the pale," he told himself.

Her refinement he believed to be the thinnest veneer, laid on in later womanhood. Her education was of the smallest; yet she contrived to discuss every subject that was mooted—political, social, or literary—with an aplomb which carried her further than the widest knowledge will carry a diffident conversationalist. Duverdier openly sneered at some of her observations, and provoked more than one vindictive glance from those southern eyes.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE WORLD IS SMALL

At Least to the Criminal—A Forger from South Africa Arrested in Cincinnati.

As a proof that the world is small to the criminal and that he can find no abiding place where the law cannot reach him, take the case of William Augustus Lippert, arrested the other day in Cincinnati for crimes committed in Cape Colony.

The prisoner is a native of Hamburg, where his father is a prosperous business man, who had his son educated in an English school the better to fit him for a commercial life in his warehouse. The young man declared himself not satisfied with the somewhat antiquated methods of the old city, and with his father's consent and well provided with money he set out for South Africa to begin life for himself.

THE DIAMOND TRADE

between Hamburg and Kimberley had brought the two cities into commercial relationship and it was not difficult for the young man to secure the best recommendations to the leading men of the South African settlement, whither he went and engaged in business. He was an extremely fortunate trader and luck seemed to wait upon all his ventures, but only to furnish him means for lavish expenditure. For some years he led the gayest life in the place and then he disappeared. This was two years ago. Following his departure the discovery was made that he had forged cheques, bonds, notes, deeds and other securities to the amount of £119,755, equal to more than half a million dollars in our money, the chief sufferers being two of the leading banks of Cape Town.

Both the Cape and British authorities instituted search for the criminal in all parts of the world and no expense was spared in the quest. Under instructions from Scotland Yard the Pinkertons joined in the search in America and after six months' tireless enquiry they got trace of the fugitive in Chicago, followed him to Louisville, thence to Cleveland and secured him in Cincinnati, where, under an assumed name, he was

MANAGER OF A PUBLISHING HOUSE.

He will be taken back to the Cape for trial, the British consul at New York having applied for extradition processes. While the case furnishes testimony to the thorough methods of the British authorities in hunting down a criminal, it also suggests question of the business methods of the banks which suffered by Lippert's forgeries. It seems incredible that anyone could be able to so hoodwink bank officials as to secure half a million of dollars before the frauds were detected, but it seems that it can be done.

There is a recent case nearer home which would be cited to prove this. Seeley, the clerk of the New York Shoe and Leather Bank, who has just been sent to prison for eight years, defrauded that institution of \$350,000 by paying out that amount to a confederate and altering his accounts so as to conceal his dishonesty. The frauds extended over seven years and it was only by chance that they were discovered. That this immense sum could go out of a bank without detection of the dishonesty being practised shows great negligence in the management of the institution, yet, probably adroit schemers will go on overreaching bank managers to the end of time.

Earthenware.

A 225-ounce gold nugget in the shape of a horseshoe has been discovered at Harpgraves, Australia.

The greatest velocity attained by a whale when struck by a harpoon is nine miles an hour.

The English lord chancellor gets \$50,000 a year; the United States chief justice gets \$10,500.

In several European countries, including France and Belgium, elections are always held on Sunday.

At the Bombay zoological gardens the skin of a sea serpent sixty-four feet in length is on exhibition.

Tusks of the mammoth have been found of a length of nine feet, measured along the curve.

The coat is in the fifteenth century first mentioned as an upper garment for men. All the seams were then covered with gold braid or lace.

Railroad authorities say that an ordinary locomotive has 300 horse-power and burns a ton of coke for eighty miles of passenger train travel.

Although Switzerland is mostly up and down hill, it has 1,950 miles of railroad track, which cost over \$100,000 per mile for construction.

British and Foreign.

Le Bosphore Egyptien, for the last eleven years the leading organ of French opinion at Cairo, has ceased publication.

"Le hockey," which is explained to be polo on ice, has been introduced in Paris by a hockey club whose President is the Prince of Sagan.

Whymper, the famous Alpine climber, and the first to ascend Chimborazo, broke his collarbone a little while ago in trying to go up stairs in London.

In Florence the Salvation Army has pitched its camp in the Palazzo Rinuocini in the Via de Serragli, once belonging to the Medici. The city authorities encourage its work.

A native regiment, the Twenty-ninth Punjab Infantry, won the "Honor and Glory" rifle match in India during the past season, with a total of 924 out of a possible 1,050.

It is calculated that the sugar produced in Fiji, Queensland, and New South Wales, at the present rate of increase, will supply the whole demand of the Australasian colonies by 1896.

Three Hundred thousand francs have been raised by the women of France for a memorial to M. Carnot. Mme. Carnot wishes the money to be used to help the widows of workmen with families.

Soles and plaice are growing scarce in British waters, so Mr. Bryce, as President of the Board of Trade, proposes to prohibit the sale of immature flat fish less than eight inches in length.

A German church has just been dedicated in the rue Blanche in Paris, and a regular Lutheran pastor installed in it. The fifty thousand German Protestants who are domiciled in Paris have hitherto put up with services held in small public halls.

