

THE EQUITY.

VOL. XIII, No. 32.

SHAWVILLE, CO. OF PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1896.

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DR. T. C. GABOURY,

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ARTHUR MCCONNELL,

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L. A. HENAULT, 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, Bryson, Coulonge and Chapeau.

HENRY AYLEN,

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

JOHN COYNE,

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

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

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"THE EQUITY"

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

Subscription, \$1.00 per Annum.
Advertising rates made known on application.

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

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DENTISTRY.

DR. STACKHOUSE, Sr., Dentist, will visit the undermentioned places on the date named:

Quyon, Tuesday, January 21st.

Shawville, Wednesday, Jan. 22nd.

Campbell's Bay, Thursday, Jan. 23rd.

Artificial teeth reduced 25 p. c. Teeth extracted by a new process, almost painless. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dr. S. Kennedy,
Vet Surgeon,
Wakefield, Que.
will visit the Pontiac House, Shawville, on the second Tuesday and Wednesday of each month, and at McLean's Hotel, Quyon, on the following Thursday until further notice.

Local and General.

Grey and White Woolen Blankets at G. FRED HODGINS'.

Mrs. Nolin, the aged mother of the Rev. Father Nolin, of Quyon, died on Sunday the 12 inst., after a lingering illness.

As a remedy for coughs and colds, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has never been equalled. Its name is a household word.

There is no excuse for a man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors a natural brown or black.

A Meeting of the Pontiac Teachers' Association will be held in the Model School, Clarendon Front, Saturday, Feb. 1st., at 2 p. m. Teachers and ratepayers are requested to be present.

Who says we require waterworks when "George" the low price carter, is prepared to supply "Hadam's Hale," at the following prices: 50 gallons for 10 cts.; 40 for 7 cts., 30 for 5 cts. Why this is simply cheaper than dirt.

Mr. D. Gillies, M. P. P., and his political friend, Dr. Gaboury, were in town on Tuesday of this week. There was also a meeting of Patrons on the same date. If there was any connection between the two events, we have at all events heard nothing drop as yet.

THE CLARENDON ROLLER MILLS have ordered 200 bbls. of the famous Manitoba Flour, same quality as used by us last summer; this flour will be exchanged for wheat or cash. We have now on hand a large quantity of flour and different grades of feed for sale cheap. We are "right in the swim" able and willing to compete with anyone in our line but for cash only.
JAMES WILSON.

Why Not Pontiac, Too?

We notice from the Ottawa papers that a deputation from the county of Russell have recently waited upon the Minister of Militia with the object of having a military corps established in that county. The promoters of the idea informed the Minister that 3,000 young men could be found in the county ready and willing to take up arms and defend their country, if needs be. How would a similar move strike the stalwart youths of old Pontiac? It strikes us we have as willing and as "rugged" material for the formation of a crack battalion as is to be found anywhere in this broad dominion, and it would at least be interesting to learn just how the popular pulse beats regarding the matter. Will someone please speak?

Dr. A. W. Mair has removed from Portage du Fort to Cobden.

Edward Hodgins & Son and the Advance office have now telephonic communication.

Nice and Nobby Scotch Tweeds in Suit lengths, from 75c per yd. up, at G. FRED HODGINS'.

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

The first carnival of the season to be held on the Bristol Skating rink will take place on the evening of February 6th.

Steady practice is being put in for the concert which the Band boys intend to give about the 18th of February. Watch out for further announcement.

Mr. Geo. Larivee, boot and shoe merchant, of Arnprior, who made an assignment a short time ago, has effected a settlement at 60 cents on the dollar.

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

The Methodists of Renfrew are considering the erection of a new church edifice. They propose selling their present church and parsonage and applying the funds towards the erection of an \$8,000 new building.

The reason why Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is so much more effective than other remedies for colds and coughs is because it is the most skillful combination of anodynes and expectorants known to medical science. It is in every respect a scientific medicine.

Shawville Court I. O. F. installed its officers on Wednesday night last. District Deputy H. C. R. McLean, of Quyon, conducted the ceremony, at the conclusion of which the brethren repaired to the Russell House, where an oyster supper was partaken of.

The Rev. W. C. Dilworth, of Bristol, will deliver his interesting lecture on the "Siege of Derry" in the Orange Hall here on Tuesday evening Feb. 4th. Admission 10 cents. Proceeds will go towards paying off debt on Church at Bristol Mines. Besides the lecture, which it might be stated, has been prepared with a great deal of care, other features will be introduced with a view to making the evening's entertainment a thoroughly enjoyable one.

The promoters of the proposed Ontario Sanatorium having decided not to locate at Gravenhurst, are looking around for a suitable site. It is said that J. R. Booth is willing to give a bonus of \$10,000 to have the sanatorium erected at Algonquin Park, on the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway. If situated there the health resort would be accessible from Ottawa by means of the O. & A. P. S. Railway, also the C. P. R., by way of Mattawa and it could also be reached by the northern road.

The "no snow" complaint which has prevailed since X'mas is no longer heard in this locality, the deficiency being amply supplied by a munificent fall of "the beautiful" on Friday and Saturday last. The corporation roller made its rounds on Saturday, and more than one citizen had a warm jacket, before he disposed of the accumulation opposite his door. We hope the council will supplement the roller with a snow plow suitable for keeping the sidewalks clean. The appliance would cost very little, and it would save a great deal of labor. Make a move, gentlemen.

Mr. Edward Hanlan, who, for more than a year past, has been in the employ of Mr. J. H. Shaw, has, owing to other matters which require his attention, severed his connection with that establishment and returned home. His genial disposition and urbane manner won for him a host of friends—in fact everyone had nothing but good to say of "Ned," and no doubt many regrets will be felt that he has gone. His departure has left the band boys, for the time being at least, without an efficient leader, and it is needless to say his loss is particularly regrettable to them.

Xmas. Exams., No. 5 Clarendon.

IV Grade.—1 Bella Dale, 963; 2 Garfield Hodgins, 912; 3 Heman McDowell, 806; 4 Bella Hodgins, 679; 5 Garnet Armstrong, 341; 6 Arthur Wilson, 325; 7 Alfred Elliott, 323.

III Grade.—1 Rexford Wilson, 628; 2 Lorne Armstrong, 570; 3 Ruggles Elliott, 566; 4 Asa Hodgins, 445; 5 Maggie Hodgins, 313; 6 Bella Hodgins 303; 7 David Hodgins, 263; 8 James Whelan, 292; Annie Elliott 280; 10 Ada Hodgins, 262.

II Grade, Sr.—1 Arthur Dale, 510; 2 Nellie Hodgins, 455; 3 Laura Hodgins, 200.

II Grade, Jr.—1 Herman Wilson, 430; 2 Herbert Hodgins, 327; 3 Clarence Hodgins, 287.

Perfect attendance.—Garfield Hodgins, Bella Dale and Arthur Dale.

M. E. McINTOSH, Teacher.

Bargains in all lines of Crockery and Glassware; Stock large and well assorted at G. FRED HODGINS.

Hardware of all descriptions required by Farmers, at lowest prices at G. FRED HODGINS'.

Mr. Wm. Powell, of Carleton Place, spent last week visiting friends in the neighborhood of Radford.

Bristol Chips.

Editor EQUITY.

Sir,—In your issue of 23rd inst., under the above title reference is made to the law respecting Provincial license for physicians. Permit me to say that the law regulating the practice of medicine has some commendable features. In spirit it is no doubt intended both for the protection of the profession and the public, i. e., the people. It is intended to prevent quacks, unskilled, and sometimes unscrupulous persons, preying upon credulous unsuspecting people. This is important. Human life is valuable, precious, sacred. Even good health, as distinguishing from poor health or physical weakness, is a great blessing. The bodily well-being and even the life of a patient are often in the hands of the physician, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that only men properly qualified, possessing the necessary skill, combined with a clear head and steady hand, should be permitted to treat the sick. Our medical colleges are supposed to impart the skill and knowledge required for the safe and successful practice of medicine and surgery. In addition to this, there is in each Province established by law what is called a College of Physicians and Surgeons, with an examining board, authorized to grant licenses to graduates of medical schools upon their being admitted to and passing certain examinations. They are then registered as regularly qualified physicians and admitted to the practice of their profession in that province.

There is one point upon which the law could with great advantage be amended, viz: the board which has the power to grant licenses should also be invested with the authority to revoke or cancel licenses where from any cause the licensee may have become incapacitated. An amendment of the law in this direction would be of great value as a protection to the public.

January 27, 1896.

Parry Sound Contract Let.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS TO COMPLETE THE PROJECT.

There is a likelihood of building operations being at once resumed for the purpose of completing the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway and thus making a continuous line from the capital to Georgian Bay. The more so is this expected when the result of an important meeting held in the offices of J. R. Booth some days ago become known.

The road is built from Parry Sound down to a station named Scotia—a distance of about 60 miles—where the Northwestern crosses. Between this end of the Ottawa section there is a distance of 47 miles to complete the road.

Since the cessation of building operations a considerable amount of speculation has been indulged in by railroad men, contractors and the general public as to who would be the successful contractor offering for the job. The located track of the 47 miles is reported to be heavy cutting and blasting with a large number of bridges and culverts necessary. Consequently the amount of money in the contract was expected to be large—in fact at the rate of \$10,000 per mile.

This meeting in Mr. Booth's office was to decide on the successful contractor, and about 4 o'clock it became known that Mr. E. F. Fauquier, of Toronto, was the fortunate man. It was said in well informed circles that the amount of money in the deal is close upon \$450,000. It was also said that Mr. Fauquier will probably not handle the whole contract himself, but will sub-contract the bridges and culverts.

From inquiries made by the Free Press it has elicited that work will begin within the next two weeks. Five hundred men will be wanted right away whilst there will also be calls made for about 100 teams of horses. It was said that Ottawa men will be given the preference. The work will be pushed through rapidly without any unnecessary breaks and it is expected that before the end of the summer Ottawa passengers and Ottawa merchants will be in direct connection with Georgian Bay and vice versa.

In conversation with Mr. Fauquier the Free Press learned additional details to those published above. "We shall begin pioneer work right away," he said, "in order to survey, build roads and camps and put in supplies. There will only be about two hundred men at the start for this kind of work, but when the contract is in full swing there will be three thousand men wanted. The whole work will be carried on with all possible speed and will be finished as early as we can. Yes, we shall also begin at once to let the sub-contracts."

It is expected in outside circles that the grading, bridge and culvert building, and fencing contracts, will be let within a week from date. Mr. J. E. Fauquier, brother of Mr. E. F., arrived at the Russell to assist the work.

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Anything but your honest judgment on the lines we carry. Satisfy yourself by an honest inspection elsewhere as to whether you can beat our values in

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We know if you consider the question seriously you'll buy here. No firm can buy closer than we do, and no firm can sell cheaper.

Remember there is no Firm with prices more uniform.

REID BROS. THE ARCADE.

P. S.—Special values now in Furs, Mites, and Moccasins.

On Tuesday last, the occasion of Mr. John Bryson's funeral, flags floated at half mast on the Court house at Bryson.

Mr. A. Campbell, the genial host of the Campbell House, Arnprior, and Mr. Phillips, agent of the O. & A. P. S. Railway, were in town on Wednesday last and favored THE EQUITY with a call.

Bristol Mines News.

Again the death Angel has called at the homes of some of the people of this locality, snatching away loved ones.

On Friday, Jan. 17th, Mr. John Sylvester passed away at the age of 72 years. The aged wife and family have the sympathy of all in this their time of sorrow. Also, on Saturday, Jan. 18th, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Sly, aged two weeks.

Our lovely babe, so young, so fair,
Called hence by early doom,
Just came to show how sweet a flower,
In paradise would bloom.

T. R.

MARRIED.

On the 22nd inst. at the Methodist Parsonage by the Rev. R. Eason, Archibald A. Smith, to Maggie Bertha Clarke, all of Bryson.

BORN.

At Bristol Parsonage, on January the 17th, the wife of the Rev. W. C. Dilworth, of a daughter.

At Otter Lake, on Sunday the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Richard, of a son.

DIED

At Otter Lake on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., Mrs. Richard, beloved wife of Joseph Richard, aged 25 years. She leaves a husband and 3 small children—one a tender infant of ten days—to mourn her loss.

Shawville Produce Quotations.

Oats	24 to
Peas	48 to
Rye	40
Eggs	16
Wool	20
Lard	9
Butter	13 15
Wheat, (standard) at mill	68 00
Buckwheat	33
Potatoes per bag	25 30
Turkeys per lb	7 to 8
Geese	5 5 1/2
Chickens	5 6
Ducks	6 7
Pork per cwt	4 00 to 4 50
Beef	2 50 to 3 50
Hay per ton	10.00 11 00
Calfskins	00 to 00
Hides	4.00 to 4.25

MY DARLING'S RANSOM.

CHAPTER V.

Things were not as pleasant for officials as they might be at Odenwald, capital of the Grand Duchy of Odenwald. The Grand Duke Frederick XV. was too sensible a man to break his heart over the loss of a jewel, but in himself he was sorely grieved, and against those who could in any way be blamed for the loss or the failure to recover it, he was wrathful. The days had gone by for arbitrary punishments, even by Grand Dukes; but his Serene Highness felt a strong desire to flog the old sergeant in whose charge the crown had been. But the man had been guilty of nothing more than stupidity, and you cannot flog a man for having a thick skull or a muddled brain.

The Grand Duke's anger was all the greater because he had not found any one upon whom he could wreak it. That ruby had been the pride of his race for generations. In troublesome times it had come into the family, and through troublesome times his forefathers had kept it, and here was he now at one of the most peaceful periods on record, robbed of the gem which placed the Grand Ducal regalia in the first rank of European collections.

The horse had been stolen, and he was now free to lock the stable-door, if that would give him any consolation. He did lock the stable-door; for although the horse was gone, the thief had not touched the saddle and bridle, and what he had left behind was worth close upon two millions sterling. After locking the door, he got rid of the old sergeant who had left it open, and then he made up his mind not to stop here. Every possible muscle of the State should be put forward to recover the stone.

The police were unanimously of opinion that Fuego del Animo had found its way towards the American continent, and most probably to the United States. A fortune was spent on telegrams to all the chief ports on the eastern seaboard. All European capitals and ports from which vessels sailed for the west had been put on the alert. The chief of police was in despair. Nothing had yet been heard of the ruby, and although he had had from the first the regulation police clue, it had led up to nothing, nor did he in his secret soul think it would. This was not only depressing, but deplorable from his point of view; for his Serene Highness had plainly told him that if the jewel were not recovered, the unlucky chief of police would inevitably lose his post.

The Grand Duke did not content himself with urging foreign police, and threatening the police of Odenwald. He offered rewards such as never had before been seen in the annals of lost property. The reward originally offered sank into insignificance when compared to the sum now payable to any one upon restoration of the gem. When Marco Polo visited the East in the thirteenth century, he brought back news that the King of Ceylon had the largest ruby in the world, and that Kublai Khan had offered the King the value of a city for the stone, which was, according to the voracious traveller, "a span long, and as thick as a man's arm, and without a flaw." This offer the King of Ceylon refused, saying he would not give the gem for all the wealth in the world—which were brave words. The King would have missed the ruby, but the Khan would not have known he was the poorer by a city, for he happened to own the biggest empire over which any monarch or consul ever held sway, including all Asia and part of Europe.

Frederick XV. of Odenwald did not contemplate giving away a city to the man who brought back Fuego del Animo, for he had only one of any importance, and if anything happened to that, he would have, as it were, to go into unfurnished lodgings in the duchy of some other Grand Duke, and that would be intolerable. But he held the land of half his own Grand Duchy, and had a good income, besides a few chests of gold, or to put it less romantically and in accordance with literal truth, a very pretty penny in English Consols. He thought very little of the English, except for their Consols, which he looked on as the finest chests in the world for keeping money.

"England," he would say enthusiastically, "is the only country in the world which has never yet given the Lombards a chance of protesting one of her bills before a European notary." When, upon saying this, they would venture to suggest that probably one or two states of America had paid twenty shillings in the pound, he would say,

"Ay, up to this, up to this! But they are only bubbles. Give them time. Give them time. Give a dog or a nation enough rope, and it will hang itself." He being a Grand Duke, they being such people as usually surround Grand Dukes, could not ask him when he thought England would have rope enough to hang itself.

As may readily be supposed, the Grand Duke had many chats with his Chancellor von Brincken. The Chancellor was the only man of whom he stood in fear, and why he should stand in fear of the Chancellor not a soul could tell for a more mild and kindly man did not live than Von Brincken. The latter had told the Grand Duke that young Aubyn fancied he had a clue to the thief; but the old man cautioned his master against placing any reliance on the boast of the young Englishman.

"Wasn't this the young Englishman, with his pestiferous photographing, who was the cause of it all?" He had the misfortune of being connected with removing the crown from the cage, answered the old Chancellor, with a mild smile.

"And he is going to find it, is he?" "He hopes so, your Serene Highness." "Those who hide, find," said the Grand Duke bitterly.

"I have, I think, told you that Mr. Walter Aubyn, son of Mr. Aubyn, late

charge d'affaires here, spent the evening of the robbery at my place, and that he came to me immediately after being sent away from the jewel-tower?"

"It looks very queer."

"Your Serene Highness does not suspect me of conspiracy?" asked the old Chancellor, with a most tranquil smile. "My dear Brincken, don't talk nonsense. Did not that accursed young man get back his thrice accursed camera the day after the robbery? And how do we know, in the name of thunder and lightning, but my Fuego was in the camera the whole time?"

