

# THE EQUITY.

VOL. XIII, No. 26.

SHAWVILLE, CO. OF PONTIAC, P. Q., THURSDAY, DEC. 12, 1895.

Subscription: One Dollar a Year in advance.

## BANK OF OTTAWA.

Capital Authorized .. \$1,000,000  
Subscribed .. 1,487,600  
Paid up .. 1,204,980  
Reserve .. 587,116.50

HEAD OFFICE, Ottawa  
Branches .. Arnprior,  
[Carleton Place,  
Keewatin,  
Pembroke]  
Winnipeg

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

A General Banking business transacted.

GEO. BURN, Cashier. CHARLES MCGEE, President

## R. S. DOWD,

M. D., C. M. TRINITY; L. R. C. P. & S., EDINBURGH  
LICENTIATE OF FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, GLASGOW.

Residence—over H. S. Dowd's Store, Q'yon.  
Office hours: 8 to 12 a. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

## DR. T. C. GABOURY,

(Formerly of Bryson.)  
Has removed to Quyon and has his office in the residence of the late Dr. Astley.

Office hours from 8 a. m., to 12 a. m., and 7 p. m. to 9 p. m.

## JAS. HOPE & Co.

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

## ARTHUR McCONNELL,

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

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

NOTARY PUBLIC. Clerk of the Magistrate Court at Shawville. Agent for the Credit Foncier Franco Canadian. Money to lend on easy terms.

## WILLIAM ELLIOTT

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

## L. A. HENAUULT, 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 MAGISTRATE'S COURTS FOR THE DISTRICT OF PONTIAC AT PORTAGE DU FORT, P. Q.

All business entrusted to him will receive immediate attention.

## ST LAWRENCE HALL.

D. McLEAN, Proprietor, Main St. Quyon, Que. This house is in every way furnished to afford excellent accommodation for the travelling public. Commercial men will find the accommodations for their business all that can be desired. Guests treated with courtesy and civility. Bar supplied with only best brands of liquors and cigars. Good livery, and free bus to and from all trains.

## GRAND CENTRAL HOUSE,

H. P. Turpain - - Prop.  
BRYSON, Q.

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

## PONTIAC HOUSE,

Shawville, - - - Que

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

C. CALDWELL, - - - PROPRIETOR.

## OTTAWA BUSINESS COLLEGE

For Practical Training in Bookkeeping, Office Work, Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy, and Penmanship. Come to us. We have helped thousands. Can't we help you? Write for circular describing the courses and methods of teaching.  
Address JOHN KEITH, Principal,  
152 Bank St., Ottawa.

## "THE EQUITY"

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

Subscription, \$1.00 per Annum

Advertising rates made known on application.

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

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

J. A. COWAN, Publisher.

## Capital City Business College.

COURSES . . .  
INSTRUCTION . . .  
RESULTS . . .

By our NEW WAY of teaching Bookkeeping students learn twice as fast as by the old plan.

Why? Because they keep books. They find the work interesting and they work hard. If you are interested in getting a thoroughly first-class Business, Shorthand or Penmanship Education, write for catalogue. Specimen of penmanship free.

Address, A. N. GRIMES,  
78 Rideau St., Ottawa.

## Local and General.

Messrs. Lang & Morphy, the lessees of R. Hobbs' new store, just completed opened business in Shawville this week.

Mr. C. Oasen, Norwegian Consul at Ottawa, has left for Norway, with the object of promoting emigration from that country to Canada.

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

Mr. Seymour Greenhields, of Bristol, is reported to have crossed Chats Lake on Thursday of last week. He was the first to venture across the ice that we have heard of.

A party of American capitalists and hotel men are, it is said, anxious to purchase the Windsor hotel, of Montreal, and have made an informal offer to the stockholders.

During the 900 years the Pekin Gazette has been in existence, 1,800 of its editors have had their heads taken off for having exceeded instructions, according to Le Figaro.

Judge St. Julien held a session of the Magistrate's Court here on Friday last which only lasted a few minutes, the list of cases inscribed for hearing having nearly all been settled out of court. Advocates McConnell, of Hull, and Gaboury, of Bryson, were in attendance.

The corporation street roller was used for the first time this season on Saturday. If the Council would add a snow plow to the plant for the purpose of clearing the sidewalks, we are sure they would enlist the sympathy and influence of the ladies when election day comes.

Mr. G. A. Burroughs with the assistance of three or four teams accomplished the feat last week of removing a frame house from Bryson to this village. The building is about 17x28 feet, and did service as the aerated water factory, before that establishment was removed to this town. In order to facilitate the transit of the building, and to secure the smoothest and best road it was brought here by way of Portage du Fort, part of two days being occupied in the work. The "emigrant" has been located at the east end of the village, where two spring creeks afford an abundance of water for the carrying on of the aerated water industry, which we understand is to be resumed next season. The incident affords another evidence that Shawville continues to forge ahead; this time, however, at the expense of one of its neighbors.

Dec. 1.—Business is rushing in Coulonge. Mr. Ben. Judd, an old hand on the Coulonge road, left Bertrand lake on Monday morning last, accompanied by three men—his two sons and W. J. Judd, to open out and widen the road to Crow River for Mr. Bryson. He proceeded on the way about three miles when he was surprised to meet with a gang of Mr. W. C. Edwards' men engaged in building a bridge across the John Bull River. They had just got through cutting a road in from the Gatineau, for the purpose of hauling in supplies for two shanties on the John Bull next winter. About a mile farther on Mr. Judd was overtaken by Mr. Geo. Crawford and his gang consisting of H. Smith, R. T. Renneck and Geo. Crawford, jr., who assisted in the work. Last night we pitched our tent at the foot of Brownlee's Lake and were pleased to find the lake in good condition for crossing teams, there being about 9 inches of good ice. We expect to have the road completed by the 7th of this month. About 18 inches of snow has fallen.

ONE OF THE GANG.

Sudden Death.

It becomes our sad duty this week to record the very sudden death of Mr. Thos. C. Hodgins, of Clarendon township, which occurred some time on Sunday morning. The exact hour that dissolution came is not known, as it was only when his wife went to call him for the second time—about 7 o'clock—that she discovered to her horror that his spirit had departed, the Dread Messenger having performed his mission of death, at an hour when the members of the household were locked in slumber's embrace. Mrs. Hodgins at once communicated the sad intelligence to Messrs. George and Wm. Hodgins, brothers of the deceased, who on coming to the home of the latter, as quickly as possible, discovered that their worst fears were too truly realized,—although the body was still warm, the evidence of death being unmistakable. The deceased we understand, had been in a poor condition of health for some months past, although never so ill as to be confined to his bed, and on Saturday evening preceding his demise it is related he ate a hearty meal before he retired. Mr. Hodgins was a son of the late John Hodgins, and was only 45 years of age. Besides his sorrowing widow, he leaves a family of youthful children, all of whom have our deepest sympathy in their sudden and great affliction.

The remains of the departed were interred in the cemetery here on Tuesday.

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

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

It is reported a Brockville patent medicine firm spent over \$1,000 in postage during one week recently.

Mr. Robert Clarke, agent for the Watson Mfg. Company, spent Wednesday in town transacting business.

A Concert and Xmas Tree is to be held in the Presbyterian Church, Campbell's Bay, on Christmas Eve. See bills.

Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Toronto, well-known as the assistant secretary of the Methodist Church in Canada, is dead, aged 65 years.

The Bryson Amateur Dramatic Society, will make their first appearance this season, in Walsh's hall, on Thursday evening Dec. 26th. See posters for particulars.

The death is announced at Carp village of Mr. Richard Groves, father of Drs. George H. and Wesley Groves, and one of the oldest settlers in Carleton County.

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

Samson Kennedy & Co., one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in Toronto, has failed. The firm's liabilities are placed at \$300,000 with about the same amount of assets.

Owing to his largely increasing business, Mr. Wm. Moore, the genial proprietor of the Otter Lake House, has recently erected a fine new store, and is at present having the finishing touches put on. He has also built a large and comfortable stable for the better accommodation of his guests' horses. Success to you, William!

Although we omitted A. Smiley's local regarding cutters in our last issue, the benefit of previous advertising is shown in the fact that his large stock is nearly all disposed of. Parties who still require a first class article in this line, however, will have a chance to supply their wants, as in addition to the cutters still in stock, an additional consignment is on the way and will arrive in a few days. Call early when the stock is complete and secure your pick. They are bound to go like hot cakes.

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

Pembroke Court I. O. F. dedicated their new Hall on the 9th inst.

Dr. R. H. Klock, offers for sale cheap, a variety of patent and horse medicines.

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

Mr. Cotie was in town this week making some repairs to the telephone line, and putting in some additional phones.

A musical and dramatic entertainment will be given at Maple Ridge, Bristol, on Monday evening, December 30th, under the auspices of Wild Rose Lodge, I. O. T. G.

Rev. W. C. Dilworth will lecture at Knox Church, Bristol, on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst. under the auspices of L. O. L., No. 46. Subject: "the Siege of Derry." Admission, 15 cents.

A young woman, only 27 years of age, who has resided for ten years in Montreal, has been during that time arrested and convicted 200 times and last week commenced on her third hundred by being again arrested and convicted.

Andrew Easton, a brakeman employed in the C. A. railway yard at Ottawa, was killed on Friday evening by being crushed between two cars. Deceased was 30 years old. He leaves a wife and two small children to mourn his untimely death.

A number of carcasses of venison, as well as an endless number of turkeys, geese and fowls, with a large quantity of beef and pork found its way into the village during the past week or so. Venison and beef sold for three cents per pound last week.

Mr. Taylor an aged gentleman well known in this neighborhood, and for many years a resident of Clarendon, departed for "that bourne from where no traveller returns" on Saturday last. His remains were deposited in the burial ground in this village on Monday.

The Journal says: Ottawa is to have another wholesale bakery and biscuit factory run on an extensive scale. The matter is in the hands of a syndicate in which Mr. A. G. McCormack and a Pembroke gentleman are largely interested. Negotiations have been completed for the purchase of a sight on the Richmond road.

At the approaching session of the Dominion Parliament the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway will apply for an act to revive its power to extend its railway to Pembroke, and to build over the Ottawa River the bridges necessary therefor; also to extend the time for the construction by the company of a bridge over said river at the city of Ottawa.

In a letter to the Free Press, County Solicitor Major says that the Ottawa county authorities might have succeeded with the small force of the provincial police in executing warrants of seizure in Lowe, but could not have done so without bloodshed. He also expresses his opinion that the alleged champions of the settlers were watching for the moment when the provincial police would use their arms to make capital out of the affair. The statement can be readily believed says the Citizen.

Honor Roll.

NO. 3 FOR NOVEMBER.

VI Reader.—1 Tillie Smart, 2 Tommy Smart, 3 Herbie Smart.

IV Reader.—1 Mary Smart and Hettie Dean, (equal), 2 Robbie Stark, 3 George Stark.

III Reader.—1 Ethel Stark, 2 Bertha Quinn, 3 Annie Fulford.

II Reader.—1 Lilia Ralph, 2 Gordon Smart, 3 Lila Quinn.

II Primer.—1 Nellie Medcof, 2 George Harris and George Quinn, (equal), 3 Etta Turreff.

I Primer.—1 Katie Oreik, 2 Mabel Johnston, 3 John Dagg.

Scripture History.—1 Tillie Smart, 2 Tommy Smart, 3 Herbie Smart.

EMILY C. FARRELL, Teacher.

The Railway Wins.

An important judgment was rendered in the Superior Court at Hull by Judge Malhot on Saturday morning. It was in the case of J. B. Abbott, of Ottawa, against the P. & P. J. railway for damages for the killing of a thoroughbred colt some three years ago on the railway near Breckenridge. Some twelve horses, it will be remembered, were killed by the same accident, and as a result a good many cases hinged upon that instituted by Mr. Abbott, which was considered a test one. One of the contentions of the plaintiff being that the fence along the railway was broken, but his Honor dismissed the action on the ground that the field from which the colt broke into the railway property was not its legitimate pasture, and before getting into it the animal jumped another fence at the rear, from a field owned by Mr. McLean, on which it had been placed for pasture.

## REID BROS.

THE ARCADE,  
ARNPRIOR, ONT.

## ADVERTISING ALONE

Won't sell goods. If it would, there are many stores to-day who do enough advertising to sell fifty times the amount of goods they do.

There has got to be something back of the advertisement besides wind and big words.

There has got to be truth in it. We know it pays to tell the truth, that's why we are so careful not to exaggerate in our ads., nor will cross, half-paid clerks sell goods, and high prices cannot win trade. Now

TAKE THE CUE

We've got the goods,

We've got the men,

We've got the value too.

FRIDAY, DEC. 13TH,

IS TO BE OUR SPECIAL

Bargain Day in Carpets

when a good liberal discount will be given off every yard sold.

We are adding some more Ladies' Cloth Jackets and Capes to our stock. Call and see them.

Our Dress Making and Millinery Parlors are now open for your inspection and orders.

REID BROS.

THE ARCADE.

Telephone No. 81.

P.S.—FURS, FURS, FURS.

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

The Rockland branch of the Canada Atlantic Railway is now open for traffic.

Senator Edward Murphy, of Montreal, fell dead on the street a short distance from his home on Thursday morning last. This makes the tenth vacancy in the Senate.

Our enterprising confrere of the Advance furnished the readers of that journal last week with a 20 page edition, gotten up as a special holiday number, which besides containing a volume of select reading matter, is also made the medium of a host of advertisers to lay their manifold inducements before the public.

A large coal area, twelve miles long by six broad, has been discovered on the new line of railway to the west coast of Newfoundland. The geological survey estimate that one seam alone, which is 4 feet wide, contains 11,000,000 tons of excellent canal coal. Six other seams have not yet been traced. The discovery has caused great rejoicing as it immensely enhances the value of the railway and brightens the prospects of the colony.

About half-past four, on Saturday afternoon an explosion took place in the mixing house of the Ottawa Powder Company, about a mile from Hull, on the Chelsea Road. The foreman John Reynolds, noticed something burning, and ran from the building, but before he had got any distance away, about a ton of nitro-glycerine exploded, literally smashing the building, which was of wood, into splinters, a number of which were driven into Reynolds' body. One went in under the shoulder blade and penetrated the lung, producing hemorrhage, from which Reynolds died about eleven same night. He was about twenty-six years of age, and came from New Jersey, where his remains have been taken for interment. He was unmarried. The loss to the Company is about \$1,000.

Ottawa Market.

There was a very large market on Saturday, and, as the various commodities were cheap, a large business was done. Meat is especially cheap at present. The very best of beef sold at \$4.75 per cwt. on Saturday. As high as \$5.25 per cwt. was paid for pork, but it was only in an odd case. The general prices were \$4.75 and \$5.

Excellent turkeys sold as low as 60 cents each. The supply was greater than the demand.

# 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.

Two women were smothered in a fire at St. Hyacinthe, Que.

The People's Heat & Light Company is organizing an extensive plant in Halifax.

Mrs. Roger of Montreal, died with symptoms of poisoning after a supper of canned salmon.

The Ottawa Field Battery is the winner of the Governor-General's cup for general efficiency.

Mr. C. H. Kitchen of Copetown was thrown out of his wagon at Hamilton and very seriously injured.

The Ohio tug Telephone, seized in Lake Erie by the Canadian authorities for poaching, will be sold.

The question of a public library will in all probability be submitted to the citizens of Ottawa at the municipal elections.

A three-year-old daughter of Mr. George F. Gibson of London fell into a pail of hot water and was scalded to death.

A young man named McTaggart, living in London South, knocked his eye-ball out with a whip that he was striking a horse with.

Miss Sarah Sleeth, a well-connected young woman of St. John, N. B., committed suicide by shooting herself through the heart.

Miss Maggie Symington of Nanapanee has been made an L.R.C.P. Edin. This is the first time this degree has been conferred on a woman.

A company is being formed by the citizens of Leamington to establish a beet sugar factory, with a capacity of 1,000 tons of beets per day.

The city of Toronto has contracted for the winter coal supply with a Buffalo firm at a much lower rate than that tendered by the local dealers.

Max Bachmann of Montreal has been arrested on a charge of burning two or three houses for the sake of the insurance money on his furniture.

The judgment disqualifying ex-Mayor Aubry of Hull from public office for life and fining him \$994 has been confirmed by the Court of Appeal in Montreal.

Mr. Samuel Davis, founder of the great cigar-manufacturing firm of S. Davis & Sons, of Montreal, died in that city on Saturday afternoon, in his sixty-first year.

It is understood that the Donaldson line will put on a steamer between St. John, N. B., and Glasgow, and will make runs during the winter as frequently as traffic demands.

William Smith, a carpenter, aged 50, fell from the roof of a two-story frame house at Niagara Falls, Ont., twenty feet to the ground. He fell on his head, and was instantly killed.

Mr. Andrew Gregory Hill, Police Magistrate of the Counties of Welland and Lincoln, died at his home in Niagara Falls, Ont., on Saturday night, aged sixty-one.

Joseph Cressman, tailor, of Lethbridge, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for burning his store, and Miss Rubie Clifton, his accomplice, received a three-year sentence.