Sir Frederick Pollock, corpus professor of jurisprudence at Oxford and editor of the Law Review, has been chosen to be editor of the Law Reports. He is a grandson of the late Chief Baron Pollock, and his uncle is the last of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Out of respect to the late Czar, the union jack was hung at half mast from the Round Tower at Windsor Castle. It was the first time since the death of the Prince Consort, thirty-three years ago, that the British flag had been displayed as an emblem of mourning above a royal residence.

Stage coaches are to be revived in the neighborhood of London by the Post Office, on account of the excessive charges for the transportation of parcels of some railroads. A line will be established between London and Guildford, to run only at night, so as to secure free roads and greater speed.

The Duke of Athol has twenty-three titles, the Duke of Hamilton seventeen, the Dukes of Argyll and Buccleugh each sixteen, the Marquis of Bute fifteen, and the Duke of Abercorn thirteen. The Duke of Richmond has only nine, but three of them are dukedoms in Great Britain and one in France.

A blow has been struck at the cigar-stub industry in France. A manufacturer of tobacco made from castaway butts was charged in the courts with defrauding the revenue by not paying duty. He claimed that the tobacco had already paid duty once, but the court decided against him, and he had to pay the fine.

Japanese laborers are beginning to emigrate to Queensland, in northern Australia, where they are proving to be good workers. The Australian prejudice against the Chinese does not seem to apply to them, as they and the Korean laborers are held to be exempt from the poll tax levied upon Chinamen.

Cambridge University, England, has just received a bequest to establish a readership in bibliography. The reader's duties will be to deliver lectures on "typography, bookbinding, book illustration, the science of books and manuscripts, and the arts relating thereto," as well as on paleography and bibliography.

An old man of 78 was sent to jail for three days by the Marylebone police magistrate recently, as he was unable to pay a fine of 60 cents for not seeing that his twelve-year-old grandchild went to school. He was a perfectly respectable working man, his wife was bed-ridden, the child's parents were dead, and he could not go after the truant himself.

Travellers in France must be careful about their silver change; not only are the foreign coins, which were formerly current, no longer accepted, but the French two-franc and one-franc pieces issued before 1864 have been called in, and are now worth only their weight in silver, less than half their face value.

Dr. John Murray of the Challenger expedition, who for some years has been trying to stir England up to send out an expedition to the Antarctic, recently received from the French Academy of Sciences the Cuvier prize for eminence in natural history. The prize has been awarded in the past to two Americans. Louis Agassiz and the late Dr. Leidy of Philadelphia.

This is the official mourning dress prescribed at the English court for the late Emperor of Russia: For a fortnight ladies will wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds or plain gold or silver ornaments; then for another fortnight black dresses, with colored ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or gray or white dresses with black ribbons, &c. The gentlemen will wear black court dresses, with black swords and buckles through the whole period. The court went out of mourning on Dec. 5.

Women in the Glasgow shops, according to a recent report, receive from \$1 or \$1.25 to \$3 a week; hair-dressers, milliners, and tobacconists may get \$3.75. Overseers begin with \$3 a week, and may rise to \$600 a year. One young woman in sole charge of a shop received \$2 a week; her hours were 12½ on four days of the week, 7½ on one, and 14½ on one; her meals were brought in to her; there were no sanitary conveniences, these being rare in Glasgow shops. Another worked from 9:30 a.m. till 10 p.m., and on Saturdays till 11, for \$1.75 a week, and was not allowed to go out for her meals.

Another Brute.

Wife—"Ever so many women are becoming artists."
Husband—"Yes, it is a business in which they can talk while they work."

STORY OF AN OPAL.

"Do I believe the opal is a gem of ill-omen? Do I believe in life, in love, in music? Have I any little pet belief that is dear to my soul? Let me tell you a story for answer."

"Then let us go out and stroll on the piazza. It is pleasanter there than here in the ball room, and vastly better for conversation. Besides, I think you are tired of dancing."

"No, I never tire of that; the waltz is the path to paradise for me. But I will go outside with you, for it is very warm here."

The long piazza faced the beach, and the music of the lapping waves mingled with the strains that came floating out from where the dancers gayly circled. The air from the sea blew soft and warm, and the moon and stars shone down with a soft radiance. Yet Miss Merton shivered a little as the salt wind touched her, and drew her filmy mantle closer about her white shoulders.

"We will go inside if you are cold," said her companion, noticing the movement. "Perhaps you are not used to the night air."

"No. It always makes me cold to think of an opal. They call the light in them 'fire,' but it chills me instead of warming. They are as changing and treacherous as the sea yonder."

"The sea has been my good friend," said the other; "I have found that its changes rest me."

"That is all very well for a man, lieutenant. But a woman needs something different from men. There should be nothing in their lives to disturb its calm. That is why I hate opals—one did that for a friend of mine."

The young officer laughed gently. "Fancy will do much—for a woman," he remarked.