"Because old Karl, the sergeant in charge of the regalia, saw the ruby after Mr. Aubyn had left the tower that night."

"Old Karl is a purblind fool, and it is my belief that, if young Aubyn chose, he might have put the whole of the Karl-maledictions on him—that the sack contained nothing but things necessary for his camera. How do we know that it was not hidden in that camera all the time?"

"Of course I can have no absolute knowledge that it was not, in the face of the fact that the stone has not been covered yet, and that we are not in a position to say where it now is. But I am prepared to say one thing, and that is, I am morally sure it was not, and that young Aubyn has not and never had possession of the gem."

"But now it strikes me that we are all fools. All of us! Every one!" cried his Serene Highness vehemently. The old Chancellor bowed suavely, whispering, in a winning tone,

"That is praise indeed."

"Yes, all! All fools! Why was that young man allowed to go away?"

"Because, your Serene Highness, there was no evidence against him."

"A pretty thing, indeed, for any sensible man to say. No evidence against him?"

"No, not a tittle. I will hold myself responsible for saying there was no evidence against him."

"Look here," said his Serene Highness, descending to a more familiar form of speech, "I have the greatest respect for your intellect and good-nature, and I have no special dislike to young Aubyn's her. Only that I know, by the way that he came into a room, he had no belief in the Divine Right of Kings; but in the name of our most—"

"stupidity, why was not that young scoundrel held by the throat as an accomplice at the very least? Eh, Brincken? Upon my soul, I am ashamed of us!"

"The reason he was let go," said the Chancellor, with a smile, which seemed to say that the Grand Duke had spoken in terms of disappointing moderation when the matter was considered from his standpoint, "was that there was not then, and there has not since been, any reason whatever to connect him with the robber."

The Chancellor joined the tops of corresponding fingers and thumbs together in token that he considered that point disposed of at the same time he kept his joined fingers apart, making a cage of his hands, to show that he had not closed his mind to the admission of any new light upon the subject, no matter how irrelevant that light might be.

"No reason to connect him with the theft! That is the most daring thing I ever heard of a sane man say in all my life, now that I look at the thing as I see it. This young needy English adventurer, whose father has been at our court, whose father could have told him all that was necessary for laying the most perfect plot—"

"His father has been dead many years." "I know, I know! But things we have heard of when boys—especially about jewels and things of that kind—fix themselves in our memory, and remain with us when we grow up. This pauper pretends to be an artist, and comes here with all his knowledge and an accomplice. He lounges about the jewel-room, which he knows is open to the public; and then, after a few days, and having matured all his plans with his accomplice, he applies for an order to allow him to photograph the Grand Ducal crown. He obtains permission, and gets some hocus pocus with his camera, house of the Chancellor to put a good face on things, and this man in the cock-loft steals my ruby. By—"

"Brincken, how none of us saw it in this way proves to me that we are asses, yes, fools!"

"And yet," said the old man more suavely than ever, "this young man has set out in pursuit of the thief, and is putting down his last shilling on his chance of catching him."

"Ay, set a thief to catch a thief. I know I know the whole plan. I know it as well as though they had taken me into their confidence."

"And what do you suppose the scheme to be?"

"Suppose! Suppose! I don't suppose Brincken; I know. Thief No. 1 gets off with the jewel. Thief No. 2 follows him, gets the jewel back from him, brings it here, and claims the reward."

"But, your Serene Highness, why come back and claim the reward?"

"What reward have we offered up to this?"

"Five hundred thousand marks."

"How much of this English thief's native money would that make him?"

"Twenty-five thousand pounds."

"Double the reward to-morrow."

"What! A million marks!" cried the Chancellor.

"Yes, a million marks! That will be fifty thousand pounds of the scoundrel's money."

"But will not your Serene Highness pause a moment before you promise such an enormous sum? Pray consider."

"I have considered. I do consider. I do nothing else but consider about it. No other man considers more."

"Your Serene Highness leant forward, and said confidentially to Brincken, 'Don't you see what I am most afraid of is their cutting up into pieces so small that they can dispose of them without creating suspicion, they will not get nearly a million marks, and the reward offered will be better than any price they could hope to get for the parts. No one but an idiot would offer the stone in even quarters of its present size.'"

"But a million marks! That is an enormous sum!"

"And when that English thief brings it back, as I am sure he will, I shall reward him with—seven hundred weeks in prison."

(To be Continued.)

AN INTERRUPTED WEDDING.

An Incident of the Franco-German War—Example of the Horrors of That Time.

The horrors of war are never more deeply felt than in a single concrete example—such an example as the following, furnished by Mr. Archibald Forbes in his "Memories of War and Peace." The occurrence took place during the Franco-German war, while several war-correspondents were at Saarbrücken.

Within two miles of the little town lay a whole French army corps, which any day might overwhelm the town and its slender garrison. So we lived, a little detachment of us, in a hotel on the outskirts, ready for a judicious bolt.

At this hotel there arrived one morning a young German girl who was engaged, we learned, to a sergeant of the gallant Hohenzollerns. She had come, it seemed, to say farewell to her sweetheart before the fighting should begin and he should march away, maybe never to return.

Some of the livelier spirits among us conceived the idea that the pair should get married before the farewell should be said. Both were willing. The bridegroom's officer gave him leave, on condition that should the alarm sound, he was to join his company without a moment's delay.

All was in readiness, and the clergyman was just about to join the couple in holy matrimony, when the sound of a bugle broke the stillness. It was the alarm! The bridegroom hurriedly embraced the bride, buckled on his accoutrements, and darted off to the place of rendezvous.

In ten minutes more the combat was in full intensity; the French had carried the heights overhanging the town, and were pouring down upon it their artillery and mitrailleuse fire.

Our hotel was right in the line of the fire, and soon became exceedingly disagreeable quarters. We got the woman down in the cellar, and waited for events. A shell crashed into the kitchen, burst aside the cooking-stove, and blew the wedding breakfast, which was still being kept hot, into what an American colleague called "everlasting smash." It was too hot to stay there, and everybody manoeuvred strategically to the rear.

A few days later was fought, close to Saarbrücken, the desperate battle of Spicheren, in which the bridegroom's regiment took a leading part. The day after the battle I was wandering over the field, helping to relieve the wounded, and gazing shudderingly on the heaps of the dead. Suddenly I came on our bridegroom, in a sitting posture, with his back resting against a stump. He was stone dead, with a bullet through his throat.

GERMAN EMPEROR'S IDEAS

WANTS CANADA TO ASSIST HIM IN EQUIPPING WARSHIPS.

The Officers of the German Empire have called to a local firm for figures on an immense quantity of nickel matte. That Emperor William, the European monarch who believes he can win the gold and diamond-studded fields of South Africa by means of his battleships and well-fed warriors, is evidently a monarch who never sleeps has been made apparent, at least to one big firm in Toronto, who the other day received a cablegram from the officers of the Kaiser's Government at Hamburg for quotations on a quantity of material which is used chiefly in preparation for warfare.

The firm in question is probably the largest in its line of business in Canada, and consequently accustomed to heavy orders, but when Emperor William wired for figures on 200 tons of nickel matte, half of each of low and high grade, the head of the firm nearly expired. "Why," remarked the gentleman, "we have never handled more than one ton of this material in our lives."

We have wired to Sudbury, to the mines, for quotations, and on receipt of a reply will be able to name figures as requested by the German Government. Nickel matte is used largely in the construction of armor plate for war vessels, and is said to constitute the very best metal for such a purpose. About three per cent. only of pure nickel is mixed with steel in the preparation of an armor plate which is believed to be able to successfully resist the attacks of an enemy's guns.

As the quantity of matte wanted by the Germans would contain at least 75 tons of pure metal, it will be readily seen that Emperor William would have a large number of battleships with the best coating known to modern engineers.

At the present time there is but one nickel mine in operation in this country—the copper cliff at Sudbury. On four months' time would be required to mine and burn the quantity of metal mentioned in the cablegram, should the company not have such a supply on hand, and two months should it be only necessary to burn it and render it ready for shipment. The value of the shipment loaded on the cars in this country would be in the neighborhood of \$35,000.

It would seem that Emperor William, should he be as anxious for war with England as a great many people are led to believe, is just a trifle bold in appealing to Britain's most important colony for the means to assist him in carrying on his warlike preparations. However this may be, there is no question that the Kaiser has wired for quotations on this material, and it is but a reasonable assumption that he wants it if he can get it.

To Guard Against Greater Calamity.

Agent—Would you like a motto, "Beware of the Dog," to keep off burglars?

Young Father—No; but if you have one saying, "Don't Waken the Baby," I'll pay you a good price for it.

Which is More Likely.

You say you love me better than life itself. Isn't that rather a worked over idea?

No, dearest; but it may be an overworked one.

WOULD SEIZE NEW YORK.

WHAT ENGLAND WOULD DO IN CASE OF WAR WITH THE STATES.

A Retired American Naval Officer Describes the Fall of the City—Gloomily Holds That the Yankee Navy is Inadequate and Coast Defences Poor—Then Laughs.

The New York World says:—"If there should be war with England, what would England do first?" asked the plain New Yorker.

"Why, seize New York," replied the retired naval officer, "and it would not give her very much trouble, either."

"That is interesting. Tell me how she would go about it."

"Well, she would assemble at Halifax a powerful fleet of, say, have a dozen battle-ships and twelve or fifteen big cruisers. This fleet would be for the especial purpose of seizing New York. Of course, she would send a separate fleet against each one of our big ports at the same time. And, of course, she would know just where each one of our ships of war was and would look out for them independently. But I shall not go into these details. I will simply confine myself to the attack upon New York. This fleet of twenty-one ships would move down with torpedo boats and torpedo destroyers and all the other necessary accompanying vessels."

"And would meet the combined American navy off the end of Long Island?"

"Not at all. There would be a few ships to guard New York, but our navy is so very small and we have so many great ports that we could only spare a few for New York—perhaps the best, but still only a few."

"What would our one battle-ship our five or six monitors and the unarmored cruiser or two avail in the end against such overwhelming odds? There would be a terrific fight, but the chances are our fleet would be in part disabled and in part sunk. At any rate we'll just put it that way for the sake of the story."

"The British fleet is now off the end of Long Island. The commanding admiral divides it into two unequal parts—the larger to go to Sandy Hook, the smaller to force the Sound. The most of the torpedo destroyers would accompany the Sound fleet, because the danger from torpedoes is greater there. This Sound fleet, as you will see by looking at the map, would advance in a leisurely fashion."

and without opposition to a point just outside of Throgg's Neck."

"But where would they get pilots?"

"My dear sir, it is one of the rules of the Admiralty that no British warship shall ever enter foreign waters with a pilot. The Admiralty supplies each ship with the latest charts, and the ships are steered by the charts. Now this map at which you are looking has an exact account of the shoals, currents and channels of the waters around New York. Every British warship has one of these maps."

"So, to continue, the Sound fleet anchors off David's Island and Sand's Point. The Americans have hurriedly completed the torpedo arrangements there. But the work is weak and after a few hours' bombardment, the British are able to force a landing and to blow the place up."

"Again at Throgg's Neck (Fort Schuyler) they find themselves opposed by a line of torpedoes. But the works are not very formidable and there is a repetition of David's Island. Fort Schuyler is soon made helpless. The fleet moves on still more cautiously. The torpedo destroyers have hard work in clearing the water from this on because we have been very industrious in laying torpedoes. But at last, with comparatively small delay and small loss, the Sound fleet is anchored not far from Riker's Island and a battery of mortars has been set up on the island itself. New York City is invested in the northeast. Two huge armored cruisers are at the mouth of the Harlem, and the enormous guns and mortars are ready to rain shot and shell on all the upper part of Manhattan Island."

"Now, let us go back to the Sandy Hook fleet. There are, let us say, two battleships, four huge armored cruisers and two big protected cruisers in this fleet, besides the little boats. This fleet, of course, finds itself face to face with our most defenses on the end of the Hook. There are disappearing batteries and mortars—a really formidable defense. Unfortunately it is not finished. The fleet anchors just out of range of the land batteries which pitch their shells to the three-mile limit. The day is calm—the English have plenty of time and wait for a calm day."

"When the sea is perfectly smooth and accurate firing is possible."

THE BIG GUNS

of the great battleship are brought into action for the first time. In a few days the works at Sandy Hook are demolished and the only real defense of New York Harbor is gone.

"Now come many days of torpedo destroying, of shelling and demolishing batteries that have been hastily thrown up along the shores of the bay. There is much hard fighting. But we have no ships, and at last the English fleet moves in safety up the bay and divides into three parts—one steaming up the East River, one up the Hudson and the other for the waters about the Battery. New York is invested. Everything is ready for a bombardment."

"But hundreds of thousands of troops are concentrated in and around New York."

"Yes, I see them. But what can they do? They are powerless. The British ships have New York at the mercy of their guns. We have no ships to send against them."

"Of course you understand that these ships could bombard the city from the Lower Bay, and no doubt would do it if it was necessary. But, sooner or later, before or after a bombardment, the British fleet would have New York City directly under its guns. And then an officer under a white flag would come ashore to have a talk with Mayor Strong and to suggest the appointment of a Committee of Fifty or Seventy to raise a ransom fund."

"You don't really mean to say that you think this would happen?"

"No, I don't. Only I don't see how

the capture of New York and all our seaport cities could be prevented. Do you?"

"No, I don't," confessed the New Yorker. "I was thinking that all these coast defenses they have talked about were done or could be finished in a few days."

"My dear sir, it would take several years to fortify New York Harbor. At present, as I tell you, there are defenses only at Sandy Hook, David's Island and Throgg's Neck, and these are so incomplete that they could be easily destroyed."

"But such a thing as you describe will never happen—never!"

"I agree with you," laughed the retired naval officer, "and for one excellent reason at least."

"What is that?"

"Why there is not going to be a war."

CANADA'S HARDY SONS.

What Sort of Soldiers Canadians Make—What Others Have to Say of Us.

Commenting upon the Venezuelan difficulty The British Army and Navy Gazette, in its last issue, just to hand, says: "We cannot too strongly advocate that the people of Canada lose no time in memorializing the British Government to restore their own old corps, the Royal Canadians, which was so loyally raised by them under such historic circumstances and enrolled in our own regular army as the 100th, or Prince of Wales' Canadian Regiment."

England does not forget how the flower of Canada's sons left their hearths and homes to assist her in the clouded days of 1858."

In another column The Gazette tells of the showing made by Canadians during the war between the North and South in the United States. Major Malet, who was an officer in the army of the Potomac, according to this journal, estimates Canadians as the best soldiers physically the world can produce. In his company of the 81st New York Volunteer Infantry, he had 45 Canadians, whose hardy frames no toil could exhaust, and whose gay spirits no hardship could dampen. While the army was on its march in the burning heat, with the thermometer above 90 in the shade, these lads plodded merrily along, beguiling the way with jest and song.

These sons of the north were amazed at the wastefulness of their American comrades, who threw away their blankets and other paraphernalia to lighten their burdens and make the marching easier. The tireless Canadians made a practice of picking the cast away articles up, carrying them into camp and claiming a reward. The instance is given of a Canadian walking into camp after a terrible forced march, bearing 12 blankets besides his own, on his shoulders, and obtaining \$1 for each, when the nights got cold and the Americans needed covering.

HERE AND THERE A GEM.

Alternate rest and labor long endure.—Ovid.

Every noble work is at first impossible.—Carlyle.

A fresh mind keeps the body fresh.—Bulwer.

Rashness and haste make all things insecure.—Denham.

Reproof should not exhaust its powers on petty failings.—Anon.

Weak men fight their friends, strong men their enemies.—Grant.

You will find poetry nowhere unless you bring some with you.—Joubert.

The pleasure for which we dare not thank God can not be innocent.—Anon.

Evil is wrought by want of thought as well as by want of heart.—Hood.

Poverty is the test of civility and the touchstone of friendship.—Hazlitt.

All a rhetorician's rules teach nothing but to name his tools.—Samuel Butler.

To have what we want is riches, but to be able to do without is power.—G. Macdonald.

Patience is not passive; on the contrary, it is active; it is concentrated strength.—Anon.

It is the bright day that brings forth the adder and craves wary walking.—Shakespeare.

So shines the setting sun on adverse skies, and paints a rainbow on the skies.—Watts.

Refinement that carries us away from our fellowmen is not God's refinement.—Beecher.

No rock so hard but that a little wave may beat admission in a thousand years.—Tennyson.

"One sower and another reaper" is a verity that applies to evil as well as good.—George Eliot.

I take it to be a principal rule of life not to be too much addicted to any one thing.—Terence.

By taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy; but in passing over he is superior.—Bacon.

We cannot too often think there is a never-sleeping eye, which reads the heart, and registers our thoughts.—Bacon.

Foreign Population in Cities.

M. Berthelot, the official statistician of Paris, has lately published a statement showing that the French capital has the largest number of foreigners within its limit of all European cities, and hence is the most cosmopolitan capital of this continent. Yet the aliens resident there are only 7.5 per cent., or 181,000. There are also in that city 5,000 naturalized foreigners not included in M. Berthelot's statement. The showing is a small one, compared with the amazing proportion of foreigners in the principal American cities. The comparative percentages are as follows:

Paris	7.5
St. Petersburg	2.4
London	2.4
Vienna	2.2
Berlin	2.2
New York	1.1
Philadelphia	40.0
Chicago	31.0
Boston	40.0
Milwaukee	35.0
	51.0

The comparison is, indeed, a remarkable one, and suggests very forcibly the extent of the problem to mould the diverse populations of great cities into a homogeneous whole.

