

THE EQUITY.

Vol. XIV, No. 16.

SHAWVILLE, Co. PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1896.

Subscription: One Dollar a Year in advance.

BANK OF OTTAWA

Head Office - Ottawa Canada.
Capital (fully paid up) \$1,500,000.00
Reserve \$1,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

CHARLES MAGEE, Esq., President.
GEORGE HAY, Esq., Vice-President.
HON. GEO. BAYSON, JR., JOHN MATHER, Esq.,
ALEX. FRASER, Esq., DAVID MACLAREN, Esq.,
DENNIS MURPHY, Esq.,
GEORGE BURN, General Manager.
D. M. FINNIE, (Local) Manager.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
TRANSACTED.

Drafts issued on all banking points in
United States and Great Britain.
Notes and Bills collected.
Interest allowed on Deposit Receipt at current
rates.
Sums of \$1 and upwards received in Savings De-
partment. Interest credited half yearly.
Office Hours—10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturday 10 a. m.
1 p. m.

JAS. HOPE & Co.

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, BOOKSEL-
lers, Bookbinders, Printers, etc. Depository
of the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society, Ottawa, Ont.

R. S. DOWD, M.D., C.M.

M. D., C. M. TRINITY: L. R. C. P. & S., EDINBURGH
LICENTIATE OF FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND
SURGEONS, GLASGOW.
Office & Residence in late Dr. Astley's House, Quyon.
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

G. G. STEWART,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
L. R. C. P. AND S., EDINBURGH.

Residence and office in A. Smiley's house,
Edmuides.
Office hours—8 a. m., to 12 a. m., and 7 p. m.
Telephone No. 2.

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.

HENRY AYLEN,

ADVOCATE

Hull - - - Que.

Mr. Aylen will regularly attend the sessions of
the Courts at Bryson.

L. A. HENAUPT, L.L.B.

ADVOCATE, SOLICITOR, ETC., ETC.

ATTORNEY FOR THE REVENUE DISTRICT
OF PONTIAC.

Bryson Que.

Mr. Henault will regularly attend the
Courts at Shawville, Quyon, P. D. Fort, Bry-
son, Coulonge and Chapeau.

GEO. C. WRIGHT,

ADVOCATE,

72 MAIN ST. - HULL QUE.

At Pontiac House, Shawville, on Court days
—6th February, 6th April, 1st June, 1st Octo-
ber and 6th December.
Will attend all law courts in Districts of Ot-
tawa and Pontiac if required.

S. A. MCKAY, B.C.L.

NOTARY PUBLIC. Clerk of the Magistrate's
Court at Shawville. Agent for the Credit Fon-
der Franco Canadian. Money to lend on easy terms.

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.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT

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

W. W. IRELAND,

BAILIFF OF SUPERIOR COURT,

OFFICE:—COURT ST., SHAWVILLE.

Accounts collected and prompt returns made.
All courts attended.

ST LAWRENCE HALL.

D. M. McLEAN, Proprietor, Main St. Quyon, Que.

This house is in every way furnished to afford
Excellent accommodation for the travelling public.
Commercial men will find the accommodations
none on the road. The Bar is always supplied with
the best brands of Liquors, Wines, and Cigars. Good
Livery in Connection.

GRAND CENTRAL HOUSE,

C. Turpain - - Prop.

BRYSON, 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 cig-
ars. First class table, good yard and stabl-
ing, and large commodious Sample Rooms.

PONTIAC HOUSE,

Shawville, - - - Que.

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

C. CALDWELL, - - PROPRIETOR.

S. J. McNALLY, M.D., C.M.

Physician, Surgeon and
Accoucheur.

Office - Campbell's Bay.



L. Mulligan, V.S.,

VETERINARY

Physician & Surgeon

(GRADUATE OF ONTARIO VET. COLLEGE)
Treats diseases of all domesticated animals by the
latest improved methods. Office—Main St., Shaw-
ville, Que., (opposite G. F. Hodgins' store.) Calls
promptly attended to at all hours.

Local and General.

Washers and Wringers cheap. A.
SMILEY.

Ladies! Cloths and Fur Coats, Golf
Jerseys. Good warm sensible garments.
J. H. SHAW.

Revs. R. G. Peeper and A. M. Delong
have been holding revival services at
Foresters hall.

At TURNER'S—400 whips to be dis-
posed of by the end of the month.
Come and get your whipping.

A somewhat unusual occurrence took
place in the Pembroke Baptist Church re-
cently, it being the appearance of no less
than three bridal couples at the service.

The mill site and belongings at West
meath owned by Tucker and Hodges, has
been sold to the Messrs. Robinson, who
intend to rebuild the mill which was
burned some time ago.

Kilmarnick and Kidonian tweeds—the
latest for fall dresses. Heavy in weight,
brilliant in colorings, and above all the
prices startling. On display today. Don't
fail to see them. G. F. HODGINS.

It was reported some time ago that coal
was discovered in Algoma but was soon
after contradicted. The first report is
now said to be correct. The deposit is lo-
cated near Sudbury and is only six miles
from the C. P. R.

Lumbermen! Attention! Right-about-
face! Forward march to G. F. Hodgins!
Halt for a moment and inspect our im-
mense stock of the famous Three Rivers
long top Moccasins, also deer skin Mitts
and Moccasins from the best manufac-
turers.

A SHOOTING MATCH for turkeys will
be given by the members of L. O. L. No.
34, on Thursday, Nov. 5th, at John W.
Knox's farm, Clarendon. 10 cents a shot
will be charged. Boys under 12 years,
5 cts. per shot. Shooting to commence at
12 o'clock sharp.

They say everything points to a cold
winter. The burrs on the chestnut trees
are unusually large and hard. The ants
are constructing their winter homes
deeper in the ground than usual and the
old inhabitants will forthwith order an
extra blanket.

Fearns, the absconding book-keeper of
Mr. H. Moas, of Renfrew, was arrested
at Athens, and brought back to Renfrew
by Chief McDermot. He was tried sub-
sequently before Judge Deacon and sen-
tenced to three months at hard labor in
the common jail.

Thousands, yes millions of weak
women are being cured daily by having
used Dr. Allen's Pearly Pebbles for
women and their weakness. For sale by
your druggist in town or address The
Allison Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.
Two boxes for \$1.00 sent post paid to any
address.

It has just come to light that with the
failure of the Bank du Peuple, which oc-
curred some months ago, the family of
Louis Riel, the hero of the North West
rebellion, is left penniless. The fund of
\$13,000 which had been subscribed short-
ly after the death of Riel for the support
of his wife and two children was invested
in the Bank du Peuple, the children to
have the interest until they became of age
when it was to be divided equally between
them.

The Hull Dispatch says: Mr. John
Brophy, C. E., has been engaged during
the past week with a staff surveying the
proposed route of the Ottawa Electric
railway into the city. As already stated
the contract for the iron bridge work has
been awarded to the Dominion Bridge
Co. of Montreal. Right of way has been
secured from Mr. E. B. Eddy over his
pond, which will enable the company to
cross the slides and have its terminus at
the small store building now occupied as
a supply house for the E. B. Eddy com-
pany. This will bring the Ottawa cars
within fifty feet of the Hull Electric line
and prove a great convenience to the
travelling public who have now to walk
across the bridge and approaches to the
Union bridge. It has been also stated
that an offer has been made to the Hull
Electric company to effect a junction there,
but whether advantage will be taken of
the proposition or not remains to be seen.

Daisy Churns—the latest. A. SMILEY.
The gate receipts at Beachburg fair this
year amounted to \$605.

Snow fell for a few moments here on
Thursday evening last.

Hodgins Bros. are venerating the resi-
dence of Mr. R. G. Elliott, Main St.

Mr. Fred Lyon spent a couple of days
with his uncle, the doctor, this week.

Men! We have piles of Mitts, Gloves,
Moccasins, and Underwear. See!
J. H. SHAW.

The exhibition at Beachburg this year
was the best ever held there, financially
and otherwise.

A branch of the C. M. B. A. was in-
stituted at Sheenboro last week by Mr
M. Galvin, of Arnprior.

A choice stock of groceries, confection-
ery, fruit, etc., will be found at D. Wil-
son's shop on Main St., Shawville.

Rev. R. Eason, of Portage du Fort,
preached at both services in the Metho-
dist church here on Sunday.

The Eganville Enterprise reports that
Mr. John Ross of Mink Lake, lost his life
recently by a runaway accident.

An exchange states that Rev. W. J.
Holland, of Vinton, has been appointed to
a parish in the diocese of London, Ont.

If you want bread, buns, confec-
tionery, tea, sugar, tobacco, etc., call at
D. Wilson's new stand on Main St.,
Shawville.

The McMillan family of entertainers
showed in Portage du Fort on Friday
night to a good sized house. There as
here they pleased every one.

Mr. C. J. Hayes is in particular de-
mand this fall, owing to the large quan-
tity of plastering that requires to be done
before the cold weather sets in.

We learn that Mr. Jos. Brown of Clar-
endon, and N. McLean of Portage du
Fort, have purchased the Portage du
Fort roller mill for the sum of \$7,500.

Health and happiness depends as much
on good, pure food as upon any other
thing. Be careful then you buy your
groceries from us. Guaranteed perfectly
pure. G. F. HODGINS.

Mr. B. Young is comfortably located
in his new premises opposite the post
office. The building vacated by him is
being converted into a dwelling house by
the owner, Mr. Geo. Hynes.

We notice from the list of prizes pub-
lished last week that Mr. Edward Brown-
lee, of Clarendon, was a successful com-
petitor in sheep and swine at the Beach-
burg fair on the 1st and 2nd inst.

The staff of THE EQUITY intend taking
their annual holiday next week. There
will in consequence be no issue of this
Journal. The office, however, will re-
main open for the execution of job work,
etc.

The party of Arnprior sports who were
fishing and hunting in the neighborhood
of Mr. B. Smith's last week returned home
on Saturday morning. The quantity of
game bagged, we understand was not
very extensive.

Mr. Ed. Graham spent Saturday in the
village paying over the prize money
awarded at the recent exhibition. We
understand the directors will have a sur-
plus of cash after the society's operations
for the year are wound up.

On Thursday night, 18th inst., a postal
card from Rev. H. A. Naylor dated July
28th was received at the parsonage stating
they had just arrived at Forty Mile Post
and are to remain there for the present,
that the mail was to leave immediately,
and that they would write more by next
mail.

One of Dr. Allen's "Pearly Peb-
bles" produces ten and two thirds drops
of new blood. Is this not a gift from
heaven for weak men and women. Grab
the life line of rescue, weak friend. 2
boxes completes the building up. Ask
your Druggist for them or address The
Allison Med. Co., Brockville. Two boxes
sent post paid for \$1.00.

MISLEADING.—We have heard that
notices are posted up in the back town-
ships, stating that the season for hunting
deer with dogs is between the 10th and
20th of this month. Whoever posted up
the said notices evidently had no author-
ity to do so as the information they are
alleged to contain is entirely erroneous.
The law distinctly says that deer
may be so hunted in the counties of Os-
tawa and Pontiac "between the 20th day
of October and the 1st day of November."

The concert given by the McMillan
Family on Thursday evening last, is gen-
erally admitted to have been the best
presented to a Shawville audience for
many years past. The program was en-
tirely new to the majority of the audience
and rendered in a most masterly and ef-
fective manner. It was indeed a musical
treat such as is our rare fortune to enjoy,
and those who denied themselves the
pleasure of attending certainly missed
something unusually good. If Mr. Mc-
Millan and his accomplished sisters ever
return to Shawville, there is no doubt
they will be accorded a big house.

A ship load of harness to select from,
made of good oak leather. No shoddy
leather used in Turner's shop.

A party of Arnprior sports passed
through here on Monday on their way
north. It is said they were on a fishing
expedition to Sandy's lake.

The Shawville Marble and Gran-
ite Works, Alex. McDonald, proprietor,
turns out a superior class of work in Mon-
uments, Headstones, etc. Prices reason-
able.

The Buckingham Post says:—A rat
measuring 18 inches long and weighing
3 pounds was trapped on Saturday in the
store formerly occupied by the Edwards
Trading Co.

A meeting is called for Thursday night
in the Russel House sample room, at 8
o'clock, for the purpose of organizing
for the annual shooting match. All are
invited to participate.

Rev. Father Sloan, passed through
here on Friday last, on a hunting expedi-
tion so he said. We were glad to ob-
serve that the rev. gentleman was appar-
ently enjoying good health.

Mr. P. McLean, detective of the U. O.
D. Ass'n, is said to be after the scalps of
several individuals around Bryson and
vicinity, for appropriating saw logs be-
longing to the Company.

Rev. Mr. Saddler, who was announced
to conduct the Presbyterian services here
last Sunday did not turn up. It is stated
that he has decided not to accept the
pastorate of the field of which this village
forms a part.

Mr. R. Gamble, dry goods merchant,
of Ottawa, has decided upon retiring from
business, and in the meantime is trying to
effect a settlement with his creditors.
The liabilities are about \$25,000 and the
assets \$21,000.

LAMPS FOR SALE.—Two three light
Chandeliers, fancy brass trimmings, suit-
able for parlour, hall, library or church.
Cost \$65, will sell for \$25, owing to elec-
tric light. Apply to Mrs. Holt, Holt's
Hotel, Aylmer.

Thos. Costello, a car repairer at the
Canada Atlantic railway works at Otta-
wa, was working at one of the bumpers
of a car that had been jacked up. The
jacks slipped and the bumpers came down
on his finger ends.

Young ladies, if you want to be
robust and have red rosy cheeks, healthy
and happy, try Dr. Allen's "Pearly Peb-
bles,"—that noble medicine for delicate
girls. Two boxes post paid for \$1.00.
Address, Allison Med. Co., Brockville.

There was a man once on a time who
thought him wondrous wise. He swore
by all the fabled gods, he'd never adver-
tise. But his goods were advertised ere
long, and thereby hangs a tale; the ad.
was set in nonpareil and headed "Sheriff's
sale."—Printer's Ink.

The remarkable number of cures of
gout and rheumatism which have follow-
ed the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, point
conclusively to the fact that this remedy
comes nearer being the specific for
complaints of this nature than any
other medicine in pharmacy.

The cold, chilly winds of October are
almost upon us, and this reminds you of a
fall suit or overcoat. We present our-
selves as the happy medium for the emer-
gency with the most complete collection
of cloths and trimmings in the county.
Fashionable tailor and cutter on the pre-
mises. G. F. HODGINS.

A notice of the Secretary-Treasurer
in last week's issue regarding the fixing
of the roller mill road contained an error
in the date, which should have read
"Oct. 10th inst." instead of 18th. The
auctioning of the work will now be given
out on Saturday of this week—the 17th
inst.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamer "Janet
Craig" will leave Bristol wharf at 8.30, a.
m., on and after the first of October, and
continue until the ice takes. Connection
with the C. P. R. east and west. Freight
rates are now about half the amount
charged in the summer time for laths and
shingles, etc.

E. BOURMAN, Captain.

Major John O'Neill, of Pakenham,
passed away on Friday the 2nd inst., from
cancer of the bowels, aged 63 years.
The major was one of the most familiarly
known men of the community, and years
ago took a very active part in military
matters, being chiefly instrumental in or-
ganizing a company of volunteers at
Pakenham. He was captain of the com-
pany for several years and in 1871 was
gazetted major.

Mr. G. S. Macfarlane, died rather sud-
denly on Thursday night at his home in
Ottawa, the result of an injury to his
head, received several weeks ago while he
was driving over rough roads to his farm
up the Gatineau. In going over a particu-
larly rough spot he was thrown from the
buggy on to the road, fighting on his head.
The injury produced a tumor on the brain,
from which he died. He was a D. D. G. M.
of the Masonic Order and a prominent
member of St. Andrew's society.

FALL 1896.

MILLINERY OPENING.

—AT—

The Arcade Store,
Arnprior, Ont.

Will be on Thursday, Friday,
and Saturday,
October 1st, 2nd and 3rd,
and following days.

We will endeavor to make this display
of Millinery Goods as great a success,
if not greater, than it has been former
seasons with us, by showing all the newest
and most fashionable Hats, Bonnets,
Trimmings, and Novelties, which have
been chosen by our milliner, Miss Sharon,
from all the leading wholesale houses in
the trade.

Dressmaking department under the
management of Miss Ventress.

Ladies' mantle and cape department
under the management of Miss Devlin.

Our

Bankrupt Stock

...AND...

Special Clothing

- - - SALE

still going on (second floor.)
It will be money in your pocket
if you move quickly and
secure some of the Bargains
given here. Everybody wel-
come.

REID BROS.,

-THE ARCADE-

Arnprior, Ont.

This is hunting season. When you
are in need of harness or anything in
my line, call at
TURNER'S.

The North Bay Dispatch is now owned
by Mr. Dickinson, late of the Port Arth-
ur Sentinel.

If you don't buy a new Robe, fix up the
old one. We have first class lining and
trimming. J. H. SHAW.

People of sedentary habits, who are
subject to constipation, can regulate
their bowels by the use of Ayer's Pills.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—House and prop-
erty on Court Street, Shawville. Apply
to D. McRAE.

Mr. McNaughton and Miss McKechnie left
on Wednesday morning for Montreal to at-
tend meeting of Provincial Teachers' Asso-
ciation.

Our thanks are due to Mr. C. L. Mahan,
late road manager of the P. P. J. Railway,
for copies of the San Francisco Chronicle.
Mr. Mahan is now located at Carpentaria,
California.

The best way to avoid scalp diseases,
hair falling out, and premature baldness,
is to use the best preventative known
for that purpose—Hall's Hair Renewer.

A Halloween entertainment will be held
in Hodgins' hall on the evening of Friday,
October 30th, by the Ch. of Eng. Tem. Society.
A good program will be presented and tea
will be served. Admission—adults 25 cents;
children 15 cents.

Missionary Meetings will be held at St.
Stephen's, Thorne West, on Thursday, Oct.
22nd, and at North Clarendon on Friday, Oc-
tober 23rd, at 7 p. m. The deputation to con-
sist of Rev. W. A. Fyles, B. A., and Rev.
Rural Dean Smith.

The assessment of the city of Ottawa,
just completed shows the population of
the city to be slightly over 51,000 an in-
crease during the past year of some 2,000.

The three-year-old daughter of Mr.
Wm. More, of Ramsay, county of Lan-
ark, was scalded to death by falling into a
vessel in which feed for cattle had been
boiling.

All North Bay dogs must be registered
with the clerk on or before Oct. 1st,
children under 14 must not be found on
the streets after 8 o'clock, and the taxes
to be paid for public school supporters are
27 mills and separate school supporters
36 1/10 mills.