"If you are going to laugh and fling at our sex, I have done, said Miss Merton. "I can find better amusement than being laughed at in the ball room."

"I beg your pardon. I will be very good," he answered, contritely.

For a few moments they walked on silently until they were at the farthest end of the piazza. Then Miss Merton began her story. Her voice was low and musical, and at first Lieutenant Phelps—who had long been beyond the sound of any woman's voice whatever, was content simply to listen to its smooth flow. But she had only spoken a few words before he began to find her story of absorbing interest.

"This opal," said Miss Merton, "was given by a man to the woman whom he said he loved. The man believed in the



evil power of the stone. Now, sir, you may laugh, and have your fling at us. He was afraid of it, but she was not. When he told her to choose she asked for that, and he gave it to her, with many a caution.

"If any harm comes to it harm will come to us," he told her. "You must never let it be upon the hand of another, for then that one will come between us."

"She promised, of course, but she was young and careless, and did not believe in looking at the serious side of life when there was a brighter and better one to see."

"The stone was very beautiful. In its depths it held all the glowing colors of the furnace. It was changeable as the chameleon. It fascinated me when I looked at it, but frightened me because it was so inconstant. As I told you my friend was young. She had not yet learned how very serious a matter life is. The ring kept other men away from her, curtailed her pleasures, her freedom."

Her companion began some protest, but Miss Merton stopped him.

"Yes, I know what you are going to say—that she should have reckoned upon that—that she would not have cared if she really loved him. But you cannot change the nature of a girl in a day. She found that the ring narrowed her life, and so one day she put it away."

"If she was not willing to wear it she should have given it back to the man who gave it to her," said the lieutenant.

"He would have misunderstood it," said Miss Merton. "He would have said that she did not care for him, that she had never loved him, that she had played him false, and all the other nice things men tell the women they love whenever their point of view happens to be different. So the poor girl did what she thought was best and laid the ring away and met him one day without it on her hand. I don't know what he said to her, but he was so brutal about it that the poor girl's proud spirit rebelled, as it should have done. Then she brought the ring to me."

"Helen," she said, "I know you love me. I can trust you. He said that if any other wore it that one would come between us. Now I want to show him how silly his superstition is. I want the ring, but I do not want it to be my tyrant. Take it and wear it to-night and let him see it on your hand. And [Miss Merton's voice grew very soft] you won't come between us, will you, sweetheart?" she asked, kissing me."

Miss Merton paused and they both stood silently and looked out upon the sea bathed in its glorious moonlight, for a long time. The lady stole a glance at the man's face, to see if he took any interest in her story. But it told no more than the white walls of the great hotel in whose shadow they stood.

When she resumed her voice had lost its mellow sweetness and had taken instead a hard worldliness that grated on his ear like music out of tune.

"I did not mean to be false to her. I should not be telling you this now if I could not say that honestly. But when she gave me the opal she tempted me. She said:

"See how it glows, Helen, like fire. I think he is like that. If I am not careful I will get singed in the flame."

"I had never been without men about me, but they were little men. There was no fire in them and I thought I should at last like to play with the flame—although



I knew it burned for another. That evening I wore the ring and Harry Germain saw it on my hand. I told him whose it was and why I wore it.

"This is capital," he said; "let me wear it and it will serve its purpose better still. If he sees me have it he will be insanely jealous."

"I hesitated for a moment, and then gave it to him."

Perhaps it was because Lieutenant Phelps was absent-minded, that he dropped the hand that had been resting on his arm and leaned back against one of the pillars of the piazza.

"I knew," continued Miss Merton, "that if he were jealous the flame would be easily kindled for me to play with, but I did not think of what might follow. He saw the ring and went at once to Agnes."

"You have given the ring to Harry Germain?" he said.

"She was frightened at his brusqueness and she faltered in her speech."

"Oh, don't trouble to deny it," he said, "I have seen it on his hand. I thought there was some one between us. I know now."

"Then, without another word, he turned away from her. Her first impulse was to follow him, to call out, to cry to him that it was all a mistake. But then her pride revolted, and when Harry Germain came up and asked her to dance she went off with him, laughing as brightly as she ever had. And he saw them together and saw that Germain still wore his ring."

"And you," queried the lieutenant, "I hope you won't that for which you played?"

"He went away that night," she replied. "I never saw him again until to-day."

Again they stood silent and looked at the sea and sky, but not at each other. Presently the man spoke.

"Where is she now?"

"In the ball room by this time. She said she would come down later."

"Did she know that you were going to tell me this?"

"No."

He turned and left her without a word—walking rapidly down the long piazza and she saw him disappear within one of the low windows. Then she sighed wearily. "I only told him half the truth," she said. "I wonder if it would have been better to have told him all? I know she can never care for him as I do."

The lieutenant stopped to give one swift about; then walked straight across the polished floor. In front of Agnes Wilton he stopped again and looked at her quietly a moment before he spoke. In that moment he had time to see that an opal glowed like a coal of living fire upon her hand.

She looked up and met his glance steadily, but she was very pale.