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.

Chatham has named a bridge after Lord Aberdeen.

A Government detective is in Chatham investigating a case of infanticide. Ex-Mayor Stewart of Hamilton announces that his public and political life is ended.

Mr. F. R. Lingham, one of the men arrested at Johannesburg, is a citizen of Belleville.

The Aldermen and civic officials of London were given a dinner by Mayor Little at the Tecumseh House.

The Dominion notes outstanding in December were \$22,413,463, a reduction during the month of \$464,837.

The deposits in the Dominion Government savings banks during December were \$272,009, and withdrawals \$286,609.

Oil was struck in Yarmouth Township, near St. Thomas, by a farmer digging a well. Test wells will be sunk.

Mr. E. Farquhar, of Toronto, has received the contract for the completion of the Ottawa & Parry Sound Railway.

The Metropolitan of Canada will issue an appeal to the church for aid to the Armenians and prayers for their deliverance.

The exports from Canada during last month exclusive of coin and bullion, rose from \$6,739,123 to \$8,932,934 of which \$2,108,892 was in goods the produce of Canada.

John Seaton, of Strathroy, Ont., is in the county gaol under the charge of conspiring to set fire to his own property. Seaton is 75 years of age, and totally blind.

Mr. Rufus Stevenson, son of Mr. James Stevenson, M.P., has been appointed Collector of Customs at Peterborough. The salary is twelve hundred dollars.

It is stated that Mayor Tuckett of Hamilton will present the Young Women's Christian Association with a \$10,000 building, and it is also rumored that he will present a music hall to the city.

Mr. George B. Reeve, Traffic Manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, has been appointed General Traffic Manager of the entire Grand Trunk system, with headquarters at Montreal.

Mr. McNeill has given notice of a resolution in Parliament expressing the loyalty of Canada to Great Britain and the willingness of the people to stand by the empire in any storm that may arise.

The City of London has abandoned its claim of \$26,000 against the Grand Trunk Railway Company for deterioration of the London & Port Stanley Railway during its lease to the Grand Trunk.

James R. McDonald, who was convicted of flim-flamming in Ottawa, and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, committed suicide in the Ottawa gaol on Saturday evening by hanging himself.

As Thomas Cowan, of Paris, Ont., was cutting wood on Friday night, his six-year-old son slipped and fell under the descending axe, which struck him on the head, making a deep wound, cutting through the skull and injuring the membrane of the brain. The lad may possibly recover.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The anti-German spirit in London and the anti-British feeling in Berlin continue very bitter.

The London Standard says Great Britain can hold her own against five or six of the great powers.

The Queen has sent an autograph letter to the Sultan, which is believed to contain an appeal on behalf of the Armenians.

The flying squadron recently put in commission has left Portsmouth under sealed orders. It is surmised its destination is Bermuda.

The British Admiralty Department in London makes the statement that the flying squadron is not going to Bermuda or anywhere in American waters.

Canon Grey, who died the other day, was rector of Houghton-le-Spring, England, for forty-eight years. His predecessor was rector for fifty-six years.

The Westminster Gazette says that if its information is correct the Marquis of Salisbury's desire to be better friends with France has already brought forth fruit.

It is understood that Lord Salisbury is preparing a full statement on the Venezuelan question, which will be submitted to Parliament soon after it meets on February 11th.

The British Foreign Office has received a note from Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, saying that he has been instructed by his Government to tender thanks to Great Britain for her kind offices to Americans in the Transvaal.

The Manchester Guardian reports that the Government are taking steps to end the Armenian horror. There will probably be a land invasion of Turkey by Russia, and a naval demonstration at Constantinople by Great Britain and France.

George Frederick Watts, the celebrated English artist, whose eighty-second year will be completed in February, is spending the winter in the United States. He is still in excellent health, and works with characteristic assiduity.

The London Graphic claims to have authority to deny the report that Great Britain has offered money to Venezuela for the latter's acceptance of the Schomburgk line as marking the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who has been the ruling spirit in South Africa, and who is so rich that the Bank of England thinks nothing of crashing his cheque for \$1,000,000, saved his life by going south when he was a boy, after he had lost one lung.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has declined to prosecute the Bishop of London for issuing a license for the marriage of divorced persons, on the ground that the Bishop's chancellor held that

such licenses are proper, and the Bishop has a right to act on the decision of his chancellor.

UNITED STATES.

The report of the United States Immigration Investigation Committee recommends Congress to take steps to keep out Canadian cheap labour.

W. Hasell Wilson, president of the Belvidere railway in Pennsylvania, is the oldest railway president in the United States. He was born in 1811.

Mr. Morse proposed a resolution in the United States House of Representatives, the expressed intention of which was to "wipe the Turkish nation off the face of the earth."

John Cork, who has been making beds at the Anchor lodging-house in Buffalo for three years past, is the presumptive heir to a fortune of forty thousand dollars, derived from an estate in England.

The United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has adopted a resolution which is a more forcible enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, and will exceed the claims made by President Cleveland in his message.

Peter Houghaard, a Dane, killed himself, his wife, and five children, in Chicago, on Sunday night. He waited until the family were asleep, and then, turning on all the gas jets, he calmly lay down and awaited his own death.

Superintendent Craig, of the Duluth Gas and Water Company, has been indicted by the grand jury for manslaughter in the second degree for supplying the city with impure water, which caused the death of a citizen by typhoid fever.

Timothy B. Blackstone has given a \$500,000 library to his native place, the town of Branford, Conn., which will be completed in a few months. Mr. Blackstone is to present his choice collection of books to the library, and will also liberally endow it.

A man who gave his name as D. V. Esmond, who arrived in Utica on Friday morning from Montreal, and attempted to get a check cashed, was arrested, as he is wanted by the Montreal police on a charge of buncing a man out of eighteen hundred dollars.

At the opening of the United States House of Representatives on Friday, Mr. Couden, the blind chaplain, prayed fervently for struggling Cuba, and the success of her battle for independence. The sentiments he expressed were greeted with a round of applause.

The number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during December, 1895, was 18,164, and during December, 1894, 14,777. During the twelve months ended December 31, 1895, the arrivals numbered 324,542, and during the preceding year 248,983.

It is recalled now that Napoleon, on the completion of the Louisiana purchase, said: "This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride."

Senator Sewell of New Jersey offered a resolution in the United States Senate declaring that the Monroe doctrine was never intended to be applied in the manner proposed by President Cleveland, and that the President's action was premature and inopportune in view of the financial condition of the country.

John C. Eastland, of Danville, Ky., has a remarkable record as a Sunday school scholar. He has only missed attending school one Sunday in seven years, and but two Sundays in nine years. This is the more notable as he lives five miles distant in the country, and has had to brave some pretty bad weather at times to get to school.

Miss Ella Wilcox is the highly efficient janitor and sexton of the Church of the United Brethren in Marcellus, Mich. She has full care of the church, keeps it in order, rings the bell on Sundays, and attends to all the other duties of a sexton "in every way better than any male janitor ever has," the churchgoers say. She is good-looking, as well as accomplished, doubtless another point of superiority over the male janitors.

United States Senator Davis, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, referring to the Alaskan boundary, says there is nothing to arbitrate between the United States and Great Britain. The claims of the former country are right, and those of Great Britain are wrong, and no matter how much England and Canada may desire to obtain millions of acres of tillable land and a naval station, the United States must maintain her rights.

The tone of commercial summaries as to the condition and outlook of trade in the United States is none too encouraging. The present position is depressing, and the immediate future doubtful. The financial muddle increases distrust in commercial circles, and strongly accentuates the prevalent indigestion among business men to do more than just hold on in a tentative way. Hence there is little or no speculative movement in trade and merchants are apparently indulging in the negative consolation of being thankful that matters are no worse. Some serious commercial failures have occurred during the week in the United States. Manufacturers are unusually dull, owing to a general slackness in demand; staples are little enquired for, though stocks in dealers' hands are believed to be low. Prices in various important lines continue to decline. Pig iron is firmer, though the finished iron products are in no great request.

GENERAL.

A hundred Portuguese troops were surprised and slaughtered by natives of Goa.

It is expected that Spain's reverses in Cuba will cause a Cabinet crisis at Madrid.

The transport Victoria with 1,200 troops from Bombay has arrived at Cape Town.

Ex-Premier Floquet of France, who has been ill for several days with congestion of the lungs, is dying.

The heat in Sydney, N.S.W., is terrific, reaching the highest point on record. There have been many deaths from sunstroke.

The latest reports from China say that Li-Hung-Chang, who is living in retirement in Peking, is rapidly failing in health.

An Imperial decree has been issued, announcing that the coronation of the Czar will take place in Moscow next May.

According to information collected by the Embassies in Turkey, three thousand Armenians were killed at Orfah on December 28th and 29th.

Despatches received in Madrid state that the Cuban insurgents have cut off all means of communication between Havana and the interior.

The citizens of Havana are greatly afraid that the insurgents will destroy the water works, which are situated about five miles from the city.

It has been finally settled that Dr. Jameson and his officers shall be conveyed as prisoners to England, where they will be arraigned before the proper tribunals.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the crowning of King William of Prussia at Versailles as Emperor of Germany was celebrated with much pomp in Berlin on Saturday.

It is reported from the British Embassy in Constantinople that about fifty thousand pounds will be required to save the Armenians of Anatolia from starvation until spring.

As a result of his quarrel with the German Emperor, Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia has resigned his position in the army and taken his wife away to southern Europe.

The Paris Figaro says that France will not depart from the position which has made her along the silent arbiter of the peace of the world. She will not interfere between Germany and England.

It is generally admitted in Havana that Captain-General de Campos has failed in his attempt to put down the Cuban insurrection, and his immediate recall is urgently pressed upon the Spanish Government.

It is now known that the Queen of Corea, who was supposed to have been murdered and cremated, with her maids of honor, escaped, and remained in hiding in an out house while the palace was being sacked.

According to the official figures just published, French imports for the past year decreased one hundred and fifty-two million francs, and exports increased three hundred and ten million francs, as compared with the previous year.

The Porte has decided to prohibit the distribution among the destitute Armenians of the funds collected in foreign countries for their benefit, and says that the alleviation of their distress is the function of the Turkish Government.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, previous to leaving Cape Town for London, said in an interview that he did not intend resigning his seat in Parliament, and that he would be present at the meeting of the Chartered Company in London, when he will address the shareholders on recent events.

It is told of the great Russian statesman Gortschakoff that in the transaction of public business he systematically refuses to do anything in a hurry. He used sealing wax instead of gummed envelopes, and instead of blotting paper, and preferred not to receive news by telegraph that needed long explanation by mail.

ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.

The Festivities at Osborne House—Private Theatricals—The Queen's Movements—The Prince of Wales' Busy Week—The King of the Belgians at Chatsworth.

A despatch from London says:—The war clouds have in no way interfered with the festivity at Osborne house. The Queen is staying, and to heighten the enjoyment of those who have composed the Royal party.

In addition to the number of theatrical companies commanded to perform before her Majesty, Princess Beatrice (Princess Henry of Battenberg) arranged for and supervised an elaborate series of private theatricals, which were greatly enjoyed and highly praised. The Queen will remain at Osborne until the middle of February. Her Majesty will then go to London for a couple of days, mainly in order to be present at the first drawing-room of the season, and will leave Windsor for the Riviera on March 12.

The Prince of Wales, after a busy week in town, during which he visited the theatres nightly, went to Sandringham on Friday. The Prince will drive the first levee of the season during the third week of February, and after that he will go to the Riviera, where he will go on board his speedy cutter Britannia, said to have been improved by slight alterations and reequipping. The Britannia will take part in the Mediterranean regatta.

The Duke of Devonshire has been entertaining the King of the Belgians at Chatsworth, near Bakewell. On Thursday last the Duke and his guest, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, visited the Olympia in order to see the bicycle race which were a great attraction there. The King returned to Brussels on Friday.

THE CANADIAN INVASION.

A Decided Objection in the States to the Men Who Live on This Side and Work Across the Border.

A despatch from New York says:—The report of the Immigration Investigating Commission appointed by Secretary Carlisle, June 13, 1894, has just been published. The chapters on the padrone system and Canadian migratory laborers reveal a bad condition of things.

The report says: "The Canadian migratory laborers have for many years been going and coming across the border to the detriment of the wages and standard of living of the American laborers. At least 100,000 persons come into the United States annually from Canada, fully 50 per cent. of whom return to their homes at the end of the working season, or when they have accumulated a certain amount of money. This 100,000 does not include those who come daily into the cities of Buffalo, Detroit and other border towns, and cities on the great lakes. In some cities and towns, notably Detroit and Buffalo, they send their laundry over the border, and those who come and go daily bring their dinners with them. Some even make it a boast that they do not spend a penny in the States."

"The ocean holds back in some degree the cheap laborers of Europe. The cheap laborers of British North America have, literally speaking, only to step over the line to be among us. American workmen object strenuously and with reason, to a condition which admits such unfair competition with their labor. They ask protection against this Canadian invasion and can not understand why Congress does not readily grant it."

JAMESON'S GREAT FIGHT.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE WITH THE BOERS.

The Bravery of Despair—Four Thousand Meet Jameson—A Hundred Boers Were Killed.

A Cape Town cable despatch says: Captain Thatcher, a traveller known in the United States, who has served seven years in India and was with Dr. Jameson's column from its start until its surrender, but escaped capture, has arrived at Cape Town. He tells the story of the expedition to a correspondent:—

"The column started," he says, "on Sunday afternoon. We were 600 strong. Besides there were 100 Kaffirs. There were three waggons, eight Maxim and three Whitworth guns."

"We knew what we were going to do. It is all rubbish about our thinking we were going to fight natives. We counted on support from the Rand. There was no other column, and we realized that we had no official support."

"The first shot fired was by the Boers, on Tuesday night. We were 20 miles from Krugersdorp. It came from about 600 yards range. We replied with the Maxims, and they cleared out. We fought only puffs of smoke. The Boers were ambushed, and we could not get at them."

"On Wednesday evening 1,000 Boers appeared on a ridge in open order 2,000 yards long."

CONCEALED BOERS

continued firing from every direction. We could not charge, but when the Boers vanished under the fire of our guns we followed them. We were compelled to retreat. We were under a hot fire all night. We lagged and slept in the saddle. We were all played out.

"Only one chance remained—to push through the Boer lines, at any cost, and escape. At dawn of Thursday we were fired at heavily from the Village of Tuiet. My horse was shot from under me. Horses and men were falling on all sides of the hill where we stood. We were hotly engaged on all sides with 4,000 intrenched men, but had no cover ourselves. The wounded were dragged along in waggons. All were in the open at the mercy of the Boers. It was bitterly cold, and our hands were benumbed."

"The odds were ten to one against us. Our men were cursing Johannesburg. Cries for water went up on every side. The sufferings of the wounded were dreadful. Not an enemy was in sight. All the fighting was done from ambush. The situation was hopeless. We could only stand and be shot down."

"The Jameson party's flag of truce then went up. It was an old shirt. The Boers continued to fire for another ten minutes. The Praetoria artillery arrived and opened fire. Our maxims could have knocked the spots out of them, but we had

NO AMMUNITION.

At first we thought the guns were the artillery of our allies. "Thank God, the Rand fellows at last," was the cry that went up. "Our hope was short lived. The firing stopped. The Boers rode upon us from every direction. They gave us food, for lack of which we were nearly dead."

"Jameson asked if our lives would be spared if we surrendered. "Yes," the Boer leader replied. "The lives of the men will be spared, but not yours."

"Never mind me," replied Jameson, "surrender."

"I escaped by representing myself as a Times correspondent. They let me go. The others they took to Johannesburg. The Boer losses have been ridiculously understated. They must have lost at least 100 men. I was at the taking of Mandalay in 1885, was in the Black Mountains, was with the Ruby expedition under Gen. Stewart, where I was shot in the chest and forehead, but I never saw braver men than Jameson's."

"What do I think of Jim himself and his generous blunder?"

"D—n the blunder! Jameson's simply the grandest man I ever met."

THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION.

Official Announcement of the Occupation of Coomassie—There Was No Resistance—A Grand Palaver.

A despatch from London says:—It was officially announced on Monday that Coomassie, the capital of Ashanti, was peacefully occupied by the British expeditionary forces at one o'clock in the afternoon of Friday last, January 17th.

The Governor of Cape Coast Colony has cabled that he intends to bring King Prempeh and some of his nearest relatives from Coomassie to Cape Coast Castle, pending the settlement of the indemnity which Great Britain demands from Ashanti as a result of sending the British expedition to the capital of that country.

The native forces in the employ of the British were the first to enter Coomassie. They met with no opposition. King Prempeh was ordered to meet Sir Francis Scott, in command of the British expeditionary force, this afternoon.

The Governor of Coomassie arrived at midday, and was met outside the capital by Sir Francis Scott, his staff, and the British troops. The artillery fired a Royal salute, and arrangements were made for holding a grand palaver in the afternoon. Sir Francis Scott, commander of the British expedition, and his staff were seated in a semi-circle in the town square, which was lined with troops. The Ashanti chiefs then paraded, and King Prempeh descended from his stool and shook hands with Sir Francis. The King was informed that he must clean the streets and keep the populace quiet. King Prempeh and his chiefs then retired, and the Queen Mother arrived and saluted Sir Francis Scott. The people were quiet.

It has developed that King Prempeh was stupefied with drugged food during the palaver. Evidently he is only a puppet in the hands of his advisers.