Shortis, who is in the Beauharnois gaol under sentence of death for the Valleyfield murder, is as indifferent as ever. He eats and sleeps well, and never says a word to the guards about his fate.

A son of Mr. Napoleon Belanger of the Public Works Department at Ottawa was drowned while skating, while the boy's brother and a companion were rescued by aid arriving promptly.

A delegation, representing the Ottawa and Georgian Bay Canal, waited on the Government of Quebec to ask aid for the scheme. Premier Taillon promised to give it early consideration.

A penniless tramp named Maurice Barker, who slept in a Hamilton police station on Sunday night, Monday morning received a draft for fifteen hundred sterling from England, being his share of his father's estate.

The directors of the Ottawa and Gatineau railway want to lease every unclaimed lake between Wakefield and Deserit, some forty in number, and to make the Gatineau district a sportsman's resort.

A report on the inspection of foods, drugs, and fertilizers during the past fiscal year has been presented to the Controller of Inland Revenue by Commissioner Miall, and will shortly be issued to the public.

James H. Ford, alias Wood, of Winnipeg was sentenced to 23 months in jail at Montreal for forging a C. P. R. passenger ticket. Ford deserted his wife and family at St. Philippe and eloped with a young woman.

A deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of Montreal asked the Government to send a delegation of business men to France to ascertain upon what basis trade could be encouraged and developed. Mr. Ives promised to consider the request.

The estimates of the hundred or more agents of the Bankers' Association, stationed throughout Manitoba, regarding this year's crop, which are absolutely reliable, are as follows:—Wheat, total acreage, 1,140,276; total yield, 33,813,392 bushels. Barley—Acreage, 153,839; total yield, 5,993,547 bushels. Oats—Acreage, 482,658; total yield, 25,855,989 bushels.

Azarie Gauthier, the murderer of Celine Consigny, confined in jail at Montreal, has been handcuffed for the last two days, except at meals, and then two guards have to watch him. He is a terror to all the inmates in the infirmary. He made a deliberate attempt to kill a guard, and would likely have succeeded had it not been for the watchfulness of the other patients.

Capt. A. E. Cuthbert, of the Canadian mounted police, who is at present in San Francisco, in an interview on the Alaskan boundary, said that Canada is not establishing posts on the frontier in connection with the dispute, but simply to maintain order. The imaginary forts are simply barracks for the accommodation of the small detachments of mounted police sent to the frontier.

A convict in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary has notified the warden that he knows the man who killed Madame Demers, at St. Henri, last June, for which crime Napoleon Demers, the woman's husband, will shortly be tried.

The wife of Mr. Frederick Griffith, moulder, of London, Ont., gave birth to triplets on Thursday, two boys and a girl. All are healthy and well formed. The couple have been married fifteen years, and have had eleven children. On the first occasion Mrs. Griffith presented her husband with twins.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Blondin, the rope walker, was married at London.

Sir Charles Dilke is opposed to the division of Turkey.

The Duke of Westminster owns London property worth more than \$60,000,000.

Third-class dining cars are to be tried on the Great Northern railway between London and Leeds.

There is prospect of a settlement of the Belfast and Clyde shipbuilders' trouble by arbitration.

The marriage of Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Karl of Sweden will, it is understood, take place in London in June next.

A London society paper says that the Duchess of York is a very dutiful wife, and always consults her husband on matters of dress.

Arthur Arnold, the well-known English traveller and writer, is dead. He led an extremely active life, both as a politician and author. He was sixty-two years of age.

A purse was presented to Dr. Barnardo in London on Tuesday last, in recognition of his good work in founding homes for destitute children in London and Canada.

Mails by the steamer Fuerst Bismarck landed at Plymouth were delivered in London six hours earlier than mails from the same boat landed at Southampton.

It is announced in London that instructions have been sent to the British Minister at Rio Janeiro to invite Brazil to submit the question of the ownership of the Island of Trinidad to arbitration.

Social London is very gay this season. The drawing-rooms of the West end were rarely as well filled as they are now, and the public places of amusement are so many gold mines to the happy managers who preside.

In receiving a Wesleyan deputation, Lord Salisbury said that he did not care to conceal his strong animus in favor of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches in the matter of secular education. This has given much offence to the dissenting element.

Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland, has issued a pastoral letter censuring the British Ambassador to Italy for having raised the British flag over the Embassy in Rome during the recent national celebrations, which act the Cardinal regards as an insult to the head of the Church.

## UNITED STATES.

A case of leprosy has been discovered in New York.

A sale of 10,000 tons of English steel rails has been made in New York.

Bishop Alexander W. Wayman of the African M. E. Church dropped dead at Baltimore.

New York police commissioners have decided to try the experiment of mounting patrolmen on bicycles.

Mayor Swift presented a black picture of Chicago's municipal debts and difficulties at a reform meeting held in that city.

The Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe, who was educated at Toronto University, was consecrated in New York, on Saturday, Bishop of Alaska.

Mr. E. C. Benedict, a close friend of President Cleveland, says that he believes Mr. Cleveland does not want the nomination for a third term.

James F. Egan, the Irish political prisoner, was welcomed on arriving in New York by a large crowd of his fellow-countrymen.

Virginia, negroes own \$11,000,000 of the \$303,000,000 worth of real estate and improvements in the State reported by the assessor for the year.

"Baltimore White," a burglar, who is wanted in many towns along the Intercolonial railway for burglary, has been captured in Boston, and will be held awaiting extradition proceedings.

H. H. Holmes was sentenced to death at Philadelphia for the murder of Benj. Pictel, the application for a new trial being refused. The date of the execution will be fixed by the Governor, and it is probable that the case will be appealed.

Prof. Marcus Baker, in a scientific lecture in Washington on Saturday evening referring to the Alaskan boundary dispute, said the only arbitration admissible was the arbitration of battle if the British claim should be insisted on.

The Rev. Dr. Johnson, Baptist clergyman, of Jefferson City, Mo., who has returned from a three months' tour of Turkey and the Holy Land, says that United States Minister Terrell should be hanged. He declares that he has joined the Mohammedan Church, and is aiding in the persecution and killing of Christians, instead of protecting them.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, on Thanksgiving day, preached a sermon on lawlessness in New York. He said that the Rome boy train-wreckers should be tried and convicted within a week, and hanged within a month. He also referred scathingly to the evil wrought by sensational newspaper reports of crime.

Reports of business in the United States this week are not entirely satisfactory; general dullness is experienced, prices are shrinking, stocks are usually large and the demand weak, while distribution is delayed by unfavorable weather. The movement of crops is only fair, and wheat and cotton are being held back in the hope of higher prices. Hides have again declined, as a rule manufacturers are doing little, and no change for the better is probable until the New Year. Of course the holiday in the States has had a depressing effect, which mild and stormy weather has intensified. The fact that buyers never care to increase stocks near the close of the year also helps to explain the general slackness.

## GENERAL.

Recent storms and floods in Russia drowned 500 persons.

The discovery of an effectual cure for leprosy is reported from Bogota.

Forty-six Armenian villages have

been destroyed by the Hamidieh cavalry.

Two English missionaries were recently murdered in Madagascar during a riot.

The recent illness of the Pope was due to the lack of vitality, which condition is increasing.

It is reported from Havana that the Cuban insurgents are using dynamite in blowing up railway trains.

Sir Herbert Murray, the new Governor of Newfoundland, has arrived, and received an enthusiastic welcome.

The name of Emperor William has been suggested as an arbitrator of the British-Venezuelan boundary dispute.

The death is announced at Honiton of General Colborne, who first saw service in the Canadian rebellion of 1838.

The "on-man-one-vote" and women's suffrage measures passed a second reading in the Victoria Legislature.

Count von Taaffe, the Austrian statesman, died yesterday morning at Ellishan, Bohemia. He was sixty-two years of age.

Word has been received in Berlin of the death of Otto Ehlers, the explorer, and personal friend of Emperor William in British Guinea.

Over seventy men and women were killed by a boiler explosion on the Island of Majorca, some of the bodies being blown into atoms.

Dr. Forester, of Berlin, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for lese majeste for the publication of an article in his paper.

The British Admiralty is said to have obtained complete soundings from British merchant vessels which have repeatedly passed the Dardanelles.

It is reported that six thousand Spaniards residing in Algeria have volunteered their services to the Government for active duty with the troops in Cuba.

From Turin eighty-nine brothers of the Order of St. Francis de Sales, and twenty sisters, were sent out in October as missionaries to South America.

Jules Barthelemy-Saint-Hilaire, the well-known French classic scholar, was found dead in his study in Paris on Sunday evening he was ninety years of age.

Costaki Anthopoulos Effendi, formerly Governor of the Island of Crete, has been appointed Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, in succession to the late Rustem Pasha.

The Berlin Tagblatt asserts that Germany, Russia, and France have concluded an alliance committing them to common action upon all questions concerning Turkey.

A history of the Armenian massacres published lately shows that 13,150 lives were sacrificed, and most of the survivors, whose property was looted, are in a starving condition.

A special despatch from Shanghai says that the French mission at Luitshiang has been destroyed by the natives of the vicinity during the absence of the French gunboat that is usually stationed in those waters.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies Signor Sonnino, in presenting the budget, announced that the surplus would be 1,270,000 lire this year, and that he expected a surplus next year of 3,020,000 lire, without a new loan.

A despatch from Shanghai says it is reported there that no railway concessions have been granted to foreigners in China, and that the Chinese Government intends henceforth to keep railway building in its own hands.

Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has backed down in his demand for permission for a gunboat to pass through the Bosphorus, and the Turkish palace party is very triumphant.

A despatch from Beyrout confirms the report of the grave situation of affairs existing in Syria and Palestine, which places are flooded with Turkish soldiers, bearing the significant green flag of the Prophet, instead of the Turkish flag.

The Berlin police the other morning raided the houses of the Socialist members of the Reichstag and other leaders of the Socialist party, and all their letters and papers were impounded and taken to the office of the Chief of Police.

## BULL FIGHT ACCIDENTS.

A Regular Epidemic of Them This Fall

Many recent bull fights in Spain have terminated very unluckily. In Barcelona, Guerrita, the most famous toreador, was badly hurt. He entered the arena on horseback, but the bull, which he wanted to incite to fury by pricking him with a sharp-pointed dagger, gored his horse, and at the same time tore the right leg of Guerrita up to the hip. He was hardly able to reach the entrance from loss of blood, and had to be carried away. In spite of his dangerous condition he insisted upon being sent home to Cordova. Another accident occurred at a bull fight in Cuenca; there the grandstand fell in and a number of people were hurt. During the excitement of the crash the picadores in the arena turned to see what was the matter, forgetting all about the mad bull in the ring, who bore down upon them, and before they had time to escape one was gored to death by the infuriated beast. At a bull fight in Bejar two toreadors, Cacheta and Tormento, were badly used up. At Rianza the bull fighter, Orega, came into collision with the bull's horns; now he occupies a cot in the hospital, where his life is despaired of. Reverte, also a famous bull fighter, received an apparently light wound at a bull fight in Albacete on September 10; his condition since then has been gradually getting worse, and if, as the physicians fear, gangrene sets in, it will be the last of the celebrated toreador.

A Manchester photographer relates that he recently took a photograph of a child who was apparently in good health and had a clear skin. The negative showed the face to be thickly covered with an eruption. Three days afterward the child was covered with spots due to prickly heat. The camera had seen and photographed the eruption three days before it was visible to the naked eye. It is said that another case of a similar kind is recorded, where a child showed spots on his portrait which were invisible on his face a fortnight previous to an attack of smallpox.

## Disease Detected by the Camera.

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## SOME LATE CABLE NEWS.

CANADIAN SHEEP MUST BE SLAUGHTERED WHEN LANDED.

Lord Warkworth Elected for South Kensington—The Anaconda Copper Mine—J. S. Balfour Sentenced for Fourteen Years—Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrew.

A despatch from London says:—Lord Warkworth, eldest son of Earl Percy, has been elected to the seat in the House of Commons for South Kensington, made vacant by the elevation of Sir Algernon Borthwick (now Lord Glenconner) to the peerage. Lord Warkworth, as in the case of his predecessor, is a Conservative, and was elected without opposition.

The Board of Agriculture has issued an order forbidding the importation of sheep from the United States and Canada unless the animals are slaughtered at the port of landing. The order goes into effect on January 1, and is due to the arrival during recent months of many cargoes of sheep which have been infected with scab.

Mr. Hamilton Smith, a well-known mining expert, has made a favorable report relative to the Anaconda copper mine. He says that even with a low range of prices profits ought to be realized that would give in 1896 a dividend of \$2.50 per share. Mr. Smith was appointed to examine the mine by the Anglo-American copper syndicate formed some months ago.

The court room was crowded on Thursday morning when Jabez Spencer Balfour and his fellow-defendants, who have been twice found guilty of frauds in connection with the Liberator Building Society and other kindred companies, were arraigned for sentence. Balfour was very gloomy and spoke not a word to any one near him. The court sentenced Balfour to fourteen years imprisonment, seven years for each conviction. Brock was sentenced to nine months and Theobald to four months imprisonment. Wright and Dibley were discharged. The jury found them not guilty. The remaining charges against Balfour and his associates were dropped.

The Marquis of Bute has been re-elected Lord Rector of the University of St. Andrew's. His opponent was the former Sir Arthur Wellesley Peel, now Viscount Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons.

Promoter Huddart, of the Canadian fast line, is strongly opposed to any scheme that will not embrace the construction of entirely new steamships, built with a view to speed, comfort, and general utility, and superior to anything that can be offered from the many lines now afloat. The idea of making Plymouth the English terminus of the Canadian fast line has received an impetus on Thursday from the fact of the Hamburg steamer Fuerst Bismarck having landed her mails there, instead of at Southampton as formerly, with the result that five hours were saved in the transit to London.

## TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Awful Death of Mr. James Campbell at Toronto Junction—Choked to Death in a Hopper.

A despatch from Toronto Junction says: A terrible accident happened in the Queen City mills on Monday evening, whereby Mr. James Campbell, brother of Mr. Arch. Campbell, M.P., lost his life. It appears that Mr. James Campbell and Mr. Joseph Harper were doing some work in the third storey of the building, when a scoop shovel accidentally fell into a large hopper, through which the shorts are conveyed from the upper part of the mill to the lower part. Mr. Campbell said he would go into the hopper and get the shovel. "Don't go in there or you'll get killed," shouted Harper. The former said he did not think there was any danger, and climbed into the hopper, without saying anything further. Just as he placed his hand on the shovel, three and a half tons of shorts suddenly descended from the chute above, and man out of sight. The lower part of the hopper was broken open and the body recovered. Drs. Perfect and Clendenen were hastily summoned, but although they did everything in their power to restore life, their efforts were unavailing. The mouth, nose, and all the air passages of the dead man were completely filled with shorts. The doctors continued their efforts at resuscitation for fully three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Arch. Campbell, M.P., brother of the dead man, was in the mill at the time of the accident, and was completely prostrated by the awful event. In consequence of the accident the mill has been closed down for the time being. The deceased was 45 years of age, and leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

## A Frightful Experience.

A despatch from Duluth says:—The steamer W. H. Gilbert, which arrived on Sunday, had a frightful experience with fire off Manitou Island, at the end of Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior, last Saturday. A heavy sea, which the steamer encountered at Keweenaw Point, started 200 barrels of kerosene oil rolling between decks. Ten of the barrels were broken, and a part of the contents poured into the fire-hold, where it ignited. The Gilbert made for a place of shelter, and after an heroic struggle the fire was put out. The damage was confined to cracked plate, and a lot of blistered paint and scorched woodwork. When the flames in the fire-hold of the Gilbert were at their highest, and that part of the steamer a mass of fire from the burning oil, one of the steel plates in the ship's side was cracked, and the steel parted three-sixteenths of an inch wide by three feet long below the water-line. The water which poured through the crack was instantly converted into steam, and this aided greatly in getting the fire under control. When at last the flames were extinguished the leak was kept under control by the steamer's pumps. It is probable that nothing but the crack in the plate would have saved the boat.

## FIFTEEN MINERS KILLED.

A Hundred Tons of Rock Falls into the Tilly Foster Mine Where the Men Were at Work.