"There is a legend," he said, bending toward her, "that if the love that gave it grows cold the opal's fire will grow dim. Do you believe it?"

"Yes," she answered, so low that he could just hear the words, "but mine never has grown dim. Its fire has warmed me through all the long years—oh, so long," she said, "each one longer than the other. But I knew you would come—the opal told me."

A little later some one said:

"Why there is Jack Phelps dancing with Agnes Wilton! They quarrelled desperately three years ago and she sent him away. But he is back, like a moth to the candle."

"The candle," said another, "is that magnificent opal ring that she wears. Jack gave it to her and it has never left her hand since he went away."

"Nevertheless," said Miss Merton, to whom the conversation was half addressed, "the opal is a stone of evil omen. I would not wear one for the world." And although the night was warm, she shivered.

A Simpler Plan.

Mr. Newedd—"Well, we are beginning housekeeping, and I presume the simplest plan will be for me to give you a regular amount every week for expenses. Just figure up what it will cost."

Mrs. Newedd—"I could never do that in the world—so many things to count, you know; but let me—see. Oh, I have it! I have thought of a much simpler plan."

"All right, my angel. What is it?"

"You figure up what it will cost you for car-fare and lunches, and give me the rest."

Banks throughout Ontario are cutting down rates of interest.

CHINESE FLOWER-BOATS.

Attended by Pretty Maids Who Eat Water-melon Seeds.

Perhaps no city in the world has the counterpart of these flower-boats; for this Chinese city of amusement lacks in the main the element that pervades European haunts of revelry.

It was a vast place of restaurants and hotels, where the rich and poor men of Canton repaired to enjoy themselves. I have been given to understand that no Chinamen entertain in his own house, nor do his womenfolk join him in his feasts or revels. Hence, there is a class of girls, the very large majority of whom are strictly virtuous, whose business it is to be pretty according to Chinese fashion, brisk, conversational, musical; in a word, to understand the art of entertaining.

When, for instance, a Chinese gentleman intends giving a dinner to three friends, he will arrange for it to be provided on a flower-boat at a certain hour, and also for the company of eight dining-out girls—two for each gentleman. I call them dining-out girls, as it best describes to me their calling. They will come prettily dressed, their hair done up in most wonderful shapes, and brushed over with a sort of varnish, which makes it appear like a fantastic head-dress carved in ebony. They will ornament this structure with bright flowers, though the wreaths will be as stiff as their hair; or, they may sometimes add jade, gold, or feather-inlaid ornaments. Their faces will be painted in white and pink—very artistically painted, smooth, and soft-looking; delicately-traced, sharp, black crescents will mark their eye-brows. Dainty demure dolls they will appear, and pretty to look upon; but seemingly one touch would destroy their artistic effects, as a rough hand the radiance of a butterfly's wing.

Two of these young ladies will attend to each gentleman, sitting slightly back from the table at each side of the entertained. They will fill his liquor cups, sip from them, and pass them on; pick out dainty pieces of "chow" (food) with chopsticks; and hand them to him; crack jokes, fill and light his pipe; and all the while chat gaily, and eat dried watermelon seeds. That is all I ever saw them eat. Behind each group of three a solemn-looking cooler, or waiter, will stand to fan them all the while. Other waiters bring in food, wine, and tea, change the dishes, and attend to their wants. The meal will last for a long time. Eventually all will rise, and retire to an outer room, furnished with broad couches covered with matting. Opium pipes will be there for those who care for them, and tobacco and cigars in plenty. The girls will sit on the couches, laugh, fill the pipes, and still eat watermelon seeds, while the gentlemen will recline at their ease, enjoying their society.

WINES FOR EVERYBODY.

French Treaty—Blood Making Wines.

The Bordeaux Claret Company have over twenty thousand dozens of Claret, Burgundy, Sauterne, Ports, Sherries, which they are offering at \$3 and \$4 per case of 12 large quart bottles. All guaranteed pure, sound, and imported direct from the vineyards of France and Spain. They are not common washed-out wines but are old, rich, generous, genuine fruity wines; sold on their merits only and not on a label or brand—blandolatary will soon be a thing of the past. Nearly every swell family in Montreal have tried them and will now use no other. All first-class physicians recommend them. Our cellars are open to the public and we guarantee satisfaction. Ask your wine merchant or grocer for them, or address for price list, Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital St. Montreal. Telephone 1324.

A German journalist, who visited Rimark recently, says that the ex-chancellor has aged very much in the last few months. He eats with difficulty, can hardly hold himself erect, and speaks only in a tone so low that it is hard to understand him.

A dhow captured on Lake Nyassa recently by a British gunboat contained a number of slaves fastened in irons.

Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the grand results that invariably attends the employment of Poison's Nerviline. Nerviline is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold everywhere 25 cents a bottle.

Nearly every town in Ontario reports an unusually large number of "drunks" during the Christmas season.

What a Prominent Merchant Says.