GONE TO P. D. FORT.—L. Belanger,
photographer, left here on Tuesday for
Portage du Fort, where he intends open-
ing a gallery for the next three weeks.
The citizens of P. D. F. and vicinity will
therefore have an opportunity of getting
first class photos at low prices without go-
ing away from home. Give him a call.

WINDOWS AND GATES.

THE REV. DR. TALMAGE PREACHES FROM A NEGLECTED TEXT.

"And I Will Make Thy Windows of Agates and Thy Gates of Carbuncles"—How Christ Hoisted the Great Gates of Pardon in His Own Blood.

Washington, Oct. 4.—From a neglected text, and one to most people unknown, Rev. Dr. Talmage this morning produces a sermon appropriate to individual and national circumstances. The subject was "Gates of Carbuncle," the text being Isaiah lii. 12, "And I will make thy windows of agates and thy gates of carbuncles."

Perhaps because a human disease of most painful and oftentimes fatal character is named after it, the church and the world have never done justice to that intense and all suggestive precious stone, the carbuncle. The pearl that Christ picked up to illustrate his sermon and the jasper and the sapphire and the amethyst which the apocalyptic vision masoned into the wall of heaven have had proper recognition, but this, in all the ages, is the first sermon on the carbuncle.

This precious stone is found in the East Indies, in color is an intense scarlet, and held up between your eye and the sun it is a burning coal. The poet puts it into rhythm as he writes:

Like to the burning coal, whence comes its name,
Among the Greeks as Anthrax known to fame.

God sets it high up in Bible crystallography. He cuts it with a divine chisel, shapes it with a precise geometry and kindles its fire into an almost supernatural flame of beauty. Its law of symmetry, its law of zones, its law of parallelism, something to excite the amazement of the scientist, chime the cantos of the poet and arouse the adoration of the Christians.

No one but the infinite God could fashion a carbuncle as large as your thumb nail, and as if to make all ages appreciate this precious stone he ordered it set in the first row of the high priest's breastplate in olden time and higher up than the onyx and the emerald and the diamond, and in Ezekiel's prophecies concerning the splendors of the Tyrian court the carbuncle is mentioned, the brilliancies of the walls and of the tessellated floors suggested by the Bible sentence, "Thou hast walked up and down in the midst of the stones of fire!" But in my text it is not a solitary specimen that I hand you, as the keeper of a museum might take down from the shelf a precious stone and allow you to examine it. Nor is it the panel of a door that you might stand and study for its unique carvings, or bronzed traceries, but there is a whole gate of it lifted before our admiring and astounded vision—aye, two gates of it—aye, many gates of it, "I will make thy gates of carbuncles." What gates? Gates of the church. Gates of anything worth possessing. Gates of successful enterprise. Gates of salvation. Gates of national achievement. Isaiah, who wrote this text, wrote also all that about Christ, "as the Lamb to the slaughter," and spoke of Christ as saying, "I have trod the wine press alone," and wrote, "Who is this that cometh from Edom, with dyed garments from Bozrah?" And do you think that Isaiah in my text merely happened to represent the gates as red gates, as carbuncle gates, as gates of carbuncle? No. He means that it is through atonement, through blood red struggle, through agonies, we get into anything worth getting into.

Heaven's gates may well be made of pearl, a bright pellucid, cheerful crystallization, because all the struggles are over, and there are beyond those gates nothing but raptures and cantata and triumphal procession and everlasting holiday and kiss of reunion, and the twelve gates are twelve pearls, and could be nothing else than pearls. But Christ hoisted the gates of pardon in His own blood, and the marks of eight fingers and two thumbs are on each gate, and as He lifted the gate it leaned against his forehead and took from it a crimson impress, and all those gates are deeply dyed, and Isaiah was right when he spoke of those gates as gates of carbuncle.

What an odd thing it is, think some, this idea of vicarious suffering, or suffering for others. Not at all. The world has seen vicarious suffering millions of times before Christ came and demonstrated it upon a scale that eclipsed all that went before and all that shall come after. Rachel lived only long enough after the birth of her son to give him a name. In faint whisper she said, "Call him Ben-oni," which means, "son of my pain," and all modern travelers on the road from Jerusalem to Bethel uncover their heads and stand reverently at the tomb of Rachel, who died for her boy. But in all ages, how many mothers die for their children, and in many cases grown up children, who by reagency stab clear through the mother's heart! Suffering for others! Why, the world is full of it.

"Jump!" said the engineer to the fireman on the locomotive. "One of us is enough to die. Jump!" And so the engineer died at his post, trying to save the train. When this summer the two trains crashed into each other near Atlantic City, among the 47 who lost their lives, the engineer was foremost, with one hand on the throttle of the locomotive, and the other on the brake; Aye, there are hundreds here to-day suffering for others. You know and God knows that it is vicarious sacrifice. But on one limestone hill about twice the height of this church, five minutes' walk from the gates of Jerusalem, was the sublimest case of suffering for others that the world ever saw or ever will see. Christ the victim, human and satanic malevolence having an overwhelming interest in the spectacle. To open a way for us sinful men and sinful women into glorious

pardon, and high hope and eternal exultation, Christ, with hand dripping with the rush of open arteries, swung back the gate, and, behold, it is a red gate, a gate of deepest hue, a gate of carbuncle!

What is true in spirituals is true in temporals. For some good reason God has arranged it for all the centuries that the only way for most people to get a livelihood for themselves and their families is with both hand and all the allied forces of body, mind and soul to push back and push open the red gate, the gate of carbuncle. For the benefit of all young men, if I had the time, I would call the roll of those who overcame obstacles. How many of the mighty men who went one way on Pennsylvania avenue and reached the United States Senate, or walked the other way on Pennsylvania avenue and reached the White House did not have to climb over political obloquy? Not one. How much scorn and scoff and brutal attack did Horace Mann endure between the time when he first began to fight for a better common school system in Massachusetts and the day when a statue in honor of him was placed on the steps of the State House overlooking the Commons?

Read the biography of Robert Hall, the Baptist preacher, who, though he had been pronounced a dunce at school, lived to thrill the world with his Christian eloquence, and of George Peck, who never owned a carriage and denied himself all luxuries that he might while living and after death, through last will and testament, devote his uncounted millions to the education of the poor people in England and America, and of Bishop James, who in boyhood worked his passage from Ireland to America and became the joy of Methodism and a blessing to the race. Go to the biographical alcove in city, state or national library and find at least every other book an illustration of overcome obstacle and of carnine gate that had to be forced open.

What is true of individuals is true of nations. Was it a mild spring morning when the pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth Rock, and did they come in a gilded yacht, gay streamers flying? No. It was in cold December, and from a ship in which one would not want to cross the Hudson or the Potomac River. Scarping knives all ready to receive them, they landed, their only welcome the Indian warwhoop. Red men on the beach. Red men in the forest. Red men on the mountains. Red men in the valleys. Long gates of red men. Gates of carbuncle!

Aboriginal hostility pushed back, surely now our forefathers will have nothing to do but take easy possession of the fairest continent under the sun. The skies so genial, the soil so fertile, the rivers so populous with finny life, the acreage so immense, there will be nothing to do but eat, drink and be merry. No. The most powerful nation, by army and navy, soundfied its protest across 3000 miles of water. Then came Lexington and Bunker Hill and Monmouth and Long Island battles, and Valley Forge and Yorktown and starvation and widowhood and orphanage, and the thirteen colonies went through sufferings which the historian has attempted to put on paper and the artist to put upon canvas, but all in vain. Engraver's knife and reporter's skill and telegraphic wire and daily press, which have made us acquainted with the horrors of modern battlefield, have not yet begun their vigilance, and the story of the American Revolution has never been told and never will be told. It did not take much ink to sign the Declaration of Independence; but it took a terrific amount of blood to maintain it. It was an awful gate of opposition that the men and women—and the women as much as the men—pushed back. It was a gate of self sacrifice. It was a gate of blood. It was a gate of carbuncle.

We are not indebted to history for our knowledge of the greatest of national crises. Many of us remember it, and fathers and mothers now living had better keep telling that story to their children, so that instead of their being dependent upon cold type and obliged to say, "On such a page of such a book you can read that," will they rather be able to say, "My father told me so," "My mother told me so," "Long after you are dead your children will be able to say with the psalmist; 'We have heard with our ears, O God; our fathers have told us that work Thou didst in their days, in the times of old.' But what a time it was!

Four years of homesickness! Four years of brotherly and sisterly estrangement! Four years of martyrdom! Four years of massacre! Put them in a long line, the conflagration of cities, and see them light up a whole continent! Put them in long rows, the hospitals making a vast metropolis of pain and paroxysm! Gather them in one vast assemblage! Gather them in benefit from the Lawrence to the Pacific, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific beaches! Put the tears into lakes, and the blood into rivers, and the shrieks into whirlwinds! During those four years many good and wise men at the north and the south saw nothing ahead but annihilation. With such a national debt we could never meet our obligations! With such mortal antipathy we could never get along! Never come into amity. Representatives of Louisiana and Georgia and the Carolinas could never again sit side by side with the representatives of Maine, Massachusetts and New York at the national capitol. Lord John Russell had declared that we were a "bubble bursting nationality," and it had come true. The nations of Europe had gathered with very resigned spirit at the funeral of our American republic. They have tolled the bells on parliaments and reichstags and lowered their flags at half mast, and even the lion on the other side of the sea had whined for the dead eagle on this side. The deep grave had been dug, and beside Babylon and Thebes and Tyre and other dead nations of the past our dead republic was to be buried.

The epitaph was all ready. "Here lies the American republic. Born at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776. Killed at Bull Run July 21, 1861. Aged 85 years and 17 days. Peace to its ashes." But before the obsequies had quite closed there was an interruption of the ceremonies, and our dead nation rose from its mortuary surroundings. God had made for it a special resurrection day and cried, "Come forth thou Republic, and thou Jefferson and Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson and Daniel Webster and John Hancock and Henry Clay, and S. S. Prentiss and Henry Clay, and come forth!" And she came forth to be stronger than she had ever been. Her mightiest prosperities have come since that time. Who would want to push back this country to what it was

in 1860 or 1850? But, oh, what a high gate, what a strong gate she had to push back before she could make one step in advance! Gate of flame! See Norfolk Navy Yard and Columbia and Chambersburg and Charleston on fire! Gate of bayonets! See glittering rifles and carbines flash from the Susquehanna and the James to the Mississippi and the Arkansas! Gate of heavy artillery, making the mountains of Tennessee and Kentucky and Virginia tremble as though the earth itself were struggling in its last agony. The gate was so fiery and so red that I can think of nothing more appropriate than to take the suggestion of Isaiah in the text and call it a gate of carbuncles.

This country has been for the most part of its history passing through crises, and after each crisis was better off than before it entered it, and now we are at another crisis. We are told on one hand that if gold is kept as a standard and silver is not elevated confidence will be restored and this nation will rise triumphant from all the financial misfortunes that have been afflicting us. On the other hand, we are told that if the free coinage of silver is allowed all the wheels of business will revolve, the poor man will have a better chance, and all our industries will begin to hum and roar. During the last six presidential elections I have been urged to enter the political arena, but I never have and never will turn the pulpit in which I preach into a political stump. Every minister must do as he feels called to do, and I will not criticize him for doing what he considers his duty, but all the political wranglings from pulpits from now until the 3rd of November will not in all the United States change one vote, but will leave many ears stopped against anything that such clergymen may utter the rest of their lives.

Among what we considered comfortable homes have come privation and want. The cry has gone up to people who do not want charity, but close calculation and an economy that kills. Millions of people who say nothing about it are at this moment at their wits' end. There are millions of the ears of the "Lord of Sabaoth," and the prayer will be heard, and relief will come. If we have nothing better to depend upon than American politics, relief will never come. Whoever is elected to the presidency, the wheels of government turn so slowly and a caucus in yonder white building on the hill may tie the hands of any president. Now, though we who live in the District of Columbia cannot vote, we can pray, and my prayer day and night shall be: "O God, hear the cry of the souls from under the altar! Thou, who hast brought the wheat and corn of this season to such magnitude of supply, give food to man and beast. Thou, who hadst not where to lay Thy head, pity the shelterless. Thou, who hast brought to perfection the cotton of the south and the flax of the north, clothe the naked. Thou, who hast filled the mine with coal, give fuel to the shivering. Bring bread to the body, intelligence to the mind and salvation to the soul of all the people! God save the nation!"

But we must admit it is a hard gate to push back. Millions of thin hands have pushed at it without making it swing on its hard hinges. It is a gate made out of empty flour barrels and cold fire grate and unmedicated sickness and ghastliness and horror. It is a gate of struggle. A gate of penury. A gate of want. A gate of disappointment. A gate of grief. What Isaiah would have called a gate of carbuncle!

A friend told me the other day of a shoemaker in a Russian city whose bench was in the basement of a building and so far underground that he could see only the feet of those who went by on the sidewalk. Seated on his bench, he often looked up, and there were the swift and skipping feet of children, and then the slow and uniform step of the aged, and then crippled feet, and he resolved he would do a kindness to each one who needed it. So when the foot with the old and worn-out shoe was passing he would hail it and make for it a comfortable halibut and make for it a comfortable covering for he had the hammer and the pegs, and the shoe lasts, and the leystone, and the leather to do it. And when he saw the invalid foot pass he would hail it and go out and offer medicine and crutch and helpfulness. And when he saw the aged foot pass he hailed it and told the old man of heaven, where he would be young again. When he saw the foot of childhood pass on the sidewalk, he would go out with good advice and a laugh that seemed like an echo of the child's laugh. Well, time went on, and as the shoemaker's wants were very few he worked but little for himself and most of the time for others, and in the long evenings, when he could not well see the feet passing on the sidewalk, he would make shoes of all sizes and stand them on a shelf, ready for feet that would pass in the daytime. Of course, as the years went on, under this process the shoemaker became more and more Christian, until one day he said to himself: I wish among all those feet passing up there on the sidewalk I could see the feet of the dear Christ passing. Oh, if I could see His feet go by, I would know them, because they are so small. That night the shoemaker dreamed, and in the dream he saw the glorious Christ and he said, "O Christ, I have been waiting for Thee to pass on the sidewalk, and I have seen lame feet, and wounded feet, and aged feet, and poor feet, but in vain have I looked for Thy scarred feet." And Christ said to the shoemaker: "Man, I did pass on the sidewalk, and you did see my feet, and you came out and hail Me and bless Me and help Me. You thought it was the foot of a poor old man that went shuffling by; that was My foot. You thought it was the foot of a soldier that went limping past; that was My foot. You thought that shoeless foot was the foot of a beggar; that was My foot. The shoes, the clothing, the medicines, the cheering words that you gave to them, you gave to your Lord. Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

My hearers with the humble spirit of that Russian mechanic let us go forth and help others. Having shoved back the carbuncle gate for yourself to pass in and pass on, and pass up, lend a hand to others that they also may get through the red gate and pass in and pass on and pass up!

My hearers, it will be a great heaven for all who get through, but the best heaven for those who had on earth nothing but struggle. Blessed all those who, before they entered the gate of pearl, passed through the gate of carbuncle!

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCT. 18.

"Solomon's Wealth and Wisdom." Kings 4, 23-34. Golden Text, 1 Sam. 2:30.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Our lesson to-day is a patch taken from an elaborate description of the temporal glory of Solomon; how he "reigned over all kingdoms from the river (Euphrates) unto the land of the Philistines;" from Thapsacus to Gaza; how the princes around him brought presents and served him; how great his "provision" for one day was, of flour, and meal, and oxen, and sheep, and harts, and roe bucks (gazelles?), and fatted fowl (swans, or guinea hens?); how peace prevailed through all his dominions; and how his fame for wisdom outranked even his fame for wealth and prosperity. We are told that Solomon wrote three thousand proverbs and one thousand and five songs. All subjects then within reach of human research were treated by him, "from the cedar that is in Lebanon to the hyssop that springeth out of the wall." The fame of his studies spread through all languages and religions, until at last, as we have recently had occasion to note, the very word "hyssop," which was used as a sort of title for his works on what we would call "natural history," passed into common use as the title of any book of fables in which plants and animals were made to talk and act like human beings, and, becoming known to the Greeks, reappeared in the name of Aesop as the father of fabulous literature. This, at least, is the theory of certain German scholars. Solomon was the inheritor of a great empire and wealth, and also of an unrivaled mental grasp. His father, and with little doubt his mother also, were persons of uncommon intellectual power. He showed his wisdom, doubtless not only by his proverbs, but by his wise selection from the traditional wisdom of the "ancients." His full career, both in the height of his glory and in his fall, is a perfect illustration of our Golden Text.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Verse 25. Judah and Israel. As we have already noted, a clear division marked off the Hebrews of the north from those of the south—two kingdoms united under one king. The distinction is noted in 2 Sam. 19, 41-43. Even the imperial army was in two great sections. (See 1 Kings 2:32; 2 Sam. 24, 9.) Dwelt safely. An unusual condition in the ancient world, where war was chronic. Under his vine and under his fig tree. A proverbial phrase based upon the favorite fruits of Palestine; so the prophet Joel, picturing a scene of desolation, said, "The vine is dried and the fig tree languisheth." One of the first acts of Oriental invaders is the destruction of all the crops; and a few centuries after Solomon's invasions of the Holy Land were so frequent that vines and trees of maturity were hard to find.

26. Forty thousand stalls of horses. There is much uncertainty about Hebrew numbers. But evidently the number of Solomon's horses astonished the scribes who put it down. It was against the Mosaic law for the king to multiply horses (Deut. 17, 16).

27. Those officers. This is a reference to twelve men who are mentioned in verses 8 to 19 of this chapter. They are brought in here because of the statement just made concerning Solomon's cavalry. How were these horses and horsemen maintained in times of peace? "Those officers" had stations in different parts of the country, and through the year, each gathered from the district assigned to him food and other necessities. All that came unto king Solomon's table. That is, the entire royal household. There were a thousand women in the harem, uncounted officers and persons who for one reason or another were favored with places in the royal household, besides the royal bodyguard. They lacked nothing. Better, they were faithful and skipped nothing. The twelve commissary agents each attended to his own section of Solomon's great empire, and drew the best there was for Solomon's dependents.

28. Barley in the East takes the place of oats with us. By dromedaries we should probably understand race horses or post horses, used by the king to transport rapidly his commands to distant points. The place where the officers were. This is an awkward translation; the second suggestion of the margin of the Revised Version is preferable; "The place where it should be;" that is, these officers not only collected the wealth of Israel for the sustenance of the court, but divided it and sent each quantity where it was needed, so that wherever the cavalry might be lodged it was provided for. Every man according to his charge. That is to say, each man by turn.