A despatch from Brewster, N.Y., says:—Nineteen years ago 50 tons of rock fell into the open pit at the Tilly Foster iron mine here, killing six miners and maiming three others for life. From that time until Friday the hanging walls, which rise 400 feet above the working level of the pit, have undergone daily inspection. If this inspection revealed any crevice or other sign of danger work below was abandoned until the threatening overhang had been dislodged. The extreme caution exercised prevented many accidents. The ore is taken from an open pit. The opening at the surface is about 600 feet in its greatest length and 400 in its greatest width. Years ago the method of mining was in the usual way by shafts and drifts opening into rooms about 25 by 100 feet, and 75 feet high. The pillars left to sustain the roofs were of solid ore, and of about the same dimensions as the rooms. When this method of mining had continued down to the 400-foot level it was decided to lift to the surface the rich pillars and floors, which were formed entirely of ore, carrying not less than 62 per cent. of pure iron. This work had progressed down to the 400-foot level. Huge derricks with long booms supported the heavy cable with ear attached, which was dropped to the working level, loaded and hoisted to the surface. Friday afternoon about 30 men were at work on the 400-foot level breaking ore and loading the cars sent down by the cable. About 3.30 o'clock the entire northwest wall, containing over 100 TONS OF ROCKS,

fell into the pit, killing not less than eleven men, and inflicting serious injury upon nine others. William Aspell and four others ran they knew not whither, and escaped. Five Italians also got out alive. The cable and its car were not injured. Aspell and his companions, as soon as the boulders stopped rolling down the slope, looked over the wreck. They saw Patrick H. Murtha struggling to get up. He was pinned fast by a rock. They assisted him. The cable car brought down three Italians, who rendered further assistance. Murtha was placed on the car, hoisted to the surface and taken home, where he died 30 minutes later. Just as the rescuing car started on the return trip more rock fell, and it is reported that one of the three Italians mentioned above was killed. The second downward trip brought Patrick H. Kelley and James McGinn. They organized the miners left in the pit, secured tools, and began to take out the bodies. Rocks were thrown off the bodies of Michael Gannon, Thomas Dennis, John Fagan, an Austrian known as No. 234, and two Italians, Nos. 310 and 304. All were dead and horribly mangled. Mark Critchley, who seemed to be suffering from a fracture of the spine, probably fatal, was taken home, as also was Patrick Burns, who will recover. Supt. Tompkins and Foreman Lynch received the bodies upon the surface, and submitted them to the view of Coroner Penny and a jury. Then undertakers cared for them as the relatives and friends directed. Darkness came on rapidly, and the falling rocks continued to threaten rescuing parties, when Mr. Tompkins ordered all hands to the surface. The bodies believed to be in the pit are those of James Fox, James Clark, a stranger, who began work on November 18th, and four Italians, Nos. 13, 56 331 and 234.

## Tobacco Blood Poisoning.

The excessive use of tobacco can be clearly demonstrated by the examination of a properly spread slide of blood. In such cases red corpuscles will be found to be cretated; that is the corpuscle, instead of possessing the absolute regularity of margin noticed in health, will present a series of scallops somewhat irregular in their distribution. A few such cretated corpuscles, in the proportion of 1 to 350 occur in normal health, but in tobacco blood the ratio is often as high as one to ten and sometimes attains a much larger proportion. Opium and other narcotics produce the same result. Nervous excitement and certain diseases will frequently produce cretation, and the blood in dense urine will often be found in this state. Where the patient is otherwise healthy a number of cretated corpuscles in his blood may safely be ascribed to the excessive use of tobacco, opium or some narcotic, and it is then necessary to stop their use.

## A Talented Agent.

Home-Seeker—Seems to me this house isn't very well built. The floor shakes when we walk.

Agent—Um—y-e-s; that's the new kind of spring floor, for dancing you know.

And these stairs creak terribly.

Y-e-s; we furnish this new-patent burglar alarm stair-way without extra charge.

## Decidedly Angelic.

Winks—Cracky! What a pretty type-writer you have!

Jinks—Pretty? She's angelic. Why, man, when that girl taps off an ordinary business letter on that dusty old machine in my office, you'd think you were listening to a symphony from Beethoven.

## Not So Very Fast.

Customer—See here? You said that horse you sold me was fast.

Dealer—No, I didn't.

You said your man drove the horse to Lawville, twenty miles, and you went by train, and the horse got there before you did.

Yes, but I didn't start till the next day.

We are taught by experience stern. That the girl who doth manage to catch

Codger—Funny that such a quiet domestic sort of a chap as you should remain a bachelor. Didn't you ever think of marrying? Solus—Yes; perhaps that is the reason I never married.

**A FAMOUS REFORMER.**

**Rev. C. J. Freeman Speaks of His Life and Work.**

**We Has Written and Preached on Both Sides of the Atlantic—Recently the Victim of a Peculiar Affliction from Which He Was Released in a Marvelous Manner.**

From the Boston Herald.

No. 157 Emerson St. South Boston, is the present home of Rev. C. J. Freeman, B.A., Ph.D., the recent rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church at Anacosta, Mont. During the reform movement which has swept over Boston, Dr. Freeman has been frequently heard from through the various newspapers, and although a resident of a comparatively recent date, he has exerted much public influence, which has been increased by the fact that he was ten years ago on a commission appointed in England to investigate the troublesome question of the vice of great cities.

He has preached before cultured audiences in the old world, as well as to the rough pioneers in the mining towns of the Rocky mountains, and his utterances as well as his writings have been in the line of progress and liberality, well-seasoned with practical common sense. Dr. Freeman has written this paper a letter which will be read with interest. He says:—

"Some five years since I found that deep study and excessive literary work, in addition to my ordinary ministerial duties, were undermining my health. I detected that I was unable to understand things as clearly as I usually did; that after but little thought and study I suffered from a dull pain in the head and great weariness, and all thought and study became a trouble to me. I lost appetite, did not relish ordinary food, after eating, suffering acute pains in the chest and back. There was soreness of the stomach, and the most of my food seemed to turn to sour water, with most sickly and suffocating feeling in vomiting up such sour water.



Rev. C. J. Freeman, B.A., Ph.D.

At this time I consulted several physicians. One said I was run down, another said I had chronic indigestion; but this I do know, that with all the prescriptions which they gave me I was not improving; for in addition, I had pains in the regions of the kidneys, a very sluggish liver, so much so that I was very much like a yellow man, was depressed in spirits, imagined all sorts of things and was daily becoming worse and felt that I should soon become a confirmed invalid if I did not soon understand my complaints. I followed the advice of physicians most severely, but with all I was completely unable to do my ministerial duty, and all I could possibly do was to rest and try to be thankful. After eighteen months' treatment I found I was the victim of severe palpitation of the heart, and was almost afraid to walk across my room. Amid all this I was advised to take absolute rest from all mental work. In fact, I was already unable to take any duty for the reason that the feeling of complete prostration after the least exertion, precluded me from any duty whatever, and it appeared to my mind that I was very near being a perfect wreck. As for taking absolute rest, I could not take more than I did unless it was so absolute as to rest in the grave. Then it would have been absolute enough.

"It is now quite three years, since, in addition to all the pains and penalties which I endured, I found creeping upon me a peculiar numbness of the left limb, and in fact could not walk about. If I tried to walk I had to drag the left foot along the ground. The power of locomotion seemed to be gone, and I was consoled with the information that it was partial paralysis. Whether it was or not I do not know, but this I do know, I could not walk about and I began to think my second childhood had commenced at the age of 41 years.

"Just about two years ago or a little more, a ministerial friend came to see me. I was sick in bed and could hardly move, and he was something like old Job's comforter, although not quite. He had much regret and commiseration which was very poor balm for a sick man. But the best thing he did say was this: "Did you ever see Pink Pills?" I said, "Who in the world is he?" He said, "Why do you not try Pink Pills?" He said good bye very affectionately, so much so that doubtless he thought it was the last farewell. Nevertheless, after thinking a little, I just came to the conclusion that I would make an innovation and see what Pink Pills would do. I looked at them, and I said can any good possibly come out of these little pink things? Anyway, I would see. I was suspicious of Pink Pills, and I remembered the old proverb: "Sospetto licentia fede." "suspicion is the passport to faith." So Pink Pills I obtained, and Pink Pills I swallowed. But one box of them did not cure me, nor did I feel any difference. But after I had taken nine or ten boxes of pills I was decidedly better. Yes, I was certainly improving, and after eight months of Pink Pills I could get about. The numbness of the left limb was nearly gone, the pains in the head had entirely ceased, the appetite was better. I could enjoy food and I had a free quiet action of the heart without palpitation. In fact, in twelve months I was a new creature, and to-day I can stand and speak over two hours without a rest. I can perform all my public duties which devolve upon me, without fatigue, and do all the walking which I have to do, and am thankful for it. I can safely say I am never in a better state of health than

I am to-day, and that I attribute it to the patient, persevering use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

"I fully, cordially and strongly commend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all or any who suffer in a similar way, and feel sure that any one who adopts Pink Pills with perseverance and patience cannot find their expectations unrealized or their reasonable hopes blasted. But he will find that blessing which is the reward of a full trust in a true and reliable remedy. I shall always wish and desire the greatest success for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and always cherish a deep feeling of gratitude to the friend who first said to me buy Pink Pills. I have tried them and know their value, and am truly glad I did, for I have found them from a good experience, to do more than is actually claimed for them."

Very faithfully yours, C. J. Freeman, B.A., Ph.D. Late rector of St. Mark's, Montana. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give a new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervousness, headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50— they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

**A Conjuror's Mistake.**

A French conjuror, doing a performance at the court of Madagascar, asked the queen through an interpreter if she would taste a glass of wine. On her refusal the conjuror, with simulated anger, emptied the glass over her, and the contents dropped in the shape of a rose into her majesty's lap. The court functionaries were so indignant at his proceeding that they jumped up from their seats, insisted upon the queen's leaving the apartment, and charged the performer with high treason. The unfortunate man had to be protected by the native troops from the fury of the populace, and was compelled to leave the capital before daybreak.

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

**Man's Gallantry.**

Mrs. Jinks—This temperance paper says rum is made from the refuse of sugar.

Mr. Jinks—Yes, my dear. Man uses the best of the sugar to make bon bons for lovely woman, and has to content himself with the refuse.

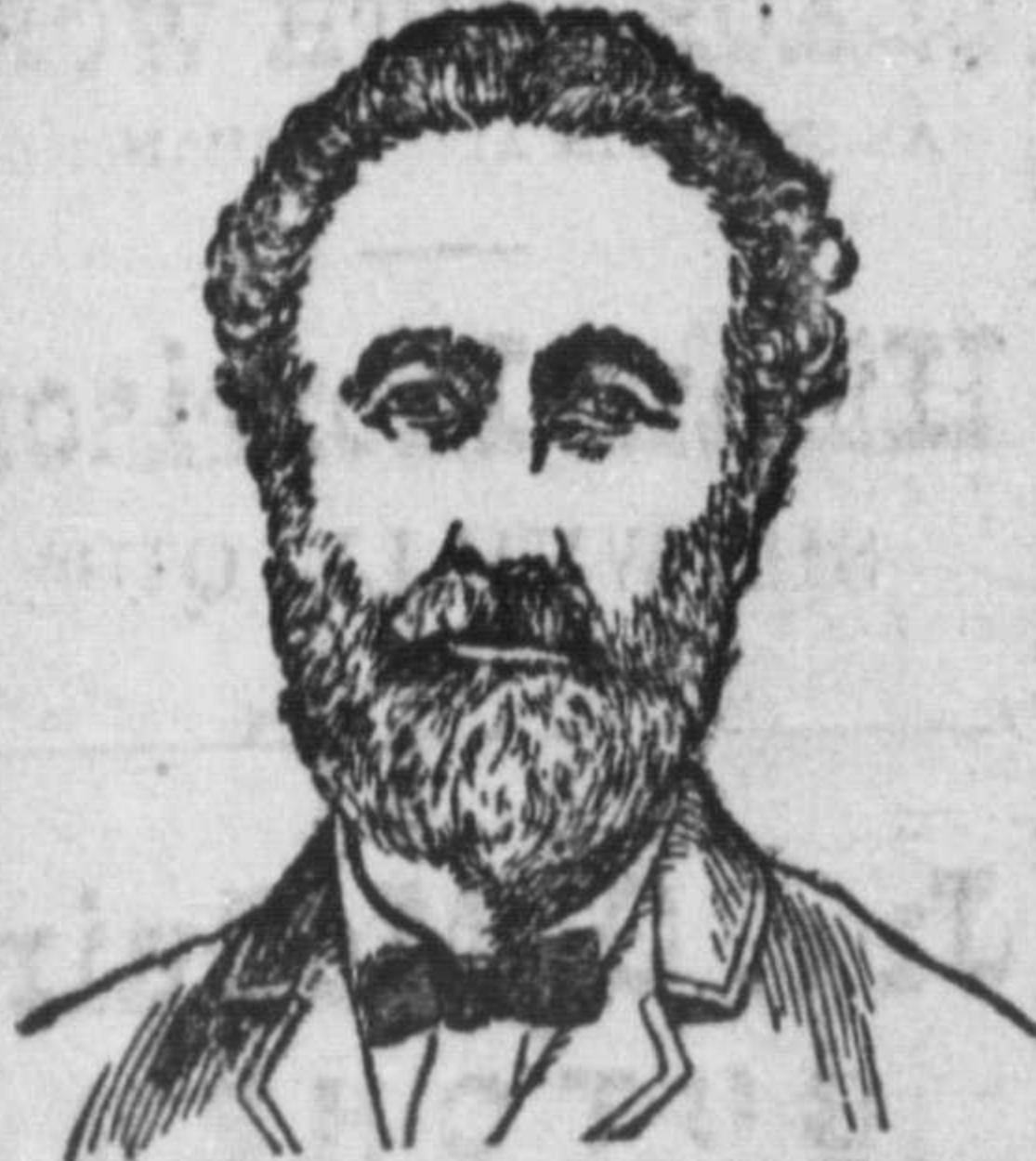
**A LADY OF DELHI SAYS SO.**

Mrs. Norman E. Cooke, of Delhi, Ont., Prostrated with Kidney Disease Was Relieved in Six Hours by South American Kidney Cure.

One claim of South American Kidney Cure is that it will relieve pain in six hours, and taken according to directions will vanquish disease. Let one of many cases be cited. Mrs. Norman E. Cooke, of Delhi, Ont., says: "About one year previous to last spring I was much troubled with kidney disease. At times the pain was so severe that I could not rest or even attend to my duties. I doctored with our local physician, but got no relief. I also tried porous plasters and other remedies, but to the same effect. I saw South American Kidney Cure advertised as a speedy relief, and procured a bottle, which did just as it was advertised—relieved me in six hours. I purchased five more bottles, and I am now entirely well, and have not had an attack since." South American Kidney Cure is the remedy known that will cure diabetes and Bright's disease, and relieves almost instantly pain in the kidneys, bladder and back.

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

A. P. 792.



Mr. Jacob Wilcox of St. Thomas, Ontario, is one of the best known men in that vicinity. He is now, he says, an old man, but Hood's Sarsaparilla has made him feel young again.

"About a year ago I had a very severe attack of the grip, which resulted in my not having a well day for several months afterwards. I was completely run down and my system was in a

**Terrible Condition.**

I lost flesh and became depressed in spirits. Finally a friend who had been benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla advised me to try it and I did so. I continued taking it until I used twelve bottles and today I can honestly say Hood's Sarsaparilla has restored me to my former health." JACOB WILCOX, St. Thomas, Ontario.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier**

Prominently in the public eye today. It cures when all other preparations fail. Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic, 50c.

**A Grim Amusement.**

A custom of the Abyssinian braves is described by Pearson's Weekly. The girls themselves play an active part there. When young people are gathered for amusement, one of them will begin peeling a straw of green millet, which is full of pith. Her lover's blood runs cold, probably, but he must smile or own himself a craven. When she has cut the pith into bits an inch long, he stretches out his bare arms. The example set, every girl who respects herself and has a lover follows it. The young men form a circle with arms extended. Blithely, then, with many a jest, doubtless, the maidens arrange their bits of pith upright in some fanciful design on the bare flesh, and set them alight. They burn very slowly, but the hapless youth must stand and smile as well as he can till the blood of the seared flesh extinguishes them.

**Nothing Stands as High**

as a remedy for every womanly ailment, as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is an invigorating, restorative tonic, a soothing and strengthening nerve, and a complete cure for all the derangements, painful disorders and chronic weaknesses peculiar to the sex.

For young girls entering womanhood; for women at the critical "change of life"; for women approaching confinement; nursing mothers; and every woman who is "run-down," tired, or overworked—it is a special, safe, and certain help. Send for free pamphlet or remit 10 cts. (stamps) for a book of 168 pages, on "Woman and her Diseases" and how to cure them with home treatment. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation, piles, biliousness, indigestion, or dyspepsia, and headaches.

**Japan Honors its Heroes.**

Japan does not mean to forget its heroes who perished in the late war with China. Statues of the chief military and naval officers will be erected in the imperial palace.

A Toronto Citizen, Bed-ridden for Five Months from Rheumatism, Cured by South American Rheumatic Cure—Wonderful Testimony to the Virtue of this Great Rheumatic Remedy.

What would sufferers not give to secure relief in case of rheumatism? Bed ridden for five months, and a sufferer for a greater period of time, it is notprising that Mr. W. J. Tracie, 120 Church St., Toronto, being now cured through the use of this medicine, calls it "God's own remedy." In his own words: "You do not know how thankful I am for having tried South American Rheumatic Cure. For years I had suffered, suffered intensely, and could get no relief until I was influenced to use this remedy. How great a sufferer I was is known to hundreds of citizens in Toronto, and my condition was well known to ex-Ald. Peter Macdonald, whose place of business is near to my own. Use my name in any way you like."

Prof. Huxley's widow has received a civil list pension of £200.

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

A heavy purse in a fool's pocket is a heavy curse.—Cumberland.

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

A woman's lot is made for her by the love she accepts—George Eliot. Truth is everlasting, but our ideas of truth are not.—Beecher.

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

**LOSS OF FLESH**

is weakening. You cannot afford to fall below your healthy weight. If you will take Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda when your friends first tell you you are getting thin, you will quickly restore your healthy weight and may thereby prevent serious illness.