I take pleasure in adding my testimony of the good effects I have received from St. Leon water. I have been using it for some years, and consider it a wonderful regulator and the most perfect water on this continent. Owing to the very uncertain condition of our city water I very rarely drink it, preferring to buy St. Leon, rather than risk my health in drinking water the purity of which is nearly always questionable. James G. Giles, 834 Yonge street, Toronto. A.P. 745.



Mrs. Sutherland.

I would as soon be dead as alive. Whenever I caught cold I could not walk two blocks without fainting. Now I am free from it all and I can truly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. I received a letter from Mrs. Jennie Bigelow, now of Fremont, Mich., asking if my testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla was true; I replied it was, and sent her particulars. I have another letter from her thanking me very much for recommending

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and stating that she also has been cured."

MRS. ANNA SUTHERLAND, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner

Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

Charlatans and Quacks

Have long plied their vocation on the suffering people. The knife has pared to the quick; caustic applications have tormented the victim of corns until the conviction shaped itself—there's no cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what slender basis public opinion often rests. If you suffer from corns get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

O, conspiracy! shams't thou to show thy dangerous brow by night, when evils are most free? O, then, by day, where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough to mask thy monstrous visage?—Shakespeare.

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

Each inhabitant of Berlin takes on the average 140 trips a year on omnibuses or horse cars, the Londoner takes 116 rides, the Hamburger 90, the Parisian 84, the Budapest 59, and the Viennese only 48.



It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

SAUSAGE CASINGS—Finest Imported Sheep and Narrow American Hog Casings at right prices. Park, Blackwell & Co. Ltd. Toronto.

CANANOQUE DRY EARTH CLOSET... Every home should have one. Endorsed by all Doctors and Scientists. PRICE \$5.00.

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Slate, Sheet Metal, Tile & Gravel Roofers. Sheet Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tile, Red, Black and Green Roofing Slate, Metal Cornices, Felt, Tar, Roofing Pitch, Etc. Gutters, Downpipes, &c., supplied the trade. Telephone 1936 Adelaide & Widmer Sts. TORONTO.

SHEET STEEL BRICK. ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF. METALLIC ROOFING. CATALOGUE FREE. MFRS TORONTO.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER. THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND. LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

Shorthand.

DO YOU WANT TO LEARN IT? Write to the NORTHERN BUSINESS COLLEGE, Owen Sound, Ont. If you want a THOROUGH Course in Shorthand or a practical Business Education. Circulars free. C. A. FLEMING, Principal.

THE IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR. Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class hatchery in the market. Circulars free. GEO. EITEL & CO., London, Ont.

MONEY-MAKER KNITTING MACHINE. ONLY \$10. ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT, OR SEND A 3 CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS, PRICE LIST, SAMPLES, COTTON YARN, &c. THIS IS GOOD FOR \$25. SEND TO CREELMAN BROS. MTS. GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Rob Roy Cigar.

It's no because I'm Scotch but you can smoke a better Cigar than "ROB ROY." They cost 5c. but I get six of them for a quarter.

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., MONTREAL.

GRANBY RUBBERS

Better this season than ever. Everybody wants them. Every dealer sells them. They wear like Iron.

For 20 Years

the formula for making Scott's Emulsion has been endorsed by physicians of the whole world. No secret about it. This is one of its strongest endorsements. But the strongest endorsement possible is in the vital strength it gives.

Scott's Emulsion

nourishes. It does more for weak Babies and Growing Children than any other kind of nourishment. It strengthens Weak Mothers and restores health to all suffering from Emaciation and General Debility. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption, Blood Diseases and Loss of Flesh.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists 50c. & \$1.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR the latest and best line of Books and Bibles in Canada, all sizes and prices. Terms liberal. Write for circulars. WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher, Toronto, Ontario.

HORNS MUST GO

The Leavitt Dehorning Clippers will take them off with less trouble and less pain than any other way. Send for circular giving price testimonials, etc.

S.M. KIMBALL,

377 Canal Street, Montreal.

DR. LAVIOLETTE'S SYRUP OF TURPENTINE

ALWAYS CURES. PROOF POSITIVE.

Read It.

Mrs. Forman, No. 11 Bright street, Toronto, Ont., writes:—Dr. Lavolette's Syrup of Turpentine is without doubt a most wonderful remedy, and I feel that it is only right that I should let you know what it has done for me this winter. I suffered from an attack of "La Grippe," which was followed by inflammation of the lungs, and during my illness I employed a large number of remedies without receiving the least benefit. Two small bottles of your Syrup of Turpentine cured me completely, and, thanks to this wonderful remedy, I am now well and strong as ever I was in my life. Please accept this unsolicited testimonial from a grateful person.

Ask For It

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Or direct from the proprietor

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COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES

On this Continent, have received

HIGHEST AWARDS

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EXPOSITIONS

In Europe and America.

Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations.

Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

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Are you

WEAK? NERVOUS?

TIRED? SLEEPLESS?

PALE? BLOODLESS?

THIN? DYSPEPTIC?

you need

Schiller's

Sarsaparilla

Pills.