The troops have destroyed the sacrificial groves, which were found to be full of bones and skulls of human beings.

The Ashantis are in a truculent mood, and remain around the palace, but there is no disorder. The artillery which has been stationed in the chief squares overawes them. The town is only a collection of huts. The troops are arranging for a cricket match.

THE MONROE RESOLUTION.

Full Text of the Resolution Recently Introduced into the United States Senate.

A despatch from Washington says:—Senator Davis, on the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, on Monday reported favorably the resolution enunciating the Monroe doctrine.

The following is the full text:—

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that as President Monroe, in his message to Congress of December 2nd, Anno Domini 1823, deemed it proper to assert as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, were thenceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.

Whereas, President Monroe further declared in that message that the United States would consider any attempt to the allied powers of Europe to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety; that with the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and should not interfere; but that with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principle acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling them in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States, and further reiterated in that message that it is impossible that allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; and

Whereas, the doctrine and policy so proclaimed by President Monroe have since been repeatedly asserted by the United States by executive declaration and action upon occasions and exigencies similar to the particular occasion and exigency which caused them to be first announced, and have been ever since their promulgation, and now are, the rightful policy of the United States.

Therefore, be it resolved that the United States of America reaffirms and confirms the doctrine and principles promulgated by President Monroe in his message of December 12, 1823, and declares that it will assert and maintain that doctrine and those principles, and will regard any infringement thereof, and particularly any attempt by any European power to take or acquire any new territory on the American continents or any islands adjacent thereto, or any right of sovereignty or dominion for the same, in any case or instance as to which the United States shall deem such attempt to be dangerous to its peace or safety, occupation, pledge, colonization, protectorate, or by the control of the easement in canal or any other means of transit across the American isthmus, whether on unfounded pretension of right in cases of alleged boundary disputes, or under other unfounded pretensions, as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States, and an interposition which it would be impossible in any form for the United States to regard with indifference.

The report went to the calendar. Mr. Gray announced that the report was not unanimous.

A despatch from London says:—The Globe during the course of an article condemning the attitude of the United States Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, says:—"The English people will not stand much more flouting from anybody, and these gentlemen, whom we credit with no more exalted sentiment than the wish to stand well with their Irish constituents, may very easily find themselves face to face with a situation that could only be called appalling."

HIS BRAINS SHOT OUT.

John Muir, Formerly of Burford, Was Wounded by a Deer and Killed.

The Brantford Examiner says:—John Muir, who has many friends living in Burford, was shot dead in the mountains forty miles from Neepawa, Man. A man named Bell was out in the Riding mountains shooting. He heard a crackling in the bush ahead and saw what he supposed to be a deer's head about forty yards away. He took deliberate aim and fired, and running forward found Muir lying on his face. He had shot him through the top of the head, making a deep furrow, exposing the brain matter, and some of which was oozing out. Bell was frantic at the sight, and being an elderly man was not able to carry Muir alone. He finally found help, and between them carried him out of the mountain to such a place as they could bring in a team. After they got to the house, which was five miles away, they then had to send forty miles for a doctor at Neepawa. The doctor arrived at 4 o'clock in the morning, but could do but little except to dress the wound. Mr. Muir was conscious for about six hours and died about forty-two hours after the accident. John Muir had several relatives in Burford, and was well-known. He was a cousin of the Burches of Woodstock.

A Miscalculator.

Wife—Amos, why don't you spend more of your time with me? Husband—My angel, I just count the hours that keep me from your side! Wife—Then there is something wrong with your arithmetic.

The Equity.

SHAWVILLE, JAN. 30, 1896.

Mr. W. Dale Harris, managing director of the P. P. J. Railway Company, credits the authorship of the resolution, protesting against a further extension of time being granted to the P. P. J. Co. by the Dominion Parliament, to the editor of this journal. He seems to have arrived at this conclusion, from the fact that printed copies of the resolution were issued from this office and mailed by us to several of the mayors with instructions how to dispose of them. This, it may be explained, was done at the request of the gentleman who ordered the printing. As to the preparation of the document itself we disclaim all responsibility, and although we heartily sympathize with the upper end people in the very unfair treatment which they have received with regard to railway matters, we cannot say that we are altogether in accord with the terms of the resolution, which might have been less sweeping and at the same time more effective in its character. We do not think it good policy to endeavor to block the company entirely, yet at the same time it would not be out of place to require them to furnish a reasonable guarantee that this time they mean business. Their policy of procrastination, in the past, has certainly been very unsatisfactory.

Helping the Farmer.

THE LATEST MOVE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE INTEREST OF AGRICULTURALISTS.

No practical suggestion is made for the benefit of the agriculturalists of Canada that does not meet with the hearty approval of the federal government. Of late years through its efforts agriculture has been materially benefited by the establishment of experimental farms, and the interest taken in the dairy trade. It seems that the Department of Agriculture is preparing now to assist the farmer in another way, namely, by developing the dressed meat trade. The proposal is for the government to purchase cattle, sheep and poultry, kill the animals and dress and chill the meat there, and ship it in cold storage to Britain, the killing, dressing and shipping to be done under the supervision of a government officer, who will see that the work is properly done and that no objectionable meat is sent. Cold chambers are to be secured on ocean steamers, and cold storage depots are to be established in London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Bristol and other large centres where the meat will be retailed, the whole business to be managed by the government. If this scheme goes into effect and it is successful—and there is no reason in the world why it should not be successful—the closing out of Canadian cattle from the British market, instead of being an injury, will be greatly to the advantage of the Canadian farmer who will be enabled to fatten his own cattle on his own premises, getting the benefit of the consequent large quantities of fertilizer, and there will be no weight lost in crossing the Atlantic, as is the case when live cattle are shipped. It was the success of the butter experiment that led the Government to consider this plan for the proper placing of good Canadian beef, mutton and poultry upon the British market, the excellence of the meats being guaranteed by the Canadian government. Making so strong an advance on the British market and under the auspices of the Government, the meat should have a favorable reception. The ice thus broken the rest would be comparatively easy. The trade put once on its feet the Government could then leave it to itself. The dead meat industry, like the butter industry, needs to be taken by the hand and led through an experimental stage to find a strength which it might not put forth for many years but for the patriotic action of the Government. The Liberal plan is to do nothing for the farmer—to leave him "severely alone" as one of their leaders puts it—but the policy of the administration is to render assistance wherever it can be done.

High Tributes

PAID TO OUR LATE MEMBER BY HON. MESSRS. FOSTER AND LAURIER.

On the orders of the day being called on Tuesday last, Hon. Mr. Foster said:—Before the honors of the day are proceeded with, it becomes my duty to say a very few words with reference to an event more than usually sad, and which has taken place within the last few days. I refer to the death of our colleague and comrade in this House, Mr. Bryson, who was the representative of the electoral district of Pontiac. The suddenness with which this bereavement has taken place makes it all the more sad for us who were his fellow members, as well as for his family. It only seems a day or two since we saw him with us in this Chamber, occupying the seat yonder on which, to-day, lies the loving tribute of his fellow-members, to what is now but his memory. Mr. Bryson was a young man, born, I believe, in 1849, and so had measured not nearly the usual span of nature and active life which falls to men. He was borne in a family which had political associations and large business interests; and out of these he speedily grew into those diligent, careful and capable business habits which made him particularly a man of affairs, and by which he conducted his business in a most prosperous and fortunate way. These, also, I suppose, gave him a taste for public life, which found its fruition,

so far as the arena of Dominion politics is concerned, in 1882, when he entered this House the same year in which I, myself, and many of my colleagues, who sit about me, first became members of this House. It has always struck me that Mr. Bryson was a man of particularly kindly and genial disposition. He did not seem to care for those quick and sharp encounters in which the asperities of political life are found, but always assumed a milder and calmer tone. He did not, however, lack in ability, and all of us who have heard him speak here in his unpretentious conversational way, know that his ideas and expressions, and the general trend and tenor of his sentiments in relation to political matters, were those of an able and responsible minded man. I am sure that I only voice what the Hon. members of this House, on both sides, will endorse, when I say that we desire to convey to his family an expression of our deepest regret and our sincerest sympathy. Events like this, happening as they do so suddenly, show us that there are things of far more importance, and much greater and more far-reaching than those, which, in the hurly-burly of political life, claim so much of our attention. They make us think how little, indeed, is that span of human life, which commences, as it were, but yesterday, on the shoreless sea of an irrevocable past, and ends, as it were, to-morrow on the equally shoreless sea of a relentless future.

Mr. Laurier—Mr. Speaker, I also, on behalf of those who sit on this side of the House, beg to add my tribute to the memory of our departed friend. My honorable friend has said nothing too strong or too loving of him. Mr. Bryson was certainly one of the most respected members of this House. He had opponents, but he had no enemies. Indeed, I may say, that in every opponent he had a friend. It adds certainly to the poignancy of death that a man whom we knew in such young, healthy and vigorous life should have been so near the fatal day. It is almost impossible to believe that one with step so alert and with so much buoyancy of life should have been already under the shadow of death. Mr. Bryson was, above all other things a manly man, courageous, courteous and conscientious. As my honorable friend has said, he seldom took part in the debates of the House, but whenever he gave expression to his views upon any question that arose, he always did it in a straightforward, manly kind and gentle manner. His death is a great loss to his party; it is also a great loss to those associated with him in other ways; and his political opponents feel the loss as keenly as the members of the party with which he was connected.

London Radicals and the German Emperor.

A copy of the Basley, (Eng.) Reporter, for which we are indebted to Mr. W. Metcalf, of Moorhead,—contains the following report of a meeting of the Metropolitan Radical Federation, held at Haggerston Road, on the 12th inst. It gives a fair idea of the strong feeling which prevails in the motherland, against the attitude assumed by the German Emperor, regarding the recent troubles in the Transvaal:—

"Mr. Whittingham (Tottenham Club) moved: 'That this Federation calls upon the Government to at once remove the name of the German Emperor from the Army and Navy Lists, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the heads of the Government.'

He maintained that after the action of the Kaiser, who had insulted the Queen, it was a standing disgrace to England to allow his name any longer to remain on the Army and Navy List. (Cheers) Mr. G. Brown (Gladstone Club,) in seconding, said that the action the Emperor had taken proved him to be a foe in disguise. (Hear, Hear.) The British public had marked and would continue to mark their utter disgust at his mischievous and unwarranted action. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Stern (Marlebone) contended that, in addition to erasing the name of the Emperor, the Government should at once withdraw the charter of the British South Africa Company. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lyman, (Chelsea) who also supported, said all over London there was a remarkably strong anti-German feeling, and it was a wonder that the disturbances had not been more serious. The Emperor had done more to embitter the feeling of the English people against Germany than had been done for many years.

After many other vigorous speeches, the resolution was carried with one dissentient.

Mr. W. Bishop then moved:— "That this Federation thoroughly approves of the action taken by the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., Secretary for the colonies, in his dealing with the Transvaal difficulty, and that a copy of the resolution be sent to Mr. Chamberlain. (Cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain he considered a foe to Liberalism, but in the present crisis he had acted with a masterful hand, had put a stop to the German Emperor, and richly deserved the thanks of friends and foes alike. (Hear, hear, and "No.")

Mr. Fuller (Clerkenwell) seconded, and stated the action of Mr. Chamberlain had surprised the Radicals as a whole. None expected it of him. ("Oh," and hear, hear.) It now remained for Mr. Chamberlain to deal with Dr. Jameson, because he (the speaker) did not agree with letting the doctor off scot free. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Oh," and "No, no.")

Mr. Whittingham (Tottenham) protested against lauding Mr. Chamberlain up to the skies. (Hear hear and "Oh.")

A Delegate: Yes we should when he has done right. (Cheers.)

Mr. Fuller, (Patriotic Club,) on the other hand, contended that they had a

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... HAS BEEN A ... PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.

We find the public are able and willing to pay spot cash for their goods if they can buy them at right prices.

We shall continue to sell our goods for cash until further notice at prices that knock out all competition.

Large sales with small profits count more at the end of the year than small sales with large profits.

Our Stock is large and well assorted.

Quality and Low Prices the leading features.

G. FRED HODGINS.

perfect right to recognize able and good statesmanship. (Cheers.)—Mr. Stern also thought Mr. Chamberlain had acted well, and should be thanked.

A long and acrimonious discussion ensued, and eventually the resolution was put to the meeting and lost by only two votes.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a special general meeting of the shareholders of the Pontiac Telephone Company (Limited) will be held at Port Coulonge on Thursday, the 20th day of February next at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of passing a by-law to reduce the number of directors to three; also to elect directors for the ensuing term, and to take into consideration a proposition to lease the Company's lines. By order, JOHN HONAN, Secy. Treas.

Fort Coulonge, Jan. 28, 1896.

Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned LANDS and TENEMENTS have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below. All persons having claims on the same which the registrar is not bound to include in his certificate, under article 700 of the Code of civil procedure of Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known according to law. All oppositions and annulments, and de distraire, and de charge or other oppositions to the sale, except in case of Vendition Exponas, are required to be filed with the undersigned, at his office, previous to the fifteen days next preceding the day of sale; oppositions and de conservator may be filed at any time within six days next after the return of the writ.

FERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

District of Pontiac, at Bryson. Canada, Prov. of Quebec, District of Pontiac. No. 127.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA, a body politic duly incorporated, having its chief place of business in the city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario, Plaintiff; against the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements of CAMILLE TURPIN, of the village of Bryson, in the county and district of Pontiac, in the province of Quebec, Defendant, and John McD. Hains, of the city and district of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, accountant, in his quality of curator to the abandonment of property made by the said defendant, to wit: That certain piece, parcel or tract of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Calumet Island, in the county of Pontiac, in the district of Pontiac and there known and distinguished as lot number three (No. 3), in the second range of the township of Calumet Island, in the said county and district, containing one hundred and thirty-six acres of land more or less—with a house, barn and other buildings thereon erected and all and every the members and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

To be sold at my office, in the village of Bryson, on Tuesday, the Twenty-Fourth day of March next (1896), at eleven of the clock in the forenoon. Said writ returnable on the thirty-first day of March, 1896.

Sheriff's Office, Bryson, 11th January, 1896. [First published, 15th January, 1896]

E. HODGINS & SONS.

THE ... CASH STORE

ADVANCE PRICES.

Owing to the advance in the wholesale markets we are compelled to make our prices as follows:

Canadian Coal Oil, 20 Cts
Yellow Sugar - - 4 "
Granulated " - - 5 "

We expect a further advance in sugars. But our customers may rely on getting goods at the very lowest advance on cost, possible.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

ANYTHING YOU REQUIRE IN THE LINE OF HAND-MADE FOOTWEAR

Manufactured by

P. NOLIN, QUYON, Q.

(MAIN STREET.)

Beef Moccassins on hand and made to order..... Custom Work and Repairing promptly attended to.....

3 Points in which he excels:

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

YOUR ORDERS SOLICITED.

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.

NO. 1 HERRINGS

In Barrells and half Barrells.

This seasons' crop. Lowest Prices.

J. H. SHAW.

Jno. G. McGuire, BUTCHER,

Dealer in

All kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats, Fruit & Confectionery.

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

We Keep ...

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

A full line Fresh Confectionery always on hand.

New Process Canadian DIAMOND

—AND—

American Water White, Fratts Astral, Photogene¹ Primrose, OILS.

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

Our prices are low and shipments prompt.

The Rogers & Morris Co., (LIMITED.)

... Successors to ...

The Samuel Rogers Oil Co., Ottawa and Brookville.

HARD TIMES.

Everybody seems to be complaining of hard times, and why they do so it is hard to say, because everything in the harness line can be procured from me for less money than has heretofore been heard of.

A FULL LINE OF
ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS

—WITH A STOCK OF—

Bells, Whips,
Bridles,
Blankets, &c.,
always on hand.

REPAIRING neatly and quickly
executed.

B. W. YOUNG.

Shawville, Jan. 6, 1896.

Sleighting will come

So prepare for it by purchasing
a new rig-out from

JOHN LESTER,

who has just received
a stock of

Cutters and
Driving Sleighs

—of the—

Very best make and finish,

Make a point of inspecting these rigs
before purchasing elsewhere.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING
AND HORSE-SHOEING
promptly attended to as usual.

SLEIGHS, CUTTERS

AND EVERYTHING IN THE LINE
—OF—

Winter Conveyances
supplied on the most reason-
able terms by....

J. A. BECKETT,
SHAWVILLE.

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

None but best Material used.

Now is the time to order.

J. A. BECKETT.

J. A. McLEAN,

—THE LEADING—

Painter and Decorator,
QUYON, QUE.

House Sign, and Carriage Paint-
ing and Paper Hanging done
at rock bottom rates.;

Estimates furnished, and mail
orders promptly attended to.

Hamilton, Jan. 25.—The bye-election in South Wentworth for the Ontario Legislature yesterday, resulted in the return of John Dickinson, the Liberal candidate, by an immense majority over W. W. Buchanan, the Independent Prohibition candidate and editor of the Templar. The vote was, Dickinson 1543, Buchanan 630.

It was with the sensation that accompanies a great calamity, and with feelings of deep sorrow the people of Pontiac learned that the county had lost her representative in the Federal Parliament by the death of John Bryson, which took place at his late residence at Fort Coulonge, at ten minutes past three on Sunday morning, the 19th inst. A call from the Grim Messenger is always sad, and particularly so, when he comes for one in the prime of life and usefulness, but here it was more than sad. It is still fresh in the recollection of every one that but little more than three years ago, after dining with a loving wife he left the house waving her with his hand a playful good-bye and returned in two or three hours to find her unconscious—in the very arms of death, only tarrying as it were for him to see her ere she crossed the dark river. Then within the brief interval of one year the sweet little girl the mother left him, for whom the father's love can never be told, that he expected to clasp in his arms a few minutes after he got off the cars in Montreal—alas, alas! he never met her, but instead, intelligence of her death—suffocated by gas!