29. Wisdom and understanding refer not merely to mental and spiritual endowment but to acquisition of knowledge. Largeness of Heart. "A comprehensive, powerful mind capable of grasping knowledge on many and difficult subjects; poetry, philosophy, natural history in its various branches. He was master of them all."—Dr. Lumby. As the sand that is on the seashore. This was a proverb descriptive of greatness in numbers and size. There is no question that Solomon was a singularly accomplished man.

30. The wisdom of the children of the east country. The Chaldeans and Arabians had a singular reputation for wisdom, especially in proverbial form. Job was among these children of the east country, and so were the men who greeted the infant Messiah in Bethlehem. Astrology was one of the chief studies. The tradition of Egyptian wisdom we find in all ancient literature, but the wisdom of Egypt was scientific rather than proverbial. It included magic, medicine, geometry, astronomy, and natural history.

31. He was wiser than all men. That is, his fame for wisdom surpassed the fame of predecessors and contemporaries. Ethan the Ezrahite, and Heman, and Chalcol, and Darda, the sons of Mahol. It is a strange thing that four men

whose fame for wisdom was such that their names came at once to the mind and pen of this writer as the typical wise men of the world should be so completely forgotten as to be beyond identification now. Dr. Lumby thus comments: "All that is known concerning Ethan, Heman, and Heman are among the names of the singers appointed by David when the ark was brought up to the city of David. In 1 Chron. 15, 17, Ethan is called the son of Kushaiah, while Heman is called in 1 Chron. 6:33, the son of Joel. Whether these are clews or not we cannot say. A strange coincidence is that in 1 Chron. 2:6, we find the four names of this verse (with a slight modification of the last) all mentioned as sons of Zerub, the son of Judah. But no tradition has survived which tells of the special wisdom of this family, nor can we connect the name of Mahol, as the father is here called, with Zerub. The occurrence of the four names together in one family, however, inclines to the belief that these men are the men spoken of here." His fame was in all nations. It early reached to Tyre, soon after that to Sheba, and doubtless was carried wherever enterprising mariners and merchants reached.

32. Three thousand proverbs. Less than one thousand of the proverbial sayings in the Book of Proverbs are attributed to the great king. It is probable that the word "proverb" here refers rather to a parable than to what we now call a proverb. His songs were a thousand and five. We need not suppose that these songs were of a sacred character. Psalms 1, 2, 72, 127, and 128 have been attributed to him.

33. He spake. He discoursed upon. Whether by word of mouth or by writing we do not know. Trees... beasts... fowl... creeping things... fishes. It would be hasty to assume that Solomon was a naturalist in the sense in which we now use that phrase though indeed we are now in the realm of conjecture, and as his fame so far surpassed all of his contemporaries it is arbitrary to rule any class of wisdom out. But it is probable that he attached to many of these objects of nature parables or fables so as to make them embody his wisdom. It is not improbable that he discussed the medicinal virtues and habits of plants and beasts; the history of literature in all nations shows that the earliest works on plants have treated of their medicinal properties. Hyssop. Probably presented as the meanest of all plants native to Palestine, to indicate that Solomon's wisdom was all-comprehensive—from the cedar, which was the noblest, to the hyssop, which was the meanest. The eastern world to-day abounds in legends of Solomon's intellectual gifts. The Arabian Nights is full of allusions to his supposed astrological and demoniacal control.

34. All people. Or nations. From all kings of the earth. There came ambassadors. The Queen of Sheba came in her own person.

WICKED "WILLIE-WILLIE."

And His Naughty Little Franks-Sandspouts in the Desert.

The staff of each mine in West Australia usually makes "a camp" on the mine, which they surround with high fences and boughs to keep out the dust-storms or "willie-willies." These "willie-willies" are more or less peculiar to the gold fields, and are really worth a few lines. They are waterpots in sand. You may be gazing idly upon the mountains of dust and sand which go to make up a gold field's street, when suddenly you observe a tremor in the dirt, two or three wisps of straw collect, a piece of paper wanders up, stays and watches the proceedings. More pieces of paper come along, the dust becomes quite excited and rises about a foot from the surface and twists round very rapidly in a spiral. The little pillar of dirt then moves slowly down the street or across the plain; it goes very slowly, but it attracts all the scraps in its way and sucks them up. Each yard the "willie-willie" travels it gains power and importance. It moves very deliberately, but it misses nothing in the way of small rubbish. After a few minutes it is four or five feet high, solid at the base, and spreading out into a film of sand at its summit. The idlers watch it with a grin as it gains force. It hums like a big top. By the time it has meandered a hundred yards in its zig-zag it is fifty feet high and soaring merrily, and then woe betide the unwary. To be caught by a "willie-willie" means that your very marrow is saturated with sand and dirt. You go in a clean and wholesome creature; you emerge a battered, begrimed cripple. The "willie-willie" doesn't trouble; it steadily grovels about for another victim. When it is strong enough it tackles a tent—away goes the canvas spinning in the air. The contents of the tent are covered with dust inches deep—not nice clean dust, but filthy, putrescent dust of a camp where cleanliness is the least consideration. Then the "willie-willie" gets outside and dies away among the trees. They are sometimes 100 feet high, and then they do a great deal of damage.

JOURNALISM APPRECIATED.

Journalism as a profession is evidently appreciated by the Swedish Government. The Storting has just decided on giving two state grants of 1,000 kroners each to young journalists, to enable them to gain experience in foreign countries, and the editors of news papers are henceforth to have the free use of the state railways when traveling in the exercise of their calling.

ONLY KNOWN VENOMOUS BIRD.

New Guinea is the home of the most wonderful feathered creature known to the student of ornithology—the awful riper n'doob, or "bird of death." The venom of this bird is more deadly than that of any serpent, except the cobra. In fact, no antidote for the bite of the creature is known. A wound from its beak causes excruciating pains in every part of the body, loss of sight, speech and hearing, convulsions, lockjaw and certain death.

In commemoration of the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the See of Canterbury, it is proposed to erect a statue of Theodor of Tarsus, the only Greek Archbishop of Canterbury.

INFLUENZA AND SUICIDE.

An Explanation of the Cause of Suicides Which Have Lately Occurred.

A case which occurred lately at Dover, where a Scottish gentleman committed suicide, is of importance in our particular, says the London Medical Press. At the inquest it was pointed out that he had not been himself since an attack of influenza two years before, and that in all probability this attack was the primary cause of the self-destruction. The importance of this fact, with regard to motives for suicide, should not be disregarded, and we are of the opinion that a large number of the unexplained cases of suicide which have occurred lately are, in all probability, to be ascribed to post-influenzal cerebral changes. During the six epidemics which have spread over the country since the winter of 1889-90, a very large proportion of the population have suffered, while many of these must have developed nervous symptoms. To turn to a particular instance, a case in court not long ago depended on the question whether a man had committed suicide or not, but the fact that he had had an attack of influenza two years before was not insisted on, owing to the length of time which had elapsed between the attack and the death—just about the same time, it will be noticed which elapsed between the attack and the suicide in the first case. Medical jurists will do well to remember that, if the actual effects of influenza, though protean, are fleeting, the after results in many are of long duration, insidious, and often of a nervous character, leading to the cerebral instability.

PAPER HORSESHOES.

Description of the Process by Which They Are Made.

A peculiar invention purporting to have been brought forward some time since in Berlin seems to have proved a reality, namely, the manufacture of horseshoes of paper, impregnated with oil or turpentine to make it water proof, the process being described as follows: After being thus saturated it is glued together in thin layers, with a cement which does not become brittle when drying, being a mixture of Venetian turpentine, powdered chalk, linseed oil and lacquer; the holes, admitting the nails by which the shoe is fastened to the hoof, are stamped through the paper when moist. The article is then subjected to a very strong pressure under a hydraulic press, and when dry, can be filed and planed to fit the hoof snugly. A variation in this manufacture is that of producing horseshoes of paper pulp, adding chalk, sand, turpentine and linseed oil in such quantities that the material is impermeable to moisture. This composition is said not only to possess the necessary elasticity and toughness for such a purpose, but it can readily be pressed in molds and dried afterward, or cut out of blocks of the mass and placed under strong pressure. But the shoes made by pasting together paper sheets are said to be stronger than those made of the compressed material. The particular advantage named for shoes of this description is the preventing of the horse slipping on slippery roads.

NECESSARY MEASURES.

What a wide-awake young fellow Barter is, said Alice. Altogether too wide-awake, responded Edith. The last night he called at our house he stayed till 1, and then papa had to set the burglar alarm going.

NOT A MAN OF RESOURCES.

Tom—How do you like wedded bliss, Jack? Jack—All right, except the Sunday work. Tom—Going to church, I suppose? Jack—No, thinking up excuses for not going. It's a terrible mental strain.

If every pot and pan, or any utensil used in the cooking of food, be washed as soon as emptied, and while still hot, half the labor and a great deal of time will be saved.

Cures

- Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive, perfect, permanent Cures.
- Cures of Scrofula—in severest forms, Salt Rheum, with intense itching and burn-scald head, boils, pimples, etc.
- Cures of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, by toning and making rich, red blood.
- Cures of Nervousness and That Tired Feeling, by feeding nerves, muscles and tissues on pure blood. For book of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Send address to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Any Woman

MISS CHAPMAN'S COMPOUND

No. 3

If she is content to endure her pains and weakness without attempting to get relief, she can get along without MILLS' (Gen.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND. But if she WANTS to be well, WANTS to be strong, WANTS to walk and work with ease and comfort, she will use MILLS' (Gen.) VEGETABLE COMPOUND. If she can't get it at her Druggist's, she will send for it to the "A. M. C. MEDICINE CO., 675 St. Paul St., Montreal, and get a large bottle. If wise she will lose no time in doing it. Explanatory pamphlet, "Woman's Triumph," mailed free on application.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

The Frequent Cause of Much Misery and Suffering.

The Victim Helpless and Unreliable—It Saps the Constitution and Makes One Involuntarily Ask Is Life Worth Living.

From the Lindsay Post. It is at least commendable to bow before the inevitable. But what appears to be inevitable may be delayed or altogether averted. What were considered necessarily fatal diseases twenty-five or even ten years ago in many instances are not now placed in that category—thanks to medical and scientific skill. Life is sweet. We must either control the nerves or they will master us. Hysteria may prove fatal. It renders the person afflicted helpless and unreliable, and casts a continual shadow upon a hitherto bright and cheerful life. It saps the constitution and makes one involuntarily ask, "Is life worth living?" Miss Fanny Watson, daughter of Mr. Henry Watson, living on lot 22, in the township of Somerville, Victoria county, is one of those whose life for years was made miserable from nervous disease. At the age of twelve Miss Watson met with an accident which so seriously affected her nervous system that during the subsequent five years she was subjected to very severe nervous prostration, resulting in convulsions with unconsciousness for three or four hours at a time. This condition continued until March last when she had an increased and prolonged attack by which she was completely prostrated for the space of a fortnight. The disease so affected the optic nerve that Miss Watson was forced to wear glasses. Many remedies were tried but with no avail, and both Mrs. Watson and her friends feared that a cure could not be obtained. Ultimately Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were strongly recommended by various friends and the young lady decided to give them a trial. A half dozen boxes were bought, and by the time one box was used there was an improvement in her condition, and before the half dozen boxes were used, Miss Watson was to use her own words, a different person altogether. Her entire nervous system was reinforced to such an extent that she is now able to dispense with the use of the glasses which previous failing eyesight had made necessary. Miss Watson is now a staunch friend of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and says: "I have pleasure in recommending them to all similarly afflicted." Rev. D. Miller, a friend of the family, vouches for the facts above set forth. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines have failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade marks around the box.

CONDITIONAL.

How far will a crow fly in a day, Eph? Coding to how many con'fields dey is on de route, boss.

STRUCK AS BY LIGHTNING

Exactly describes the condition of a hard or soft corn to which Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor has been applied. So quickly does Putnam's Extractor cure that its action seems magical. Try it.

AN INDICATION.

They say that Womley is a very highly educated gentleman! I should judge he was. He doesn't seem able to make a living.

A POPULAR C.P.R. OFFICER

Adds His Testimony to the Merits of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for Catarrh and Cold in the Head He Says it is Peerless.

Mr. John McEdwards, the genial purser of the C.P.R. liner "Athabasca," says: "I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for cold in the head. It is very effective, easy to apply, mild and pleasant. For catarrh it has no equal. I have tested nearly every catarrh cure made, and found none to compare with it. I recommend it first, last and always."

THE PROPER METHOD.

Brown—Have you read this article upon How to tell a bad egg? Jones—No; but if you have anything to tell a bad egg, my advice is to break it gently.

PILL-AGE

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills. 10c. a Vial Are Planned After the Most Modern in Medical Science.

They Are as Great an Improvement Over the 50 Years Old Strong Dose Pill Formulas as a Bicycle is Over an Oxcart in Travel, and Less Than Half the Price.

Cinnamon Drop Coated makes them pleasant to take—being purely vegetable makes them absolutely safe—they never gripe and they never fail—40 doses, 10 cents at all druggists.

FAITH CURE.

The small boy had been requested to do some errands, but insisted that he was feeling badly. As the family physician happened to call he felt the boy's pulse and looked at his tongue, and said: "You had better make a good strong mustard plaster!" The boy looked depressed and left the room. "When shall I apply the plaster?" asked the mother. "Don't apply it at all. He'll get well before that stage of the treatment is reached."

The coloured people of Baltimore have started a movement for the erection of a monument to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's memory.

Scott's Emulsion

is one of the best food-fuels. The cod-liver oil obtains its oxygen from the air, and is produced. It warms, nourishes, invigorates, gives good blood, and fortifies against the piercing winds of fall and winter. The Hypophosphites tone up the nervous system and improve digestion.

Scott's Emulsion prevents colds, coughs, consumption and general debility.

AS IF BY MAGIC. This is always the case when Nervine is applied to any kind of pain; it is sure to disappear as if by magic. Stronger, more penetrating, and quicker in action than any other remedy in the world, pain cannot stay where it is used. It is just the thing to have in the house to meet a sudden attack of illness.

After the juice has been squeezed from lemons the peel may be utilized for cleaning brass. Dip it in common salt and scour with powdered brick dust.

Catarrh.—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing. The addition of a little salt to sweet foods help to bring out the flavor, and acid things are improved by the addition of a little sugar.

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

A plaster composed of the yoke of an egg and salt will often relieve pleurisy, kidney, and neuralgic pains.

Consumption, LaGrippe, Pneumonia, and all Throat and Lung diseases are cured by Shiloh's Cure.

A heavy flatiron, weighing seven or eight pounds, will do better work if it is passed over the clothes once with iron hurriedly passed over the clothes two or three times.

Ask your physician, your druggist and your friends about Shiloh's Cure for Consumption. They will recommend it.

Pounded glass mixed with dry corn meal and placed within the reach of rats, it is said, will banish them from the premises.

Constipation causes more than half the ills of women. Karl's Clover Tea is a pleasant cure for Constipation.

Most men who are "made" by their wives are made worse.

OLD WAR HORSE. A Grand Army Man Crosses Swords with Heart Disease and Wins a Glorious Victory with the Aid of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart can not be over estimated, says H. M. Musselman, a well-known G.A.R. man of Weisport, Pa., and he continues: "My ailments were palpitation and fluttering of the heart. I used two bottles of your valuable cure and feel like a new man. I have taken bottles and bottles of other medicines without help. I introduce it to my friends at every opportunity possible. It is a great medicine. Inside of 30 minutes after the first dose I had relief."

A LEGAL RUSE. What makes Blackcoke carry home a lot of law books every night he's out late? Makes his wife think he's been working hard on a case.

It is not our custom to puff articles of merchandise, but in duty to our subscribers we cannot help mentioning the stoves sold under the name "Garland." Garland stoves and ranges cost no more than other first-class goods, but are superior in many ways. Happy indeed are the homes which contain a Garland Stove.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly falling to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proved catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure, send for circulars and testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. W.P.C. 836

Sunlight Soap Pictures FOR Wrappers

A pretty colored picture for every 12 "Sunlight" or every 6 "Lifebuoy" Soap wrappers.

These pictures are well worth getting.

Address: LEVER BROS., LTD 23 Scott St., Toronto

Peerless Machine Oil

Never Turn a Wheel—Without Using Peerless Machine Oil

Ask your dealer for it—Takes no polishing—Does general purpose oil made—Adapted to farmer's use—Gives the lubricant—Saves machinery. Samuel Rogers & Co., Queen City Works, Toronto

YOU ARE ONE

Perhaps, that has never tried **'Salada'** CEYLON TEA

Why not now? It has no equal. Lead Packet only. Black and Mixed. All grocers.

SALADAGE CASINGS. English Sheep and American Hog Casings. Reliable goods at right prices. Park, Blackwell & Co., Toronto.

PARCHMENT BUTTER PAPER. We handle best quality only sold in lots to suit purchasers, Park, Blackwell & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

SEND TO **H.W. PETRIE** FOR CATALOGUE OF **NEW & 2ND MACHINERY** TORONTO CANADA

British Columbia Gold Mines FOR SALE

Trail Creek, Rossland, Kootenay, B. C. Gold Mines. "St. Joe," "St. Elmo," "California," also "Big Three" Prospects which will be sent on application. Any stock wanted can be secured. For further particulars apply to A. W. ROSS & CO., 4 King Street East, Toronto

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

FAGGED Out That is how so many women feel when blood is impure and fails to tone and sustain and renew the wasting nerve muscle and tissues. St. Leon Mineral Water is the greatest nerve builder known to science. It purifies and enriches the blood, Pare rich blood is the food the strengthens and builds up the entire nervous system.

St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd 101 King St. W., Toronto. Phone 1321.

British American Business College Company, Ltd., Toronto. Confédération Life Building. Allied with Institute of Chartered Accountants. Send for Handsome Free Prospectus. EDW. TROUT, President. D. H. HOSKINS, Secy

THE MONEY MAKER KNITTING MACHINE ONLY \$10. ASK YOUR SEWING MACHINE AGENT FOR IT, OR SEND A 3CENT STAMP FOR PARTICULARS, PRICE LIST, SAMPLES, COTTON YARN, &c. THIS IS GOOD FOR \$2.75 SEND TO **CREELMAN BROS. MFG. GEORGETOWN, ONT.**

Like a **June Sun** Your house will be evenly heated from cellar to garret by using a **New Idea** (Made in three sizes) Wood furnace. It's the greatest heater ever built, has the largest radiating surface, burns any sized wood, is the best and cheapest furnace on the market. It will pay you to ask about it. Sold everywhere.