They make weak nerves strong, promote sound, refreshing sleep, aid digestion, restore lost appetite, are perfect blood and flesh builders, and restore the bloom of health. Sold by all druggists 50cts. per box, 6 boxes \$2.50.

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A Common Affliction

Permanently Cured by Taking

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

A CAB-DRIVER'S STORY.

"I was afflicted for eight years with Salt Rheum. During that time, I tried a great many medicines which were highly recommended, but none gave me relief. I was at last advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by a friend who told me that I must purchase six bottles, and use them according to directions. I yielded to his persuasion, bought the six bottles, and took the contents of three of these bottles without noticing any direct benefit. Before I had finished the fourth bottle, my hands were as

Free from Eruptions

as ever they were. My business, which is that of a cab-driver, requires me to be out in cold and wet weather, often without gloves, and the trouble has never returned."—THOMAS A. JOHNS, Stratford, Ont.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla

Admitted at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills Cleanse the Bowels.

Shawville Produce Quotations.

Oats.....	30 to 31
Peas.....	48 50
Rye.....	40
Eggs.....	12 13
Wool.....	18 20
Lard.....	8 0
Butter.....	14 16
Wheat, (standard) at mill.....	65 00
Buckwheat.....	35 38
Pork per cwt.....	\$4.75 5 25
Hay per ton.....	7.50 8 00
Calfskins.....	25 to 30
Hides.....	2.4 to 3

Fun for the Youngsters.

Mr. J. H. Brownlee, proprietor of the Shawville skating rink, wishes it to be announced that he will give a carnival on Saturday night of this week to the boys and girls under 15 years of age. Admission to spectators over that age (except ticket holders, who will be admitted free) will be 10 cents. The carnival will be open at 7 o'clock. Ice will be open to all skaters at half past 8 o'clock. It is hoped that a goodly number of the juvenile skaters of the village will avail themselves of this opportunity to appear in costume.

The blood-cleansing qualities of Ayer's Sarsaparilla render it invaluable in skin disorders.

Honor Roll.

SCHOOL No. 5, BRISTOL.

IV Class—1, Emma Meldrum; 2, Jennie Craig; 3, Louisa Kilroy.

III Class—1, Osborne Williams; 2, Ed die Greenhields; 3, Lizzie Miller and Kate Ade, equal.

Sr. II Class—1, Lottie Gagnon; 2, Maud McNeill; 3, Isabel Small.

Jr. II Class—1, Sarah Jackson; 2, Katie Roy; 3, Mary Sylvester; 4, Frank McElhiny.

Pr. II Class—1, James Twolan; 2, Aggie Twolan; 3, Mary Henderson.

I Class—1, Annie Small; 2, Sarah Sylvester; 3, Willie Ade.

J. B. CHAPMAN, Teacher.

Notes from Murrell's Settlement.

Jan. 12.—There are three new cases of diphtheria in this neighborhood. One at Mr. Jas. Cameron's and two at Mr. Geo. Telford's. Every precaution is being taken to prevent its spreading.

Dannie, son of John Stewart, has inflammation of the lungs.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. Ringrose is better.

Mr. Samuel Smiley is busy drawing lumber from Bryson. He intends building a new house in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart paid a short visit to their friends in Westmeath this week.

Mrs. O. Bean paid her semi-annual visit to friends in this locality lately.

Mr. W. H. Smiley is spending his holidays with his parents.

The young ladies are looking very sorrowful over the departure of one of our most popular young men. Cheer up, girls, spring is coming.

When is that Patron concert coming off. I DON'T KNOW

If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES, (Continued.)