Hearth and home were now left desolate, but John Bryson was all man, and how he bore up against such terrible afflictions was marvellous to witness. Left alone with his only son, George, a lad of about 14 at the time, it became little short of a necessity for him, as I may say, to begin life anew. He was fortunate in winning the hand of a very amiable lady, Miss Minnie H. Whyte of Montreal, to whom he was married just two years ago, and their union was blessed by a little rosebud that has about completed her first year. After the fiery ordeal through which he passed in the stormy morning of life, surely he might now hope to see the shadows lengthen in the declining sun of a calm evening, and night close peacefully in. It was not to be. While the sun of his life was high in noontide glory, it suddenly fell out of the clear sky, lost in the mists that enshroud that other land and hide it from mortal vision.

Mr. Bryson had limits in partnership with the well known lumber king, Mr. Alex. Fraser, near the head waters of the Coulonge, and was managing partner in making timber there this season; but his health was by no means satisfactory of late; his heart was far from healthy, and he was quite unequal to the physical effort and mental strain that business enterprise and public duty imposed on him. He had arranged to go with Mr. Fraser on Monday the 6th to their depot on Crow River to see how the work was progressing, but a political call to Ottawa delayed him; however, he in company with Mr. Fraser overtook Mr. John Thomson on the road on Wednesday 8th, who was going up at Mr. Bryson's request to make some inspection in his capacity as forest-ranger, and they reached the depot on Friday evening; the journey did not seem to effect Mr. Bryson, and next day he drove with Mr. Fraser and their agent, Mr. George Campbell, to a shanty some twelve miles distant to see the work. When he returned he complained of being unwell, took no supper, was very ill during the night, taking bad spells, and got rather worse on Sunday. Mr. Fraser suggested they had better return at once; but he insisted that Mr. Fraser and the agent should go on Monday to visit the Coulonge depot, 10 miles distant, and that he would remain with Mr. Friar, the clerk, take medicine and be all right next day. There was no improvement when Mr. F. returned, and they started for home the next morning—Tuesday.

Everything possible to make him comfortable was done; a bed was put on a sleigh and a tent put up over it; but Mr. Thomson says the roads were the roughest he ever travelled, and the poor sufferer after having endured a very rough journey got home on Thursday, the 14th. Dr. Klock saw him the same evening but could give little encouragement. Dr. Hurdman of Bryson and Dr. Wright of Ottawa were of the same mind; and Dr. Stewart of Montreal and Sir James Grant said there could be but one ending.

If "they are the true invincibles that don't know when they're beaten," John Bryson was one of them. The pluck that impelled him when a boy, to stand on a jammed log over the foaming waters of the Coulonge chute, did not now desert him. To give up was not in his vocabulary. He refused to admit he was going; but on Saturday he seemed to realize the fight was against the inevitable, and he asked if he was dying; the agonized answer assured him there was no longer any hope. He merely said "Send for George to make my will." He suffered severely during the night at intervals, but fell asleep between one and two o'clock, resting quietly till about ten minutes after three, when with a sudden start his hands rose for a moment, then fell inertly, and the dreamless sleep that knows no breaking had come.

If tributes of affection and honor to the departed are in any way consolatory to those left to mourn the loss, it is gratifying to know that nothing of that kind at all could be suggested was omitted. The funeral on Tuesday the 21st was by far the largest that was ever in the country. The Advance estimates that no less than 6000 people were present. The P. P. P. R. Co sent a special train from Aylmer with seven coaches, in one of which were the Hon. Messrs. Haggart and Montague, representing the Cabinet, Messrs. Taylor, Edwards, Sutherland, Cleveland and H. McDougall, M.P.'s, representing the House of Commons, W. J. Poupore

and others. The same day the leader of the Government, the Hon. Mr. Foster, in his place in the House deplored the untimely death of Mr. Bryson, giving a short sketch of his career as a consistent and honorable politician, and as a successful man of affairs, alluding in very feeling language to the beautiful wreath that lay on the vacant desk placed there by fellow members that fought under the same flag. And the Hon. Mr. Laurier in terms no less graceful and eloquent, expressed the sorrow the Opposition felt for an opponent who had no enemies, and than whom there was not in the House a more respected member.

The remains lay in the large parlour on the left of the hall, the atmosphere redolent of summer from the delicious fragrance exhaled from the splendid floral offerings that lay on a table a little back from the casket. How beautiful were they and how eloquent of love and sorrow! "From Widow, Son and Daughter" on a broken pillar told a mournful tale of bereavement. What anguish in the single word FATHER over a pillow. Is there not a wail of love for the disavowed ties of childhood heard in the words "From Sister Jeannie and Brothers George and James" on another pillow. On yet another pillow, how touching the words "At Rest From His Old Comrades in Arms, 1882-96" testifying to the worth of deceased on the forensic battle field of Canada—the floor of the House. There were besides many others in various designs—From the Hon. The Speaker of the House of Commons and Mrs. White, From Friends at Portage du Fort, From Friends at Fort Coulonge, From Mr. McDougall, Q.C., From Mrs. DeZouché, Mr. McRae, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Fraser, and from Mr. G. B. Brophy of the Board of Works.

It took nearly an hour for the immense crowd that came by the train to visit the remains; there was a short service afterwards in the house, and then the casket preceded by the Rev. Mr. Crombie was brought out, put into the hearse and taken to the church. The great weight of the casket was too much for the pall bearers, but there were present enough of the stalwart sons of Pontiac to give all the assistance needed. The venerable pastor preached, as he always does, an appropriate and eloquent sermon that finds its way to all hearts. The crowd pours out of church. The casket is again in the hearse and the procession moves on towards where some who were very dear to our lamented friend lie sleeping. A handsome monument marks the place. The hearse has reached it. The casket is lowered, the service is finished, and John Bryson has been committed to the earth.

The pall bearers were the Hon. Mr. Haggart, W. C. Edwards, M.P.; C. C. Cleveland, M.P.; James Sutherland, M.P.; H. McDougall, M.P.; Gerald Hugh Brabant, Warden of Co. Pontiac; J. M. McDougall, Q.C.; and Mr. Geo. Smith.

To say that the sorrowing widow, the son, the aged father and the other members of the family have the sympathy of the community but weakly expresses how it welled out to them in spontaneous outburst from all sides.

Deceased, the oldest surviving child of the Hon. Geo. Bryson, sr., was born at the old homestead in Mansfield on the 30th of November, 1849, received his elementary education at home, and then went to the British Am. College, Toronto. He also took a course in the military school at Montreal. Commenced business in '65 as clerk in his father's office, became partner in '70. In '72 he worked on his own account, and in '73 entered into partnership with his brother George which lasted twenty years. He married Miss Mary C. Bryson in '74, who died in September '92. Surviving issue one son, George, now 18. Was married again in January '94 to Miss Minnie H. Whyte of Montreal, issue one daughter. His brothers George and James and his sister Miss Bryson are the executors. What the estate he left is worth is not as yet known, but it is certainly very large. He owned limits with his brother George, Alex. Fraser, H. Egan and W. J. Poupore.

The old war horse of Cumberland—Sir Charles Tupper—is meeting with a most enthusiastic reception in his native province, Nova Scotia. This, the Montreal Gazette ascribes as partly due to the insult offered to the people of that province recently in the House of Commons, by Sir Richard Cartwright, when he characterized Nova Scotia as the wet nurse and dry nurse of bootlegism. The Blue Bird Knight's irrepressible vindictiveness affords its advantages after all.

Hon. Dr. Montague, minister of Agriculture, has given notice of a bill for the branding of Canadian cheese.



AYER'S Hair VIGOR

Restores natural
color to the hair,
and also prevents
it falling out. Mrs.
H. W. Fenwick, of
Digby, N. S., says:

"A little more
than two years ago
my hair began to
turn gray and fall
out. After the
use of
one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my
hair was restored to its original
color and ceased falling out. An
occasional application has since kept
the hair in good condition."—Mrs.
H. F. FENWICK, Digby, N. S.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor
for three years, and it has restored
hair, which was fast becoming gray,
back to its natural color."—H. W.
HASELHOFF, Paterson, N. J.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

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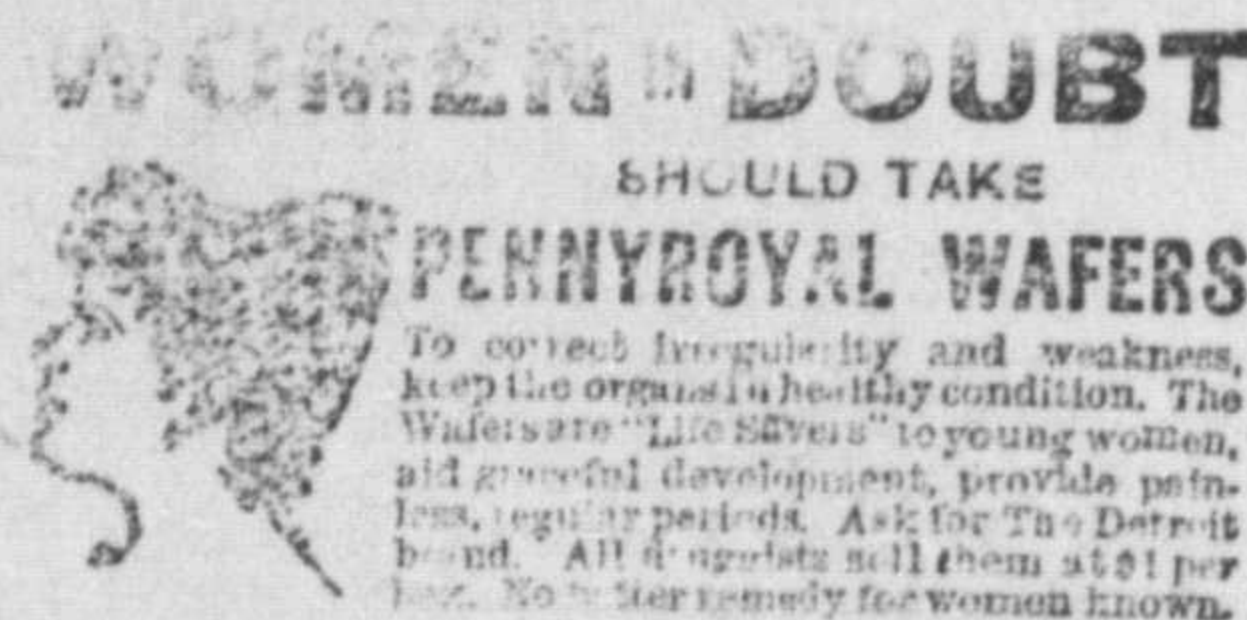
Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be
made to the Parliament of Canada at its
next session for an Act to revise the Act to
incorporate the Kingston and Pontiac Rail-
way Company, and to extend the time for
commencing and completing the works there-
by authorized. A. FERGUSON,
Solicitor for the Applicants.
Dated 23rd Dec., 1895.

AVIS

EST donné par le présent que demande
la Compagnie du Chemin de fer Pontiac et
Junction du Pacifique, afin d'obtenir un acte
provisoire pour prolonger le délai fixé pour la
construction d'un pont sur la rivière de la
dite rivière à la cité d'Ottawa, et pour d'au-
tres fins.
H. L. MALTBY,
Secrétaire.
Pontiac Pacific Junction
Railway Company.
Dated 4th December, 1895.



NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will
be made by the Pontiac Pacific Junction
Railway Company to the Parliament of
Canada at its next session, for an Act to re-
vise its power to extend its railway to Pem-
broke, and to build over the Ottawa River
the bridges necessary therefor; also to re-
vise its powers or to extend its time to con-
struct its railway to Saint-Jean, Marie and
Mattawa; also to authorize it to amalgamate
or make running arrangements with
any other Railway Company to sell or lease
its franchises, railway and other works to
any other Railway Company; or to pur-
chase or lease the franchises, railway and
other works of any other Railway Com-
pany; also to extend the time for the con-
struction by the Company of a bridge over
said river at the City of Ottawa, and for
other purposes.
H. L. MALTBY,
Secretary.
Pontiac Pacific Junction
Railway Company.
Dated 4th December, 1895.

AVIS

EST donné par le présent que la Compagnie
du Chemin de fer Pontiac et Junction du
Pacifique s'adresse au parlement
du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin
d'obtenir un acte renouvelant son pouvoir
de prolonger sa voie ferrée jusqu'à Pem-
broke et de construire sur la rivière Outaouais
les ponts nécessaires à cet effet; aussi
renouveler ses pouvoirs ou prolonger
son délai pour construire sa voie ferrée jusqu'à
Saint-Jean, Marie et Mattawa; aussi, l'autorisant
à se fusionner ou faire
des arrangements de circulation avec toute
autre compagnie de chemin de fer; vendre ou
louer ses franchises, chemin de fer et autres
travaux à toutes autres compagnies de che-
min de fer; ou acheter ou louer les privi-
lèges chemin de fer et autres travaux de
toutes autres compagnies de chemin de fer;
aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour la con-
struction par la compagnie d'un pont sur la
dite rivière à la cité d'Ottawa, et pour d'au-
tres fins.
H. L. MALTBY,
Secrétaire
de la Compagnie de Chemin de fer
Pontiac et Junction du Pacifique.
Dated 4 décembre, 1895. D12-9

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SHAWVILLE, QUE.

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Sashes,

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Mouldings,

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and

Turning

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Rough and Dressed lumber on Hand.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended To.

A nice stock of Furs in Coats, Caps,
Collars and Muffs; also Grey Goat Robes
marked down to cost at G. FRED HODGINS'.

NOW GET

your Suits
made at

A. R. McGUIRE'S,

SUCCESSOR TO
BURROUGHS & Co.

**SHAWVILLE
DRUG STORE.**

Prescriptions carefully filled.

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

H. H. KNOX, M.D.

NOTICE

To whom it may concern.

ALL parties having claims against the es-
tate of the late Robert Richards, of Bil-
lerica, are requested to file the same with the
undersigned executors on or before the 20th
of February, 1896; claims not presented by
that date will not be acknowledged.
All accounts or notes due the said estate
are required also to be settled by the above
date.

H. B. RICHARDS,
A. D. RICHARDS,

Billerica, Que., Jan. 26th, 1896.

Farm for sale.

Farm for Sale, being the South West half of
Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Range of Bristol, con-
taining one hundred acres of good land, nearly
all of which is cleared. The premises are
bounded on the rear by the P. P. J. Railway
and are conveniently situated to both the
school house and church.

Further particulars may be obtained from
WM. SMART,
Executor of the late Mrs. Byron.
Portage du Fort, Oct. 9th, 1895. tfn

SHAWVILLE

Hair Dressing Parlor

SILAS YOUNG - PROP

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

ACALL SOLICITED

Shop next door to Turner
Shears and scissors sharpened at re-
asonable prices by means of a new patent ma-
chine which does the work perfectly.

Livery.

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

One of the best equipped
Liveries
in the District.

CHARGES MODERATE.

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

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

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

It is put up in sealed caddies of 1/4 lb., 1 lb., and 1
g lb., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c., and 60c.

If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write
to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St.,
East Toronto.

THE FARM.

A Question of Temperament Rather Than "Flank."

"Returning to the question as to what disposition an animal will make of the food, it takes, in time it will be generally admitted that it is simply a question of temperament," writes Prof. Hecker. "Animals, as well as men, are dominated by different temperaments, and they vary in form or type according to the temperaments, consequently type is the index of temperament. In the hound, trotter, thoroughbred, etc., the motion of the muscular system has the mastery, and for this reason the muscular system absorbs the bulk of the nutrients in the food they take. It will be noticed that in this class of animals there is always a large network of veins running over and through the muscles, to carry the nutrients that have been absorbed by the blood to these parts. In the hog, the compact blocky steer, mutton sheep, etc., the vital temperament holds sway, and the nutrients in the food are converted into flesh. With the dairy cow the function of motherhood is the chief object in life, and this is accomplished through the most wonderful of all systems, the nervous. Conception itself is the result of nervous action, and though shrouded in mystery, the fact that the whole process of gestation and motherhood is mainly the result of nervous action is clearly demonstrated through the whole period of lactation. The more highly developed the nervous system the greater the activity of the lacteal functions and the greater the flow of blood to the udder. The udders of great milkers are always covered with a correspondingly large network of veins, and the two running forward from the udder in such cows are always large, to accommodate the large flow of blood from the udder. The closer we examine into this intricate problem the more clearly do we see that temperament really controls the disposition that is to be made of the nutrients that are deposited in the blood, and since type is simply an index of temperament we must train ourselves to a better understanding of animal physiology."

Turnips versus Carrots for Horses.

Carrots have always been extolled as the par excellence of horse feed, and to a certain extent they are. Carrots fed to young stock make them irritable, nervous, and in the case of young stallions vicious. Carrots owe their chief value as a food for horses to the pectic acid contained in them, which so much assists digestion and assimilation, and for this reason are good for old horses. Horse dealers thoroughly understand their value, and feed them generously to old horses. It is within my experience that Swedish or yellow turnips are much better, both as an article of food and as a conditioner, than carrots for horses. Try a few Swedes, cut them up, and sprinkle with corn meal and bran. The soft and glossy coat, the healthy look, with the good spirits of the horse so fed, will soon tell the story.