Persons have been known to gain a pound a day by taking an ounce a day of Scott's Emulsion. This seems extraordinary; but it is absolutely true.

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

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

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

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

DOUGLAS BROS., Slate, Gravel and metal roofers, metallic ceilings, skylights, sheet metal workers, 121 Adelaide W., Toronto.

STAMMERING Permanently Cured by a strictly Educational System. No advance fees. Write for circular. THE ONTARIO INSTITUTE, 41 Charter St. Toronto.

FLORIDA LANDS of extraordinary fertility in healthy location; immense profits on shipping winter grown vegetables to northern markets. No clearing, drainage or irrigation needed. Low prices; easy terms. W. J. FENTON, 208 Church Street, Toronto.

A Strictly High Grade Wheel at a MODERATE PRICE. G. T. PENDRITH, Manufacturer, 75 to 81 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.



**Timely Warning.**



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

Consumers should ask for, and be sure that they get, the genuine Walter Baker & Co.'s goods, WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, DORCHESTER, MASS.

**BAKERS-** Get my descriptive catalogue about Dough Mixers. You can't afford to do without them. 75 to 81 Adelaide St. W. TORONTO, ONT. C.T. Pendrith, M'fr.

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

**Ontario BUSINESS COLLEGE.** Most widely attended in America. Affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants. For catalogue address, ROBINSON & JOHNSON, Belleville, Ont.

**TWO SCHOOLS UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT** CENTRAL Business Colleges TORONTO AND STRATFORD, ONT.

Unquestionably the leading Commercial Schools of 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.

The Only Chemical Hand Fire Extinguisher now approved of by the Inspector of Government of Quebec and all fire department authorities. It is the simplest, the best and the cheapest and is now in use in most public buildings, factories, etc. Price \$24.00 per dozen.

THE CANADIAN FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO. 79 St. Peter St., Montreal.

**RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, ETC.** FOR TREATMENT AND CURE USE **Polynice Oil.**

"ALEXANDER," PARISIEN SPECIALIST. 1394 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/6 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Gearing, Steel, galvanized-steel, Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

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

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

**\$500,000.**

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

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We want every **MUSIC TEACHER** to have a copy of our **NEW (386 page) MUSIC CATALOGUE JUST ISSUED.** It is one of the **LARGEST GENERAL MUSIC and MUSIC BOOK** catalogues ever issued. Containing a **TEACHER'S GUIDE** for the selection of Music. **NO MUSIC TEACHER can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THIS WORK.** We also carry **EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.** WHALEY, ROYCE & Co., 152 Yonge St., TORONTO, CANADA.

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

**EVERY DISHONEST ACT**

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

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

**CANADIAN SHORT STORIES.**

**OLD MAN SAVARIN...** AND OTHER STORIES,

—BY— **EDWARD WILLIAM THOMSON**

Cloth \$1.00.

CONTENTS: Old Man Savarin—The Privilege of the Limbs—McGrath's Bad Night—Green Godfrey's Lament—The Red-Headed Windigo—The Shini-g Cross of Rigaud—Little Baptiste—The Ride by Night—Drafted—A Turkey Apiece—Grandpa's Wolf Story—The Waterloo Veteran—John Bell—Verbitsky's Stratagem.

**PRESS OPINIONS.** Montreal Gazette: "Mr. Thomson has studied with equal success the French soldier on the banks of the Ottawa or its tributaries, the transplanted Highlander, the veteran who has carried across the ocean all the traditions of European battlefields, the Nor'wester who has become the ancestor of half-breeds and is still a true son of auld Scotia, the voyager and shanty man, the hunter and trapper, and even the stranger that is within our gates."

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

**WILLIAM BRIGGS, Publisher,** 20-22 Richmond St. West, Toronto.

**Stop Naturally!**

**You Don't Have to Swear off!**

**SMOKE**

**TOBACCO HABIT CURE.**

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

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

**GASCARETS** candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy, sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 15c.

# The Equity.

SHAWVILLE, DEC. 12, 1895.

A suggestion made by the Mail and Empire some days ago that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be invited to Toronto to open the new municipal buildings in 1897, when the British Association for the Advancement of Science will meet in that city, is meeting with the enthusiastic approval of the citizens of the Queen City.

In order to supply in a measure the omission of one issue of this journal some weeks ago it is our intention next week to publish an enlarged edition which will be devoted to a special class of reading matter, appropriate to this particular season of the year. The edition will also contain a number of special mercantile announcements, the perusal of which will repay those of our readers who have not yet made their holiday purchases.

Returns compiled at the Finance Department to the end of November show a considerable increase in the revenue for the month. The consolidated fund receipts being \$3,166,477 against \$2,775,556 of revenue in November of last year. This appreciation is encouraging as indicative of a general increase in business activity throughout the country, the total revenue receipts for the current fiscal year to date showing a proportionately steady increase. For the five months ended November 30th last, the revenue amounted to \$14,954,142, against \$13,605,055 during the corresponding period of 1894.

Economy in expenditure, both on consolidated fund and capital account is well maintained. The former, during November was \$3,610,958, as compared with \$2,605,742 expended in November, 1894. In the five months of the current year the consolidated fund expenditure has been but \$11,618,500, as against \$12,050,038, during the corresponding year of 1894. Capital account expenditure was \$1,784,039, as against \$1,890,234, spent in capital account during the first five months of the past fiscal year.

The excess of revenue over ordinary expenditure during the five months was 3,335,642, compared with \$1,555,016 of a surplus for the corresponding period last year.

Sir Charles Tupper cabled to Sir Mackenzie Bowell last week, that he will leave England on Saturday 7th inst. by the Campania. He may therefore be expected in Ottawa about December 14 or 15. Regarding the subjects which the High Commissioner comes to discuss, frequent communications are passing between the Ottawa Government and the Imperial authorities. A message received lately, states the basis of the proposed Pacific Cable Conference, and the subjects with which it will be asked to deal. The questions to be submitted to the conference are as follows:—The comparative cost and length of the different routes; probable cost of maintaining the cable constructed by the different routes; the sources of business, and the probable revenue; whether the cable should be constructed by a company receiving a subsidy or by one or more of the Governments interested; whether the cable should be operated by the Governments; and other questions. It will thus be seen that the programme laid down for the conference is comprehensive, and will elicit reports upon all the points that must be considered before the question can be dealt with by the respective Governments. Regarding the steamship service. It is understood that Sir Charles Tupper comes with full explanations of the views of the Imperial authorities. Already the plans of the Canadian Government have been pretty well matured. Draft specifications have been prepared, and it will not be long after Sir Charles' visit until tenders will be invited. Canada, it is understood, will invite tenders, and the details will be supervised by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

## PATRONS FOR PROTECTION.

THEIR MANITOBA ORGAN SEES THAT THERE IS MUCH COMMON SENSE IN IT.

The official organ of the Patrons of Manitoba has the following:—

"They have now in Britain the strongest Government that has existed since over forty years, thoroughly Conservative in its sentiments, besides being strongly interested as landlords and proprietors in preventing the continued depreciation of land values. It is more

than probable that some kind of protection for the agricultural interest, in the way of prohibiting the importation of live cattle and perhaps a slight import duty on wheat, may be imposed in the near future; for it is felt to be a form of national weakness that nearly the whole consumption of the nation should be dependent upon distant countries from whence, should war arise, it would be difficult and expensive to obtain supplies. Ships would have to proceed in fleets conveyed by swift cruisers and torpedo boats, and consequently insurance would be heavy and thus make the goods expensive; but it is thought that were the home market slightly protected that the British farmer would supply a very great share of what at present is supplied by the colonist or the foreigner. The British public it is thought might just as well pay the British farmer a little extra for his produce grown at home than pay for foreign produce of which the greater part of the cost goes in transportation and insurance, and it must be admitted that there is much common sense in the proposition."

## AN OBJECT LESSON.

WHAT FREE TRADE WOULD DO TO THE INDUSTRIES OF CANADA.

A Toronto manufacturer of tinfoil is moving his factory to Lockport, in the State of New York. His reasons for making the change are that our parliament at its session in 1894 put tinfoil on the free list, thus depriving him of the protection which he had against foreign competition, without enlarging his home market. From Lockport he can supply the Canadian market on equal terms with other manufacturers, while he has the American market free from customs duties, which was not the case when manufacturing in Toronto. Though this tinfoil maker employs only from twenty to twenty-five hands, the people of Lockport are very anxious to have his factory started in their town, for the Business Men's Association of the place has contributed \$500 towards the removal of the plant from Toronto and to pay the American duty thereon.

Here is an object lesson for the people of Canada to study. What the Toronto manufacturer of tinfoil is doing is just what all our Canadian manufacturers would have to do, or shut down their works, if the Liberals with their commercial heresy of Free Trade should get into power.—Sarnia Canadian.

It is the same old story over again. When Free trade was adopted in England in 1846, the immediate effect was disastrous to Canada. Lord Elgin, in writing to a friend shortly after, said:—"Peel's Bill of 1846 drives the whole of the Canadian produce down the New York channels of communication, destroying the revenue which Canada expected to derive from canal dues, and ruining at once mill owners, forwarders and merchants. The consequence is that private property is unsaleable in Canada, and not a shilling can be raised on the credit of the Province." Lord Elgin also wrote: "What makes it more serious is that all the property of which Canada is thus robbed is transplanted to the other side of the lines." These expressions of a former Canadian Governor General are pertinent, as taken in connection with the removal of the tinfoil industry, and more pertinent still, in view of Mr. Laurier's pledge to place the commerce and industry of this country under "Free Trade as it is in England," and if his declaration at the banquet at the Boston Board of Trade that Canada would be converted by such Free Trade or Unrestricted Reciprocity into "a tier of new States along the northern border." Mr. Laurier's policy, says the London Free Press, would close up over one hundred branches of United States industries, by their withdrawal and reconsolidation with the principal factories on the other side, and make our own industries, the fruit of Canadian brains and capital, subsidiary to those larger American factories. Let Canadians beware of a policy that can only bear such results. They need no change on those lines.

The writs for the elections in Montreal Centre and Jacques Cartier were issued last Thursday. In Montreal Centre nomination takes place on the 20th and election on the 27th, and in Jacques Cartier the nomination is on the 23rd and polling on the 30th. There are still two constituencies, West Huron and Charlevoix, for which no writs have been issued.

The reply of the Marquis of Salisbury to the note of United States Secretary Olney, on the Venezuelan question, is opposed to the proposal to submit to arbitration any of the territory within the Schomberg boundary line.

# THE CASH STORE.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

A few of Our Prices,

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

Here they are:

Rolled Oats, \$1.90 per bag.  
Oatmeal, . . \$1.90 per bag.  
Corn Meal, \$1.60 per bag.

Good winter Apples, Greenings, Baldwins, Spies, and Canada Reds, @ \$3.25 a bbl.

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

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

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

COME AND SEE US.

Everything cheaper than you ever saw before.

E. HODGINS & SONS.

NEW Blacksmith Shop AT BRISTOL RIDGE.

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

Every kind of Work

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

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO Horseshoeing & Repairing.

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

J. A. LUCAS.

November 26, 1895.

WINTER GOODS

FOR WINTER WEATHER.

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

Cheap Sale of

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

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

B. W. YOUNG.

Shawville, Oct. 30, 1895.

GREAT SALE

OF

OVER-COATS

NOW ON.

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

We quote:

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

G. FRED HODGINS.

November 19th, 1895.

Morrison's Factory

Is still running on time.

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

Lumber Planed & Matched on the Shortest Notice.

BLACKSMITH WORK AS USUAL IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Hiram Morrison, SHAWVILLE, QUE.

Jno. G. McGuire, BUTCHER,

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

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

We Keep . . .

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

A full line Fresh Confectionery always on hand.

SPECIAL PRICES NOW.

Men's Cloth & Fur Coats Ladies Cloth & Fur Coats Grey Goat Robes.

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

J. H. SHAW.

NEW SHOE SHOP

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

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

Good fit and general satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

First-class River Boots and Shoes made to order.

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done.

GIVE HIM A CALL.

T. ROBINSON

Shawville, Que.

Sept. 4, 1895.

3m

A. J. JACKSON.

SHAWVILLE, QUE.

House & Sign Painter, Gilder, Glazier, Decorator.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ORDERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

### Farm for sale.

Farm for Sale, being the South West half of Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Range of Bristol, containing one hundred acres of good land, nearly all of which is cleared. The premises are bounded on the rear by the P. P. J. Railway and are conveniently situated to both the school house and church. Further particulars may be obtained from W. M. SMARY, Executor of the late Mrs. Byron. Portage du Fort, Oct. 9th, 1895.

### Elegant Assortment

— OF —

### Ladies' Hats

— and all kinds of —

### Fall Millinery

now in stock at

**MRS. MCKENZIE'S,**  
**SHAWVILLE.**

selection of goods will repay you

### When you Come to Town

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

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

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

### Picture Framing

### Repairing

Done with neatness and despatch.

**JAMES McARTHUR,**  
**SHAWVILLE.**

### WE PRINT

Circulars,  
Letter Heads,  
Note Heads,  
Bill Heads,  
Receipt Forms,  
Notes of Hand,  
Posters,  
Dodgers,  
Fly Sheets,  
Horse Route Bills,  
Cards,  
Tickets,  
Blanks, etc., etc.  
In good Style and at reasonable rates.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

**THE EQUITY,**  
**SHAWVILLE, Q.**

N.B.—Advertise with us—  
THE EQUITY reaches more homes in Pontiac than any other paper.

Speaking before the Dairy Commission at Waterloo on Wednesday night last, Professor Robertson, after referring to the difficulties which surround Canada's live stock trade with Great Britain, went on to deal with the possibilities of opening up an export business in dressed meats. He said he was authorized by the Minister of Agriculture, to state that a plan was under the favorable consideration of the Government at the time, whereby dressed meats from Canada would be put through retail depots in Great Britain, within the range of the best class of consumers, in their best condition and under their own name, as Canadian products.

According to the report of the Provincial Dairy Convention at Waterloo last week, steps will probably be taken by the Association to secure the registration of a trade mark for all cheese manufactured in the Province of Quebec under syndicate inspection, the use of the trade mark to be allowed under certain conditions to factories in the province, under serial number, for the proper identification of the producer.

### O'Brien Talks Fight.

THINKS OTHER NATIONS WOULD HELP OBTAIN IRELAND'S INDEPENDENCE.

London, December 8.—An article written by Wm. O'Brien for the Revue Politique, on the "European Aspect of the Irish Question," has attracted attention, owing to the development in the East. Mr. O'Brien argues that the Irish bond of sympathy with England's enemies has not entirely disappeared. The new movement begun in Chicago, ought to be for statesmen a matter of duty. The Irish Americans have sufficient influence with the United States Government to stop the progress of a family entente between the two great English speaking nations. They have also the power to arouse an enemy that England has the most reason to fear in the world. The young men of the Gaelic Athletic Association, he says, would form a ready-made army for French or Russian would put rifles in their hands, and they would capture Cork and Limerick and hold them long enough to allow Irishmen to rally to the flag. Mr. O'Brien is of the opinion that the English fleet watching the Channel could not prevent a landing in Ireland.

### Two Guns for One.

ADMIRAL BELKNAP'S POLICY OF DEFENCE ON THE GREAT LAKES

Detroit, December 5.—Admiral G. B. Belknap has written a letter to Richard P. Joy, of this city, commending an article written by the latter and published in the Marine Review, of Cleveland, advocating the abrogation of the treaty with Great Britain prohibiting the building of warships on the Great Lakes. Admiral Belknap says in part:—If the shipbuilders in our ports on the Great Lakes cannot be allowed to compete with shipbuilders in other parts of the country in the building of vessels for our navy by reason of the treaty with Great Britain, it is high time that such treaty were amended so that our shipbuilding plants, wherever located, may have an equal chance in the matter of Government work. Independently of what Canada may be doing in the construction of steam vessels for lake marine, readily convertible into effective gunboats, Great Britain relies upon the facility of the Welland canal for the ready assembling of her gunboats and small cruisers in the great lakes in the event of war with the United States. With a fixed and well digested policy, indomitable push and sleepless foresight, ever looking towards future contingencies and the expansion of the empire, British statesmen, when they do not play the part of a bully after the method of Lord Palmerston, make their designs under cover of a velvet handed diplomacy as seductive as it is dangerous. Too often in truth it lulls other powers, and, especially the too trustful United States, into a blind and sometimes fatal sense of security. The siren song of Britannia is continually sounded in our ears in notes exalting the ties of kindred blood and tongue, but when we look about us and note the fact that three-quarters of our diplomatic conditions of any note are with Great Britain and her colony, the Dominion of Canada, we may well look askance at the professions of fair dealing and sincerity. Inevitably Britain, indeed, never relaxes her vigilance in any direction, and when she detects a crack of opportunity in any quarter, she inserts, on the instant, a wedge of claim and demand, and, at the propitious moment for her self, drives it home with dogged purpose and resistless blows, regardless of the sensibilities or the rights of other powers, save, perhaps, Russia, France and Germany. At this time, in fact, every mail from Alaska brings tidings of her alleged efforts to appropriate valuable points and islands along the coast line of that territory, just as she laid claim to the Island of San Juan, in the Puget Sound after the conclusion of the treaty of 1846, defining our northwest boundary. The British maw, indeed, never gets its fill.