Noms de Municipalités.	Nom sur le Rôle.	Rang.	Lot.	Etendu.	Taxes d'école.	Taxes municipales.	Taxes totales.	Total.	Ab-sentes
Names of Municipalities.	Names on Assessment Role.	Range		Extent.	School Taxes.	Municipal Taxes.	Rate.		
Clarendon.....	Johnston, Wm. Jas.....	1	Partie—Part 2.....	50				9.27	
do.....	Heretier—Heirs Jas. Stephens..	2	Partie N.O. — Part N.W. 1/2 2.....	10				5.63	
do.....	Cartie, James.....	12	N.O. — N.W. 1/2 17.....	100					
do.....	Cartie, James.....	10	N.O. — N.W. 1/2 28.....	100					
do.....	Cartie, James.....	11	N.O. — N.W. 1/2 27.....	100				12.81	
Litchfield.....	Succession—Estate John Beeman	1	N.O. — N.W. 1/2 25.....	100				15.75	
do.....	McLellan George.....		Village lot No. 21 on second street (Campbell's Bay.....					2.75	
do.....	Succession—Estate D. Stevenson	4	S.E. 1/4 25.....	100				24.30	
do.....	Succession—Estate Edward Wren	6	F 1/4 6.....					20.40	
do.....	Moussau, John.....	6	R. 1/4 22.....					16.00	
do.....	Succession—Estate J. McKiernan	9	S.E. 1/4 12.....					20.10	
do.....	Cole, John.....	8	F 1/4 28.....					7.20	
do.....	Ebert, Andrew.....	10	N.O. — N.W. 1/2 23.....					7.00	
do.....	Stitt, Robert.....	4	N.O. — N.W. 1/2 23.....	50	13.75			13.75	
do.....	Pattison, Arthur.....	4	N.E. 1/4 23.....	50	7.37			7.37	
do.....	Desjardins, Toussain.....	7	N.O. — N.W. 1/2 3.....					32.78	
do.....	McVeigh, Wm.....	7	17.....					13.70	
do.....	McKiernan, Bernard.....	9	N.O. — N.W. 1/2 12.....					15.00	
Calumet Island.....	Lapointe, Napoleon.....	6	R. 1/4 27.....	50	2.74			2.74	Abs'te
do.....	Gaboury, T. C.....	8	21.....	100	7.29	2.92		10.21	Abs'te
Manfield.....	Mascul, Alfred.....	3	R. 1/4 3.....	50	2.63	1.80		3.43	
do.....	Bonnah, John.....	3	45.....	100	4.50	1.03		5.53	
do.....	Dawney, Euclide.....	4	25.....	100	4.00	1.57		5.57	
do.....	Bruno, Charles.....	5	Front 36, 37.....	96	8.00	3.15		11.15	
do.....	Francœur, Amable.....	6	3.....	85	1.33	10.95		12.28	
do.....	Levesque, Norbert jr.....	6	11.....	100	9.55	1.46		11.01	
do.....	Mallette, Felix.....	6	14.....	100	2.00	.66		2.66	
Pontefract.....	Deroche, Damasse.....	B	4.....	100	6.00	2.38		8.38	
do.....	Johnston, James.....	10	3.....	100		3.05		3.05	
do.....	McKay, John.....	7	5, 6.....	200	8.00	2.15		10.15	
do.....	Succession—Estate.....	4	1/4 4, 5.....	100		.67		.67	
do.....	Thomas Bryson.....	6	9.....	100		.67		.67	
do.....	".....	B	36, 37.....	200		1.33		1.33	
Allumette Island.....	Cahill, Francis J.....	3	29.....		43.40	16.01	2.75	62.16	

WILLIAM G. LeROY,

Bryson, Jan. 5th, 1895.

Secrétaire-Tresorier, Comte de Pontiac.—Secretary-Treasurer, County of Pontiac.

Quebec long top Beef Moccasins also Moose Mitts and Moccasins, Rubbers, and Overshoes at G. Fred Hodgins'.

Mr. Frank Johnston, charged with the murder of a man named Bertrand, near Buckingham, some weeks ago, has been honorably acquitted.

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 Property for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the east 1/2 of Lot 3, on 3rd Con. of Clarendon, containing 100 acres. Soil, clay loam, (very productive), 70 acres are cleared, 50 of which are free of stumps. The buildings erected thereon are: 1 House 20 x 28, Barn 28 x 45, Stable 17 x 30, Hay House 14 x 20, Shed 16 x 36, Granary 15 x 28. The buildings have all been erected since the year 1888. For further particulars address or call on Shawville, Q., Jan 8. E. T. HODGINS

Farm for Sale.

BEING S. 1/2 of Lot No. 9 on the 6th R. of South Onslow, containing 50 acres, more or less. About 45 acres of the property is cleared, thoroughly stumped and well fenced. On the premises is erected a log dwelling house and kitchen, with several other outbuildings. There are also two good wells on the property, which is situated 14 miles from Quyon R.R. Station and 11 miles from school house. For further particulars apply to MARTIN SMITH, on the premises or to Onslow, Jan. 5, 1895. Quyon, P.O.

Notice to Debtors.

ALL parties indebted to the undersigned by note or book account, either due or over due, are hereby notified to settle the amount of their indebtedness on or before the 25th day of January, inst. After that date all accounts due will be handed over to a lawyer for collection. Parties interested will govern themselves accordingly.

Bryson, Jan 2, 1895.

JAS. MOORE, S. ins.

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

One of the best equipped
Liveries
in the District.

CHARGES MODERATE.

**MORRISON'S
CARRIAGE FACTORY,**

Now running with very much increased capacity with the addition
.... of a....

Planing and Matching
Department.

All kinds of Lumber Dressed and
Matched in first class style and
on shortest notice.

General Blacksmithing.

Skilled workmen only employed in this branch, therefore the public may rely on any orders left with us for Blacksmith work of any kind, being satisfactorily executed.

WHEN IN TOWN CALL AND SEE US.

H. MORRISON,
MAIN ST., SHAWVILLE.

Jan. 7th, 1895.

Good News.

The undersigned has on hand,
as usual,
a choice and fresh stock of

Groceries, Confectionery,
Canned Goods, Germ
Meal, Rolled Oats,
Cornmeal, &c.,

—which he is now selling at—
THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Choice Family Flour
IN STOCK.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR BRAN AND SHORTS.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND PELTS.

GEO. HODGINS, JR.

Fresh Oysters.