When to Water Horses.

Always water your horses the first thing, in the morning, and do not let the water be too cold. If it is too cold you will probably have a case of colic. Water is best when it is about 10 degrees warmer than the outside air in winter, and as much cooler in summer. Give the hay before the grain, so that the stomach may be partially filled before the concentrated foods get into it. Better still, feed chopped feed. Mix the ground grain with dampened hay or fodder, and give the largest feed at night, when the horse has time to digest it. Fat and food for the muscles are made when the horse is at rest.

Winter Care of Vegetables.

Many good vegetables are wasted because proper winter care is not given them. Farmers are often urged to have a garden that there may be an abundance of vegetables for winter use. For health and economy as well as for variety, a good supply of vegetables is just as needful in January as in July. On some accounts more so.

Beets, carrots and other root crops may be kept just as fresh for months as when harvested if stored in bins, boxes or barrels, and packed in fresh earth. Cabbages may be treated the same way or may be pulled and only the roots buried in earth. This treatment applies to the supply put in the cellar. Where pitted the same effect may be obtained if the earth is put directly upon or among the vegetables instead of the pile being covered with straw or other litter before the earth is put upon it.

One who has not tried this method of storing vegetables has no idea how nice and crisp they can be had in January or March.

Holding Farm Produce.

A correspondent has found one advantage in prompt sales of produce. Every farmer knows, or should know, how much money he should receive for sales each year to meet the ordinary expense. If receipts are cut down by small crops, and low prices, he must plan to cut down expense, or at least not to incur any extra expense. When a big crop is stored in the expectation of better prices, one naturally figures receipts at the expected price, and if it is not realized, there is disappointment, to say the least.

By converting crops into money as soon as they are ready for market, it seems possible to do a safer business. There is less care and worry. On the other hand, when convinced that any product is selling temporarily at a price far lower than conditions justify, the profit that is obtained by holding goes to the one most deserving it—the producer.

Winter Poultry Food.

Bury cabbage and turnips so that they can be easily got at. Cut up fine and feed two or three times a week.

Shattered clover, scalded hay and chop feed stirred up with the green stuff make a fine winter food. Keep a pot handy, into which potato and apple parings, table scraps, etc., can be thrown. Boil all together and thicken with chop, adding a handful of linseed meal and a pod or two of red pepper. Feed only enough to partially satisfy the hens. Let them scratch for the remainder—out of doors in fine weather, and under the sheds in cut straw on stormy, snowy days.

Notes.

Have your cow stables warm yet well ventilated.

A popular feed for the cow this winter should be ground oats.

To be a good dairyman requires intelligence rather than large capital.

The secret of success in the dairy is to reduce the cost of making good goods.

Have your cows gentle by kind treatment if you want big returns in milk and butter.

FORTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST

THE DISASTER TO THE BRITISH CRUISER EDGAR.

Seventy-One Members of the Crew Went Ashore to Drill, Started for Their Ship in a Boat, and Forty-Eight of Them Were Drowned Through the Swamping of Their Craft.

Particulars of the drowning of forty-eight members of the crew of the British cruiser Edgar in the harbor of Chemulpo, Corea, early last month have been received. The Edgar, which is one of Her Majesty's Chinese squadron, has been anchored in the harbor of Chemulpo for nearly a year. It has been the custom for the crew to go ashore monthly for drill. Early in December they went to Rose Island for naval practice. At the conclusion of the drill, the men, seventy-one in number, put out towards the cruiser in a light boat. The wind was blowing a gale, and the waves were rolling high. Soon the boat became unmanageable and the officer in charge fearing that it would be washed upon the island, raised a small sail, thinking to run before the wind to a place of safety.

For a time the boat sped along under sail, when suddenly the wind changed and it capsized. The accident was witnessed from the other cruisers in the harbor and boats were sent out at once to the assistance of the Edgar's men. A Russian boat rescued fifteen, and a French cruiser lent succor to eight more. The launch from the United States cruiser Yorktown broke down in the gale and was unable to render aid to any of the men in the water.

Some of the sailors clung to the upturned boat, while others swam about until they were picked up. The water was icy, and the men soon became numb and sank. The bodies of many of the dead were recovered, but others were washed out to sea.

The crews of the American cruisers Charleston and Yorktown made up a collection to give a decent burial to the bodies that had been recovered. Later the sailors of all the warships at Chemulpo gave a monster entertainment in aid of the relatives of men who had been drowned. The show netted over \$1,000. However, that did not satisfy the Charleston's sailors, for on returning to Nacrasaki a few weeks later they gave another large amount of money. This money has all been turned over to the commander of the Edgar, and he will send it, with other collections, to England to the relatives of the sailors.

"Hide and Seek."

Soft steals the twilight o'er the churchyard green,
About it ghostly shadows gather gray;

No sound disturbs the stillness of the scene,
Save distant shouts of children at their play.

One little maid, more daring than the rest,
Hides where a headstone makes a safe retreat;

Braving the terrors that the place invest,
She waits the pattering sound of seekers' feet.

What should she know of human anguish deep,
Common to all, to monarch as to slave?

What reck's she of the dead, who silent sleep,
Who sorrow hide, and seek rest in the grave?

O! happy, careless childhood, no dread thought
Of death or pain can mar your golden prime;

You have no passed, tear-stained and sorrow-fraught,
Nor do you fear 'th' avenging hand of time."

Peaceful the dead rest in untroubled sleep,
While all about them childish laughter sounds

And the gray twilight shadows softly creep
Over God's acre, with its grassy mounds.

Suspicious.

Ethel, were you out sleighing with the armless wonder last evening?
Why, papa, what a question! What put such an idea into your head?

I saw your escort holding the lines in his teeth.

Sermons by Phones.

It is proposed, by means of the electrophone, to connect London churches and chapels with the hospitals, so that the sermons preached each Sunday may be heard by the patients without leaving their beds.

Disappeared.

He folded his tent like the Arab
And silently stole away;
And our best silverware, with other things rare,
Accompanied him that day.

HOUSEHOLD.

The Dinner Table.

Great care should be taken in arranging the table to avoid overloading. Many people imagine that rich effects are obtained by placing numerous flower vases, fancy spoons, bowls and dishes, for no apparent purpose, here and there about the table, until a guest sits in constant fear of upsetting or destroying some object at his every move. Let the decorations be few and rich looking, or dispense with them altogether.

A dinner table should always be covered with felt or cotton flannel with the downy side up. This deadens much of the noise made by moving the china and silver about from place to place. To make this cover secure, fasten the ends with small nails or tacks under the corners of the table. Over this is placed the linen tablecloth. This can be as handsome or simple as the owner's pocketbook will permit of. Many tablecloths are elaborately embroidered and trimmed with lace, but a very neat and popular style is the hemstitched one. Tablecloths should always be ironed on the right side when quite damp, until they almost shine. They should be folded lengthwise so that the ridge of each crease is left on the right side, and then rolled to avoid further creasing. They should be long enough to hang over not less than twelve inches at each end of the table. After the cloth is on the table it can be smoothed out with a half-warm flat-iron, care being taken to leave the creases sharp and distinct. The napkins should be three-quarters of a yard square and always of the same pattern as the cloth, if possible. A handsome embroidered centerpiece in the middle of the table adds richness, with a glass bowl or vase full of dainty flowers and ferns placed on it.

Plenty of room should be allowed for each cover. This takes more room than one is apt to think. If the dinner is to consist of several courses, as many plates should be placed before each guest, in the order in which the courses are to come. The dessert is, of course, excepted, and may be served on plates not of the same pattern as the other plates used. To the right of the plates place the knife, and knives if more than one is used, and the glasses. To the left place the forks in order, the one to be first used farthest from the plates, and so on; the salt and butter are also placed on this side. At the top place the spoons in the order in which they are to be used, the soup spoon farthest from the plates if soup is served first. The napkins may be turned into fantastic shapes or left plainly folded on top of the plates if desired. A plate or two of thinly sliced bread, flat dishes of pickles, olives and salted almonds may be placed prettily here and there, but otherwise the table should contain nothing more when the guests are first seated. Everything which accompanies each course should be removed with it, thus keeping the table in a neat condition during the whole dinner.

Before the dessert is served, everything except the flowers and the spoon or fork to be used should be removed. Many people do not care for the black coffee, as is customarily served after a dinner, and it is always polite to place sugar and cream on the table when it is brought in. The coffee cups should be small and dainty, and it is not necessary that they be of the same pattern as the other china. Great care should be exercised to avoid much, if any, delay between the courses. Although no one wishes to rush through a dinner, yet it becomes quite tiresome to be compelled to wait any length of time to be served. Neatness, daintiness, and neither rush nor delay in service is what constitutes a perfectly appointed dinner table.

Possibilities of Potatoes.

The secret of having potatoes mealy and palatable is to cook them properly and serve immediately. Potatoes should be peeled very thinly, as the best part of the potato is nearest the skin. As soon as they are peeled they should be placed in cold water, as exposure to the air darkens them. Soaking them in cold water renders them firm so that they will hold their shape better.

The medium-sized and smooth potatoes are best. The medium-sized potatoes when young, will cook in from 20 to 30 minutes; old potatoes require a longer time. Potatoes are rendered watery if allowed to cook after they reach the proper condition. They should be cooked in clear, fresh water that has just reached the boiling point. Cover closely and boil steadily until they present a mealy, broken surface; then remove them from the stove and drain off the water thoroughly. If they are to be mashed, mash them with a wire potato masher. When this is done, add to each pint of potato a scant 1-2 teaspoonful of rich, hot milk, 1 tablespoonful of melted butter, 1-2 teaspoonful of salt and a half teaspoonful of pepper. Beat the mixture until light, turn it into a dish and serve without packing; the rough surface being more attractive and the potato being lighter when treated in this way.

Potato Puff.—To every pint of mashed potatoes add 3 tablespoonfuls of sweet cream and then the yolk of 2 eggs well beaten by themselves first and afterward in the potatoes to make the latter light. Last, stir in the whipped whites of the eggs, heap the preparation roughly upon a dish that can be sent to the table, and bake 10 minutes or more, until the mass has risen and browned nicely.

Potato Timbale.—To each quart of mashed and highly seasoned potatoes add 2 tablespoonfuls of fine bread crumbs that have been thrown into a tea-cupful of boiling milk, and when the whole is slightly cooled stir in a well-beaten egg. Spread a mold with a heaping tablespoonful of butter and then sprinkle with as many fine bread crumbs as will adhere to its inner surface. Press the potatoes into the mold and then bake in a moderate oven for 25 minutes; remove and when slightly cooled turn them upon a platter and serve.

Ringed potatoes.—Peel large potatoes, cut them round and round in shavings, as you pare an apple. Fry with clean, sweet lard in a fryingpan till brown, stirring so as to brown all alike, drain on a sieve, sprinkle fine salt over them and serve.

Potato Rissoles.—Mash potatoes, salt and pepper to taste, if desired add a little chopped onion. Roll the potatoes into small balls, cover them with egg and bread crumbs and fry in hot lard about two minutes.

Saratoga Potatoes.—Pare and cut into thin slices large potatoes (new are best) let stand in ice-cold water a half hour. Add sufficient salt to the water to season them. Take a handful of the potatoes, squeeze the water from them and dry in a napkin; separate the slices and drop a handful at a time into a skillet of hot lard; do not crowd them in the skillet. Stir with the fork until they are a light brown color, drain well and serve in an open dish. They are very nice served cold for Sunday luncheon.

Fried Whole Potatoes.—Peel and boil in salted water, remove from the fire as soon as done so that they will remain whole; have ready 1 beaten egg and some rolled crackers or bread crumbs. First roll the potatoes in the egg and then in the crumbs, and fry in butter till a light brown, or drop in hot lard. This is a nice way to cook old potatoes.

Baked Potatoes.—Select potatoes of even size, scrub them with a brush, wipe with a cloth and place in a hot oven. The moment they are done squeeze each one to burst its skin and allow the steam to escape.

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HIS SELF-DENIAL.

They Had Almost Enough to Set up a Jewelry Store.

The honeymoon was over and they had settled down to show themselves staid and steady old married people.

"Harry," she said, knitting her pretty brows as if greatly perplexed, "I've been trying to arrange things a little systematically to-day."

"Quite right," he said. "It's time we were settled and had everything arranged properly."

"Yes, but, Harry, the fact is I—I—"

"You what? Nothing has gone wrong, has it?" he asked anxiously.

"Oh, no; but everyone was so kind to me that I find it a little hard to—"

"It wouldn't be proper to sell any of the presents, would it?"

"Certainly not."

"That's what I feared," she said with a sigh. "You see, I don't know just what to do with them all."

"Do with them?" he exclaimed with masculine readiness to settle any problem. "Why, use them, of course."

"But how, Harry? How?" she asked.

"We have eight clocks and only a 7-room flat."

He gave a low whistle.

"Then we have five dozen silver spoons and four cake baskets."

He began to look perplexed himself.

"There are twelve butter knives and six fruit dishes," she added.

He swore softly to himself, but made no suggestion.

"We have three sets of fruit knives and—"

"Enough," he exclaimed. "Do what you please with them."

"But, Harry, I want you to—"

"They're yours," he interrupted.

"They were all given to you and not to me, weren't they? It wouldn't be fair for me to assume any right to them when they were expressly given to you."

And thus she first learned of man's ability to dodge a difficult problem.

FATHER LACOMBE'S PLAN

To Plant a Colony of Metis in the Saskatchewan County.

The Rev. Father Lacombe is again prominent in one of those surprises that have made the name of the respected missionary of the Canadian Northwest known throughout the country. The scheme which the zealous apostle has now on hand, and which has received the patronage of the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen, is one for the settlement of the Northwest Metis in one extensive colony. For some time past Father Lacombe has been making representations to this effect to the Ottawa authorities, and it appears that his efforts have been crowned with success.

During a recent interview, which the old missionary had with Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Canadian Premier said:—"Your plan is an act of Christianity for you, but for us it would be an act of patriotism." Father Lacombe states that at the present time the Metis population in Manitoba and the Northwest reaches 10,000 souls, while more than 600 families are to be found in Dakota and Montana, and he holds that the latter are the most exposed to hardship and general demoralization. It is said, in fact, that the condition of these poor people is worse than that of the Indians themselves, as they are unable to hunt like red men, and still less able to compete with the whites in the walks of industry and civilization.

Rev. Father Lacombe's dream is to save these people from utter extermination by putting them in a position to help themselves to become a factor in the general prosperity of the Northwest. The reverend father first received permission from the religious authorities of the West, and then proceeded to unfold his plan to the Government at Ottawa.

The locality selected for the Metis colony is in the North Saskatchewan, 150 miles east of Edmonton, and it is said that the soil and climate of this region are in every respect adapted to the habits of the Metis people. Father Lacombe will here erect a saw and flour mill, and, later on, an industrial school will be established. The movement above indicated will be in charge of a syndicate, composed of the Bishops of St. Boniface, St. Albert and Prince Albert, Hon. J. A. Oulmet, Mr. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, and last, but not least, Rev. Father Lacombe.

Use of Science.

Customer—These pants are all out of style. They are tight.

Dealer—Mein frent, you go through von scientific college and you wind dot cold contracts. You wear dose pants dill dey gid varmed oop, and dey vill look like dey vas made vor dot Duke of Marlborough.

TO HER DYING HUSBAND.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE STIRRING TIMES OF 1812.

A Bit of Material From the Fight at Lundy's Lane That is not Down in the Books.

In the official return of the killed and wounded, printed in "James' Military Occurrences of the Late War Between Great Britain and United States," published in 1818, the name of Major Simons, Second York Militia, appears among the "severely wounded," says a writer in the Hamilton Spectator.

Three spent canister bullets struck Major Simons in the breast and sword-arm, when in the act of encouraging his men in the advance, and he fell from his horse. Friendly hands must have immediately tended and bound his wounds, or he would have bled to death; his unconscious form was tightly bound in a blanket and laid in a log cabin near by. An Indian runner was then despatched with all speed to his wife, who lived near where now stands the village of West Flamboro. It may be presumed that the Indian was not slower than his ilk. He arrived with the intelligence in due course. The young wife, whose anxiety was already great, received the news with courage. Her husband had been wounded, and even now, perhaps, lay dead. Who shall decide upon the greater heroism; that of the soldier in the front of the battle, or that of the loving wife suffering the tortures of inactivity at home?

FOUND HIM ALIVE.

This brave woman mounted her horse, took her infant in her arms, and followed by one attendant, rode with all speed to her husband's side. What a ride for a woman! Along the deep paths, through the forest, and all the time the fear of what might be at the end.

Arriving at a point near Drummondville, where she met her wounded husband, to her great joy she found him living. Thanks to the tightly-wound covering and the surgeon's skill, the bleeding had been suppressed. The empty sword-scarabard was still attached to the sword belt, but the sword, drawn in action, was left on the field when the unconscious body was removed. Afterwards it was sought for on the field by one of Major Simons' men, one Ben Morn by name, without avail. The coat worn by Major Simons in this battle and also in the other battles of the war, the empty sword-sheath, and the bullets extracted from the wound are still preserved by his descendants.

DIDN'T LOVE AMERICANS.

During the battle of Stony Creek an anxious woman at Flamboro cottage heard the booming of the guns and saw through the darkness the reflected glare of the battle in the eastern sky. Early the following morning she rode to Burlington Heights for news, and there Mr. (afterwards Col.) Beasley, who lived where Dundurn now stands, informed her of the victory. Despatches from the battle arrived almost at the same instant.