GURNEY-TILDEN CO., Ltd., Hamilton Gurney Stove and Range Co., Winnipeg; Gurney-Massey Co., Montreal.

RADIANT HOME

The only satisfactory, economical mode of heating is by a perfect base burner. The only perfect base burner is the **Radiant Home**

Every feature of merit is embodied in its construction, most of them to be found nowhere else. A little bigger in price than poorer constructions, not enough to make it extravagant, but sufficient to show its superiority. See your dealer, or write the maker, **William Buck, - Brantford, Ont.**

The Equity.

SHAWVILLE, OCT. 15, 1896.

The telegraphers strike on the C. P. R., was declared off on Tuesday evening, a settlement having been effected between the company and the operators by means of conciliation, which, had it been adopted before the strike began, would have saved a deal of trouble to the parties concerned, and much inconvenience to business men and the public generally.

It is reported the new Postmaster General, acting doubtless on the principle propounded by the Hon. Mr. Blair during the late session—i.e., the dismissal of Government employees upon the complaint of Liberal M. P.'s or defeated candidates—has decided to chop off the heads of several postmasters, who it is alleged have done something to offend our present rulers at Ottawa. As yet, however, we have not heard definitely that any decapitations have been made.

Provincial Politics.

THE PREMIER OUTLINES THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

At a largely attended Conservative meeting held at Montreal on Thursday evening last under the auspices of the Club Conservateur, at which the members of the provincial cabinet and other prominent Conservatives were present. Prime minister Hon. E. J. Flynn gave the following outline of the Government's policy, commencing with the financial question:

"When the Conservatives returned to power in 1892, said Mr. Flynn, there was a deficit of \$1,000,000 in round numbers. By economy they had converted that deficit in five years' time into a surplus of \$286,000. They had spent less and collected more than the Mercier Government. Their financial policy must surely be acceptable to the people. Then the work done for agriculture and colonization by Mr. Beaubien and his friends was enormous. The work was well known through out the province and did the greatest credit. In the Department of Crown Lands the revenue had been increased from \$500,000 to over \$1,000,000. The interests by the province generally had been safeguarded under the de Boucherville and Taitton Governments and the constitution had been respected. They had had the same program in power as they had in opposition. They were blamed for imposing taxes and borrowing. There was not a logical man who could say that the province could go on in 1891 without taxation and borrowing. The condition of the province was such that the Government could not be blamed for what it had done. He challenged Mr. Marchand to say that they could have done otherwise.

In December of last year when Mr. Marchand moved for a joint committee of both sides of the House to restore the finances of the province he had declared that the province was on the verge of ruin after twenty years of prodigality. None could claim that they could have got along in 1892 without taxation. They had imposed the lightest tax possible and some of it had already been removed. The tax on transfers of real estate would be removed at next session. The license on manufactures and trades had disappeared on the first of this month. As to the succession tax it would be maintained as in Ontario, the United States and France. Mr. Flynn referred to the budget speech of Hon. Mr. Harcourt in defence of the tax in Ontario. It weighed most on rich people who were able to pay it. The tax on real estate transfers of one and a half per cent. had been reduced to one per cent. in 1894. Now it would be done away with altogether.

The only direct taxes then remaining would be those on successions and commercial corporations. It was true that the Government had borrowed, but they had merely given effect to the law placed upon the statutes book by the Mercier Government, which authorized the administration to borrow \$10,000,000, of which sum \$7,000,000 had been promised by their predecessors for railway subsidies. They had either to keep the engagements made by the previous administration or have the province dishonored. In this connection they had to recognize the engagement made regarding the Montreal Court House and in the Valliers and Charlebois contracts. They had to do the best they could or else repudiate the contracts and lose all the money already expended. If the Government had cancelled them there would have been costly litigation and they thought it the wisest to make the best of a bad job. When a tailor sent you an ill-fitting coat, it was rarely possible to make it really satisfactory. It might be better to get an entirely new one, but if you were a poor man all you could do was to send the coat back and tell the tailor to make the best he could out of it. The coat left for the Government by their predecessors was a bad one it did not fit, but the province was not rich enough to go to the expense of a new one. But the glory of the shame of these transactions must go to their predecessors. The present Government was not responsible for them. It was like an heir, and inherited the incumbrance with the estate. In its own transactions the Government would carefully observe the principles of Parliamentary control and responsibility to the people, and he had no fear of securing the approval of the peo-

ple. The programme of the Government consisted in respecting the constitution, and this meant that they would not expend any moneys unless voted by the Legislature. The night schools would be encouraged, and the school teachers would be better remunerated and poor municipalities assisted. The Government intended to continue the policy of developing the resources of the forest, mine and stream. The various departments would be reorganized and the work of Ministers more equitably distributed. This would be done by a bill at next session. As to the railways, they would pursue a wise and prudent policy. They hoped for an amendment of the British North America Act so as to obtain increased subsidies for all the provinces, and especially for the province of Quebec. Upon this program they would appeal not only to Conservatives, but to all right thinking men without distinction of party. It would be a distinctly provincial program in the right sense of the word. He did not see why we should not make the same distinction between local and federal politics in the province of Quebec that they did in the provinces of Ontario and New Brunswick. Since this program had been published several Liberals had personally assured him of their approval and support. Nothing could be more foolish or illogical than to conclude that because the Liberals carried the province at the Dominion election they could carry the local elections too. The candidates were not the same, the leaders were not the same, the programs were not the same, and to mix the two up showed a confusion of mind which was inexcusable.

Mr. Flynn declared that there would be another session before the general elections to give effect to the Government's program. General elections, when they came, would, he felt sure, result in the maintenance of the Government and its wise and prudent policy. As a native of the seashore he was not afraid of the storm and when it came he wanted to see the party solid and united beneath the flag of Baldwin, Lafontaine, and Cartier. On the eve of a great battle Nelson had asked every man to do his duty. This might be applied to every Conservative and Independent man in this province. If all the good men of Quebec rallied together the old flag would once more be carried to victory on the old citadel at Quebec.

The Liberal policy with reference to deputy Ministers outlined.

The Globe's Ottawa special says:—"It is understood that the Government will, at the earliest possible moment, take into their consideration the question of Deputy Ministers. It is felt that the new ministers cannot possibly carry out their policy and obtain the best results from the administration of their respective departments unless they have as deputies men who are thoroughly in sympathy with them; who do not desire to see the Government turned out, and who are not ready to betray the Ministers on every possible occasion. Those deputies who are appointed under Sir John Macdonald's rule, namely, for political reasons, are naturally very strong Conservatives, and no matter what professions they make now cannot be expected to have any sympathy at heart with the new ministers. The precedent set by Sir John Macdonald in the case of Mr. Buckingham, of offering such deputies other positions in the civil service, may possibly be followed now."

Rosebery's Great Speech.

London, Oct. 12.—Lord Rosebery spoke two hours to a meeting of Scotch Liberals at Edinburgh, Saturday, defining his position. He spoke of his difficulties in leading the Liberal party, and then went into the Armenian question, showing how Britain, if she interferred alone on behalf of the Armenians would not only risk a tremendous war with half of Europe, but the desperate rebellion of her eighty million Mohammedan subjects. Lord Rosebery spoke with great force, and seemed to carry his audience completely with him.

The press comments are mostly to the effect that it was the greatest speech he ever delivered, and there is a feeling that he has effectually put an end to any hope of Lord Salisbury moving alone against the Turk. The speech also seems to have created a new feeling that Rosebery is the best man still for the Liberal leadership.

Powers will not allow the Porte to search foreign steamers.

The London Times publishes a despatch from Constantinople saying that after an interval of ten days, the diplomats met on Friday and rejected the Porte's claims to search foreign steamers for fugitive Armenians. The despatch adds that the embassies have made strong representations to the effect that the state of affairs in Crete is intolerable, owing to the fact that the Porte's promises of reforms have not been executed. An irade has appeared extending to the whole empire the reforms granted by the Sultan in October, 1895, to the Provinces of Anatolia.

Despatches last week announce the death of General Trochu, whose name was so conspicuously before the public during the Franco Prussian war of 1870-1. His age was 81 years. The death is also announced of Victor de Lessops, son of the late Ferdinand de Lessops, the famous engineer. It was given out that his death was due to a fall from a staircase, but it is believed to have been a case of suicide.

Mrs. Blackstock, the wife of G. T. Blackstock, a Toronto Lawyer, has secured a divorce in the state of Rhode Island.

RIGHT STYLES!

Reliable Qualities

and satisfaction

even to your money back, if you say so, coupled with moderate prices, make a combination hard to equal, let alone beat.

-
- ☞ This combination is in evidence all through our entire stock.
- ☞ It specially stands out pre-eminent in our stocks of Mantelling, Jackets, Dress Goods, Clothing, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs. No matter what you desire in these lines, you can depend upon getting them best from us. Probably not so large as some—not grasping after the whole earth—but we emphatically say what we do is done best of all. You will always find us here prepared and fully equipped to stand the test.

Special Inducements will be offered this week in the following lines:

LADIES' Fine Undervests—all sizes; regular 35c. line, for 25c. each.

40 INCH Kilmarnick Tweeds—latest novelty for fall dresses; regular 35c. line for 25c.

LADIES' JACKETS at \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.00.

MEN'S Brown and Fawn Frieze Ulsters—lined with tweed with half belt and storm collar—at rock bottom prices.

FURS! FURS! FURS! The season for fur selling is upon us, and our special prices for the specially fine furs will keep the fur section of our store on the hump. Keep your eye on our western window and watch for the elegant display of ladies' and gents' fur goods.

We extend a cordial invitation to the good people of Shawville and adjoining country to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere. No necessity of telling you where our store is situated. Just keep your eye on the crowd and follow on to

G. F. HODGINS'

THE SHAWVILLE

Meat, Provision,

AND

Confectionery Store,

J. G. McGUIRE,
Proprietor.

Fresh meats of all kinds.

Cured Hams and Bacon.

Fresh and salt Fish.

Groceries and Provisions.

TEAS a specialty.

Confections.

Biscuits, AND
Fruits in Season.

Prices Right.

For a Shave
or Haircut

Call at the
SHAWVILLE
Hair Dressing Parlor

(OPPOSITE G. F. HODGINS' STORE.)
SILAS YOUNG - PROP

Shawville Produce Quotations:

Oats.....	17 to 18
Peas.....	40
Buckwheat.....	28
Rye.....	30
Eggs.....	12
Wool.....	17 to 18
Butter.....	12 to 13
Pork per bbl.....	00.00 to 00.00
Hay per ton.....	9.00 to 10.00
Calfskins.....	25 to 30
Hides.....	0.00 to 0.00

E. HODGINS & SONS.

CASH --- WANTED!

We have a large number of old accounts outstanding for one, two and three years. These must be paid this Fall without fail and without any further notice.

Having waited so long we cannot accept anything but cash or its equivalent—farm produce at cash prices.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

MILLINERY STOCK FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale her millinery stock and business, situated at
Campbell's Bay.

The stock comprises the usual Millinery Goods, such as

Feathers Laces Ribbons
Hats etc etc

and will be found fresh and in good order.

The stock will be disposed of at a bargain. This offer affords a good opportunity for anyone desiring to embark in the millinery business.

Terms made known on application.

MISS McFARLANE,
CAMPBELL'S BAY.

Heifer Astray.

STRAYED from Bryson about 4 weeks ago a Muley Heifer; color red with white star in face. Information of her will be thankfully received by the owner.

Bryson, Sept. 9, 1896.

L. MIGNAULT.

NEW GROCERY

AND

LIQUOR STORE IN BRYSON.

Having given up the hotel business I desire to inform the inhabitants of Bryson and surrounding country that I have opened a grocery and liquor store in the old hotel stand, opposite Turpain's Hotel, Cobb St., where I have now on hand a...

Choice Stock of Staple Groceries and Liquors.

which I am prepared to sell at a small advance on cost.

LIQUORS SOLD BY WHOLESALE ONLY.

A Call Solicited.

P. McCORMACK.

Yes, We Know

Times are a bit hard and produce is very cheap, but your dollar has greater purchasing power than ever before. Your bushel of grain will buy almost as much as formerly if you deal with us. We are marking goods low this season, and want bargain hunters to know that, taking our stock all through from basement up, our prices are lower than most dealers ask—quality considered.

We solicit your trade.

J. H. SHAW.

Season of 1896.

PONTIAC WOOLLEN MILLS.

The above mills having been thoroughly overhauled and repaired begin this season's work on May 11th.

Carding, Spinning, etc., etc.,

will be executed in the usual prompt and satisfactory manner.

Wool taken in exchange for Cloth, Blankets, and Flannels.

The largest stock of CLOTHS ever shown in Shawville.

The stock comprises English, Worsteds, Scotch Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Serges, etc.

Piles of Goods at all prices to select from. Come and see.

J. A. HODGINS.

Shawville, May 4, 1896.

REMOVAL NOTICE

B. W. YOUNG,
HARNESS MAKER,

has removed his shop to the stand opposite (next door to McGuire's hotel) where his customers, and all parties desiring anything in the line of

**Harness, Blankets,
Whips, and Horse
Furnishings of all
kinds**

can be supplied at lowest possible prices.

Repairing neatly and promptly executed.

Give him a Call.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS hereby given that the owners of Lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, Eight Range and Lots 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, Ninth Range of Camulet Island, forbid any person or persons from cutting or removing any timber, hunting or trespassing in any way on one or any of the above lots. Parties found so doing will be dealt with according to law.

By order,
MALCOLM LEROY,
Calmel Island, Sept. 8th, 1896.

Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 17th day of October, inst., at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, John H. Armstrong will let by public auction the job of repairing the roller mill bridge, and also the re-paving of the road at the Clarendon town hall.

By order,
J. R. HORNER,
Sec. Treas.

**New, Novel
and Inviting!**

Miss Annie McRae has just returned from the Millinery openings at Montreal, and has brought with her a choice stock of the latest novelties in

FALL MILLINERY GOODS

to which she invites the attention of her patrons and the ladies of Shawville and vicinity generally.

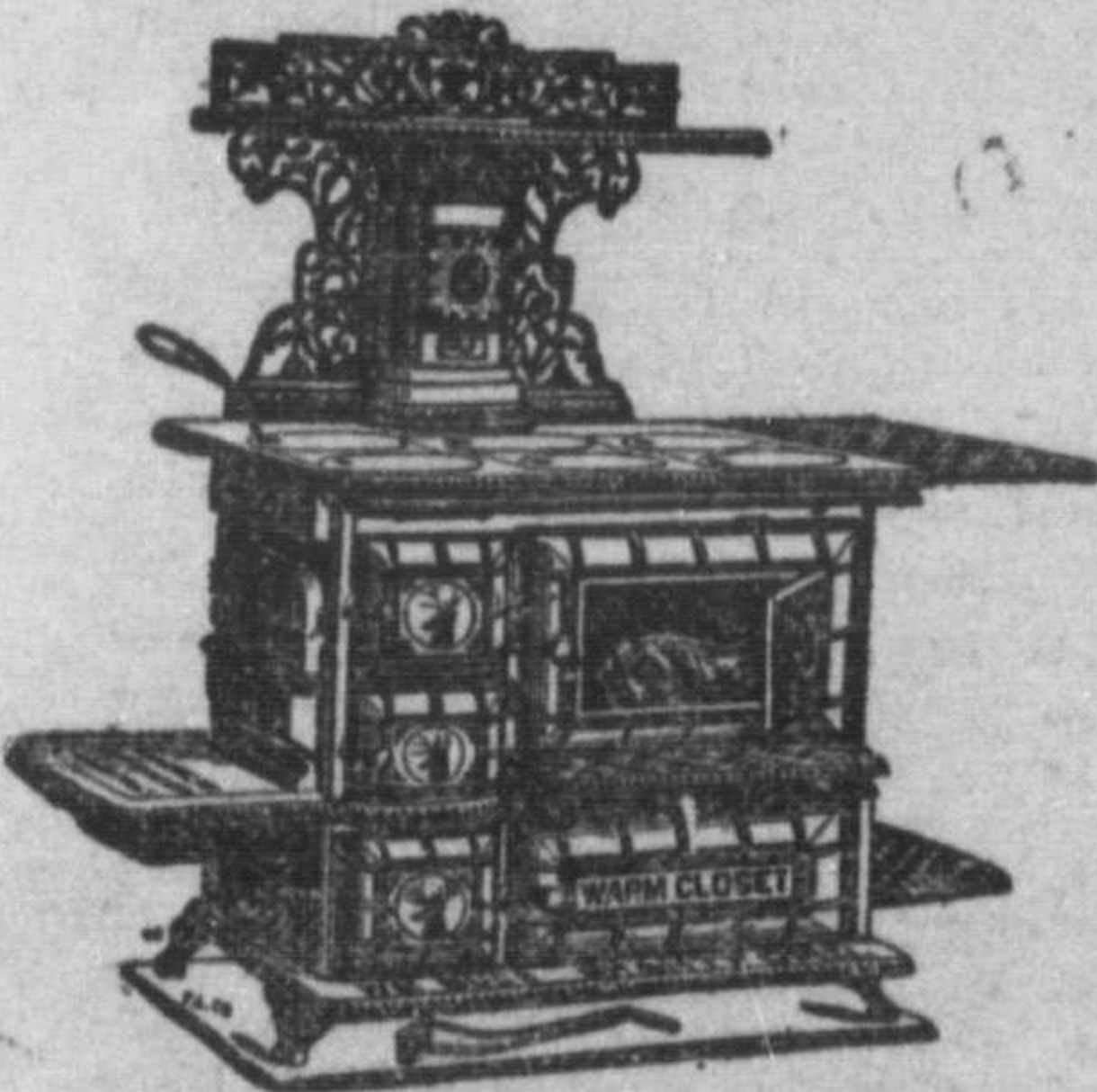
The Stock will be found full and select in every particular, and ranging in price to suit all classes.

ANNIE MCRAE.

Shawville, Sept. 16, '96.

Just Received

—a large stock of—



STOVES

— COMPRISING —

HIGH AND LOW OVEN COOK STOVES,
ALL KINDS OF PARLOUR BOX STOVES,
DOUBLE BOX STOVES,
—also in stock—
Stove Pipes. Agate Ware.
Tinware, Etc.

Now is the time to buy. Call and inspect goods, and get our prices.

G. E. WAINMAN.

N.B.—Highest price paid for hides & pelts.

What of This! Four times in one place and invited to come again. Early out the last night at Stark's Corners. Twice at Ebercer and there also invited to come again. Reading character takes everywhere.
A. C. EASTMAN.