Shawville, Nov. 12, 1894.

Jno. G. McGuire,
Dealer in
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.).....

Fresh Oysters received
twice a week.

A full line

Fresh Confectionery
always on hand.

Jan. 7th, 1895.

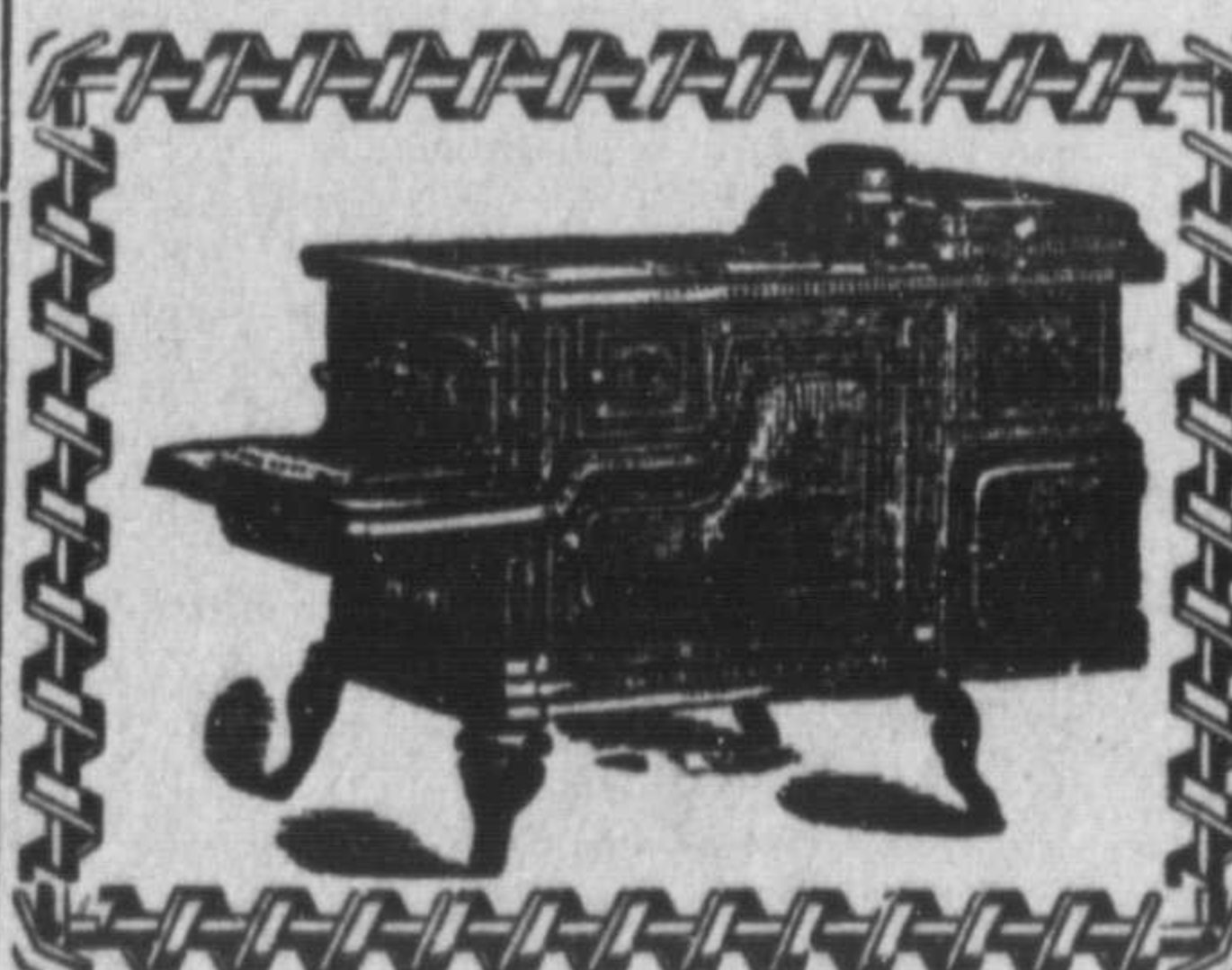
BUY

**Winter Peerless & Zero Amber
Machine :- Oils,**

The best in the World for Fall & Winter use.

SOLD WHOLESALE ONLY BY

THE SAMUEL ROGERS' OIL CO., OTTAWA.



.. QUYON ..

**Stove & Hardware
DEPOT.**

GEO. T. MOHR, Prop.

—A CONSTANT SUPPLY OF—

Stoves, pipes, X-cut saws, ALL kinds of shell & heavy hardware,

—ALSO A FULL STOCK OF FIRST CLASS—

Deerskin Mitts and Moccasins.

CASH PAID FOR HIDES AND PELTS.

Parties indebted to me are requested to call and settle their accounts, in settlement of which all kinds of Farmers Produce will be taken.

GEO. T. MOHR, PROPRIETOR.

R. McCREDIE & SON,
SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Builders and Contractors,
MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Rough and Dressed lumber on Hand.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended To.