Major Simons had no love for the Americans. His father had lived in Hartford, Connecticut, when the rebellion against British rule broke out, and, with other Loyalists, he came to Montreal. He died in August, 1829, fifteen years after Lundy's Lane, and was the first sheriff at the Gore district.

His daughter, Arabella Gore Miller, of Hamilton, now more than 80 years of age detailed the above incidents to the writer.

"LE GRAND COUP."

A Theologian's Book Causes Much Comment.

A pamphlet published some months ago by the Rev. Abbe Combe, pastor of Dion, France, is just now having a widespread circulation and is being extensively commented upon. Under the heading "Le Grand Coup," the writer, who does not pretend to be a prophet, but merely an exponent of facts, refers to a most terrible impending calamity the probable date of which is fixed for Sept. 20 next. According to the theory of Abbe Combe, the world is to be visited on or about the above date, by a chastisement as to make the nations believe that the end of the world has come, and then will follow an era of prosperity and peace for the Church. The writer bases his argument on the revelations made by Notre Dame de la Salette to peasant children on Sept. 19, 1846; on the corroboration of a number of predictions made since then by several persons renowned for their godly lives, and on the lines of Isaiah xxix, which he claims tally with the vision of the young girl of la Salette. Several of the calamities predicted by this young peasant girl and corroborated by other predictions, have already taken place. Abbe Combe concludes that the great blow mentioned by her as being the climax of all those visitations of heaven upon a wicked world will take place, and by calculations, comparisons and deductions, he feels justified in fixing the date for Sept. 20, 1896.

COMPARISON OF VALUES OF FOODS.

Prof. Atwater's Experiments Put Cornmeal at the Head of the List.

Prof. Atwater's exhaustive studies and experiments in this line have led him to the conclusion that the greatest nutritive value in any kind of food of the same specific cost is to be found in cornmeal. He finds that in ten pounds of the latter there are slightly over eight pounds of actual nutriment; in 81-3 pounds of wheat there are over 63-4 pounds of nutriment, in 5 pounds white sugar there are 4-12 pounds of nutriment, in 5 pounds of beans there are 4 pounds of nutriment, in 20 pounds of potatoes there are 3-34 pounds of nutriment, in 25 cents worth of fat salt pork there are 31-2 pounds of nutriment, in the same value of wheat bread there are 21-4 pounds, in the neck of beef 13-4, in skim-milk cheese the same as the latter, in whole-milk cheese a trifle more than 11-2 pounds, in smoked ham and leg of mutton about the same, in eggs at 25 cents a dozen about 7 ounces, and in oysters at 35 cents a quart about 3 ounces. This table will be found of value to those who wish to combine economy and nutritive possibilities in their selection of foods.

Wise Words.

When you need a friend don't pick out a man whose dog won't follow him. The man who never told a lie hadn't better spoil his record by saying so. Whatever may be said of a sweetheart, she can't be too good to be true. It never does any good to talk religion with a snap like that of a steel trap. It is easy to discourage a man who realizes that he is not entitled to anything.

The woman who marries a man to reform him is a noble example of wasted effort.

When you call a fellow a gentleman and he gets his back up it's a sign that you are lying.

Gold Toilet Set.

The only complete gold toilet service in the world belongs to the Khedive of Egypt. It was made in London, and consists of 28 pieces. Each piece bears the monogram of the Khedive in diamonds, the same being surrounded by a fillet in imitation of that of the Grand Turk. Upward of 3,000 diamonds and over 1,200 rubies were used in decorating these golden toilet articles. The body of each piece is 18-karat gold, and all are inclosed in a diamond-encrusted ebony case.

At Customary Rates.

He forged my letters, said the melodramatic complainant in a divorce case. I will file them, answered her lawyer briskly.

Russian Railway Stations.

It is a peculiarity of Russian railways that their stations are generally two miles distant from the towns and villages which they serve. This is said to be on account of the danger of fire, the houses in small places generally being thatched with straw.

AN IMPORTANT CASE.

A Victoria County (Ont.), Pedlar Before the Courts.

Detected in Selling a Pink Colored Pill, Which He Represented to Be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—The Court Grants a Perpetual Injunction Restraining Him From Offering an Imitation of This Great Medicine—Some Facts the Public Will Do Well to Bear in Mind.

In the High Court of Justice yesterday morning, before Mr. Justice Meredith, the case of Fulford v. McGahey was heard. It consisted of a motion for an injunction to restrain Fred McGahey from selling a pill which he claimed to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. Douglas E. Armour appeared for the plaintiffs and stated that the defendant had been peddling these goods about Victoria County, claiming them to be Dr. Williams' genuine Pink Pills. It was impossible, however, on the face of it, that they could be genuine, as he sold them greatly below what they cost at wholesale price. The defendant had given consent. Mr. Armour said, that the motion should be changed to one for judgment against him. No defence was offered, and his Lordship gave an order for judgment restraining McGahey from continuing to vend the article as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

The above paragraph, taken from the legal columns of the Toronto Globe of the 15th inst., contains a warning which every person in Canada in need of a medicine will do well to heed, and shows the care and pains the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company takes to protect the public from imposition, and to preserve the reputation of their famous Pink Pills.

It is only a medicine that possesses more than usual merit that is worth imitation. Ordinary medicines are not subject to that kind of treatment, as there is not sufficient demand for such medicine worth while.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have achieved a reputation for sterling merit unparalleled in the history of medical science. In every part of the Dominion the remarkable cures wrought by the use of this great medicine have given it a name and a fame which has made the sale of Pink Pills simply wonderful.

It is because of this great merit, and the consequent enormous demand for the medicine, that it is being imitated by unscrupulous persons in various parts of the country. The imitation is cheap, usually worthless, and is only pushed because the imitator can make much more money by its sale than he can by the sale of the genuine Pink Pills. Hence the pains he takes to sell the imitation.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company annually spends thousands of dollars endeavoring to impress upon the public that the genuine Pink Pills can only be purchased in one form—namely in packages enclosed in a wrapper (or label), which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." No one can buy them in any other form, not even if they offered many times their weight in gold for them. And yet in the face of these continuous warnings there are people confident enough to permit some unscrupulous dealer to convince them that he can supply them with the genuine Pink Pills in loose form by the dozen or hundred, or ounce, or in some other kind of a box. Any one who pretends to be able to do this is telling an untruth. Bear this in mind and refuse all pills that do not bear the full trade mark, no matter if they are colored pink, and no matter what the dealer says.

Please bear in mind also that the formula from which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is compounded is a secret known only to the company, and any one who claims he can supply you with some other pill "just as good" is guilty of misrepresentation, for he does not know the ingredients of the genuine Pink Pills and is only trying to sell you some other pill, because he makes more money on its sale.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company is determined to spare no expense in protecting, both the public and themselves, against these unscrupulous imitators, and will always be thankful to receive information concerning any one who offers to sell an imitation Pink Pill purporting to be Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or "the same as" the genuine Pink Pills. Such cases will be investigated by the company's detective and the name of the person giving the information will not be made public, while any expense entailed in sending the information will be promptly refunded.

Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and take nothing else. They cure when all other medicines fail.

Blood

In life, health and happiness, if it is pure, rich and full of vitality. If impure it will cause catarrh, rheumatism, scrofula, nervousness and other troubles. All may be perfectly cured by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for eight or nine years as a tonic and blood purifier. Before I began its use I was weak and had no appetite. After taking one bottle my appetite was improved and I could work like a beaver." Mrs. OPHELIA KINNIE, Great Barrington, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. \$1.50 for 60 Pills. Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

THE SUN AS SEEN FROM PLANETS.

People on Neptune Who Have to Wear Furs, While Those on Mercury Have Too Much Heat.

The people on Neptune are often in doubt as to whether or not the sun is shining. They are so far away from the great central orb that it is a mere speck in the sky which only men with good eyesight can see. Plenty of planets that are swinging about in the heavens look bigger than the sun to the people of Neptune. Those on Uranus are little better off.

Upon Mercury, on the other hand, the sun comes up like an immense new moon, and it burns with an intense glare and is so hot that the people there can cook their breakfast by the light of the morning sun. When the sun sets on Mercury it is like a large part of the heavens dropping out of sight, and a cool breeze immediately springs up. Even on Venus the sun looks so big as to scare an inhabitant of the earth could be transported to that planet. From Mars it looks a good deal smaller than it does from the earth, but a year on Mars is equal to two years on the earth. Another curious thing about Mars is that it has two moons, revolving in different directions.

One of these little moons is hardly bigger in the sky than a good-sized cheese, but it flies through space with the speed of a cannon ball. It had been going several thousand years before it and gave it a name. This little moon goes skimming close to the surface of Mars, and the people there with their long-distance guns, could easily shoot up and hit it.

You have got to look sharp when you are on Mars to see this little moon, which comes noiselessly from one direction and disappears around the corner in another regardless of the movements of the regular moon.

It is no bigger in the sky than a pea, and really looks about as large as does the sun to the inhabitants of Neptune, who go about in furs and flannels, and often miss the sun altogether on a cloudy day, so that the gas companies do a big business and the candle industry is flourishing. It may be said, however, that Neptune looks even smaller to the sun than does the latter to Neptune, and an inhabitant of the sun once remarked contemptuously that you could only find Neptune with a microscope, and then would be likely to mistake it for an ordinary star or comet.

Russia's Wheat Exports.

The Statist remarks that if Russia could export ten million quarters of wheat a year from the crops of 1889 and 1892, which averaged 31,000,000 quarters, she could have exported twice that amount in each of the last two years, the crops of which amounted respectively to 43,000,000 and 48,500,000 quarters. But the exports were only about 15,000,000 quarters, leaving a surplus of ten millions for the two years to be added to the current crop, which is said to be little above the average from 1889 to 1893. In spite of this surplus Russians are not selling freely at present low prices. The government makes loans to the farmers on easy terms to help them carry their grain, and it supplies them abundantly with information regarding the condition of the wheat markets of the world, so that the Russian producers and exporters are not in haste to part with the grain they have.

Characteristics of the Boer.

W. H. Rendell spent three years among the Boers of South Africa. He describes them as being powerful men of great stature, but lacking greatly in nerve. They are excellent marksmen, for they commence to shoot when mere boys. At long range sharpshooting they have no equals, but in a hand-to-hand conflict they are easily outwitted. The Boers, he says, hate the English, and have gradually drawn back into the interior, and they also have a contempt for the natives. In fact, they lead proud, isolated lives, and it is only a question of time before they will have to submit to the humiliation of being absorbed in the young and vigorous English nation in South Africa.

To Build Up

both the flesh and the strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, get Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's the best thing known for a wasted body and a weakened system. It thoroughly purifies the blood, enriches it, and makes effective every natural means of cleansing, repairing, and nourishing the system. In recovering from "La Grippe," pneumonia, fevers, or other debilitating diseases, nothing can equal it as an appetizing, restorative tonic to bring back health and vigor. Cures nervous and general debility.

All diseases of lower bowel, including rupture and piles, tumors, radically cured. Book of particulars free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

ILL NIGH UNTO DEATH.

The Experience of a Lady Well Known in Coaticook.

Stricken With LaGrippe, Followed by Pneumonia, She Languished For More Than a Year—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Saved Her When Other Medicines Failed.

From L'Etoule de l'Est, Coaticook, Que. The town of Averill, Vt., is situated about eight miles from Coaticook, Que., and is the home of Mrs. Ada Hartwell, who has many relatives and numerous friends in the latter place. Mrs. Hartwell has passed through an experience which L'Etoule de l'Est thinks worthy of giving the widest publicity as many others may derive much benefit therefrom. Mrs. Hartwell has ever been considered a woman enjoying a healthy constitution until about two years ago, when she was, like hundreds of others in this vicinity, stricken with influenza or as it is more generally termed la grippe, a disease which carried off many people in this town and vicinity, and in the case of numerous others left behind wrecked constitutions. As often happens, pneumonia followed the first symptoms of la grippe and Mrs. Hartwell was sick, nigh unto death. The best of



Able to Ride Without Fatigue.

medical aid was summoned, and Mrs. Hartwell was saved from what seemed to her friends imminent death, but when convalescence came, she remained deprived of her appetite, extremely weak, and in constant danger of a relapse, and all her physicians could do could not bring about her former condition of health. Numerous medicines were tried but to no avail; she was weak, dispirited and despaired of again enjoying her former vigor and health. For a whole year after her attack of pneumonia she continued to languish in this state. At last one day her husband purchased a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He had read of the many cures wrought by this wonderful medicine, but procured them, he says, for his wife in order to be able to say "we have tried all," rather than from strong faith in them. To please her husband Mrs. Hartwell willingly consented to take the Pink Pills, and great was her surprise and that of her husband, when, after taking three boxes she was able to take a short ride without feeling any fatigue. She wisely resolved to continue the treatment, and before long found that she had regained her old time strength, and she declared that she owes her recovery entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Last winter Mrs. Hartwell felt a slight recurrence of her former weakness and again resorted to Pink Pills, since which time she has not had a day's illness.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a more potent influence on the blood and nerves than any other known medicine, and speedily restore the bloom of health to pallid cheeks. Pink Pills cure when all other medicines fail. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Refuse all substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

UNSANITARY WALL COATINGS CONDEMNED BY THE BIBLE.

"And behold if the plague be in the walls of the house with hollow streaks, greenish or reddish, then the people shall go out of the house to the door of the house, and shut up the house seven days."—Leviticus 14:43-44. And he shall cause the house to be scraped within round about, and they shall pour out the dust that they scrape off without the city into an unclean place."

To each of the first three persons in every city and town in the Dominion of Canada who write The Alabastine Co., Limited, of Paris, Ont., giving the chapter containing the above passage of scripture, will be sent an order on the Alabastine dealer in the town for a package of Alabastine, enough to cover 50 square yards of wall, two coats, tinted or white. To all who apply, giving us the name of the paper in which they saw this notice, will be given an ingenious puzzle, the solving of which may earn you \$50.00.

To test a wall coating, take a small quantity of it, mix in equal quantity of boiling water, and if it does not set when left in the dish over night, and finally form a stone-like cement without shrinking, it is a kalsomine, and dependent upon glue to hold it to the wall, the feature so strongly objected to by sanitarians.

This matter of looking to the sanitary nature of wall coatings seems to be considered of much importance of late. A supplement to the Michigan State Board of Health, condemns wall paper and kalsomine for walls, and recommends Alabastine as being sanitary, pure, porous, permanent, economical and beautiful. Alabastine is ready for use by mixing in cold water.

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

To be always intending to live a new life, but never to find time to set about it; this is as if a man should put off eating and drinking and sleeping from one day and night to another, till he is starved and destroyed.—Tillotson.

I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy. MRS. E.B. WORDEN.

Nemesis is lame, but she is of colossal stature; and sometimes, while her sword is not yet unsheathed, she stretches out her huge left arm and grasps her victim. The mighty hand is invisible, but the victim totters under the dire clutch.—George Eliot.

The best cough cure is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cough is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure.

THE DANGER OF STOMACH TROUBLE

There is No Telling Where Disease of the Stomach and Bowels May End—But South American Nerveine Has Proven a Remedy for the Most Desperate Cases—The Wonderful Story Told by a Meaford Resident.



HAVE you noticed in how many cases of death the explanation is given that the real trouble was in the stomach? It had refused to perform its important functions. Food would not remain there, and with almost every mouthful eaten the most terrible pain had been endured. People may well think seriously when the stomach and bowels become deranged. This was the case with Mr. Samuel Elya, of Meaford, Ont., a prominent Patron of Industry. He hardly saw how he could survive the hold disease of the stomach had secured on him. "I was in great trouble," said Mr. Elya, "with pain in my bowels; my food felt like lead in my stomach. I could not sleep, and my nerves were entirely shattered. I had used different doctor's medicines, but they all failed to cure me, or, indeed, to do me any good. An advertisement of South American Nerveine came under my notice, and I purchased a bottle of this medicine from the local druggist. It did me so much good that I got two more bottles, and these three bottles, I honestly believe, cured me. I know it was the best three dollars I ever spent. I now enjoy health as I have not for many years. My whole system seems to be substantially built up, and these blessings I do not hesitate to attribute to South American Nerveine."

The love of country produces good manners, and good manners love of country.—Montesquieu.

Catarrh.—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

Mrs. Wigwag—"I hope you liked the cigars I gave you, dear. And, by the way, I had them charged." Wigwag—"What with?"

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

She had Time. Will you soon be ready, dear? said the Emancipated Woman, calling upstairs to her husband.

In a minute, was the reply. I am just buttoning my gloves. All right, I'll go over to the club and play a game of billiards to put in part of the time.

Their Choices.

How does Winters manage to keep the wolf from the door? He doesn't. He gave violin lessons, but his family said they preferred the wolf.

It is told of the great Russian statesman, Gortschakoff that in the transaction of public business he systematically refused to do anything in a hurry. He used sealing wax instead of gummed envelopes, and instead of blotting paper, and preferred not to receive news by telegraph that needed long explanation by mail.

W.P.C. 799.

trust him

You want Scott's Emulsion. If you ask your druggist for it and get it—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect—play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. You can't trust that man. Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

Scott & Bown, Belleville, Ont. 50c. and \$1.00.

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

STAMPS dating before 1870 of Canada, Provinces, United States; also Bill and Law S stamps bought. Good prices. WM. R. ADAMS, 7 Ann St., Toronto, Ont.