The Sudbury News reports the opening of new gold mine claims: some, twelve miles south west of Sudbury and some around Lake Wahnapiatae, twenty six miles north east of Sudbury. One prospector says it is simply wonderful the amount of gold to be seen sticking in the rocks there. Capital attending being all that is lacking to take it out and prove Sudbury the centre of one of the richest, in not the richest, mining regions of the world.

NEW FOR WATERWORKS.—On Tuesday evening a pretty representative meeting of ratepayers assembled at the Russell House sample room to discuss the project of a system of waterworks for the village with Mr. N. B. Peck of Ottawa, general agent for the firm of Gould, Shapely & Muir, manufacturers of steel windmills and towers, Brantford. Several schemes to obtain a water supply were talked over, when it was generally agreed upon that the sinking of a large well in a central place would be the least expensive. A pumping apparatus and tank Mr. Peck estimates would cost about \$1200.00. This does not include the necessary piping. Plans of Mr. Peck's system will be laid before the next meeting of Council, which the ratepayers will be invited to attend.

The people in the neighborhood are agitated over the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Anthony Connors, a farmer living on the border of Burgess township, near Cranworth. About September 15 he changed his clothes, putting on a working suit, and leaving his cash in the house, went out, saying to his wife, "Good-bye, Sarah, I'm going to the shanty. I'll never see you again." Mrs. Connors replied, "Well you'll write to me, won't you?" Her husband answered, "No, you'll never hear from me again!"

Honor Roll.

NO. 4, CLARENDON, FOR SEPTEMBER.

V Class.—1 Mira McDowell.
IV Class.—1 Janet Kilgour, 2 Earle McDowell, 3 Joseph Kilgour, 2 Earle McDowell, 3 Lawrence Armstrong, 2 Keiths Knox, 3 Franklin McDowell.
III Class.—1 Girlie McDowell, 2 Hattie Wilson, 3 Lawrence Reisher.
II Primer.—1 Lyman Hodgins and Silas Corrigan, (equal) 3 Norval Kilgour, 4 Hollie Corrigan.
I Primer.—1 Louella Armstrong, 2 Ethel Hodgins, 3 Perley Belshe, 4 M. Matheson, Conductor, Lyman Hodgins; punctuality, Keith Knox. M. MATHESON, Teacher.

Charteris Notes.

Miss Colbert, of Goulburn, is the guest of Mrs. R. Hodgins.

Misses Maggie and Maud Jones left for Ottawa this morning.

Miss S. Smiley of Campbell's Bay spent Sunday with friends here.

Mr. W. F. Richardson arrived home this week from the P. S. railroad, where he has been working during the summer. Willie looks hale and hearty.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. A. Angus who has been ill for some time past is able to go about again.

Miss M. Workman, has returned home after a two weeks visit to friends at C. Bay.

We notice that one of our young men has been looking very sad for the past few days. Cheer up, G—, she has not gone to stay. DOLLY.
Oct. 10, '96.

Bristol Mines Notes.

Oct. 12.—The farmers around here are all through with their threshing, and the late rainy weather has been very unfavorable for fall ploughing.

We regret to hear of the Rev. Mr. Dilworth being ill and unable to attend the meeting here last Sunday. Mr. Morrison of Bristol Corners took his place.

Mr. G. Jackson moved into Mr. Latham's house last week.

Mr. H. Johnson is going to move his house out to the corner beside Mr. Ned Sylvester's.

Nearly all the boys around here have gone to the shanty.

I guess some of the E— boys had no opposition last Sunday for they seem to have enjoyed the trip down the front road immensely. Don't take such a long round again, Willie, as we are on to the racket.

Mr. Robert Meldrum is busy cutting his corn for the silo.

Mr. Philip Gagnon, of Bonfield, Ont., and his friend from Arnprior, visited Ottawa Exhibition, and on their return trip paid a flying visit to friends here.

Mr. Harry Roy, of Elmside, was visiting friends here last week.
TWIGGY-VOO.

Quyon Notes.

Business here is now on the boom, as the farmers are all through threshing, by all reports of foreign markets, the prospects are high for grain, especially wheat, will be a high price before many months. No doubt this will be credited to our Liberal Government; but we don't care who gets the credit as long as we have the money.

Bicycle riding is now the rage here not only by the boys, but we see one of our 229 lb. men spinning around on one. We learn that he had what might have been a fatal fall the other day, while riding in the park and going down a path on a side hill, the machine, from some cause unknown, left the track and landed rider and all in a terribly mixed up heap at the bottom of the hill. No bones were broken, but "badly shook up" was the verdict. Don't give up, Tom, you will be a professional yet.

The erection of the flour mill here is being rapidly pushed forward by Mr. H. S. Xmas. The mill when completed will, we learn, consist of a full roller flour mill of 70 bbls capacity; also roller buckwheat flour mill, of 30 bbls. per day. This branch of the business will be a great boon to this country as the farmers will always find a ready market for their buckwheat, and also can have it for their own use. The proventer will be ground on three pairs of rolls which will be able to grind the grain as fine as flour. If desired by the farmers, Messrs. Goldie & McCulloch of Galt, the old reliable firm of mill builders have the contract for all the machinery all of which will be of the latest make.

Mrs. S. A. Mackay, and daughter Edna, of Shawville, are visiting friends here. MIKE.

The oldest member of the Canadian Senate is Hon David Wark, aged 92 years. He is a native of the county of Donegal, Ireland.

It is rumored that the gentleman usher of the Black Rod is to be superannuated, and the office abolished. The question naturally arises in confederation on a sufficiently solid basis to stand the shock. This is a problem of magnificent magnitude. In comparison the Governor-General's little break pales into insignificance.—Hull Dispatch.

Mr. Parker, general manager of Cache Bay, committed suicide last week while camping with some friends from Toronto. He shot himself with a pistol, about midnight. Three years ago he took up Davidson & Hay's store business at Cache Bay. Lately he had been worried over business matters.

The Ottawa Citizen is responsible for the statement that a party conference recently took place in Ottawa, which may have an important result as regards the election protests now standing for trial. It is said the object of the conference was to come to an understanding whereby the proceedings would be abandoned all round; and that in a measure the conference was successful. No confirmation of the report could be wormed out of any of the leading politicians in town, but it is pretty certain that at least some such deal is on.

Carleton Place, Oct. 9.—Last night Albert Champagne attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of strychnine. His wife summoned Dr. McFarlain, who, along with Dr. McIntosh, succeeded by the use of stomach pumps to save his life. During their efforts to save his life he destroyed two stomach pumps with his teeth and was prevented from destroying the third by placing a stick in his mouth. The delay caused in this changing of pumps rendered it all the harder to save his life. Hard times and a coming cold winter and no work are given as the cause for the attempt.

Newspaper Critics.

It is doubtful whether anyone is thoroughly satisfied with any newspaper as it is now conducted. Jones abhors sports. He cannot see why space should be given to them, but he reads every item, and even the jests, about the Roentgen rays. Smith thinks a theatre is in direct communication with the bottomless pit. In his paper there would be no room for even the announcement of shows. Brown would have nothing but discussions on the tariff. Robinson reads only the financial column. Even the bald statement of an event irritates Higgins, who wished the reverse of the actual occurrence.—Boston Journal.

A New R. C. Diocese.

The Toronto Globe of Monday last contained the following:—Judge Valin, of Nippissing, arrived here last night with a large signed petition to the Vatican asking for the creation of a new diocese in Northern Ontario. The proposal is to set aside the section of the country between Ottawa and Lake Superior and from the C.P.R. line to the north pole, as a Bishopric of Nippissing. Such a proposal would affect the Dioceses of Peterborough and Pontiac. It is claimed that the district contains 40,000 Catholics, of whom nine-tenths are French. Rumor mentions the name of a well-known ecclesiastic at present absent from Canada as the popular choice for the head of such a diocese.—This has since been contradicted.

A Father Kills Wife, Daughter, Son and then Himself.

Noblesville, Ind., Oct. 9.—Albert Bray, aged 39, a prosperous farmer, and a very religious man, cut the throats of his wife, his 9 year old son Carl, his 2 year old daughter Edna and himself.

The crimes were committed between midnight and daylight this morning, five miles north of here. The wife and children died without a struggle, but Bray with a gaping wound in his throat, two inches deep and six inches in length, lived until noon to-day, without regaining consciousness. The work was done with a razor.

Bray procured a large hand axe and crushed the skulls of his victims after he had used the razor upon them. The murderer walked up on the porch and slashed his own throat in a horrible manner and was found lying in a pool of blood at six o'clock this morning.

Hanson's Death Sentence Commuted.

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—The sentence of death passed upon Christian Hanson for the murder of James Mullin, has been commuted to imprisonment for life. Hanson is now in the Parry Sound jail, and was to have been executed in October. The case has been before the department of Justice for some time, and the investigation as to the sanity of Hanson, who suffers from epileptic fits was only concluded yesterday. As it was desirable that the case should be acted on before the departure of His Excellency, who left for British Columbia to-night, a meeting of Council was held to-night at 10 o'clock, when the order commuting the execution was passed, and this morning it was signed by His Excellency. A touching thing in connection with Hanson is that he was a hard working man in Sweden and kept saving money until such time as he had sufficient to take him to Canada, where he intended to go farming. Shortly after his arrival he was robbed in a boarding house in Montreal of his twenty year's saving. From that moment he lost heart, became discouraged and his health weakened with the above result.

The following item is floating around the newspapers: "Hon. Edward Blake, who is returning to England shortly, intends to remain in politics without, at the same time, severing all the ties which bind him to Canada. He will visit Toronto frequently and continue to spend as much of the summer season at Murray Bay, P. Q., as his parliamentary duties will allow. In Liberal circles in Ontario the opinion is freely expressed that Mr. Blake will lead the Liberal party at the next Dominion general elections."

Specimens of the coal found in Algoma have been received at Toronto and to the ordinary observer are as good as could be desired. Dr. A. R. Gordon, a lecturer at Toronto University, says the coal is in general use in the village of Chelmsford, where it is not only utilized in furnaces, but for household purposes as well. Dr. Gordon says that not only is it a good sample of coal, but the deposit is very large. It is located near Sudbury, and only six miles from the Canadian Pacific. Like many other stories of a similar kind, this one may be found to be foundationless, for science has long ago proved that coal cannot be found in Ontario.

Education in Quebec.

There are none who more strongly appreciate the fact that education in this province is not what it should be than the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the inspectors and officials of his department. For years they have in their annual report been pointing out where the defects are, and what it is necessary to do to remedy them, and never with greater freedom than in the blue book for 1895. The main cause of the deficiencies complained of is, however, largely beyond official control. A great many of the Province's people have failed to appreciate the importance of a good common school education, and have been slow to provide funds for good buildings and good teachers, and neglectful, to some extent, in seeing that the funds provided were used to the best advantage. Such conditions cannot be removed by the stroke of a pen, neither are the people responsible for their attitude does not meet the approval of the outside world. What is to be remembered, however, is that the work of the department and its officials is bringing about an improvement. The school houses are increased in number, and the standard of their equipment is being raised. The number of pupils is growing. It was 214,960 in 1894, and had risen to 229,859 in 1895, these figures being exclusive of a considerable number of children attending private and independent institutions of learning. This is healthy, as far as it goes, and would be better if the Superintendent and his assistants could have their way. Mr. De la Bruere points out in his report that the schools are not as attractive to children as they might be, many leaving without having received a sufficiently lasting impression on their minds to cause them to wish to increase their knowledge, a condition, it is to be surmised, to be found in other schools besides those of Quebec. One cause of this weakness is unquestionably to be found in the insufficient qualifications of the teachers, and this, in turn, is due largely to the low rate of pay offered. Only about 11 per cent. of the teachers have Normal school certificates, and while many do not hold such diplomas are both careful and successful, the presumption is that the mass are not properly equipped for the duties they have undertaken to discharge. A new normal school for the instruction of young women teachers is urged as a necessity to be supplied at the earliest moment. A larger supply of trained teachers will be, however, only one of the essentials to the improvement so earnestly desired. The province can make provision for it, and may even do something towards making the teachers' emolument more nearly an equivalent to the value of the work. The great improvement must come from the action of the people directly concerned. It should be the duty of all who have an influence in the communities interested to use it in forming a better public opinion on this question. The changes are going on in commercial and industrial methods call for a keener intelligence on the part of all who would succeed, and those who do not possess such have to take a secondary place in their occupations. The training of a good school is the best method of developing a child's perceptive and adaptive faculties, and of preparing the mind for the exercise of the judgment that all who lead have constantly to resort to. It is a duty of the highest patriotism, supported by the strongest of business considerations, to work towards making the common schools of the province the equal of the best in the country. The educational authorities appreciate the fact, and should be supported in their work, rather than be blamed for the faults known and pointed out before some of the new generation of critics were developed.—Montreal Gazette.

Wanted—An Idea

Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Pulpwood Wanted.

The undersigned is prepared to buy Spruce Pulpwood delivered anywhere along the banks of the Quyon River between the mouth and the foot of the dam above August Dahm's house, Thorne.

A. N. WILSON,

Oct 13, 1896, SHAWVILLE.



DISEASED LUNGS CURED BY TAKING AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and I did what is often done in such cases, neglected it. I then consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the left lung was badly affected. The medicines he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."
—A. LEFLAR, watchmaker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Highest Awards at World's Fair.
Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

For Sale or to Rent.

THE undersigned offers to sell or rent the property situated on Clarendon Road, Portage du Fort, and consisting of a plot of ground, two acres in extent, on which is erected a neat cottage, with milk house, wood shed and stables all complete. The property is a most desirable family residence. Also, for sale, a good square piano. Further particulars apply to the owner, on the premises or by letter to Portage du Fort, P. O.
MRS. ANNIE MCLAREN,
Proprietor.
P. D. Fort, Aug 12, '96.

Autumn Millinery Goods.

Mrs. McKenzie, Shawville's leading milliner, has received for Fall a very handsome and varied stock of Millinery, and she invites the ladies of Shawville and vicinity to call and inspect.

Everything is new and up to date.

MRS. MCKENZIE,
Shawville Que.

DOAN'S

Kidney Pills first proved to the people that Kidney disease is curable. Being the original Kidney remedy in pill form, the cures they have made, and the fame they have attained have opened the way for a host of imitations and substitutes, but those who have been cured of

KIDNEY

Complaints through the use of this wonderful medicine, those whose lame back is now free from pain, those who now have no headaches, those who have escaped from the death grip of Diabetes and Bright's disease by the use of Doan's Kidney

PILLS

are the ones whose opinion is valuable. When scores of such people come forward and tell publicly that Doan's Kidney Pills cured them after other means failed, it is evident that the only

CURE

for Kidney Disease, Bladder and Urinary difficulties, Lame Back, and the numberless results of disordered Kidneys is Doan's Kidney Pills. Be sure to get Doan's. Price fifty cents per box. For sale by

For Sale by
G. F. HODGINS.

THE GREAT NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERY.

STORIES FROM THE ARCHIVES OF THE PINKERTON DETECTIVE AGENCY.

By fall their money began to run short, and they decided to look about for another job. In the Quincy robbery they had broken their agreement with Evans, paying him only a small sum for the use of the air-pump which he had furnished them. Now, however, they called upon him again, and, partly by threats, partly by generous offers, induced him to assist them again. A series of unsuccessful attempts at robbery were made on banks in Saratoga, Nantucket, Covington, Kentucky; and Rockville, Connecticut. In several instances failure came at the very time when success seemed sure. In the case of the Covington bank, for instance, nitro-glycerine was used in blowing open the safe, and the explosion was so violent that the men became frightened, and fled in a panic, leaving behind untouched, although exposed to view, two hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks and one million five hundred thousand dollars in negotiable bonds. In the case of the Rockville bank their plans had worked out perfectly, and they had removed everything from the top of the vault but a thin layer of brick, when Scott accidentally forced the jimmy with which he was working through the roof of the vault, and let it fall inside. As it was too late to complete the work that night, and as the presence of the jimmy inside the vault would inevitably start an alarm the next day, they were obliged to abandon the attempt entirely.

The gang's most desperate adventure befell in connection with the attempt on the First National Bank of Pittston, Pennsylvania. This was made late in the fall of 1875. The bank occupied a one-story building covered with a tin roof, and the robbers decided to make the attack from the roof. But there was a serious difficulty in the fact that in case of rain coming any time after they had begun operations, water might soak through the openings they had made and betray them. Dunlap's ingenuity, however, was equal to this emergency; and each night after finishing their excavation, they carefully relaid the sheets of tin that had been disturbed, protecting the joints with red putty which matched the roof in color. So well did they put on this putty, that, although it rained heavily the very day after they began, not a drop leaked through.

On the night of November 4th only one layer of bricks separated them from the top of the vault, and it was decided to finish the work and do the robbery that night. Two hours' hard labor with "drag" and "jackscrew" sufficed to effect an opening, and Scott and Dunlap were lowered into the vault. They found three Marvin spherical safes protected by a burglar-alarm. But Dunlap was somewhat of an electrical expert, and was able to surround the burglar-alarm with heavy boards so as to render it of little or no danger. They experienced much difficulty, though, in tiptoeing open the safes. The first one attempted, yielded on the second explosion, and they secured five hundred dollars in currency and sixty thousand dollars in bonds. The next one was far more troublesome, not less than ten explosions being required to make way into it. And just as the task was at last accomplished, and they were on the point of seizing a great sum of money, there came a warning call from Conroy, who was doing sentry duty on the roof, and it was necessary to fly.

When Dunlap and Scott had been dragged out of the vault by their associates, they were found scarcely able to run. During all the twelve explosions of powder and dynamite they had never left the vault, but crouching behind the boards that guarded the burglar-alarm, had remained within arm's length of explosions so violent that they tore apart plates of welded steel, and shook the whole building. Worse than the shock of these explosions were the noxious gases generated by them. Scott and Dunlap had to breathe. On coming out, their clothes were wringing wet with perspiration, and they were so weak that their legs tottered under them, and their comrades had to almost carry them for a time. But, nevertheless, they managed to walk thirty miles that night, to Leigh, where they boarded a train to New York.

It was on this occasion that there was left behind in the vault the air-pump which Robert Pinkerton afterwards recalled so shrewdly to Evans' disadvantage.

Coming, in his confession, to the Northampton Bank robbery, Evans said that the gang had considered making an attempt there for several months before the robbery was actually executed. For a time they had designed to rob the First National Bank, where Evans had been employed to put in new doors, but this scheme they afterwards abandoned. Enjoying the fullest confidence of the Northampton Bank officers, Evans had made repeated visits to the bank, and gained important information for his associates. It was through his influence that the bank directors decided to give the whole combination of the vault to cashier Wittlesby, who had half of it, the remainder being given to one of the clerks.