"Commerce is the handmaid of civilization, and every nation has the indubitable right to protect its ships wherever they may be. Therefore our great tonnage on the lakes should have the protection that forts and ships of war alone can give.

"What right has England to insist that the United States shall not keep a naval force of whatever strength they choose on the great lakes? Let the people of the Great Northwest demand protection ashore and afloat, and where England, or the middle-western province, Canada, mans or floats a gun let us meet each gun with two."

Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner at London, sailed for Canada on Saturday last.

The farmers in the Crystal district of Manitoba, according to a telegram from Winnipeg, are getting about eight cents more per bushel for their oats than the farmers a few miles south of them in North Dakota. Free Trade would always bring the value of produce down to the level of the lowest market. The agriculturalists who know their own interests do not want Free Trade.

A Mrs. Higginson, of Boston, eloped with a young man, named Smith, taking with her \$50,000 worth of jewellery and \$40,000 in cash. She has since fallen in for a bequest of \$20,000, which is not at all in accordance with the way the virtuous novelist arranges matters. Now her husband has sent her \$100,000. Does he think he is well rid of her at that price, or is he trying to re-act the husband's part in the old play, "A woman Killed with Kindness" asks the Montreal Gazette.

### Great Britain's Ultimatum to Venezuela.

GARRACAS, Venezuela, December 8.—The English note is said to have been received here yesterday. It is now in the hands of the German Minister. He will deliver it tomorrow to President Crespo, when the latter comes to the capital to appoint a new Cabinet and to relieve Vice-President Acevedo, who has been acting President during the absence of Gen. Crespo. The British Government demands £12,000 (\$60,000) for the arrest by Venezuelans of "Englishmen on English territory," the disputed region on the border of British Guiana. Venezuela will not pay it. The revolution is now confined to the State of Los Andes.

### The Delineator for December

Is called the Christmas number, and is filled with holiday good things. The exposition of winter styles is complete and the season's millinery is attractively presented. There is a special holiday article on dolls and their dressing, and another on novel home-made Christmas gifts, a theme pleasantly supplemented by the conclusion of Tillie Rooms Littell's account of how to make crepe paper brownies, and by a chatty glance at current novelties in around the tea table. Mrs. Roger A. Prior delightfully chaperones her readers to society breakfasts, luncheons and suppers. The practical side of the Christmas dinner has an exposition all its own, while the Christmas turkey itself figures in an amusing sketch of cabin life in the South, by Lucia M. Robins. Henry C. Wood tells how some bright young people of the Blue Grass region celebrated Christmas at "Happy Valley," and a helpful article on carving completes the tribute to the day. Henry C. Lahee of the New England Conservatory of Music, gives experienced advice on piano tuning as an occupation for women. Harriet Keith Eobes treats of burnt work upon ivory, while Sarah Miller Kirky concludes the present series of papers on kindergarten work, the great success of which has caused a supplementary series of three to be arranged for. Floral work for the month, a look into the newest books and a renewal of novelties knitting, tatting and lace making are among the other features. Subscription price of Delineator is \$1.00 per year or 15c per single copy. Address all communications to the Delineator Pub. Co., Toronto, Ltd, 33 Richmond St., West, Toronto, Ont.

### Sign of a Hard Winter.

GREAT MIGRATION OF WOLVES FROM THE FAR NORTH.

Recent despatches from Chamberlain, S. D., told of the unusually large number of wolves in that vicinity and on the cattle ranges west of the Missouri river. Reports from many other portions of South Dakota show that wolves were never so plentiful as they are at present, says the Chicago Herald. Serious loss has been experienced by stockmen in the western part of the state, and even in the eastern part depredations are constantly increasing.

The wolves are not the common coyotes, but are the large grey timber wolves and some of them that have been killed are monsters. They are capable of overpowering a two year-old steer with apparent ease. At one point in the northern portion of the state seventeen wolves were recently counted in a single pack feeding on the carcass of a horse. Since the settlement of the country no such thing has ever before been known, and a gray wolf has always been a rarity east of the Missouri river.

There must be a reason for this sudden influx of wild animals, and old trappers who have spent their lives in the north-western wilderness have an explanation for it. They say that the wolves come from the extreme north, away up in the woods of Alberta and the vicinity of Hudson Bay, and that the migration of the wolves, according to the trappers is always said to presage a severe winter and a phenomenal snowfall which will prevent the animals from obtaining food in their customary haunts.

While the visitation of the wolves may not be particularly enjoyed by the stockmen, it is believed to be a good sign for the husbandman. In their opinion it means that the ground the coming winter will be covered as in the memorable winter of 1880-81, to a depth of four or five feet in snow, and when the snow melts in the spring the country will be inundated with a deluge of water which will soak the sub soil to a great depth, fill up the old lake beds, and thus insure favorable crop seasons.

The death is reported of Mr. Laliberte, local member for Lotbiniere.

Mr. James McShane "the People's Jimmy," is to oppose Sir William Hingston in Montreal Centre—the candidate of that immaculate party of purity, whose performances invariably are in inverse ratio to its promises. James fills the bill admirably.

Eighty-five members of the Imperial Parliament have banded themselves together for the purpose of securing some measure of protection to the industries of Great Britain. If their success would mean an import duty against Canadian produce we could best afford to wish them a failure. But when Great Britain protects herself against ruinous competition it will be possible for her to give the colonies an advantage in her markets over foreign competitors. So the British Protectionists may be working in our interest as well as their own.

### NOTICE.

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

MRS. LANG.  
Quyon, November 20, 1895.

### Desirable Business Stand for Sale.

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

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

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

For further particulars apply on the premises, or to

A. SMILEY, Shawville.

### BUSINESS STAND FOR SALE.

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

SITUATED AT THE VILLAGE OF BRYSON.

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

### NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

As I have decided to retire from business I hereby notify all parties indebted to me in any way that they are required to settle up on or before the FIFTEENTH day of DECEMBER, 1895, as after that date all accounts in my books remaining unpaid will be placed in Court for collection. Parties interested are therefore requested to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

JAMES MOORE.

Bryson, Nov. 26, 1895.

### SHAWVILLE Hair Dressing Parlor

SILAS YOUNG - PROP.

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

ALL SOLICITED.

Shop next door to Turner

Shears and Scissors sharpened at reasonable prices by means of a new patent machine which does the work perfectly. Dec 15, 1892.

### LIVERY,

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

One of the best equipped

Liveries

in the District.

CHARGES MODERATE.

### PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS, COPYRIGHTS.

CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNY & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A free book of information concerning Patents sent free to those who send free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Muny & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and this is brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This scientific paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. \$2 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$1.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new inventions, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNY & CO., New York, 362 Broadway.

"Sir William Hingston's election in Montreal," says the London Advertiser, "under Sir Adolphe Caron's management, could not be a triumph for political purity." Still it would be otto of roses compared with the election of Jimmy McShane under Mr. Tarte's auspices, remarks the Ottawa Journal.

### Shawville Produce Quotations.

Oats	25 to 30
Peas	48 to 50
Rye	40
Eggs	12 15
Wool	20 22
Lard	9
Butter	13 15
Wheat, (standard) at mill	70 00
Buckwheat	33 35
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 25 to 4 50
Beef	3 00 to 3 50
Hay per ton	8 00 9 00
Calfskins	00 to 00
Hides	3 50 to 3 75

### Salesmen Wanted.

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

**Allen Nursery Co.,**  
Rochester, N. Y.

### SLEIGHS, CUTTERS

AND EVERYTHING IN THE LINE

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

**J. A. BECKETT,**  
**SHAWVILLE.**

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

None but best Material used.

Now is the time to order.

**J. A. BECKETT.**

### New Process Canadian DIAMOND

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

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

Our prices are low and shipments prompt.

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

**The Samuel Rogers Oil Co.**  
**Ottawa and Brookville.**

THE PERFECT TEA

### MONSOON TEA

THE FINEST TEA IN THE WORLD

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

"Monsoon" Tea is packed under the supervision of the Tea growers, and is advertised and sold by them as a sample of the best quality of Indian and Ceylon Teas. For that reason they see that none but the very fresh leaves go into Monsoon packages. That is why "Monsoon" is the perfect Tea, can be sold at the same price as inferior tea. It is put up in sealed caddies of 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lbs., and sold in three flavours at 40c., 50c., and 60c. If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front St. East, Toronto.

# MRS. FARQUHARSON'S NIECE.

## CHAP. IV.—CHECKMATED.

I scarcely recognised myself in the resolute girl I had become. The other two seemed to depend on me for everything, and I had roused myself to the occasion. I wrote a hurried note and descended, bearing it in my hand unsealed. I handed it to Mr. Vanburgh, whom I found dressed. A long dark cloak of Mrs. Farquharson's almost entirely covered his gray dress. He wore my hat, which I had left in his room, and a dark veil. He stood on a chair. He would not wait for tea, he said. He asked my pardon for taking my hat.

"Oh, what does it matter, so that you escape!" I cried. "I will accompany you to Harley, for I know that neither Mrs. Farquharson nor I could rest unless we knew you had got safely away. Do not raise any objection; I can walk back perfectly well alone."

"You are a true friend in need, Miss Stuart," said he with emotion. "What we should have done without you at this time, Heaven knows, for I am quite unnerved. I am sorry uncle is not here; I should like to have said good-bye to him."

We left the house, Mr. Vanburgh carrying the bag concealed under the long cloak. None of the servants by good luck were about. Mrs. Farquharson did not come to the door; she wished it to appear as though we had gone merely for a stroll. On my return she would tell Mrs. Glass the housekeeper that Miss Selwyn had gone.

We took down the garden path and along near to the river-side until we reached the bend of the river, which brought us outside the Manor grounds into Squire Bolden's, between which and Mrs. Farquharson's there was a high hedge, the counterpart of that which bounded the Manor lands on Farmer Shiel's side. By taking this road we kept completely out of the detective's view, should he be on the outlook with his glass. A small footpath led us out to the main road leading to Harley.

Our walk was a very silent one, for we scarce exchanged half-a-dozen words. When we reached the station, we had not long to wait. I secured Mr. Vanburgh's ticket for him.

"I cannot thank you," he said, much agitated, as he was about to step into the train: "I will try and drop a line. Perhaps we shall yet see each other again. My aunt will tell you the whole story. Believe me, Miss Stuart, I am innocent of this charge."

"I never doubted it. We shall long to hear from you how you get on. Might I ask you a favour, Mr. Vanburgh? It is that you promise me to give up gambling and betting from this time."

He suddenly stooped and imprinted a kiss on my forehead. "Forgive me, I do promise. For your sake, I would promise anything."

Next minute I was standing alone with crimson cheeks waving my handkerchief as the train glided off. My thoughts were full of that kiss all the way back.

Mrs. Glass coming into the room on my return, was then told of Miss Selwyn's departure. She seemed very much surprised, but made no remark. That young lady's erratic movements were evidently too much for her. She was simply told Miss Selwyn had received word which necessitated her leaving at once.

It was not without some trepidation that I descended next morning to the breakfast-room. Mrs. Farquharson was already seated there, calm and composed as usual. I could not help admiring her fortitude. In the midst of the meal came a ring at the door bell. Mrs. Glass, being at that moment in the act of crossing the hall, herself opened the door.

"We wish to see Miss Selwyn," said a voice, which I recognized as that of the man Jacobs.

"Miss Selwyn is not here," replied Mrs. Glass. "She left last night before seven o'clock. She was telegraphed for to go home." This statement she made entirely on her own authority, as nothing whatever had been said to her either regarding the mode in which Miss Selwyn had been summoned away to her destination. She had apparently arrived at this conclusion of her own accord.

"Stuff and gammon!" cried the man coarsely. "Where could she go? You don't catch a weasel asleep. Try that on with some other, my good woman. More likely she saw us from the window and is hiding. Tell your mistress we wish to see her at once."

Without waiting to be invited, they followed Mrs. Glass into the breakfast-room. There were three of them—the third, I presume being the man whom Jacobs had called Bob. The foremost, Jacobs, held what I supposed was the warrant in his hand.

Mr. Farquharson's presence of mind was admirable. "May I ask the meaning of this intrusion, gentlemen?" she asked calmly. "Mrs. Glass, show these gentlemen into the front drawing-room for a few minutes. Miss Stuart and I are engaged at breakfast just now."

They were manifestly taken aback at her coolness. "I beg your pardon, madam—and yours too, miss," said Jacobs; "but our business will not wait. I have here a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. Jack Vanburgh on a charge of forgery, who has been staying here three weeks under the name of Miss Doris Selwyn."

Mrs. Glass gave a scream, and seemed about to drop. Mrs. Farquharson still preserved an unruffled front.

"Mrs. Glass has already told you that Miss Selwyn is not here. I have nothing more to add, gentlemen. If you wish, you can search the house and grounds. Perhaps you will kindly relieve us of your presence, and allow Miss Stuart and me to finish breakfast."

I never saw such an expression of baffled rage on the face of any human being as that which overspread the countenance of Jacobs. Perhaps the knowledge of his own dilatoriness made him feel worse. "It is false!" he shouted. "He is here! I'll bet my life. Maybe you are not aware, madam, that in concealing this young man from punishment, you run a risk yourself," he added ferociously.

"I am concealing no young man," she said; "and if I were, am not one to be intimidated by threats.—Excuse me, gentlemen, but if you do not retire, Miss Stuart and I must."

Thereupon they went out, but not before casting suspicious glances round the room. They searched the house from top to bottom—of course with no result; and all day two of them hovered about the house and grounds, the third probably making inquiries elsewhere. "I do not think they suspected me in the matter."

In the course of the day I received a

letter, which was, I understood, directed to me to avoid suspicion. It contained simply these words: "Everything arranged. To-morrow six a.m." No signature was attached, and it bore the London postmark. This was sufficient, however, to satisfy us that all was right, and that Mr. Vanburgh would by this time have sailed and the note been written by him the night before. Later on, I would get full details from my father.

Meantime, I had heard the particulars of the alleged forgery from Mrs. Farquharson. "One night about a month ago," she said, "Mr. Balscombe and Jack were detained in the office on business later than usual, the others having left before them. After Mr. Balscombe left, Jack noticed his cheque-book lying among some papers on his desk. He was usually very careful to keep it under lock and key. Jack picked it up and put it in the inside pocket of his coat, intending to lock it up in the safe in the other room; but having some other things to do first, finally forgot all about it. During that evening he and Mr. Balscombe's nephew were out playing at billiards together, and Jack got himself rather the worse of liquor. Young Balscombe had to take him home and see him to bed. In the morning, Jack was found remembering the cheque-book, and on examining his pocket, found it all right where he had placed it the night before. When he got to the office, he handed it to Mr. Balscombe, explaining how it came to be in his possession. Some days afterwards, Mr. Balscombe discovered, on looking over his bank-book, that a sum of fifty pounds, for which he did not remember writing a cheque, had been withdrawn from his account. He called at once at the bank, and was shown a cheque for that amount purporting to be signed by himself, but which he at once detected to be a forgery. On examining his cheque-book, one cheque was found to be torn away, counterfeit and all. He then remembered the occasion on which Jack had charge of the cheque-book as being the only time it was out of his possession. The cheque had been filled up in a strange name, but had been endorsed all right, and the money paid—so far as the teller of the bank could recollect—to a young lad about eighteen or so, the morning Jack returned the book to Mr. Balscombe. Jack was then questioned on the subject, but indignantly repudiated all knowledge of the forgery or of the cheque. He had forgotten all about the book, he said, till next morning, and consequently no one knew from him of his having it in his possession. He had not stolen it himself, and therefore the cheque must have been abstracted earlier. Mr. Balscombe was furious. Although the amount was trifling, the crime was none the less.—You know the rest, Naomi. If the cheque was really taken out of the book that evening, it must have been done unknown to him, for Jack swears he is innocent, and I can believe him."

"And I also," I said. "But who could have done it?"

"I cannot tell," said Mrs. Farquharson sadly. "Mr. Balscombe is positive the cheque was not taken away before that day, and the very next morning it was cashed.—When Jack came here that afternoon," she continued, "I did not know him at first in his disguise. He told me then that Mr. Bates the cashier had warned him to flee at once, for Mr. Balscombe had ordered his arrest. The disguise he wore he had lately used in some private theatricals, and adopted it for safety. He was anxious to get out of the country, and until he could do so, we agreed that he should pass himself off as my niece, Doris Selwyn, for I had no acquaintances with whom I was sufficiently intimate terms to have their daughters visiting me, as I mix so little in society.—You have never heard me mention Doris, Naomi; the subject is too painful. Three years ago she was to have been married; and on the very morning of the marriage day, her lover was killed in one of those dreadful railway accidents. The shock turned her brain and nearly killed her, and she has been out of her mind ever since. The doctors, however, still hold out hope of her ultimate recovery."

"Poor girl! Her lot has been a very sad one," I said. "I pity her from my heart."

"Jack has no hope of proving his innocence," added Mrs. Farquharson after a few minutes. "Mr. Bates has been writing here since he came here as to how matters stood, and he says his master is as wild at Jack as ever. It is curious, too, and he such a favorite with him till recently."