R. MURRAY MACFARLANE, Specialist—Eye, Ear and Throat, 32 Carlton St., Toronto

Stylish, DURABLE, COMFORTABLE FOOTWEAR. SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS. ASK FOR THEM.

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

G. DUTHIE & SONS SLATE, SHEET-METAL TILE & GRAVEL ROOFERS. Best Metal Ceilings, Terra Cotta Tile, Red Black and Green Roofing Slate, Metal Cornices, Felt, Tar, Roofing Pitch, Etc. Gutters Downpipes, &c., supplied the trade. Telephone 1936. Adelaide & Windsor Sts. TORONTO

LOOK! A chance in a life time! Young man, there is no better trade or profession to-day than cutting. Good cutters are in great demand at big wages. Write for particulars to TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL, 115 Yonge St.

STAMMERING Permanently cured by a strictly Educational System. No advance fees. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE, 78 Bond St., Toronto

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

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

CENTRAL Business College

TWO SCHOOLS UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT TORONTO AND STRATFORD, ONT.

Unquestionably the leading Commercial Schools in the Dominion; advantages best in Canada; moderate rates; students may enter at any time; write to either school and mention this paper.

SHAW & ELLIOTT, Principals

\$3 A DAY SURE. as you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully. Remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work. Absolutely sure.

Write at once. Address D.T. Morgan, Manager, Box A. 4 Windsor, Ont.

CATARRH—May Fever, Deafness, Catarrh of the Stomach

Dr. Besant's new treatment for the above distressing troubles is the only remedy in the world which treats these diseases both locally and internally, thus effecting a PERMANENT CURE. Price for one full month's treatment \$2—which is sufficient for most cases. If your druggist does not keep it, remit direct to us and we will send free of extra charge. Circular describing Mrs. Besant's preparations sent free on application. MANTHA BESANT CO., Toronto, Canada

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

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

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

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

Stop THAT Waste Cutting lumber with a circular saw wastes 25 per cent. of the log in saw dust, while a Band wastes but 10 per cent.—producing 20 per cent. more lumber. Cutting is also truer, smoother, nearer to the ultimate size.

WHY NOT INVESTIGATE? THE BAND IS NO EXPERIMENT! We build the new "Allis" band—acknowledged the best. Band Saw Tools, Band Saws. We will teach your circular man how to handle Band Saws successfully. Write us to-day.

WATEROUS, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Have You Gout? Gout is beyond question the outcome of deposits of uric acid salts in the joints. ST. LEON MINERAL WATER is charged with uric acid, a powerful solvent of uric acid. This explains why this water is so effective in eradicating a gouty symptom: it is in the system.

All Druggists, Grocers & Hotels. St. Leon Mineral Water Co., (Limited) Head office, King St. West TORONTO.

THE MONARCH BICYCLE. Agents wanted everywhere.

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Miss Lizzie Richardson, who, for some time past, has been residing in Carleton Place, spent the past week with her parents at Radford.

Dr. Fenwick, of Kingston, the eminent specialist, died on Thursday last, from gangrene of the arm, caused by accidentally cutting his finger while performing an operation.

The debate in the House of Commons on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne came to a close on Thursday night last, and the address was adopted without division.

Prince Henry of Battenburg, the husband of Princess Beatrice, (Her Majesty's youngest daughter) who was taken ill while accompanying the British expedition against the Ashantees, died Jan. 20th., of coast fever on his return voyage from Cape Coast Castle, to Sierra Leone. He was 38 years of age.

Mr. Mulock has introduced a bill in the House of Commons to reduce the legal rate of interest from 6 to 4 per cent. On the motion for the second reading of the bill the promoter explained that in 1859, when the rate of legal interest was fixed at 6 per cent., the average rate of interest in Canada was about 9 per cent., so that the legal rate was fixed at two thirds of the current rate. Since that time the rate of interest had steadily decreased, and the current rate to day was not over 6 per cent. He, therefore, proposed to reduce the legal rate to 4 per cent., but would be willing to reduce it to 3 per cent., if the House desired.

Hon. Mr. Foster said that, as the bill was important, and would probably lead to a good deal of discussion, he would move the adjournment of the debate, and propose that the question be gone through and the House adjourn at six. This was agreed to, and the question taken up.

The death of Mr. Bryson recalls the fact that the death rate of the present Parliament has been an unusually heavy one for the House of Commons, no less than fourteen of the members who were elected at the general election of 1891, or at bye-elections since, to serve in the present Parliament having died either while members of the House or after having been unseated, like Mr. Trow, or called to the Senate like Mr. Burns. The list is as follows: John Armstrong, South Middlesex, Ont.; John Bryson, Pontiac, Que.; S. B. Burdell, East Hastings, Ont.; K. F. Burns, Gloucester, N. B.; J. B. Daoust, two Mountains, Que.; Hon. F. Geoffroy, Vercheres, Que.; L. W. Gordon, Vancouver, B. C.; Hon. John Macdonald, Quebec West, Que.; Sir John Macdonald, Kingston, Ont.; Hon. A. Mackenzie, East York, Ont.; H. Simard, Charlevoix, Que.; Sir John Thompson, Antigonish, N. S., and James Trow, South Perth, Ont. Eight of the deceased members were Conservatives and six Liberals. By provinces, the deaths occurred six from Ontario, five from Quebec, and one each from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Public Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Lands and Tenements have been seized, and will be sold at the respective times and places mentioned below. All persons having claims on the same which the registrar is not bound to include in his certificate, under article 706 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or Lower Canada, are hereby required to make them known according to law, all oppositions and other objections to the sale, except in case of Venditioni Exponas, are required to be filed with the undersigned, at his office, previous to the fifteen days next preceding the day of sale, oppositions and de conservar may be filed at any time within six days next after the return of the writ.

FIERI FACIAS DE BONIS ET DE TERRIS.

Superior Court—Bryson.

Canada,
Province of Quebec,
District of Pontiac,
No. 133.

CATHERINE McDONNELL, of the city of Ottawa, in the county of Carleton, and province of Ontario, widow of the late Hermon Eggle, Cagrain, in the province of Ontario, city of Ottawa, civil service employee, Plaintiff, against the goods and chattels and lands and tenements of ANN STRUTT, of the township of Litchfield, in the county and district of Pontiac, in the province of Quebec, wife of John Thomson, of the same place, farmer and lumberer, by the said John Thomson duly authorized for the purposes of these presents, and the said John Thomson, as well as in his own name and right and in so far as he may be personally and individually interested and as the chief of the community of property existing between himself and the said Ann Strutt, Defendants, to wit:

All those certain pieces, parcels or tracts of land, situated lying and being in the township of Litchfield, in the county and district of Pontiac, and there known and distinguished as follows:

1. The north east half of lot number four (4) in the first range of the township of Litchfield, containing about one hundred and eight acres and two roods, more or less.

2. The south east residue of lot number five (5), in the first range of the said township of Litchfield, containing about two hundred and forty-eight acres, more or less.

3. The north west part of lot number five (5) in the first range of the said township of Litchfield, containing one hundred acres, more or less; bounded in front by the Ottawa river, in rear by the south east residue of lot number five, in the first range of the township of Litchfield above secondly recited, on one side by lot number four, and on the other side by lot number six, in the said first range of Litchfield.

4. The south west half of lot number four (4) in the first range of the said township of Litchfield, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

To be sold at my office, in the village of Bryson, on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of MARCH next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. The said writ returnable on the thirty-first day of March, 1896.

Sheriff's Office,
Bryson, 11th January, 1896.
[First published, 18th January, 1896.]

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

Province of Quebec,
Bureau du Conseil Municipal du Comté de Pontiac.

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

Province of Quebec,
Office of the Municipal Council of the County of Pontiac.

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

Noms de Municipalités.	Nom sur le Rôle.	Rang.	Lot.	Etendu.	Taxes d'école.	Taxes municipales.	Taxes totales.	Ab-sentee
Names of Municipalities.	Name on Assessment Role.	Range		Extent.	School Taxes.	Municipal Taxes.	Total.	
Aldfield.	Robert McJanet.	2	N ½ 46, 47.	100	2.23		2.23	
Bristol.	Doherty, Mrs. M.	10	N E ½ 6.	100	43.59	10.70	54.29	
	Moore, Mrs. B.	4	S O—S W ½ 22.	50	1.00	1.13	2.13	
Village of—de Bryson.	Bryson, J. W.	Lot 8	E S Main Street.		11.48	15.20	26.68	
do do	Harten, Stewart.	" 2	Côté O—W S Clarendon St.		12.21	16.56	28.77	
do do	Porteous, Guilford.	" 10	" " Main St.		25.45	13.34	38.79	
Litchfield, School Trustees de	Brown, John.	9	R ½ 28 and F ½ 24.	200	8.26		8.26	
St. Elizabeth de Franktown	Cole, John.	8	F ½ 28.	100	6.60	3.60	10.20	
Leslie.	Derouin, Louis.	A	F ½ 15.	50	5.60	5.60	11.20	
do do	Derouin, Eugene.	A	R ½ 15.	100	3.50	3.00	6.50	
Clapham.	Leparés, Frs.	2	15.	200	1.00	2.00	3.00	
do do	Raimond, John.	1	15, 16.	40	2.80	2.26	5.06	
Onslow, South.	Sunstrum, James.	3	S pt 13.	108	10.00	8.61	18.61	
do do	"	5	S ½ 15.	127	19.69	10.72	30.41	
do do	Denning, John.	3	14.	108	12.02	4.40	16.42	
do do	Pierce, John.	4	S ½ 13.	107		4.40	4.40	
do do	Moran, George.	4	S ½ 17.	57		5.36	5.36	
do do	Farrell, Thomas.	5	S pt of N ½ 3.	112		3.86	3.86	
do do	Burrows, John.	5	S ½ 5.	103		7.35	7.35	
do do	McColgan, Wm.	6	N ½ 6.	58		4.35	4.35	
do do	Wendt, Fred.	6	S W ½ 20.	116		22.50	22.50	
do do	O'Reilly, Chas.	5	N ½ 8.	57		6.03	6.03	
do do	O'Reilly, Chas.	5	N W ½ 7.	104		8.85	8.85	
do do	Dolan, Thomas.	5	N ½ of N ½ 5.	56		4.55	4.55	
do do	Dolan, Edward.	5	N ½ of N ½ 5.	120		8.35	8.35	
do do	Twa, James.	6	N ½ 21.	100		3.90	3.90	
Cawood.	McCrack, Mrs.	4	14.		5.00	5.40	10.40	
Portage du Fort.	Hart, James.	9	W ½ 32 N S Mill Street.	300	22.29	9.50	31.79	
Sheen.	Tallent, Michael.	11	21, 22, 23.	150	24.30	6.22	30.52	
do do	Brennan, Patrick.	11	N ½ 26, 27, 28.	150	20.63	11.55	32.18	
Middlesex, Ont.	Brennan, James.	3	R ½ S 35, 36.	100			6.40	
Que., S. B. Burdell, East Hastings, Ont.	Elliot, Alexander.	8	32.	100			6.90	
K. F. Burns, Gloucester, N. B.; J. B. Daoust, two Mountains, Que.; Hon. F. Geoffroy, Vercheres, Que.; L. W. Gordon, Vancouver, B. C.; Hon. John Macdonald, Quebec West, Que.; Sir John Macdonald, Kingston, Ont.; Hon. A. Mackenzie, East York, Ont.; H. Simard, Charlevoix, Que.; Sir John Thompson, Antigonish, N. S., and James Trow, South Perth, Ont. Eight of the deceased members were Conservatives and six Liberals. By provinces, the deaths occurred six from Ontario, five from Quebec, and one each from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia.	Purvis, Mrs. G. A.	3	5 and Fr of 6.	150			9.53	
do do	Schock, David.	9	41 and A.	215			17.70	
do do	Sheppard, James.	4	1.	100			8.36	
do do	Riley, James H.	1	S ½ 21, 22.	100			9.82	
do do	Daley, John.	1	R of—de 13.	100			11.40	
do do	St. Julien, Judge.	5	R 35 and 36.	100			11.44	
do do	Sparling, John F.	W	35.	100			7.89	
do do	Sparling, James.	1	6.	78			7.30	
do do	Moreau, Francis.	7	N ½ 18.	100	1.80	2.75	4.55	
Onslow, North.	Mehr, J. A., succession de—	8	S partie—part 18, 19.	146	2.91	4.02	6.93	
do do	Mehr, J. A., succession de—	12	N E ½ 7.	50		1.41	1.41	
do do	Grier, Andrew.	7	S 75 acres 1.	75	1.35	4.37	5.72	
do do	Meredith, Edward.	7	S ½ 22.	100		2.70	2.70	
do do	Taber, George.	7	N ½ 7.	100	3.60	8.24	11.84	
do do	Stayner, Sutherland.	8	S E ½ 3.	50	4.55	4.90	9.45	
do do	O'Donnell, Hugh, successors de—	7	N ½ 22.	100	5.10	5.90	11.00	
do do	heirs of.	9	N ½ 5.	100	17.72	2.50	20.22	
do do	Grimes, H. F.	9	N E ½ de—of S ½ 5.	50	5.66	2.50	8.16	
do do	Tunney, John.	13	23.	200		4.50	4.50	
do do	Tunney, Francis.	13	22.	200		4.50	4.50	
do do	Roche, John, succession de—	13	21.	200		4.50	4.50	
do do	heirs of.	12	N ½ 16.	100		4.14	4.14	
do do	O'Reilly, Charles, succession de—	7	S ½ 8.	100	5.20		5.20	
do do	heirs of.	8	N ½ 1.	100	6.25		6.25	
do do	Roche, Edward.	9	S O—S W ½ 5.	50	19.93		19.93	
do do	Gibbons, Edward, succession de—	1	2.	100	5.00	4.60	9.60	Ab'e
Calumet Island.	Tunney, Patrick.	9	8.	50	1.75	2.42	4.17	Ab'e
do do	Turpain, C.	3	16, 17, 18.	300	6.00	4.80	10.80	Ab'e
Mansfield.	Prior, Richard.	4	Partie—Part 19.	12	1.50	1.06	2.56	Ab'e
do do	Lavoie, Eugene.	5	19, 20.	200	7.45	6.05	13.50	Ab'e
do do	Villeneuve, Francis.	4	8, 9, 10, 11.	200	8.00	5.30	13.30	Ab'e
Pontefract.	Merrick, Samuel S.	6	8.	100	8.50	4.71	13.21	Ab'e
do do	Hudson, Charles.	13	S O—S W ½ 27.	100	8.75	6.78	15.50	
Clarendon.	Munroe, Mrs. Alex.	12	S E ½ 17.	100	8.30	6.57	14.87	
do do	Stanley, Robert.	9	N E partie de—part of N E ½ 13, and N E	88	3.63	3.00	6.63	
do do	Perley, Geo. H.	4	partie de—of N E ½ 14.	100	23.79	18.60	42.39	
do do	Morrison, C. R.	West	S E ½ 7.	160	32.65	9.37	42.02	Ab'e
Allumette Island.	Whitmore, Wm. A.	6	45.	24	10.90	7.68	18.58	Ab'e
do do	Moffatt, Thos. H.	3	S Partie—Part 31, 32.	20	10.11	8.70	18.81	Ab'e
do do	Cahill, Mary.	4	do do 7, 9.	100				
do do	Murphy, Francis.	5	do do 8.	100				
do do	do do	7	10.	100	24.27	5.85	30.12	Ab'e
Chapeau Village.	Cosgrove, Patrick.	4	2.	400	4.77	17.30	22.07	
Litchfield.	Leckie, Mrs. John.	1	27, 28.	400			10.80	
do do	McVeigh, Jos.	1	11, 12.	400			75.11	
do do	McVeigh, Wm.	1	4, 5.	400			97.60	
do do	Thompson, John.	2	Partie—Partie 2 village lots.				8.90	
do do	Seely, Jos.	4	O W ½ 25.	50			2.40	
do do	Stevenson, Duncan, succession de	5	S E ½ 11.	100			31.24	
do do	—heirs of.	5	S E ½ 10.	100			38.60	
do do	Callaghan, Jos.	5	N O—N W ½ 12.	100			33.00	
do do	McCormick, Stephen.	5	R ½ 18.	100			21.11	
do do	McCormick, Thomas.	6	N O—N W ½ 19.	100			20.05	
do do	Christopher, Mrs. Wm.	6	21.	200			28.65	
do do	Harty, Daniel.	7	F ½ 2.	100			45.97	
do do	Ebert, John.	7	S E ½ 20, and N O—N W ½ 21.	200			12.58	
do do	McGuire, James.	8	R ½ 24.	100			7.80	
do do	Hurley, Michael.	9	R ½ 25.	100			20.80	
do do	Snider, John.	8	F ½ 27.	200			11.80	
do do	Sparling, Robert.	9	R ½ 27.	100			19.20	
do do	Ebert, James.	9	S E ½ 13.	100			9.80	
do do	do do	9	14.	100			7.50	
do do	Purvis, late G. A., succession	9	R ½ 17.	100			14.80	
do do	de—heirs of.	9	R ½ 18.	200			10.45	
do do	do do	9	R ½ O 20, 21.	200			10.45	
do do	do do	9	R ½ O 22, 23.	200			7.75	
do do	Richards, Baptiste.	11	N O—N W ½ 24.	100				

W. G. LeROY,

Secrétaire-Tresorier, Comte de Pontiac,

Secretary-Treasurer, County of Pontiac.

Bryson, Jan. 7th, 1896.