On the night of the robbery Evans was in New York, but he had gone to Northampton a day or two after, as already stated. Then, for the first time, he realized what immense wrong and suffering would be inflicted upon innocent people by the robbers, and he said it was this that had prompted him in his efforts to have the securities restored to the owners.

Returning to New York, he at once communicated with Scott and Dunlap by means of "Herald" personals, and had several interviews with them in the city during the month of February. While they were anxious to dispose of the securities, it was plain from the first that they distrusted Evans, and proposed to lessen his share of the profits. While pretending to approve the steps he was taking for a compromise with the bank, they were really, without his knowledge, carrying on secret negotiations with the same object. The suspicions on either side grew until finally it could no longer be concealed. Meet-

ing Scott in Prospect Park some time after the robbery, Evans said, "When are you going to settle and give me my share?"

"You'll never get a cent," answered Scott; "you've given the whole gang away."

For some time they did not meet again. Evans continued his vain efforts for a settlement, growing more and more anxious as the months went by, and he saw the danger to himself become more threatening. On the 9th of November he met Scott, Dunlap, and "Red" Leary on the outskirts of Brooklyn, and a violent quarrel occurred about the division of the spoil. Reproaches and threats were exchanged with stormy language, and at one time Evans' life was actually in danger.

It was soon after this interview that Evans decided, under the management of Superintendent Bangs, to give himself by making a full confession. He had fewer scruples about betraying his associates, because he had become convinced that in the previous robberies, notably in the one at Quincy, Illinois, he had been treated most unfairly by Scott and Dunlap.

Evans said that for several weeks preceding the Northampton robbery the gang had concealed themselves in the attic of a schoolhouse which stood four or five rods from the highway, and apart from other houses. His statement was substantiated by the discovery in this attic, after the robbery, of blankets, satchels, ropes, bits, pulleys, and provisions, including a bottle of whiskey bearing the label of a New York firm.

After the vault had been rifled, the money and securities were placed in a bag and a pillow-case, and carried to the schoolhouse, where they were stowed away in places of concealment that had been previously prepared. One of these was underneath the platform where the teacher's desk stood. Another was a recess made behind a blackboard, which was taken off for the purpose and then screwed carefully in place. For two weeks this treasure, amounting to over a million dollars, lay unsuspected in the schoolhouse, the teacher walking over part of it, the children working on their stumps on the blackboard which concealed another part. It was left there so long because the robbers were unable to return for it, owing to the strict watch for strangers that was kept at the railway station and along all the roads. Finally, Scott bought a team of horses for nine hundred dollars, and, with Jim Brady, drove over to Northampton from Springfield. After securing the booty, they had serious trouble in getting away. Brady fell into the mill-race, which they were crossing on the ice, and this accident necessitated their camping out all night in a cabin in the woods.

After hearing Evans' story, the question foremost in Mr. Pinkerton's mind was where the stolen securities had been concealed. From what Evans said, and from what he knew himself about the methods of the gang, he was satisfied that Dunlap possessed this secret, and would intrust it to no one unless absolutely compelled to do so. The likeliest way of compelling him was to put him under arrest, which might very well be done now that Evans had consented to turn State's evidence. For weeks Pinkerton "shadows" had never been of Scott and Dunlap, who spent most of their time in New York, the former living with his wife at a fashionable boarding-house in Washington Square. Instructions were accordingly given the "shadows" to close in upon them, and on February 14, 1877, both men were arrested in Philadelphia, as they were on the point of taking a train for the South.

Despite the large sum of securities in their possession, the men had run short of ready money, and while awaiting a compromise, were starting out to commit another robbery. They were taken to Northampton and committed to jail to await trial.

It happened as Mr. Pinkerton foresaw. Brought into confinement, Dunlap and Scott were compelled, in the conduct of their affairs, to reveal the hiding-place of the booty to some other member of the gang. They chose for their confidant "Red" Leary. The securities, as subsequently transpired, were at this time buried in a cellar on Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-third Street, New York. The precise spot was indicated to Leary by Mrs. Scott, who, in doing so, reminded Leary of an agreement entered into by the members of the gang before the robbery, that any one of their number who might get into trouble could, if he saw a necessity, call upon his confederates to dispose of all the securities on whatever terms were possible, and use the proceeds in getting him and others—if others were in trouble also—free. At the time Leary scoffed at this agreement, but he was perfectly willing, even eager, to have it enforced a little later, when, by the orders of Inspector Byrnes, he was himself arrested on the charge of complicity in the memorable Manhattan Bank robbery, which had occurred some time before. Having failed in a purpose of "shadowing" Leary to the place where the securities were hidden, Robert Pinkerton decided that the best move to make next would be to arrest Leary for complicity in the Northampton robbery. Steps were taken to have requisition papers prepared, and it was pending the arrival of these that Leary was held on the other charge, for it was not thought that he had really taken part in the Manhattan Bank robbery.

The criminal annals of the United States contain no more thrilling chapter than that of the adventures of "Red" Leary. He was a typical desperado in appearance, with his shock of red hair, and his bristling red moustache, and his ugly, heavy-jawed face, while his huge neck and shoulders, his big head, and powerful hairy hands impressed one with his enormous physical strength. He weighed nearly three hundred pounds, and his "pals" used to point with pride to the fact that he wore a bigger hat than any statesman in America—eight and a quarter. Long before John L. Sullivan had been heard of, "Red" Leary was known throughout the country as the "big fellow," and, on witnessing the historic fight between Sullivan and "Paddy" Ryan, he had remarked that if his eyes were "right" he could thrash both of them in half an hour. The trouble with his eyes came of a safe robbery wherein Leary had stood too near

the safe when the explosion was made, and had his eyelashes burned off and his eyes nearly blown out of his head.

While much of Leary's life had been spent in deeds of violence, he had shown on occasions, such splendid bravery, and even heroism, as almost atoned for his crimes. There are few soldiers who would not be proud of Leary's record on the battle-field. He was among the first to respond to his country's call in our own Civil War, being a volunteer in the First Kentucky Regiment under Colonel Guthrie, and he was a good soldier from the time of his enlistment up to the moment of his honorable discharge.

Leary possessed far more intelligence than most men of his class, being well versed in European history, and having a good knowledge of French, German, Spanish and Italian. There was also a certain refinement about the fellow, one of his good points being that he would never allow any profane or unclean talk in the presence of women. He was generous and hospitable to a fault. Many a New York politician and sporting man has been entertained at "Red" Leary's house at Fort Hamilton, and the guest was always perfectly sure that, though he went to bed in a very helpless condition, whatever money or valuables he might have with him would be as safe there as in the strongest vault. And no matter how hard Leary's luck might be, or how low his exchequer, the friends who stayed under his roof were sure of a good breakfast prepared by the hand of his faithful wife Kate.

Leary was also a man of great wit and repartee, and his comic stories and sayings are repeated by his acquaintances and those who had met him. One of his great redeeming qualities was always wanting to see fair play in any fight he witnessed, whether in a bar-room or ring. He was known, in his time, as the best man in a bar-room or rough-and-tumble fight in America. This was admitted by John Morrissey and all the best judges of his day.

His generous qualities had won for Leary, among his own class, a large and most loyal following; and when it was learned that he was under arrest, his friends burned with sympathy and indignation. The word was passed about among them to gather at the Jefferson Market police court on the day set for his hearing, ready, if need be, to take the law into their own hands.

So it came to pass that the Jefferson Market police court was crowded, on the afternoon of December 17, 1878, with such a gathering of well-known criminals as seldom sit in voluntary audience before a judge. They listened with eager interest when Inspector Byrnes stated that, in spite of every effort made by himself and his men, it had been impossible to secure evidence implicating in the Manhattan Bank robbery the two prisoners, John alias "Red" Leary, and John alias "Butch" McCarthy. Having received this statement, Judge Morgan, the presiding magistrate, said, "John Leary, John McCarthy, you are discharged."

At this a buzz of satisfaction ran through the court room, but it was short-lived. As the discharged prisoners started down the aisle, two men stepped forward and blocked the passage. "Butch" McCarthy was allowed to go, but Deputy-Sheriff Hasson and Robert Pinkerton laid hands on Leary, at the same time presenting papers for his arrest as one of the Northampton Bank robbers.

"Who serves this requisition?" asked Councillor Peter Mitchell, speaking for the prisoner.

"I do," said Hasson.

"Then you are responsible for this man's body,"

"I am."

At this the prisoner's counsel drew from his pocket a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Daniels, and returned the following morning. Having served this in the ordinary way, he turned to the prisoner and said, "Now, John Leary, just go quietly with this deputy sheriff to the Ludlow Street jail, and I will meet you there in a little while."

The prisoner was at once taken by Pinkerton and the sheriff to a private room at the back, from which a private entrance through the jail led out into Tenth Street. A carriage was waiting at the door. No sooner was this movement made than the whole gathering of Leary's friends hurried from the court-room and formed outside in three groups, one in front of the private entrance, and the other two on the two corners of Tenth Street and Sixth Avenue. Inspector Byrnes, looking through a window, recognized in the crowd a score of men capable of any act of violence. He noted that their coats were buttoned tight, with collars turned up, and that they had scowling resolute looks on their faces. He saw a light brougham waiting at the corner of Tenth Street and Sixth Avenue, with a strong horse in the traces, and a sinister looking fellow on the driver's seat. In spite of some attempt at disguise, the experienced officer recognized him as "Mike" Ryan, a desperado who had lately finished a five years' term at Sing Sing.

Opening the private door, Robert Pinkerton went down the steps, looked along the street, and then went back, closing the door behind him. At his appearance there was a sudden movement in the groups waiting outside, but they grew quiet again when he withdrew. A moment later a man wearing an overcoat trimmed with astrakhan came running up and joined the group at the jail door. He seemed to whisper some order from one to another. A short while followed, and then the door opened once more and Mr. Pinkerton came out with both hands in his overcoat pockets. He pushed his way through the crowd to the carriage and opened the door. The eyes of the crowd meantime were fastened on the private entrance.

"Here he comes," cried several voices as Sergeant Sutee of Inspector Dilks' staff appeared followed by Leary, whose arm was grasped by Deputy-Sheriff Hasson, instantly the man in the astrakhan coat and "Jimmy Burns, a notorious criminal, dashed up the steps past Sutee, and threw themselves violently upon Hasson. Leary's hands were not menaced, and Burns tried to force himself between Hasson and the prisoner; but the former made good resistance, and held Leary in a desperate embrace. A fierce struggle followed, a dozen men from the crowd rushing up the steps and, with blows, crying out, "Let that man go."

Pinkerton and Sutee sprang to the rescue, the sergeant seizing Burns by the collar, while Pinkerton, forcing his way through the crowd back to the steps, hurled men off to the right and

left. Reaching the top of the steps, he turned on the crowd, and drawing his revolver said, "I'll shoot the first man that comes this way." And he pointed the pistol straight at the man in the astrakhan coat. The crowd fell back in confusion, and Leary was quickly dragged back inside the door. Then his friends made a final rush; but Mr. Pinkerton stood in the doorway, ready to fire. "Hold hard; not another step," he called out, and his warning was heeded.

The carriage was now driven round into the court-yard, and the prisoner dragged inside guarded by Robert Pinkerton and Inspector Dilks; while an officer was put on the seat beside the driver, and a squad of officers mounted into two other carriages. Then the gates were opened, and the three carriages dashed out on Tenth street and started at a full gallop for Ludlow St. jail, which they reached safely.

But Leary's friends although baffled in this attempt to rescue him, were not discouraged. The ablest lawyers were secured in his defence, and by every possible method of legal obstruction they kept alive a controversy in the New York courts over the extradition until the early days of May, 1879. Meanwhile Leary reposed in Ludlow Street jail where he enjoyed all the privileges ever accorded to prisoners. In return he paid the warden the substantial sum of thirty dollars a week; and it was evident that, whether he had or had not been concerned in the Northampton robbery, he had in some way obtained abundant money. He was visited constantly by his wife.

On the afternoon of May 7th, Mrs. Leary called at about five o'clock with "Butch" McCarthy, and the three were alone in Leary's room until nearly eight o'clock. After that Leary strolled about in the prison enclosure, and at about a quarter past ten keeper Wendell who had charge of the first tier, in which Leary's room was located, saw him going up-stairs from the second to the third tier. Although in this Leary was going directly away from his own room, there was nothing to excite surprise, for Leary had been accustomed to use the bathroom on the third tier. A quarter of an hour later Wendell started on his rounds, according to the prison rule to see that each one of the men in his tier was securely locked up for the night. When he came to Leary's room he was a little surprised to find him still absent, but supposed he would be there shortly. But after waiting a few minutes and finding Leary still absent, the keeper became alarmed and began a search. He first went to the bathroom, and not finding Leary there, searched in other places, high and low. Then he returned to the bathroom, and there made a discovery which filled him with consternation. He saw in the brick wall, what at first had escaped his attention, a gaping hole large enough to allow the passage of a man's body. The hole opened into a tunnel that seemed to lead downward. The alarm was at once given, and it soon appeared that the keeper's fears were only too well founded. "Red" Leary had escaped.

(To Be Continued.)

HACKED TO DEATH.

Strange Murder of a Russian Who Had Just Been Married.

What appears to be a miscarriage of justice has been perpetrated by the recent finding of a jury in a murder case tried by the Kazan tribunal. The defendant was the victim's wife, and although she confessed having committed the murder it was a matter of grave doubt whether she could be held responsible.

The circumstances of the case are as follows: In the village of Essendekassy, district of Cherbokarsk, Russia, a general dealer named Antonoff was found murdered in a summer house adjoining his residence. His skull was battered and the body lay in a pool of blood. Beside him lay his clothes in disorder, but the fact that several things, among them his purse, were missing led to the suspicion that robbery was the motive for the crime. Antonoff's young wife, declared that she had been with him when he fell asleep, but that she had then left him and had gone to her room for the night. No one for a moment supposed that she had anything to do with his death.

Shortly afterward, however, the missing effects were discovered concealed in the garden. Thereupon Mrs. Antonoff became confused and admitted that she had murdered her husband. On being questioned as to her motives for the act she gave such indefinite and extraordinary answers that suspicion was aroused as to her sanity.

"Perhaps you were forced into marrying him," she was asked.

"No, I took him of my own free will, because I loved him," was the reply. And then she added the strange statement: "I don't know myself why I killed him. The night on which I became his wife I hated him, and when he fell asleep I hacked him with an ax."

My head aches.

But the most remarkable point developed in the inquiry was that Mrs. Antonoff's sister, who had been married previously, had evinced a like sudden aversion to her husband on the night of her marriage. The accused was thereupon placed under medical observation, as a result of which a report was made by a medico-legal expert engaged, declaring that she had probably committed the crime laid to her charge while suffering from the psychological equivalent of epilepsy (epilepsia larvata). According to the physician's evidence Mrs. Antonoff, while under observation, frequently suffered from such complete absences that she did not recognize those around her, and in these instances there was a complete failure of the reflex action of light upon her eyes.

Notwithstanding this expert evidence the accused was placed on trial by jury and was, of course, found guilty. The Court sentenced her to the loss of all civil rights and to hard labor in Siberia for six years.

NOT ALTOGETHER HOPELESS.

I shall never marry, declared Miss Elderly in a tone meant to be firm.

Don't say that, answered her best friend, Florence. Women older than you have had proposals.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Gossip About Some of the Great People of the World.

Grant Allen is a noted naturalist, as well as a novelist, and has lately been elected president of the Microscopic and Natural History Society of Haslemere, in Surrey.

Lord Westbury and seven other guns, shooting over the Wemmergill moors, Teesdale, one day recently, bagged 2,088 head of grouse, which is said to be a "record" for all England.

The sufferings of Miss Hannah Jane Desmond, of Brockton, Mass., whose peculiar affliction of hiccupping baffled the skill of the physicians, came to an end last week. She died, after seventeen weeks of suffering with the trouble.

Composers, as a rule, have been remarkably long-lived. Handel was 74 when he died; Lalande was 76; Bach was 65 years; Scarlatti was 66; Haydn was 77; Palestrina 70; Sphor, 75; Marcello, 53; Gluck, 73; Paisiello, 75; Rossini, 78; Piccini, 72; Cherubini, 82; Beethoven, 57; Meyerbeer, 70.

It is reported that Emperor William has been putting on fat lately at an alarming rate, and that he is now taking long and fast walks every day in order to reduce his bulk. During his recent visit to Norway he is said to have nearly walked his staff off their legs in his frantic attempts to dispose of his adipose tissue.

Russian passport law is no respecter of persons. Prince Yurievsky, the son of Czar Alexander II, by hismorganatic marriage, was kept waiting for two days at the Russian frontier while on his way to Paris till the passport permitting him to leave Russia, which he had neglected to procure, was sent after him from St. Petersburg.

King Leopold, of Belgium, has one subject who is ready to show his independence. M. Vanderiesche bought a lot in front of the King's villa at Ostend and built a house on it that interfered with the King's view. The King remonstrated, whereupon M. Vanderiesche pulled his house down and built a twelve-storey iron hotel on the lot.

Advices from South Africa confirm the report that Olive Schreiner, the South African writer, is in somewhat straitened circumstances. Her home in Kimberley is a very small place, consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. The author does her own housework and may be seen any day cooking dinner on a paraffin stove in the dining-room of the tiny cottage.

ELECTRIC FARMING.

Results of Experiments Made at Cornell University.

The agricultural department of the Cornell University recently published the results of some experiments extending over a period of six years, upon the effect of the light of the electric arc lamp upon the growth of plants. There were two houses, both of which were exposed to sunlight during the day, and one of which received in addition the light from an arc lamp during a part of the night. The arc lamps were enclosed in clear glass globes. It has been observed that the effects of the light of one enclosed in a glass globe are markedly different, the former in some cases proving injurious instead of beneficial to the plants. It was found as a result of these experiments that there was a decided beneficial influence on the growth of lettuce, and that there can no longer be any doubt as to its advantages in forcing this plant. With seed sown under ordinary conditions, and the young plants placed under the influence of the light after they are well established, will show marked improvements up to a distance of forty feet. One curious thing was noticed, that the effect of the shadow of a beam or rafter cast by the electric light showed plainly on the leaves. It is stated in this report that Mr. Rawson, a fancy truck farmer near Boston, now uses the electric light in the commercial forcing of lettuce. He has three lamps of 2,000 candle power each, which run all night. The hot-house covers nearly one-third of an acre. Mr. Rawson finds that he obtains a gain of five days per crop during the winter, which makes a gain of three weeks for the three crops during the winter. The gain from one crop, he estimates, is sufficient to pay the expenses of operating the electric lights during the whole season.