I then related the incidents of the razor and the cigar-smoking which I had noticed. Mrs. Farquharson could not help prying, especially at the mention of the razor.

"I remember seeing the door ajar that morning," she said, "for I heard you come in, and was just ready to leave my room at the time. The Professor, who of course was in the secret, had been in Jack's room hunting for one of his books, which Jack had mislaid, and neglected to close the door after him. The draught from his own door when he closed it must have blown Jack's door further open. Jack is so careless, he had not observed it."

More than a year slipped past. I was still with Mrs. Farquharson. Mr. Vanburgh, we had long ago heard, had landed in Sydney all right; and on the recommendation of Captain Gray, to whom he had confided the position in which he was placed, succeeded in obtaining a situation in a large mercantile firm, where he was doing well. He wrote home regularly to his uncle and aunt. I also had recently received a letter from him, the contents of which I need not divulge; suffice it to say that I wrote back in answer to his request, promising to go out to Sydney to him as soon as he could make a home for me; but this promise I was never called upon to fulfil, for shortly thereafter Jack himself was urgently sent for to some home by Mr. Balscombe, with an offer of partnership. The mystery of the forged cheque had at last been cleared up. As the reader may have guessed, the culprit was no other than Henry Balscombe, Mr. Balscombe's nephew. On his recovery from a violent attack of fever, with which he was seized about a year and a half after Jack's hurried departure, and during which attack his life was despaired of, he confessed all. He had been jealous of Jack's favouritism with his uncle. That night he took him home, in helping him off with his coat the cheque-book had fallen from his pocket to the floor. Henry Balscombe picked it up, recognized it as his uncle's, and a de-

mon must have prompted him. He tore out one of the cheques and put back the book, filled the cheque up next morning, imitating his uncle's handwriting admirably, and finally sent his landlady's young son to the bank for the money, bidding him say, if any questions were asked, that he came from Mr. Taylor, the name in which the cheque had been filled up. His plot was only too successful. He saw his rival de-throned; but he himself was far from happy, and over and over again had been on the point of confessing everything. Suspicion had never in the slightest degree attached to him, although it was known he had been with Jack that night. It was supposed he could have had no object in purloining the cheque, even though he had known the cheque-book to have been in Jack's possession, as he had plenty of money of his own, while Jack was well known to be rather hard up.

At first, on hearing his confession, his uncle refused to have anything further to do with him. However, when Jack came home, which he did almost immediately, Mr. Balscombe, on his urgent entreaty, agreed to overlook his nephew's misdemeanour, and became reconciled to him. Henry Balscombe was very sincerely penitent; and Jack and he are now partners in business and the closest of friends. As for myself I agree with Jack in thinking that after all there was a silver lining to the cloud, since but for that unfounded accusation, he would not have been forced to take refuge at the Manor, and I might never have been, as I am now, the happy wife of him whom first I knew as Mrs. Farquharson's niece. (The End.)

## ROMANCE OF A WIG.

A Characteristically Parisian Love Story With a Tragic Ending.

A tragic ending to a comic scene has resulted in the heroine of the adventure being conveyed to the hospital in a very precarious state, while the hero is securely under lock and key at the depot of the Prefecture of Police, in Paris. The whole affair turned on some silly fun and stupid horseplay about a wig. A young man had been fascinated by the attractions of a girl a few years his junior and had asked to be permitted to pay his attentions to her, but she was by no means disposed to return the compliment, as he had become very bald through illness, and as the object of his affections concisely put it, she would never dream of marrying any one with no hair on his head.

The youth meditated over his discomfiture, and then a happy thought flashed upon him. He would repair the ravages of unkind nature by a recourse to art, and forthwith he wended his way to a hairdresser's shop and became the delighted possessor of a wig with curls and love-locks and elaborate partings in front and behind, which, as he fondly hoped, would produce the desired impression on the heart of the obdurate young woman.

Thus adorned, he proceeded that evening to a restaurant where she was dining with some friends, but to his horror she not only burst out laughing when he appeared on the scene, but presently made a dash at his wig, which she tore off, revealing his denuded head to the astonished gaze of the party. The youth endeavored to wrest the wig from her grasp, and so, finding herself hard pressed, the fair maiden passed it over to one of her companions, who tossed it to the other side of the room and then, as ignorant of the fact, he still struggled, she dealt him a slap in the face.

Beside himself with disappointment and wrath, the young man snatched a knife from the table, and ere the spectators of the scene could interpose he had stabbed the girl in the neck. Cries of dismay now resounded, instead of the peals of laughter which had hitherto rent the air, as the young woman fell fainting to the floor. The police were summoned, and while the youth was led off in custody the girl was taken to the shop of a neighboring druggist, pending her removal to the hospital. It is feared that she will not recover.

## The British Empire.

Mr. P. O'Carroll, in the Chicago Times Herald of a recent date, has this to say in answer to the ravings of some Yankee politicians and newspapers:—The British Empire is 200,000 square miles greater than the whole of the Russian Empire, and twice as large as the whole of the United States. For every dollar spent by other nations on war, England can spend five hundred. It is richer than the whole of Europe combined, and we all know that money is the sinews of war. It has a more glorious fighting record than any nation on earth. For every square mile of territory at home it possesses sixty-four miles abroad. All its soldiers and sailors are volunteers, while every other European nation compel their sons to become soldiers, willy, nilly.

## British Army Pensions.

The ordinary pension to the widow of a Lieutenant in the army is £40, and £10 for each child. A Captain's widow has £50, and £12 for each child; a Lieutenant Colonel's widow, £90, and £16 for each child; a General's widow, £120, and £20 for each child. If death is directly traced to fatigue, privation or exposure, the pensions are increased by half as much again; if the officer is killed in action, or dies of wounds within twelve months of the battle, the pensions are doubled. The ordinary pensions are not granted if the officer was twenty-five years older than his wife.

## Had to Have Them.

Husband—What d'ye call these things?  
 Wife—Those are brand-new 1895 X unlaundered Duke of Marlborough shirts, which I got for you at Jobb, Lot & Co.'s great fire sale.  
 Husband—They are three sizes too small.  
 Wife—There was nothing larger left, and I had to take them, or lose a big bargain.  
 A husband with money to burn is likely to make a good match.

## ENGLAND'S DESTROYERS.

### TWENTY-THREE TORPEDO CRAFT NOW BEAT 27 KNOTS.

By Next Year She Will Have Twelve More to Exceed a Speed of Thirty Knots—The Make-Up of This Class of Vessels—The Requirements to Produce Them.

An interesting account of the present condition of the torpedo-boat destroyers of England is given in a recent number of Engineering. This class of boats was decided upon in 1893 on the theory that England, being the strongest naval power, had no need of torpedo boats, which are instruments of defence, but had need rather of vessels fast enough and strong enough to put torpedo boats out of the way in an action.

Accordingly provision was made in the naval estimates for 1894-95 for the building of forty-two boats within the year, with a displacement of 220 tons and 3,400 indicated horse power. As French torpedo boats had shown as great a speed as 25 knots an hour, the contracts for the new boats required a speed of 27 knots. Where locomotive boilers were used 26 knots was accepted. The boats are twin-screw boats, and carry sixty tons of coal with a complement of forty men. They are fitted with five torpedo tubes, carrying one 12-pounder and three 6-pounder firing guns, with room for two more if needed. They cost about \$150,000 each.

Of the boats ordered in 1893 twenty-three are now ready, the contractors, for various reasons, including labor troubles, having been unable to complete the other nineteen. In all cases the novelty of the design and the very high speed demanded involved the expenditure of much more time in construction and in trials than had been anticipated. In the destroyers that have been completed, however, the contract speed has in almost all cases been exceeded, in some instances very considerably. Nearly all the makers have used some form of water-tube boiler. This table gives the results of the official trials:

TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYERS WITH WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

Name.	Builders.	Length of Vessel.	Description of Boilers.	Speed on Trials (Knots).
Boxer	Thornycroft	201.5	Thornycroft	29.17
Sury	J. & G. Thomson	200	N. M. A.	29.16
Ar. ant.	Thornycroft	201.5	Thornycroft	27.94
Bruler	Thornycroft	201.5	Thornycroft	27.94
Starfish	Naval Construction Company	190	Blechynden	27.97
Janus	Palmer	190	Du Temple	27.80
Deoy	Thornycroft	185	Thornycroft	27.76
Durand	Thornycroft	185	Thornycroft	27.79
Hornet	Yarrow	180	Yarrow	27.63
Salmon	Earle	200	Yarrow	27.69
Shark	J. & G. Thomson	200	Normand	27.56
Banish	Laird	210	Normand	27.57
Ferret	Laird	195	Normand	27.51
Rocket	J. & G. Thomson	200	Normand	27.37
Contest	Laird	210	Normand	27.36
Sturgeon	Naval Construction Company	190	Blechynden	27.16
Dragon	Laird	210	Normand	27.14
Skate	Naval Construction Company	190	Blechynden	27.11
Handy	Fairfield	194	Thornycroft	27.04
Lynx	Laird	210	Normand	27.00

Besides this, the Havock, with a speed of 27.17 knots, the Dasher and Charger, built by Yarrow, have been accepted, but as they are fitted with locomotive boilers they cannot be fairly compared with the rest. The speeds are those of the three hours' official trial, with the contract weight of thirty tons in the shape of coal, spare gear, etc. on board. Many of these vessels made better runs on the full three hours than they did in the six runs over the measured mile with which the trials begin. This is accounted for partly by the lightening of the load as the coal is burned during the progress of the trial, but it is also due in part to the type of boiler used. With the multitubular boiler the fouling of the tubes, "bird's-nesting" of the plates, and the strain on the strength of the stokers caused a fall in steam pressure in the last hour. With water-tube boilers the work is easier for the men, the space for combustion is larger, tubes do not get choked, and the proportions allow of easier blowing.

The Boxer, built by Messrs. Thornycroft & Co., heads the list, standing easily first, with a lead of nearly a knot. Until a short time ago she was the fastest vessel not only in the British navy but in the world; within a month, however, she had been

### SURPASSED TWICE.

by the Sokol, built in England by Yarrow & Co., and by the French torpedo boat Forban, built at Havre by Augustin Normand & Co. The Sokol is 190 feet long, 18 feet 6 inches broad, and made 29.76 knots in her three hours' trial. The Forban is not a destroyer, but a first-class torpedo boat; her length is 144 feet 4 inches, breadth on load line 14 feet 6 inches, extreme breadth 15 feet 2 inches, depth 10 feet, displacement, fully loaded, 136 tons. The boilers are of the Normand water-tube type, the engines triple expansion; on one hour's run the mean speed was 31.029 knots.

The English Government calls for twenty new destroyers in this year's estimates, with a guaranteed speed of thirty knots, which is a big bound from the twenty-seven knots of the last batch. As the contract speed in that case was exceeded by nearly two knots in the Boxer, the same may easily happen with the new vessels, when we shall have boats that can travel thirty-two knots, or thirty-seven statute miles an hour.

Already been ordered and begun. The Thornycrofts will build the Desperate, Fame, Foam, and Mallard; the Lairds the Quail, Sparrow, Thrasher, and Viper, and the Thomsons the Brazen, Electric, Recruit, and Vulture. Thornycroft have guaranteed 5,400 horse power for their vessels. Lairds 6,000, and Thomsons 5,800. All will not be of the same dimensions, but they will not much exceed the previous class in size. The speed, therefore, must come from the increase of power.

Though the speed of these vessels is the element in which stress is laid, it

is not, of course, the only quality needed in a successful destroyer; it is, however, one of the

### FOREMOST QUALITIES.

and one that can be definitely measured. Speed is the final result of the combination that comprises the vessel. When a number of boats are built according to certain specifications, under Government supervision, it is fair to say that the fastest of the group is the most successful. In estimating the speeds the weather is a disturbing element for which no allowance can be made. Contractors are not likely to make trials when the sea is very rough. The measured mile courses are always near the coast, and some are more favorable for speed than others. The only absolute test of the relative speed of the boats, from which the element of luck could be eliminated, would be to have them all start over the same course at once.

The speed obtained is sometimes said to be a mere question of brute force, of cramming bigger engines into the boats. This is hardly true. The value of the proper use of materials in the construction of the hull was shown in the Sokol. Although the question is mainly one of machinery, the problem is rather how to get the greatest power with the least space and weight, and how to obtain the greatest possible efficiency out of the boilers. It is engineering skill and ingenuity that triumphs.

## CHICAGO'S DRAINAGE CANAL.

Strenuous Objections Will be Made Against It by the Lake Cities Before it is Finished.

Before Chicago is allowed to cut its drainage canal through the watershed that separates the great systems of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi the objections of many American cities on both these systems will have to be considered. The numerous and influential lake ports, especially those on the lower lakes, Erie and Ontario, cannot be friendly to the canal. Already the level of the lakes has fallen away so far as to bring about a crisis in the business of many of these ports, and to cripple lake marine traffic generally. To conserve an inch of the present level it might well be supposed that such cities as Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Oswego would leave nothing undone that it is in their power to do. A few years ago they might have thought a foot of water more or less a small matter to make a fuss about, and might have questioned that such a channel as the drainage canal could make any material difference in the volume of so great a body of water. But they now perceive that the lakes are

### NOT INEXHAUSTIBLE.

that, in fact, waste is fast telling upon them, with grave results for the present and the future of navigation. It is a time when the economy of the forces of the lakes is being keenly studied. The report of the Government commission on the drainage canal which was appointed by the Secretary for War shows that Lake Michigan would be lowered seven inches, Lake Huron between four and five inches, and Lake Erie two or three inches. This loss, once not worth mentioning, would now be serious, and in the next session of Congress we may expect that legislation, prompted by lake cities, will be introduced, with the object of blocking the drainage canal. But it is not only the balance of the lakes that it would disturb. The other great stream into which it would pour its waters, the Mississippi, might not be improved by the addition. The purpose of the canal is to carry off the city's sewage; it is a drainage canal. No stream could be more heavily charged with filth. It is to carry the pollution from a city of 1,100,000, and also to cleanse the vast stock yards of Chicago, which are the Augean stables of modern times. All this will pass

### DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

St. Louis, a city of a million inhabitants on that stream, does not relish the idea of having the drainage of the great slaughter-house of the world constantly floating through its very heart. One of its representatives in Congress is to introduce a bill next session with the object of restraining Chicago from so befouling the Mississippi. Many another Mississippi city besides St. Louis will be loath to have Chicago's sewage carried into its midst. The purifying capacity of a large expanse of water is unquestionably great, but the cities on the Mississippi will be inclined to doubt that the quantity flowing between the banks of their stream is equal to the task of purifying Chicago sewage as fast as it is turned out. Chicago, however, is more than enthusiastic for its canal, and will fight the influence of the lake and Mississippi cities in Congress and out.

### His Retort Courteous.

Dr. Chalmers, the eminent divine, was fond of telling the following story: Lady Betty Cunningham, having had some differences of opinion with the parish minister, instead of putting her usual contribution in the collecting-plate, merely gave a stately bow. This having occurred several Sundays in succession, the elder in charge of the plate at last lost patience, and blurted out: "We cud dae wi' less o' yer manners, an' mair o' yer siller, ma leddy."

Dining on one occasion at the house of a nobleman he happened to repeat the anecdote, whereupon the host, in a not over-well-pleased tone, said:

"Are you aware, Dr. Chalmers, that Lady Betty is a relative of mine?"

"I was not aware, my lord," replied the doctor; but, with your permission, I shall mention the fact the next time I tell the story.

### No Anxious Care.

Reformer—How are you going to cast your vote?  
 Dusty Rhodes—Dunno; the man I sell it to has to look out for that.

### Not Easily Scared.

Housekeeper—Didn't you see that sign out there—Beware of the dogs?  
 Tramp—No, mum.  
 Housekeeper—There is a sign there, and it is especially intended to warn just such fellows as you, so that you will keep away.  
 Tramp—I didn't see no sign, mum. I only saw the dog.

# THE SILVER STREAM

AN IDYL OF THE WYE  
CHAPTER I.

As the shadows began to lengthen over Belmont—for the cathedral chimed floating along the bosom of the waters proclaimed the seventh hour—a long outrigger gig pair flashed round the point into the level stretch of dead pool reaching right away to the Wye Bridge. There was a pleasant smell of flowers lying upon the sweet August air, a lowing of cattle, a reflection of many boats in the track as the gig, propelled by four muscular arms, slid on towards the town. There were only two men, in the narrow craft; and as they were double sculling, with long clean sweep, making a musical click of oars in the rowlocks, there was not much opportunity for conversation. The 'stroke,' a young fellow with clear gray eyes and pleasant face, was clad in a suit of plain white flannels; and perched upon the back of his head was a light-blue cap—the badge of distinction sacred to those only who have fought for the honor of the 'Varsity against their rivals from the twin seat of learning, Oxford. Egbert—or as his familiar called him—Bertie Trevor, the stroke in question, had rowed 'four' in that year's Cambridge boat, and now, with his friend Frederick Denton, was making a Wye boating tour from Hay to Chepstow. Denton, a somewhat older man, sported the light-blue and black of Caius College. He was not a blue, for two reasons: first, because the severe training was not to his taste; and secondly, a restless ambition and the result dependent upon a successful university career had left him no time for such a serious and practical business. A hard-working college tutor has no time for the toil of pleasure.