Prof. Bailey's experiments at Cornell confirm those of Mr. Rawson, as he states he finds many plants grow more rapidly when under the influence of the electric light at night. Among these are the daisy and the violet. He is convinced, he says, that the light can be used in forcing certain plants.

PRIZE RECORD FOR STEALING.

An old man in England was sent to prison for four months for petty stealing, whose record, the Judge who sentenced him said, "is one of the most awful pieces of reading that has ever come to my notice." In 1863 he was sent to jail for three years for stealing two tame rabbits; he then got seven years for stealing five shillings and a shawl; then 10 years, with seven years' police supervision, for stealing three ducks; and, finally, consecutive sentences for five years each of three charges of stealing a coat, a pair of reins and a shovel, with another seven years' police supervision. In all, 35 years of penal servitude for six thefts of objects whose value amounted to a few dollars.

FLOWERS 3,000 YEARS OLD.

The oldest and most curious herbium in the world is the Egyptian museum at Cairo. It consists of crowns, garlands, wreaths and bouquets of flowers, all taken from the ancient tombs of Egypt, most of the examples being in excellent condition, and nearly all the flowers have been identified. They cannot be less than 3,000 years old.

HE CURED BLINDNESS.

An eminent German oculist, Prof. Deutchmann, according to a medical paper, has succeeded in curing blindness by injecting the liquid of a rabbit's eye into the vitreous humor of the human eye. This is considered the most delicate surgical operation ever performed.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

Safe-blowers are operating in Rapid City, Man.

The population of Kingston increased 100 during the year. Brantford's population has increased 144 this year, according to the assessors' returns.

The Guelph Council has appointed a committee to effect a settlement with ex-Treasurer Harvey.

The population of Hamilton increased 634 during the year, according to the assessment returns.

The body of Alex. McKenzie, a Hamilton man, was found in the bay. It is supposed he committed suicide.

Lieut. A. E. Swift of the 8th Royal Rifles, Quebec, is applying for the position of Adjutant of the Bisley team for 1897.

It is rumoured at Niagara Falls, Ont., that the Canadian electric line will run in co-operation with the Gorge line next season.

The Hamilton Hospital Committee is investigating the accounts of the House of Refuge, irregularities in the contracts for supplies being reported.

The Hamilton Council has decided to grant the ten-year exemption on the cold storage warehouse, with the understanding that it be in operation by June next.

A stranger, believed to be G. L. Twiss Hartford, swallowed a quantity of laudanum at St. Catharines with suicidal intent. He recovered under a doctor's care.

London sportsmen have organized the Thames Valley game preserve. Seven or eight buildings in the business quarter of Gananoque were burned, and at one time the town was in great danger of destruction.

It is reported in Victoria, B. C., that the British cruiser Wild Swan, the smallest vessel of the Pacific coast squadron, struck a submerged rock in Callao harbour, while under full speed. Her chances are few of escape from total destruction.

A telegram received at the Department of Marine and Fisheries from Commander Wakeham, at Gaspe, states that the fishing is good on the Canadian Labrador coast, and the inhabitants well off for the winter. There was no sickness or distress. The Newfoundland Labrador fishery is bad.

Civil Service entrance examinations will be held at Charlottetown, St. John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Port Arthur or Sault Ste. Marie, as the necessities of the case may warrant, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria, commencing on the 10th day of November.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales' colt Persimmon has so far won \$114,330.

George Du Maurier, the artist and novelist, is reported in London to be seriously ill.

Mr. William Morris, the poet, designer, and socialist writer, is dead. He was sixty-two years of age.

It is considered probable that Mr. Marcus Stone will succeed the late Sir John Millais as president of the Royal Academy.

Alderman George Fraudel Phillips, sheriff of the County of London has been elected Lord Mayor of London, to succeed Sir Walter Wilkin.

The visit of the Czar and Czarina to the Queen at Balmoral ended on Saturday night, when they took the Queen's special train for Portsmouth.

Amongst the suggestions for the celebration of the Queen's long reign is one that there should be a review in Hyde Park of the colonial and other forces.

Fred Barnard, the artist of the London Black and White, has been burned to death in bed. It is supposed the bed-clothing caught fire while he was smoking.

Sir William Harcourt is expected to deliver a speech this week on the Turkish question, in which he intends to declare a new and effective policy, which he thinks France will accept.

It is generally conceded in Scotland that there is no chance of extraditing Tynan from France, and interest in the great dynamite sensation is dwindling almost to the vanishing point.

A very large meeting was held in Tipperary on Sunday in favor of amnesty to the Irish political prisoners. For the first time since the split in the Irish party, Mr. John Dillon and Mr. John Redmond appeared on the same platform.

Mr. Henry Asquith, Secretary of State for the Home Department in the late Liberal Government, speaking on the Armenian question, said that such massacres in the dark ages would have led to a crusade. He urged coercion, but admitted that England could not employ force without the co-operation of Russia.

UNITED STATES.

A portion of San Marcos, Texas, has been inundated.

Miners at Leadville, Col., have determined to continue the strike.

Recent heavy rains have ruined portions of the cotton crop in Texas.

Four lives were lost by the foundering of the barge Sumatra at Milwaukee.

A strike of the bituminous coal miners of the United States, similar to that of three years ago, is thought to be imminent.

The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, left New York on the Germanic on Wednesday for England.

Mr. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia has bought the stock of Hilton, Hughes & Co., and will carry on the business in New York.

John D. Hart, head of the Hart Steamship Line, at Philadelphia, has been arrested on a charge of engaging in a Cuban filibustering expedition.

Two freight trains collided on Wednesday night at Philson, Pa., and a large

number of tramps, who were stealing a ride, were buried in the wreck and killed.

Burglars chloroformed every one in the Hotel Normac, at Wall, a suburb of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday night, and got away with \$8,000 in cash and \$500 worth of diamonds.

The loss of life by the great storm in the United States is much heavier than at first reported. As the reports come in from country districts the death-rate swells into startling proportions.

Carl McIlhenny, a seven-year-old boy, of Wooster, Ohio, is under arrest for murdering Thomas Kidd, fourteen years old, who teased him. The child got a shotgun and blew off the top of Kidd's head.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Manitoba was seized at Sault Ste. Marie, to satisfy unpaid fines for violations of the regulations of the United States Treasury Department for navigation of the canal.

A letter written in 1890 by Major McKinley, Republican nominee for President of the United States, has been unearthed in which he expresses his faith in the doctrine of free silver and points to his congressional record in support of his position.

Moreton Frowen, a leading bimetallicist of England, has arrived in New York. Discussing the monetary question he expressed the belief that the United States was strong enough to adopt bimetallicism and that European countries would follow the example.

John C. Bodevig and George W. Johnson, charged with having wrecked a mail train on the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad at Battle Creek, on July 16, 1894, during the A. R. U. strike, by which the fireman was instantly killed and a number of persons were injured, were found guilty of conspiracy in the United States Court at Detroit.

The only notable feature in the reports from the New York commercial agencies is the marked increase in the number of failures for the past three months. The accepted explanation is that the majority of these are "political" failures, but this explanation does not add anything to the commercial stability of the United States. The business features of the week has been the steady advance in wheat. Cotton has weakened, and the demand now for cotton goods is of the strictest necessities kind. Prospects are said to be good, but this is usual, only the materialization does not always occur. The truth is that trade all over the United States is in the worst possible state, and for obvious reasons we cannot expect any marked improvement until the spring of next year. There are, and will be, fluctuations, of course, but the material condition of trade will not alter for some months.

GENERAL.

Li-Hung-Chang arrived in Tien-Tsin on Saturday morning.

There is a marked change in the tone of the Russian press towards England.

The striking coal miners at Brux and Osseg, in Bohemia, are becoming riotous.

The dock laborers' strike at Hamburg has been settled favorably to the strikers.

Jacmel, Hayti, has been partly destroyed by fire, and 2,000 of its inhabitants are homeless.

The Armenian refugees at Marseilles are reported to be destitute and suffering great hardship.

Seven men were lost from the British cruiser Satellite in Dutch harbor during a severe storm.

A lot 50 by 40, on the principal street of Johannesburg, sold last week for \$100,000, or \$2,000 a foot front.

Major Watts was tried by court-martial for the summary execution of the Matabele Chief Makoni, and was acquitted.

The Spanish Government has ordered sixty thousand rifles from a German manufacturer, to be delivered in November.

It is stated that France has concluded an agreement with Italy, Germany, and Great Britain for an exchange of political offenders.

An irade issued at Constantinople on Friday orders the formation of a flotilla of ten torpedo boats for the defence of the Dardanelles.

In consequence of an attack made on a French party under command of Gen. Galleni, a state of siege has been proclaimed in Madagascar.

According to reports received at Berlin, the Sultan has appointed an international committee to inquire into the causes of the recent massacre in the Turkish capital.

It is reported that the Sultan has exiled his second wife and a batch of courtiers and notables, who were suspected of treason.

A powder magazine exploded at Bulwayo. Five white men were killed, as were also scores of Kaffirs, who were camping near the magazine.

Serious fighting lasting three days, has taken place in Mashonaland, near Mazoe. The British were hemmed in by the natives for ten hours.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that the powers have agreed upon a pacific settlement of the eastern question which is honorable to all parties.

The fifteen-ton sloop Spray, which sailed from Boston in 1895, with Capt. Joshua Slocum as its sole occupant, arrived at Newcastle, N.S.W., on Wednesday.

The speech delivered by the Emperor of Austria on the occasion of the opening of the Irongate canal at Orsova indicates a possible alliance between Austria, Roumania, and Servia.

It is stated in Rome that negotiations are pending between England and Italy with a view to the latter holding in readiness a large body of troops to sail at a moment's notice to the Levant.

The Paris Gaulois says that in view of the disturbed state of affairs in the island of Madagascar, twelve thousand troops will be despatched there after the fetes which are to be held in honor of the Czar.

News from the Nile expedition confirms the report that Dongola is a most fertile province. The new area properly administered could not only pay its own way, but contribute handsomely to the cost of its reconquest.

The Cairo correspondent of the London Times believes there is some truth in a native report that the Khedive is now making a tour of Europe incognito and that he has taken with him a scheme for Egyptian independence.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were considered in committee, read a third time, and passed:—

To revive and amend the Act of Incorporation of the Montreal, Ottawa, and Georgian Bay Canal Company—Mr. Edwards.

Respecting the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway Company—Mr. Lount.

Respecting the South Shore Railway Company—Mr. Bruneau.

THE ALLAN MAIL CONTRACT.

Sir Richard Cartwright, replying to a question by Mr. Foster, said that the last contract with the Allan Steamship Company for carrying mails between Canada and Great Britain was given on December 16th, 1891. It extended until December 24, 1892, with a proviso that the Government should have the right to continue the operation of the contract for a further period not exceeding one year. There was no clause in the contract requiring the Government to give notice to the company of the expiry of the service. But in view of the fact that the contract had been continued from year to year for many years, the Government were of the opinion that notice to terminate the arrangement should have been given, and that under all circumstances the company was entitled to the contract for carrying the mails to the close of the season of 1897, and no longer. Renewals had since been made by orders-in-Council. The dates of the orders-in-Council were May 17, 1893, authorizing the renewal for one year from December 24, 1893; June 12, 1894, authorizing further extension until the close of navigation on the St. Lawrence in 1895, September 7, 1895. The last renewal was made for one year from the close of navigation in 1895, or until November 25, 1896.

THE NEW TRANSLATORS.

Mr. Choquette moved the adoption of the report of the Debates Committee.

Mr. Foster asked whether this was the report which recommended the appointment of another set of translators.

Mr. Choquette replied in the affirmative.

SENATOR SANFORD'S PROTEST.

Mr. Borden read a telegram he had received from Senator Sanford, stating that it was not true that W. E. Sanford and Company had a monopoly of the scarlet serge manufactured at the Sherbrooke mills.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Mr. Casgrain said—I would like to know what the prospects are of a settlement of the Manitoba school question whether negotiations are actually proceeding, and whether any correspondence is still being carried on between the Government and the Government of the Province of Manitoba. Sir Richard Cartwright—I would just reply to my hon. friend, as was stated by the Premier on more than one occasion, there is every reasonable prospect of this matter being amicably settled. Beyond that at present I have no information to give.

IN SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

On the item of \$3,500 to complete the electric light station on the Lachine canal.

Mr. Reid urged the Government to place electric lights on the Galops canal.

Mr. Blair replied that he could not give any promise until he had looked into the matter, and ascertained whether or not the proposition was a reasonable one.

TRENT CANAL.

The item of \$500 for the construction of a fishway on the Trent canal at Lindsay, was passed.

COLLINGWOOD IMPROVEMENTS.

On an item of \$20,000 for the improvement of Collingwood harbour, Mr. Bennett asked whether the amount was a portion of the work now in contemplation there, and which Mr. Tarte had intimated would cost \$200,000, and whether contracts for \$200,000 worth of work had been given.

Mr. Tarte replied that the \$20,000 was to begin the work necessary in the harbour. Tenders had been asked for by the late Government, and two had been received. When he took office, however, he had thought best to send back the cheques, and it was the intention of the department to have a new survey made before new tenders were called for.

MR TARTE'S DISMISSALS.

On the vote of \$12,252 for public buildings, Ottawa, including ventilation and lighting, repairs, materials, furniture, etc.

Mr. Tarte in reply to Mr. Sprule, said a portion of the money was to pay a month's wages to some 75 men whose services had been dispensed with, last year's appropriation for salaries having become exhausted.

MILITIA VOTE.

On the militia vote

Mr. Britton urged the need of repairing the fortifications at Kingston, and cautioned the Government against adopting a penny wise and pound foolish policy. Either the works were worth keeping up or they were not. It would only have required a few hundred dollars had the repairs been undertaken some years ago, but now an expenditure of thousands were needed. The Department of Militia ought to act without further delay.

Mr. Borden said that to repair the fortifications of Quebec and Kingston would require the expenditure of a very considerable amount of money, which he was not prepared to recommend. He intended at the earliest possible moment to visit both cities, in order to look

into the subject, accompanied by an expert, with a view, if possible, of taking some action at the next session of Parliament. It was impossible, owing to the tremendous expenditure in connection with the rearming of the militia this year, to ask for a large amount at the present session for the purpose to which the attention of the House had been drawn.

BURLINGTON CHANNEL.

On the item of \$10,000 for repairs of piers in Burlington channel

Mr. Wood, of Hamilton, urged that the channel be deepened to the same depth as the Welland canal, so as to allow vessels carrying ore for the Hamilton smelting works to pass through.

Mr. Tarte promised to take the matter into consideration.

PORT DOVER HARBOUR.

Mr. Tisdale regretted to see that no provision had been so far made in the estimates for improvements in Port Dover harbour, and expressed the hope that in the additional supplementaries yet to be brought down some money would be voted for this purpose.

Mr. Tarte said that he could not hold out any hope of an estimate at the present session, but added that he would give his best consideration to the matter during recess. He promised Mr. Tisdale that he would go carefully into the whole question.

COST OF PENITENTIARIES.

On the item of \$3,000 for commissioners for investigating the affairs of the penitentiaries of Canada,

Sir C. Hibbert Tupper asked for an explanation of the proposed expenditure.

Mr. Fitzpatrick made a statement which, he maintained, showed the need for an investigation. He said there were five penitentiaries and a goal situated at Regina under the control of the department. The cost of administration of these institutions had grown in three years from \$359,000 to \$481,000 last year, or an increase of \$150,000. The per diem expenditure was:—St. Vincent de Paul, 68 cents; Kingston, 89 cents; Manitoba, \$1.26; British Columbia, \$1.15. He was at a loss to understand how the figures could vary in that way when it was remembered that in the Central prison, Toronto, the per diem expenditure was only 27 cents a day.

CATTLE QUARANTINE.

On the item of \$12,000 for cattle quarantine,

Mr. Fisher, replying to Mr. McMullen, said the arrangement for shipping Canadian cattle from Boston had been temporarily suspended by the United States, owing to the non-erection of cattle yards at Richmond.

CANAL CONSTRUCTION.

On the item of \$100,000 for the deepening, widening, and straightening of the north channel,

Mr. Reid urged that there should be no delay in proceeding with the work, as there was great anxiety among the maritime men, owing to the lowness of water.

Mr. Blair replied that the work would be commenced immediately.

THE ST. LOUIS CASE.

On the item of \$76,500 to pay the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada in the case of St. Louis against the Crown,

Mr. Bergeron, asked if it was the intention of the Government to proceed with their case against Mr. St. Louis, in view of the judgment obtained by the latter against the Crown.

Mr. Blair replied in the affirmative. The item passed.

COLD STORAGE.

Mr. Fisher explained an item of \$20,000 to provide for cold storage for farn and dairy products. His scheme includes the payment of small bonuses to creameries that would provide cold storage besides arrangements on railways and ocean steamers.

THE INTERPROVINCIAL BRIDGE.

On an item of \$3,600 for bridges and wharves in Ontario,

Mr. Montague asked whether the Government intended to bring down any sum for the interprovincial bridge, to which he understood the Premier had the other day promised assistance.

Mr. Tarte.—I am not in a position to answer my hon. friend. This is a pretty broad question, and does not come within the scope of this estimate.

AN ADDITIONAL SERVICE.

On an item of \$15,000 additional for steam service between St. John and Halifax and London, pending negotiations respecting the fast line,

Sir Richard Cartwright explained that it was the intention in the future to have in the summer months a service between St. John, Halifax and London, as hitherto, and in the winter direct services from St. John to London, and from Halifax to London.

HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE.

On an item of \$35,000 for expenses of an expedition by water to Hudson's bay,

Mr. Davies explained that the vote was not designed to cover the entire cost of the expedition. If this matter was to be done now, it must be done thoroughly, so as to leave no room for doubt as to the result. There was much work to be done, and all he could ask now was this amount to make preliminary preparations.

LI-HUNG-CHANG'S TRIP.

On the item of \$3,000 for the transportation expenses of Li-Hung-Chang and his suite through Canada, Mr. Fielding explained, in connection with the item, that the remainder of the expenses in connection with the trip would be borne by the Canadian Pacific railway. This item covered transportation and maintenance during the trip.

THE CHIEF ARCHITECT.

Mr. Montague asked if it was true that he had been decided to superannuate Mr. Fuller, chief architect, and if so, what reason had led to the decision.

Mr. Tarte replied that he had made up his mind that Mr. Fuller would be retained very much longer in the service of the department. He had talked the matter over with the chief architect, who agreed that the time had come when he ought to be superannuated. Mr. Fuller was 73 years old, and although he had been a most valuable officer, his memory was now failing.

MR. PERLEY'S CASE.

Mr. McNeill asked if it was not possible to find employment for Mr. Perley the former chief engineer of the

department, with whom a good deal of sympathy was felt.

Mr. Tarte replied that Mr. Perley was employed drawing up reports at a salary of \$215 a month. He thought he could not consistently keep the gentleman any longer in the service of the Public Works Department.

CUSTOMS EXPERTS.

Mr. Penny asked if any decision had been come to in the matter of appointing a Board of Customs Experts.

Mr. Paterson replied in the negative. He had not, he said, fully considered the matter yet.

MINING ENGINEERS.

Mr. Laurier, in answer to Mr. McDougall, stated that the Government's attention had not been drawn to the fact that the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, the Federated Institute of Mining Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers, were to visit Canada in 1897.

NO MORE STATIONERY TRUNKS.

Mr. Gibson presented a report from the Printing Committee, recommending that each member be furnished with a leather trunk.

Mr. Laurier moved to amend the motion by declaring that hereafter the practice of supplying members with leather trunks and boxes of stationery be dispensed with.

The report, as amended, was adopted without discussion.

COLD STORAGE, ETC.

Mr. Bain presented a report from the Committee on Agriculture, recommending that the Government provide cold storage for the transferring to Great Britain of Canadian perishable farm products and that the quarantine regulations be modified so as to facilitate the importation of thoroughbred stock for breeding purposes.

The report was adopted.

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATION.

Breach of International Etiquette by the German Consul at Zanzibar—Great Britain Will Demand an Apianation.

A despatch from Zanzibar says:—An incident of great political importance happened here on Friday resulting in decidedly strained relations between the British and German officials here, and which may lead to international complications of a serious nature.

After the bombardment of the palace of Zanzibar by the British gunboats Sparrow, Thrush, and Racoon, Seyyid Khalid, who had proclaimed himself Sultan on August 25, sought refuge at the German Consulate. The situation took a new turn on Friday morning. An unusually high tide prevailed, and while it was touching the wall of the German Consulate Khalid was placed on board the German cruiser Seeadler, for conveyance, it is believed to one of the German colonies. The British Consul here, Mr. Basil Cave, in charge of the British Agency during the absence of Mr. A. H. Hardinge, the British Agent and Consul-General, was notified of the removal of Khalid to the German warship until after the usurper was safe on board the Seeadler. But, so soon as he became aware of the action of the German authorities, Mr. Cave lodged a vigorous protest at the German Consulate against the embarkment of Khalid on the Seeadler, especially pointing out that the question of his surrender to British authorities was still under discussion by the Governments of Great Britain and Germany.

Later Mr. Cave cabled a report of the circumstances to his Government, and is now awaiting instructions from London. Viewed in the most conservative light, the incident is regarded as being an act of stupid discourtesy upon the part of the German representative towards the representatives of Great Britain, and it can hardly fail to call for serious diplomatic representations.

SHOES HEATED BY WATER.

A Comfortable Warmth Maintained for Eight Hours.

Warm feet during wet weather are the best preventive against so-called "colds" and their often dangerous consequences. Rubber shoes and cork soles have been pretty generally used to avoid getting cold and wet feet, but a new and very curious means to warm the feet has recently been patented by Paul Wonneberger, of Gruna, near Dresden. He calls his invention "Heat-shoes." Within the heel of the shoe, which is hollowed out, there is a receptacle for a glowing substance, similar to that used in the Japanese hand-warmers. Between the soles, imbedded, in asbestos covers, is a rubber bag, which is filled with water. The water is heated above the heel, and as it circulates while the wearer of the shoe is walking, it keeps the entire inner surface of the foot warm. A small safety valve is provided, that the bag can not burst. The warmth given by this sole never rises above 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and will last for about eight hours. The shoes are little heavier than ordinary ones, and the sole is but slightly thicker than that of the so-called wet weather boot.

BIG BRITISH CHIMNEYS.

Some of Them are Giants—One Very Crooked Smoke Stack.

The highest chimney in England is supposed to be that at Barlow & Dobson's mill at Bolton; it is 368 feet high and is built of 800,000 bricks and 125 tons of stone. It is excelled by at least two in Scotland—the St. Rollox chimney in Glasgow is 445 feet, and the Townsend chimney in the same city is said to be 468 feet high. But the steeplejacks make no more of climbing such chimneys than one a third of their height, though the vibration is more serious at times. All chimneys vibrate, especially in a gale—it is a condition of their safety—but the oscillation at the top is a serious matter for any one at work there during a high wind, and in such conditions the job is postponed to a calmer season. Lancashire also boasts of one of the crookedest chimneys in the country—a shaft at Brook Mill, Heywood—which is nearly 200 feet high, but is more than six feet out of plumb. It has been belted with iron bands and is considered secure.

"THE EQUITY"

Is issued from the office of Publication,
Shawville every Thursday.
Subscription \$1.00, per Annum.

Advertising rates made known on application.

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

Birth, Marriage and Death Notices inserted free; but obituary lines, or "poetry" will be charged at the rate of 3 cents per line money to accompany the manuscript in every case.

J. A. COWAN, Publisher.

OTTAWA BUSINESS COLLEGE

To become wealthy, acquire skill in something. To become skillful in business methods, you should take a course with us. Our facilities are excellent; our teachers, the best; our rates, most reasonable.

Write for new catalogue, giving full description of courses, methods of teaching and reduced rates.

JOHN KEITH, Principal,
148 to 154 Bank St., Ottawa.

Capital City Business College.

SPRING TERM begins Monday, March 2nd. To those contemplating a course in Business College, this institution offers advantages that should not be overlooked.

PRACTICAL COURSES.
UP-TO-DATE METHODS.
EFFICIENT INSTRUCTION.

Write for prospectus and specimen of penmanship. Address
Address, A. N. GRIMES,
78 Rideau St., Ottawa.

Arthur Smiley,
Undertaker, Embalmer and
Funeral Director
SHAWVILLE - - QUE.
ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PERSONAL ATTENTION AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Telephone No. 8.



WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY
etc. etc.

A complete stock of the above
always on hand at
G. M. DONALDSON'S
Main St. - - Shawville.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

SHAWVILLE DRUG STORE.

Prescriptions carefully filled.

A well assorted stock of
Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes,
Toilet Articles, and Patent
Medicines.

H. H. KNOX, M.D.

LIVERY,

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

One of the best equipped
Liveries
in the District.

CHARGES MODERATE.

We give 'em FITS!

It will be to your benefit
To buy your fall out-FIT
Of us, at very small pro-FIT
If not, we really for-FIT

all claims to being the cheap-
est and best place in Pon-
tiac for Fine Tailoring.

A.R. McGuire Shawville.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas: they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. for their \$1.50 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

A few of the celebrated Chatham malleable arm waggon on hand; now is the time to buy. A SMILEY.

Bicycle bandits successfully robbed a bank and murdered two men at Sherburne, Minnesota on Wednesday last. The bandits captured \$1,000 and escaped on their wheels.

According to a London press despatch the Russian Government has informed the Korean King that Korea is an appendage of Siberia, that there will be no joint protectorate with Japan as a partner, and that the Korean question is closed. Japan thrashed China to benefit Russia.

The Dom. Council of Christian Endeavor is the name of a new organization formed at the Christian Endeavor convention held in Ottawa last week. Its principal objects are the consolidation of Christian Endeavor in Canada and the cultivation of a national Christian sentiment and to be a channel of international communication. It was decided to hold the first gathering under the auspices of the new Council, in the city of Montreal, in 1899. Thereafter the meetings will be held quadrennially. The officers are: President, Mr. G. Tower Fullerton, Toronto; vice-president, Rev. Dr. Phillips, Montreal; secretary, C. J. Atkinson, Toronto. The headquarters of the Dominion Council will be in Toronto. In the formation of the new organization representatives from Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the Maritime Provinces participated.

A Suggestion About the Local Election in Pontiac.

Dear EQUITY.—

As the county will soon be in the throes of a provincial general election, I have thought it would not be out of place, as one of your old subscribers, and as an elector of the county, to offer a few remarks with reference to a candidate.

There seems to be a general dissatisfaction at the nomination made at Shawville in March last. I have heard from different leading men that that nomination was made without sufficient deliberation and did not, and does not, meet with the approval of Conservatives generally, but as to that I stand on independent ground. Mr. McLean the nominee of that convention is a personal friend of mine and I have nothing to say against him, but nevertheless there is a growing feeling of discontent, and the mutterings, although smothered as yet, are distinct and unmistakable to those who have political eyes to see and political ears to hear, and may perhaps break forth in angry recrimination before polling day. Having this in view, I beg of you permission to make a suggestion.

How would it do for both political parties to accept the present local member as an independent candidate?

Would it not be a good idea for a deputation of the leading Conservatives of the county to meet Mr. Gillies at Shawville or some other central point in the county and urge upon him the great advantage to be gained by allowing himself to be placed in nomination as an independent candidate, with the understanding that should Mr. Flynn's government be sustained at the polls, he would give that government a fair and independent support. Mr. Gillies being far more of the practical, sound-minded business man than the politician, and knowing that in local affairs politics count for little, and knowing, furthermore, that the representative of this vast county, standing alone as it does, and always in absolute need of government aid for bridges and roads, should not be opposed to the powers that be, might be induced to so modify his local political ideas as to meet the views of the Conservatives, if a mutual conference of moderate minded men were held with this object in view.

There could possibly be no humiliation in Mr. Gillies assuming such an attitude, as the Flynn Government, following in the footsteps of its predecessor, is the most economical and careful government the people of this province have ever had. There could be possibly no humiliation to the Conservatives offering Mr. Gillies their support under such circumstances because he is every inch a man, and would invariably adhere to any compact entered into so long as it had for its object the highest and best interests of the county.

In this or something of a similar nature could be mutually agreed upon I think it would be most satisfactory to a very large majority of the electors in the county of all political shades, and would in all probability result in Mr. Gillies' return without opposition.

I do not think Mr. Gillies has rendered himself open to the charge of being rabidly grit or rabidly anything else for that matter, and cannot therefore on that ground be objectionable to any fair minded man, and a little step of conciliation by both parties as suggested herein would secure for him in all likelihood election by acclamation and a decided walk over in the event of a contest, and save trouble and bitter feeling amongst the electors, which cannot but result beneficially to the county.

Let me suggest in conclusion that Mr. Ains, Quyon; Mr. Edward Graham, Bristol; Mr. James Hodgins and Mr. Andrew Hodgins and Dr. Lyon, Shawville; Mr. John Coyne, Portage du Fort; Dr. Hurdman, Bryson; Mr. Paul McNally, Litchfield; Mr. Duncan Ross, Thorne; Mr. Geo. Palmer, Leslie; Mr. Henry Heeneey, Alley and Cawood; Mr. Michael Hayes, Sheen; Mr. Agapit Maloney, Chapeau; and Mr. Alex. Cameron, Mansfield, take this matter up and bring it, if possible, to a successful issue.

Yours truly,
A MODERATE CONSERVATIVE.

October, 1896.

The Venezuelan Question.

A LONDON NEWSPAPER THINKS THAT
BRITAIN HAS BEEN INSULTED
QUITE ENOUGH.

London, October 7.—The St. James Gazette devotes a leading article to a discussion of the Venezuelan situation, in which the paper insists that no progress whatever has been made towards a settlement of England's dispute with Venezuela. The paper recites that Venezuelan affronts and outrages perpetrated upon English officials, and concludes by saying:—"If such insults and outrages had been addressed to the meanest sister republic in South America there would have been war long ago. Any other European power would not have stood it a week, yet we sit with folded hands and permit slap after slap in the face to succeed another. We hope most sincerely that the negotiations with the United States will result peacefully, but nothing is to be gained by shutting our eyes and crying 'peace' where there is no peace."

The Gazette adds that Venezuela's attitude in regarding the construction of a railway to the Barima as a violation of Venezuelan territory, is an insult.

Separate Schools.

QUESTION DISCUSSED IN THE NORTHWEST ASSEMBLY.

Winnipeg, Oct. 6.—In the Northwest Assembly a resolution was carried unanimously, on motion of Mr. Boucher, of Batoche to the effect that scrip should be paid to all half breeds in the Northwest Territories born before 1895, and that the Federal Government be requested to issue the same immediately. Mr. Klinkskill, of Battleford, further urged that the Dominion Government take steps to prohibit the half breeds from assigning the scrip to speculators.

On the school ordinance clause establishing separate schools, Mr. Redd of Prince Albert, moved that no person should be assessed to support separate schools without his consent. Premier Hultain reluctantly opposed the amendment because he agreed with its spirit, but the assembly was bound by the Northwest Territories Act in which was the most cast iron clause ever framed by the ingenuity of man, and that clause they must carry out. Under it the minority had a right to assess. He therefore counselled the withdrawal of the amendment and suggested that the opinion of the House could be taken after the bill had passed through committee. The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

Rosebery Resigns Liberal Leadership.

London, October 7.—Lord Rosebery has written a letter to Thos. Edward Ellis, member of Parliament for Merionethshire and first whip of the Liberals, resigning the leadership of the party. The reason given for his Lordship's resignation is that he disagrees with Mr. Gladstone and other leading Liberals regarding the proper policy to be adopted on the Eastern question. Lord Rosebery's letter is dated at his seat, Dalmeny Park, Linlithgowshire, October 6th. In the communication his Lordship says:—"The recent course of events makes it necessary to clear the air. I find myself in apparent difference with a considerable mass of the Liberal party on the Eastern question, and in some conflict with the opinion of Mr. Gladstone, who must necessarily always exercise matchless authority with the party, while scarcely from any quarter do I receive explicit support. This situation except as regards Mr.

Gladstone is not altogether new, but in saying this I complain of no one and regret only that I should appear to divide the energies and try the faith of the Liberals. This question, however is above any personal considerations and when I speak, which I do this week, I must speak my mind without reference to party. Under these circumstances it is best for the party and for myself that I speak, not as a leader but as a free man. Consequently I beg to notify you that the leadership of the party so far as I am concerned, is vacant, and that I resume my liberty of action. I can only feel the deepest gratitude and regret at parting from those who, like you, have given me such loyal co-operation under circumstances so difficult.

Hon. A. W. Atwater Speaks.

Quebec, Que., October 9.—Hon. A. W. Atwater, Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, was a passenger on the new Dominion line steamship Canada, arriving at Quebec this morning.

Mr. Atwater left Montreal for England in August last on professional business, which he had delayed for some time, on account of his entrance into the Ministry.

On being asked if there was any truth in the report that his trip to Europe had any connection with a contemplated loan for the province, Hon. Mr. Atwater stated that there was utterly no foundation for such a statement. In speaking of matters of interest to the Province of Quebec, Mr. Atwater said that he had several interviews with Sir Donald Smith, who acts as representative for the province in the imperial institute. The present Government wished to encourage as much as possible the industries and trade of the province, and to introduce its products in England and elsewhere.

Mr. Atwater found there was a large demand for products such as the province could supply, and it was essential to keep before the English market our capacity and resources. Ontario has done particularly well in this respect, and it would be the object of the present Government to do as much for the province of Quebec. In conclusion he stated that the finances of the province were in excellent condition, and, fortunately, there was no occasion to apply for a loan. Mr. Atwater left the Canada here, as he found it necessary to attend to public business before proceeding to Montreal.

\$10 Reward Offered.

The above reward will be paid to any person giving information of the party who stole a load of bricks from my kiln at Campbell's Bay on the night of October 3rd.

D. KENNEDY,
North Clarendon, Oct. 12, 1896.

WANTED

Men to engage with us as Salesmen. New season just opening; new style of plate book; more attractive and yet lighter than ever.

All Supplies Furnished Free
We are the only Canadian Nursery paying salary and expenses from the start. Liberal commission to part time men. Large list of specialties, all having been tested at our trial orchards. If you want a sure thing for the winter write us.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Nurserymen and Fruit Growers,
TORONTO, CAN.
Over 700 acres under cultivation
Mention this paper.

Notice to Debtors.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice to all parties owing him either book accounts or notes that same must be settled by cash or note not later than 1st of November next. After that date all such debts will require to be settled with my collector.

W. GROVES, M.D.
Quyon, 6th October, 1896.

Public Notice.

Province of Quebec,
Municipality of Clarendon.

Public Notice is hereby given that the Collection Roll of the Municipality of Clarendon is now made out for the current year; also the Collection Roll of the said municipality for the current year to pay the interest and sinking fund of the railway bonus: Both collection rolls are now deposited in the office of the undersigned. All persons whose names appear therein as liable for the payment of any assessment are hereby required to pay the amount thereof to me, at my office within twenty days following the date hereof without further notice. Given at Shawville this fifth day of the month of October, 1896.

H. MATHESON,
Sec.-Treas.

Tenders Wanted.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up till the 15th day of October, inst. for the building of a good wire fence on both sides of Court Street, across the property of Miss Jane Dale. Specification of same can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

J. R. HORNER,
Sec.-Treas.

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.

EVERYBODY TALKS

of the neat-fitting, well made
Garments turned out at the
establishment of

J. S. LANE,
Fashionable Tailor,
Shawville.

No need of going to the city
for a first class job, when it
can be got right at home, and
at a much lower figure.

A trial will convince that
what we say is true.

J. S. LANE,

Shop over G. F. Hodgins' Store.

J. A. BECKETT,

GENERAL
MANUFACTURER
—OF—

Carriages,
Waggon, Sleighs,
Cutters, etc.

MAIN STREET,
SHAWVILLE.

Parties who desire a first-
class winter rigout of any kind
will do well by giving me a
call. Terms reasonable and
satisfaction guaranteed.

J. A. BECKETT.

The "Emperor Perfection" Furnace

FOR WOOD ONLY



There is no longer any doubt about a hot air furnace being the best house warmer for town or country. The question is only which furnace to buy. In the

"EMPEROR PERFECTION"

we offer you a furnace that is unsurpassed in all the essential points that go to make a thoroughly first class heater. It is constructed on scientific principles, is simple, durable, very easily operated and will heat every room and corner of a house.

Send for descriptive catalogue. If you want a Coal burning heater see our celebrated "Kelsey" Warm Air Generator before placing your order.

THE JAMES SMART MFG. CO., LTD., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

SHAWVILLE SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

McCredie & Hodgins, - - Proprietors.

Sashes, Doors,
Mouldings, Blinds,
etc., etc.,
manufactured.



All kinds of
Planing and
Matching
executed.

Building Contracts taken and Estimates Furnished.

LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND.

Robt. McCredie.

Telephone communication.

R. G. Hodgins