They pulled on with regular sweeping rhythm till they were almost within the bridge-shadows. An arrowy craft bearing a town four rushed by with clean sweep and swirl up-stream, a little knot of admirers running along the bank in the wake of a flannel-clad youth who was bent upon exercising an extraordinary ingenuity for giving each of the unhappy crew the most apparently contradictory directions. As they sped swiftly by, Denton paused in his stroke and looked over his shoulder at the thin line, like a gigantic spider, fading in the golden track.

That is what some people call pleasure, he observed—sacrificing a perfect summer evening for the satisfaction of sitting in a confined space for two hours to be bullied by an implacable miscreant called a coach. Depend upon it, if it was called work, they wouldn't get a man to turn-out.

I like their stroke, Trevor replied. Well marked and lively, and the last couple pulled out. What a grand stretch of water this is, Denton!—two miles without a curve, and room for at least five eights. If we only had such a river at Cambridge!

A few more strokes and the landing-stage was reached. A bronzed waterman, with visage tanned to the color of Spanish mahogany, awaited them on the barge: old 'Dick' Jordan, with his solitary keen eye and everlasting pipe, best of men and bravest of watermen, as every rowing man on the Wye can tell. He looked up into the fading blue sky and prophesied, after the manner of his kind, a fair day on the morrow.

What time be you gentlemen going to start in the morning? he asked addressing Trevor, whose light-blue cap he had immediately spotted.

Trevor turned to his friend and asked what hour it was to be.

It depends altogether upon Phil, you know. He may get here to-night, or not till to-morrow afternoon.—We must leave it open, Dick. Only, you had better have everything ready by ten o'clock.

The two friends strolled together over the old stone bridge, below which lay the cathedral and bishop's palace, with the trim cloister gardens sloping down to the water-side. The clean city lay very quiet in the evening. As they passed through the close, under an avenue of ancient elms, there was a clamour of rooks in the feathery branches, cut clear against the sky. Turning into Castle Street, Denton came to a house at length, the door of which he opened with a latchkey; for the twain had deemed it best to take a lodging, instead of availing themselves of the accommodation of the Green Dragon. In the hall were two small portmanteaus, bearing the monogram P.D. in neat black letters. Denton's face lighted with pleasure. In the joint sitting-room upstairs there were the remains of a meal, as if someone had recently partaken of refreshment; and on the table a card, upon which were written the words, "Back in half an hour."

But the appointed time went on, and the expected guest had not reappeared. Tea had been disposed of; the windows were thrown open, and our friends sat over their pipes, looking out upon the Castle Green, where the world of Hereford was taking its pleasure in the cool summer evening.

I wonder what has become of Decie? Trevor observed. It's nearly nine o'clock.

I hope he isn't going to make an ass of himself as he did in the Easter "Vac," Denton said practically. You never saw such a wet blanket; and a fellow who had just come into a clear three thousand a year, too! And twelve months ago there wasn't a cheerier, happier man in the 'Varsity.

Trevor pulled at his pipe a few moments in reflective silence. I noticed the change when we were at Cookham together at the commencement of this "long." Colden had a houseboat there with a lot of people in the party; and when Dixon and I agreed to join, Phil cut in. After agreeing to join, too! Miss Rashleigh was one of them; and, between ourselves, Decie would have jumped at the chance of meeting her once.

Oh, Miss Rashleigh was there! Denton replied reflectively. My dear Bertie, did it ever strike you that that was the very reason why Phil threw over Colden at the last moment? I daresay you won't believe me, but it is the fact nevertheless.

We used to think Phil would have married her.

We were not the only people who thought so; anyway, there was some-

thing between them. She is a nice girl; and I dare swear if anything was wrong, it wasn't her fault. Phil was poor enough then; but she liked him better than any of us, all the same. Everything seemed to go smoothly enough, till that unpleasant affair over the diamond bracelet.

I never heard of it, said Trevor. Where was that?

Well, perhaps I ought not to mention it; but I was under the impression you knew. It was during the May races last year—you didn't keep that term I recollect now. And they were all up there—Colonel Scobell and his family, with Miss Rashleigh, who is his niece, you know.—I was all the more put out because the affair happened in my rooms. The Scobells had been very kind to Decie the "long" before, and nothing would do but he must give them a lunch; and my rooms, being some of the best in the college, were borrowed for the purpose. Miss Rashleigh's diamond bracelet, the last thing her mother gave her before she died, was lost.

Seems strange to lose a thing like that in a man's rooms.

Precisely—that is the most unpleasant part of it. It was only laid down for a moment in an inner apartment; and when Miss Rashleigh went in, it was gone. No servant had been there—no one but Decie and Gerard Rashleigh, her brother, you know.—Anyway, it was never found.

What do you make of it? Trevor asked cautiously. Valuable trinkets like that don't disappear without aid. Still, at the same time, it would be absurd to dream of Phil having a hand in it.

Denton watched the smoke curling round his head for a few minutes. His next words startled Bertie out of his philosophical calm: We shouldn't; but there is no doubt Miss Rashleigh did—and does.

My dear Fred, you rave! Philip Decie would cut off his right hand first. Besides, with all his money—

Now, see how rash youth rushes to conclusions.—How long is it since Philip's uncle died and left him a fortune?—Five months. And up to that time, if you had searched the university of Cambridge through, you would not have found a poorer undergraduate than Decie.

(To Be Continued.)

## PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Man is not born to solve the problem of the universe, but to find out what he has to do; and to restrain himself within the limits of his comprehension.—Goethe.

The bigot for the most part clings to opinions adopted without investigation, and defended without argument, while he is intolerant of the opinion of others.—Buck.

Most controversies would soon be ended if those engaged in them would first accurately define their own terms, and then adhere to their definitions.—Tryon Edwards.

Shakespeare says we are creatures that look before and after; the more surprising that we do not look round a little, and see what is passing under our very eyes.—Carlyle.

While man is strung a harp, he tries the strings, not for music, but for construction. When it is finished it shall be played for melodies. God is fashioning the human heart for future joy.—Becher.

There is a certain languor attending the fulness of prosperity. When the heart has no more to wish, it yawns over its possessions, and the energy of the soul goes out like a flame that has no more to devour.—Young.

We are afraid to put men to live and trade each on his own private stock of reason; because we suspect that this stock in each man is small, and that the individuals would do better to avail themselves of the general bank and capital of nations and of ages.—Burke.

We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades, where the stars will be spread out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings that pass before us like shadows, will stay in our presence forever.—Bulwer.

He that can not decidedly say "No," when tempted to do evil, is on the highway to ruin. He loses the respect even of those who would tempt him, and becomes but the plant tool and victim of their evil designs.—J. Hawes.

Habit, if wisely and skillfully formed, becomes truly a second nature; but unskillfully and unmethodically directed, it will be as it were the ape of nature, which imitates nothing to the life, but only clumsily or awkwardly.—Bacon.

The legitimate aim of criticism is to direct attention to the excellent. The bad will dig its own grave, and the imperfect may safely be left to that final neglect from which no amount of present undesired popularity can rescue it.—Bovee.

It is quite deplorable to see how many rational creatures mistake suffering for sanctity, and think a sad face and a gloomy habit of mind propitious offerings to that deity whose works are all light and luster and harmony and loveliness.—Lady Morgan.

## Powers Are Well Balanced.

A late estimate gives Russia a peace effective of 858,000 men and France one of 512,000, making an aggregate for what is sometimes called the dual alliance of 1,370,000. On the other hand, Germany is credited with 580,000 men on a peace footing, Austria with 380,000, and Italy with 300,000, making an aggregate of 1,260,000. Thus the opposing forces are pretty equal, with the advantage of position and facility of concentration in favor of the triple alliance, as they are in perfect communication, while France and Russia are separated. The war footings also show some preponderance for the dual over the triple alliance, but there, too, the elements of junction and separation are to be kept in mind.

## No Time to Lose.

Mr. Binks—Here is some money for the grocer. He usually sends around for it on the first of the month. You'll be in all day, I suppose.

Mrs. Binks—I'll be in all the morning. I'm going shopping this afternoon.

Mr. Binks (at the grocer's shortly after)—Say, I left money at home for you. Send the collector around at once. If you wait until afternoon you won't get a cent.

# AGRICULTURAL

## Keep the Milk Clean.

The question of purity of milk as well as cleanliness in methods of handling, is being vigorously urged by the medical press. In speaking of the probable sources of contamination a writer says: "Many dairymen would feel greatly insulted if told that the strictest decency and cleanliness did not reign over their methods, but unfortunately 'filthy' is a term which applies to the conditions under which milk is obtained in, I venture to say, over ninety cases out of a hundred. For the present we will draw attention to the sources of contamination which proceed from the cow herself and the person who milks her. The coat of the cow is filled with dust, to which quantities of bacteria are attached, and during the process of milking, the continual shaking of the udder dislodges particles of dust, filth, and hair, which fall into the pail. During the winter, when the cows pass a considerable portion of the day in stalls or yards, their under parts become considerably soiled with excrement. That a large amount of soiled matter falls into the milk can be easily proved by allowing the milk to remain for some few hours in the pail, when a deposit will be found at the bottom. Of course, all milk is generally passed through a strainer, and this process removes most of the solids, but the germs introduced with the solids into the milk are washed off by the fluid that cannot be retained by any strainer. Much can be done toward lessening this source of contamination by keeping the udder, flanks and under part of the body generally well brushed, thus removing most of the loose hair and dirt, but this grooming alone is not sufficient. So long as the surface is dry particles of dust are easily dislodged, and a continual shower of them falls into the milk pail. If however, the udder is washed and the under parts of the body moistened, the misplacement of dirt and its accompanying germs will be reduced almost to a minimum, for bacteria cannot be dislodged from a moist surface except by very violent movements. It is important that this source of infection be diminished as much as possible, as the bacteria which gain access to milk in this way long for the most part to those forms which produce undesirable changes in milk. The milker also must take certain precautions as regards his own person. His hands should be well washed with soap and warm water immediately before commencing to milk, and he should also wear a clean linen smock, kept specially for the purpose, over his ordinary clothes. An experiment was carried out two years ago to show the effect of washing the udder on the bacteria in milk. Taking the average of four trials, we find that the number of bacteria deposited per minute on seventy-eight square inches of surface (ten-inch milk pail) under ordinary conditions was 6818; when the udder and flank were washed the number of bacteria deposited fell to 1540."

## Cold Storage for Apples.

"It is not always desirable to sell all of the apples in early winter even during a good season such as at present, and the question of keeping them until spring with the least amount of loss from rot and shrinkage cannot be too much discussed. The average cellar where farmers keep their apples is too damp for them and decomposition is induced early in winter. The other kind of cellar where there is a furnace for heating the house is too warm and similar results follow. The barn is apt to be too cold, for the apples will freeze hard in the depth of winter. A few years ago quite a number practised burying the apples below the frost line, covering the enclosure under the ground with packing straw and hay; but this is a rather clumsy method, and not very satisfactory," says an exchange.

"Proper cold storage is really the only true way to keep apples until spring, and unless one has the facilities for this it is better not to attempt to keep much stock, later than Christmas. In a good cold storage place apples can be kept successfully until the following July. But to do this extreme care must be taken with apples from the time they leave the trees until they are taken out to sell in the market. When the fruit is picked from the trees in the fall they should be wrapped immediately into tissue paper. It is better to wipe them off thoroughly first with a dry cloth, for all surplus moisture should be removed. As soon as wrapped the apples should be packed carefully in tight barrels with loose coopeage such as flour barrels. In this condition they can be shipped any distance to be stored in cold storage.

"If the farmer has the cold storage near his place it is not necessary to handle the apples in this way. If they are allowed to sweat a little under the trees, and then wiped off carefully, and carted to the storage room, they will do just as well. Care must be taken not to bruise or puncture the skin. The temperature of the storage room should be kept at 33 degrees Fahrenheit. The trouble in most places is that a regular temperature cannot be maintained. As this is the all-important point, special efforts should be made to control the temperature, and keep it at one point all winter long. If the temperature is kept even the apples will keep without much ventilation, although it is always desirable to have the storage room properly ventilated. The apples can be piled up in heaps or spread out evenly in layers on the floor. A great many of our best fall and winter apples can be kept in such a room until the following summer."

## What to Feed.

The cheapest food for the poultryman or farmer is that which gives him the largest number of eggs. It matters not what the food costs, so long

as the eggs correspond. It is the product by which we should measure and estimate.

Green bones are not used as extensively as they should be, because grain can be obtained with less difficulty and at a low cost; but as egg-producing material, the bone is far superior to grain; nor does the bone really cost more than grain in some sections. The cutting of the bone into available sizes is now rendered an easy matter, as the bone-cutter is within the reach of all. Bones fresh from the butcher have more or less meat adhering, and the more of such meat the better, as it will cost no more per pound than the bone, while the combination of both meat and bone is almost a perfect food from which to produce eggs. If the farmer can get two extra eggs per week from each hen in winter, he will make a large profit. We may add that if the product of each hen can be increased one egg per week only in winter, that one egg will pay for all the food she can possibly consume, and it therefore pays to feed the substances that will induce the hen to lay. If the hens are consuming food and yet are producing no eggs, they will cause a loss to their own; and this happens every winter on a large number of farms. The hens receive plenty of food, but not the proper kind.

A pound of cut green bone is sufficient for sixteen hens one day, which means that 1 cent will pay for that number of fowls. If one quart of grain be fed at night to sixteen hens, and one pound of bone in the morning, it should be ample for each day in winter. In summer only the bone need be given. Such a diet provides fat, starch, nitrogen, phosphates, lime, and all the substances required to enable the hens to lay eggs. As an egg is worth about 3 cents in winter, it is plain that it is cheaper to feed bone than grain, as the greater number of eggs not only reduces the total cost, but increases the profit as well.

The bone cutter is as necessary to the poultryman as his feed mill. It enables him to use an excellent and cheap food, and gives him a profit where he might otherwise be compelled to suffer a loss. It is claimed that a bone cutter pays for itself in eggs, and really cost nothing. Bones are now one of the staple articles of food for poultry, and no rations should have them omitted. They are food, grit, and lime, all combined in one, and the hens will leave all other foods to receive the cut bone. If cut fine, even chicks and ducklings will relish such excellent food, while turkeys grow rapidly on it.

## REAL HEROISM.

The Armenians Are the Most Heroic People in the World for the Sake of Their Religion.

In Mr. Frederick D. Green's book, "The Armenian Crisis in Turkey," occurs the following sentence: "A handsome, newly wedded couple fled to a hilltop. Soldiers followed, and told them they were pretty and would be spared if they would accept Islam; but even the thought of the horrible death which they knew awaited them did not prevent them from confessing Christ."

This is only one of thousands of heroic martyrdoms, equal to any the world has ever seen, that happened in August, 1894, when the atrocious Turks destroyed many villages and massacred thousands of Armenians for no other reason than that they were Christians.

This massacre in Sassoun only proves again that of all nations the Armenians are perhaps the most heroic in endurance for the sake of their religion. The following story will illustrate the national characteristic:

Fifteen hundred years ago, when Armenia was a province Persia the Persian king wished to convert the people to his own religion, and sent an embassy bidding them abandon Christianity and become fire-worshippers. To this delegation Vartan, the Armenian leader, boldly said:

"All our goods and possessions are in your hands, and our bodies are before you. If you leave us our faith, we will not accept any other lord in place of Jesus Christ. We are not better than our fathers, who gave for this testimony their goods, their chattels and their lives."

The King of Persia was amazed and enraged at the temerity of the reply, for Persia was invincible, and Armenia was as a spot upon the map. He sent an army of two hundred thousand against the stubborn mountaineers, and Vartan, with a handful of patriots, met this force in battle under Mount Ararat.

The resistance was obstinate. Vartan was killed, while old men and women and children fought with the strong for their religion. An old historian quaintly put it thus: "The swords of the slayers grew dull, but the necks of the conquered were not weary."

The Persian high priest, seeing that although the battle had been won, the people had not been conquered, said to the king: "These men have put on Christianity not like robes, but like their flesh and blood. Men who do not dread fetters, nor fear torments, nor care for their property, and what is worst of all, who choose death rather than life—who can stand against them?"

The people proved then, as they did again a few months ago, that while they were ready to give up their lives, they would never give up their faith. And to this day, although the celebration has been forbidden by the Turkish government as seditious, the mountaineers of the Caucasus solemnly drink at their festivals to the health of the dead Vartan; and the legend goes that even the nightingales in Armenia sing, "Vartan! Vartan!"

Beside a story of martyrdom like this, how slight and almost insignificant seem the religious struggles of our sheltered lives!

## Unappreciative.

Mrs. Newage—A Western girl is learning blacksmithing. What do you think of that?

Woman-Hater—I presume she has pretty arms.

# SOME NOTABLE PEOPLE.

## BEHIND THE SCENES WITH THE WORLD'S GREAT FOLKS.

Joseph Chamberlain's Advice—Queen Victoria and the Singer—Sarah Bernhardt's Expensive Dress—The German Emperor's Eccentricities—The Prince of Wales, Theatre Supper, etc., etc.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain once remarked to a vacillating and somewhat lazy member of the House of Commons: "My dear boy, observe the postage stamp; its usefulness depends upon its ability to stick to one thing till it gets there."

London's new Lord Mayor, Sir Walter Wilkin, made his fortune by the sale of a German yeast. In view of Sir Walter's probable elevation to a baronetcy at the expiration of his term of office, a political antagonist remarked: "We have risen" would make a fine family motto for the Wilkins.

Queen Victoria makes an especial pet of Mme. Calve, the gifted singer enjoying an unusual amount of royal favor. The latest little attention on the part of Her Majesty was to commission the Countess Fedora Gleichen to execute a bust of Mme. Calve in marble.

The ex-Empress Frederick of Germany, in her early married life, embroidered a piece of tapestry, on which all her children knelt when confirmed; the late Emperor's coffin rested upon it; the present German Emperor, and the Princesses Charlotte, Sophia and Victoria were married standing on it.

Paderewski's invalid son is an unusually brilliant boy, despite his hopeless condition. He is much further advanced in his studies than the average child of twelve, having already mastered four languages.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has broken the record for extravagance in stage dresses. Her latest addition to her theatrical wardrobe cost the neat little sum of \$7,500. It is of ivory satin, decorated with diamonds and turquoise, the train being lined with ermine. The skins of 200 animals were required to line the train, and the turquoise band on the skirt contains 1,800 stones, so it will be seen that Mme. Bernhardt got her ivory satin gown at a comparative bargain.

The Pope's only recreation is an occasional game of chess. He is a remarkably good chess player; in fact, it is only on rare occasions that he is beaten at the game. There is one priest in Rome who is usually the Pope's adversary. This priest—Father Giella—has played chess with His Holiness for thirty-two years past.

There is no keeping up with the "lightning change Emperor," as the Kaiser is facetiously termed in England. As soldier, orator, painter, stage manager, owner and wearer of 109 uniforms, he is familiar to all of us. Still His Majesty has "another forthcoming attraction," in the language of the profession which he affects. The Kaiser's "very latest" is in the character of aesthetic dress promoter. He is very anxious, it seems, to have his court as picturesque looking as possible; and to this end he has given orders that a certain number of courtiers shall attend state ceremonies in costumes which shall be fac-similes of those worn by Venetian Senators in the Middle Ages. The Emperor's talent for stage management is asserting itself in private life and if he does not tire of this latest whim the Prussian court promises to be the most picturesque in Europe.

The Princess Maud, whose engagement to her cousin, Prince Carl of Denmark, has just been announced, is the favorite child of the Prince of Wales.

The Prince speaks of her as "a good chap," and in the family circle and in the intimate friends she is known as "Harry." The Princess is quite a determined young lady, as the following little story will show: Some two or three years ago the Wales girls were somewhat restricted as to dress allowance, and Princess Maud grew so tired of a certain costume that wouldn't wear out that one day she applied a match and the garment came to a brilliant if untimely end. Latterly the Princesses have dressed well. The bride-elect affects a certain "mannishness" of attire, and has been known to sport a single eyeglass with chic effect. The Princess is three years older than her affianced husband. It is undoubtedly a love match, as there is no money on either side.

The Prince of Wales has a new fad. However, it doesn't promise to be as popular as the turned-up-trousers fad of a few years ago. One evening last week the Prince had supper served in the royal box at Drury Lane during the performance. Of course the box was well screened from the audience, but the audience found out, all the same, and box suppers are a much-discussed question in consequence. They would certainly be a sorry compliment to the players if generally adopted. Fancy listening to Hamlet's soliloquy punctuated by popping champagne corks! Or eating pate de fois gras to orchestral accompaniment! It has been suggested that one entr'acte might be made sufficiently long to admit of supper.

Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Governor-General, has most advanced notions in regard to the treatment of servants. And her views do not seem to meet with the approval of the smart set in Ottawa. Not long ago a couple well known in society were invited to dine at Rideau Hall. Owing to the absence of her husband from the city, the lady declined the invitation. Lady Aberdeen then asked her to dine en famille, and on her arrival explained: "This is the House of Commons, when we all dine with the servants in their dining-room. Lord Aberdeen will take you to dinner and the butler will take me." Thereupon the visitor begged the honor to decline. She had not understood that an invitation to dine with the family included the servants!

## Experience.

Mr. Gotham—Live in the suburbs, eh? You have had plenty of experience at catching trains then, I suppose.

Mr. Suburb—Well, n-o, can't say that I have; but I've had lots of experience at missing 'em.

**R.H. KLOCK, M.D. C.M.**  
 PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR,  
 Office next door to Masonic Hall,—  
 Main Street, Shawville, Que.

**DENTISTRY.**

**DR. STACKHOUSE, Sr.**, Dentist, will visit the undermentioned places on the date named:  
 Quyon, Tuesday, December 17th.  
 Shawville, Wednesday, Dec. 18th.  
 Campbell's Bay, Thursday, Dec. 19th.  
 Artificial teeth reduced 25 p.c. Teeth extracted without pain. Parties desiring sets of teeth will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.

Judge Falconbridge, at Toronto, has held that Mrs. Beer committed no offence known to the law when she sought to cure Percy Beck by Christian Science, when that child was suffering from diphtheria. It is, apparently, a moral, and not a legal, responsibility that rests upon a parent to secure medical treatment for his children.

**Bryson Notes.**

That this world is a stage and we are the actors is something that the youth and beauty of Bryson will endeavor to exemplify in "Among the Breakers;" and if "practice makes perfect," there is no fear of being at sea. The rehearsals have been frequent and well attended. Of course each member has his or her anxiety regarding their prospects of effect, upon the evening of the twenty-sixth, and who has the most to think of is poor "Scud." He is the colored individual and trouble has started in the suggestion as to how his straight hair is to assume the proper crisp curl. This is to be transformed by the young ladies either with curling tongs or a pipe stem, but of the many fair ones who is to be the hair twister, that is the question that bothers "Scud." The rehearsals, although strictly private, have been found interesting to outsiders and consequently the serious decorum so necessary to the well being of a carefully prepared work has been absent in the early efforts of the Bryson Dramatic Society. But now they practice on the stage and give every assurance that the parts will be well sustained. Mr. Morgan, the manager, is having some new scenery and stage effects prepared, which will make the play more real.

In this connection it might be mentioned that for the first time a Bryson audience will have presented to them movable, nautical, scenic effects, which will comprise the long talked of race between the Valkerie III and the Defender, the boats to race on their own merits, water line measurement being dispensed with.

Some few nights ago a Bryson sport had a hair breadth escape in a conflict with an oyster. As young Alex. was endeavoring to remove the oyster's beard with a large clasp knife which went back on him, (Alex, not the oyster) with the result that he received a severe cut, which owing to Dr. Hurdman's prompt attention, was not attended with fatal results.

I heard a young English lady dilating in glowing terms about her farm experience, having spent the summer with some friends in the country. She wished me to say that now she can milk and bake. Nothing would please her half so well as to get a Canadian farm with a farmer thrown in. It would seem a pity that so many of the eligible young men are at the shanties and will not hear of the chance offered.

This fall the want of street lighting has been somewhat felt; indeed upon one dark and rainy night a young lady traversed the village with a lantern looking for "Georgie" and she found him, too.

**A Consumptive Hospital.**

TO BE OPENED AT OTTAWA.

Ottawa will shortly have a sanitarium for the treatment of consumption, catarrh, asthma and bronchitis by the new method of inhalation. Mr. D. D. Wilson, manager of the Toronto Sanitarium has been in the city for the past few days, says the Journal, and has managed to enlist the interest of several well known capitalists in the project, with the result that the institution will be in working order by January first.

A suitable building will be rented for the first year, but it is the intention of the promoters to put up a building for the purpose which will be rather costly in character.

Care will be taken to secure as far as possible the sympathy and co-operation of the medical profession and the aim of the promoters will be to build up the institution on conservative lines that meet the approval of the city physicians.

**CAN BE CURED.**

Within the past fifteen years the germ theory has obtained so strong a hold upon the convictions of the Medical fraternity and the intelligent public that it has become an admitted fact that by the destruction of these germs, wherever any repairing power remains, nature promptly comes to the rescue, and the patient obtains a new lease of life. Consumption according to the promoters is a curable disease if promptly attended to, and germ destroying remedies are applied direct to the affected parts. The same may be said of asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and other diseases of the throat and air-passages.

The new treatment is along this line: The patient is placed in an air-tight cabinet, the air is then removed by an air-pump and replaced by a medicated atmosphere, the patient is thereby compelled to inhale the vaporized medicines by which the germs are directly attacked.

The Diana, launched at Glasgow a few days ago is the latest addition to the British navy. She is three hundred feet long and 5,600 tons burden.

**A Gift of \$20,000.**

LENOXVILLE, December 6.—Mr. Robert Hamilton, of Quebec, has made the generous offer of \$20,000 to the authorities of Bishop's University, to be equally divided between the endowment funds of the college and school, on condition that the Jubilee funds amount, by July 31st, 1896, to \$10,000 of bona fide subscriptions. The authorities have gladly and gratefully accepted Mr. Hamilton's offer, and have every hope of successfully meeting the condition imposed.

**Alive in Her Coffin.**

**NARROW ESCAPE OF A WOMAN FROM BEING BURIED AT PITSTON.**

PITSTON, Pa., Dec. 7.—The mining settlement of Duryea, located two miles above her, was the scene of a sensation caused by a supposed dead woman reviving just as the undertaker was about to close the lid of the coffin. The woman was Mrs. Romaniski a widow of 40.—She was suddenly taken ill on Monday and grew worse until Tuesday, when she apparently died. Yesterday an undertaker proceeded to arrange the preliminaries for the funeral. Upon going to the coffin to fasten down the lid, to his horror, the supposed corpse opened her eyes and glanced about the room. While her astonishment was great, that of the guests was far greater, and many of the women present became greatly excited. The funeral was postponed and a doctor summoned. He said the case was one of suspended animation. Mrs. Romaniski will live.

**Heavy Indian Claims.**

Harry T. Tucker, barrister, of Owen Sound, was in Ottawa last week on an important mission. He came to present a petition to the Governor General, in His Excellency's capacity as an Imperial officer, from the Indians in Ontario known as the Ottawas, the Pottawatamies and Chippewas. In 1833 under the treaty of Chicago, the United States Government set aside as a reserve for these Indians five million acres of land west of the Mississippi and granted them \$8,000,000 in extinguishment of the Indian title in certain lands.

About a thousand of these Indians, who numbered probably three thousand, went to the land and found it unfit for camping purposes and so moved into Canada. They are scattered all through Ontario and still number about one thousand souls. A convention attended by delegates was attended last summer at Saugeen under the leadership of Samuel Wahbezee, and they decided to prosecute their claims against the United States government under the treaty of Chicago for a share of the value of these lands and of the grant of money. Being wards they cannot do anything alone, and so petition the Queen to act for them in a suit against the United States government.

The petition is signed by 274 adults; there are 28 chiefs and headmen. Their claim with interest amounts to some millions of dollars. Mr. Tucker whom they engaged to prosecute their claims left the petition at the Governor-General's office where Mr. Jones, the chief clerk, asked him to make a supplementary statement of what Mr. Tucker personally knew of the matter. This Mr. Tucker will do.

**School Taxes.**

The ratepayers are requested to send in their school contributions as the teachers must be paid up to the end of the present year, and there are no funds in hand. Give this your attention and save costs.

H. LANG, Sec.-Treas.  
 Shawville, 16th December, 1895.

**NOTICE**

IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made by the Pontiac Junction Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an Act to revive its power to extend its railway to Pembroke and to build over the Ottawa River the bridges necessary therefor; also to revive its powers or to extend its time to construct its railway to Sault Ste. Marie and to Mattwa; 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 purchase or lease the franchises, railway and other works of any other Railway Companies; also to extend the time for the construction by the Company of a bridge over said river at the City of Ottawa, and for other purposes.

H. L. MALTBY, Secretary,  
 Pontiac Junction Railway Company.  
 Dated 4th December, 1895.

**AVIS**

EST donné par le présent que la Compagnie de chemin de fer Pontiac et Junction du Pacifique s'adressera au parlement du Canada, à sa prochaine session, afin d'obtenir une acte renouvelant son pouvoir de prolonger sa voie ferrée jusqu'à Pembroke et de construire sur la rivière Ottawa les ponts nécessaires à cet effet; aussi renouvelant ses pouvoirs ou prolongeant son délai pour construire sa voie ferrée jusqu'au Sault Ste. Marie et jusqu'à Mattawa; aussi d'autoriser à se fusionner ou faire des arrangements de circulation avec toute autre compagnie de chemin de fer; vendre ou louer ses privilèges, chemin de fer et autres travaux à toutes autres compagnies de chemin de fer; ou acheter ou louer les privilèges chemin de fer et autres travaux de toutes autres compagnies de chemin de fer; aussi de prolonger le délai fixé pour la construction par la compagnie d'un pont sur la dite rivière à la cité d'Ottawa, et pour d'autres fins.

H. L. MALTBY, Secrétaire,  
 de la Compagnie de Chemin de fer Pontiac et Junction du Pacifique.  
 Daté le 4 décembre, 1895. D12-9

**PURSE LOST.**

Lost on or about Sunday November 24th, a small black purse, containing between eight and ten dollars in bank bills and some small change. Information that will lead to its recovery will be suitably rewarded by the owner.  
 RICHARD HYNES.

**Public Notice.**

The annual meeting of the Pontiac Agricultural Society No. 1 will be held on Wednesday the 18th inst. at 2 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of electing a new Board of Directors for 1896.  
 The old Board of Directors will meet at 10 o'clock, a.m., of the same day.  
 E. GRAHAM, Sec.-Treas. JOHN YOUNG, President.

**IT COSTS NOTHING**

But a postal card.

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

Address THE CITIZEN, Ottawa, Ont.

St. Paul's Church, Shawville.

—NEW YEAR—  
**TEA M-E-E-T-I-N-G**

January 1st, 1896,

—IN THE—  
**MASONIC HALL.**

A choice Selection of Music is being prepared.....  
 The Ladies will provide Refreshments.....

Doors open at 7 p.m.  
 Admission, 25 Cents.  
 One price for all.

BY ORDER.

**A Grand CONCERT**

—WILL BE HELD ON—

Friday, Dec. 13, inst.,  
 AT SCHOOL NO. 1,  
 Lower Thorne Centre.

The leading feature of the evening will be a farce entitled, "All in a Fog."

CHARACTERS:

Matilda Jane.....Miss E. Holt.  
 Mr. Brambleton.....Mr. Peter Toohy.  
 Cicely.....Miss Donnelly.  
 Lavender.....Mr. E. Martin.  
 Swanhopper.....Mr. H. Hanna.

ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

**RESUMED BUSINESS.**

At the request of many of my numerous customers, I have decided to re-open shop again.

Having made a study of Horseshoeing, and with practical experience I am in a position to overcome any difficulties with unbalanced horses, such as over-reaching, interfering, speedy cut and knee-knocking. SORE FEET made easy and free.

ARTISTIC HORSE SHOEING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Horses Teeth examined and filed for 50 cents.

**Blacksmithing**  
 Neatly and cheaply done.

Customers requiring any work done, will find me at H. Morrison's Factory, opposite E. Holstein's. Don't forget the place.

Thanking all my old customers for past favors, I herewith solicit a continuance of this patronage.

**JOHN LESTER**

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

**Public Notice.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that the Board of School Commissioners of the Corporation of Clarendon will receive tenders up to ten of the clock, a.m., of Friday, the 26th day of December, 1895, for the fire wood required for the respective twelve schools in the municipality, that is, dry pine and hardwood.

By order,  
 H. MATHESON,  
 Shawville, 30th Nov., 1895. Sec.-Treasurer

**Resolution of the Clarendon Council.**

Moved by Coun. Thomas Macfarlane, seconded by Coun. James Hart, that the Secretary do give the last notice in the local papers, that any Municipal and Bonus taxes unpaid on the 15th instant, will be collected as the law directs immediately after that date.—Carried.  
 (Copy)  
 H. MATHESON,  
 Dec. 2nd, 1895. Sec.-Treasurer.

**Cheese Maker Wanted.**

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

**GRAND CLEARING SALE.**

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

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

All Goods at Low Prices.

**Harness Department.**

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

COME AT ONCE.

**H. HOBBS,**  
 Shawville.

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

H. H.

**FOR SALE.**

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

**ANYTHING YOU REQUIRE IN THE LINE OF HAND-MADE FOOTWEAR**

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

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

**3 Points in which he excels:**

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

YOUR ORDERS SOLICITED.

—NEW—  
**TAILOR SHOP,**  
 —AT—  
**PORTAGE-DU-FORT.**

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

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

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

A CALL SOLICITED.

**R. J. M. RAE.**

Portage du Fort, Sept. 18, '95.

**J. A. McLEAN,**  
 —THE LEADING—  
**Painter and Decorator,**  
**QUYON, QUE.**

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

Estimates furnished, and mail orders promptly attended to.

**R. McCREDIE & SON,**  
 SHAWVILLE, QUE.,

Builders and Contractors,  
 MANUFACTURERS OF

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

Rough and Dressed lumber on Hand.

Orders by Mail Promptly Attended To.